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Economic Cooperation Organization

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# **Natural Disasters and their Impacts in the ECO Region:**

## **An Overview<sup>1</sup>**

### **Foreword**

The ECO Region is one of the most disaster-prone regions in the world. Many regional countries remain extremely vulnerable to expected disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides and droughts. Over the past two decades, there has been a steady increase in the incidence rate of disasters in the ECO Region.

Due to the recurring events of calamities, the ECO region has learned bitter lessons and has consequently taken some essentially required pre-emptive measures in order to prioritize the risk disaster management.

To support Member States on disaster risk reduction and resilience programming, ECO has been working since 2006. During the last decade, a number of Ministerial Meetings have been organized to make effective and significant progress in Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA 2005-2015). During the 3rd World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction held in 2015, the ECO organized a Ministerial Meeting of the Member States on the sidelines of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction at Sendai, Japan, in March 2015. It was an occasion for

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<sup>1</sup>This Overview has been prepared by Mojtaba Faraji, the Programme Officer of the Directorate of Human Resources and Sustainable Development in the ECO Secretariat (faraji@eco.int)

Member States to take stock of the progress made during the period of Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 (HFA). The relevant ECO Ministers also agreed that policies and programmes for economic growth and social development of the Member States and the Region as a whole should take into account the disaster risks aspects as specified and charted by “Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030”(SFDRR). They further agreed that this can be realized, including through an ECO Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (ECORFDRR)<sup>2</sup>. Consequently alongside two expert group meetings organized in October 2016 and October 2017, the ECO Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction was finalized and sent to the 8<sup>th</sup> Ministerial Conference in 2018 for final approval.

Last but not least, it is relevant to mention that while the ECO has vowed to be firmly committed to Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction as reflected in its Regional Framework on DRR, it has been equally associated and entrusted with the Asian Action Plan on DRR.

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<sup>2</sup> <http://eco.int/news/86245-ECO-Regional-Framework-for-Disaster-Risk-Reduction-was-finalized.html?t=News>

## **I. Natural Disasters in Asia and the Pacific**

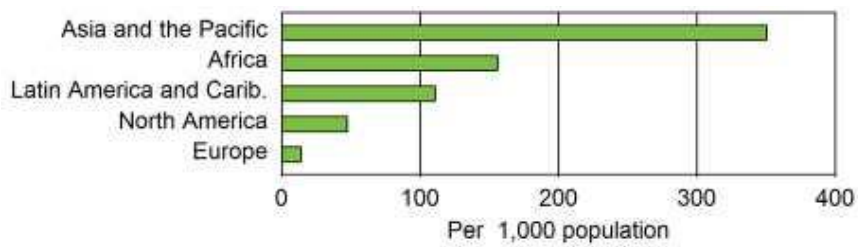
Natural disasters have become more frequent and intense, outpacing the disaster risk's resilience in Asia-Pacific, the most disaster-prone zone in the world, according to the latest report by the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP). Asia-Pacific Disaster Report 2017 shows that the greatest impacts of disasters are in countries having the least capacity to prepare or respond to such challenges. Between 2000 and 2015, the low- and lower middle-income countries in the region experienced a death toll of almost 15 times greater than those of the region's high-income economies.<sup>3</sup>

Over the past decade, a person living in Asia and the Pacific was twice at risk of natural disasters as compared to a person living in Africa 3 times to people living in Latin America and the Caribbean, 7 times to those living in North America, and more than 25 times to someone living in Europe. (Fig 2)

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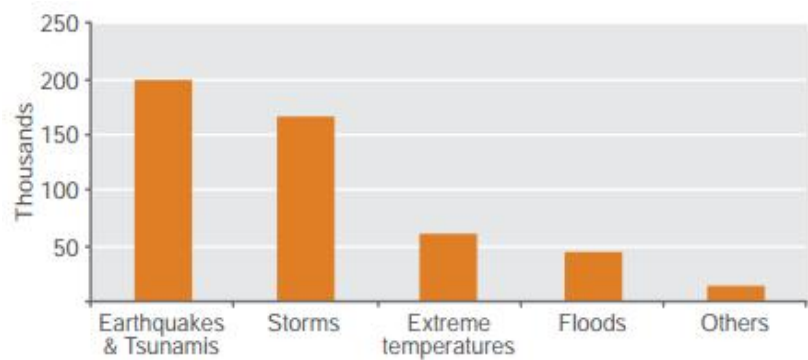
<sup>3</sup> In 2017, wildfires and hurricanes [set new records](#) in natural disaster damage. There were 16 events that cost more than \$1 billion each, to total \$306 billion.

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



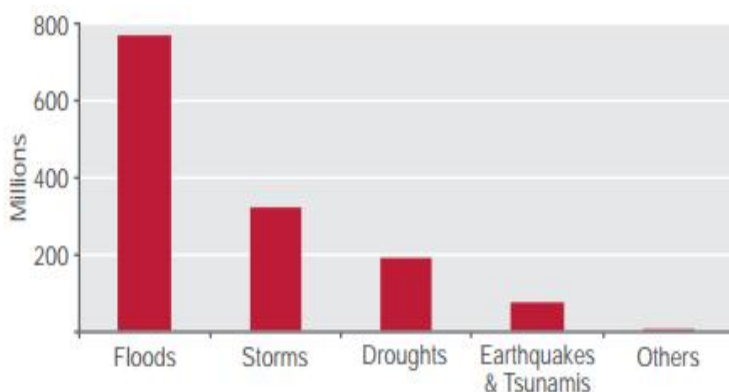
During 2005-2014, approximately 500,000 people lost their lives, and around 1.4 billion people were affected. (Fig 3)

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



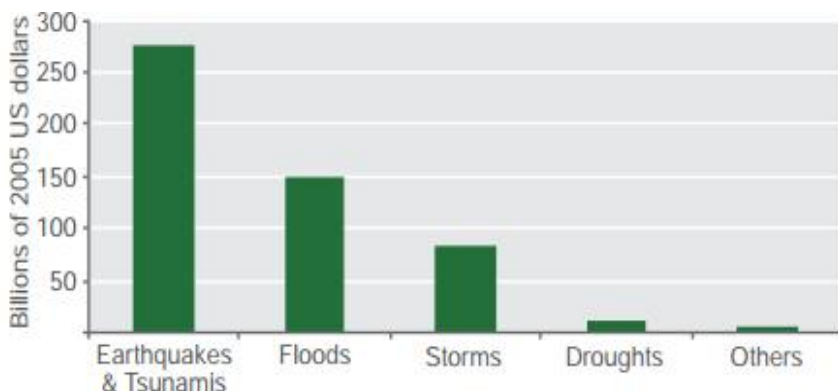
The number of people affected by a natural disaster per 1,000 population in Asia and Pacific was typically higher than in any other region. This meant that of the world totals, the region accounted for 60 per cent of deaths and 80 per cent of those affected. (Fig 4)

**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.

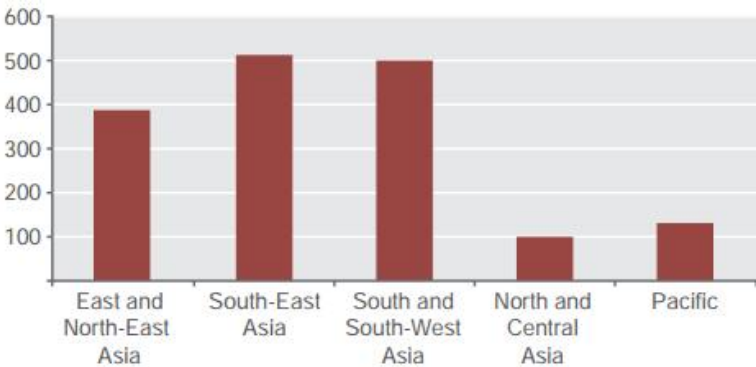
**Figure 5- Disaster damages in Asia and the Pacific, 2005-2014**



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)

**" Rapid growth, without efforts to boost resilience, is exposing cities around the world to huge risk. Population growth and human migration are on the rise, and climate change is poised to have dramatic effects, which means we're approaching a tipping point for the safety of cities all over the world. "**<sup>4</sup>

4 Ede Ijjasz-Vasquez, The World Bank Group's Senior Director for the Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice

## II. Natural Disasters in ECO Region

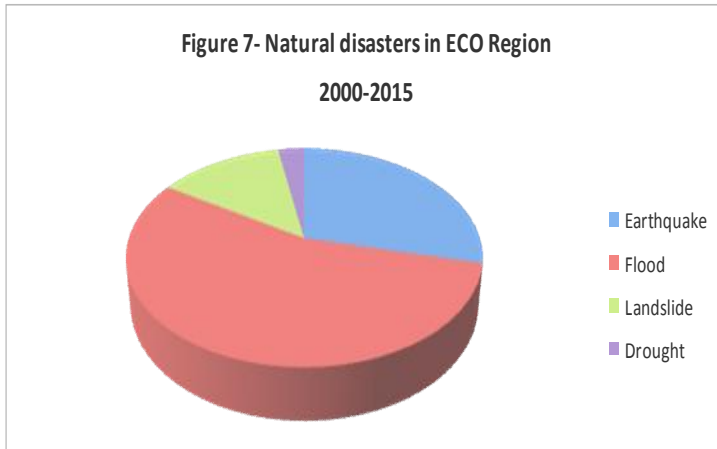
The ECO Region is one of the most at-risk regions in the world and faces various types of natural hazards. The Region is located on a high-risk geography that is heavily affected by disasters due to its geological structure, topography and climatic characteristics.



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 115thousand 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.

### **Image of earthquake in Pakistan 2005**



Out 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)

### **Image of flood in Pakistan 2010**



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

**Image of earthquake in Afghanistan 2014**



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

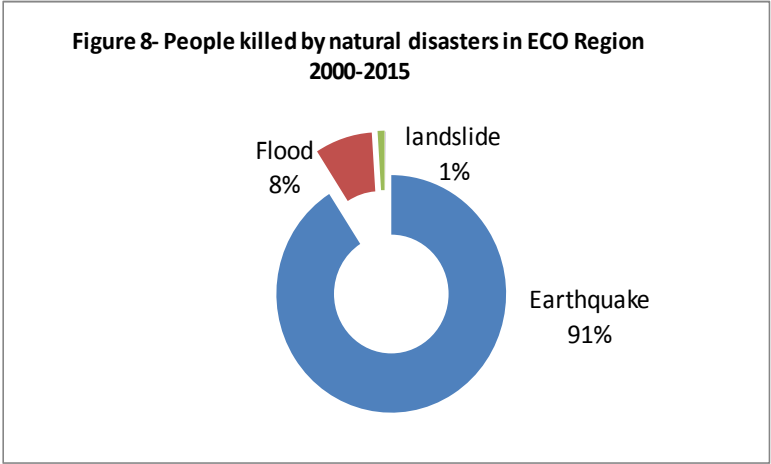
**Image of earthquake in Iran 2017<sup>5</sup>**



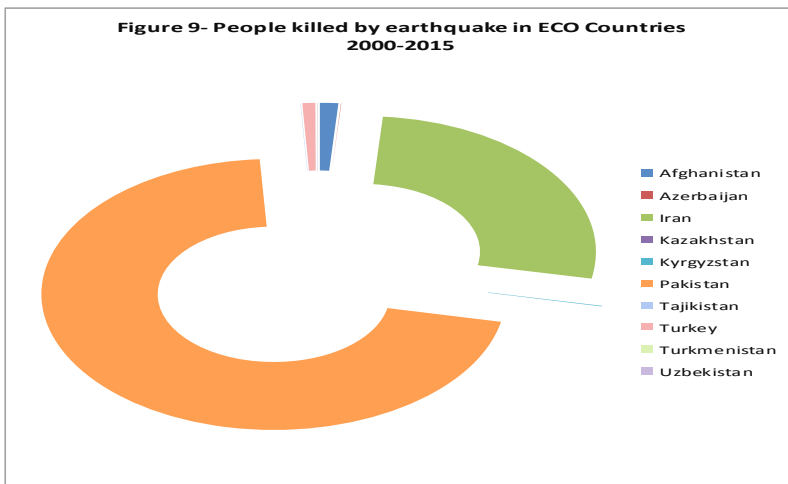
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<sup>5</sup> In this catastrophic earthquake, 621 people died and more this 9000 were injured.

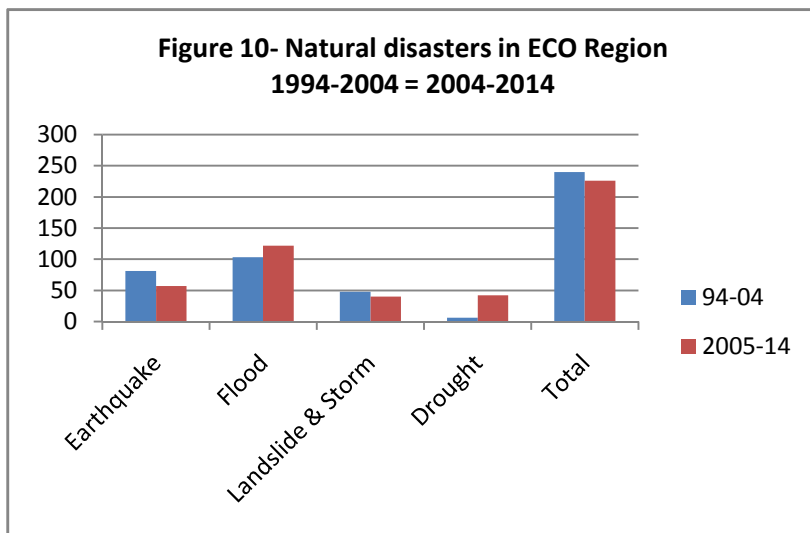
In this regard, the majority of the 440 million ECO Region's inhabitants live in the moderate to very high risks earthquake hazard areas. Out of 115000 casualties, almost 104,000 ECO citizens have lost their lives only due to earthquakes. (Fig 8)



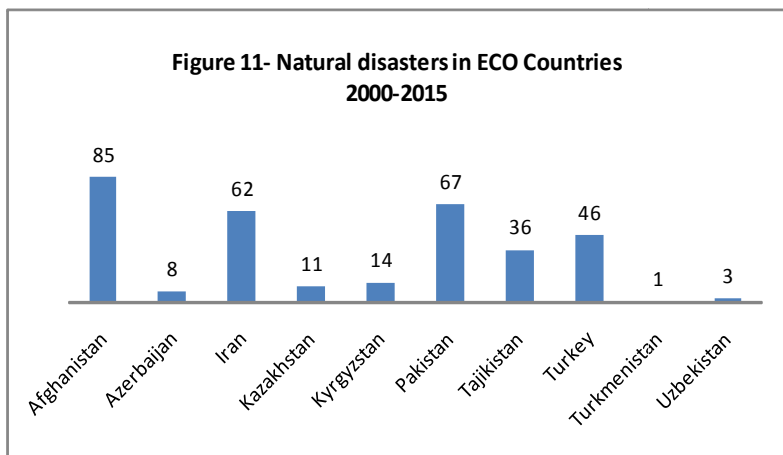
Although earthquakes constitute only 27 percent of the total number of disaster events, the economic loss due to earthquakes is very significant in the Region with more than US\$10.5 billion. ECO Region also faces challenges of drought. Meanwhile, many of the disasters, particularly in rural areas, go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



Over the past three decades, there has also been a steady increase in the incidence rate of disasters in the ECO Region. (Figure 10)



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

**Image of flood in Pakistan 2010**

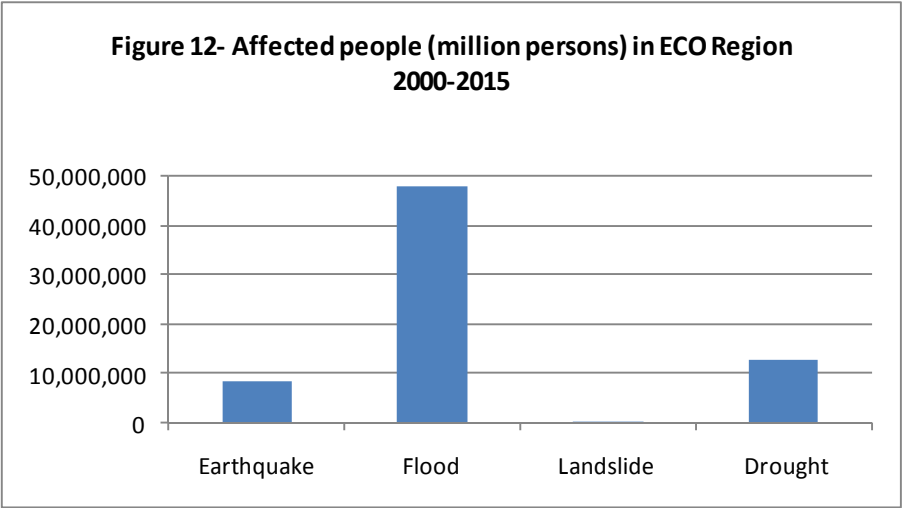


Disasters also have potential budgetary consequences relating both to

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.

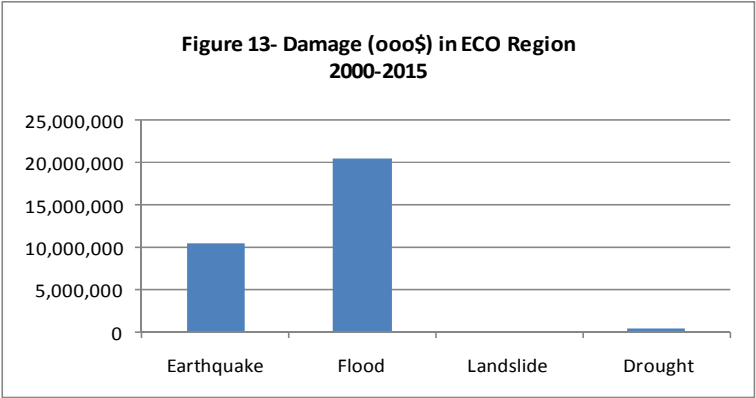
**Image of landslide in Afghanistan - 2014**



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.

**Image of drought in Turkey**



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.

### **Image of drought in Pakistan**



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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 Ministerial 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 "8<sup>th</sup> ECO International Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction" will be held in late 2018 in Turkey. The upcoming Conference provides a timely occasion for ECO Member States to agree on the Regional Frameworks on DRR, 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).
- 8) ECO Ministerial Conference on DRR along side with the Sendai conference on March 2015 in Japan





9) First Experts Group Meeting on October 2016 in ECO Secretariat to draft the ECO Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (ECORFDRR). It was supported by IDB.

10) In collaboration with ESCAP, ECO Secretariat organized an assessment mission to Afghanistan in February 2017. The aim of the Mission was to make needs assessment and help develop Afghanistan strategy for disaster risk reduction. During the Mission, a national consultative workshop was also conducted addressing the implementation of Sendai Framework.



11) Second Experts Group Meeting on October 2017 in Ankara, Turkey and finalized the ECO Regional Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (ECORFDRR)<sup>6</sup>. The Regional Framework contains 7 sections addressing, among others, current situation of disasters in the ECO Region, the purpose, rationale, goals and objectives and timeframe of the Framework which is completely in the line with the 7 targets and 4 priorities of the Sendai Framework.



12) The first ECO workshop on School Safety Programme after the Sendai meeting was held on 22-24 October at ECO Secretariat headquarters in Tehran, Iran in cooperation with UNESCO.

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

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<sup>6</sup> <http://eco.int/news/86245-ECO-Regional-Framework-for-Disaster-Risk-Reduction-was-finalized.html?t=News>



## **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 3<sup>rd</sup> 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	292	320	176	97	89	183	66	218	159	804	142	31	43	110	0
Countries/areas															
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	1 803	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
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0	0	10	4	3	7	8	3	0	3	1	10	3	0	10
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	0	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	0	0	...	7	...	...
<b>Iran</b>	6	0	5	67	4	2	0	0	0	0	4	...	0	2	12
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	0	0	...	0	0	0	...	...	0	...	5	4	0	...	0
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	0	...	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	...	0
<b>Pakistan</b>	0	1	5	3	2	5 004	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Tajikistan</b>	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Turkey</b>	0	0	30	45	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0	0	0
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	0	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...	...
<b>ECO</b>	6	1	54	121	59	5 015	14	4	2	3	11	46	10	2	22
<b>ASEAN</b>	198	161	39	102	589	18	1 061	127	71	109	6	13	337	18	67
<b>SAARC</b>	339	1 793	21	259	617	5 496	4 246	4	2 436	67	908	1 395	127	8	666
<b>Africa</b>	348	21	175	345	352	124	142	643	276	74	262	76	89	7	42
<b>Europe</b>	1	0	14	1	0	3	5	36	1	60	1	15	15	2	2
<b>Latin America and Carib.</b>	279	175	31	238	68	319	2	66	42	30	876	78	185	83	17
<b>North America</b>	7	76	3	16	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	39	1	8	0
<b>Other countries/areas</b>	2	2	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	10	2	2	0	0	0
<b>World</b>	1 766	3 114	355	2 901	2 578	6 266	6 203	1 170	3 242	510	2 424	1 965	854	329	1 299

**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
<b>Afghanistan</b>	14	7	19	43	4	12	1	2	38	66
<b>Azerbaijan</b>	3	2	5	2	1	0	1	0	10	4
<b>Iran</b>	28	24	31	10	5	2	1	0	65	37
<b>Kazakhstan</b>	1	0	2	7	2	0	0	0	5	7
<b>Kyrgyzstan</b>	0	4	1	3	7	3	0	1	9	11
<b>Pakistan</b>	7	6	19	34	13	13	1	0	41	53
<b>Tajikistan</b>	4	5	12	11	7	4	1	1	24	21
<b>Turkey</b>	23	8	14	11	8	6	0	0	45	25
<b>Turkmenistan</b>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<b>Uzbekistan</b>	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	2	2
<b>Total</b>	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)**

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

# ECO At the Glance

## Map of ECO Region in the world



## Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO)-Key Statistics

(A Comparison: 2000 and 2015)

Indicator	2000	2015	Remarks
About Organization			
<b>Member States (Number)</b>	10	10	-
<b>Area (million km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	8 (approx.)	8 (approx.)	-
<b>Population (millions)</b>	350	458	1.8 percent per annum (p.a.)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Share in World Area (%)</b></li> </ul>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Share in World Population (%)</b></li> </ul>	5.73	6.23	0.50 per cent increase in share
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Share in World GDP (%)</b></li> </ul>	2.06	2.63	0.57 per cent increase in share
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Share in World Trade(%)</b></li> </ul>	1.41	2.10	0.69 percent gain
Economic Indicators			
GDP			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Current US\$ (Nominal), million</b></li> </ul>	495,033	1,795,266	8.97 percent increase p.a.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(Constant 2010 US\$)</b></li> </ul>	1,018,710	1,968,910	4.49 per cent increase p.a.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>( PPP Int. US\$)</b></li> </ul>	2,401,581	4,604,084	4.43 per cent increase p.a.
GDP per Capita			



• <b>Current US\$ (Nominal)</b>	1,414	3,924	7.04 percent increase p.a.
• <b>(Constant 2010 US\$)</b>	2,909	4,303	2.61 percent increase p.a.
• <b>( PPP Int. US\$)</b>	6,858	10,117	2.99 per cent increase p.a.
Sectoral Shares in GDP (%)			
• <b>Agriculture</b>	13.92	11.47	2.45 per cent decrease
• <b>Industry</b>	32.49	30.22	2.28 percent decrease
• <b>Services</b>	53.58	58.31	4.73 per cent increase
External Sector (US\$, million)			
• <b>Exports</b>	82,849	319,343	9.41 per cent growth p.a.
• <b>Imports</b>	92,365	368,345	9.66 percent growth p.a.
<b>Total Trade (TT)</b>	175,214	687,688	9.54 percent growth p.a.
<b>Balance of Trade (BOT)</b>	-9,516	-49,003	-
Foreign Direct Investment (Million US\$)	3,211	37,680	Peak inflows noted in 2008 amounting US\$ 50,861 million
Rent of total Natural Resources (as % of GDP)*			
• Azerbaijan	55.16	28.68	48 per cent decrease
• Iran	38.46	29.76	23 per cent decrease
• Kazakhstan	44.75	27.48	39 per cent decrease
• Turkmenistan	41.40	20.56	50 per cent decrease
• Uzbekistan	50.82	13.71	73 per cent decrease
Global Oil Prices (US\$/barrel)	27.06	49.49	Peak oil price US\$109.45/ barrel noted in 2012

Note: \* For Afghanistan earliest available data is for 2002, used for 2000. Latest available for Iran is for 2014 used as a proxy for 2015 and for Turkmenistan data on sectoral share is not available for 2015, hence previous years data has been used in its place

\*\* Sectoral share latest data available on this indicator is for 2014

About Member States				
Member State	Income Group Classification <sup>7</sup>	Share in ECO Real GDP in 2015	Human Development Index (HDI) Classification	WTO Membership
Afghanistan	Low Income	1.02	Low	Yes
Azerbaijan	Upper Middle Income	3.00	High	No
Iran	Upper Middle Income	23.96	High	No
Kazakhstan	Upper Middle Income	9.46	High	Yes
Kyrgyz	Lower Middle Income	0.31	Medium	Yes

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<sup>7 7</sup> As per World Bank classification, as of 1 July 2016, low-income economies are defined as those with a GNI per capita, calculated using the [World Bank Atlas method](#), of \$1,025 or less in 2015; lower middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between

\$1,026 and \$4,035; upper middle-income economies are those with a GNI per capita between \$4,036 and \$12,475; high-income economies are those with a GNI per capita of \$12,476 or more. (<http://blogs.worldbank.org/opendata/new-country-classifications-2016>)

Republic				
Pakistan	Lower Middle Income	10.97	Low	Yes
Tajikistan	Lower Middle Income	0.40	Medium	Yes
Turkey	Upper Middle Income	46.04	High	Yes
Turkmenistan	Upper Middle Income	1.89	Medium	No
Uzbekistan	Lower Middle Income	2.95	Medium	No

- **Five member states belong to Upper Middle Income group, four Lower Middle Income Group whereas one country in the ECO region is lower Income Group.**
- **Four Member States have high HDI, Four Medium HDI and two Low HDI**
- **Six Member States have completed WTO membership.**

#### General Characteristics of the ECO Region

- **The Region is natural resource rich especially in oil, gas and minerals.**
- **Good industrial base of textile, petro-chemical, household appliances, automobile, etc.**
- **Better Human Resource Development and moving towards knowledge based economies**
- **Geographically contiguous bloc as ECO Member States are a natural link between Asia and Europe through South Asian, Central Asian and Western Asian Member States**
- **Member states have strong historical and cultural linkages and are a part of old Silk Route; revival thereof can enhance trade and economic activity among member states**

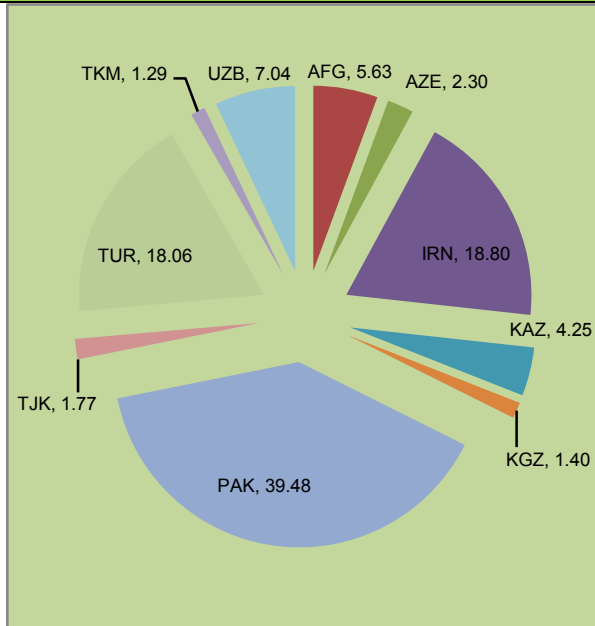
Note: Average growth rate has been calculated over the period by using Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) formula =  $\left[ \left( \frac{Y_n}{Y_o} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \right] \times 100$ , where Y<sub>n</sub>: Last year value, Y<sub>o</sub>: First year value, n: number of Years.

### Population of ECO countries

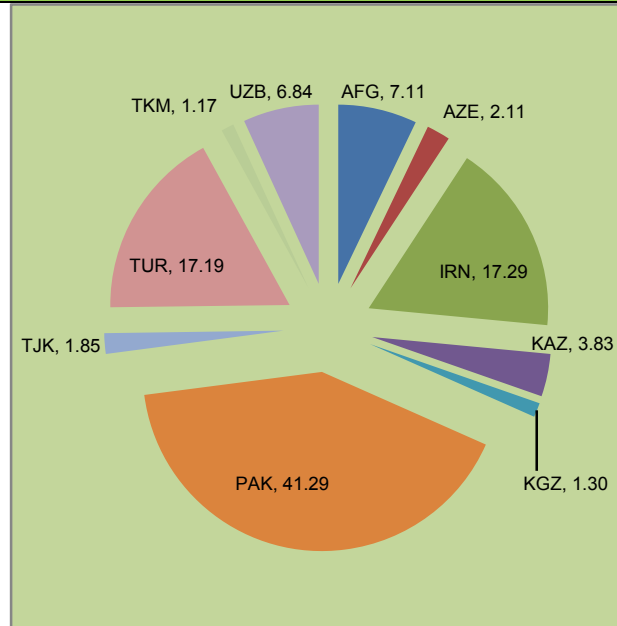
( Population in thousands)					Growth Profile in Percentage	
Member State	Year				Population Growth during 2000-2015	Annual Average Growth Rate during 2000-2015
	2000	2005	2010	2015		
Afghanistan	19,702	24,400	27,962	32,527	65.09	<b>3.40</b>
Azerbaijan	8,049	8,392	9,054	9,651	19.91	<b>1.22</b>
Iran	65,850	70,122	74,253	79,109	20.14	<b>1.23</b>
Kazakhstan	14,884	15,147	16,322	17,544	17.88	<b>1.10</b>
Kyrgyz Republic	4,898	5,163	5,448	5,957	21.61	<b>1.31</b>
Pakistan	138,250	153,356	170,044	188,925	36.65	<b>2.10</b>
Tajikistan	6,186	6,806	7,582	8,482	37.11	<b>2.13</b>
Turkey	63,240	67,861	72,310	78,666	24.39	<b>1.47</b>
Turkmenistan	4,501	4,748	5,042	5,374	19.37	<b>1.19</b>
Uzbekistan	24,650	26,167	28,562	31,300	26.97	<b>1.60</b>
ECO Region	350,211	382,161	416,580	457,534	30.65	<b>1.80</b>
Change (%)	-	<b>9.12</b>	<b>9.00</b>	<b>9.83</b>	---	--
World Population	6,115,444	6,513,960	6,923,684	7,346,633	<b>20.13</b>	<b>1.23</b>
ECO Share in World Population (%)	5.73	<b>5.87</b>	<b>6.02</b>	<b>6.23</b>	--	--

## Member States' Population Share in ECO Region's Population, 2000 and 2015

**2000**



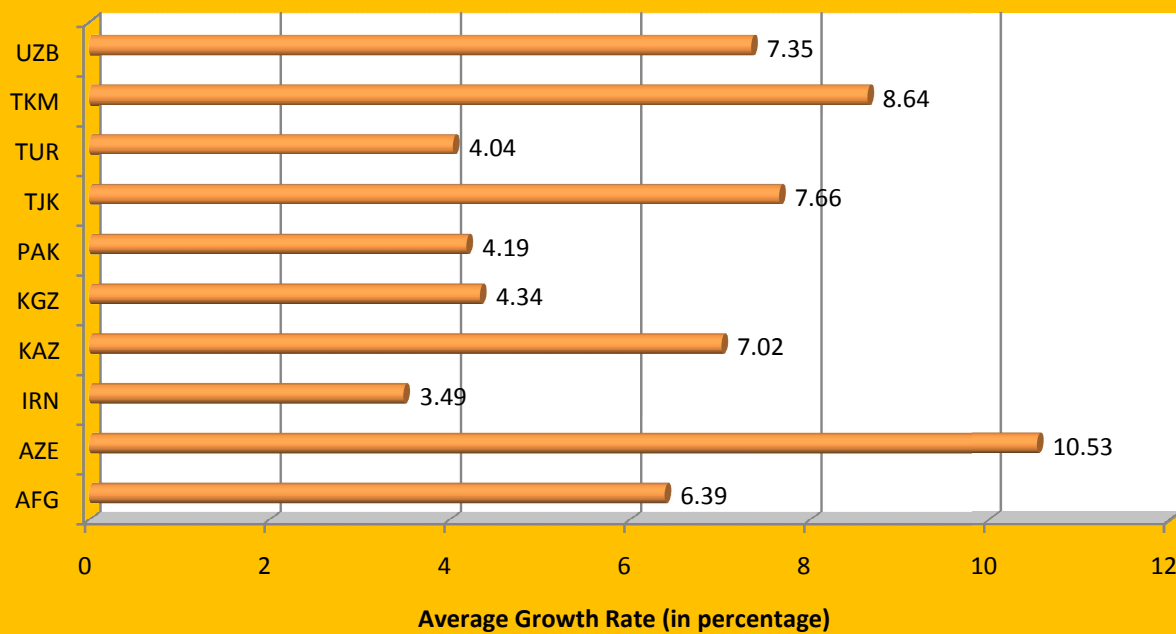
**2015**



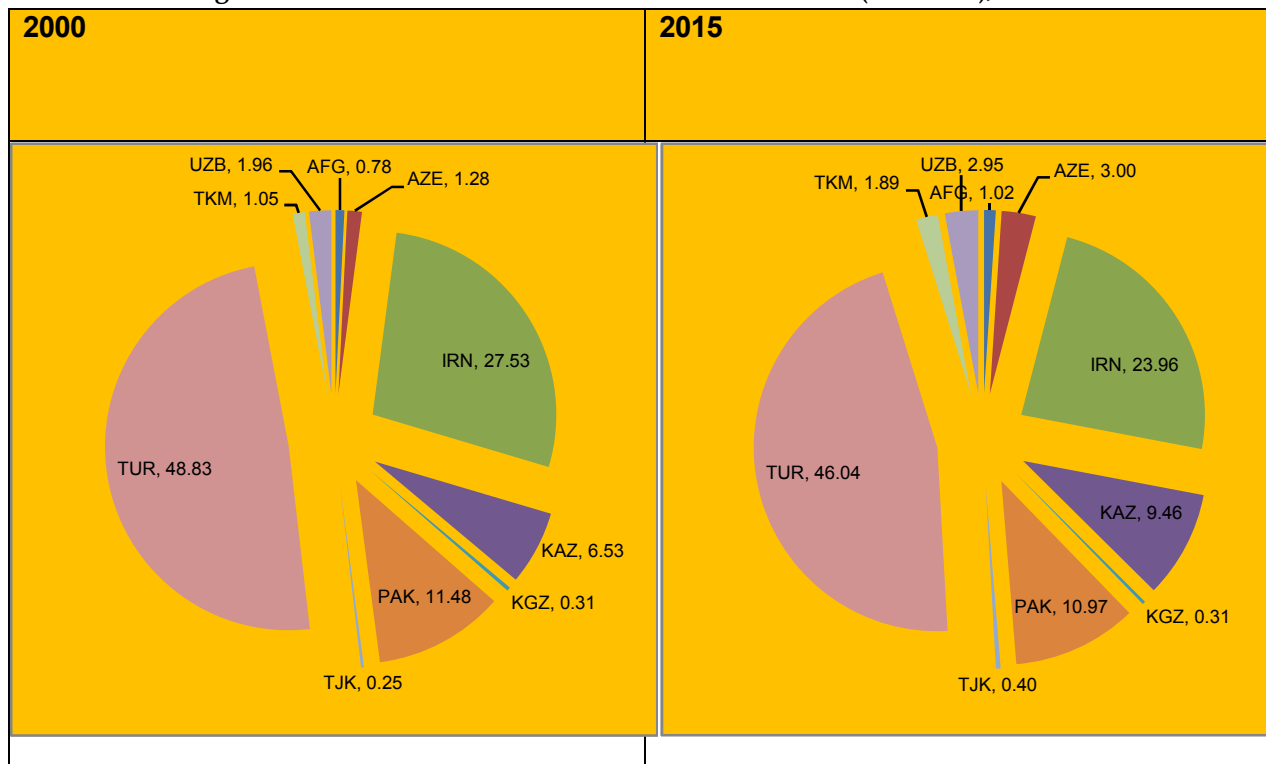
### GDP at Constant Prices (2010 US\$) of the Member States and the Region, 2000-2015

(in million US\$)					Real GDP Growth (in percentage)	
Member State	Year				Change in 2015 over 2000	Average Per Annum Growth Rate
	2000	2005	2010	2015		
Afghanistan*	8,013	9,763	15,937	20,294	153.26	<b>6.39</b>
Azerbaijan	13,147	24,751	52,903	59,025	348.98	<b>10.53</b>
Iran*	281,928	368,530	467,790	471,789	67.34	<b>3.49</b>
Kazakhstan	66,851	109,482	148,047	185,031	176.78	<b>7.02</b>
Kyrgyz Republic	3,205	3,859	4,794	6,059	89.05	<b>4.34</b>
Pakistan	117,555	149,991	177,407	217,668	85.16	<b>4.19</b>
Tajikistan	2,571	4,101	5,642	7,779	202.55	<b>7.66</b>
Turkey	500,192	624,924	731,168	906,585	81.25	<b>4.04</b>
Turkmenistan	10,754	13,789	22,583	37,254	246.43	<b>8.64</b>
Uzbekistan	20,046	26,085	39,333	58,114	189.91	<b>7.35</b>
ECO Region	<b>1,018,710</b>	<b>1,335,277</b>	<b>1,665,604</b>	<b>1,968,910</b>	<b>93.27</b>	<b>4.49</b>
Change( in Percentage)	-	<b>31.08</b>	<b>24.74</b>	<b>18.21</b>	-	-

**Real Per Annum GDP Growth Rates of Member States, 2000-2015**



Percentage Share of Member States in ECO's GDP at Current (2010 US\$), 2000 and 2015

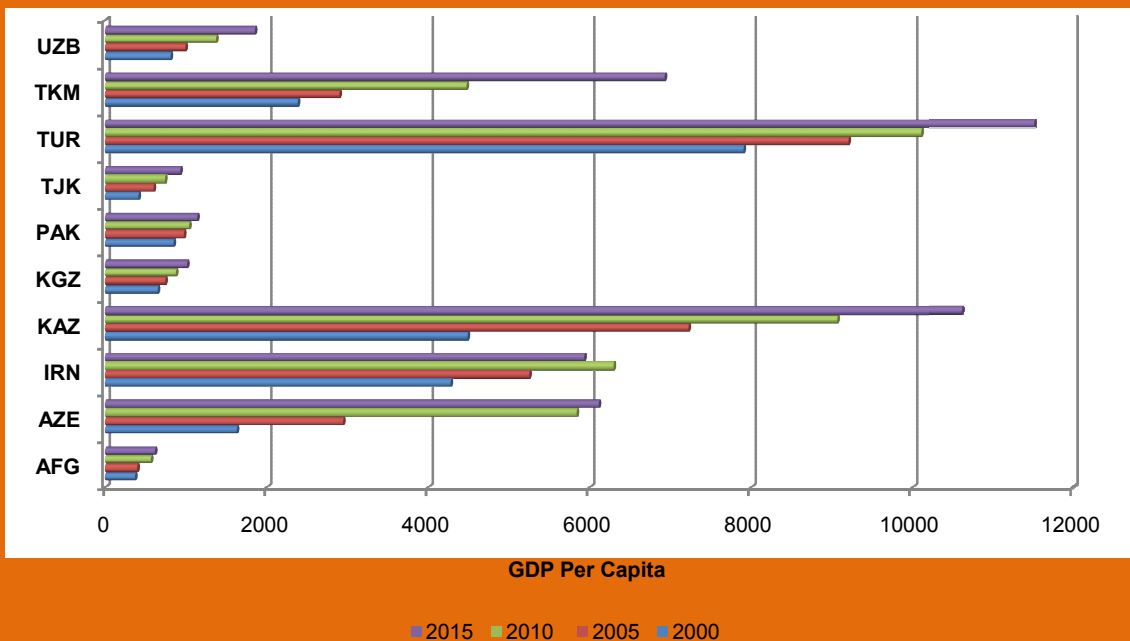




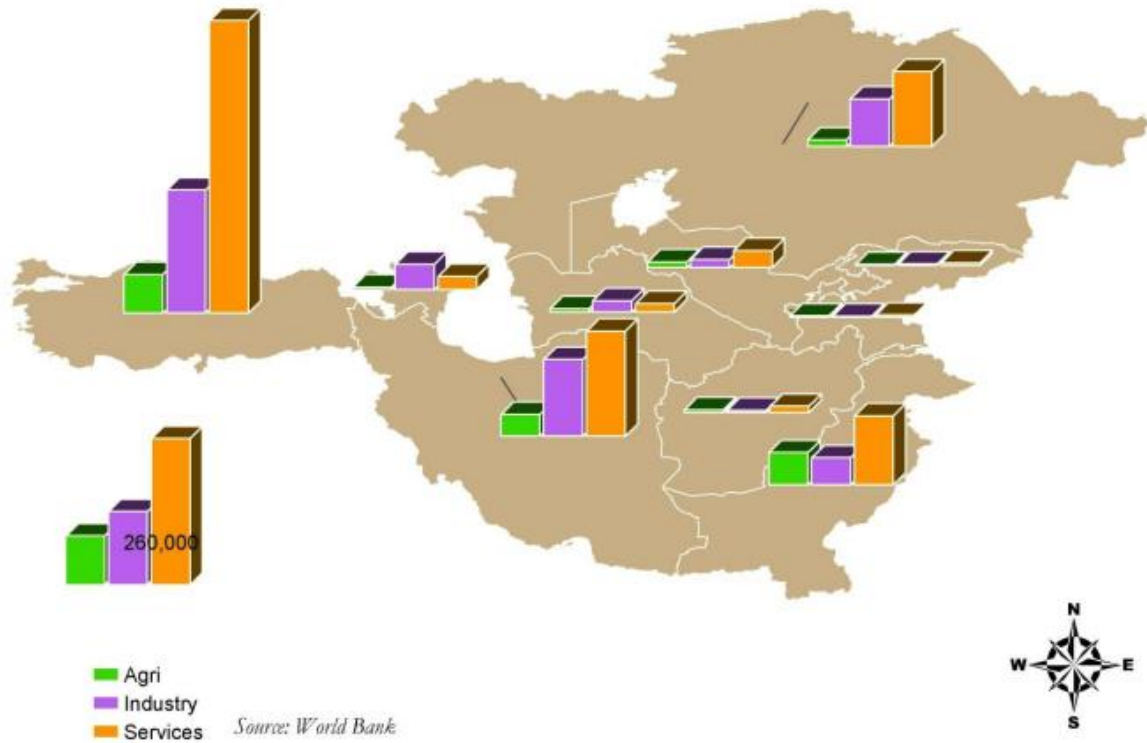
**GDP Per Capita (Constant 2010 US\$) of the ECO Member States, 2000-2015**

Member State	(in US\$)				Change in 2015 over 2000 (%)	Per Annum percentage Change
	2000	2005	2010	2015		
Afghanistan	373	400	570	620	66.15	<b>3.45</b>
Azerbaijan	1,633	2,949	5,843	6,116	274.42	<b>9.20</b>
Iran	4,281	5,256	6,300	5,937	38.67	<b>2.20</b>
Kazakhstan	4,492	7,228	9,071	10,617	136.37	<b>5.90</b>
Kyrgyz Republic	654	748	880	1017	55.45	<b>2.99</b>
Pakistan	850	978	1043	1143	34.39	<b>1.99</b>
Tajikistan	416	603	744	933	124.48	<b>5.53</b>
Turkey	7,909	9,209	10,111	11,523	45.69	<b>2.54</b>
Turkmenistan	2,389	2,904	4,479	6,933	190.20	<b>7.36</b>
Uzbekistan	813	997	1,377	1,857	128.32	<b>5.66</b>
Region's Per Capita GDP	<b>2,925</b>	<b>3,494</b>	<b>3,998</b>	<b>4,303</b>	<b>47.11</b>	<b>2.61</b>
Percentage Change	-	<b>19.45</b>	<b>14.42</b>	<b>7.09</b>	-	-

***GDP Per Capita (Constant 2010 US\$) of the ECO Member States, 2000-2015***



## GDP of ECO



Countries by Major Economic Sectors (Min US\$)

### Foreign Trade of Member States and the Region, 2014-2015

<i>Member States</i>	<i>Total Trade</i>			<i>Balance of Trade (BOT)</i>		
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>% Change</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>% Change</b>
Afghanistan	8,300	6,041	-27.22	-7,159	-5,101	-28.75
Azerbaijan	37,592	23,900	-36.42	18,928	5,100	-73.06
Iran	139,800	105,500	-24.54	37,800	20,500	-45.77
Kazakhstan	120,755	75,912	-37.14	38,164	15,540	-59.28
Kyrgyz Republic	7,618	5,746	-24.57	-3,851	-2,394	-37.83
Pakistan	72,140	66,407	-7.95	-22,729	-22,031	-3.07
Tajikistan	5,275	4,300	-18.48	-3,320	-2,500	-24.70
Turkey	399,787	351,082	-12.18	-84,567	-63,317	-25.13
Turkmenistan	27,800	21,800	-21.58	7,200	6,200	-13.89
Uzbekistan	27,000	27,000	0.00	-1,000	-1,000	0.00
ECO Region	<b>846,067</b>	<b>687,688</b>	<b>-18.72</b>	<b>-20,534</b>	<b>-49,003</b>	<b>138.64</b>

**ECO's Major Export Markets, 2001-2015**

Countries	(Percentage Shares)				
	2001	2005	2010	2015*	Change in Shares, 2001-2015
<b>China</b>	2.29	2.35	6.79	12.41	<b>10.12</b>
<b>Italy</b>	10.10	9.50	7.86	6.66	<b>-3.44</b>
<b>Germany</b>	9.69	5.93	4.76	5.82	<b>-3.88</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	4.94	3.87	3.23	4.62	<b>-0.32</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	1.13	3.23	1.22	3.88	<b>2.75</b>
<b>United States of America</b>	8.28	5.35	3.33	3.80	<b>-4.48</b>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	5.09	3.65	3.56	3.48	<b>-1.61</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	0.62	0.83	1.44	3.41	<b>2.79</b>
<b>France</b>	4.35	6.06	4.16	3.24	<b>-1.11</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	2.08	2.50	2.40	3.13	<b>1.05</b>
<b>Iraq</b>	0.20	1.93	3.49	3.07	<b>2.87</b>
<b>India</b>	0.53	0.69	1.00	3.00	<b>2.47</b>
<b>Spain</b>	1.90	2.14	1.72	2.86	<b>0.96</b>
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	1.84	2.40	2.90	2.03	<b>0.19</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.09	0.96	1.61	1.88	<b>1.79</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.13</b>	<b>51.39</b>	<b>49.47</b>	<b>63.30</b>	<b>10.17</b>

**Foreign Trade of Member States and the Region, 2014-2015**

Member States	Total Trade			Balance of Trade (BOT)		
	2014	2015	% Change	2014	2015	% Change
Afghanistan	8,300	6,041	-27.22	-7,159	-5,101	-28.75
Azerbaijan	37,592	23,900	-36.42	18,928	5,100	-73.06
Iran	139,800	105,500	-24.54	37,800	20,500	-45.77
Kazakhstan	120,755	75,912	-37.14	38,164	15,540	-59.28
Kyrgyz Republic	7,618	5,746	-24.57	-3,851	-2,394	-37.83
Pakistan	72,140	66,407	-7.95	-22,729	-22,031	-3.07
Tajikistan	5,275	4,300	-18.48	-3,320	-2,500	-24.70
Turkey	399,787	351,082	-12.18	-84,567	-63,317	-25.13
Turkmenistan	27,800	21,800	-21.58	7,200	6,200	-13.89
Uzbekistan	27,000	27,000	0.00	-1,000	-1,000	0.00
ECO Region	<b>846,067</b>	<b>687,688</b>	<b>-18.72</b>	<b>-20,534</b>	<b>-49,003</b>	<b>138.64</b>

***ECO's Major Export Markets, 2001-2015***

Countries	(Percentage Shares)				
	2001	2005	2010	2015*	Change in Shares, 2001-2015
<b>China</b>	2.29	2.35	6.79	12.41	<b>10.12</b>
<b>Italy</b>	10.10	9.50	7.86	6.66	<b>-3.44</b>
<b>Germany</b>	9.69	5.93	4.76	5.82	<b>-3.88</b>
<b>United Kingdom</b>	4.94	3.87	3.23	4.62	<b>-0.32</b>
<b>Switzerland</b>	1.13	3.23	1.22	3.88	<b>2.75</b>
<b>United States of America</b>	8.28	5.35	3.33	3.80	<b>-4.48</b>
<b>Russian Federation</b>	5.09	3.65	3.56	3.48	<b>-1.61</b>
<b>Turkey</b>	0.62	0.83	1.44	3.41	<b>2.79</b>
<b>France</b>	4.35	6.06	4.16	3.24	<b>-1.11</b>
<b>Netherlands</b>	2.08	2.50	2.40	3.13	<b>1.05</b>
<b>Iraq</b>	0.20	1.93	3.49	3.07	<b>2.87</b>
<b>India</b>	0.53	0.69	1.00	3.00	<b>2.47</b>
<b>Spain</b>	1.90	2.14	1.72	2.86	<b>0.96</b>
<b>United Arab Emirates</b>	1.84	2.40	2.90	2.03	<b>0.19</b>
<b>Afghanistan</b>	0.09	0.96	1.61	1.88	<b>1.79</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>53.13</b>	<b>51.39</b>	<b>49.47</b>	<b>63.30</b>	<b>10.17</b>

**ECO' Major Product/Groups of Intra- Regional Trade, 2001-2015**

Product Groups	(percentage Share)				
	2001	2005	2010	2015*	Change in Shares, 2001-2015
<b>Energy</b>	23.80	23.80	19.44	27.94	<b>4.14</b>
<b>Plastics and articles thereof</b>	2.73	5.50	5.93	4.60	<b>1.87</b>
<b>Machinery, mechanical appliances</b>	4.44	4.16	5.03	4.56	<b>0.12</b>
<b>Copper and articles thereof</b>	1.23	2.13	3.22	4.12	<b>2.89</b>
<b>Iron and steel</b>	7.36	6.14	9.85	4.01	<b>-3.36</b>
<b>Natural or cultured pearls, precious stones</b>	0.02	0.37	0.80	3.57	<b>3.56</b>
<b>Electrical machinery and equipment</b>	3.32	2.76	3.23	3.46	<b>0.14</b>
<b>Cereals</b>	7.79	2.08	4.35	3.06	<b>-4.73</b>
<b>Products of the milling industry</b>	0.88	2.53	2.60	2.95	<b>2.07</b>
<b>Articles of iron or steel</b>	1.56	2.77	3.07	2.78	<b>1.22</b>
<b>Cotton</b>	4.67	4.95	4.28	2.43	<b>-2.24</b>
<b>Aluminium and articles thereof</b>	1.33	1.42	2.16	2.35	<b>1.01</b>
<b>Commodities not elsewhere specified</b>	0.11	0.19	0.40	2.04	<b>1.93</b>
<b>Edible fruit and nuts</b>	1.15	3.10	2.02	1.81	<b>0.66</b>
<b>Sugars and sugar confectionery</b>	2.37	1.21	0.94	1.65	<b>-0.72</b>
<b>Total of Major 15 Products</b>	<b>62.78</b>	<b>63.10</b>	<b>67.31</b>	<b>71.35</b>	<b>8.57</b>



**Composition of Merchandize Trade of the ECO Member States and the Region,2000 and 2005**

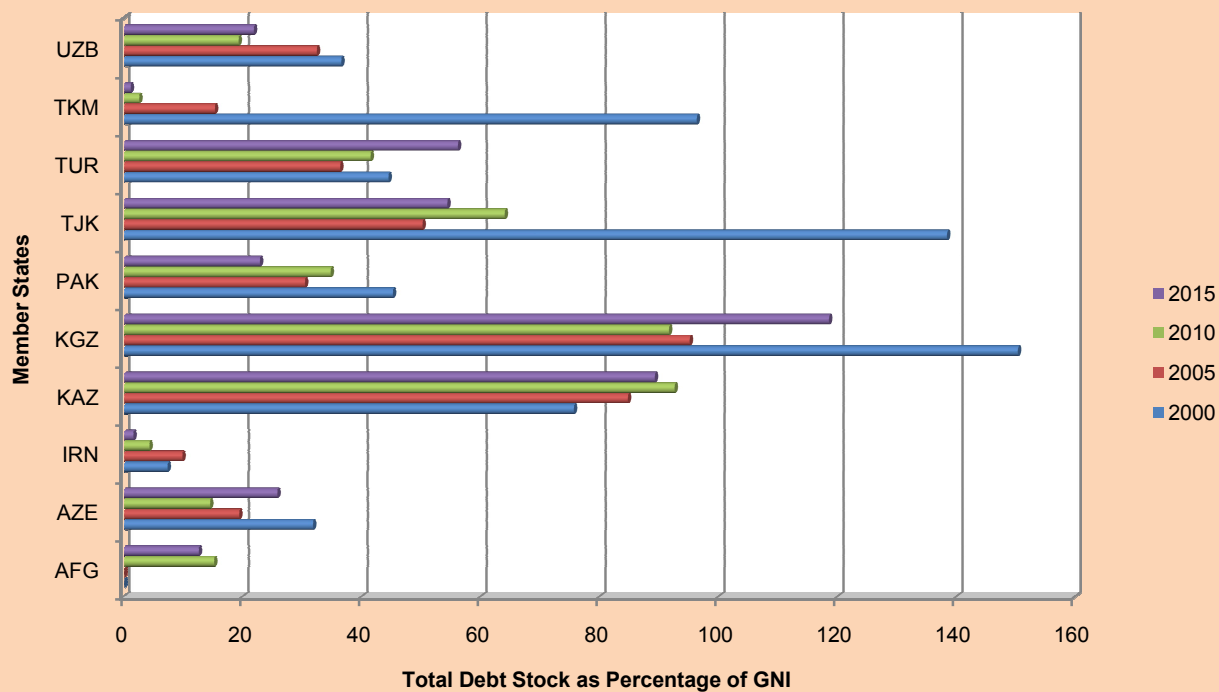
(in million US\$)									
Year/Break-Up									
	2000			2005			2010		
	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Exports	Imports	Total Trade
<b>AFG</b>	137	1,176	1,313	384	2,471	2,855	388	5,154	5,543
<b>AZE</b>	1,745	1,172	2,917	7,649	4,350	11,999	26,476	6,746	33,222
<b>IRN</b>	28,739	13,898	42,637	56,252	40,041	96,293	101,316	65,404	166,720
<b>KZK</b>	8,812	5,040	13,852	27,849	17,353	45,202	59,971	31,107	91,078
<b>KGZ</b>	505	554	1,059	672	1,102	1,774	1,756	3,223	4,979
<b>PAK</b>	9,028	10,864	19,892	16,051	25,357	41,408	21,410	37,807	59,216
<b>TJK</b>	785	675	1,460	909	1,330	2,239	1,195	2,657	3,852
<b>TUR</b>	27,775	54,503	82,278	73,476	116,774	190,250	113,883	185,544	299,428
<b>TKM</b>	2,506	1,786	4,292	4,944	2,947	7,891	6,500	5,700	12,200
<b>UZB</b>	2,817	2,697	5,514	4,749	3,666	8,415	11,695	8,689	20,384
<b>ECO</b>	82,849	92,365	175,214	192,935	215,391	408,326	344,590	352,031	696,622
Share (%)	<b>47.28</b>	<b>52.72</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>47.25</b>	<b>52.75</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>49.46</b>	<b>50.54</b>	<b>100</b>

### **Foreign Direct Investment and External Debt**

( thousands US\$)

Member State	Year				Percentage Change in 2015 over 2000	Percentage Change per annum in 2015 over 2000
	2000	2005	2010	2015		
Afghanistan	170	271,000	54,201	169,087	99,363	58.43
Azerbaijan	129,937	4,476,396	3,352,997	4,047,630	3015	25.76
Iran	193,575	2,889,192	3,648,972	2,050,000	959	17.04
Kazakhstan	1,370,521	2,546,066	7,456,118	6,584,615	380	11.03
Kyrgyz Republic	-2,360	42,565	402,404	1,139,260	48,371	---
Pakistan	308,000	2,201,000	2,022,000	979,000	218	8.01
Tajikistan	23,543	54,479	79,412	426,148	1710	21.29
Turkey	982,000	10,031,000	9,099,000	16,957,000	1627	20.91
Turkmenistan	131,000	418,200	3,632,300	4,258,767	3151	26.12
Uzbekistan	74,700	191,600	1,636,449	1,068,393	1330	19.40
ECO Region	3,211,086	23,121,498	31,383,852	37,679,899	1073	17.84
Percentage Change in 2015 over 2000	-	<b>620.05</b>	<b>35.73</b>	<b>20.06</b>	-	-

***External Debt of the ECO Member States as Percentage of GNI for the Period 2000-2015***



## **A Glance on Regional Co-operations; ECO, ASEAN and SAARC**

Regionalism has gained prominence in the wake of high growth performance of the economic groupings/blocs and this trend has fascinated leadership as well as people around the world. Economic integration accrues certain benefits such as return to scales, healthy competition, technological advancement, foreign direct investment, market access, trade creation, etc to the participating countries. However, some observers are concerned about the future of multilateral system and consider it a move towards fracturing into discriminatory regional blocs. Others maintain that these trading blocs will emerge as building blocks for further global liberalization in the years to come.

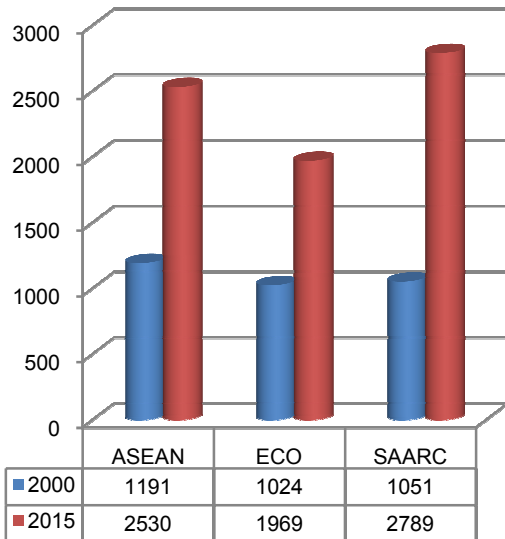
Today prominent economic blocs like EU, NAFTA, ASEAN, SAARC, MERCOSUR are realities of international trade. However, in the context of ECO, SAARC and ASEAN are two major economic blocs, which due to certain commonalities in economies, geographies and societies, notwithstanding differences as well, make for an interesting comparison with ECO over a period of time, 2000-2015<sup>8</sup>.

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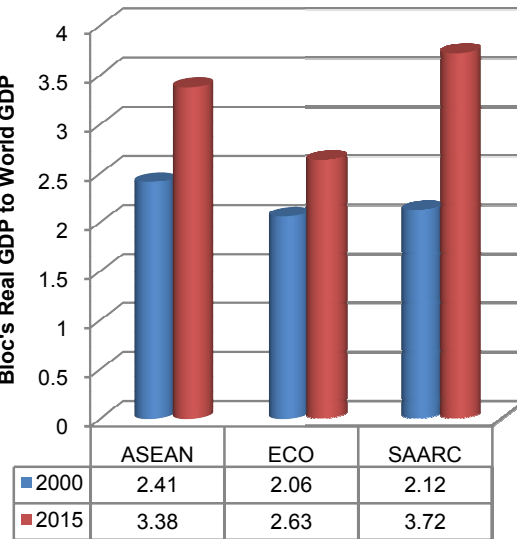
<sup>8</sup> <http://eco.int//parameters/eco/modules/cdk/upload/content/elib/17/1498622150585bj69kk660mvfh80336pnqi4s87.pdf>

### Selected Indicators of ASEAN, ECO and SAARC, 2000-2015

GDP Current (constant 2010 US\$), billion

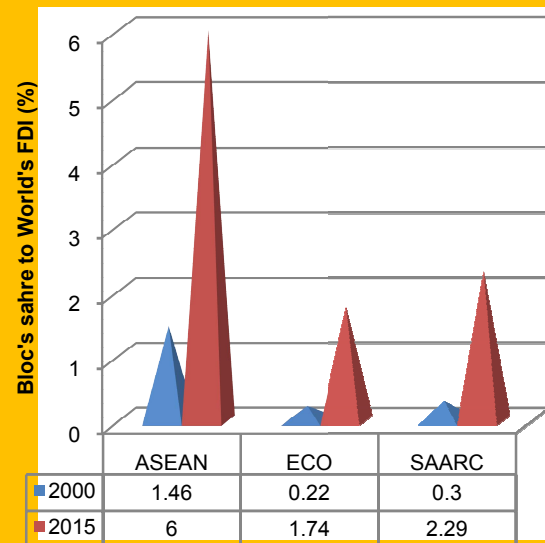
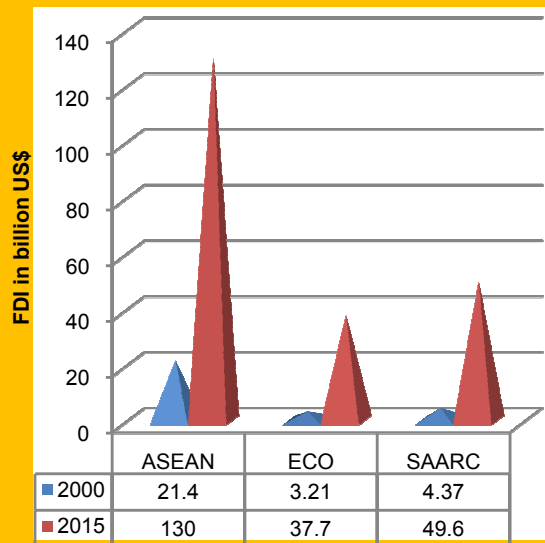


Bloc's Real GDP to World GDP



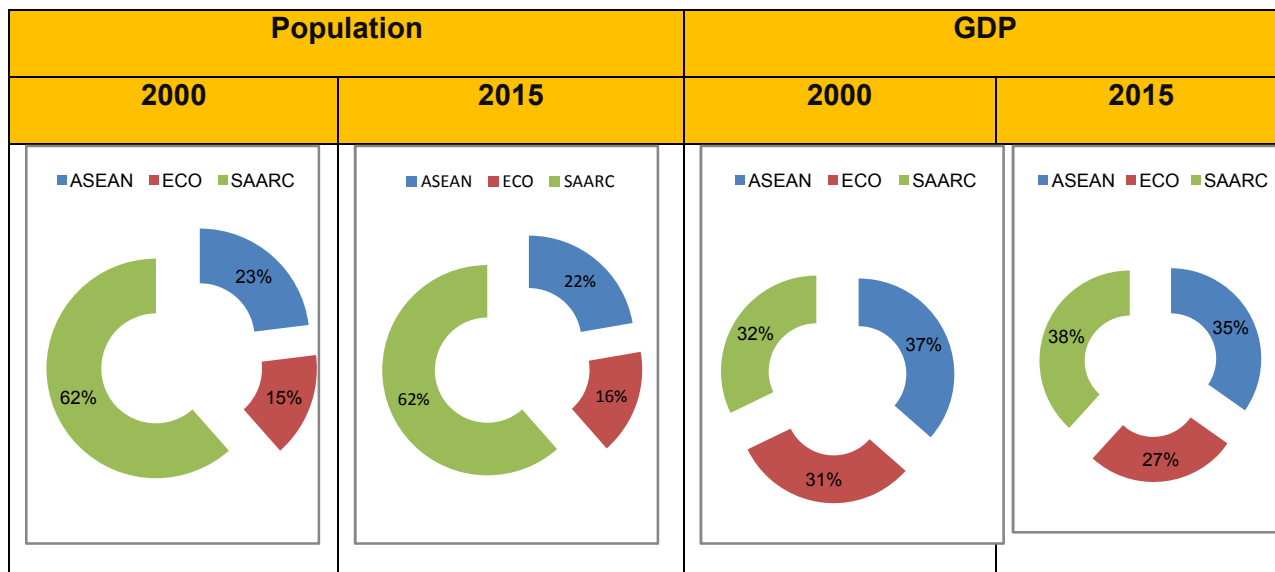
Source: Calculations based on World Bank data

### Selected Indicators (FDI) of ASEAN, ECO and SAARC, 2000-2015



Source: Calculations based on World Bank data

***Demographic and Economic Indicator of ASEAN, ECO and SAARC, 2000-2015***



Source: Calculations based on World Bank data