MANAGING DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS IN OIC COUNTRIES

A Study by SESRIC and IDB
Outline of the Report

I. Introduction
   1. Introduction

II. Disasters and Conflicts: A Synopsis
   2. Overview of Natural Disasters in OIC Countries
   3. Overview of Conflicts in OIC Countries
   4. Disaster – Conflict Interface

III. Managing Disasters and Conflicts
   5. Critical Aspects of Disaster Management
   6. Critical Aspects of Conflict Management
   7. Management of Disasters and Conflicts when they coincide

IV. Policy Implications and Recommendations
   8. Policy Implications and Recommendations
DISASTERS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
• Natural hazards, vulnerabilities and development
• Conflicts and development

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
• Assess the risks and vulnerabilities to various types of disasters, both natural and man-made;
• Provide best practices in disaster risk reduction and management;
• Promote joint initiatives on conflict resolution and management within the OIC countries;
• Advocate for collaborative actions for strengthening the institutional capacities for countries that experience/d destructive natural disasters and man-made crises;
• Encourage the disaster-related actions to focus more on mitigation and preparedness;
• Offer policy recommendations to increase the resilience throughout the OIC region.
Part I: Disasters and Conflict: A Synopsis

Overview / Disasters - I

Number of disasters in OIC countries increased from 681 (23%) during 1990’s to 1431 (26%) during 2000-2012.

Arab countries are mostly affected from floods (229), epidemic (91), drought (42), storm (41) and earthquake (23).
Part I: Disasters and Conflict: A Synopsis

Overview / Disasters - II

Occurences

Figure 2: Major drivers of the increasing trend in natural disasters in the OIC (1970-2012)

Figure 3: Natural disasters distribution within world (Top) and OIC (Bottom) during 1970-2012

Share of Arab countries in total number of disasters in the world is only 4.4% during 1980-2014.
Part I: Disasters and Conflict: A Synopsis

Overview / Disasters - III

Affected People

Population non-fatally affected (millions)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td>544</td>
<td>1,241</td>
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<td>2,837</td>
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<tr>
<td>OIC Countries</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>193</td>
<td>243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIC % of world</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>9%</td>
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Total number of non-fatally affected people in OIC region by type of natural disasters during 1970-2012

Share of Arab countries in world total is only 1.1% during 1980-2014.
The economic cost of natural disasters (current prices, million dollars) is shown in the table below.

### Economic Cost of Natural Disasters, (current prices, million dollars)

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<tr>
<td>WORLD</td>
<td>53,847</td>
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<td>OIC Countries</td>
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<td>65,147</td>
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<td>OIC % of world</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>5%</td>
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### Cost of damages by type of natural disasters type during 1970-2012

The share of Arab countries in the world total is only 0.9% during 1980-2014.
Part I: Disasters and Conflict: A Synopsis

Overview / Disasters - V

Economic Impacts

Economic Cost of Natural Disasters, (current prices, million dollars)

- Share of national savings in GDP vs. estimated damage to total GDP in OIC countries by using 5-years moving averages
- Some OIC countries loss significant shares of savings due to disasters (Tajikistan 35%, Guyana 15%).
Exposure of Arab countries to hazards appears to be low compared to other countries, but higher vulnerability and inadequate coping capacity make these countries increasingly susceptible to disasters.

Data limitation also makes it difficult to conduct good quality analyses.

In this context, Arab countries require to make further efforts towards building their resilience. Some recommendations:

- Develop and implement disaster risk assessment schemes, including preparation of hazard maps to define the general hazard zones and establishment of a disaster database;
Policy Implications and Recommendations

Recommendations - II

Recommendations for Risk Sensitive Development

• Promote and mainstream the implementation of prudential environmental management strategies for mitigation of disaster risks and adverse effects of climate change

• Establish national and local databases to collate developmental and disaster risk information and to produce analysis of hazards, risks and vulnerabilities

• Establish an OIC Disaster Management Centre to provide training, research and information services to develop capacities of the member countries of OIC as well as to coordinate timely response to disasters through effective sharing of information, knowledge and good practices at regional and international level
Recommendations for Risk Sensitive Development

- Establish a database of existing emergency response capacities of the different countries that can be mobilized for deployment in times of disasters.
- Explore the possibility of developing alternative financial mechanisms as part of short and long-term financing strategies for disaster risk management.
- Cooperate in addressing the financing needs of the disaster-prone countries for risk sensitive development.
Thank you for your attention!

SESRIC
THE STATISTICAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC COUNTRIES