



ECO Secretariat Staff Papers

Natural Disasters and their Impacts in the ECO Region: An Overview

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Natural Disasters and their Impacts in the ECO Region:

An Overview

Foreword

The ECO Region is one of the more disaster-prone regions of the world. Most countries in the Region are highly vulnerable to disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides and drought. Therefore, the Region has learned some bitter lessons from the disasters it has experienced, and has consequently taken necessary steps to prioritize risk management in disaster management. Over the past two decades, there has been a steady increase in the incidence rate of disasters in the ECO Region.

The adoption of the “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030” (SFDRR) presents an opportunity for ECO Member States to expand their understanding and link initiatives with joint efforts to address the impacts of disasters and weather-related disasters in the Region. The SFDRR aims to achieve the substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health, and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries over the next 15 years.

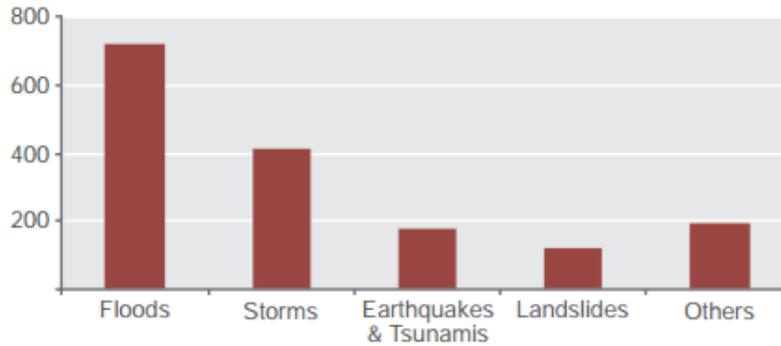
ECO, as a regional organization, needs to understand the disaster risk and develop a proactive approach to disaster risk reduction in line with the SFDRR as well as regional and international trends.

With the first anniversary of adoption of the Sendai Framework and necessity of a regional strategy for ECO, a brief overview of key statistics and relevant issues over the past 15 years is timely. This overview will highlight the progress made along with the challenges faced by the Region.

I. Natural Disasters in Asia and the Pacific

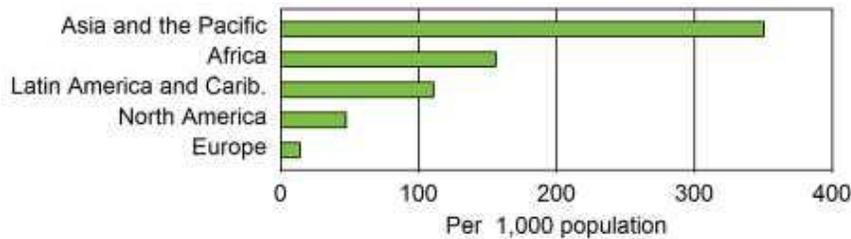
Asia and the Pacific is the world’s most disaster prone region. Over the period 2005-2014, the region had 1,625 reported disaster events – over 40 per cent of the global total. In 2015, Asia-Pacific continued to be the world’s most disaster prone region. 160 disasters were reported in the region, accounting for 47 per cent of the world’s 344 disasters. These numbers, however, are gross underestimates as there is no systematic assessment of the cost of all disasters that struck the region, especially slow-onset disasters such as droughts, heat waves, forest fires and haze. In Asia and the Pacific the most frequent disasters are floods and storms, but over the period 2005-2014 the greatest loss of life (200,000) was the result of earthquakes and tsunamis. (Fig 1)

Figure 1- Disaster occurrence in Asia and the Pacific, 2005-2014



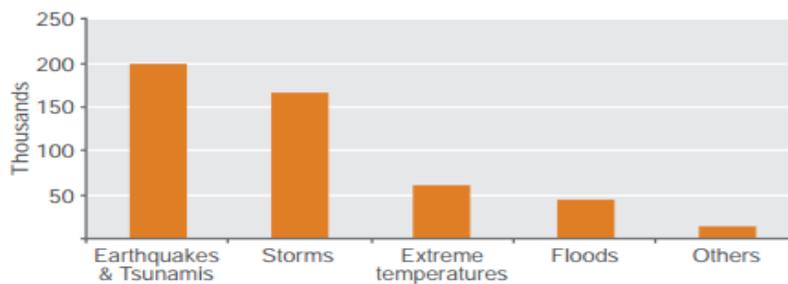
Therefore, over the past decade, a person living in Asia and the Pacific was twice as likely to be affected by a natural disaster as a person living in Africa, more than 3 times as likely as someone living in Latin America and the Caribbean, more than 7 times as likely as someone living in North America, and more than 25 times as likely as someone living in Europe. (Fig 2)

Figure 2- People affected by natural disasters (world regions) 2005-2014



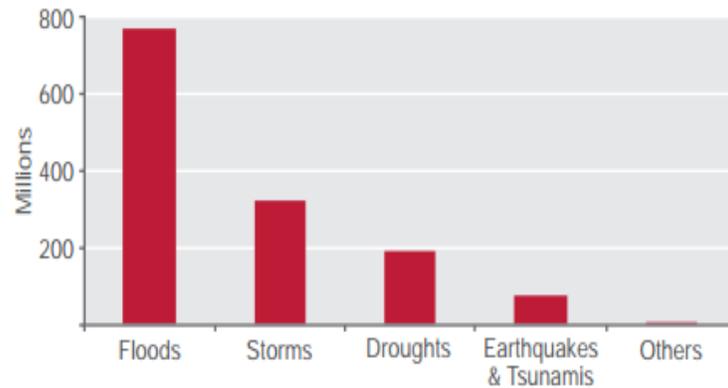
During 2005-2014, approximately 500,000 people lost their lives, and around 1.4 billion people were affected. (Fig 3) In 2015, The region bore the brunt of large scale catastrophic disasters with over 16,000 fatalities – more than a two-fold increase since 2014.

Figure 3- Deaths attributable to natural disasters, 2005-2014



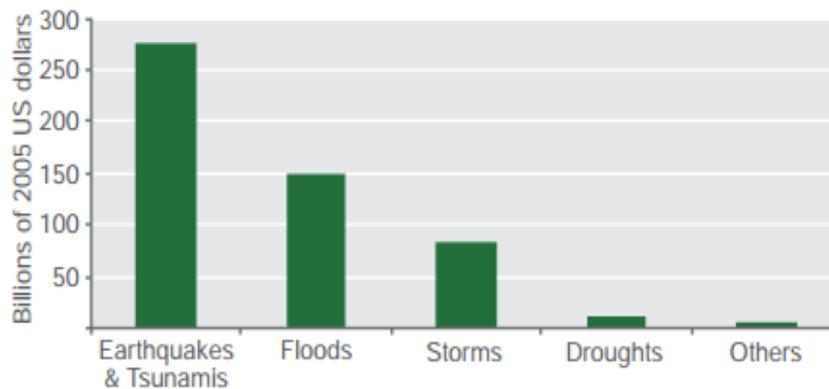
The number of people affected by a natural disaster per 1,000 population in Asia and Pacific was typically higher than in any other region. This meant that of the world totals, the region accounted for 60 per cent of deaths and 80 per cent of those affected. (Fig 4)

Figure 4- Disaster impacts in Asia and the Pacific, 2005-2014



The region has also faced severe economic damage- reaching a total value of \$523 billion - accounted for 45 per cent of the global damage. In 2015, Asia and the Pacific incurred more than US\$ 45.1 billion in economic damage in 2015 and even higher indirect losses.

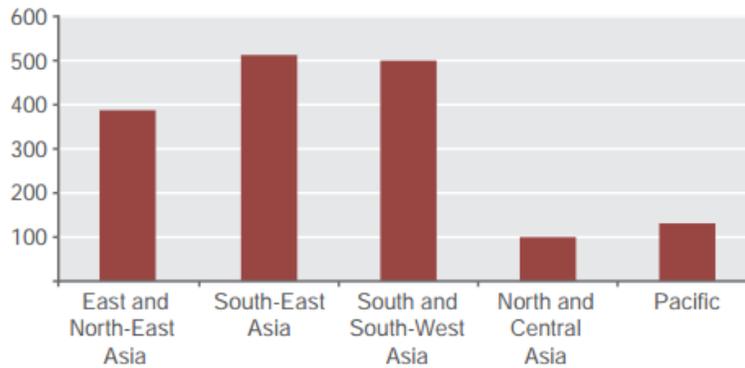
Figure 5- Disaster damages in Asia and the Pacific, 2005-2014



Earthquakes, tsunamis, floods and storms were the costliest hazards, accounting for 97 per cent of the total damage from natural disasters in the region since 2005. (Fig 5)

Over the period 2005-2014, the most disaster prone sub-region in Asia and Pacific was South-East Asia, with 512 events and 177,000 deaths – three per 100,000 people.

Figure 6- Occurrence by sub-region, 2005-2014



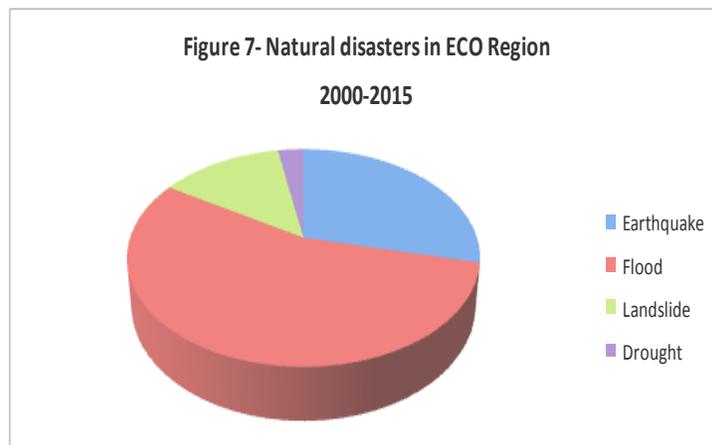
South and South-West Asia also have high seismic and flood risks. The sub-region with the largest number of people affected over this period, however, was East and North-East Asia which, because of its high concentration of economic assets, also suffered the greatest economic damage. (Fig 6) South Asia in 2015 accounted for a staggering 64 per cent of total global fatalities – the majority was attributed to the 7.6 magnitude earthquake that struck Nepal in April which caused 8,790 deaths.

II. Natural Disasters in ECO Region

The ECO Region is one of the most at-risk regions in the world and faces various types of natural hazards. The Region is located on a high-risk geography that is heavily affected by disasters due to its geological structure, topography and climatic characteristics.

The Region is also the regular victim of geological calamities like earthquakes and landslides. These natural hazards expose ECO Region to socio-economic vulnerability and risks. Factors such as increasing population, rapid urbanization, environmental degradation, and climate change have been compounding these exposures.

The Figure 7 presents the types of natural disaster events reported in the ECO Region during 2000-2015. In this period, about 333 natural disasters were reported in ECO Region that cumulatively affected more than 70 million people.



Statistics show that vulnerability to hazards in the Region is increasing. Out of the total disasters, more than 50 percent are floods (177), 27 percent earthquakes (92) and 13 percent landslides (43). The physiographic settings and climatic characteristics of the region put ECO Region at a risk of high incidence of geological and hydro-metrological hazards.

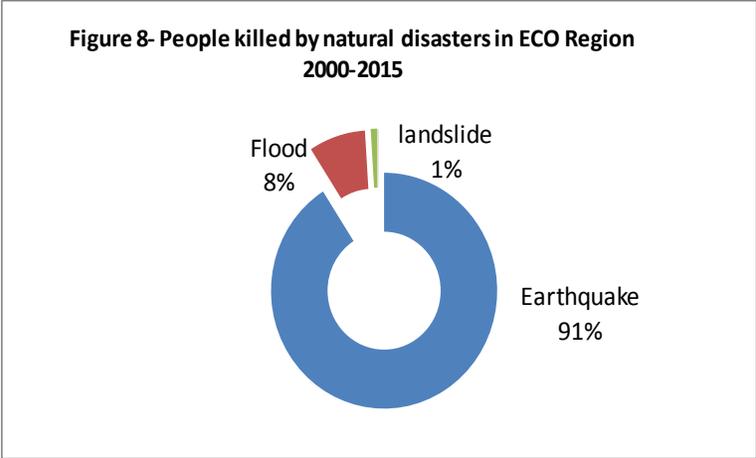
During the period 2000- 2015, about 115 thousand people have lost their lives by natural catastrophic events in ECO Region due to natural disasters with an alarming annual average death of 7666 people. Earthquake caused the largest number of deaths (73,338) in Pakistan in 2005. The 2005 Pakistan earthquake killed more than 15,000 schoolchildren when large number of school buildings collapsed. O

ut of the total economic loss (31 billion US\$) in ECO Region during 2000-2015, more than 20 billion US\$ was lost to floods representing an average annual loss of more than US\$1 billion. (Table 9)

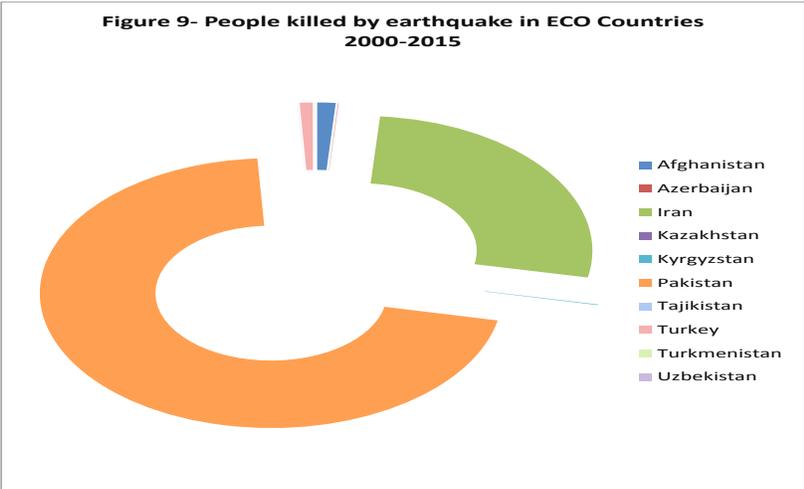
Afghanistan and Pakistan account for 57 percent of all floods in the ECO Region. (Table 10)

In ECO Region, most of the economic and human losses are due to earthquake and weather-related disasters such as floods.

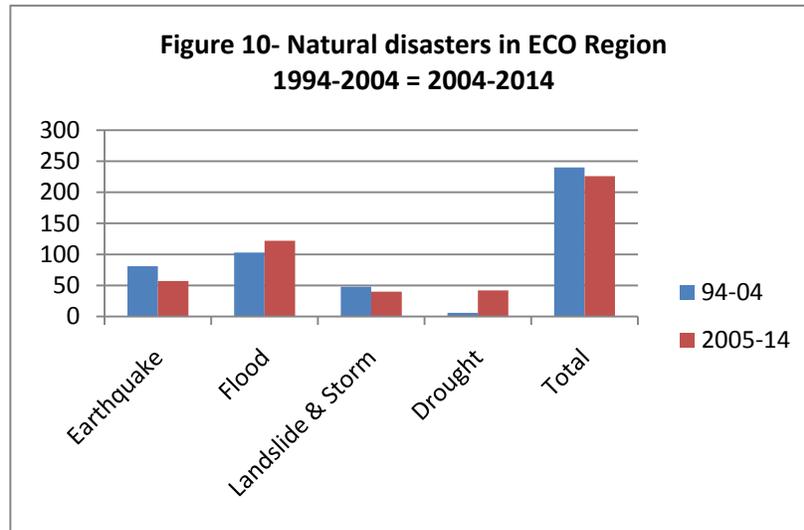
In this regard, the majority of the 440 million ECO Region's inhabitants live in the moderate to very high risks earthquake hazard areas. Out of 115000 casualties, almost 104,000 ECO citizens have lost their lives only due to earthquakes. (Fig 8)



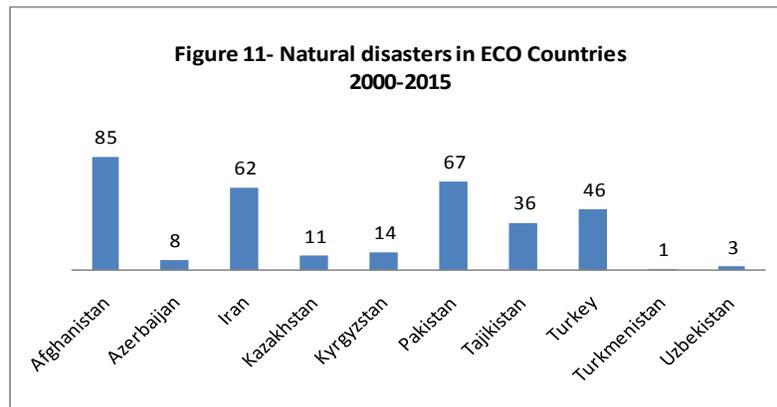
Although earthquakes constitute only 27 percent of the total number of disaster events, the economic loss due to earthquakes is very significant in the Region with more than US\$10.5 billion. ECO Region also faces challenges of drought. Meanwhile, many of the disasters, particularly in rural areas, go unreported in the Region mainly because local governments lack the technical and human resources for disaster monitoring.



Over the past two decades, there has also been a steady increase in the incidence rate of disasters in the ECO Region. (Table 8)



Afghanistan, Iran, Pakistan and Turkey are among those with high numbers of disasters, affected and killed people, and scale of economic damages regionally. (Fig 11)

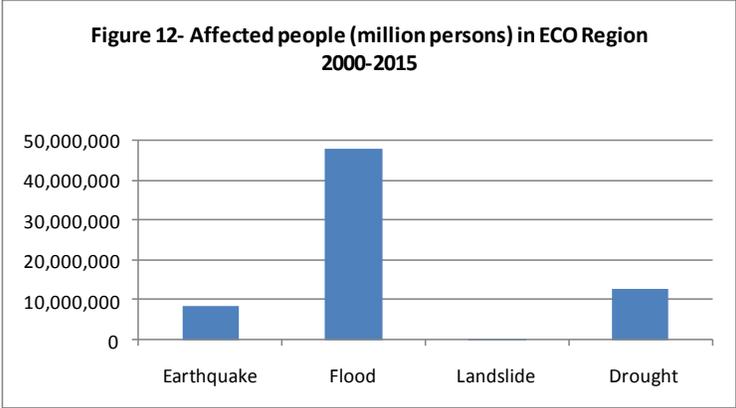


In Pakistan, the estimated damage resulting from the 2010 floods was close to US\$10 billion representing 5.8 percent of the country's 2009/2010 GDP.

Disasters also have potential budgetary consequences relating both to possible disaster-related reductions in government revenue and additional as well as unplanned expenditures in support of the relief and recovery efforts.

The 2005 Pakistan earthquake was estimated to have resulted in the loss of almost a third of local jobs in the Pakistani side of Kashmir. Farmers were hard hit in Pakistan—one of the top five rice exporting countries in the world—when its rice exports were reduced by 30 percent due to the 2010 floods.

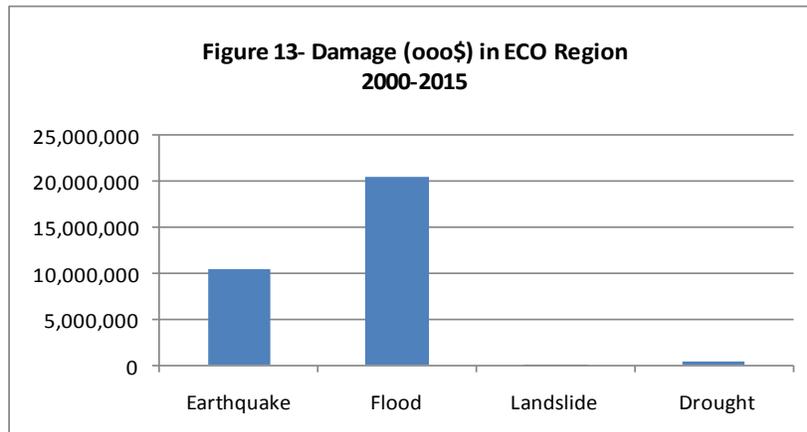
According to statistics, since 2000 more than 70 million people have been affected by natural hazards in various ways, with women, children and people in vulnerable situations disproportionately affected. Natural disasters also impact the stock of natural resources and their consumption. (Fig 12)



Disaster-induced damage and loss occur at various levels. Direct damage and loss relate to the loss of human life and injury together with physical damage to assets. Indirect loss arises out of direct loss and relate to disruptions in the flow of goods and services that cause additional loss in income earnings and jobs.

Secondary effects come in the form of macroeconomic effects such as the impacts on economic factors such as gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates and fiscal deficits. Macroeconomic effects also arise when disasters increase the scale and incidence of poverty, affect human capital and heighten gender inequalities. The direct impacts of disasters are quite high in the ECO Region.

Between 2000 and 2015, assets damaging accounted for more than US\$ 31 billion. Every year during this period, ECO has incurred losses of a staggering more than US\$ 2 billion on average due to natural disasters. (Fig 13)



One of the ECO Region’s most devastating natural disasters is drought. But drought is a slow and silent killer, and therefore often forgotten, generally receiving less attention.

Drought is typically experienced as a long period of low rainfall, resulting in dry, cracked earth, severe crop loss, dying livestock and famine. Drought has significant impacts on many sectors, including fish and aquaculture, forestry, and industry.

Since 2000, across the ECO Region, drought has affected about 13 million people. This disaster is likely to be underestimated because droughts are hard to delineate: there are uncertainties about when they start or finish, and their impact is indirect and often spreads across several countries so it can be difficult to capture the full costs.

A prolonged drought will slow down income growth not just in agriculture, but also in related activities, particularly agro-processing, with knock-on effects for employment and incomes in other parts of the rural economy.

III. National/Regional Efforts for Disaster Risk Reduction

National Efforts

Given the recurrence of natural disasters and their devastating impacts, ECO Member States have already adopted comprehensive disaster risk management programs and action plans at the national levels. Governments have increasingly expanded investments in Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and shifted their response from the community level to the national level. Such DRR programs have been designed along the lines of the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015, which foresaw “a more effective integration of disaster risk considerations into sustainable development policies, planning and programming at all levels, with a special emphasis on disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction”.

Since 2005, disaster management acts were passed and National Disaster Management Authorities (NDMAs) were created in several ECO countries. ECO Member States have experienced a decline in disaster loss due to their continued efforts in DRR policies and programs over the two past decades.

However, ECO Member States should update their national DRR policies and align them with an ECO-level DRR policy in conformity with the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030", the successor of the HFA. There is also a need to align DRR policies with other development goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Regional Efforts

Disaster risk reduction coordination has been in place in ECO since 2006 when ECO Member States showed interest and willingness to take necessary joint measures for reducing the risk of disasters at the regional level. Accordingly, the ECO Secretariat has ever since started to identify and expand regional cooperation to this end. In this regard, a number of steps have been taken and possibilities have been explored.

1) Meetings, Conferences and Other Events

a. Decision Making Meetings

The importance of DRR Cooperation among ECO Member States has been recognized in most of the ECO Summits, including ECO Summits in Baku (May 2006), Tehran (March 2008), Istanbul (December 2010) and Baku (October 2012).

All Summit Declarations highlighted the importance of regional cooperation on disaster risk management and recommended consideration of regional programmes and projects for early warning, preparedness and management of natural disasters and the need for strengthening collaboration within and beyond the Region. The leaders also emphasized on the need for a permanent regional response mechanism dedicated to disaster preparedness, earthquake safety and drought management.

The 1st ECO Interior Ministers Meeting held in Tehran on the 1 November 2006 was a positive step forward to strengthen regional cooperation in the face of natural disasters. The Meeting discussed the issue from different perspectives and took some steps on the institutional and financial aspects of the regional cooperation for addressing disasters risk mitigation. Ministers also recommended the establishment of an "ECO Fund for Disaster Relief and Rehabilitation". The Ministers also mandated the Secretariat to establish links to relevant international and regional organizations.

The latest "ECO Ministerial Meeting on Disaster Risk Reduction" was held on 15 March 2015 on the sidelines of the "Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction" in Sendai, Japan. During the Meeting, the Ministers and high level officials from the ECO Member States and the ECO Secretary General explored enhanced regional cooperation on disaster risk reduction in post-2015. The Meeting also discussed the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the ECO Region.

b. Conferences

The annual ECO International Conferences on Disaster Risk Management is among the leading event to discuss enhanced regional cooperation based on experiences gained by the national disaster risk reduction strategies/institutions in the ECO Member States as well as the relevant international processes. Seven such Conferences have been so far organized since 2006 in Turkey, Pakistan, Iran, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, Afghanistan and Azerbaijan respectively where the need for a more focused and action-oriented cooperation roadmap emerged.

The Conferences have worked as platform for the ECO Member States to learn from each others' experiences in preparing a solid ground for framing future strategies on the disaster risk reduction policy for the Region. The Conferences have also provided opportunity for ECO to promote its cooperation with the relevant regional and international organizations.

The "8th ECO International Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction" will be held in November 2016 in Turkey. The upcoming Conference provides a timely occasion for ECO Member States to agree on the regional frameworks for action, including a possible regional strategy.

c. Other Events:

Given the regional implications of disasters, ECO has organized several workshops, seminars and symposiums on DRR in collaboration with regional and international organizations. These events aimed at making sound assessment of disasters risk in the Region through identifying the needs, defining the level of risk to people's lives and livelihoods as well as the capacity and commitment of the main actors, including regional and local organizations, institutions and governments. These events can be summarized as follows:

- 1) Workshop on "School Earthquake Safety Review", on 1-2 June 2006 in Istanbul in cooperation with OECD and Geo-Hazards International;
- 2) Workshop on "Legal Framework of Humanitarian Assistance" on 18-20 November 2007 in Tehran in collaboration with UNOCHA;
- 3) Workshop on "the Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction in the ECO Region" on 1-2 July 2008 in Tehran in collaboration with UNISDR;

- 4) Seminar on "Health in Emergencies and Disasters: Hospitals Safe from Disasters in ECO Countries" on 14 July 2008 in Tehran;
- 5) Workshop on "Water and Sanitation Facilities on Disaster Situations" on 30 May to 1 June 2011 in Kish Island, Iran, in collaboration with UN-HABITAT;
- 6) Workshop on "The State of the ECO Region Cities: Urban Resilience for Cities at risk 2013-2015" on 19 November 2012 in ECO Secretariat, Tehran in collaboration with UN-HABITAT;
- 7) Symposium on "Disaster Economics" on 3-5 April 2013 in Istanbul in cooperation with Disaster Preparedness and Prevention Initiative for South Eastern Europe (DPPI SEE).

ECO Secretariat has also supported "ECO Seismic Hazard Reduction Programme" (ECO SHARP) implemented by the Geological Survey of Iran (GSI).

2) Specialized Body

Given the importance of cooperation on disaster risk management through a regional mechanism for regional programmes and projects which was highlighted by the ECO Summits, the 3rd ECO Ministerial Meeting on Agriculture, held in March 2007 in Tehran, decided to establish the ECO Regional Center for Risk Management of Natural Disasters, (ECO-RCRM) in Mashhad as a specialized agency of the ECO, for the purpose of conducting the functions and discharging the responsibilities in disasters area.

The Centre, opened in September 2007, would help ECO states prepare programs for mitigation of natural disasters and their likely impacts. It would cover social as well as economic sectors, mainly agriculture, food security, water resources, public health and safety.

3) Partnership with Regional and International Organizations

During the last decade, in order to reduce risk of disasters and conduct the activities in this regard, ECO Secretariat underlined the imperative of disaster risk reduction for the Region, upgraded ECO visibility at the international level, and linked up its regional prospects with global trends and relevant international organizations and the UN agencies specially UN-ISDR as well as regional organizations.

ECO has also signed MOU with UNESCAP and UNISDR. The target is to explore possible technical and financial assistance and partnership needed for mitigating the negative impacts of natural hazards for peoples and countries of the Region in an overall "socio-economic development" context.

In line with its policies in other fields of cooperation, ECO also decided to link its efforts to the international efforts. In this regard, ECO Secretariat has been pursuing possible partnerships

with potential regional and international partners who are active in the area of disaster risk reduction. At the time being, ECO is the most relevant regional organization and partner for implementing "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in 2015-2030" in this part of the world.

IV. Prospects for Regional Cooperation

For ECO, reducing the risk of disasters is key to achieving its sustainable development goals. Since 2000, ECO worked on disaster risk management with a view to providing policy advice, facilitating capacity building services and exchanging information for effective DRR in the Region. Despite all good intentions, disaster management systems tend to rely on a proactive approach in the Region.

ECO as a regional organization needs to carve a common vision for DRR in the Region and develop a more proactive approach, in which disasters are avoided in the first place with adequate preparations and financing. The first important step for ECO would be to help its Member States document the impacts of natural disasters on social and economic development; assess countries' capacity to reduce and manage disaster risks; and identify options for more effective management of such risks. Despite the seemingly slow progress of the cooperation on DRR, the ECO can play a pivotal role in building a common vision for DRR in the Region.

ECO Member States should also increase their cooperation by sharing best practices in development planning and policies that reduce disaster risks. There is a clear case for ECO to scale up its DRR programs with natural disasters as an important cross-cutting issue in all its operations.

It is imperative for ECO to learn from its inability to deliver on several of its initiatives—and from other regional organizations that have moved much ahead in regional cooperation such as ASEAN—to design and implement prudent policies, including for DRR, to uplift those people in ECO Region living in risks.

Afterword

There is a clear case for regional cooperation for responding to disasters. Now that the Hyogo Framework for Action has been further developed into the "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (SFDRR) 2015-2030", it is an opportunity for the ECO Member States to update their national DRR policies and align them with a regional DRR policy as required by the SFDRR. This would not only help ECO countries put in place DRR policies at national and regional levels, but also help align DRR in their development priorities as the SFDRR covers wide range of topics within the post-2015 development agenda.

SDGs that will govern the post-2015 development landscape include disaster as a cross-cutting issue (Goals 11 and 13). Years of implementing MDGs and the HFA have resulted in considerable progress in reducing development disparities and the risk of disasters. ECO countries now need to further their development- and disaster-related policies in coherence with the SFDRR and SDGs. There is also a need to align these two with the climate change policies to bring in synergies from wider sectors that are exposed to natural hazards.

ECO should work together with other developing countries and regions to ensure that financial and other supports – including appropriate technologies – actually come to the Region.

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[http://www.eco.int/ECO Statistical Report/](http://www.eco.int/ECO%20Statistical%20Report/)

Table 1: Natural disasters (number of events)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Afghanistan | 6 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 14 | 13 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 6 | 3 |
| Azerbaijan | 3 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ... | ... |
| Iran | 7 | 5 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 6 | ... | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Kazakhstan | 2 | 2 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ... | 1 |
| Pakistan | 4 | 7 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 3 |
| Turkey | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Tajikistan | 2 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| Turkmenistan | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... |
| ECO | 33 | 30 | 46 | 34 | 27 | 48 | 35 | 28 | 19 | 16 | 29 | 15 | 31 | 16 | 14 |
| ASEAN | 54 | 43 | 45 | 45 | 55 | 39 | 61 | 58 | 57 | 51 | 40 | 66 | 45 | 50 | 40 |
| SAARC | 55 | 47 | 55 | 44 | 30 | 71 | 54 | 49 | 30 | 43 | 43 | 38 | 36 | 32 | 37 |
| Africa | 125 | 115 | 113 | 85 | 86 | 98 | 122 | 109 | 105 | 95 | 99 | 81 | 67 | 60 | 51 |
| Europe | 73 | 42 | 69 | 56 | 32 | 81 | 56 | 64 | 26 | 48 | 62 | 15 | 56 | 42 | 47 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 69 | 67 | 82 | 59 | 66 | 74 | 41 | 77 | 78 | 64 | 91 | 74 | 56 | 48 | 52 |
| North America | 32 | 31 | 34 | 33 | 27 | 21 | 34 | 26 | 24 | 20 | 17 | 27 | 28 | 31 | 23 |
| Other Countries/ areas | 11 | 10 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 12 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 3 | 7 | 12 | 2 |
| World | 528 | 450 | 506 | 421 | 403 | 488 | 462 | 450 | 394 | 387 | 436 | 361 | 371 | 353 | 328 |

Table 2: Deaths by natural disasters (number per annum)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Afghanistan | 594 | 485 | 4 083 | 137 | 18 | 582 | 382 | 296 | 1 334 | 101 | 350 | 83 | 378 | 155 | 575 |
| Azerbaijan | 42 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Iran | 90 | 476 | 291 | 26 817 | 75 | 734 | 77 | 24 | 56 | 0 | 11 | ... | 319 | 45 | 38 |
| Kazakhstan | 0 | 3 | ... | 3 | 48 | 0 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 44 | 2 | 0 | ... | 5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 11 | ... | 0 | 38 | 49 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | ... | 0 |
| Pakistan | 133 | 257 | 213 | 529 | 31 | 74 204 | 513 | 911 | 249 | 102 | 2 186 | 511 | 671 | 730 | 631 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 1 | 35 | 7 | 0 | 24 | 25 | 49 | 0 | 21 | 96 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 20 |
| Turkey | 16 | 50 | 90 | 186 | 85 | 41 | 83 | 19 | 2 | 62 | 64 | 655 | 13 | 7 | 0 |
| Turkmenistan | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| ECO | 897 | 1 272 | 4 712 | 27 717 | 306 | 75 588 | 1 084 | 1 299 | 1 716 | 286 | 2 754 | 1 264 | 1 405 | 937 | 1 269 |
| ASEAN | 2 526 | 1 949 | 1 011 | 1 095 | 177 578 | 1 827 | 11 334 | 1 837 | 139 925 | 3 232 | 3 009 | 3 717 | 2 648 | 8 551 | 769 |
| SAARC | 4 441 | 22 210 | 8 781 | 3 968 | 54 600 | 80 172 | 2 662 | 9 411 | 3 631 | 3 586 | 4 340 | 2 175 | 2 131 | 8 415 | 3 321 |
| Africa | 6 698 | 9 932 | 6 312 | 5 652 | 4 079 | 3 627 | 7 863 | 5 804 | 7 623 | 4 364 | 24 106 | 3 667 | 2 648 | 1 265 | 11 376 |
| Europe | 385 | 535 | 425 | 72 296 | 130 | 529 | 4 474 | 819 | 197 | 821 | 628 | 84 | 803 | 892 | 201 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 826 | 1 879 | 876 | 1 452 | 6 641 | 2 443 | 339 | 1 776 | 1 639 | 1 318 | 232 769 | 1 871 | 928 | 822 | 890 |
| North America | 173 | 165 | 445 | 264 | 219 | 1 977 | 327 | 339 | 303 | 147 | 138 | 817 | 318 | 226 | 205 |
| Other Countries/areas | 292 | 320 | 176 | 97 | 89 | 183 | 66 | 218 | 159 | 804 | 142 | 31 | 43 | 110 | 0 |
| World | 16 667 | 39 496 | 21 345 | 113 513 | 244 880 | 93 072 | 29 893 | 22 422 | 242 191 | 15 989 | 328 634 | 34 134 | 11 540 | 22 205 | 18 740 |

Table 3: Economic damages by natural disasters (million US dollars)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Afghanistan | 594 | 485 | 4 083 | 137 | 18 | 582 | 382 | 296 | 1 334 | 101 | 350 | 83 | 378 | 155 | 575 |
| Azerbaijan | 42 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 3 | ... | 5 | ... | ... |
| Iran | 90 | 476 | 291 | 26 817 | 75 | 734 | 77 | 24 | 56 | 0 | 11 | ... | 319 | 45 | 38 |
| Kazakhstan | 0 | 3 | ... | 3 | 48 | 0 | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 44 | 2 | 0 | ... | 5 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 11 | ... | 0 | 38 | 49 | 3 | 4 | 0 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | ... | 0 |
| Pakistan | 133 | 257 | 213 | 529 | 31 | 74 204 | 513 | 911 | 249 | 102 | 2 186 | 511 | 671 | 730 | 631 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 1 | 35 | 7 | 0 | 24 | 25 | 49 | 0 | 21 | 96 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 20 |
| Turkey | 16 | 50 | 90 | 186 | 85 | 41 | 83 | 19 | 2 | 62 | 64 | 655 | 13 | 7 | 0 |
| Turkmenistan | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... |
| ECO | 897 | 1 272 | 4 712 | 27 717 | 306 | 75 588 | 1 084 | 1 299 | 1 716 | 286 | 2 754 | 1 264 | 1 405 | 937 | 1 269 |
| ASEAN | 2 526 | 1 949 | 1 011 | 1 095 | 177 578 | 1 827 | 11 334 | 1 837 | 139 925 | 3 232 | 3 009 | 3 717 | 2 648 | 8 551 | 769 |
| SAARC | 4 441 | 22 210 | 8 781 | 3 968 | 54 600 | 80 172 | 2 662 | 9 411 | 3 631 | 3 586 | 4 340 | 2 175 | 2 131 | 8 415 | 3 321 |
| Africa | 6 698 | 9 932 | 6 312 | 5 652 | 4 079 | 3 627 | 7 863 | 5 804 | 7 623 | 4 364 | 24 106 | 3 667 | 2 648 | 1 265 | 11 376 |
| Europe | 385 | 535 | 425 | 72 296 | 130 | 529 | 4 474 | 819 | 197 | 821 | 628 | 84 | 803 | 892 | 201 |
| Latin America & Carib. | 826 | 1 879 | 876 | 1 452 | 6 641 | 2 443 | 339 | 1 776 | 1 639 | 1 318 | 232 769 | 1 871 | 928 | 822 | 890 |
| North America | 173 | 165 | 445 | 264 | 219 | 1 977 | 327 | 339 | 303 | 147 | 138 | 817 | 318 | 226 | 205 |
| Other Countries/areas | 292 | 320 | 176 | 97 | 89 | 183 | 66 | 218 | 159 | 804 | 142 | 31 | 43 | 110 | 0 |
| World | 16 667 | 39 496 | 21 345 | 113 513 | 244 880 | 93 072 | 29 893 | 22 422 | 242 191 | 15 989 | 328 634 | 34 134 | 11 540 | 22 205 | 18 740 |

Table 4: Economic damages by natural disasters (% of GDP)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Afghanistan | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Azerbaijan | 2.1 | ... | ... | 0.8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 | ... | ... |
| Iran | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Kazakhstan | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... | ... | 0.1 | ... | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0.0 | ... | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | ... | 0.0 |
| Pakistan | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 5.5 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Tajikistan | 6.6 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 3.9 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 0.8 | 0.0 | 16.3 | 0.0 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Turkey | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Turkmenistan | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 0.4 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0.0 | ... | ... | ... |
| ECO | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| ASEAN | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 1.9 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| SAARC | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 1.0 |
| Africa | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Europe | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 |
| Latin America and Carib. | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| North America | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Other countries/areas | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| World | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 |

Table 5: People affected by natural disasters (thousands per annum)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| Afghanistan | 2 582 | 205 | 314 | 5 | 6 | 45 | 2 234 | 30 | 453 | 66 | 46 | 1 763 | 52 | 22 | 150 |
| Azerbaijan | 3 | ... | ... | 32 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 70 | ... | 22 | ... | ... |
| Iran | 9 | 1 207 | 352 | 298 | 7 | 130 | 171 | 160 | 22 | 0 | 5 | ... | 68 | 6 | 453 |
| Kazakhstan | 3 | 4 | ... | 37 | 0 | 25 | ... | ... | 13 | ... | 29 | 16 | 14 | ... | 3 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 1 | 4 | 2 000 | 8 | 0 | 11 | ... | 0 |
| Pakistan | 0 | 1 320 | 160 | 1 269 | 13 | 12 656 | 8 | 1 653 | 366 | 75 | 20 398 | 5 402 | 5 051 | 1 699 | 2 471 |
| Tajikistan | 3 006 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 400 | 7 | 29 | 24 | 2 800 | 15 | 17 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 13 |
| Turkey | 26 | 4 | 255 | 291 | 89 | 6 | 63 | 3 | 0 | 35 | 4 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkmenistan | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 600 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| ECO | 6 229 | 2 742 | 1 087 | 1 939 | 515 | 12 872 | 2 527 | 1 871 | 3 659 | 2 196 | 20 577 | 7 226 | 5 226 | 1 729 | 3 090 |
| ASEAN | 19 555 | 8 486 | 15 228 | 1 929 | 5 297 | 2 690 | 18 676 | 5 483 | 23 942 | 20 466 | 23 190 | 26 558 | 13 334 | 36 244 | 17 989 |
| SAARC | 106 687 | 30 295 | 344 970 | 10 679 | 72 831 | 42 731 | 10 470 | 64 089 | 16 521 | 16 777 | 26 918 | 23 238 | 17 357 | 20 060 | 14 305 |
| Africa | 11 151 | 15 584 | 8 314 | 17 565 | 19 856 | 22 034 | 6 155 | 9 652 | 19 984 | 24 421 | 14 739 | 27 831 | 22 851 | 5 242 | 6 837 |
| Europe | 2 805 | 372 | 837 | 251 | 427 | 518 | 176 | 1 625 | 252 | 106 | 760 | 21 | 530 | 1 412 | 2 840 |
| Latin America and Carib. | 875 | 10 667 | 2 430 | 3 021 | 4 144 | 7 381 | 1 461 | 9 509 | 6 560 | 5 968 | 13 247 | 9 503 | 4 957 | 2 378 | 4 876 |
| North America | 89 | 206 | 176 | 278 | 5 102 | 856 | 87 | 669 | 13 394 | 12 | 13 | 440 | 95 | 315 | 73 |
| Other countries/areas | 154 | 653 | 2 | 30 | 17 | 5 | 63 | 30 | 1 327 | 2 321 | 22 | 2 | 38 | 2 117 | 0 |
| World | 174 236 | 108 974 | 659 261 | 255 125 | 161 883 | 160 683 | 126 303 | 212 839 | 221 960 | 201 789 | 260 449 | 212 767 | 107 509 | 96 740 | 107 342 |

Table 6: People injured by natural disasters (thousands per annum)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Afghanistan | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Azerbaijan | 1 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | ... | ... |
| Iran | 0 | 0 | 1 | 23 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | ... | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Kazakhstan | 0 | 0 | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Pakistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 129 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkmenistan | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| ECO | 1 | 1 | 3 | 25 | 1 | 131 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 2 |
| ASEAN | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 144 | 3 | 21 | 6 | 129 | 7 | 4 | 33 | 2 |
| SAARC | 1 | 172 | 3 | 6 | 36 | 138 | 3 | 56 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 |
| Africa | 0 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Europe | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Latin America and Carib. | 1 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 25 | 590 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| North America | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Other countries/areas | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| World | 15 | 279 | 53 | 207 | 1 884 | 157 | 169 | 73 | 396 | 48 | 741 | 51 | 64 | 124 | 22 |

Table 7: People made homeless by natural disasters (thousands per annum)

| | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Afghanistan | 0 | 0 | 10 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 0 | 10 |
| Azerbaijan | 0 | ... | ... | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | 0 | ... | 7 | ... | ... |
| Iran | 6 | 0 | 5 | 67 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | ... | 0 | 2 | 12 |
| Kazakhstan | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | ... | 0 | ... | 5 | 4 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | ... | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | ... | 0 |
| Pakistan | 0 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | | | 004 | | | | | | | | | |
| Tajikistan | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkey | 0 | 0 | 30 | 45 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Turkmenistan | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Uzbekistan | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 0 | ... | ... | ... |
| ECO | 6 | 1 | 54 | 121 | 59 | 5 | 14 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 46 | 10 | 2 | 22 |
| | | | | | | 015 | | | | | | | | | |
| ASEAN | 198 | 161 | 39 | 102 | 589 | 18 | 1 | 127 | 71 | 109 | 6 | 13 | 337 | 18 | 67 |
| | | | | | | | 061 | | | | | | | | |
| SAARC | 339 | 1 | 21 | 259 | 617 | 5 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 67 | 908 | 1 | 127 | 8 | 666 |
| | | 793 | | | | 496 | 246 | | 436 | | | 395 | | | |
| Africa | 348 | 21 | 175 | 345 | 352 | 124 | 142 | 643 | 276 | 74 | 262 | 76 | 89 | 7 | 42 |
| Europe | 1 | 0 | 14 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 36 | 1 | 60 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 2 |
| Latin America and Carib. | 279 | 175 | 31 | 238 | 68 | 319 | 2 | 66 | 42 | 30 | 876 | 78 | 185 | 83 | 17 |
| North America | 7 | 76 | 3 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Other countries/areas | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| World | 1 | 3 | 355 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 510 | 2 | 1 | 854 | 329 | 1 |
| | 766 | 114 | | 901 | 578 | 266 | 203 | 170 | 242 | | 424 | 965 | | | 299 |

**Table 8: Total number of natural disasters in ECO Member States
(1994-2004 and 2005-2014)**

| Subjects | Earthquake | | Flood | | Landslide & Storm | | Drought | | Total | |
|---------------------|------------|---------|-------|---------|-------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|---------|
| | 94-04 | 2005-14 | 94-04 | 2005-14 | 94-04 | 2005-14 | 94-04 | 2005-14 | 94-04 | 2005-14 |
| Afghanistan | 14 | 7 | 19 | 43 | 4 | 12 | 1 | 2 | 38 | 66 |
| Azerbaijan | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 4 |
| Iran | 28 | 24 | 31 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 65 | 37 |
| Kazakhstan | 1 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 0 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 9 | 11 |
| Pakistan | 7 | 6 | 19 | 34 | 13 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 41 | 53 |
| Tajikistan | 4 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 24 | 21 |
| Turkey | 23 | 8 | 14 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 45 | 25 |
| Turkmenistan | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - |
| Uzbekistan | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 81 | 57 | 103 | 122 | 48 | 40 | 6 | 42 | 240 | 226 |

Table 9: Natural disasters, people killed and affected and damages in ECO Member States 2000-2015

| Country | Earthquake(92) | | | Flood (177) | | | Landslide (43) | | | Drought (9) | | |
|--------------|----------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|
| | People Killed | Affected People | Damage 000US\$ | People Killed | Affected People | Damage 000US\$ | People Killed | Affected People | Damage 000US\$ | People Killed | Affected People | Damage 000US\$ |
| Afghanistan | 1,338 | 112,785 | 50 | 2,110 | 431,009 | 20,000 | 382 | 301,608 | - | 37 | 6,510,000 | 142,050 |
| Azerbaijan | 31 | 25,793 | 10,000 | 3 | 106,500 | 55,000 | 11 | - | - | - | - | 100,000 |
| Iran | 28,080 | 1,192,153 | 2,251,928 | 788 | 1,865,887 | 260,698 | 20 | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Kazakhstan | 3 | 36,626 | - | 52 | 101,477 | 240,738 | 48 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kyrgyzstan | 74 | 16,247 | - | 3 | 13,895 | 2,860 | 86 | 9,661 | 1,500 | - | 2,000,000 | - |
| Pakistan | 74,019 | 6,488,840 | 5,310,500 | 5,940 | 44,357,420 | 18,706,148 | 432 | 30425 | 18,000 | - | - | - |
| Tajikistan | 19 | 40,531 | 23,500 | 184 | 474,148 | 290,596 | 56 | 22,027 | 41,600 | - | 3,800,000 | 57,000 |
| Turkey | 950 | 418,998 | 2,906,000 | 237 | 171,076 | 932,000 | 59 | 812 | - | - | - | - |
| Turkmenistan | 11 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | 13 | 86 | - | - | 1,500 | - | - | - | - | - | 600,000 | 50,000 |
| Total | 104,538 | 8,332,059 | 10,501,978 | 9317 | 47,522,912 | 20,508,040 | 1,094 | 364,537 | 61,100 | 37 | 12,910,000 | 349,050 |

**Table 10: People killed and affected by all kinds of disasters in ECO Region
(1994-2004; 2005-2014; and 2015)**

| | people killed (1994-2004) | People affected (1994-2004) | People killed (2005-2014) | people affected (2005-2014) | people killed 2015 | people affected 2015 |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| Afghanistan | 10,098 | 8,436,660 | 4,419 | 4,712,493 | 228 | 21,655 |
| Azerbaijan | 596 | 2,478,111 | 56 | 97,499 | - | - |
| Iran | 32,645 | 113,312,218 | 3,326 | 572,173 | 128 | 6,056 |
| Kazakhstan | 240 | 650,842 | 318 | 102,943 | 21 | 5,000 |
| Kyrgyzstan | 306 | 69,881 | 230 | 2,047,747 | - | - |
| Pakistan | 6,374 | 19,348,757 | 82,150 | 47,324,932 | 797 | 1,698,760 |
| Tajikistan | 193 | 6,261,765 | 261 | 3,304,900 | - | 2,500 |
| Turkey | 20,002 | 5,507,816 | 1,971 | 244,188 | 35 | - |
| Turkmenistan | 51 | - | 15 | - | - | - |
| Uzbekistan | 131 | 1,223,988 | 73 | 5,116 | - | - |
| ECO | 70,636 | 157,290,038 | 92,819 | 58,411,991 | 1,209 | 1,733,971 |
| Asia | 825,476 | 2,643,097,996 | 690,118 | 1,616,639,884 | 22,875 | 87,017,240 |
| Africa | 43,671 | 267,405,621 | 35,498 | 283,565,969 | 2,663 | 8,260,959 |
| America | 76,595 | 61,208,759 | 35,498 | 89,185,795 | 1,761 | 2,730,799 |
| Europe | 108,430 | 32,825,282 | 74,233 | 6,626,883 | 1,832 | 1,749,949 |
| Oceania | 3,426 | 21,376,249 | 2,117 | 1,913,221 | 32 | 77,720 |