

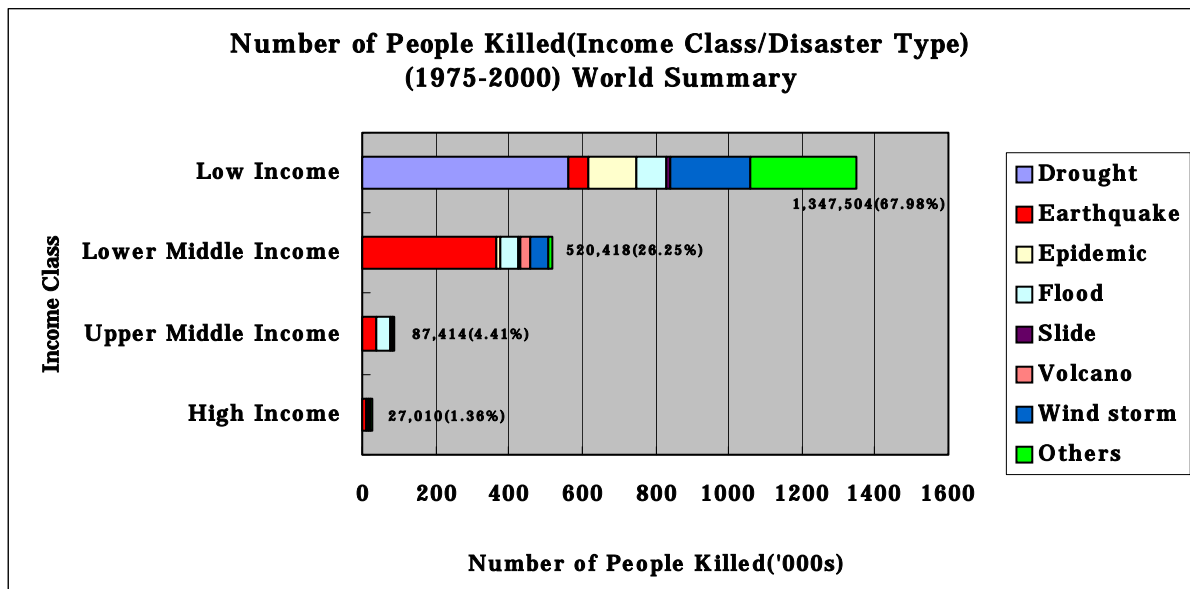
## 1-2 Sustainable Development and Natural Disasters

### 1-2 持続可能な開発と自然災害

The number of people killed by natural disasters are categorized by income level in affected countries as shown in the Fig.1-8 ~ 1-10. The figures show that 95 % of people killed by natural disasters in the world concentrate in Low or Lower Middle Income countries.

自然災害による死者数を被害を受けた国の所得水準別に比較したものが、Fig.1-8 ~ Fig.1-10 である。これらにより、世界中の自然災害による死者の95%が貧しい国々(Low or Lower middle Income)に集中していることが分かる。

Fig.1-8



Cf.

Income Classification (based on per capita GNI, 2000)	
High Income	\$9,266 and above
Upper Middle Income	\$2,996 ~ \$9,265
Lower Middle Income	\$756 ~ \$2,995
Lower Income	Less than \$755

Source: World Bank

Fig.1-9

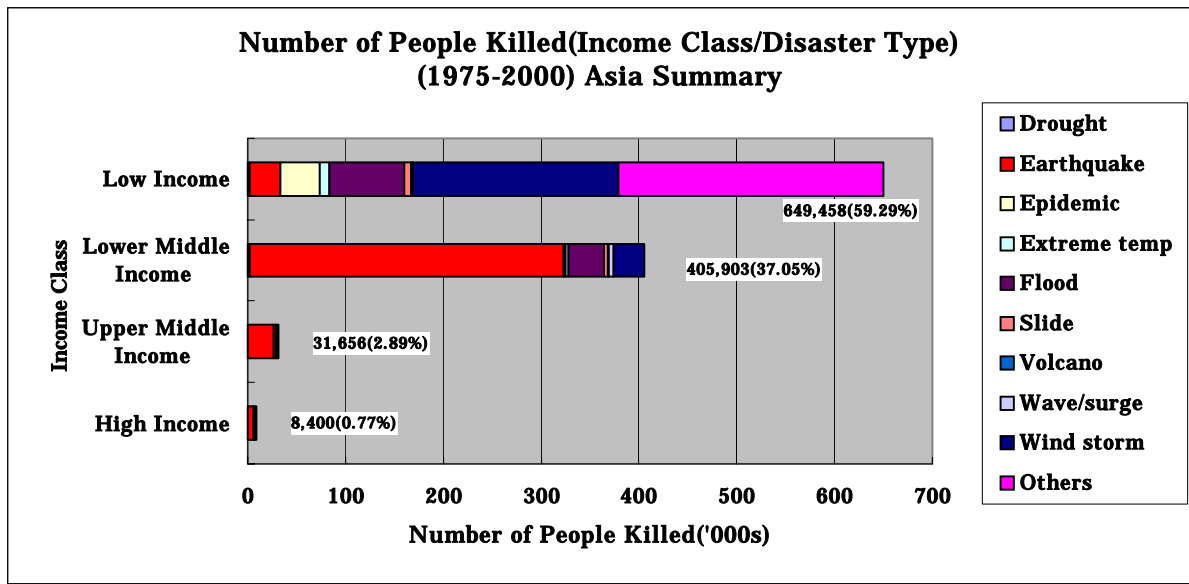
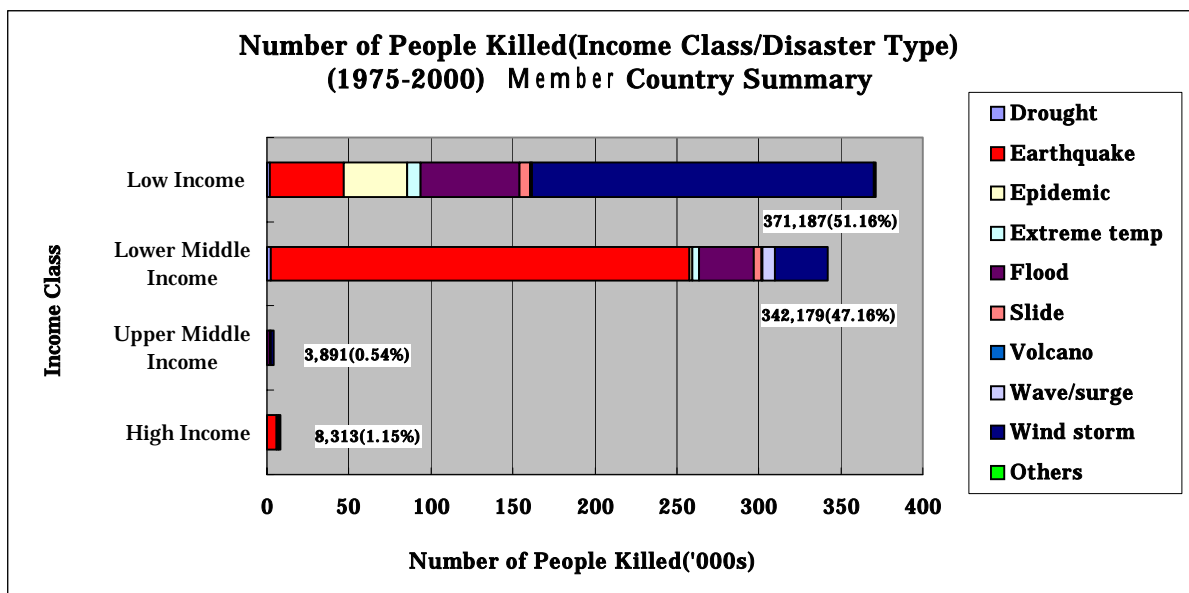


Fig.10



The number of affected people by natural disasters, as in the Figures of 1-11 ~ 1-13, is also likely to follow the similar trend as above.

自然災害による被災者についても Fig.1-11 ~ 1-13 に示すように上記と同様に貧しい国に集中している。

Fig.1-11

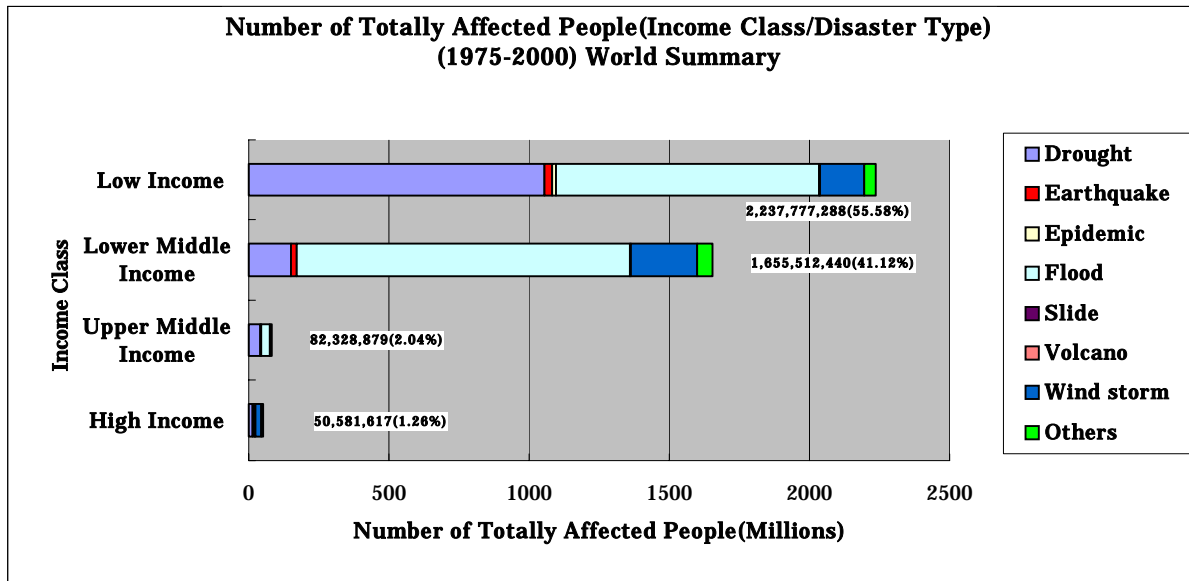


Fig.1-12

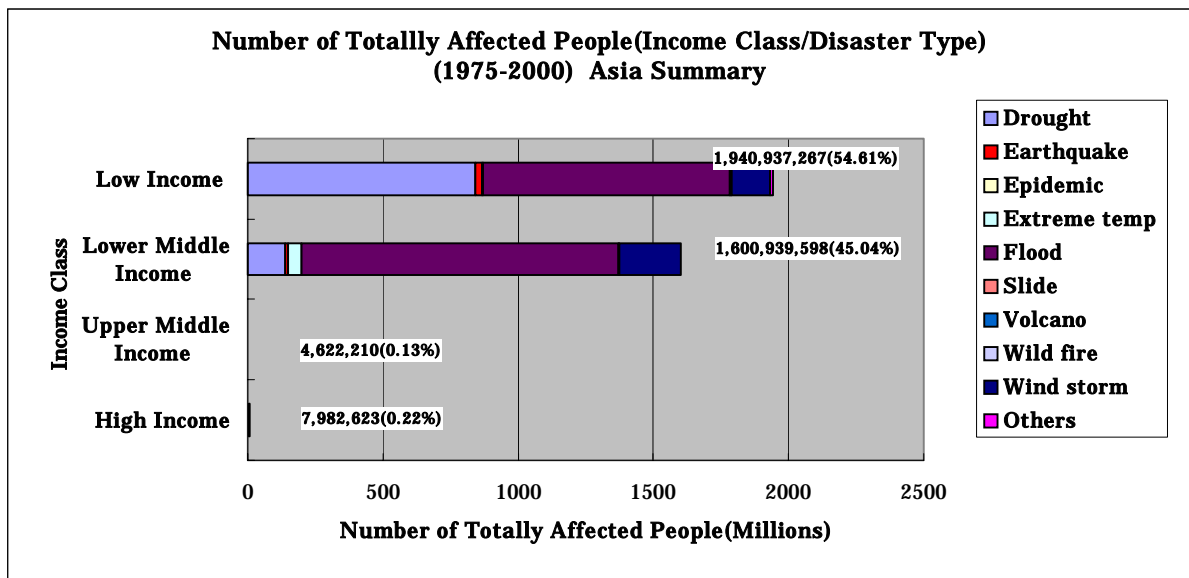
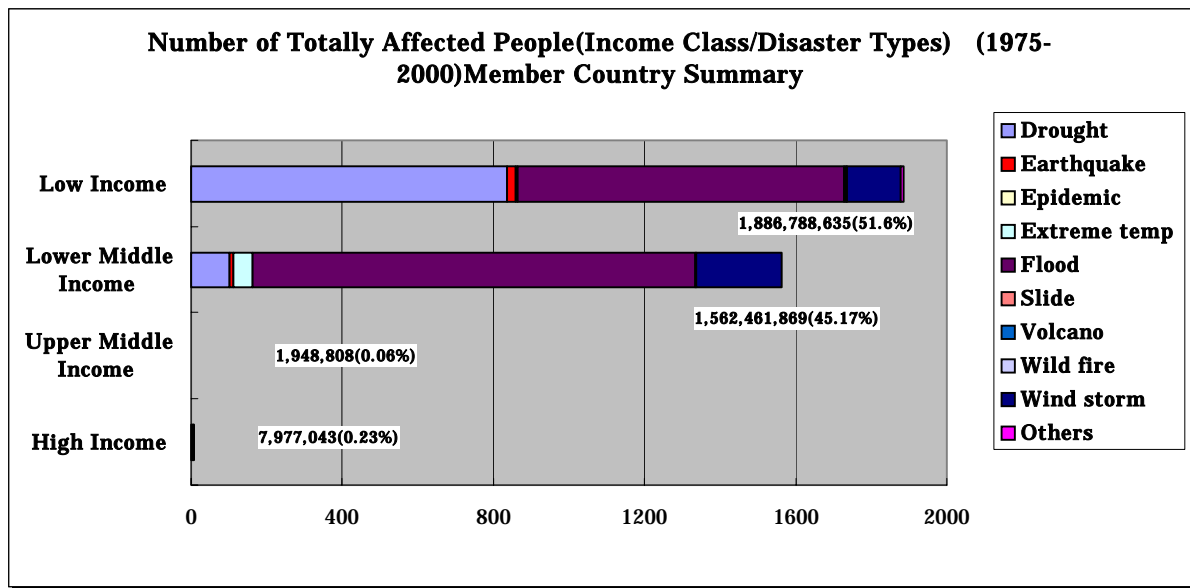


Fig.1-13



Though the real economic damage caused by natural disasters is higher in developed countries which have accumulated social capital, the developing and lower income countries have more substantial impact when compared with GNI, divided with the amount of damages, as indicated by Fig.1-14 ~ 1-16.

It is clear that poverty and damage by natural disasters are interconnected to each other.

また、自然災害による被害額そのものは、社会資本の蓄積した先進国の方が多いが、実質的にその国に与える被害のインパクトという観点から、被害額を国民総所得で割った値で比較した場合、Fig.1-14 ~ 1-16 に示すように、やはり貧しい国々の受けるインパクトが大きいことが分かる。

これらより、貧困と自然災害による被災は大きな相関があることがわかる。

Fig.1-14

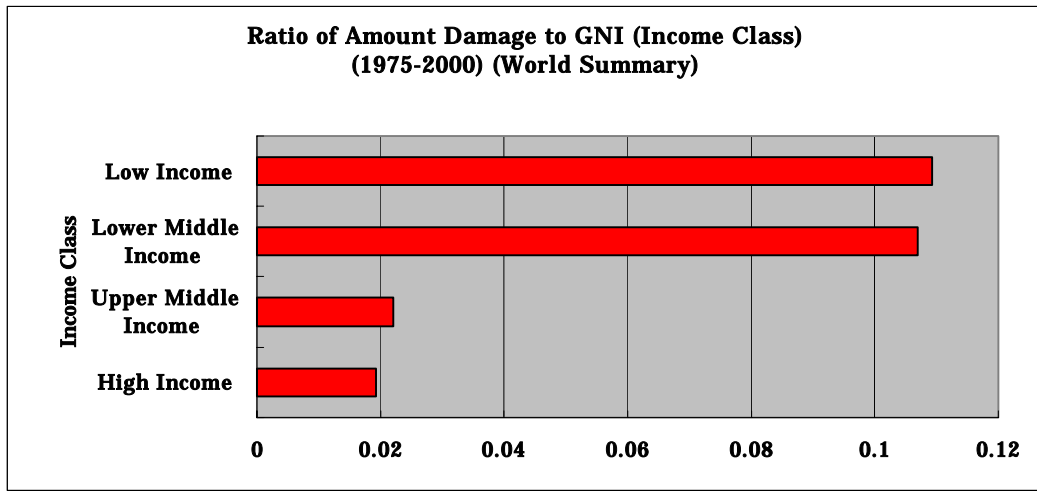


Fig.1-15

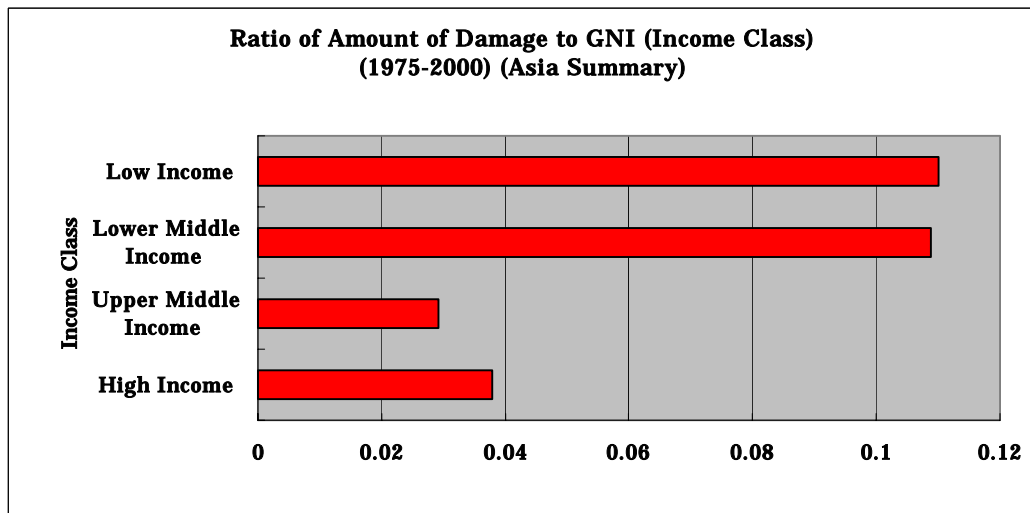


Fig.1-16

