

Natural disasters over the first semester of 2015

During the first semester of 2015, EM-DAT preliminary data shows that 138 disasters occurred in 68 countries. The impact of which resulted in 15,143 deaths, affected more than 15 million people and caused more than US\$13.2 billion (A).

The major disaster was the earthquake of the 25th April, followed by a second one the 12th May in Nepal (see Cred Crunch n°39). They killed together more than 8,800 people (B) and affected over 5,5 million (C). This disaster is also the most costly with economic damages estimated at almost 4 billion (D), an enormous amount for this country.

Data from the first half of 2015 reinforced Asian continent's position as most prone to disaster in terms of occurrence, number of deaths and affected and economic damages (E).

The three deadliest disasters occurred in Asia. In addition of Nepal earthquake, a heat wave hit successively India and Pakistan, with a respective death toll of 2,500 and 1,229.

In terms of economic damages, 4 of the 10 costliest disasters were floods in China.

Four of the 10 costliest disasters occurred in United States. They were affected by a flood, 2 tornadoes and a winter storm (D).

In terms of population affected, 5 droughts starting in 2014 are still ongoing in 2015, affecting the African continent as well as Haiti and Honduras (C).

The figures of the 1st semester 2015 in terms of occurrence, death toll, population affected and economic damages are much lower than the average of the 1st semesters from 2005 to 2014 when major disasters occurred (such as the Haiti earthquake in 2010, the Cyclone Nargis in Myanmar and the earthquake in China-Sichuan in 2008, or the tsunami in Japan-Fukushima in 2011).

Concerning the sharing of impacts by disaster type, 41% of events were floods, responsible for only 9% of deaths but 39% of economic damages - which make it the most expensive type of disaster. On the other hand, only 7% of events were earthquakes and responsible for 59% of total death toll and 38% of affected population (mainly due to the Nepal earthquake). (F)

The figures of human impact in the 1st semester 2015 are the highest since 2011. This suggests that ongoing disaster risk reduction efforts still need to be improved and stay in the center of policy debates and international programs .

Debarati Guha-Sapir
Director, CRED

D) By estimated economic damages

| Disaster | Month | Country | Damages (Million US\$) |
|--------------|-----------|---------------|------------------------|
| Earthquake | April-May | Nepal | 3,860 |
| Flood | June | China | 2,000 |
| Flash Flood | May | United States | 1,000 |
| Tornado | April | United States | 1,000 |
| Storm | April | Australia | 785 |
| Tornado | May | United States | 775 |
| Flood | June-July | China | 645 |
| Flood | May-June | China | 500 |
| Winter storm | January | United States | 500 |
| Flood | May | China | 254 |

A) Natural disasters¹ : summary

| | 2015 1st semester | 2005-2014 1st semester average |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| No. of country-level disasters | 138 | 177 |
| No. of countries affected | 68 | 81 |
| No. of deaths | 15,143 | 60,869 |
| No. of people affected | 15.4 mil. | 104.9mil. |
| Economic damages (US\$) | 13.2 bil. | 90.1 bil. |

¹The CRED CRUNCH newsletter does not include epidemics and insect infestations as natural disasters unless explicitly stated.

The 10 natural disasters over the first semester of 2015

B) By number of deaths

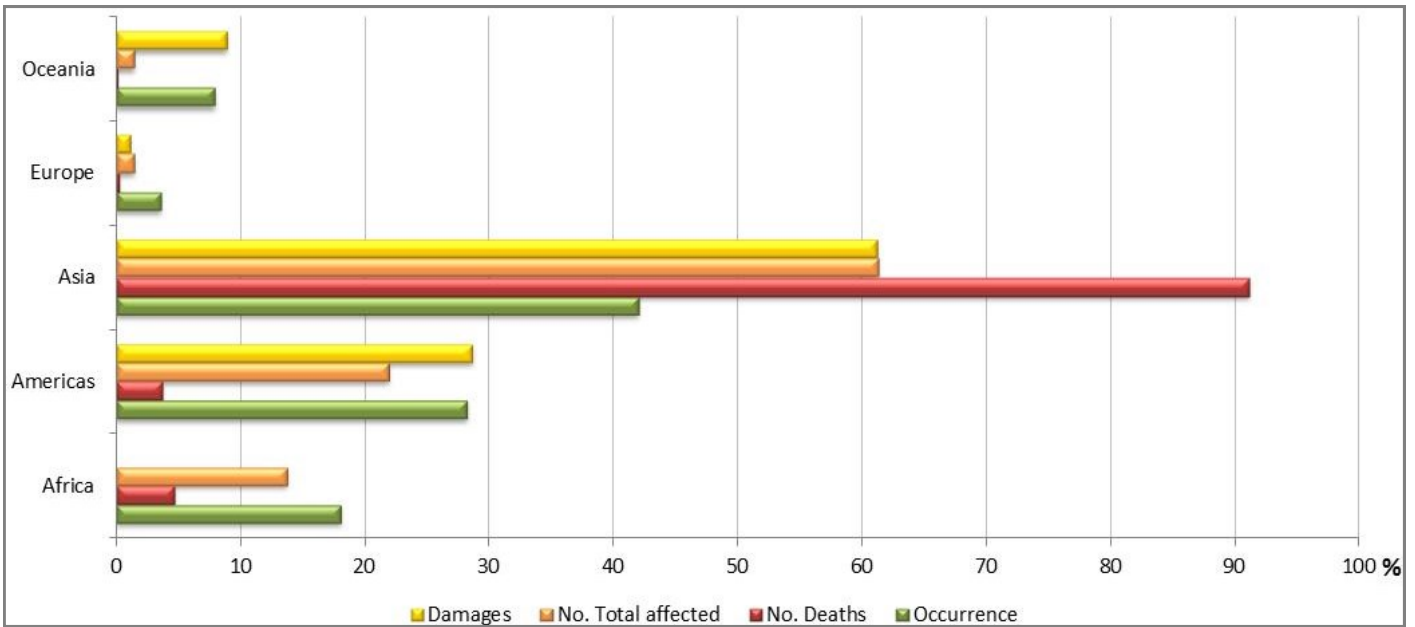
| Disaster | Month | Country | No. deaths |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| Earthquake | April-May | Nepal | 8,831 |
| Heat wave | May | India | 2,500 |
| Heat wave | June | Pakistan | 1,229 |
| Avalanche | February | Afghanistan | 286 |
| Flood | January | Malawi | 276 |
| Flash flood | March-April | Chile | 178 |
| Tropical cyclone Chedza | January | Madagascar | 89 |
| Landslide | May | Colombia | 83 |
| Flood | June | India | 81 |
| Flash Flood | March | Angola | 69 |
| Earthquake | April | India | |

C) By number of people affected

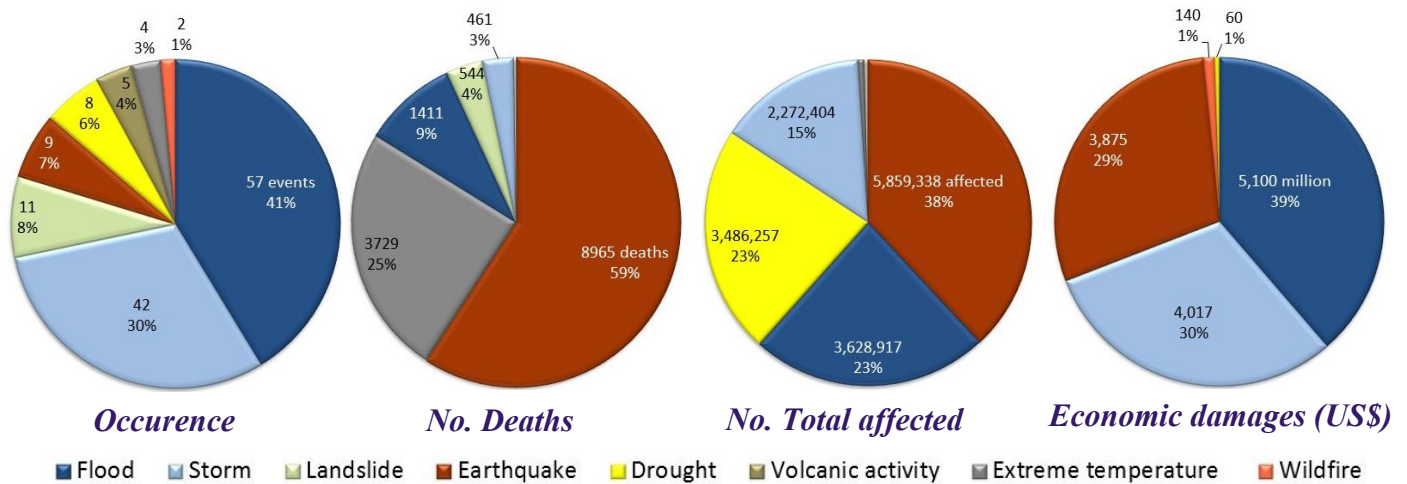
| Disaster | Month | Country | No. affected |
|------------|---------------------------------|------------|--------------|
| Earthquake | April-May | Nepal | 5,632,110 |
| Flood | December 2014 - January 2015 | Sri Lanka | 1,100,000 |
| Storm | January | Lebanon | 1,000,000 |
| Drought | January 2014 - July 2015 | Haiti | 1,000,000 |
| Drought | April 2014-July | Honduras | 931,555 |
| Drought | September 2014 - April 2015 | Senegal | 639,702 |
| Flood | January | Malawi | 638,000 |
| Storm | April | Bangladesh | 460,000 |
| Drought | August 2014 - February 2015 | Nicaragua | 460,000 |
| Drought | July 2014-ongoing (2015) | Somalia | 350,000 |

E) 2015 first semester natural disaster occurrence and impacts: continent comparison

| Continent | Occurrence | No. Deaths | No. Total Affected | Damages (Million US\$) |
|-----------|------------|------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| Africa | 25 | 708 | 2,120,544 | - |
| Americas | 39 | 568 | 3,382,786 | 3,785 |
| Asia | 58 | 13,809 | 9,436,131 | 8,076 |
| Europe | 5 | 38 | 230,700 | 153 |
| Oceania | 11 | 20 | 228,817 | 1,178 |



F) 2015 first semester natural disaster occurrence and impacts: disaster type comparison



Analysis for this issue was done by Pascaline Wallemacq
 Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED)
 Research Institute Health & Society (IRSS), Université catholique de Louvain
 30, Clos Chapelle-aux-Champs, Box B 1.30.15, 1200 Brussels, Belgium

www.cred.be, contact@emdat.be

CRED News

- ◆ CRED is pleased to announce the future publication of the "Annual Disaster Statistical Review 2014".
- ◆ CRED announces the publication of "Andrewin AN., Rodriguez-Llanes J., Guha-Sapir, D (2015). *Determinants of the lethality of climate-related disasters in the Caribbean Community (CARICOM): a cross-country analysis*" in *Scientific Reports/Nature 5*, Article#11972.

Please note that disaster data are subject to change as validation and cross-referencing of the sources is undertaken and as new information becomes available. For any enquiries please contact contact@emdat.be or visit www.emdat.be