

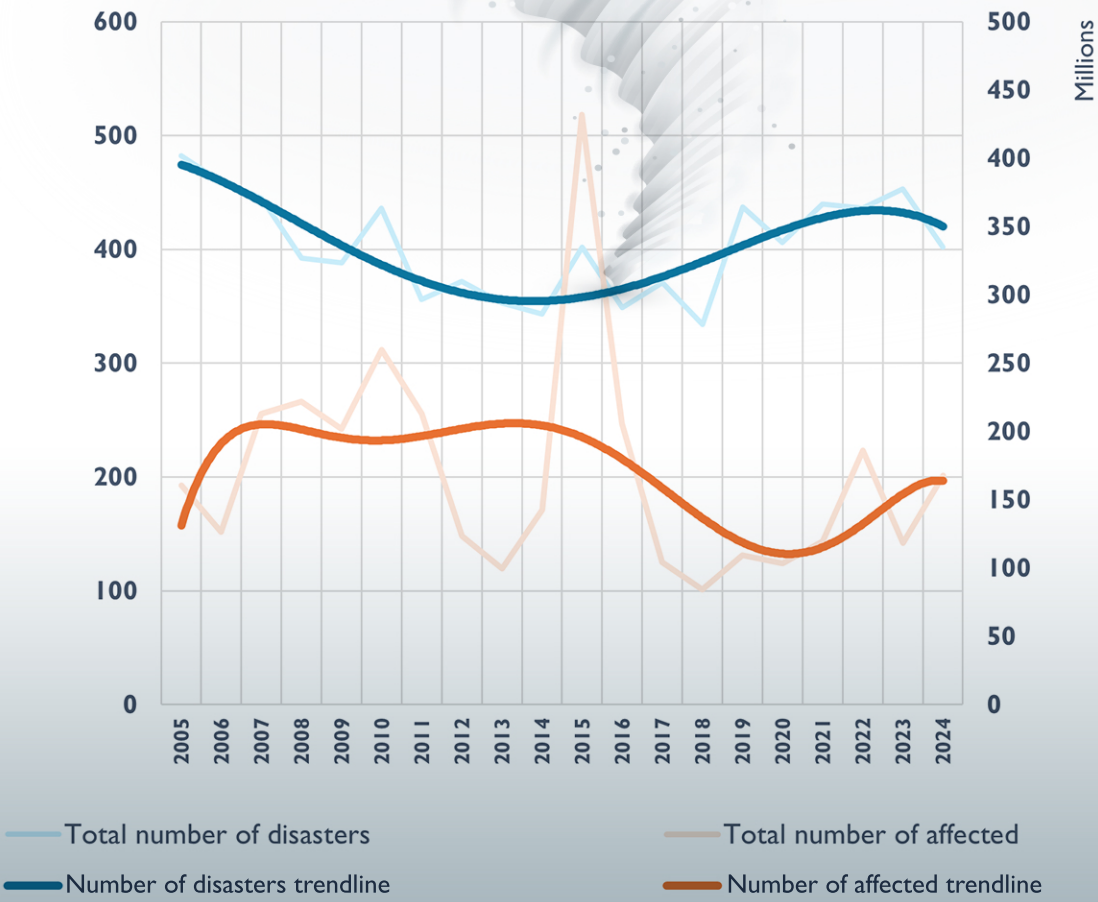
NATURAL HAZARDS AND HADR

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DISASTERS CAUSED BY NATURAL HAZARDS

According to the International Disaster Database, 2024 experienced **402 disasters** triggered by natural hazards, impacting **167.8 million people** worldwide. While the total number of disasters was 8% lower than the five-year average, the number of affected individuals in 2024 was 32% higher. **18,086 lives were lost** due to these disasters, a significant decrease compared to the 139,552 lives lost in 2023. **The total estimated cost of damages from these disasters was approximately US\$ 241.8 million, 20% higher than the 2023 figure of US\$202.7 million.**

Disaster Occurrences and Disaster Affected Population 2005 to 2024



Source: Authors, data compiled from EM-DAT, CRED / UCLouvain, 2025, Brussels, Belgium – www.emdat.be, accessed 6 March 2025.

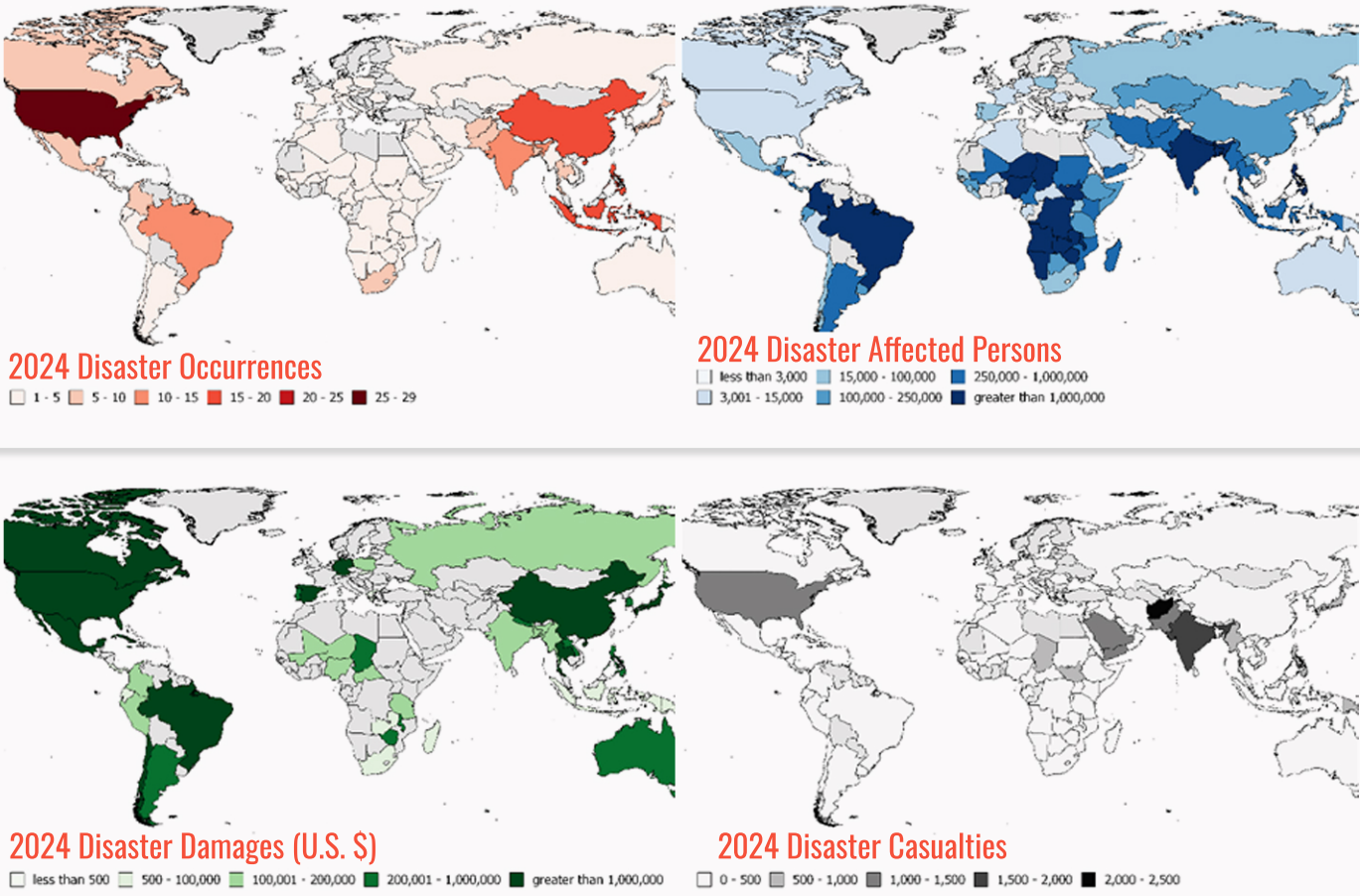
While the United States had the highest recorded disaster occurrences in 2024, due to climatological hazards (wildfires and droughts), hydrological hazards (flooding), and meteorological hazards (storms and extreme temperatures), this was followed by countries in Asia, which recorded **169 disaster occurrences** primarily caused by hydrological (49%) and meteorological (38%) hazards.

In 2024, Asia had the highest number of people affected by disasters triggered by natural hazards, with a total of **113.8 million individuals impacted**. Of this number, 43% (49.4 million) were from Bangladesh, largely due to a heatwave that affected 33 million people. The Philippines followed with 25% (28.7 million) of the affected population, owing to the combined impact of tropical cyclones, which affected over 24 million. India experienced the third-highest impact, with 18.9 million people affected, attributable to monsoon rains that affected 8 million individuals.

Afghanistan recorded the highest number of casualties at 2,023, with 59% (1,197) of these deaths attributed to a cold wave in March 2024. India followed with 1,507 casualties. In both instances, hydrological and meteorological disasters (storms and extreme temperatures) were the primary drivers of casualties.

While the U.S. unsurprisingly suffered the greatest in terms of damage costs, countries in Asia also faced significant setbacks. **Japan suffered the greatest with US\$ 16.3 billion in damages caused by disasters, followed by China with US\$ 7.3 billion and Viet Nam with US\$ 2.04 billion.**

GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF 2024 DISASTERS CAUSED BY NATURAL HAZARDS

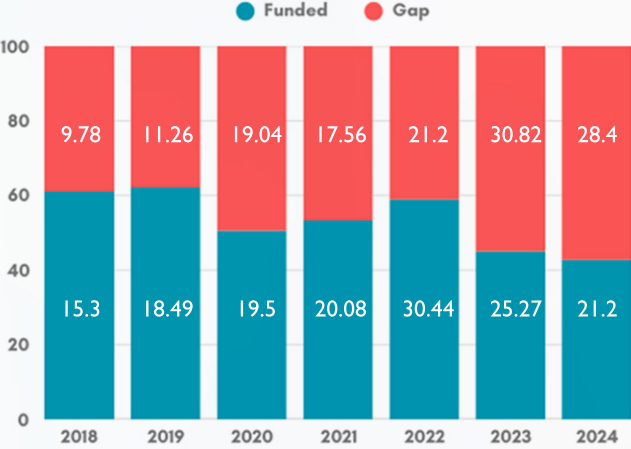


Source: Authors, data compiled from EM-DAT, CRED / UCLouvain, 2025, Brussels, Belgium – www.emdat.be, accessed 6 March 2025.

HUMANITARIAN NEEDS FUNDING GAPS

In 2025, global humanitarian funding needs are estimated to be **US\$ 47.4 billion**. However, the gap between needs and actual funding available continues to widen, highlighting the increasing financial constraints faced by the humanitarian sector.

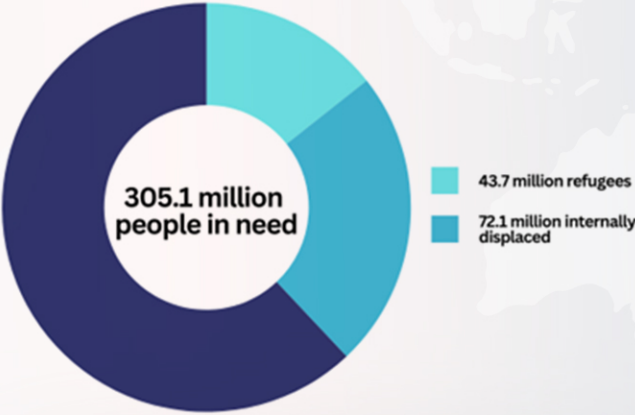
Global Humanitarian Funding, 2018-2024



Source: Authors, data compiled from Global Humanitarian Needs Overview of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – <https://humanitarianaction.info/overview/>, accessed 12 March 2025.

In terms of humanitarian response plans, only 43% of the US\$ 49.6 billion required to support **197.9 million in need** in 2024 has been funded. This leaves a significant gap, leaving the needs of the other 125.5 million of the total 323.4 million people affected unmet. 305.1 million people will need humanitarian assistance this year. Among them, there are 43.7 million refugees, 1% higher than 2023, attributed to the conflicts in Sudan and Ukraine. Apart from this, another 72.1 million are internally displaced due to conflict and disasters.

Overview of 2025 Response Plan



Source: Authors, data compiled from Global Humanitarian Needs Overview of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – <https://humanitarianaction.info/overview/>, accessed 12 March 2025.

