

Human Development Indicator : 0.474

Rank : 154/174

Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 1.93

Nepal

GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography

area : 147,200 sq km
 land use : arable land : 17%; permanent crops : 0%; permanent pastures : 12%; forest and shrublands : 39.6%
 annual deforestation (%change) : 1.1

demography

population : 23.4 million (1999); density : 148.8 hab/km² (1995); urban population:11.6%
 population growth rate : 2.3% (1999)

economy

economic-aid recipient : \$441 million (1998)
 GNP : 4.9 billion
 GNP-per capita : \$340 (1999)
 value-added (% of GDP)
 agriculture : 41.3%
 services : 37.1%
 industry : 21.6%

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

risk and vulnerability

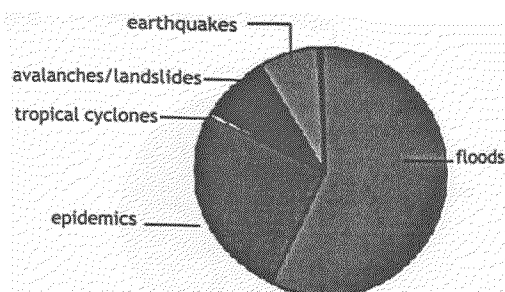
Nepal is among the poorest countries in the world with nearly half the population below poverty line. Agriculture is the main economic base, accounting for 41% of the GDP and providing employment for 80% of the population. The large size of Nepal's population relative to its resource base, and its high growth rate are at the root of many environmental problems and increasing poverty. Three quarters of the land area is steep mountains and many villages are situated on or near unstable slopes. Therefore, heavy rainfall during monsoon frequently causes destructive landslides and floods. Nepal is also seismically active. Investment in disaster mitigation and capacity building therefore can contribute to sustainable development in Nepal.

large-scale disasters 1970-1998

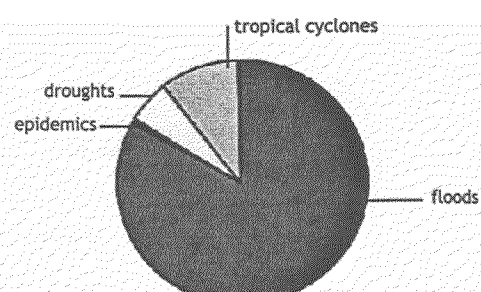
total events : 54
 total killed : 10,185
 total affected : 7,185,447
 annual frequency since 1970 : 1.93
 since 1985 : 2.85

type of disaster	no. of events	people	affected
tropical cyclone/hurricane/typhoon	6	97	184
floods	22	5,806	2,007,199
droughts/famines/food shortages	4	—	4,400,000
avalanches/landslides	12	882	95,219
epidemics	7	2,535	56,229
forest/scrub fires	1	56	50,000
earthquakes	2	809	576,616

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.293
 Rank : 173/174
 Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 1.11

Niger

GENERAL BACKGROUND

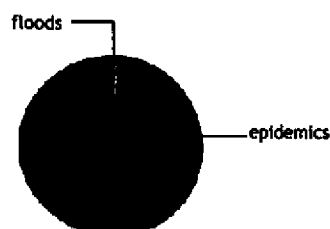
geography	area : 1.267 million sq km land use : arable land : 3%; permanent crops : 0%; permanent pastures : 7%; forest and woodlands : 2%; annual deforestation (%change) : 0.0
demography	population : 10 million (1999); density : 7.9 hab/km ² ; urban population : 20.1% population growth rate : 2.8% (1999)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$162 million (1999) GNP : \$1.4 billion (1999) GNP-per capita : \$140 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) agriculture : 34.4% services : 42.5% industry : 14%
	labour force by sector agriculture : 85%

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

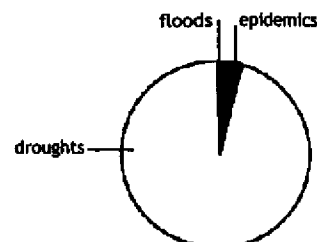
risk and vulnerability	Niger is a landlocked country with hot, dry, dusty harmattan winds, recurrent droughts and locust plagues. Only 3% of the territory is arable land. About 85% of the population depends on agriculture, including the herding of livestock. Droughts have direct impact on people's daily lives. The lack of health and education infrastructures result in poor sanitation and high vulnerability to epidemics. Sustainable development in Niger will not be achieved without investment in disaster prevention, mitigation and capacity building, especially to cope with recurrent droughts and epidemics resulting from desertification and poor water supplies.	
large-scale disasters 1970-1998	total events :	31
	total killed :	6,179
	total affected :	8,102,228
	annual frequency since 1970 :	1.11
	since 1985 :	1.46

type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
epidemics	10	6,099	110,037
floods	4	80	257,992
droughts/famines/food shortages	14	—	7,734,199
insect infestation	3	—	—

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.382

Rank : 164/174

Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.32

Rwanda

GENERAL BACKGROUND

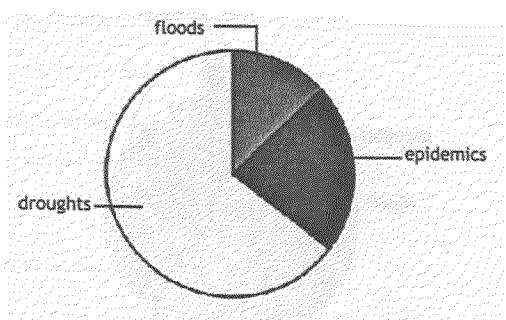
geography	area : 26,340 sq km land use : arable land : 35%; permanent crops : 13%; permanent pastures : 18%; forest and woodlands : 22%; other: 12% annual deforestation (%change) : 0.2
demography	population : 8.3 million (1999); density : 259.4 hab/km2; urban population : 6.1% population growth rate : 2.5% (1998)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$591.5 million (1997) GNP : \$2.1 billion (1999) GNP-per capita : \$250 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) agriculture : 45.7% services : 33.8% industry : 20.5%
	labour force by sector agriculture : 91%

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

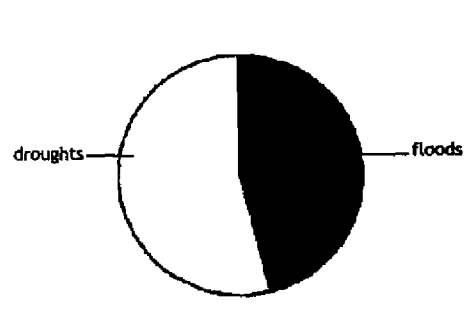
hazards	Periodic droughts, floods and epidemics. The volcanic Birunga mountains are in the north-west along the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
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large-scale disasters : 1970-1998			
total events :			9
total killed :			257
total affected :			4,188,790
annual frequency since 1970 :	0.32		
since 1985 :	0.39		
type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
epidemics	3	82	5,112
floods	2	48	1,921,678
droughts/famines/food shortages	4	237	2,262,000

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.711
 Rank : 95/174
 Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.18

Samoa

GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography

area : 2,840 sq km
 land use : arable land : 19%; permanent crops : 24%; permanent pastures : 0%; forest and woodlands : 47%
 annual deforestation (%change) : NA

demography

population : 170,000 (1999); density : 59.0 hab/km²; urban population : 21.4%
 population growth rate : 0.5% (1999)

economy

economic-aid recipient : \$42.9 million (1999)
 GNP : \$181 million (1999)
 GNP-per capita : \$1,060 (1999)
 value-added (% of GDP)
 agriculture : 40% labour force by sector
 services : 35% agriculture : 65%
 industry : 25% services : 30%
 industry : 5%

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

risk and vulnerability

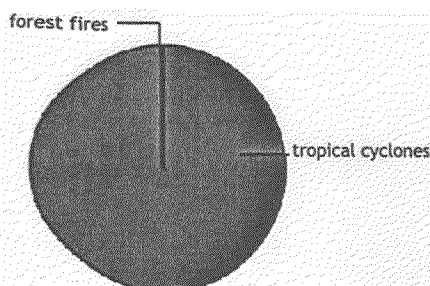
All the islands are mountainous, fertile, and surrounded by coral reefs; extensive volcanic activity occurred on Savai'i early in the 20th century. Samoa's developing economy is based mainly on agriculture, with some light manufacturing, fishing, lumbering, and tourism. The gross national product (GNP) showed little growth during the 1980s and early '90s. The GNP per capita is relatively low in comparison with those of other island states in the Pacific. Agriculture, which employs nearly two-thirds of the labour force, accounts for almost half of the gross domestic product (GDP) and can be affected periodically by windstorms.

large-scale disasters 1970-1998

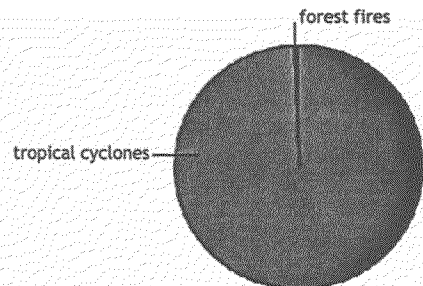
total events : 5
 total killed : 21
 total affected : 285,000
 annual frequency since 1970 : 0.18
 since 1985 : 0.23

type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
tropical cyclone/hurricane/typhoon	4	21	284,000
forest/scrub fires	1	—	1,000

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.547

Rank : 132/174

Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.17

São Tomé and Príncipe

GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography	area : 1,001 sq km land use : arable land : 2%; permanent crops : 36%; permanent pastures : 1%; forest and woodlands : 0% annual deforestation (%change) : NA
demography	population : 144,900 (1999); density : 137.5 hab/km ² ; urban population : 45.9% population growth rate : 2.2% (1999)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$57.3 billion (1995) GNP : \$39.7 million (1999) GNP-per capita : \$270 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) agriculture : 20.7% services : 62.3% industry : 17.0%

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

hazards	droughts and epidemics												
large-scale disasters : 1970-1998	<table><tr><td>total events :</td><td>5</td></tr><tr><td>total killed :</td><td>181</td></tr><tr><td>total affected :</td><td>94,063</td></tr><tr><td>annual frequency since 1970 :</td><td>0.17</td></tr><tr><td> since 1985 :</td><td>0.15</td></tr></table>	total events :	5	total killed :	181	total affected :	94,063	annual frequency since 1970 :	0.17	since 1985 :	0.15		
total events :	5												
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total affected :	94,063												
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since 1985 :	0.15												
type of event	<table><thead><tr><th>type of event</th><th>annual frequency</th><th>killed</th><th>affected</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>droughts/famines/food shortages</td><td>3</td><td>-</td><td>93,000</td></tr><tr><td>epidemics</td><td>2</td><td>181</td><td>1,063</td></tr></tbody></table>	type of event	annual frequency	killed	affected	droughts/famines/food shortages	3	-	93,000	epidemics	2	181	1,063
type of event	annual frequency	killed	affected										
droughts/famines/food shortages	3	-	93,000										
epidemics	2	181	1,063										

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters

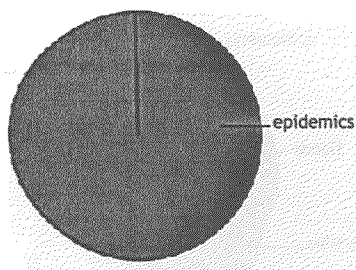
GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography	area : 196,722 sq km land use ; arable land : 19.3%; permanent crops :0.12%; steppe : 42.2%; savanna : 39.9%; forest and woodlands : 17.9% annual deforestation (%change) : 0.7
demography	population : 9.3 million (1999); density : 47.2 hab/km2; urban population : 46% population growth rate : 2.7% (1999)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$377.2 million (1999) GNP : \$4.7 billion (1999) GNP-per capita : \$510 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) agriculture : 18.5% services : 60.8% industry : 20.7%
	labour force by sector agriculture : 54% services and industry : 46%

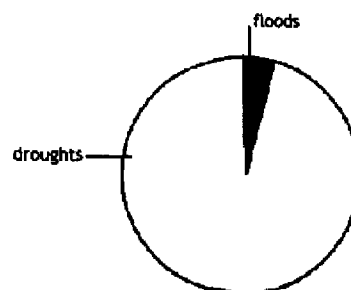
LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

risk and vulnerability	Senegal has a developing market economy. In fact, agriculture accounts for about 10% of the GDP but employs 54% of the work force. The limited economic growth it has achieved since independence is periodically interrupted by drought conditions that can send the economy into severe recession. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats are raised, although intermittent drought conditions can reduce their population. In addition to droughts lowland areas also suffer seasonal flooding. The promotion of sustainable development in Senegal would benefit from additional investment in disaster prevention, mitigation and capacity building, to cope with droughts and floods.		
large-scale disasters 1970-1998	total events :	27	
	total killed :	367	
	total affected :	7,609,295	
	annual frequency since 1970 :	1	
	since 1985 :	1	
		type of disaster	no. of victims
		kills	affected
	floods	7	340,500
	droughts/famines/food shortages	13	7,264,998
	insect infestation	4	-
	epidemics	3	3,797

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.252
 Rank : 174/174
 Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.39

Sierra Leone

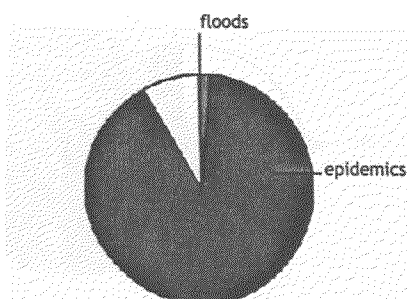
GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography	area : 71,724 sq km land use : arable land : 7%; permanent crops : 1%; permanent pastures : 31%; forest and woodlands : 28% annual deforestation (%change) : 3.0
demography	population : 4.9 million (1999); density : 63 hab/km ² ; urban population : 35.9% population growth rate : 1.9% (1999)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$203.7 million (1995) GNP : \$653.3 million (1999) GNP-per capita : \$130 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) agriculture : 50.1% services : 29.2% industry : 20.9%

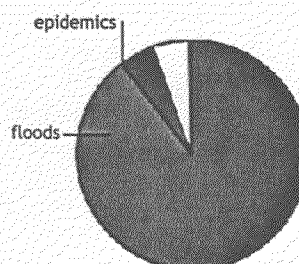
LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

risk and vulnerability	Complex emergencies due to warfare, the destruction of health and education infrastructures and environmental degradation have increased the risk of man-made disasters even if natural hazards were originally not a significant threat. Therefore, sustainable development will not be achieved without serious investment in disaster risk reduction prevention, and without a better management of agricultural production.		
large-scale disasters 1970-1998	total events :	11	
	total killed :	729	
	total affected :	222,781	
	annual frequency since 1970 :	0.39	
	since 1985 :	0.69	
	type of event	no. of events	killed
	tropical cyclone/hurricane/typhoon	2	61
	floods	1	12
	epidemics	8	656
			affected
			12,000
			200,000
			10,781

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : 0.341
 Rank : 168/174
 Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.79

Solomon Islands

GENERAL BACKGROUND

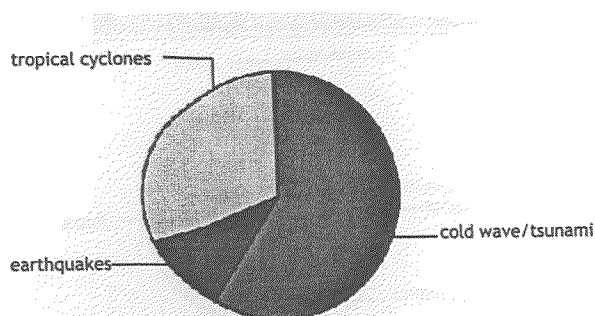
geography	area : 28,900 sq km land use : arable land : 2%; permanent crops : 10%; permanent pastures : 2%; forest and woodlands : 75% annual deforestation (%change) : NA
demography	population : 429,000 (1999); density : 13.5 hab/km2 (1995); urban population : 19.2% population growth rate : 3.0% (1999)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$46.4 million (1995) GNP : \$319.7 million (1999) GNP-per capita : \$750 (1999) value-added (% of GDP) agriculture : 50% services : 46.5% industry : 3.5%

LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

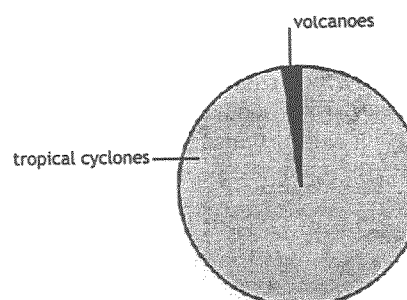
risk and vulnerability	Tropical cyclones and typhoons, which affect the Islands from January to April, can have an impact on the inhabitants that principally depend on a agriculture-based subsistence economy and constitute 90% of the working population. Logging is the second largest source of foreign exchange earnings after fisheries. The erosion of soil has increased as a result. The region is geologically active with frequent earth tremors and volcanic activity. Further investment in disaster mitigation and capacity building, especially to cope with cyclones, earthquakes and soil erosion, can contribute to sustainable development in the Solomon Islands.	
large-scale disasters 1970-1998	total events :	22
	total killed :	341
	total affected :	302,730
	annual frequency since 1970 :	0.79
	since 1985 :	0.62

type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
tropical cyclone/hurricane/typhoon	5	107	295,150
volcanoes	1	—	6,000
famines/food shortages	2	—	380
earthquakes	13	34	1,200
cold waves/tsunamis	1	200	—

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters



Human Development Indicator : NA
 Rank : NA
 Annual Frequency of Large-scale Disasters : 0.92

Somalia

GENERAL BACKGROUND

geography	area : 637,700 sq km land use : arable land : 2%; permanent crops : 0%; permanent pastures : 69%; forest and woodlands : 26% annual deforestation (%change) : NA
demography	population : 6.2 million (1999); density : 13.1 hab/km ² ; urban population : 24% population growth rate : 3.0% (1997)
economy	economic-aid recipient : \$115 million (2000) GNP : \$1 billion (1997) GNP-per capita : \$176 (1997) value-added (% of GDP) agriculture : 59% services : 31% industry : 10%

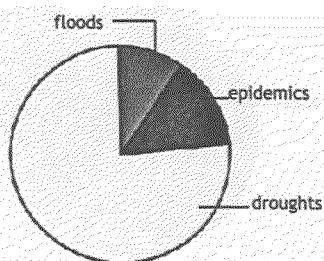
LARGE-SCALE DISASTERS

risk and vulnerability	Recurrent droughts; frequent dust storms over eastern plains in summer; floods during rainy season. Much of the economy has been devastated by the civil war. The population suffers from malnutrition, lack of access to proper health and has rarely access to clean water. Therefore, sustainable development in Somalia will not be achieved without serious investment in disaster prevention, mitigation and capacity building, to prevent and cope with droughts, floods and epidemics. The continuation of the war is the most significant factor of increasing disaster risk.	
large-scale disasters 1970-1998	total events :	25
	total killed :	25,658
	total affected :	2,015,093
	annual frequency since 1970 :	0.92
	since 1985 :	1.31

type of event	no. of events	killed	affected
tropical cyclone/hurricane/typhoon	1	30	—
floods*	9	2,465	1,190,500
droughts/famines/food shortages*	6	19,600	783,500
epidemics*	9	3,563	41,093

*linked with civil conflict.

people killed by disasters



people affected by disasters

