Global Catastrophe Recap

First Quarter (Q1) of 2026

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Q1 2026 Statistics

$37 billion
global economic losses, 43% below the 21st century average, lowest since 2015

46%
global protection gap

Portugal
recorded its costliest insurance event on record (WS Kristin)

$20 billion
global insured losses, 6% above the 21st century average

79%
of global insured losses were recorded in the United States

1,640
global fatalities, driven by flooding, 87% below the 21st century average

12
billion-dollar economic loss events: above the average of 9

Flooding & SCS
perils with the highest economic losses; SCS was the most damaging peril for insurers

6.6 in/16.5 cm
maximum hail size in specimens collected in Illinois during March 10 SCS event

5
billion-dollar insured loss events: above the average of 4

March 10-12 U.S. SCS Outbreak
the costliest event with $5 billion in economic and $4 billion in insured losses

19°F/-7.2°C
all-time lowest temperature recorded at Daytona Beach, Florida on February 1

Economic Losses Tracked Below Average in Q1

Global economic losses from natural disasters in the first quarter of 2026 reached approximately $37 billion, which was well below the 21st-century average of $64 billion, and at their lowest since 2015. They were also below the median of the same period ($43 billion). These figures are subject to change as additional loss development and data updates are expected in the coming weeks and months.

The largest portion of global losses were attributed to flooding, with notable events in Western and Southern Europe, South America and elsewhere. More than half of the losses stemmed from winter weather and severe convective storm (SCS) outbreaks in the United Sates. The SCS outbreak of March 10-12 and the late-January North American winter storm also became the costliest events of the quarter globally.

Disaster activity was relatively subdued in Asia and Pacific, with well-below economic losses registered by the end of March.

Insurers Face Losses Consistent with the 21st Century Average

The insurance sector faced losses of approximately $20 billion from disasters in the first quarter, with additional adjustment to these figures expected. This was broadly in line with the average since 2000. The largest contributors to the overall toll were winter storm and severe convective storm outbreaks in the United States.

Natural catastrophes in the United States accounted for more than 75% of global insured losses in the Q1 of 2026, reaching approximately $16 billion.

The global insurance protection gap remains very low at approximately 46%, as a result of major activity occurring in well-developed U.S. market.

Fatalities Driven by Flood Events

At least 1,640 people were killed due to natural disasters during the first quarter, which is well below the 21st-century Q1 average of 12,190. Majority of the deaths occurred as a result of flooding events and the deadliest individual event of the third quarter was the seasonal flooding in southeastern Africa, which killed at least 241 people.

How This Report Can Help

We analyze global natural hazards to better inform organizations on the risk and human impact of catastrophes and climate. Our goal is to connect sectors including insurance, government, academia, construction and finance as we collaboratively build a more resilient future.

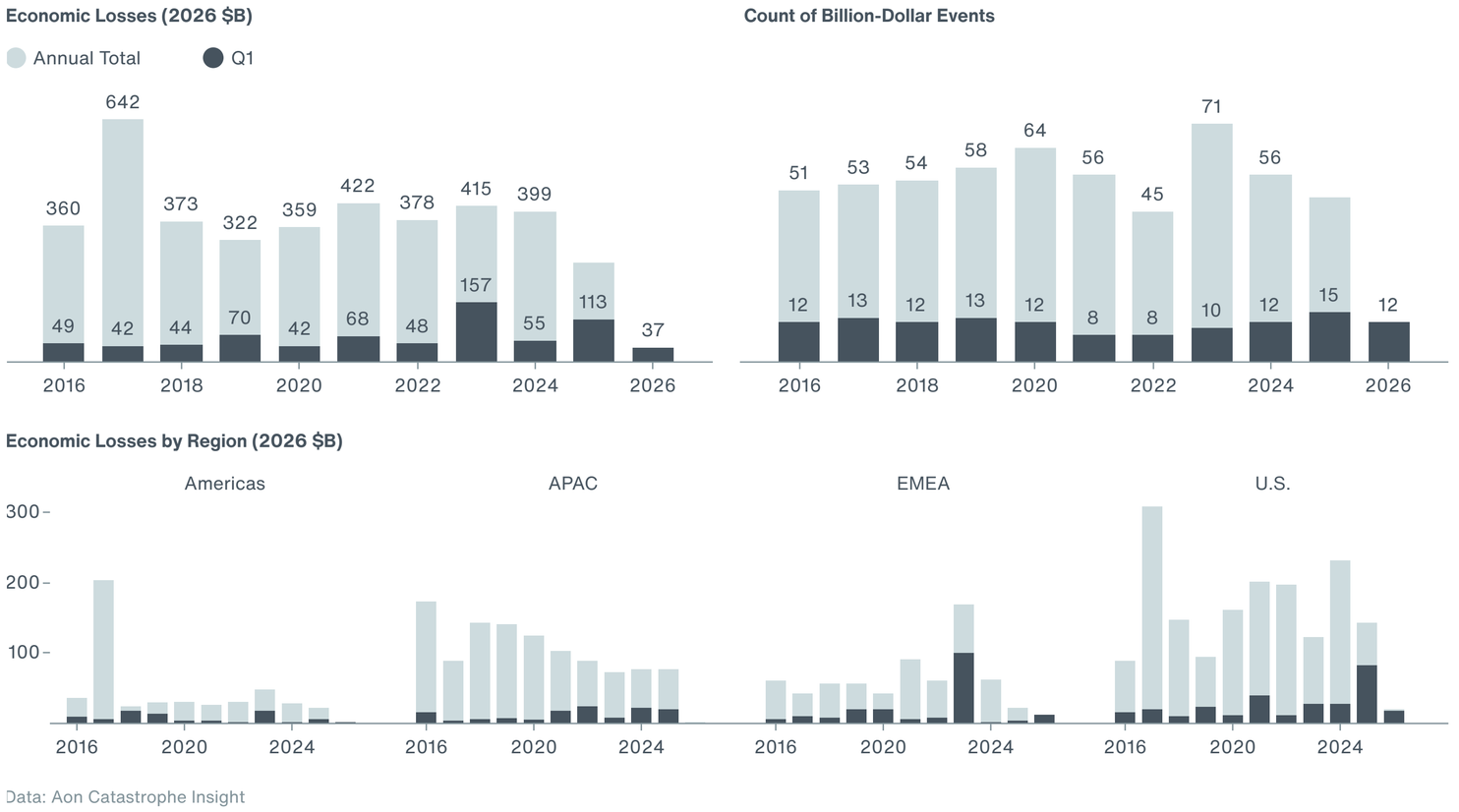
To demonstrate how we can make better decisions to protect people and property, we assess the impact of weather-related catastrophic events on workforce resilience, emerging technology and trade continuity with insights on how organizations can accelerate adaptation.

Q1 2026 Natural Disaster Events and Loss Trends

Explore long-term trends and the impacts of the year’s major natural disasters from a global and regional perspective

Economic Losses in Q1 Led by Flooding and Storms

Exhibit 1: Global Economic Losses



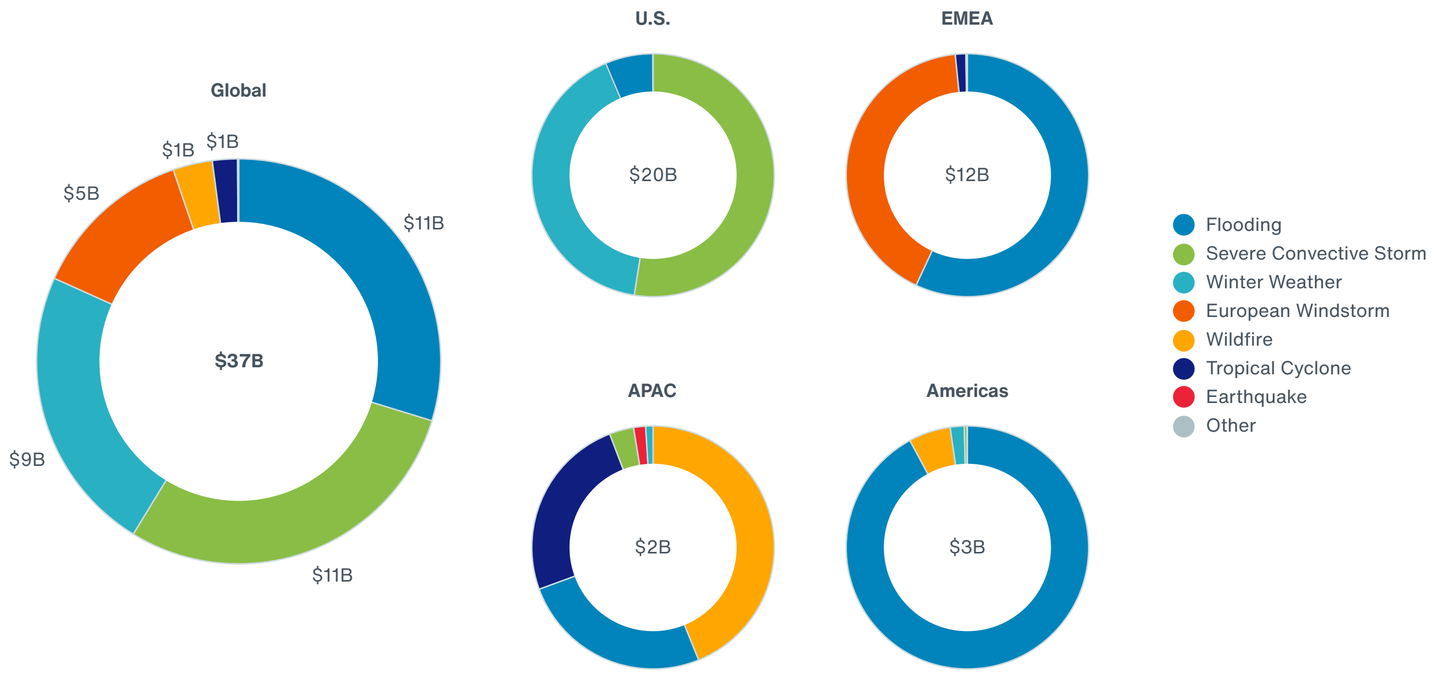
Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

Global economic losses due to natural disasters in the first quarter of 2026 were estimated at approximately $37 billion, which was approximately 43% below the long-term mean since 2000 ($65 billion), 14% below the median of the same period ($43 billion) and at its lowest since 2015. Additional updates from various agencies in the coming months might result in further increase of the total.

In contrast to the first quarter of 2025, the disaster activity in the January-March period of 2026 was generally within the historical norms from a global perspective. Economic losses were slightly above average in the United States due to notable winter weather and Severe Convective Storm (SCS) events. Losses were also significantly above average in Europe, where a sequence of flooding and windstorm events resulted in total physical damage approaching $10 billion.

There were at least 12 events that resulted in total economic losses of at least $1 billion. They were led by the SCS outbreak in the United States on March 10-12 and the winter storm that impacted large parts of the country in late January. There were at least three European billion-dollar events: the series of flooding across the Iberian Peninsula, Windstorm Kristin – a particularly powerful storm event in Portugal – and storm Harry in Central Mediterranean.

Exhibit 2: Q1 2026 Economic Losses by Region and Peril



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

Global economic losses from SCS in the first quarter were significantly lower than in 2025 and reached approximately $11 billion. A comparable portion of the economic damage from disasters was caused by flooding, particularly as a result of events in Western and Southern Europe. Windstorm damage also notably contributed to the overall costs borne by European insurers, with storm Kristin, Nils and Goretti among the most notable events.

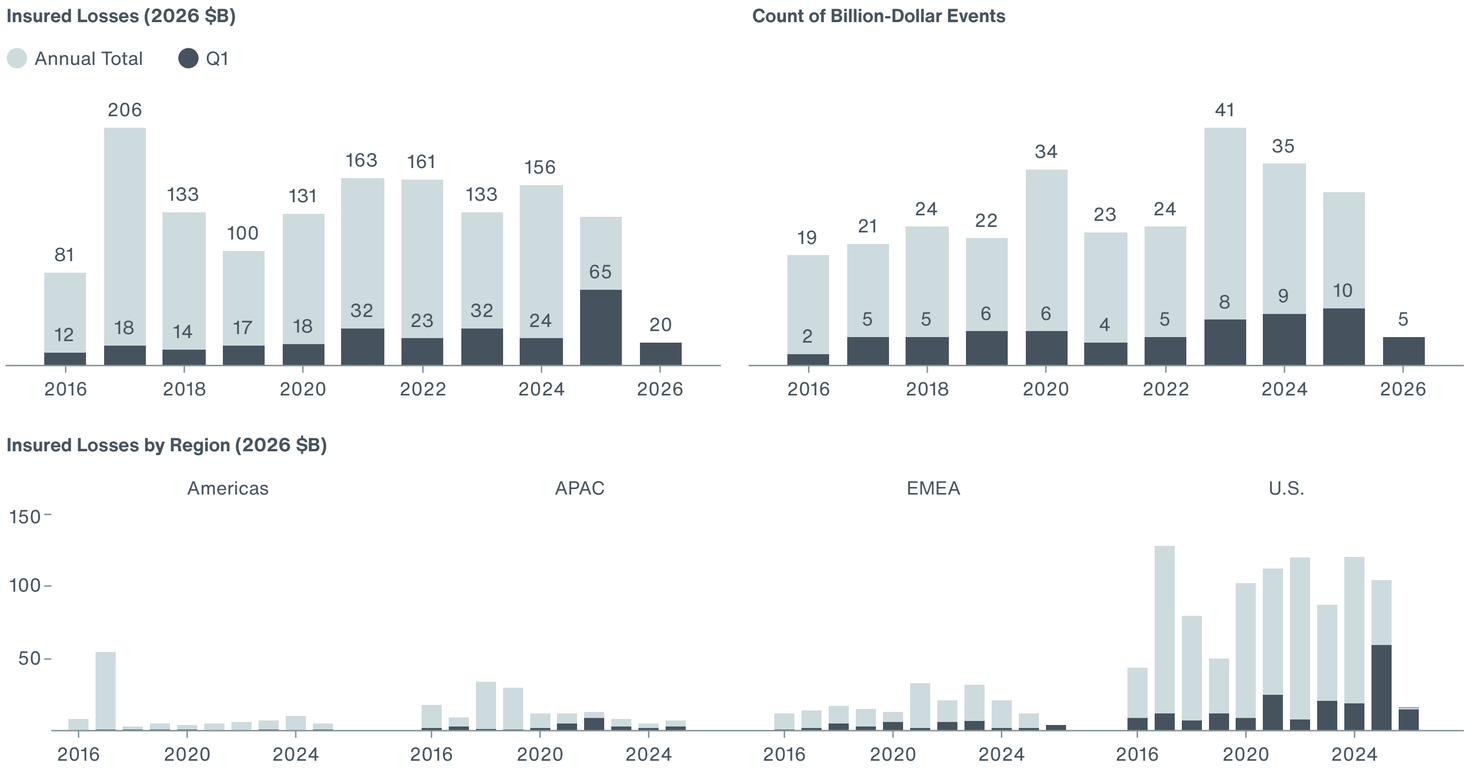
Multiple significant winter weather events in North America drove economic losses from this peril to approximately $9 billion. It was also the second costliest peril for the United States overall.

Disaster activity in APAC was relatively benign compared to previous years and the costliest event were the bushfires in Victoria, Australia in January.

In the Americas, the predominant cause of disaster losses was flooding, with widespread damage observed in Colombia.

Insured Losses Consistent with the 21st Century Average

Exhibit 3: Global Insured Losses



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

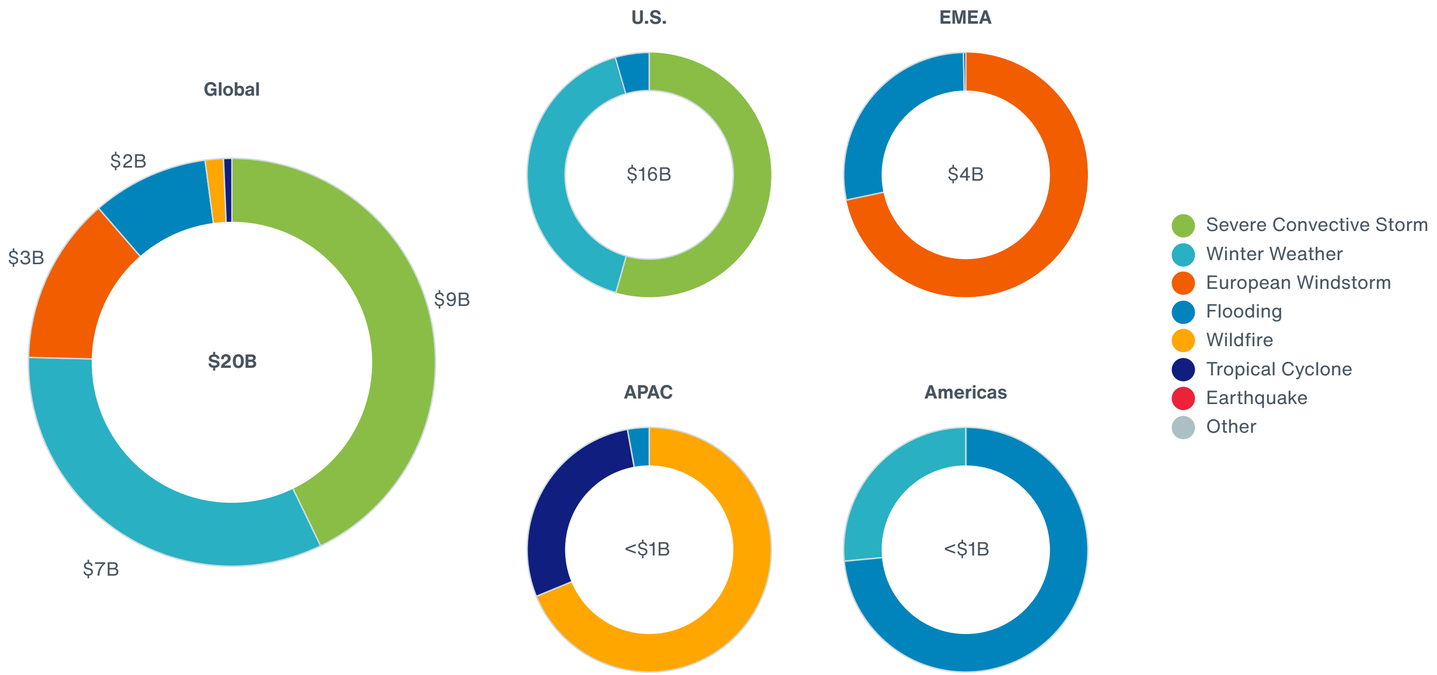
Global insured losses from natural disasters in the first quarter of 2026 were preliminarily estimated to reach at least $20 billion. This was slightly below the average of $19 billion and above the medial value of $13 billion. Additional loss development can result in further adjustment of the total in the coming months.

The global protection gap, the portion of economic losses not covered by insurance, was relatively low at approximately 46%, as majority of the disaster activity occurred in relatively well-covered regions of the United States and Europe.

The largest individual event was the significant SCS outbreak in the United States on March 10-12, followed by the late-January winter storm in North America. Three other events exceeded the billion-dollar mark from the insured loss perspective: Windstorm Kristin in Portugal, and two U.S. SCS outbreaks in March.

Depending on event definition, there were potentially additional such events in Western and Southern Europe, with multiple storm systems causing relatively localized, yet significant wind-related short-term impacts, as well as prolonged flooding across Portugal, Spain and France.

Exhibit 4: Q1 2026 Insured Losses by Region and Peril



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

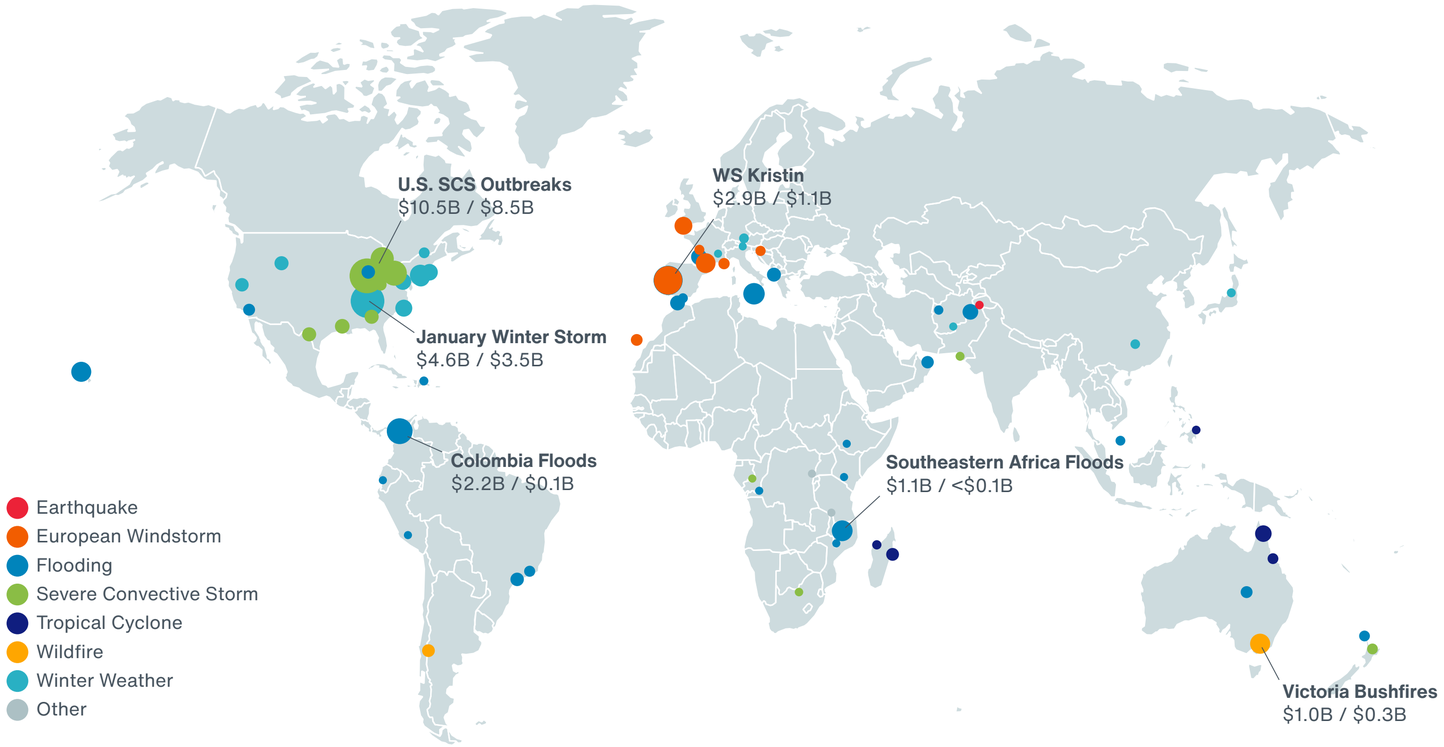
Natural catastrophes in the United States accounted for more than 75% of global insured losses in the Q1 of 2026, reaching approximately $16 billion. Insured losses in all other regions were lower compared to their long-term averages for the respective period.

Global insured losses were dominated by winter storm and SCS activity in the United States, with multiple significant outbreaks across the quarter.

Roughly a fifth of all global losses incurred by the industry were due to a series of storms and floods in Western and Southern Europe, which resulted in expected payouts of at least $4 billion on an aggregated level.

Disaster activity was below average in other regions. Among the notable events in APAC were the Victoria Bushfires and Cyclone Narelle in Australia. Losses in Canada were relatively benign, with no major industry events.

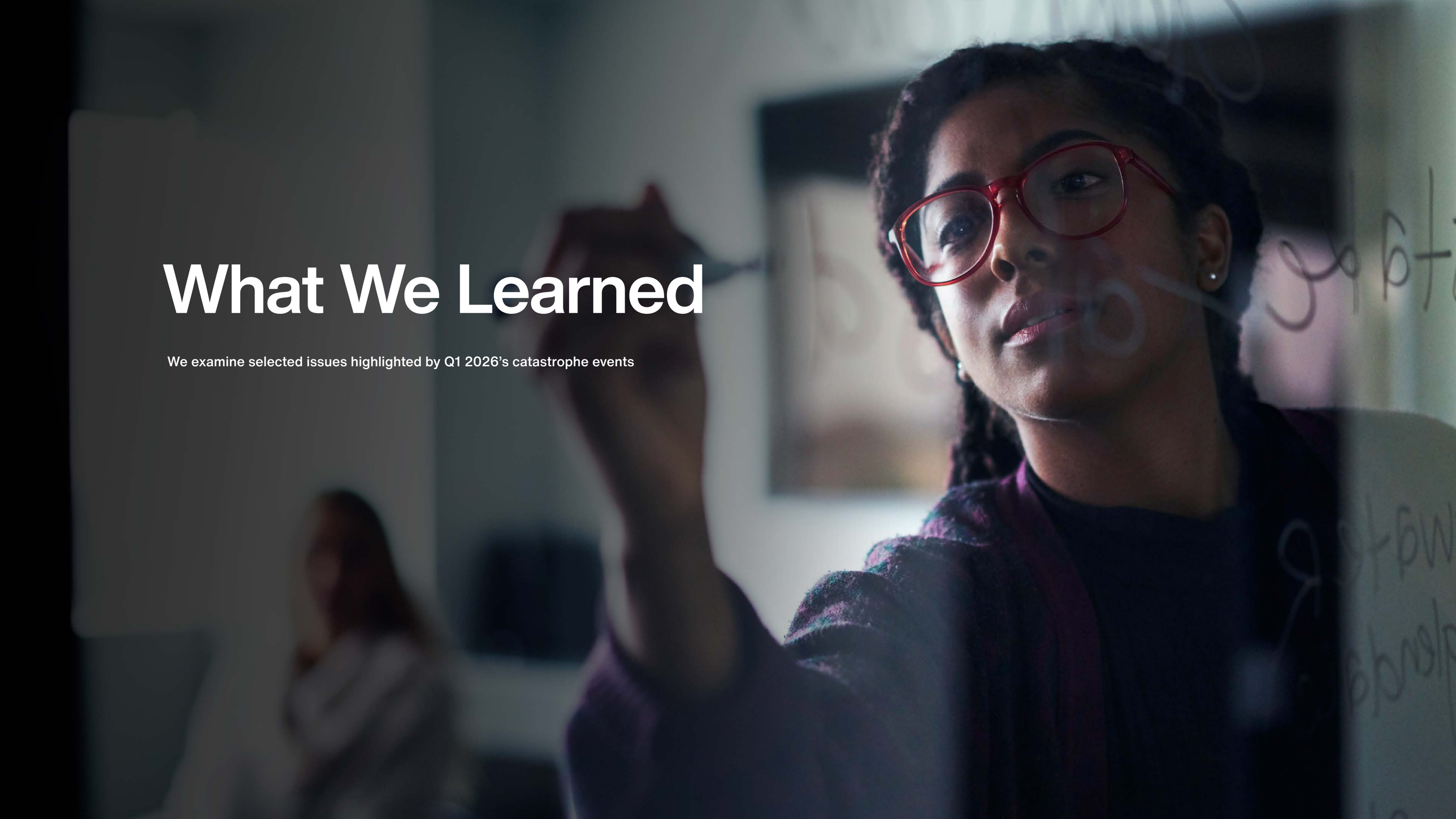
Exhibit 5: Economic and Insured Losses from Notable Q1 2026 Events



Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

The first quarter of 2026 saw a near-normal frequency of major disaster events. From an economic perspective, the largest events — including SCS outbreaks, winter storms, and flooding — were predominantly located in the United States and Europe. These occurrences in well-developed markets contributed substantially to total insured losses, as insurance coverage accounted for a large portion of overall damages.

No event with billion-dollar insured losses occurred outside the United States and Europe during Q1. The Victoria Bushfires in Australia represented the highest insured losses among regions beyond these areas. While severe flooding impacted Southeastern Africa and Colombia and generated significant economic losses, insured losses remained comparatively low due to a more pronounced protection gap within the affected regions.

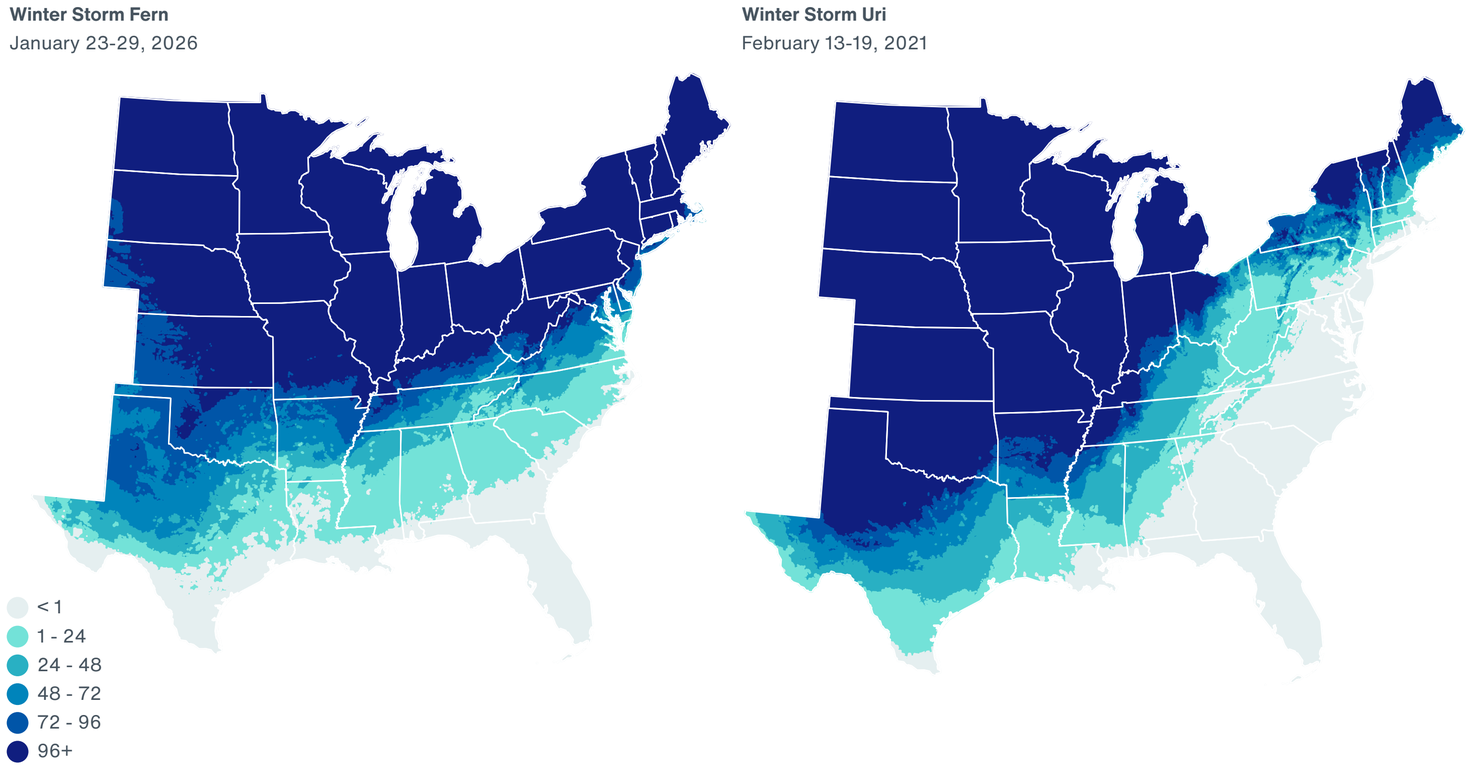


What We Learned

We examine selected issues highlighted by Q1 2026’s catastrophe events

Major Winter Storm Contrasts Dire Conditions in Western U.S.

Exhibit 6: Hours At or Below 20°F During Winter Storm Fern (January 23-29, 2026)



Data: URMA, NOAA

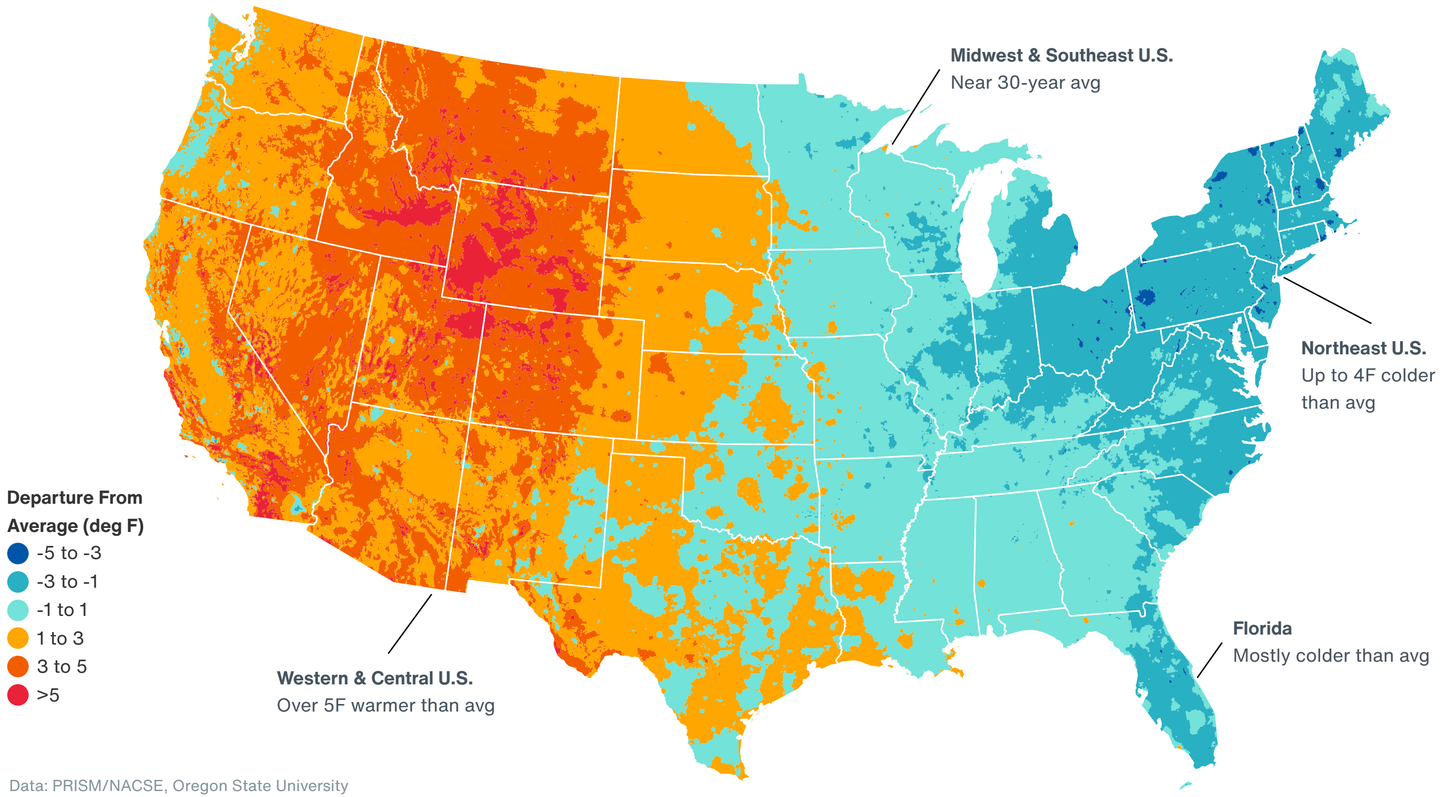
Winter Storm Losses Driven by Prolonged Cold Air

In late January 2026, one of the most impactful winter weather events in recent memory struck the United States. The powerful storm, also referred to as Winter Storm Fern, swept across the central and eastern U.S. bringing freezing rain, heavy snowfall, severe thunderstorms, and record-setting, prolonged cold temperatures. Human and material losses were severe as over 130 people were killed, while economic and insured losses reached $4.6 billion and $3.5 billion, respectively.

Freeze damage was the primary driver of losses, particularly across the south-central and southeast United States. Here, a persistent arctic outbreak resulted in many locations experiencing freezing temperatures for nearly a week. A subsequent risk of frozen and burst pipes materialized, especially for areas with sustained temperatures at or below 20°F (-6.7°C) — the threshold at which research[1] identifies pipe failure risk rising sharply. Additionally, a devastating ice storm stretching from east Texas to Nashville, Tennessee caused power lines and trees to snap under the weight of accumulated ice. Prolonged power outages further exacerbated freeze damage due to lack of available heat for structures.

Tentatively, Winter Storm Fern ranks among the top four costliest winter storms in U.S. history, just behind the infamous 1993 Storm of the Century. Winter Storm Uri (February 2021) still remains, by far, the costliest U.S. winter storm with nearly $30 billion (2026 USD) in economic losses.

Exhibit 7: December 2025 – February 2026 United States Minimum Temperature Anomaly



Data: PRISM/NACSE, Oregon State University

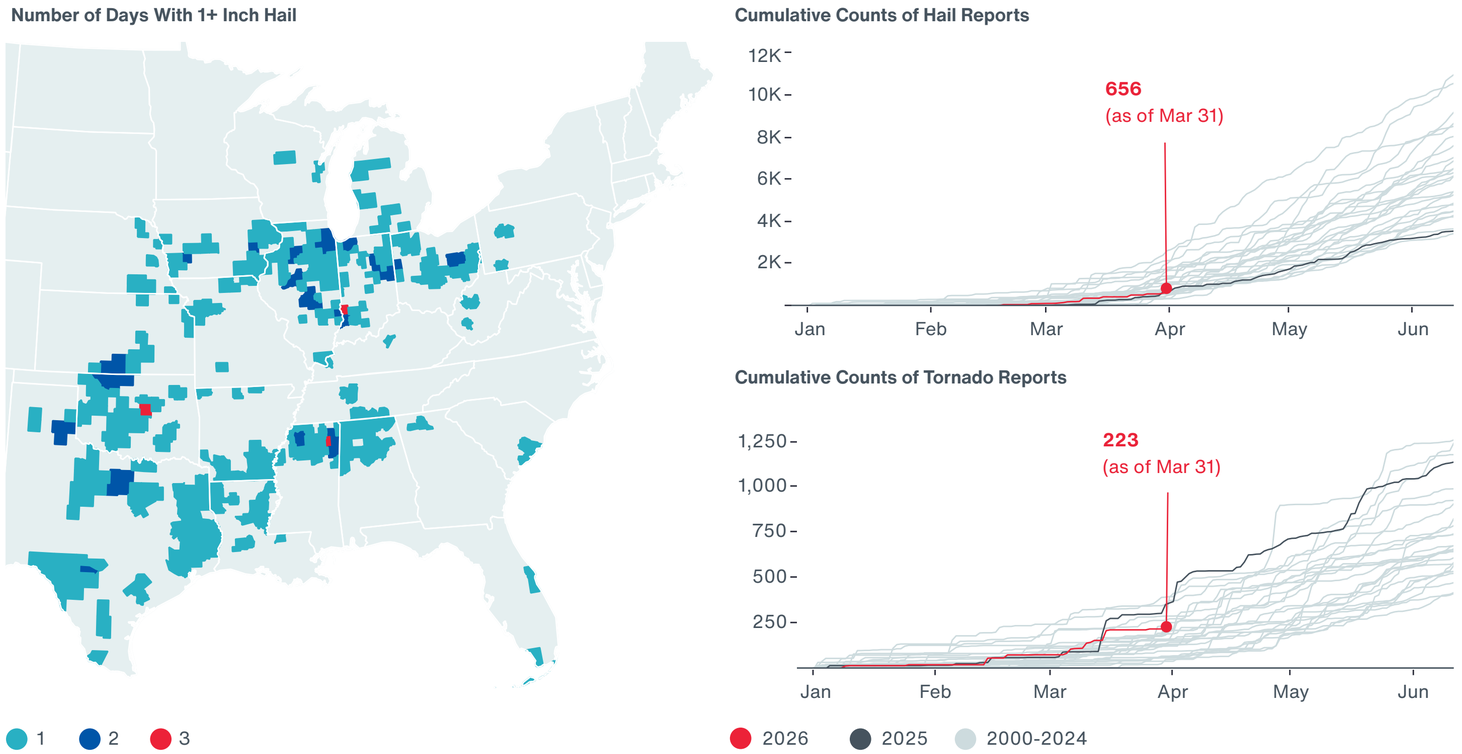
Contrasting Conditions in the Western United States

Aside from Winter Storm Fern's impacts, nearly all of the peak winter months (December-February) across the eastern U.S. have been defined by abnormally cold temperatures. Dozens of locations from Florida to Maine have seen daily minimum temperatures as much as 4°F (2.2°C) below normal on average during the 2025-2026 winter, according to PRISM[2] data.

Yet in a stark contrast, virtually all of the western and much of the central U.S. have experienced well above-average temperatures this past winter. This has resulted in severe consequences, particularly for the western U.S. which has simultaneously received lower-than-average snowfall for several months. Even for scattered areas trending closer to average wintertime precipitation, the prevalence of warm temperatures has resulted in more rainfall instead of snow, further limiting snowpack growth in mountain basins. Remarkably, the majority of snowpack water equivalent station observations across the Intermountain West are at or near record low levels, according to the USDA[3] as of late March 2026. Among the worst downstream effects is the reduction in fresh water availability due to a lack of snowmelt in the coming months. This further increases water supply concerns in the western U.S., which has existed for multiple decades due to inefficient water usage and policies compounded with varying annual precipitation amid a changing climate. Furthermore, persistent arid conditions have raised concerns for increased wildfire risk transpiring in the coming spring and summer months.

U.S. SCS Outlook: Implications for Insured Losses

Exhibit 8: Hail and Tornado Activity in the United States in Q1 2026



Data: Aon Impact Forecasting Severe Convective Storm Model, Storm Prediction Center (NOAA)

Thunderstorms in the first half of March generated the largest hailstone on record east of the Mississippi River, multiple EF3+ tornadoes, and significant wind and hail damage across major population centers, including parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas City, Chicago, parts of Ohio, and the northeastern United States. With dominant ridge conditions across much of the US producing record heat[4] and an SCS lull in the second half of March, the year to date counts of tornado, hail, and severe wind reports from the Storm Prediction Center (SPC) have regressed back to the 2010–2025 average.

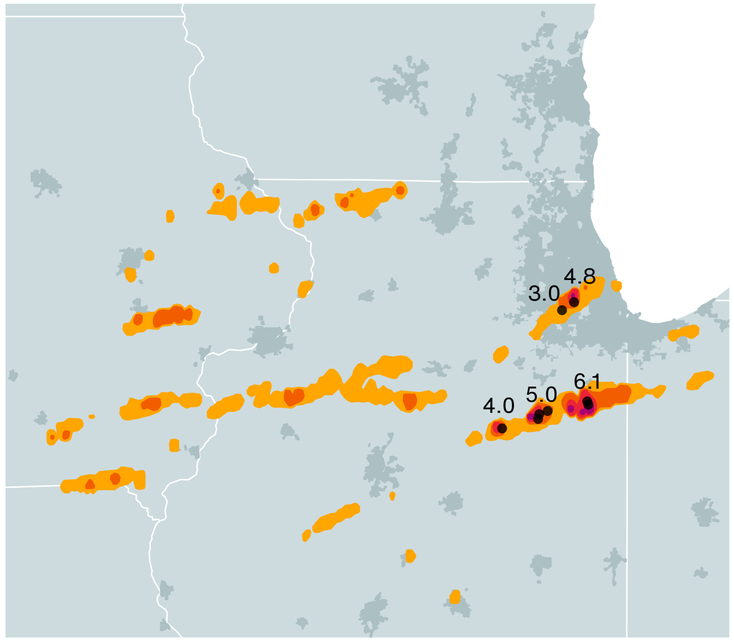
The March 10–12 outbreak is shaping up as a low single digit billion dollar loss event, while several additional outbreaks are expected to generate insured losses in the hundreds of millions of USD including the March 6–7 Rio Grande hail event and March 15–16 Northeast windstorm.

Disconnect between SPC reports and Actual Damage

Given the record hail reports from March 10 and the potential for billions of dollars in insured losses across the Chicago metropolitan area, Aon's Catastrophe Insight team conducted a preliminary ground survey on March 11 to ascertain the actual damage. Field observations revealed notably minor damage in several areas where very large hail was reported. In Darien, where hail exceeding 4.5 inches (11.4 cm) was reported, the team found minor roof and vegetation damage, with intact cars, windows, siding, and rooftop solar panels.

Exhibit 9: March 10 Hailstorm Damage in Chicago Area

Hail Footprint on March 10 and the Largest Hail Observations



Damage Survey in the Chicago Area

Hail Size (inch)

1+ 2+ 3+ 4+

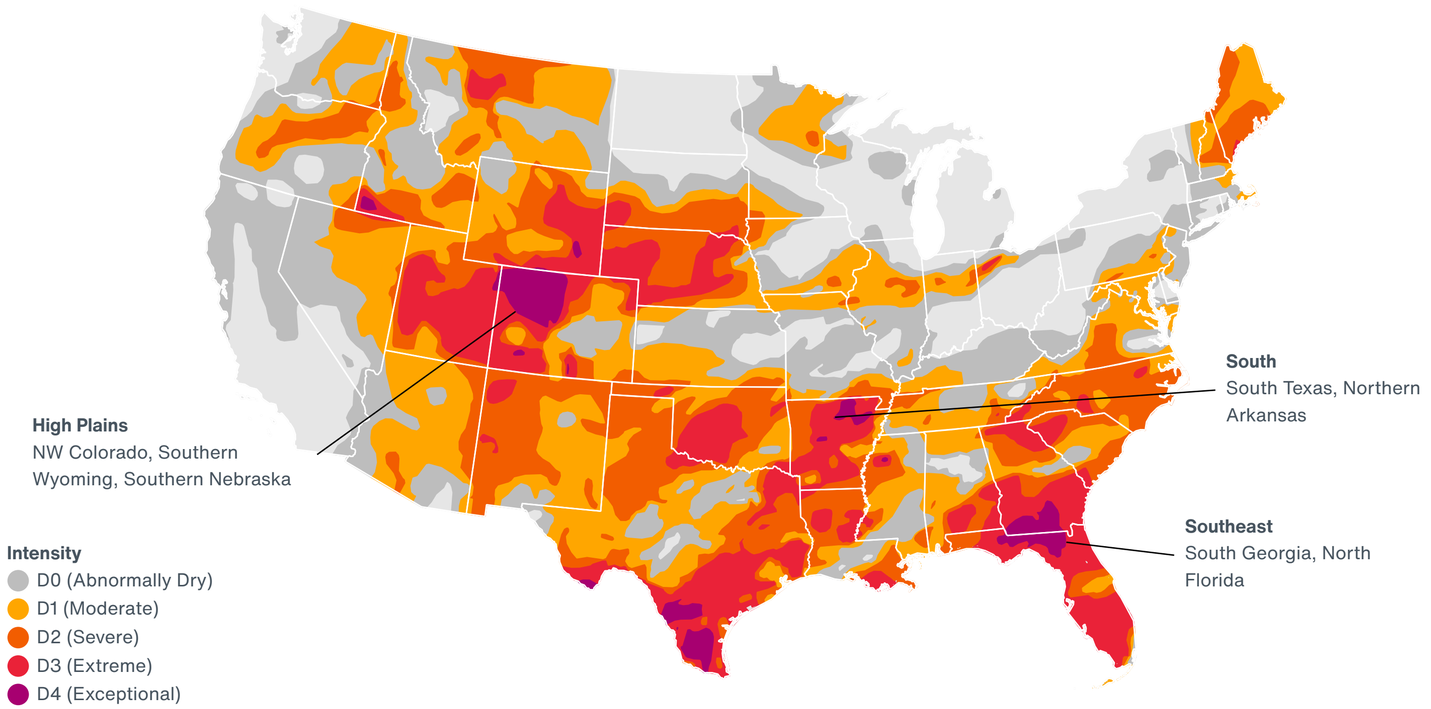
Data: Aon Impact Forecasting, NOAA, SPC, NWS

Westmont-Willowbrook-Burr Ridge area displayed less severe damage, including at two car dealerships. By contrast, in one sub-division of Woodridge-Downers Grove area, the team found clearly visible minor-to-moderate damage to siding, vehicles, and screens. Riverside and Oak Park showed limited hail impacts, with isolated roof work and one report of basement flooding. Potential undercounting of roof damage due to viewing limitations and lingering winter weather is a known limitation of this survey. These findings highlight an important theme for carriers and reinsurers. Alarming SPC hail reports and individual size measurements do not always translate into proportionally severe and/or immediately materialized losses.

Known Drivers of SCS Activity and Future Outlook

An active start to the 2026 SCS season was broadly consistent with the ongoing La Niña pattern. La Niña[5] years are historically associated with elevated hail and tornado activity in the United States, particularly across the South and Southeast. The El Niño Southern Oscillation[6] (ENSO) can alter features of the large-scale environment such as the position and strength of the jet stream, and some crucial severe-storm ingredients such as atmospheric instability and vertical wind shear. ENSO-based forecast methods for large-scale environment indices have shown[7] skillful predictions over large parts of the U.S., with caveats such as lower skill in predicting tornado counts than hail, and stronger performance in La Niña situations.

Exhibit 10: Drought Conditions Across the U.S. as of March 31, 2026



Data: US Drought Monitor. Valid as of March 31, 2026

The Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) can provide useful timing guidance 3-4 weeks ahead offering opportunistic forecasts[8] for SCS activity. Tornado and hail probabilities have been observed[9] to rise 3–4 weeks after the propagation of MJO past the Maritime Continent. Over the next three months, La Niña is expected to weaken toward ENSO neutral, with El Niño likely emerging by summer and persisting into late 2026. For April[10], ENSO and the MJO offer little clear SCS guidance. A generally warmer forecast pattern is emerging, with drier conditions in much of the West and Florida/South Georgia, and wetter conditions over the central and eastern U.S.

Inter-woven SCS, Wildfire and Drought Risks

A warmer forecast pattern over much of the US combined with a potentially drier April will elevate fire weather risks across the Southeast. On the other hand, wetter and warmer forecast for central and eastern US raises the risk for typical Spring weather SCS damage. Between 30-70% of this warm season rain over the central US occurs through Mesoscale Convective Systems (MCSs), which dominate the observed springtime trend[11]. MCSs can have embedded supercells and/or form out of the upscale growth of supercells, and can be potentially catastrophic with regards to hail, tornado and flooding[12] and economic losses. The same MCSs are also responsible for recharging moisture in the deep layer of soils[13] where run-of-the-mill rainfall typically cannot reach.

Exhibit 11: U.S. SCS Insured losses by Year and Comparison of Q1 Losses with Rest of Year

Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight

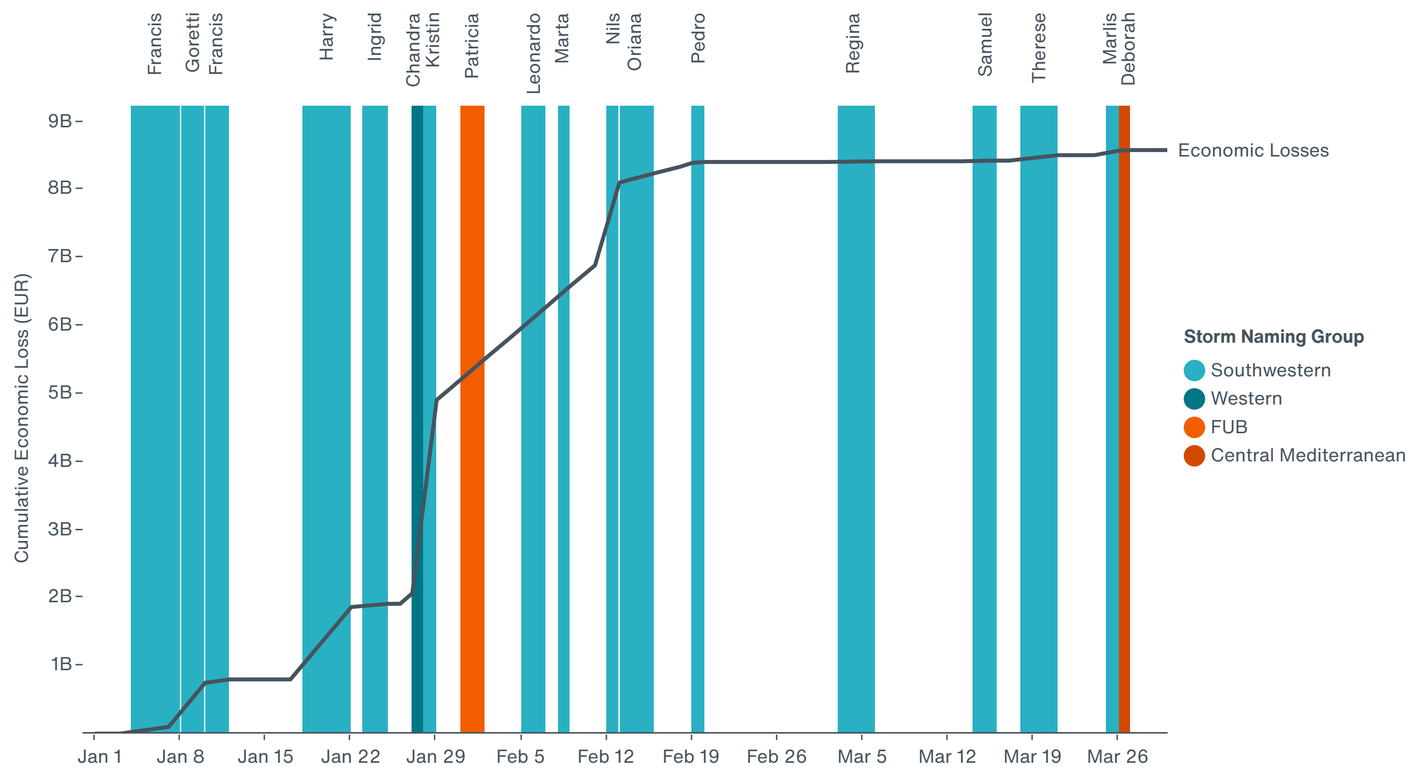
Sub-severe Hail: An Emerging Hazard

With the uncertain outlook on extreme spring episodes, widespread sub-severe hail is emerging as a significant but hidden threat to property, especially in the central and eastern US. Sub-severe hail falls more frequently than large hail. Studies done by the Insurance Institute for Business & Home Safety (IBHS) show that cumulative damage from repeated sub-severe exposure can be higher than previously expected. During lab testing, high concentration of small hail increased the vulnerability of asphalt-shingle roof cover to future hail and exacerbated roof aging. The March 10 Chicago hail event, when viewed alongside IBHS research, underscores how broad swaths of hail can appear to produce modest material loss while plausibly generating large volumes of hidden vulnerability and amplifying the impact of future catastrophes.

The active start of 2026 does not guarantee an unusually severe full year for SCS losses. Historical experience shows a weak relationship between Q1 and full-year outcomes, e.g. 2017 delivered one of the costliest Q1 SCS periods yet finished with near-average annual losses, while 2011 began quietly and ultimately produced more than $40 billion in CPI-adjusted SCS losses. Despite rising SCS losses[14] largely attributed to exposure increase, climate signals such as ENSO provide a useful baseline for month-ahead expectations.

Relentless Storms Drive Significant Losses Throughout Western and Southern Europe

Exhibit 12: Combined Windstorm and Flood Losses in Europe Driven by Successive Lows



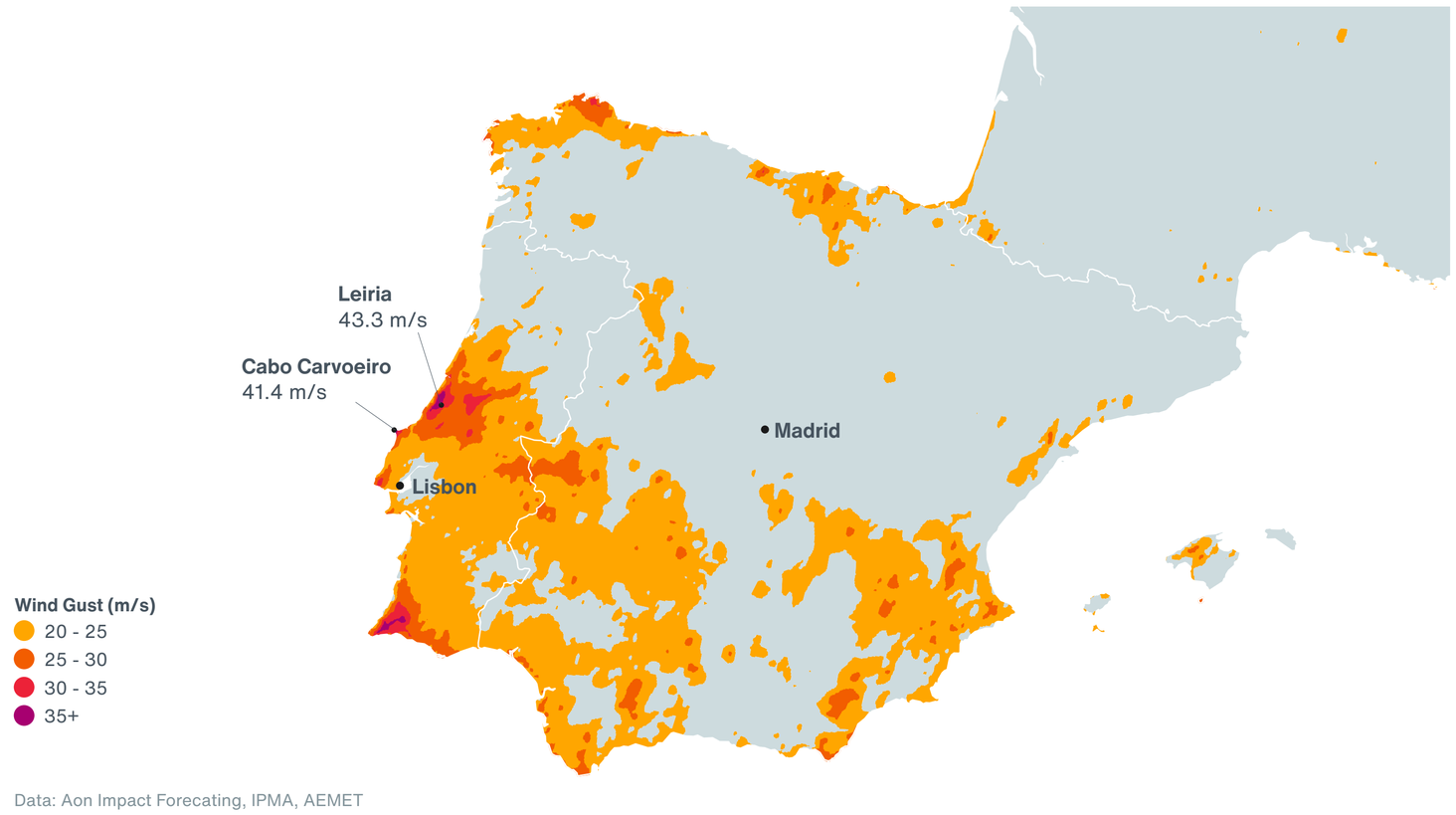
Data: Aon Catastrophe Insight, National Meteorological Services

Compound Hazard from Wind and Floods

Large parts of Europe witnessed back-to-back storms, with heavy rainfall and flooding, strong winds and high waves causing major material losses, casualties, and travel disruptions in many countries, from Ireland, the United Kingdom, and France in the west to Portugal, Spain and the entire Mediterranean region. Extensive flooding and severe winds produced by successive low-pressure systems drove the second-highest economic Q1 losses since 2010 (behind Q1 2020) and marked the highest insured Q1 losses observed since 2022 in Europe. The majority of these damages were attributed to storms Goretti, Harry, Nils, and Kristin.

These clustered events highlighted existing protection gaps, particularly in flood/wind-prone and coastal areas, and intensified discussions around general resilience, risk-based pricing, design of insurance programs[15], event definitions, hours clauses, and potential clash of multiple perils. For insurers and reinsurers, the elevated frequency and clustering of storms in early 2026 reinforced the need for refined catastrophe modeling, robust capital management, and closer collaboration with public authorities to mitigate future loss volatility across the European market.

Exhibit 13: WS Kristin IF footprint



Data: Aon Impact Forecating, IPMA, AEMET

Portugal Severely Impacted by Exceptionally Strong Kristin

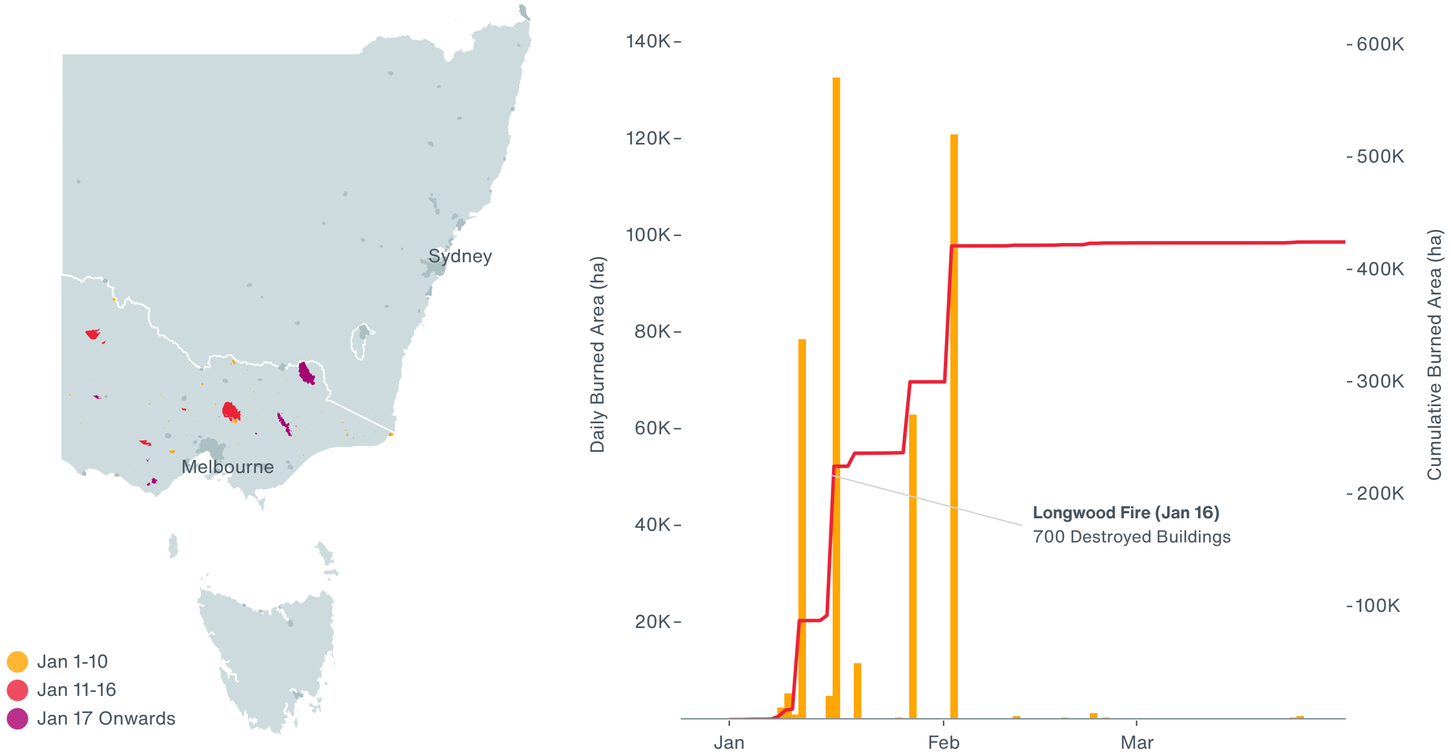
Storm Kristin was an exceptionally intense extratropical cyclone that struck Portugal on January 28, becoming one of the most damaging storms in the country's history. Making landfall near Leiria with "sting jet" characteristics[16], Kristin generated record-breaking wind gusts above 150 kph (93 mph), causing widespread structural damage to homes, public buildings, and critical infrastructure. Power, telecommunications, and transport networks were heavily disrupted, leaving over million customers without electricity and prompting the government to declare a state of calamity in the worst-affected districts.

Windstorm Kristin resulted in over 140,000 claims and €0.9 billion ($1 billion) in insured losses, making it the costliest event for local insurers (surpassing wildfires in October 2017). Combined with flood losses, 2026 will be the first year Portugal's annual insured losses exceed €1 billion ($1.2 billion).

Although Portugal often lies in the path of Atlantic storms, it remains largely absent from major vendor wind catastrophe models, creating a significant gap in the European risk landscape. According to an analysis by Aon's Impact Forecasting, which is currently the sole provider of a wind model for Portugal, storm Kristin produced wind gusts across the region with a statistical probability of occurring once every 50-100 years.

2025/26 Australia Bushfire Season Squeezed into a Fortnight

Exhibit 14: Q1 Bushfire Perimeters in Victoria and New South Wales



Data: Digital Atlas of Australia

Victoria Bushfires

Cumulative burned area shows that the season was effectively ‘squeezed’ into a short early January escalation, followed by a long, subdued tail. From January 1-10, burned area rose only modestly to roughly 9,300 hectares (23,000 acres). Between January 11-16, it jumped to about 215,800 hectares (533,000 acres), a six day window that accounts for more than half of the 424,700 hectares (1,049,000 acres) burned by the end of March. Thereafter, growth slowed markedly, with the remaining 199,500 hectares (493,000 acres) accumulating over the next two and a half months.

Within this pattern, individual events were highly aggressive. The Longwood Fire, for example, was first detected on in early January and rapidly expanded to around 132,500 hectares (327,000 acres), damaging at least 700 buildings. From an impact perspective, the Q1 bushfire activity in Australia, including the Victorian events, is estimated to have produced total economic losses in excess of $1 billion (A$1.4 billion), with insured losses of roughly $0.3 billion (A$0.4 billion), according to the Insurance Council of Australia.

Appendix

Analyze major global disasters and their impacts

The list below includes notable global events that meet, or are expected to meet, at least one of the following criteria to be classified as a natural disaster in **Aon's Catastrophe Insight Database**: **$50+ million in economic losses**, **$25+ million in insured losses**, **10+ fatalities**, **50+ injured**, or **2,000+ structures damaged or claims filed**. Economic losses provided here are inflation-adjusted (using the US CPI), rounded and are subject to future development.

United States

Date(s)	Peril/Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/01-01/05	Flooding	California	1	100
01/07-01/10	Flooding, SCS	Central, Midwest, East	0	200
01/23-01/29	Winter Storm Fern & Freeze	Central, East	132	4,600
01/30-02/02	Winter Storm Gianna & Freeze	Southeast, East	0	550
02/03-02/06	Winter Weather	Southeast, East	0	500
02/07-02/09	Winter Weather	Northeast	0	650
02/09-02/12	Winter Weather	Northeast	0	1,150
02/14-02/16	SCS, Winter Weather	South, East	0	300
02/15-02/19	Winter Weather, Flooding	California	9	200
02/22-02/23	Northeast U.S. Blizzard	Northeast	2	500
02/26	Severe Convective Storm	Southeast	0	250
03/03-03/04	Severe Convective Storm	Central, Midwest, Southeast	0	250
03/05-03/09	Severe Convective Storm	Central, Midwest, Southeast	8	750
03/10-03/12	Severe Convective Storm	Central, East	2	5,000
03/10-03/24	Kona Storms	Hawaii	0	1,000
03/11-03/13	Winter Weather, Flooding	Intermountain West	0	250
03/13-03/14	SCS, Flooding	Midwest, East	0	2,000
03/14-03/17	SCS, Winter Weather, Flooding	Central, East	1	1,600

United States (cont.)

Date(s)	Peril/Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
03/22	Severe Convective Storm	Midwest	0	100
03/26	Severe Convective Storm	Midwest	0	100
03/30-04/02	SCS, Flooding, Winter Weather	Midwest, Northeast	0	300

North America (non-U.S.)

Date(s)	Peril/Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
02/24-03/06	Flooding	Dominican Republic	0	5
03/10-03/12	Winter Weather	Canada	0	50

South America

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/01-01/31	Wildfire	Chile, Argentina	23	150
01/01-03/31	Flooding, Landslide	Ecuador	14	N/A
01/01-02/23	Flooding, Landslide, SCS	Brazil	20	200
01/01-02/28	Flooding	Peru	58	N/A
02/01-02/14	Flooding	Colombia	44	2,200
02/23-03/06	Flooding, Landslide	Brazil	72	60
03/11-03/15	Flooding	Argentina	1	20

Europe

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/04-01/08	Windstorm Francis, Flooding	Southern, Southeastern Europe	5	20
01/05-01/08	Winter Weather	Western, Central, Southeastern Europe	7	20
01/08-01/10	Windstorm Goretti	Western Europe	3	670
01/09-01/12	Flooding	Albania	1	240
01/10-01/18	Winter Weather	France, Austria, Switzerland	19	N/A
01/18-01/22	Storm Harry	Mediterranean	2	1,250
01/23-01/25	Windstorm Ingrid	Western Europe	1	60
01/27-02/13	Flooding	Portugal, Spain	2	3,150
01/28-01/29	Windstorm Kristin	Portugal, Spain	15	2,950
02/07-02/08	Winter Weather	France, Italy	11	N/A
02/12-02/13	Windstorm Nils	France	0	960
02/12-02/19	Flooding	France	0	410
02/18-02/19	Windstorm Pedro	France	0	25
03/16-03/18	Windstorm Therese	Spain	0	95
03/25-03/26	Windstorm Marlis	Western, Northern Europe	0	70
03/25-03/27	Storm Deborah	Croatia, Italy	2	30

Middle East

Date	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
03/25-03/31	Flooding	Oman, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Iraq	29	N/A

Africa

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/01-01/31	Flooding	Southeastern Africa	241	1,100
01/03	Severe Convective Storm	South Africa	17	10
01/13	Landslide	Democratic Republic of the Congo	13	N/A
01/18-01/22	Storm Harry	Tunisia, Algeria	7	N/A
01/31-02/01	Cyclone Fytia	Madagascar	14	10
02/01-02/08	Flooding	Morocco	43	320
02/10-02/14	Cyclone Gezani	Madagascar, Mozambique	66	150
02/19-02/20	Flooding	Democratic Republic of the Congo	6	N/A
03/06-03/31	Flooding	Kenya	110	N/A
03/08	Severe Convective Storm	Gabon	0	N/A
03/09-03/10	Flooding, Landslide	Ethiopia	125	N/A
03/15-03/19	Flooding	Mozambique, Malawi	71	N/A
03/28	Landslide	Tanzania	20	N/A

Asia

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/02-01/04	Flooding	Afghanistan	17	10
01/17-01/21	Winter Weather	China	0	15
01/19	Earthquake	Pakistan	1	5
01/22-01/30	Winter Weather	Afghanistan, Pakistan	70	N/A
01/22-02/08	Flooding	Indonesia	70	20
01/26-01/30	Winter Weather	Japan	35	5
02/05-02/07	Tropical Storm Penha	Philippines	12	5
03/17	Severe Convective Storm	Pakistan	19	5
03/25-04/07	Flooding	Afghanistan, Pakistan	155	400

Oceania

Date(s)	Event	Location	Fatalities	Economic Loss ($M)
01/07-01/10	Ex-Cyclone Koji, Flooding	Australia	0	50
01/07-01/31	Wildfire	Australia	1	1,000
01/15-01/24	Severe Convective Storm	New Zealand	10	50
03/01-03/15	Flooding	Australia	N/A	100
03/20-03/24	Cyclone Narelle	Australia	N/A	500
03/23	Flooding	New Zealand	N/A	50

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