

Global Disaster Risk Assessment from Emergency Events Database (2013–2023)

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Abstract. This study introduces an Accumulated-Event Risk Indicator (ARI) to identify global hotspots of recent major-event accumulation using 2013–2023 records from the Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT). For each 5°×5° latitude–longitude grid cell, ARI sums the country-level World Risk Index (WRI) values associated with events meeting a study-specific threshold of at least 50 reported fatalities, thereby combining recent major-event recurrence with contextual risk conditions. The baseline analysis identifies 153 grid cells with non-zero ARI values and 14 principal hotspots, located mainly in South and Southeast Asia and along the Himalayan belt. Diagnostic comparisons with a grid-level WRI-only reference, unweighted major-event count, and summed reported fatalities show that ARI produces a distinct upper-priority pattern. A temporally separated comparison indicates that major events recorded in Asia during 2024–2025 are concentrated in high-ARI sets at rates above the defined equal-grid benchmark. Sensitivity analyses further show that the principal hotspot geography is largely retained under the tested changes to the fatality threshold, grid resolution, and spatial allocation. The study also presents the 3H Dataset, an ARI-guided compilation of standardized high-resolution remote-sensing imagery assembled from open-data resources and supplementary acquisitions for the 14 hotspot cells. The dataset serves as a downstream observational resource for finer-scale analyses in data-scarce priority regions.

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

In association with the compounding effects of climate change and human activities, natural hazards demonstrate a more frequent and intense trend in recent years (Yarveysi et al., 2023; Chamberlain et al., 2024; Wang et al., 2017; Hussain et al., 2023; Taghizadeh-Hesary et al., 2021; Wen et al., 2023; Chitondo et al., 2024; Coronese et al., 2019). Moreover, natural hazards are not isolated, but exhibit clustering features in both time and space dimensions, which indirectly reflect accumulated socio-economic impacts (Ridder et al., 2020; Hufschmidt et al., 2005). The resulting impacts are also closely related to both the frequency and intensity of disaster events. Particularly in developing countries, major events triggered by multiple natural hazards interact with socio-economic vulnerability, resulting in severe human casualties, substantial economic losses, and heightened social unrest (Koks et al., 2019; Rentschler et al., 2022; Baranowski et al., 2020). Consequently, the escalating risk of major disaster events poses a severe challenge to global sustainable development, which underscores the necessity for comprehensive risk assessments.

There is growing recognition of the need for disaster risk assessments, accompanied by increasing scientific and policy dialogue (Koks et al., 2019; Ward et al., 2020). In recent years, a large volume of research has been dedicated to assessing the risks associated with individual hazards or specific regions (Ridder et al., 2020; Koks et al., 2019; Julià and Ferreira, 2021). However, owing to the inherent complexity and methodological challenges involved, assessing the probable impacts of multiple natural hazards on a global scale has yet to be widely adopted in mainstream practices (Ward et al., 2020; Julià and Ferreira, 2021; Gallina et al., 2016), with only initiatives promoted by renowned organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) being exceptions.

As summarized in Table 1, representative global multi-disaster risk assessment frameworks broadly fall into three

methodological paradigms. Indicator-based approaches (e.g., WRI and INFORM) emphasize exposure, vulnerability, and coping-capacity conditions through composite indicators and are therefore effective for portraying relatively stable structural risk patterns. Statistical or event-based approaches (e.g., DRI and Natural Disaster Hotspots) rely more directly on historical disaster outcomes, such as mortality and economic loss, and are therefore more sensitive to realized impacts. Hybrid approaches (e.g., TRI and MhRI) attempt to combine historical disaster records with broader socio-economic context. These paradigms are complementary rather than mutually exclusive, but they are not equally suitable for all analytical purposes. For the objective of identifying recent major-event accumulation at a globally comparable yet spatially differentiated scale, four methodological considerations are particularly relevant.

First, in terms of data timeliness, many existing frameworks are designed to characterize long-term or slowly changing risk trends. Even with regular updates, they may not respond strongly to the concentration of major disaster shocks within a relatively short period, such as the most recent decade. Second, in terms of assessment unit, country-based frameworks facilitate the integration of socio-economic indicators, but they are often too coarse to represent subnational heterogeneity or transboundary disaster corridors, limiting their compatibility with subsequent remote-sensing-based analysis (Shi and Kaspersen, 2015; Dilley et al., 2005; Paprotny et al., 2018; Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft, 2011). Third, in terms of hazard representation, some frameworks focus on a limited set of natural hazards or mix natural and human-induced hazards, which complicates direct comparison in a unified multi-hazard setting. Fourth, in terms of impact indicators, the choice of unified parameters varies widely across studies, from mortality-centred indicators to broader social and economic composites, and each choice involves a trade-off between comparability, interpretability, and multidimensional completeness (Yarveysi et al., 2023; Dilley et al., 2005; UNDP, 2004; Marin et al., 2021; Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023; Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2022). Together, these considerations leave scope for a complementary framework that emphasizes recent major-event accumulation at subnational and transboundary scales.

In the implementation of disaster risk assessments, remote sensing technology is widely regarded as a critical source of spatial information and distribution data (Pittore et al., 2017; Tronin, 2010; Geiß and Taubenböck, 2013). Disaster risk assessment relies heavily on statistical information concerning exposure and vulnerability. However, data availability and acquisition costs significantly limit the broader application of remote sensing technology in disaster risk research (Geiß and Taubenböck, 2013; Elliott et al., 2016; Rathje and Adams, 2008; Manfré et al., 2012), especially for developing countries (Herold and Sawada, 2012). Furthermore, there is an inherent trade-off between spatial resolution and coverage area in remote sensing data: higher spatial resolution typically entails a smaller coverage area (Pittore et al., 2017; Geiß and Taubenböck, 2013; Rathje and Adams, 2008). Consequently, while remote sensing is invaluable for fine-scale disaster analysis, its direct and uniform deployment within a global risk-assessment framework remains difficult. This practical constraint further motivates the need for an intermediate spatial screening strategy to identify priority areas for subsequent Earth observation analysis.

1.2 Motivation and Objectives

The preceding considerations highlight two related needs: an indicator that is sensitive to recent major-event accumulation and a spatial unit capable of representing subnational and transboundary patterns. Locations experiencing recurrent major events within a relatively short period may warrant closer assessment of preparedness, recovery conditions, and resilience, particularly in developing countries (Ridder et al., 2020; Rentschler et al., 2022; Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023). A spatially explicit framework can therefore complement long-term country-level indices by identifying localized concentrations of recent major-event activity.

Accordingly, this study introduces the ARI, a retrospective and grid-based indicator designed to represent the spatial accumulation of mortality-screened major disaster events during 2013–2023. The indicator uses 5°×5° latitude–longitude grid cells as its basic assessment unit and incorporates WRI as a contextual weighting coefficient. ARI thereby provides a

complementary perspective that links recent major-event accumulation with the underlying country-level risk context. To evaluate the resulting prioritization, ARI is further examined through direct reference-indicator comparisons, a temporally separated 2024–2025 post-period comparison, and sensitivity analyses of key methodological choices.

ARI is intended to support policymakers, practitioners, humanitarian organizations, and researchers by identifying areas where recent major-event activity is concentrated. The resulting spatial priorities can inform more detailed assessment of preparedness, recovery, capacity-building, and humanitarian needs, while providing researchers with a complementary perspective to existing long-term risk indices.

In addition, to facilitate further remote sensing-based research, this study systematically integrates and supplements existing sub-metre visible-spectrum remote sensing imagery for ARI-identified hotspot grids, thereby constructing the standardized 3H Dataset. The dataset provides a downstream observational resource for subsequent fine-scale applications in the identified priority regions.

2 Data and Methods

2.1 Disaster event dataset and filtering strategy

The Emergency Events Database (EM-DAT) serves as the primary source of disaster records for this study. A joint initiative of the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) and the World Health Organization (WHO), EM-DAT was established in 1988 and has since been managed by the University of Leuven (UNDP, 2004; Delforge et al., 2025). The database documents over 26,000 significant events worldwide from 1900 to the present (Delforge et al., 2025), and its combination of open-access format and authoritative sources has made it a cornerstone resource in disaster risk research (Wen et al., 2023; Mokhtari et al., 2023; Peduzzi et al., 2012; Formetta and Feyen, 2019).

Considering the timeliness of disaster statistics and reliability of historical records, this study uses 2013–2023 as the fixed historical period for constructing ARI and the associated baseline indicators. In addition, earlier EM-DAT records (particularly pre-2000) are known to suffer from reporting inconsistencies and missing entries, especially in developing countries. Therefore, restricting the temporal scope to the past decade ensures higher data completeness and comparability, consistent with the objective of capturing recent major-event accumulation. Records from 2024–2025 are excluded from the construction of ARI and are used only for the temporally separated post-period consistency and benchmark comparison described in Section 2.6.

This study prioritizes disaster categories associated with structural damage, as building destruction accounts for the majority of casualties and losses in natural hazards (Ceferino et al., 2018a; Ceferino et al., 2018b; Ceferino et al., 2024). Accordingly, the present framework mainly targets sudden-onset hazard processes for which major event accumulation can be more directly represented within EM-DAT records and more plausibly connected to Earth observation applications. EM-DAT's focus on significant events, those likely to trigger humanitarian crises and attract international attention, is consistent with the present emphasis on major disaster events (Delforge et al., 2025; Mokhtari et al., 2023; Peduzzi et al., 2012; Formetta and Feyen, 2019).

Table 1: Representative frameworks for global multi-disaster risk assessment (Shi and Kasperson, 2015; Dilley et al., 2005; UNDP, 2004; Eckstein et al., 2021; Marin-Ferrer et al., 2017; Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023).

Name	Source	Publication year	Statistic years	Assessment unit	Natural hazard type	Unified parameter	Primary focus	Result type
Disaster Risk Index (DRI)	UNDP	2004	1980–2000	Country	Earthquake, tropical cyclone, flood, drought	Expected death	Mortality	Score
World Risk Index (WRI)	Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft & IFHV	Annual	— ^a	Country	Earthquake, tsunami, cyclone, coastal flood, riverine flood, drought, sea-level rise	Exposed people	Population & Social capability	Score & Rank
Global Climate Risk Index (CRI)	Germanwatch	Annual (as of 2021)	2000–2019	Country	Storm, flood, temperature extreme, mass movement (heat and cold wave etc.)	Death & Economic loss	Population & Economy	Score & Rank
INFORM Risk Index	European Commission	Biannual	— ^b	Country	Earthquake, tsunami, coastal flood, riverine flood, tropical cyclone, drought	Exposed people	Population & Social capability	Score
Natural Disaster Hotspots	World Bank & Columbia University (The Hotspots Project)	2005	1981–2000	2.5' grid	Earthquake, landslide, cyclone, flood, drought, volcano	Death & Economic loss	Population & Economy	Decile
Total Risk Index (TRI)	Beijing Normal University (World Atlas of Natural Disaster Risk)	2015	1951–2013 & 1949–2009 ^c	Country & 0.5° grid & Comparable geographic unit	Earthquake, landslide, tropical cyclone, flood, drought, volcano, wildfire, storm surge, sand-dust storm, heat wave, cold wave	Death & Economic loss (historical)	Population & Economy	Quintile & Decile
Multi-hazard Risk Index (MhRI)						Death & Economic loss (expected)		

^a: WRI is calculated based on the latest available data, and its statistic period depends on the update of data sources (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023);

^b: INFORM uses different statistical data sources for different natural hazards, and the corresponding reference years vary. (Marin-Ferrer et al., 2017);

^c: Both TRI and MhRI use EM-DAT data from 1951 to 2013 and China Catastrophe Statistics data from 1949 to 2009 (Shi and Kasperson, 2015; Delforge et al., 2025).

Using a threshold of 50 fatalities (Total Deaths), this study identifies 344 major disaster events for detailed statistical analysis. Mortality is adopted as a study-specific operational screening variable because population-based indicators in EM-DAT, such as “No. Affected” and “No. Homeless”, are often influenced by differences in national definitions and estimation practices (UNDP, 2004; Newman and Noy, 2023; Peduzzi et al., 2009), while economic indicators such as “Total Damage” are strongly shaped by uneven valuation systems, reporting capacity, and development levels across countries (UNDP, 2004; Peduzzi et al., 2009). Mortality therefore provides relatively high cross-country comparability while allowing a sufficiently large and geographically distributed sample for global grid-level analysis. The influence of the ≥ 50 -fatality criterion is examined through local threshold perturbations of 40, 60, and 70 reported fatalities, as described in Section 2.6 and reported in Section 3.3.2. Consequently, the resulting sample emphasizes mortality-intensive events and underrepresents economic-loss-dominated disasters, indirect cascading impacts, and slow-onset hazard processes.

Table 2 presents the selected disaster categories and their corresponding event counts, following EM-DAT’s classification system of subgroups, types, and subtypes. The analysis encompasses earthquakes, storms, floods, and mass movements, comprising three disaster subgroups and fifteen disaster subtypes. Within EM-DAT, “Mass movement” events and the subtype “Landslide” are categorized as either dry or wet events under the “Geophysical” and “Hydrological” subgroups, respectively (Delforge et al., 2025). For statistical clarity, dry landslides, representing only 1.3 % of cases, are consolidated within the “Hydrological” subgroup. Derecho, extra-tropical storm, storm surge, and coastal flood are absent from the final major-event sample because no records in these four subtypes meet the ≥ 50 -fatality criterion during the study period. This event composition may bias the analysis toward hazard subtypes prone to generating short-term, high-mortality impacts.

Table 2: Categories of disasters and number of recorded events.

Disaster subgroup	Disaster type	Disaster subtype	Target disaster events	Major disaster events
Geophysical	Earthquake	Ground movement	284	33
		Tsunami	4	1
Meteorological	Storm	Blizzard/Winter storm	98	7
		Derecho	6	0
		Extra-tropical storm	80	0
		Storm (General)	85	6
		Storm surge	8	0
		Tornado	56	3
		Tropical cyclone	605	62
		Hydrological	Flood	Coastal flood
Flash flood	346			38
Flood (General)	1076			114
Riverine flood	395			48
Mass movement	Landslide		152	27
	Mudslide		19	5
	Total		3217	344

2.2 Spatial standardization

A significant challenge in analyzing EM-DAT data arises from its non-standardized recording of disaster locations (Lindersson et al., 2020; Rosvold and Buhaug, 2021; Nohrstedt et al., 2022). While precise latitude–longitude coordinates are available for all earthquake events and selected other disaster events, the majority of events are documented only through textual descriptions of affected locations, such as city and village names. In addition, certain disaster events, notably floods and storms, may affect broad or spatially discontinuous areas, which makes direct spatial comparisons

145 inherently difficult when only textual location descriptions are available.

To support consistent grid-based aggregation, this study employs a rule-guided manual spatial-standardization procedure that converts each major disaster event into a single representative event-location anchor. When precise latitude–longitude coordinates are already provided within EM-DAT, they are retained directly. For events recorded only through textual descriptions, the reported affected places and administrative units are reviewed, and one practical event-location anchor is selected with reference to their geographic distribution and, where clearly documented in the source information, the principal area of reported impact. The selected location is then converted to latitude–longitude coordinates using available geographic and administrative-boundary information.

The source records vary considerably in spatial detail, and more than one plausible anchor may exist for an event described through several affected locations. The manual selection step may therefore involve qualitative judgement. Nevertheless, the selected anchor is constrained by the geography documented in the corresponding EM-DAT record and is applied consistently to establish a standardized event–grid association at the analytical scale used in this study.

For events spanning multiple administrative units, one event-location anchor is assigned to a single grid cell, thereby avoiding double-counting across adjacent grids. This point-based standardization enables uniform global allocation for ARI calculation but simplifies the spatial footprints of geographically extensive events. Table 3 documents representative examples by linking the original location descriptions with the selected sites and coordinates. The implications of this spatial simplification are discussed in Section 5, and its influence on the resulting hotspot pattern is evaluated through an alternative allocation of the 2022 Pakistan flood event in Section 2.6.

Table 3: Illustrative examples of the rule-guided conversion of textual EM-DAT location records into representative event-location anchors.

Event date	Disaster type	Disaster subtype	Country	Reported location(s) and reference coordinates	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)
2021 / 8	Earthquake	Ground movement	Haiti	Nippes Department (18.40° N, 73.00° W)	18.41 ^a	−73.48 ^a
				Grand'Anse Department (18.55° N, 74.00° W)		
				Sud Department (18.35° N, 73.55° W)		
2019 / 9	Storm	Tropical cyclone	Bahamas	Great Abaco Island (26.39° N, 77.09° W)	26.47	−77.18
				Grand Bahama Island (26.66° N, 78.32° W)		
2020 / 8	Flood	Flood (General)	Pakistan	Sindh Province (25.50° N, 69.00° E)	26.35	68.85
				Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (34.95° N, 72.33° E)		
				Balochistan Province (28.00° N, 67.00° E)		
2014 / 8	Mass movement	Landslide	Nepal	Jure Village (27.77° N, 85.87° E)	27.77	85.84
				Mankha Village (27.76° N, 85.83° E)		

165 ^a: Precise latitude–longitude coordinates are available for all earthquake events in EM-DAT.

2.3 Risk indices and indicators

Disaster risk assessments at global or large spatial scales commonly use indicator-based methods or statistical analyses of historical data (Gill and Malamud, 2014; Shi et al., 2016; Ming et al., 2015), whereas local and urban studies at smaller scales often rely on remote sensing-supported simulations (Chen et al., 2014). In this study, we adopt a hybrid approach that combines a global indicator-based index (WRI) with event statistics at the grid scale to construct the ARI.

In disaster risk assessment, there is broad consensus that risk results from the interaction between the hazard posed by a disaster and the vulnerability of the affected region (Koks et al., 2019; Koks et al., 2015; Little et al., 2023; Welle and Birkmann, 2015; Birkmann, 2007), often expressed as:

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Vulnerability}. \quad (1)$$

Equation (1) is a simplified schematic expression used here to illustrate the joint influence of physical processes and

175 socio-economic fragility. It is a conceptual representation and is not the computational equation used to calculate ARI. This
 basic formula has evolved into various forms to accommodate different dimensional requirements and methodological
 approaches. In many operational frameworks, a third component (Exposure) is explicitly included to reflect the population
 and assets at risk. For example, DRI expands the model to define risk as the product of hazard, population, and
 vulnerability (UNDP, 2004), while WRI characterizes the risk index as the geometric mean of exposure and vulnerability
 180 (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023).

2.3.1 World Risk Index (reference index)

The WRI framework, published annually since 2011 through the World Risk Report (WRR), is particularly noteworthy for
 its alignment with current United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) terminology and its contemporary
 relevance (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft, 2011; Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023). In WRI, exposure quantifies an
 185 area's susceptibility to various hazards, primarily considering hazard intensity and population density (Bündnis
 Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023). Vulnerability, on the other hand, is composed of sensitivity, lack of coping capacities,
 and lack of adaptive capacities (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023), closely linked to socio-economic factors.
 WRI is expressed as follows:

$$\text{WRI} = \sqrt{E(P, D) \times V(S, L_1, L_2)}, \quad (2)$$

where E denotes exposure, V denotes vulnerability, P represents the number and share of the population exposed to
 190 natural hazards, D represents the intensity levels of natural hazards, S denotes susceptibility, L_1 denotes the lack of
 coping capacities, and L_2 denotes the lack of adaptive capacities (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023).

WRR posits that the occurrence of disaster events is influenced by both the severity of disaster impacts on society and the
 vulnerability of society in responding to these impacts (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft, 2011). In other words, the risk level of
 disaster events depends on both natural processes and social capabilities (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023). In
 195 this study, these structural conditions are represented through the country-level WRI value.

In the present study, WRI is adopted as a reference index because it provides a well-established and annually updated
 country-level representation of exposure and vulnerability conditions. Its comprehensive indicator system and
 multi-hazard orientation make it suitable for contextualizing disaster events across regions with different socio-economic
 backgrounds (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023; Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2022). At the same time,
 200 its country-level assessment unit and broad statistics for accumulated impacts, including “Internally displaced persons due
 to natural disasters” and “Population affected by disasters in the last 5 years” from the perspective of vulnerable groups,
 limit its ability to represent recent grid-level event clustering at subnational and transboundary scales and may introduce
 the data-reliability concerns discussed in Section 2.1.

2.3.2 Accumulated-Event Risk Indicator (proposed indicator)

205 In this study, WRI is adopted unchanged as a country-level reference index and contextual weighting factor, encapsulating
 the broader exposure-vulnerability setting in which disaster events occur. The proposed ARI builds on this reference
 framework by combining recent major disaster events with national WRI values at the grid scale. Conceptually, ARI
 integrates two components: 1) the number of major disaster events assigned to each grid cell from 2013 to 2023, based on
 the event filtering strategy in Section 2.1 and the spatial standardization procedure in Section 2.2; and 2) the WRI value of
 210 the country associated with each event, which contextualizes the event contribution according to country-level exposure
 and vulnerability conditions. In this way, ARI emphasizes the recent accumulation of mortality-screened major events in
 contexts with varying underlying risk conditions. The indicator is defined as:

$$ARI_j = \sum_{i=1}^{n_j} WRI_{c(i)}, n_j \geq 1, \quad (3)$$

where ARI_j is the ARI of grid cell j , n_j is the number of major disaster events assigned to grid cell j from 2013 to 2023, i indexes the events occurring in that grid cell, $c(i)$ denotes the country associated with the i -th event according to the EM-DAT record, and $WRI_{c(i)}$ is the WRI value of that country. When $n_j = 0$, ARI_j is strictly defined as 0. In this formulation, ARI represents the accumulated sum of country-level WRI weights associated with recent major disaster events occurring within each grid cell. ARI should therefore be interpreted as an event-driven, grid-based, context-weighted relative indicator for hotspot prioritization.

In the current implementation, reported fatalities determine event eligibility, after which each qualifying event contributes the associated country-level WRI value once. All events receive the same temporal treatment throughout 2013–2023, so their chronological order does not affect ARI. The resulting formulation provides a static retrospective representation of event accumulation over the fixed study period.

WRI is selected as the reference framework because it is regularly updated through WRR, integrates social, economic, political, and environmental dimensions, adopts a multi-hazard perspective, and provides quantitative scores suitable for comparison and further computation (Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2023; Bündnis Entwicklung Hilft and IFHV, 2022). These properties allow ARI to retain a common country-level contextual framework while shifting the analytical focus toward recent major-event accumulation. Although WRI and the present study do not use exactly the same hazard taxonomy, both concentrate on major natural hazards affecting large populations. Given the aggregate role of WRI and the exploratory purpose of ARI, these differences are considered acceptable for the present analysis.

For grid cells intersecting multiple countries, each event is linked to the WRI of the country recorded in EM-DAT as part of the affected area, preserving the association between individual disaster records and their national risk contexts. To facilitate comparison with the original country-based WRI, an Equivalent WRI is calculated by assigning each grid cell the maximum WRI of all overlapping countries. This provides a conservative grid-level representation of the highest WRI background within the common spatial framework, without incorporating historical event accumulation. Two additional event-based reference indicators are calculated using the same qualifying events and grid assignments: unweighted major-event count, defined as the number of qualifying events in each grid, and death-sum, defined as the total reported fatalities of those events. Their diagnostic comparisons with ARI are described in Section 2.6 and reported in Section 3.2.

2.4 Spatial aggregation for ARI computation

ARI computation depends on the choice of spatial assessment unit. The objective is to identify recent major-event accumulation patterns at the global scale while retaining a spatial resolution finer than national boundaries. The selected grid must therefore be large enough to accommodate the positional uncertainty and broad footprints of some disaster events, yet sufficiently refined to reveal subnational and transboundary clustering.

The choice of spatial unit therefore involves a methodological trade-off. Excessively large grid cells can obscure localized event-accumulation patterns and weaken the advantage of moving beyond country-level assessment. Conversely, very small cells can fragment the representation of geographically extensive hazards such as floods and storms, amplify the positional uncertainty associated with representative event coordinates, and increase sensitivity to temporal changes in population distribution and hazard zones (Dilley et al., 2005). Moreover, as disaster risk assessments become more refined at smaller scales (Feng et al., 2017; Smith et al., 2019), the pursuit of excessively small assessment unit sizes on a global scale clearly no longer meets practical application needs.

For these reasons, this study adopts a $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ latitude–longitude grid as the baseline assessment unit for ARI computation. This resolution is intended to provide a practical balance among global coverage, spatial differentiation, data reliability, and compatibility with remote sensing applications. To examine the sensitivity of this choice, alternative grid sizes of

2.5°×2.5° and 10°×10° are evaluated in Section 3.3. The quantitative cross-resolution assessment focuses on the exactly nested 5° and 2.5° grids and uses parent–child spatial correspondence measures defined in Section 2.6; the 10° result is retained as a descriptive coarser-resolution comparison.

2.5 Analytical workflow

Figure 1 summarizes the analytical workflow from disaster-event selection to ARI construction and remote sensing data integration. The workflow consists of three sequential stages: 1) Identification of major disaster events: EM-DAT records for 2013–2023 are filtered using the ≥50-fatality threshold (Section 2.1), and each selected event is assigned a standardized event-location anchor (Section 2.2). 2) Construction of the ARI: Major disaster events are aggregated within 5°×5° grid cells and weighted using country-level WRI values (Section 2.3). The grid configuration is described in Section 2.4, and the comparative and sensitivity analyses are presented in Section 2.6. 3) Development of the remote sensing dataset: Existing sub-metre imagery within the high-ARI hotspot grids is compiled and supplemented where necessary to construct the 3H Dataset (Section 4), which supports subsequent finer-scale studies in the selected priority regions.

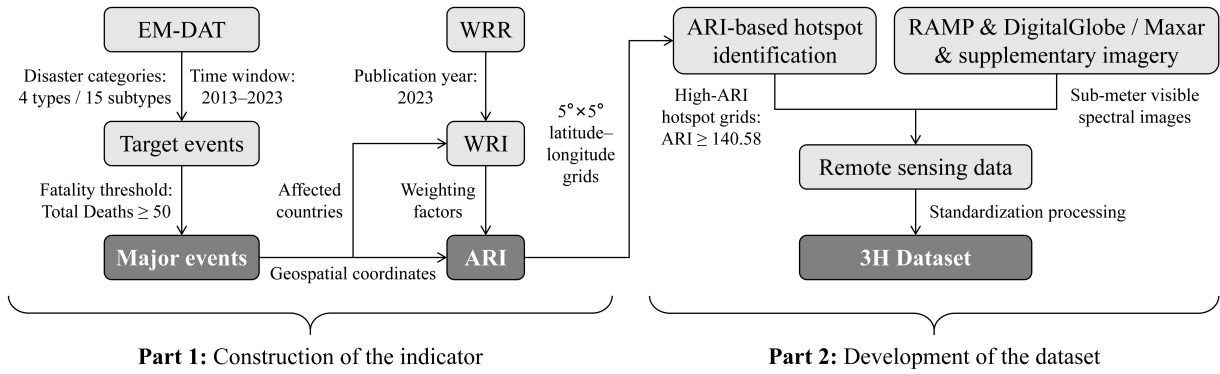


Figure 1: Workflow for ARI construction and ARI-guided development of the 3H Dataset.

2.6 Comparative and sensitivity analyses

Four complementary analyses are used to examine the construction, prioritization characteristics, post-period correspondence, and methodological sensitivity of ARI.

First, a global diagnostic comparison is conducted among ARI, Equivalent WRI, unweighted major-event count, and death-sum across the same 153 grid cells with non-zero baseline ARI. All four indicators use the 2013–2023 event period, the same event-location anchors, and the same 5°×5° grid framework. Spearman’s rank correlation coefficients are used to measure the monotonic correspondence between pairs of grid rankings. Overlap among the principal upper-priority sets is evaluated using the Jaccard similarity coefficient:

$$J(A, B) = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|}, \quad (4)$$

where A and B are the respective high-value grid sets. The study-defined 14-grid hotspot set is used as the principal global comparison threshold because it is the baseline priority set subsequently used to construct the 3H Dataset. All grids tied at a nominal ranking boundary are retained in the corresponding high-value set. The number of distinct indicator values and the proportion of cells belonging to tied-value groups are also recorded to characterize grid-ranking differentiation.

Second, post-period consistency and benchmark comparison are evaluated using 44 Asian events recorded during 2024–2025 and meeting the same ≥50-fatality screening criterion as the baseline analysis. These events comprise 23 records from 2024 and 21 from 2025, and occur in 22 unique 5°×5° grid cells. ARI and the three reference indicators used for this comparison are calculated exclusively from 2013–2023 data. For the 42 post-period events located in cells belonging to the common historical ranking universe, the corresponding global ranks under the four indicators are recorded and compared through mean and median rank, coverage by the predefined global Top-14 sets, and paired

285 event-level rank comparisons. The remaining two events occur in post-period-only cells and are retained in the analysis without assigning them a historical rank.

An equal-grid reference is additionally implemented within an Asia-specific comparison universe defined as the union of the 74 Asian cells with non-zero ARI during 2013–2023 and the two post-period-only event cells, producing 76 unique cells. For each of the four indicators, nominal Top-5, Top-10, and Top-20 sets are identified within this universe, with all
290 boundary ties retained. The expected hit rate under equal grid selection is calculated as the actual number of cells in each tie-inclusive high-value set divided by 76. Two observed rates are reported: the event-level hit rate, defined as the proportion of all 44 events occurring within the selected set, and the unique-grid hit rate, defined as the proportion of the 22 event-containing cells included in that set. The observed-to-expected ratio is calculated by dividing each observed rate by its corresponding equal-grid expected rate. These quantities are used as descriptive benchmarks of post-period spatial
295 correspondence.

Third, sensitivity to the fatality threshold is assessed by reconstructing the qualifying event set and recalculating ARI under thresholds of 40, 60, and 70 reported fatalities. These values represent local changes of –20 %, +20 %, and +40 %, respectively, relative to the 50-death baseline. For each configuration, the analysis records the number of cells with non-zero ARI, the number and proportion of baseline Top-14 hotspot cells retained, and their mean absolute rank
300 displacement. Spearman correlations with the baseline ordering are calculated across a common grid universe defined as the union of cells with non-zero ARI under at least one of the four threshold configurations; cells absent under an individual configuration are assigned an ARI value of zero for this comparison.

Grid-resolution sensitivity is evaluated by recalculating ARI using $2.5^{\circ} \times 2.5^{\circ}$ and $10^{\circ} \times 10^{\circ}$ grids. Because absolute ARI values depend on the aggregation unit, the quantitative 5° – 2.5° comparison uses relative high-value sets and their exact
305 parent–child spatial correspondence. Each 5° cell contains four 2.5° child cells. The child-grid retention ratio is defined as the proportion of the 14 baseline high-ARI 5° cells containing at least one tie-inclusive high-ARI 2.5° child. The parent-grid containment ratio is the proportion of tie-inclusive high-ARI 2.5° cells located within baseline high-ARI 5° parents. The mean high-ARI child share is the average proportion of the four child cells classified as high ARI across the 14 baseline hotspot parents. The 10° calculation provides a descriptive comparison of the effect of spatial coarsening.

310 Finally, the influence of point allocation for a geographically extensive event is examined using the 2022 Pakistan floods. The EM-DAT location description supports affected locations across nine $5^{\circ} \times 5^{\circ}$ cells. Three scenarios are evaluated: 1) the original point allocation, in which the full Pakistan WRI contribution of 26.45 is assigned to the original representative cell; 2) an event-excluded diagnostic, in which the event is removed to isolate its contribution; and 3) an equal fractional allocation, in which the same total contribution is conserved and divided equally among the nine supported cells. The
315 fractional scenario therefore provides a weight-conserving test of allocation sensitivity across the supported cells. ARI values and ranks are recalculated within the Pakistan-related grid set and within the global ranking, and changes in the predefined Top-5, Top-10, Top-14, and Top-20 sets are recorded.

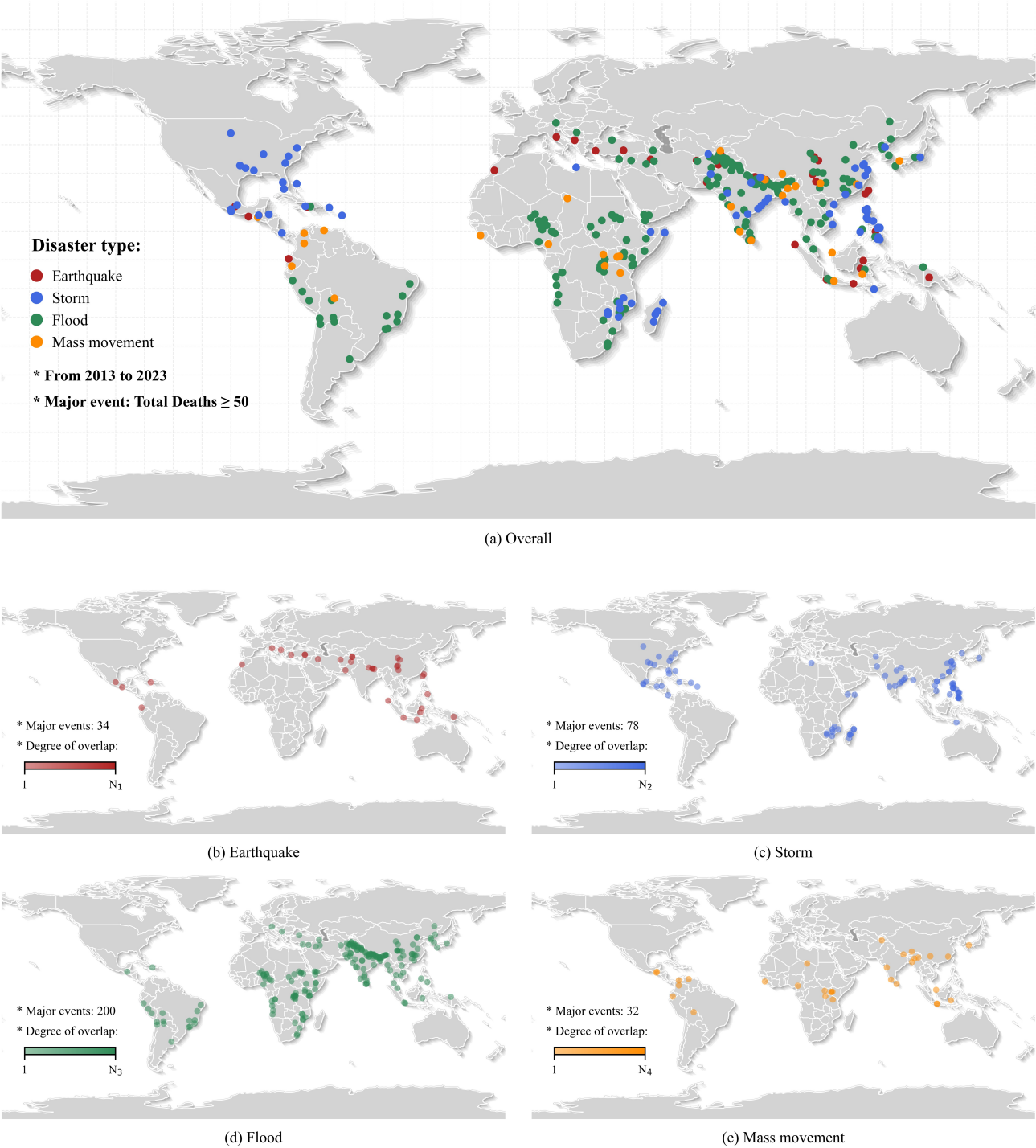
3 Results

3.1 Spatiotemporal characteristics of recent disaster events

320 Within the 2013–2023 study period, EM-DAT records 3217 target disaster events across four disaster types and fifteen disaster subtypes (Table 2). Applying the ≥ 50 fatalities criterion results in 344 major disaster events that form the empirical basis of this study. Among these, earthquakes, storms, floods and mass movements account for 9.9 %, 22.7 %, 58.1 % and 9.3 % of events, respectively. Floods therefore dominate the mortality-screened event set, followed by storms, whereas earthquakes and mass movements account for smaller but still non-negligible proportions.

325 Figure 2(a) displays the global distribution of the selected disaster events against a Natural Earth basemap

(<https://www.natureearthdata.com>), while panels (b)–(e) show the distributions of the four disaster types. Semi-transparent event points indicate local clustering intensity, and N_1 – N_4 denote the maximum point overlap in the corresponding subpanels. These values are used as descriptive visual measures of local event concentration.



N_1 – N_4 : The maximum overlap degree of the data points, approximately represents the maximum frequency of major disaster events from 2013 to 2023.

Figure 2: Geographic distribution of selected major disaster events. (a) Global overview. Panels (b)–(e) visualize local event clustering using semi-transparent points. The notations N_1 – N_4 denote the peak point superposition density, which serves as an approximate indicator of local disaster concentration within respective subpanels.

Overall, major disaster events exhibit marked spatial clustering. High concentrations of events are observed along tectonically active belts and in monsoon-affected regions, particularly in and around South and Southeast Asia, as well as in parts of Central America. These clusters often extend across national borders, reflecting the fact that many large-scale hazards, such as riverine floods and tropical cyclones, inherently transcend administrative boundaries. The resulting

cross-border patterns are represented through the grid-based ARI analysis in the following section.

3.2 Global ARI distribution, hotspot identification, and diagnostic comparison

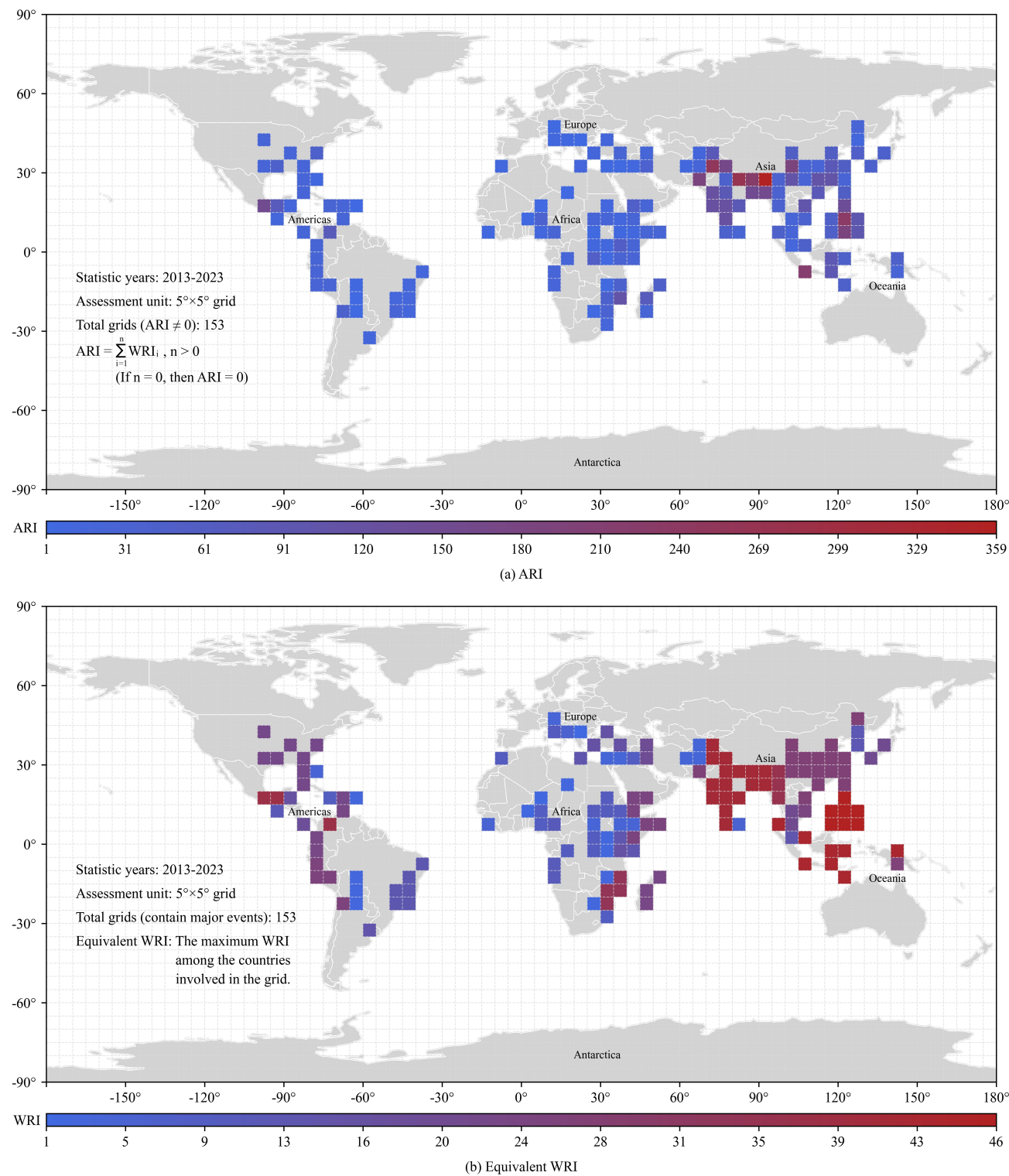


Figure 3: Global distributions of (a) ARI and (b) Equivalent WRI in 5°x5° latitude-longitude grids. The two panels use analogous colour progression but different numerical ranges.

Using the 5°x5° latitude-longitude grid as the baseline spatial unit, ARI values are computed for all regions based on the occurrence of major disaster events and the corresponding country-level WRI values. Calculation results indicate that there are 153 grids with ARI≠0, accounting for 5.9 % of the total grid cells (Figure 3(a)). High ARI values are predominantly concentrated in Asia, especially in regions surrounding the Himalayas and along the coastal belts of South and Southeast Asia, where repeated major floods, storms and earthquakes have occurred within the past decade. The global ARI

distribution is therefore strongly uneven, with recent major-event contributions concentrated in a relatively limited set of hotspot regions.

To facilitate comparison with country-level risk patterns, an Equivalent WRI is calculated for each grid cell by assigning the maximum WRI value among all countries intersecting the grid (Section 2.3.2), as shown in Figure 3(b). Both indicators highlight elevated values in parts of Asia, but ARI produces stronger differentiation between high- and low-value grids where multiple major disasters have clustered. Because ARI represents recent event accumulation and Equivalent WRI represents country-level background risk, the analogous colour progression is used to compare their spatial patterns and relative contrasts across different numerical ranges. Their ranking and upper-priority differences are quantified later in this section.

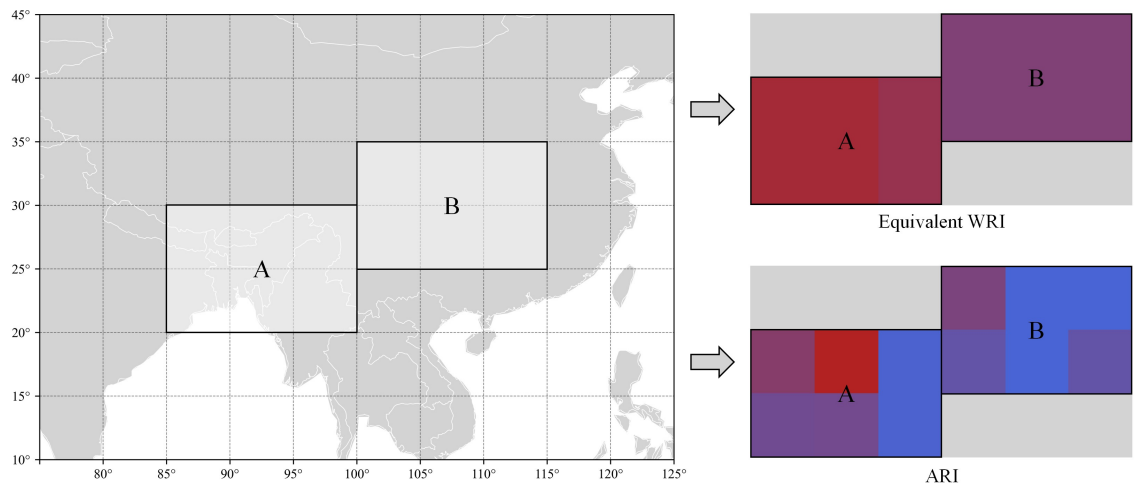


Figure 4: Local zoom-in comparison of ARI and Equivalent WRI in 5°×5° latitude–longitude grids.

To improve interpretability beyond the global maps, Figure 4 provides a regional zoom-in corresponding to the Himalayan belt, South Asia, and Southeast Asia where high ARI grids cluster in Figure 3(a). The figure is designed for a grid-aligned comparison: the full 5°×5° gridlines are shown in the regional window, and the two highlighted sub-windows (A and B) are reproduced on the right as actual cell-by-cell mosaics for Equivalent WRI and ARI using the same colour progression as in Figure 3.

Two contrasting situations are illustrated. In Window A, which spans multiple countries, Equivalent WRI mainly reflects country-level background differences, whereas ARI further differentiates neighbouring 5°×5° cells according to the spatial concentration of recent major events within the same transboundary corridor. In Window B, which lies entirely within China, Equivalent WRI becomes spatially uniform by construction, while ARI still exhibits marked intra-national heterogeneity, indicating subnational hotspots associated with recent event accumulation. Taken together, Figure 4 makes the contrast in Figure 3 more explicit: incorporating recent event accumulation adds spatial discrimination along transboundary hazard corridors and within large countries where subnational variability is important.

To further examine regional variability, ARI results are grouped by continental regions (Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia and Oceania) according to EM-DAT’s geographic partitioning labels (Delforge et al., 2025). Figure 5 displays the distribution of ARI across these continents. Asia clearly dominates in terms of both the number of non-zero grids and the magnitude of ARI values, reflecting the concentration of qualifying major events and their associated country-level WRI contributions within the study period. In other continents, non-zero ARI grids are fewer and generally of lower magnitude, although localized clusters of high ARI can still be identified, for instance in parts of Central America. The grid cells are ranked by their ARI values, and detailed information for each cell is provided in Table A1 in Appendix A.

A subset of high-ARI hotspot grids is defined for subsequent prioritization and remote sensing data integration. A study-defined threshold is set at three times the maximum WRI value (46.86), corresponding to $ARI \geq 140.58$. Under this criterion, 14 high-ARI hotspot grids are identified, accounting for 9.2 % of all non-zero ARI grids (Figure 6). Based on

their geographic coordinates, these hotspot grids intersect or contain areas in ten countries: India, China, Pakistan, the Philippines, Nepal, Bhutan, Indonesia, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Mexico. The identification of these high-ARI hotspot grids provides a focused spatial framework for subsequent remote sensing data integration (Section 4).

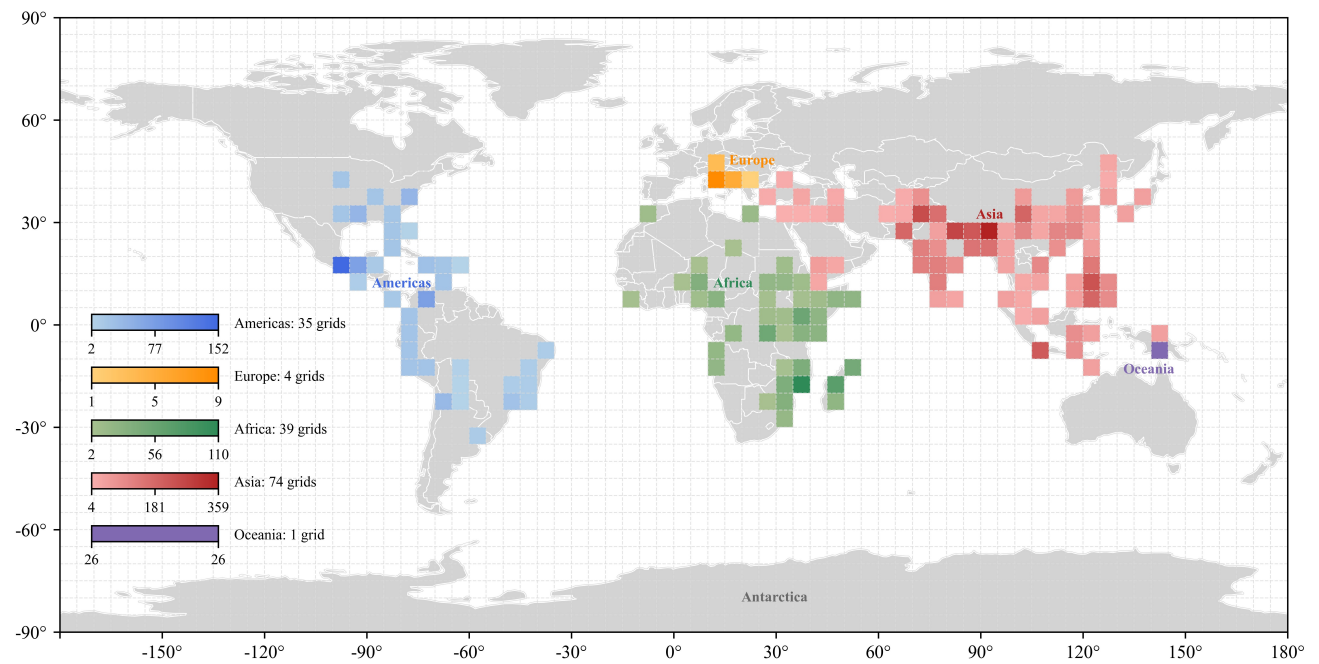


Figure 5: Global distribution of ARI in 5°×5° latitude–longitude grids across continental regions.

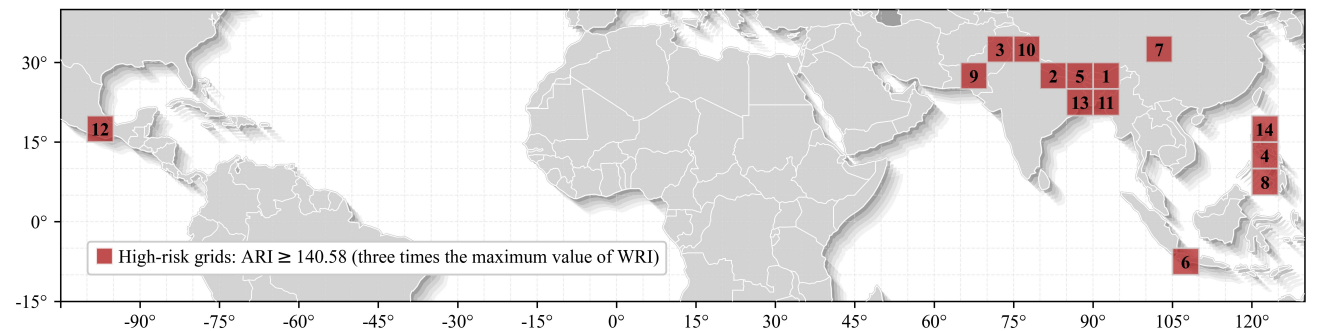


Figure 6: Spatial distribution of the 14 high-ARI hotspot grids.

To characterize its relationships with the WRI-derived and event-based reference patterns, ARI is compared with Equivalent WRI, unweighted major-event count, and death-sum across the same 153 cells with non-zero baseline ARI. Table 4 reports pairwise Spearman rank correlations and Jaccard similarities among the tie-inclusive Top-14 high-value sets.

Table 4: Global diagnostic comparison among ARI and three reference indicators across the 153 grid cells with non-zero baseline ARI.

Indicator pair	Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient	Jaccard similarity coefficient, Top-14 ^a
ARI vs. Equivalent WRI	0.698	0.148
ARI vs. unweighted major-event count	0.697	0.450
ARI vs. death-sum	0.546	0.333
Equivalent WRI vs. unweighted major-event count	0.234	0.067
Equivalent WRI vs. death-sum	0.231	0.069
Unweighted major-event count vs. death-sum	0.742	0.318

^a: All grid cells tied at the Top-14 cutoff were retained when constructing the high-value sets.

ARI has similar overall rank correlations with Equivalent WRI and unweighted major-event count, at 0.698 and 0.697, respectively, and a lower correlation with death-sum, at 0.546. These relationships are consistent with the formulation of ARI, in which WRI is deliberately incorporated as the contextual weight and qualifying-event recurrence supplies the historical event component.

The corresponding upper-priority overlaps are substantially lower than the overall rank associations, with Top-14 Jaccard similarities of 0.148, 0.450, and 0.333 for Equivalent WRI, unweighted major-event count, and death-sum, respectively. These results indicate that historical event accumulation reorganizes the upper-priority part of the WRI-only pattern, WRI weighting changes the ordering of recurrent-event grids, and death-sum produces a different priority pattern from mortality-screened event accumulation.

The four indicators also differ in ranking differentiation. Across the 153-cell comparison set, ARI produces 104 distinct values, compared with 44 for Equivalent WRI, 9 for unweighted major-event count, and 120 for death-sum. The proportions of cells belonging to tied-value groups are 49.7 %, 90.2 %, 98.7 %, and 36.6 %, respectively. By combining event recurrence with heterogeneous WRI weights, ARI provides finer differentiation than the WRI-only and integer-valued event-count references within the present dataset, supporting more selective grid prioritization.

3.3 Post-period consistency, benchmark comparison, and sensitivity analyses

This section examines three complementary properties of the ARI result: the correspondence between the historical prioritization and later major-event locations, the sensitivity of the principal hotspot set to the event-screening threshold and spatial resolution, and the influence of point allocation in the geographically extensive 2022 Pakistan flood case.

3.3.1 Post-period consistency and benchmark comparison

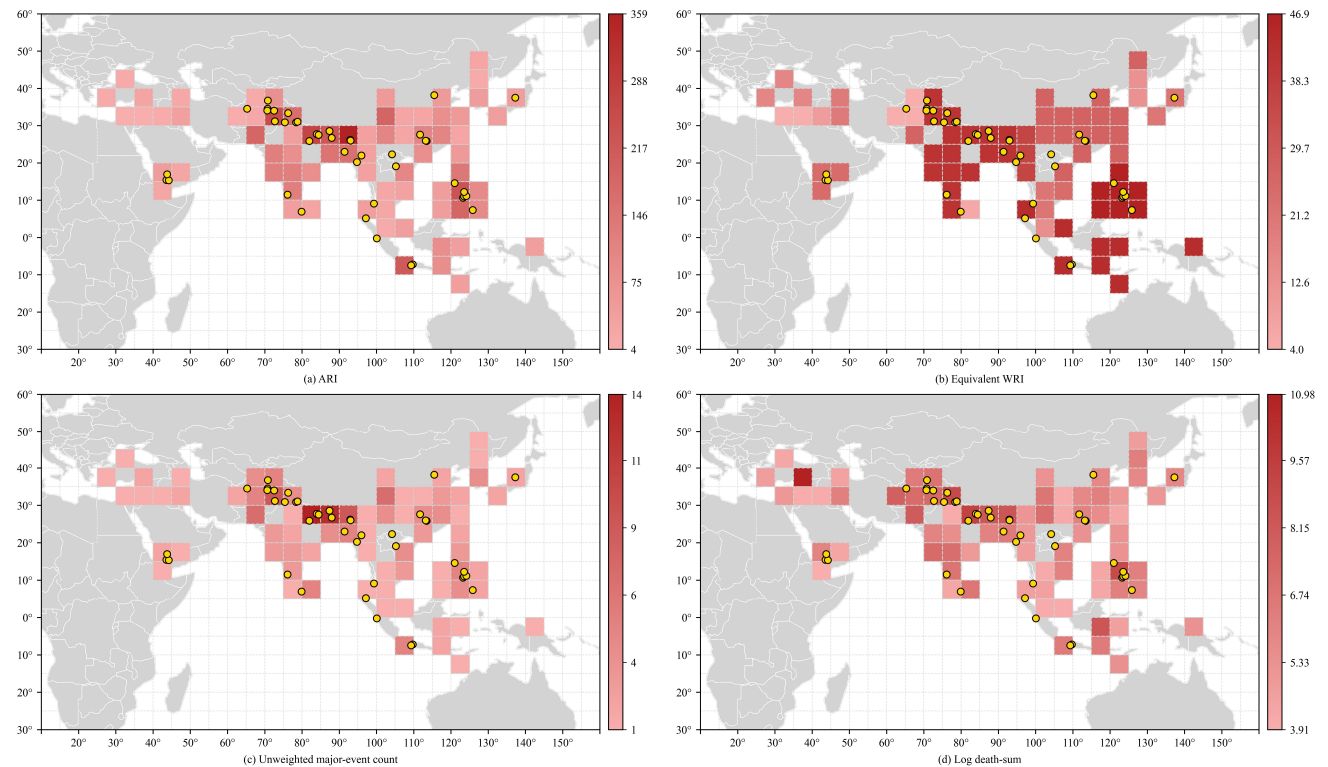


Figure 7: Spatial comparison of (a) ARI, (b) Equivalent WRI, (c) unweighted major-event count, and (d) death-sum constructed from 2013–2023 data, together with the locations of major disaster events recorded in Asia during 2024–2025. Each panel uses a separately normalized colour scale for within-indicator interpretation.

The post-period comparison contains 44 major disaster events recorded in Asia during 2024–2025 and meeting the same ≥ 50 -fatality criterion as the baseline analysis. These comprise 23 events in 2024 and 21 in 2025 and occur in 22 unique

5°×5° cells. All four historical indicators—ARI, Equivalent WRI, unweighted major-event count, and death-sum—are constructed exclusively from the 2013–2023 records. Of the 44 later events, 42 occur in cells included in the common historical ranking universe, while two occur in post-period-only cells without comparable prior ranks. Detailed event-level information is provided in Table B1.

For the 42 rankable events, ARI produces a mean historical grid rank of 21 and a median rank of 10. The corresponding mean and median ranks are 28 and 18 for Equivalent WRI, 21.48 and 9 for event count, and 31.31 and 20 for death-sum. Twenty-four of the 42 events (57.1 %) occur in the predefined global Top-14 ARI cells, compared with 10 events (23.8 %) for Equivalent WRI, 22 (52.4 %) for event count, and 20 (47.6 %) for death-sum. Event count therefore produces a slightly better median rank, whereas ARI combines the lowest mean rank with the largest number of later events located in the predefined global Top-14 set.

Paired event-level comparisons further distinguish the indicators. ARI assigns a better historical rank than Equivalent WRI for 30 of the 42 events and a better rank than death-sum for 31. Its comparison with event count is closer: ARI gives a better rank for 21 events, an equal rank for 4, and a worse rank for 17. ARI therefore differs most clearly from the WRI-only and cumulative-fatality patterns, while unweighted event count remains its closest direct comparator.

The equal-grid comparison uses an Asia-specific universe consisting of the 74 Asian cells with non-zero ARI during 2013–2023 and the two post-period-only event cells, yielding 76 cells. Under the tie-inclusive Top-10 ARI definition, the selected 10 cells represent 13.16 % of this universe but contain 22 of the 44 later events and 7 of their 22 unique event cells. The resulting event-level and unique-grid observed-to-expected ratios are 3.80 and 2.42, respectively.

Across the nested screening definitions, ARI produces event-level and unique-grid observed-to-expected ratios of 5.53 and 3.45 at Top-5, 3.80 and 2.42 at Top-10, and 2.42 and 1.73 at Top-20. At Top-5, these are the highest ratios among the four indicators under both accounting approaches. At Top-10, ARI retains the highest event-level ratio, whereas event count is slightly higher under unique-grid accounting. At Top-20, event count is slightly higher under both measures. The complete cross-indicator results and actual tie-inclusive set sizes are reported in Table B2.

Overall, the 2024–2025 Asian major events are concentrated above the equal-grid reference in historically high-ARI sets, with the strongest relative concentration in the selective upper-priority tail and increasing competitiveness of unweighted event count as the retained set broadens.

3.3.2 Sensitivity to the fatality threshold

The baseline ARI configuration uses a threshold of ≥ 50 fatalities (Total Deaths) to select major disaster events (Section 2.1). To test the sensitivity of ARI to this choice, alternative thresholds of 40, 60, and 70 fatalities are considered. These values represent local changes of –20 %, +20 %, and +40 %, respectively, relative to the operational baseline. For each threshold, the qualifying event set and ARI values are recalculated, and the resulting patterns are compared through the number of non-zero cells, retention of the baseline Top-14 hotspot set, mean absolute rank displacement, and Spearman rank correlation.

Table 5: Quantified sensitivity of the principal high-ARI hotspot set to local changes in the fatality threshold.

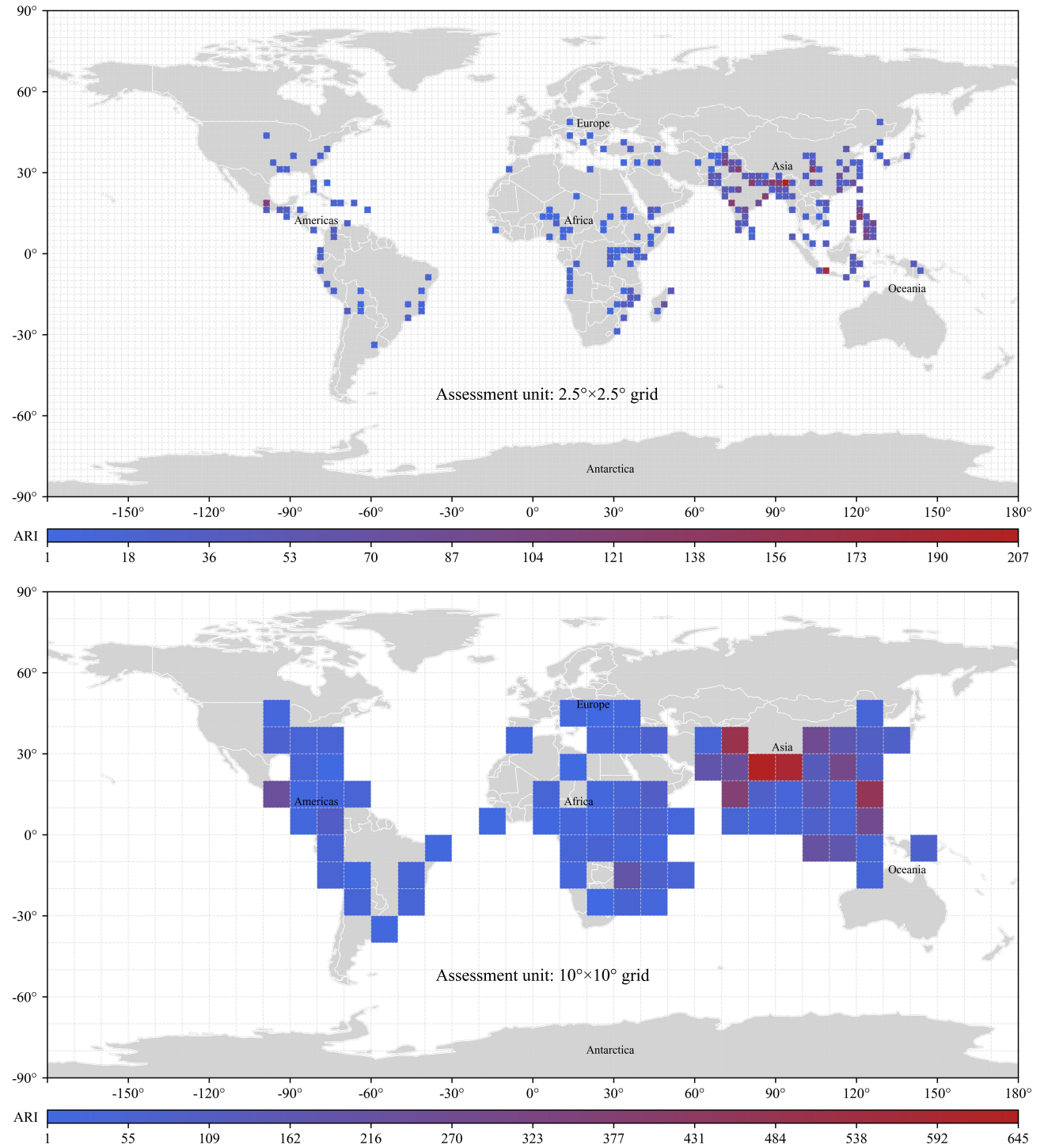
Fatality threshold	Change from baseline	Non-zero ARI grid cells	Overlap with baseline Top-14	Retention rate	Mean absolute rank displacement	Spearman's rank correlation
50	Baseline	153	14 / 14	100.0 %	0.0	1.000
40	–20%	172	13 / 14	92.9 %	2.0	0.890
60	+20%	132	12 / 14	85.7 %	3.1	0.907
70	+40%	120	12 / 14	85.7 %	3.4	0.880

The event-selection threshold has a measurable effect on the extent of the non-zero ARI surface and on individual grid

460

values and ranks. Lowering the threshold to 40 deaths increases the number of non-zero cells from 153 to 172, whereas thresholds of 60 and 70 deaths reduce the number to 132 and 120, respectively. Nevertheless, 13 of the 14 baseline hotspot cells remain in the alternative Top-14 set under the 40-death configuration, and 12 remain under both more restrictive configurations. The corresponding retention rates are 92.9 %, 85.7 %, and 85.7 %, with mean absolute rank displacements of 2.0–3.4 positions and Spearman correlations of 0.880–0.907. Within the tested local range, the principal hotspot structure remains largely retained, while exact rankings and some membership near the upper-priority boundary vary with the threshold.

3.3.3 Sensitivity to the grid resolution



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Figure 8: Comparison of ARI distributions under the 2.5°×2.5° and 10°×10° grid configurations.

The ARI computation adopts 5°×5° latitude–longitude grids as the baseline spatial unit (Section 2.4). To evaluate the

influence of spatial resolution, additional ARI maps are generated using finer ($2.5^{\circ} \times 2.5^{\circ}$) and coarser ($10^{\circ} \times 10^{\circ}$) grids. Figure 8 compares the resulting ARI distributions under these alternative resolutions.

Refinement from 5° to 2.5° increases the number of non-zero ARI cells from 153 to 218 and reveals finer spatial variation within the broader hotspot regions. Because the spatial aggregation units and ranking universes differ, cross-resolution comparison focuses on the relative high-value sets and their spatial correspondence. At the nominal Top-14 boundary, tied values result in a tie-inclusive set of 16 high-ARI 2.5° cells.

Of the 14 baseline high-ARI 5° cells, 12 contain at least one high-ARI 2.5° child, producing a child-grid retention ratio of 85.7 %. Viewed in the opposite direction, 14 of the 16 high-ARI 2.5° cells lie within baseline high-ARI 5° parents, producing a parent-grid containment ratio of 87.5 %. The mean proportion of high-ARI children across the 14 baseline hotspot parents is 25.0 %, equivalent on average to one of the four constituent 2.5° cells. This pattern indicates that refinement tends to localize the strongest event-accumulation signal within the broader 5° hotspot cells rather than reproduce their complete areas as uniformly high-value zones.

The 10° map provides a complementary visual representation of spatial coarsening: fewer non-zero cells and smoother regional gradients are obtained, while the broad concentration across South and Southeast Asia remains visible.

3.3.4 Allocation sensitivity for the 2022 Pakistan floods

The 2022 Pakistan floods provide a case for examining how point-based event assignment affects the ARI result for a geographically extensive disaster. The original calculation assigns the complete Pakistan WRI contribution of 26.45 to the representative cell at $25\text{--}30^{\circ}$ N and $65\text{--}70^{\circ}$ E. Two diagnostic alternatives are examined: removing the event from the calculation and distributing the same total contribution equally among the nine 5° cells supported by the EM-DAT location description. Under the fractional scenario, each of these cells receives approximately 2.94, conserving the total event contribution across the nine cells. Detailed grid-level results are provided in Table B3.

The original assignment produces a measurable concentration effect in the representative cell. Its ARI value is 185.15, placing it second among the Pakistan-related cells and ninth globally. Removing the event reduces the value to 158.70, with corresponding ranks of third within Pakistan and eleventh globally. Under equal fractional allocation, its ARI becomes 161.64 and it ranks third within Pakistan and tenth globally.

The redistribution changes the relative ordering of this cell and the neighbouring Pakistan-related cell originally ranked tenth globally: the two exchange the ninth and tenth global positions. Several lower-ranked cells also receive small contributions and change rank. The highest-ranked Pakistan-related cell nevertheless remains first nationally and third globally under all three configurations.

Most importantly, the Pakistan Top-5 set remains unchanged, as do the global Top-5, Top-10, Top-14, and Top-20 sets. The original point assignment therefore increases the ARI value of an already high-ranking location but does not create a principal hotspot that disappears when the same event contribution is redistributed across the nine supported cells. For this case, the allocation assumption affects individual values and positions without reorganizing the principal national or global priority sets.

4 ARI-guided remote sensing data integration and the 3H Dataset

The ARI results presented in Section 3.2 identify 14 high-ARI latitude–longitude hotspot grids in which mortality-screened major-event contributions accumulated most strongly during 2013–2023 under the associated country-level WRI contexts.

These grids provide spatial focal points for finer-scale risk assessment and management, for which remote sensing is widely used to map exposed assets and post-disaster damage.

High-resolution remote sensing data, particularly sub-metre visible-spectrum imagery, remain costly and unevenly

available, especially in developing countries. Existing open-data resources often focus on large cities or specific crisis events and vary in image type, size, and other attributes, complicating their integration and application. These constraints motivate a targeted effort to compile standardized imagery within the ARI-identified priority regions.

In this study, ARI defines the macro-scale hotspot set within which imagery is searched and data gaps are assessed. Remote sensing data are then compiled and supplemented within these locations to form the 3H Dataset, which is organized at the hotspot-grid level as a standardized resource for subsequent finer-scale Earth observation and machine-learning studies. Accordingly, ARI determines the spatial inclusion framework, while imagery compilation constitutes the subsequent data-development stage.

4.1 Data sources and spatial coverage

Based on the 14 high-ARI hotspot grids identified in Section 3.2, a review of existing open-data remote sensing resources was conducted to identify sub-metre visible-spectrum imagery available within these grids. Figure 9 shows the spatial distribution of the available imagery sources associated with the ARI hotspots. Two primary data sources were used: 1) the RAMP Building Footprint Training Dataset, developed under the WHO-supported DevGlobal initiative (<https://rampml.global>); and 2) the DigitalGlobe Open Data Program, launched by DigitalGlobe/Maxar (<https://www.maxar.com/open-data>).

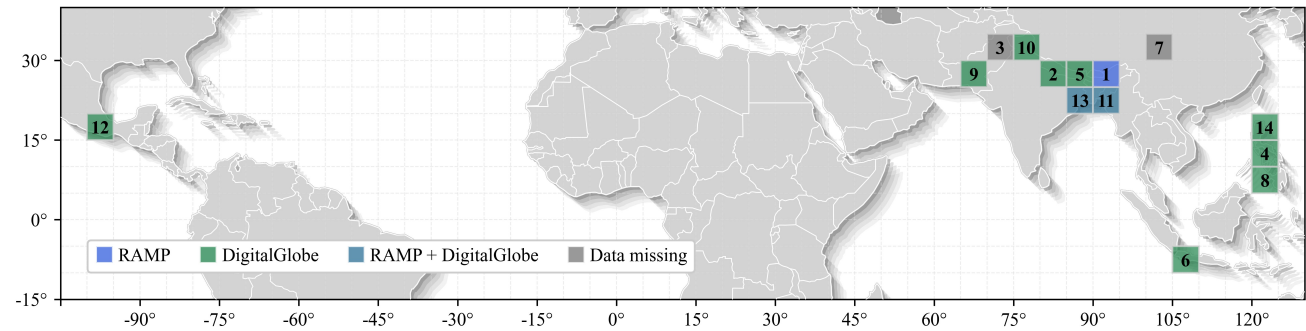


Figure 9: Spatial distribution of source imagery identified within the 14 high-ARI hotspot grids.

Using these sources, sub-metre visible-spectrum images were compiled for selected areas within the 14 high-ARI hotspot grids, as summarized in Table A2 in Appendix A. Most grids are covered by one or several DigitalGlobe/Maxar crisis datasets, while some, especially those in Bangladesh, include multiple RAMP tiles covering urban and peri-urban areas. The spatial coverage reflects both the concentration of ARI hotspots mainly in South Asia, Southeast Asia, and the Himalayan belt and the geographically uneven availability of open high-resolution imagery. Consequently, coverage is targeted and heterogeneous within and among the hotspot grids.

The primary satellite observations were produced by RAMP and DigitalGlobe/Maxar. The present study contributes their ARI-guided spatial selection, integration, gap supplementation, quality screening, tiling, common formatting, and source- and grid-level organization.

4.2 Targeted supplementation in data-scarce hotspot grids

Although RAMP and DigitalGlobe/Maxar provide imagery for most hotspot grids, two high-ARI hotspot grids (Grids 3 and 7 in Table A2) lack suitable imagery from these selected open-data resources. To address these gaps, additional visible-spectrum satellite images were acquired and processed specifically for these grids. For each of the two grids, imagery covering a rectangular area of approximately 50 km² was obtained, resulting in 100 km² of supplementary data in total. Grids 3 and 7 both extend from 30° to 35° N and span 5° of longitude. Based on a spherical surface-area approximation, each grid covers approximately 260,600 km². Each approximately 50 km² acquisition therefore represents about 0.019 % of the corresponding grid area and provides localized imagery gap filling within that grid.

The centre of each acquisition area was selected according to the representative location of the qualifying event reporting the highest number of fatalities within the corresponding hotspot grid. This event-centred rule was applied to the two supplementary acquisitions. The supplementary images were selected to match, as closely as possible, the spatial resolution and spectral characteristics of the existing source imagery and were processed through the same standardization workflow as the RAMP and DigitalGlobe/Maxar materials.

4.3 Standardization and construction of the 3H Dataset

To create a coherent and user-friendly dataset, all imagery from RAMP, DigitalGlobe/Maxar, and the supplementary acquisitions was subjected to a common standardization workflow. The overall process can be summarized as follows: 1) ARI-guided hotspot selection; 2) source imagery collection within the selected grids; 3) visual quality screening of candidate scenes; 4) spatial standardization and tiling; and 5) metadata assignment and final dataset organization.

First, candidate scenes were manually inspected, and imagery with severe artefacts, substantial cloud, cloud-shadow, or haze contamination that prevented reliable interpretation of built-up targets was removed. Scenes with little or no meaningful built-up content were also excluded because they were poorly aligned with the intended downstream applications of the dataset. Second, the retained scenes were spatially standardized and tiled into fixed-size patches of 256×256 pixels. Third, all tiles were stored in TIF format and annotated with the corresponding hotspot-grid identifier and data source, preserving traceability to their source imagery and ARI-identified grid locations. This workflow was applied consistently across the 14 high-ARI hotspot grids.

The final standardized dataset contains 7,583,094 TIF image tiles, each of size 256×256 pixels, with spatial resolutions ranging from 0.27 m to 0.54 m. The complete compilation contains imagery from selected locations in 14 ARI-identified hotspot grids distributed across ten developing countries. The imagery provides heterogeneous and spatially partial coverage across the 14 grid cells. Figure 10 provides representative examples of the imagery, illustrating the diversity of urban forms, building densities, and environmental contexts captured by the dataset.

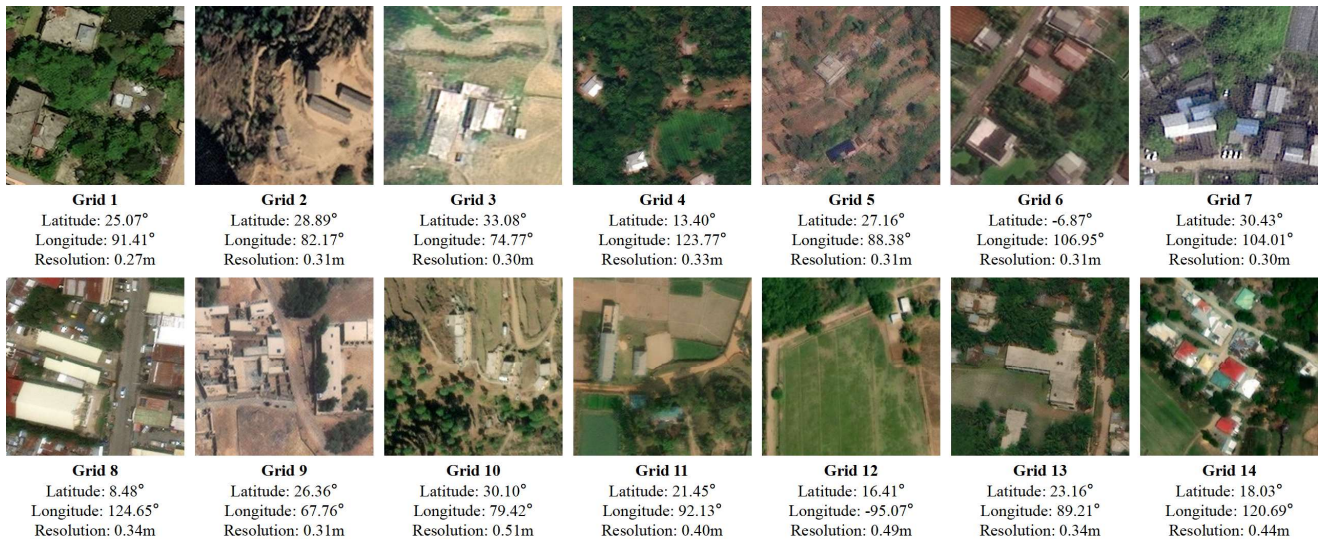


Figure 10: Representative standardized image tiles from the 14 high-ARI hotspot grids included in the 3H Dataset. Most primary observations originate from RAMP and DigitalGlobe/Maxar, while supplementary imagery was acquired for Grids 3 and 7. Grid identifiers, geographic coordinates, and spatial resolutions are provided for the displayed examples.

The final data compilation for each high-ARI hotspot grid is summarized in Table A3 in Appendix A. This standardized compilation is referred to as the “3H Dataset”, denoting high-resolution imagery assembled for high-ARI hotspots. By providing standardized imagery from selected locations within these grids, the dataset supports future finer-scale studies such as building damage detection, exposure mapping, and post-disaster recovery monitoring.

5 Discussion

The principal contribution of ARI is to provide a spatially explicit complement to country-level structural risk indices. WRI characterizes national exposure and vulnerability conditions, whereas ARI highlights where mortality-screened major disaster events accumulated during 2013–2023 under those broader risk contexts. The diagnostic comparisons show that both event recurrence and WRI contextualization shape the ARI pattern. Unweighted major-event count remains a strong comparator, particularly as the screening set broadens, but WRI weighting changes the ordering and composition of the most selective upper-priority grids. It also reduces the extensive ties associated with country-level WRI values and integer-valued event counts, thereby supporting more differentiated prioritization when only a limited number of regions can be selected for further assessment.

The 2024–2025 Asian comparison provides temporally separated evidence for this screening function. Later major events were concentrated in historically high-ARI sets at rates above the equal-grid reference, with the clearest comparative advantage appearing in the selective upper tail. As the retained set broadened, unweighted event count became increasingly competitive, indicating that the added influence of WRI contextualization is most evident when prioritization is highly selective. The sensitivity analyses further show that the broad hotspot geography persists across the tested fatality thresholds, grid resolutions, and Pakistan flood-allocation scenarios. At the same time, changes in exact ranks and boundary membership confirm that ARI values remain dependent on event selection and spatial processing. Grid refinement primarily localizes the strongest signal within broader hotspot regions, while the Pakistan case illustrates how point allocation can affect local values without necessarily reorganizing the principal priority sets.

Several methodological choices define the interpretation of these results. Mortality-based screening provides a comparatively consistent global event-selection variable but emphasizes sudden-onset, high-fatality disasters and underrepresents events dominated by economic losses, indirect impacts, prolonged disruption, or slow-onset processes. Assigning one source-constrained event-location anchor to each event enables uniform global grid aggregation, but compresses the spatial extent of geographically extensive hazards and retains some coordinate-level judgement for text-based records. The use of country-level WRI supplies a common exposure–vulnerability context, although it cannot represent within-country variation or rapidly changing local conditions. Finally, the equal temporal treatment of all qualifying events makes ARI a static retrospective representation of event accumulation. These limitations primarily affect the interpretation of exact values and ranking boundaries rather than the indicator’s intended role as a macro-scale screening tool.

The ARI-guided 3H Dataset extends this screening framework into a finer-scale observational resource. ARI defines the 14-grid spatial inclusion framework, while the dataset assembles standardized high-resolution imagery from selected locations within those priority regions. Coverage remains heterogeneous because both open-data availability and supplementary acquisition are spatially uneven. The dataset is therefore most appropriate for localized Earth observation and model-development tasks, including built-environment mapping, exposure characterization, damage detection, and recovery monitoring. Its practical value lies in improving the accessibility and technical consistency of high-resolution observations in regions identified through a transparent global prioritization process.

Future research can develop the framework in three main directions. First, dynamic or temporally weighted formulations could incorporate event recency, recovery periods, and evolving vulnerability. Second, footprint-aware allocation and multidimensional severity measures could better represent geographically extensive events and impacts beyond mortality. Third, the integration of projected hazard changes, socio-economic scenarios, and Earth-observation-derived variables could connect retrospective event accumulation with forward-looking assessment and finer-scale machine-learning applications.

6 Conclusions

This study develops the ARI as a retrospective, grid-based framework for identifying where mortality-screened major disaster events accumulated during 2013–2023 under different country-level WRI contexts. ARI sums the WRI values associated with qualifying events assigned to each $5^{\circ}\times 5^{\circ}$ grid cell. The baseline analysis identifies 153 cells with non-zero ARI values and defines 14 principal hotspot cells, concentrated mainly across South and Southeast Asia and along the Himalayan belt. Diagnostic comparisons show that ARI reflects both historical event recurrence and country-level WRI context while producing an upper-priority pattern distinct from those derived from Equivalent WRI, unweighted major-event count, or cumulative reported fatalities alone. The 2024–2025 Asian comparison provides temporally separated evidence for this hotspot-screening function, with later major events concentrated in historically high-ARI sets at rates above the equal-grid reference, particularly in the selective upper-priority tail. Unweighted event count nevertheless remains a strong comparator as the retained priority set broadens. The sensitivity analyses indicate that the principal hotspot geography is largely retained across the tested fatality thresholds, grid resolutions, and alternative allocation of the 2022 Pakistan flood contribution. Exact ARI values, rankings, and membership near the selection boundary remain dependent on event-selection and spatial-processing choices, but the broader priority pattern shows substantial geographical correspondence across the examined configurations.

Building on the 14 ARI-identified hotspot cells, the study also presents the 3H Dataset, comprising 7,583,094 standardized sub-metre image tiles from selected locations across ten developing countries. ARI provides the macro-scale spatial prioritization framework, while the imagery compilation supports subsequent finer-scale studies of buildings, exposure, disaster-related change, damage, and recovery. Together, these components connect recent major-event accumulation, country-level structural risk context, and high-resolution Earth observation resources within a common priority-region framework.

Appendix A Existing grid and imagery inventories

Table A1: Detailed information of 153 grid cells (ARI $\neq$ 0).

ARI rank	Latitude range (°)	Longitude range (°)	Region	ARI	Equivalent WRI
1	25–30	90–95	Asia	359.26	41.52
2	25–30	80–85	Asia	269.68	41.52
3	30–35	70–75	Asia	253.12	41.52
4	10–15	120–125	Asia	234.3	46.86
5	25–30	85–90	Asia	224.42	41.52
6	–10––5	105–110	Asia	217.5	43.5
7	30–35	100–105	Asia	189.7	27.1
8	5–10	120–125	Asia	187.44	46.86
9	25–30	65–70	Asia	185.15	41.52
10	30–35	75–80	Asia	166.08	41.52
11	20–25	90–95	Asia	159.55	41.52
12	15–20	–100––95	Americas	152.68	38.17
13	20–25	85–90	Asia	151.85	41.52
14	15–20	120–125	Asia	140.58	46.86
15	10–15	75–80	Asia	124.56	41.52
16	15–20	70–75	Asia	124.56	41.52
17	15–20	75–80	Asia	124.56	41.52
18	20–25	70–75	Asia	124.56	41.52
19	–20––15	35–40	Africa	110.17	34.61

20	25–30	100–105	Asia	108.4	27.1
21	25–30	110–115	Asia	108.4	27.1
22	25–30	115–120	Asia	108.4	27.1
23	15–20	105–110	Asia	102.98	27.1
24	10–15	125–130	Asia	93.72	46.86
25	5–10	125–130	Asia	93.72	46.86
26	–10––5	115–120	Asia	87	43.5
27	–5–0	115–120	Asia	87	43.5
28	15–20	80–85	Asia	83.04	41.52
29	20–25	75–80	Asia	83.04	41.52
30	20–25	110–115	Asia	81.3	27.1
31	30–35	115–120	Asia	81.3	27.1
32	35–40	70–75	Asia	80.03	27.1
33	5–10	–75––70	Americas	75.28	37.64
34	15–20	–95––90	Americas	73.3	38.17
35	–20––15	45–50	Africa	70.77	23.59
36	0–5	35–40	Africa	54.84	13.71
37	20–25	120–125	Asia	54.2	27.1
38	30–35	120–125	Asia	54.2	27.1
39	35–40	100–105	Asia	54.2	27.1
40	35–40	115–120	Asia	54.2	27.1
41	–5–0	25–30	Africa	53.05	16.08
42	35–40	125–130	Asia	49.09	12.75
43	15–20	40–45	Asia	48.78	24.39
44	–15––10	50–55	Africa	47.18	23.59
45	5–10	115–120	Asia	46.86	46.86
46	10–15	115–120	Asia	46.86	46.86
47	30–35	–95––90	Americas	44.94	22.47
48	35–40	–80––75	Americas	44.94	22.47
49	–15––10	120–125	Asia	43.5	43.5
50	–5–0	120–125	Asia	43.5	43.5
51	–5–0	140–145	Asia	43.5	43.5
52	0–5	105–110	Asia	43.5	43.5
53	5–10	95–100	Asia	43.5	43.5
54	30–35	130–135	Asia	41.72	20.86
55	35–40	135–140	Asia	41.72	20.86
56	5–10	75–80	Asia	41.52	41.52
57	25–30	75–80	Asia	41.52	41.52
58	–15––10	35–40	Africa	40.95	34.61
59	–20––15	30–35	Africa	39.65	34.61
60	–25––20	–70––65	Americas	39.61	14.88
61	30–35	45–50	Asia	39.44	19.72
62	15–20	95–100	Asia	36.16	36.16
63	20–25	95–100	Asia	36.16	36.16
64	25–30	95–100	Asia	36.16	41.52
65	10–15	5–10	Africa	36.15	9.17
66	10–15	105–110	Asia	35.37	24.39

67	−25−20	30−35	Africa	34.61	34.61
68	−5−0	35−40	Africa	29.79	16.08
69	5−10	80−85	Asia	29.6	5.92
70	5−10	10−15	Africa	29.49	11.15
71	15−20	−75−70	Americas	29.01	12.92
72	35−40	35−40	Asia	28.41	16.17
73	−5−0	40−45	Africa	27.42	25.09
74	25−30	105−110	Asia	27.1	27.1
75	25−30	120−125	Asia	27.1	27.1
76	30−35	105−110	Asia	27.1	27.1
77	30−35	110−115	Asia	27.1	27.1
78	45−50	125−130	Asia	27.1	28.2
79	−25−20	−50−45	Americas	26.94	13.47
80	−10−5	140−145	Oceania	26.3	43.5
81	−15−10	−80−75	Americas	25.55	25.55
82	−15−10	−75−70	Americas	25.55	25.55
83	−10−5	−80−75	Americas	25.55	25.55
84	0−5	40−45	Africa	25.09	25.09
85	5−10	45−50	Africa	25.09	25.09
86	5−10	50−55	Africa	25.09	25.09
87	10−15	40−45	Asia	24.39	24.39
88	15−20	45−50	Asia	24.39	24.39
89	−25−20	45−50	Africa	23.59	23.59
90	−5−0	−80−75	Americas	23.58	37.64
91	0−5	−80−75	Americas	23.58	37.64
92	10−15	−70−65	Americas	23.47	23.47
93	15−20	−70−65	Americas	22.47	22.47
94	20−25	−85−80	Americas	22.47	7.76
95	30−35	−100−95	Americas	22.47	22.47
96	30−35	−85−80	Americas	22.47	22.47
97	35−40	−90−85	Americas	22.47	22.47
98	40−45	−100−95	Americas	22.47	22.47
99	25−30	−85−80	Americas	22.47	22.47
100	−15−10	10−15	Africa	22.08	11.04
101	5−10	100−105	Asia	21.09	24.39
102	10−15	100−105	Asia	21.09	24.39
103	−10−5	10−15	Africa	20.77	11.04
104	10−15	25−30	Africa	20.54	10.27
105	10−15	30−35	Africa	20.54	10.27
106	30−35	65−70	Asia	20.1	26.45
107	35−40	45−50	Asia	19.72	19.72
108	−5−0	15−20	Africa	19.46	9.73
109	5−10	−85−80	Americas	18.82	18.82
110	−30−25	30−35	Africa	18.28	34.61
111	15−20	−90−85	Americas	16.79	38.17
112	35−40	25−30	Asia	16.17	16.17
113	40−45	30−35	Asia	16.17	28.2

114	35–40	65–70	Asia	16.08	4.02
115	–35––30	–60––55	Americas	14.88	14.88
116	0–5	100–105	Asia	14.04	43.5
117	30–35	20–25	Africa	13.93	17.76
118	–25––20	–45––40	Americas	13.47	13.47
119	–20––15	–50––45	Americas	13.47	13.47
120	–20––15	–45––40	Americas	13.47	13.47
121	–15––10	–45––40	Americas	13.47	13.47
122	–10––5	–40––35	Americas	13.47	13.47
123	40–45	125–130	Asia	12.75	27.1
124	10–15	–95––90	Americas	11.71	38.17
125	10–15	35–40	Africa	10.27	10.27
126	15–20	30–35	Africa	10.27	10.27
127	40–45	10–15	Europe	9.97	9.97
128	30–35	–10––5	Africa	9.96	9.96
129	0–5	25–30	Africa	9.73	9.73
130	5–10	40–45	Africa	9.7	25.09
131	30–35	40–45	Asia	9.23	12.24
132	5–10	5–10	Africa	9.17	11.15
133	0–5	30–35	Africa	8.4	13.71
134	30–35	60–65	Asia	8.04	19.72
135	40–45	15–20	Europe	6.23	9.97
136	–15––10	–65––60	Americas	5.96	13.47
137	5–10	–15––10	Africa	5.32	6.86
138	5–10	35–40	Africa	4.85	13.71
139	25–30	–80––75	Americas	4.78	4.78
140	45–50	10–15	Europe	4.3	9.97
141	5–10	25–30	Africa	4.25	10.27
142	30–35	30–35	Asia	4.02	17.76
143	30–35	35–40	Asia	4.02	12.24
144	–15––10	30–35	Africa	3.17	34.61
145	15–20	–65––60	Americas	3.01	22.47
146	–25––20	–65––60	Americas	2.98	14.88
147	–20––15	–65––60	Americas	2.98	13.47
148	20–25	15–20	Africa	2.9	13.93
149	–5–0	30–35	Africa	2.69	16.08
150	–25––20	25–30	Africa	2.52	9.14
151	10–15	0–5	Africa	2.16	9.17
152	15–20	5–10	Africa	2.16	9.52
153	40–45	20–25	Europe	1.75	8.58

Table A2: Source imagery and supplementary acquisitions associated with the 14 high-ARI hotspot grids.

Hotspot grid	Source imagery	Source component or acquisition	Scene or acquisition centre latitude (°)	Scene or acquisition centre longitude (°)	Source-image resolution (m)
1	RAMP	Sylhet, Bangladesh	24.96	91.68	0.27
2	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Nepal Earthquake Nov. 2023	28.86	82.21	0.31
3	Supplementary	–	33.09	74.79	0.30

acquisition					
4	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Typhoon Goni	13.18	123.74	0.33–0.53
	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Typhoon Vamco	11.61	122.83	0.34–0.50
5	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	North India Floods	27.55	88.40	0.31
6	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Sunda Strait Tsunami	−6.01	105.80	0.49
	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Indonesia Earthquake 2022	−6.87	107.06	0.31
7	Supplementary acquisition	—	30.46	104.02	0.30
8	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Typhoon Vamco	11.61	122.83	0.34–0.50
9	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Pakistan Flooding	30.15	70.08	0.31
	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Pakistan Earthquake	30.12	67.98	0.45–0.55
10	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Uttarakhand-Flooding	30.63	79.63	0.45–0.51
11	RAMP	Sylhet, Bangladesh	24.96	91.68	0.27
	RAMP	Chittagong, Bangladesh	21.24	92.18	0.40
	RAMP	Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh	21.43	91.99	0.35
	RAMP	Dhaka, Bangladesh	23.81	90.41	0.30
	RAMP	Barishal, Bangladesh	22.71	90.35	0.38
	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Bay of Bengal Cyclone Mocha 2023	20.82	92.40	0.31
	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	COVID19 Bangladesh	22.38	91.30	0.29–0.54
	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Cyclone Fani	21.60	87.57	0.28–0.54
12	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Southern Mexico Earthquake	16.63	−94.14	0.42–0.50
13	RAMP	Jashore, Bangladesh	23.15	89.16	0.34
	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Cyclone Fani	21.60	87.57	0.28–0.54
14	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Typhoon Vongfong	15.79	121.40	0.29–0.48
	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	Super Typhoon Mangkhut	17.87	121.43	0.28–0.53

Table A3: Summary of standardized imagery tiles for the 14 high-ARI hotspot grids.

Hotspot grid	Source imagery	Standardized tiles, n	Retained tile resolution (m)	Tile dimensions (pixels)	File format
1	RAMP	3,955	0.27	256 × 256	TIF
2	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	18,569	0.31	256 × 256	TIF
3	Supplementary acquisition	9,853	0.30	256 × 256	TIF
4	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	634,795	0.33–0.53	256 × 256	TIF
5	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	82,670	0.31	256 × 256	TIF
6	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	365,809	0.31–0.49	256 × 256	TIF
7	Supplementary acquisition	9,982	0.30	256 × 256	TIF
8	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	58,518	0.34–0.49	256 × 256	TIF
9	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	645,722	0.31	256 × 256	TIF
10	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	244,489	0.46–0.51	256 × 256	TIF
11	RAMP + DigitalGlobe/Maxar	1,894,732	0.27–0.54	256 × 256	TIF
12	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	167,606	0.43–0.50	256 × 256	TIF
13	RAMP + DigitalGlobe/Maxar	1,403,704	0.29–0.53	256 × 256	TIF
14	DigitalGlobe/Maxar	2,042,690	0.31–0.53	256 × 256	TIF

Appendix B Supplementary diagnostic and sensitivity results

Table B1: Global baseline grid ranks of the 2024–2025 Asian major disaster events under ARI and the three reference indicators.

No.	Total deaths	Disaster type	Country	ARI rank	Equivalent WRI rank	Unweighted major-event count rank	Death-sum rank
1	3820	Earthquake	Myanmar	62	42	74	89
2	2200	Earthquake	Afghanistan	3	18	3	14
3	1109	Storm	Indonesia	49	8	74	106
4	1037	Flood	Pakistan	3	18	3	14
5	823	Storm	Sri Lanka	56	18	74	122
6	699	Earthquake	Japan	54	97	42	56
7	460	Storm	Myanmar	11	18	9	33
8	378	Mass movement	India	15	18	28	23
9	372	Storm	Philippines	4	1	9	4
10	368	Flood	Pakistan	3	18	3	14
11	357	Flood	Afghanistan	32	52	9	22
12	345	Storm	Viet Nam	–	–	–	–
13	276	Flood	Thailand	49	8	74	106
14	268	Flood	Nepal	2	18	1	3
15	240	Flood	Yemen	43	78	42	47
16	181	Storm	Philippines	4	1	9	4
17	150	Flood	Afghanistan	106	69	9	18
18	140	Flood	India	10	18	16	5
19	129	Storm	China	20	52	16	42
20	128	Mass movement	Philippines	24	1	42	51
21	126	Earthquake	China	5	18	2	8
22	125	Flood	India	2	18	1	3
23	105	Mass movement	India	10	18	16	5
24	98	Flood	India	10	18	16	5
25	91	Flood	China	37	52	42	58
26	87	Flood	Indonesia	–	–	–	–
27	82	Flood	Yemen	43	78	42	47
28	79	Earthquake	Philippines	4	1	9	4
29	77	Flood	China	20	52	16	42
30	71	Flood	Bangladesh	11	18	9	33
31	65	Flood	China	20	52	16	42
32	62	Mass movement	Nepal	2	18	1	3
33	62	Flood	Yemen	43	78	42	47
34	59	Mass movement	Indonesia	6	8	9	32
35	58	Flood	Afghanistan	3	18	3	14
36	57	Flood	Nepal	5	18	2	8
37	57	Storm	Viet Nam	23	52	16	45
38	55	Storm	Philippines	4	1	9	4
39	54	Earthquake	Thailand	62	42	74	89
40	53	Storm	Philippines	4	1	9	4
41	52	Flood	India	10	18	16	5
42	51	Storm	India	1	18	3	6
43	51	Mass movement	Indonesia	6	8	9	32
44	50	Flood	India	1	18	3	6

Note: The en dash (–) identifies an event located in a post-period-only cell outside that universe and therefore indicates the absence of a comparable prior grid rank; it does not indicate missing event information or the absence of an underlying country-level WRI value.

Table B2: Post-period consistency and benchmark comparison for the 2024–2025 Asian major disaster events.

Panel A. Event-level summary of historical global grid ranks.

Indicator	Mean grid rank	Median grid rank	Events located in globally ranked Top-14 grids, n (%)
ARI	21	10	24 (57.1 %)
Equivalent WRI	28	18	10 (23.8 %)
Unweighted major-event count	21.48	9	22 (52.4 %)
Death-sum	31.31	20	20 (47.6 %)

Panel B. Paired event-level comparison of ARI ranks with the three reference indicators.

Paired comparison	ARI has a better rank (lower numerical value)	Equal rank	ARI has a worse rank (higher numerical value)
ARI vs Equivalent WRI	30	0	12
ARI vs. unweighted major-event count	21	4	17
ARI vs. death-sum	31	5	6

645 **Panel C. Post-period hit rates of the high-ARI sets relative to the equal-grid reference.**

High-ARI definition	Equal-grid	Event-level	Event-level	Unique-grid	Unique-grid
	expected hit rate	observed hit rate	observed-to-expected ratio	observed hit rate	observed-to-expected ratio
Top-5	6.58 %	36.36 %	5.53	22.73 %	3.45
Top-10	13.16 %	50.00 %	3.80	31.82 %	2.42
Top-20	26.32 %	63.64 %	2.42	45.45 %	1.73

Panel D. Cross-indicator observed-to-expected ratios.

High-value definition	ARI		Equivalent WRI		Unweighted major-event count		Death-sum	
	Event-level	Unique-grid	Event-level	Unique-grid	Event-level	Unique-grid	Event-level	Unique-grid
Top-5	5.53	3.45	1.48	0.99	3.17	2.30	4.84	2.76
Top-10	3.80	2.42	1.08	0.86	3.17	2.59	3.45	2.07
Top-20	2.42	1.73	1.52	1.26	2.47	1.97	1.99	1.55

Note: Expected rates were calculated separately for each indicator using its actual tie-inclusive set size reported in Panel E.

Panel E. Actual cell counts under the tie-inclusive Top-N definitions.

Indicator	Actual grid count under Top-5	Actual grid count under Top-10	Actual grid count under Top-20
ARI	5	10	20
Equivalent WRI	7	16	33
Unweighted major-event count	6	12	21
Death-sum	5	10	20

Table B3: Spatial-allocation sensitivity analysis for the 2022 Pakistan floods.

650 **Panel A. EM-DAT-supported grid correspondence.**

Grid	Latitude range (°)	Longitude range (°)	Affected location(s) supported by the EM-DAT description
1	20–25	65–70	Lasbela district (Balochistan province); Sindh province
2	20–25	70–75	Sindh province
3	25–30	60–65	— ^a
4	25–30	65–70	Lasbela, Jhal Magsi, Noshki, Kachhi, Khuzdar and Kalat districts (Balochistan province); Sindh province
5	25–30	70–75	Sindh and Punjab provinces
6	30–35	65–70	Killa Saifullah, Pishin and Chaman districts (Balochistan province); Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province
7	30–35	70–75	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Azad Jammu and Kashmir provinces

8	30–35	75–80	Punjab, Azad Jammu and Kashmir provinces
9	35–40	70–75	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir provinces
10	35–40	75–80	Gilgit Baltistan and Kashmir provinces

^a: No corresponding affected location was identified from the EM-DAT description.

Panel B. Within-Pakistan ARI values and ranks under the three allocation scenarios.

Grid	Original ARI	Original Pakistan rank	Event-excluded ARI	Event-excluded Pakistan rank	Fractional ARI	Fractional Pakistan rank
1	0	7	0	7	2.94	7
2	124.56	4	124.56	4	127.5	4
3	0	7	0	7	0	10
4	185.15	2	158.7	3	161.64	3
5	0	7	0	7	2.94	7
6	20.1	6	20.1	6	23.04	6
7	253.12	1	253.12	1	256.06	1
8	166.08	3	166.08	2	169.02	2
9	80.03	5	80.03	5	82.97	5
10	0	7	0	7	2.94	7

Panel C. Global-rank changes under the three allocation scenarios.

Grid	Original global rank	Event-excluded global rank	Fractional global rank	Change from original to fractional
2	15	15	15	0
4	9	11	10	↓ 1
6	106	106	93	↑ 13
7	3	3	3	0
8	10	9	9	↑ 1
9	32	32	30	↑ 2

Notes: Only Pakistan-related cells with non-zero baseline ARI are included. An upward arrow indicates movement to a higher global position, corresponding to a lower numerical rank; a downward arrow indicates movement to a lower global position.

Data availability

The disaster-event records used in this study were obtained from EM-DAT and remain subject to the database's applicable access and citation conditions. The composition, sources, and technical characteristics of the 3H Dataset are documented in Section 4.3, Figure 10, and Tables A2–A3. The finalized 3H Dataset will be deposited in Zenodo before final publication, and the repository DOI and complete dataset citation will be added to the manuscript. Reuse and redistribution of the underlying imagery remain subject to the applicable terms and conditions of the original data providers.

Author contribution

E.Z. prepared the figures and wrote the manuscript. Q.K. prepared the figures and revised the final manuscript. All authors reviewed the manuscript.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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