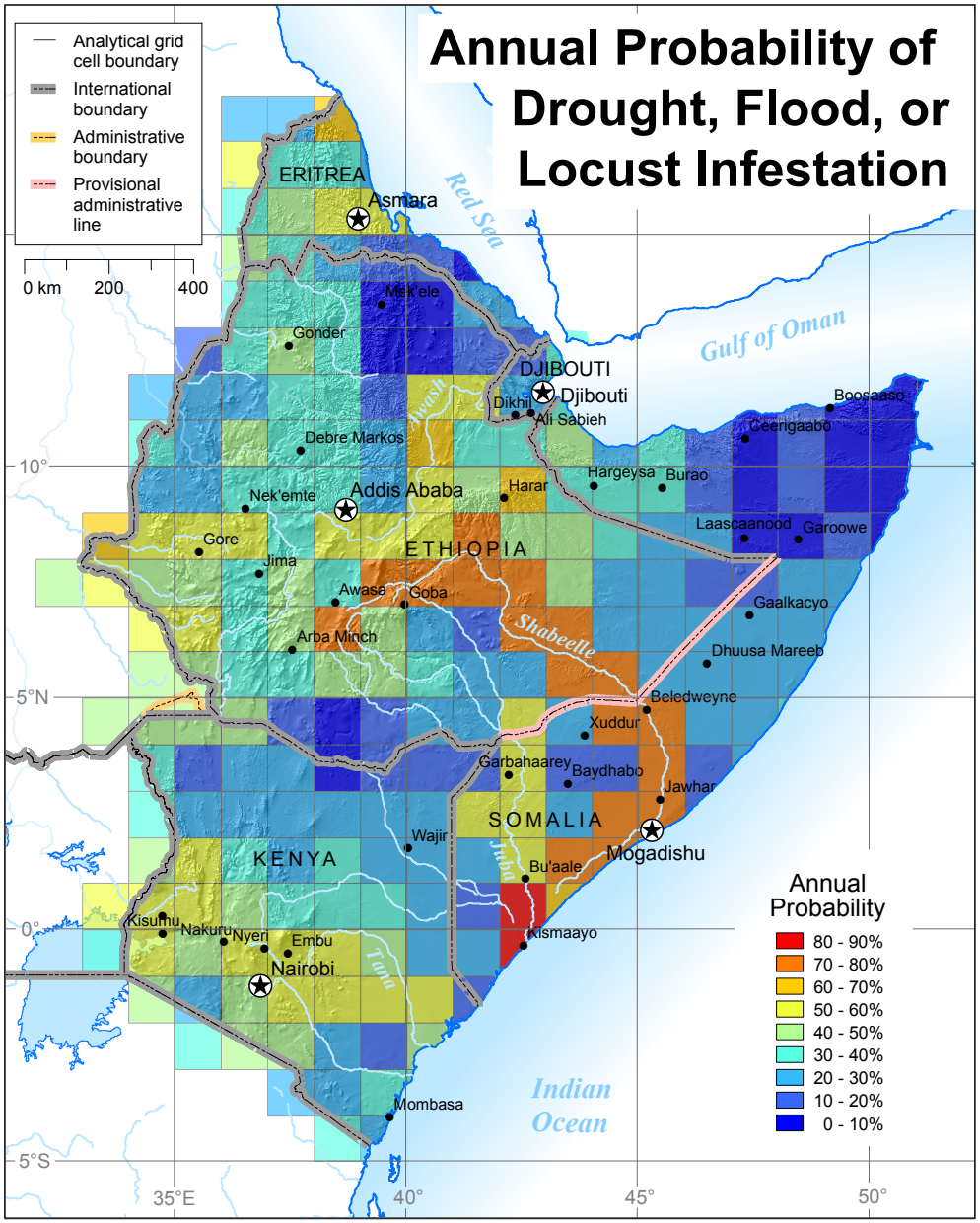
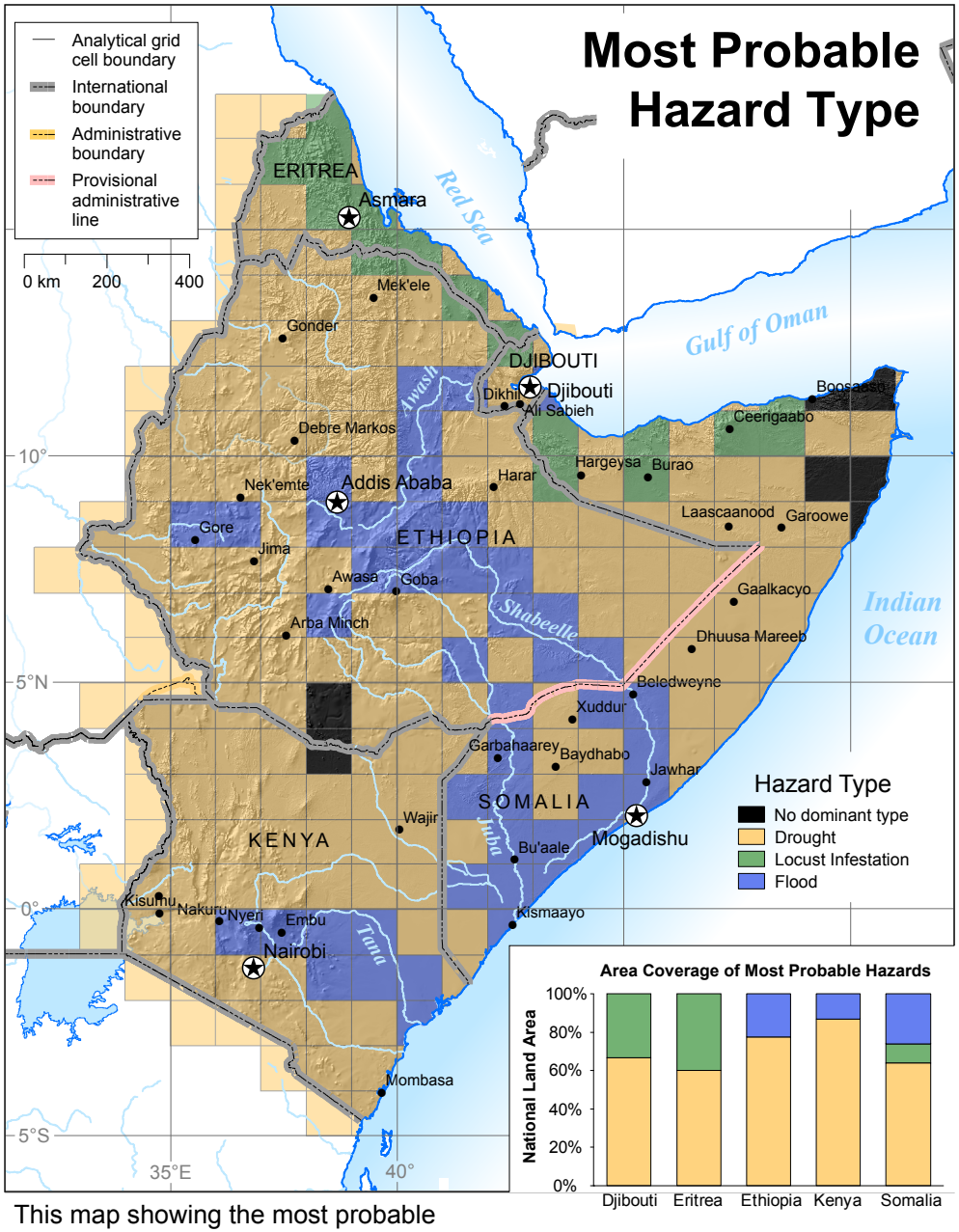


This joint probability map shows the likelihood that a given region will sustain any natural disaster (i.e., drought, flood, or locust infestation) within any given year. Earthquakes are not included in the joint probability calculation because large damaging events occur on a far less frequent time scale than the other three hazard types. The map suggests that most regions of the Horn could expect to receive a natural disaster on an annual to semi-annual basis. Regions typically affected by Shabeelle River flooding suffer most frequently, while the Bari and Sanag regions of Somalia, and the northeasternmost Ethiopia may expect disasters least frequently.



This map showing the most probable type of natural disaster in each cell can aid in the allocation of mitigation resources. Each distaster type dominates in a paricular physiographic environment - locusts predominate along the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, flloods are limited to the main drainages, and droughts dominate all other regions. The bar chart summarizes the map information. In summary, drought is the most probable natural disaster in every Horn country. Locust infestation is the second most probable disaster in Djibouti and Eritrea, while floods are second most probable in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.