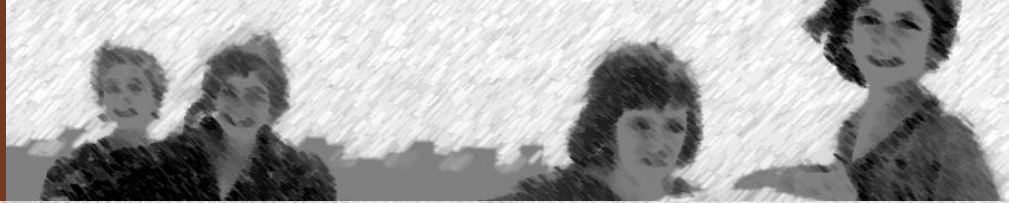




MANAGING DISASTERS AND CONFLICTS IN OIC COUNTRIES

A Study by SESRIC and IDB

Outline of the Report



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1. Introduction

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2. Overview of Natural Disasters in OIC Countries

3. Overview of Conflicts in OIC Countries

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III. Managing Disasters and Conflicts

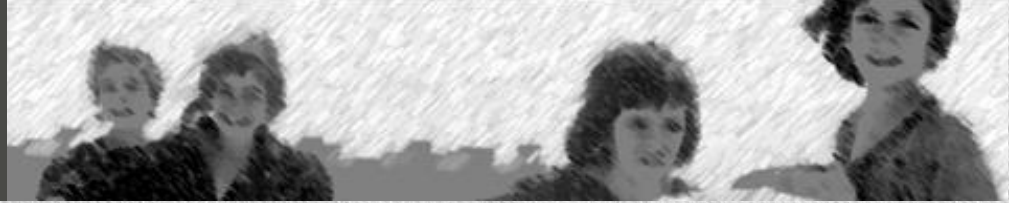
5. Critical Aspects of Disaster Management

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.

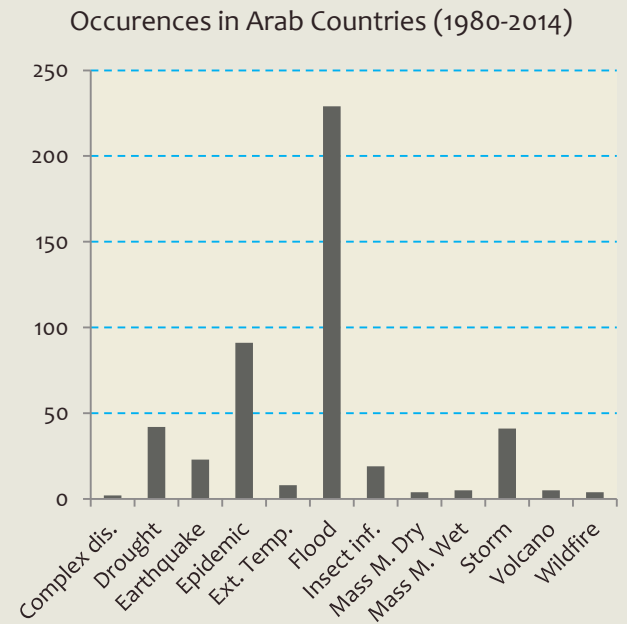
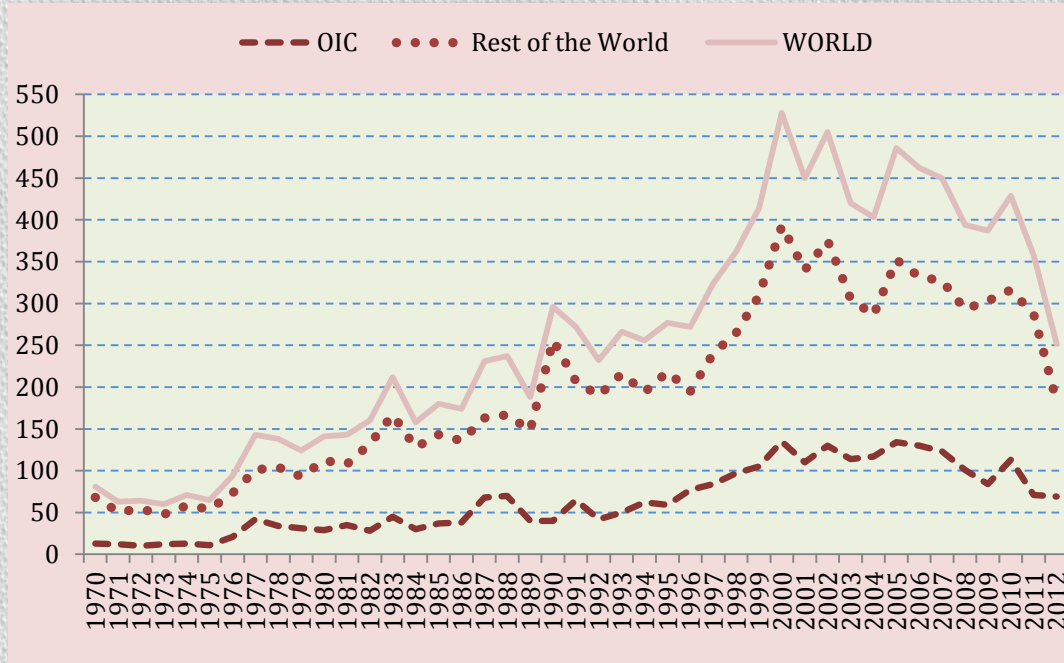
PART I: DISASTERS AND CONFLICT: A SYNOPSIS

Overview / Disasters - I



Occurrences

Figure 1: Total Number of Natural Disasters over Time (1970-2012)



- 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



Occurrences

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

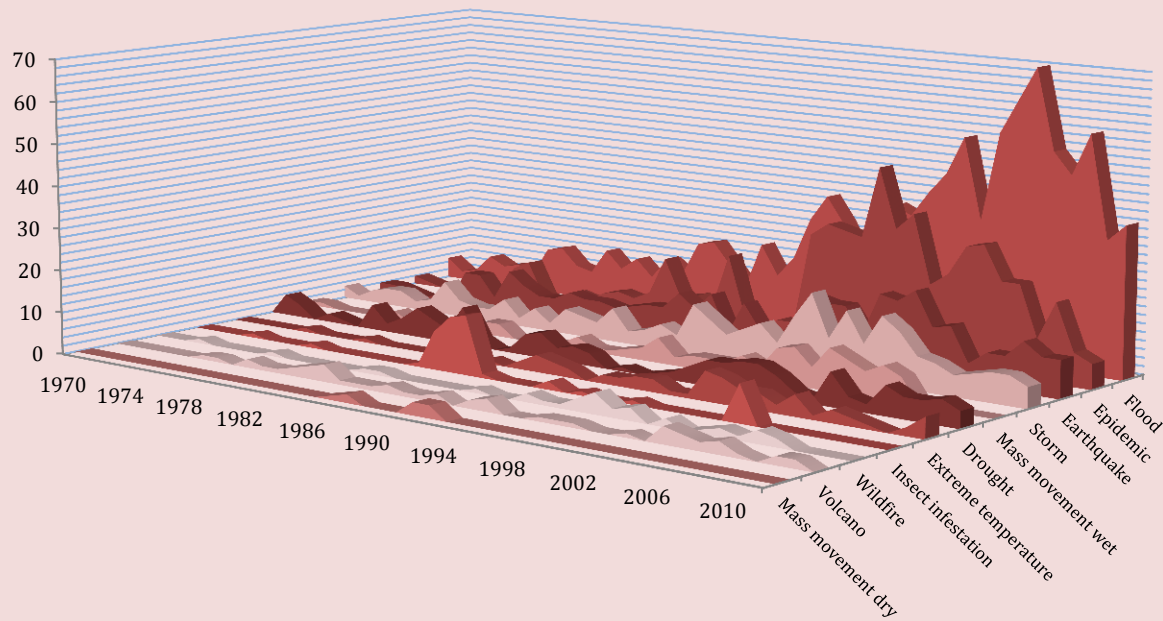
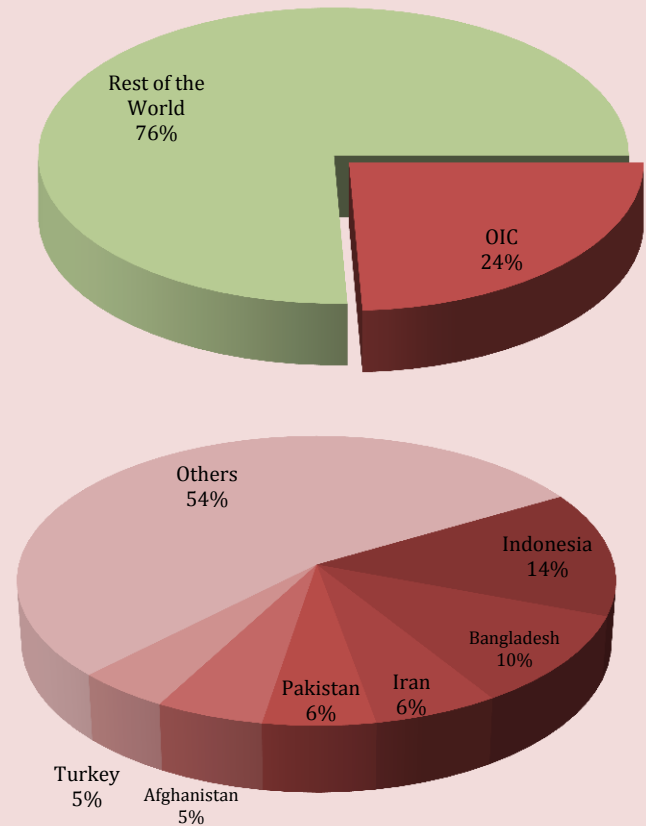


Figure 3: Natural disasters distribution within world (Top) and OIC (Bottom) during 1970-2012



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

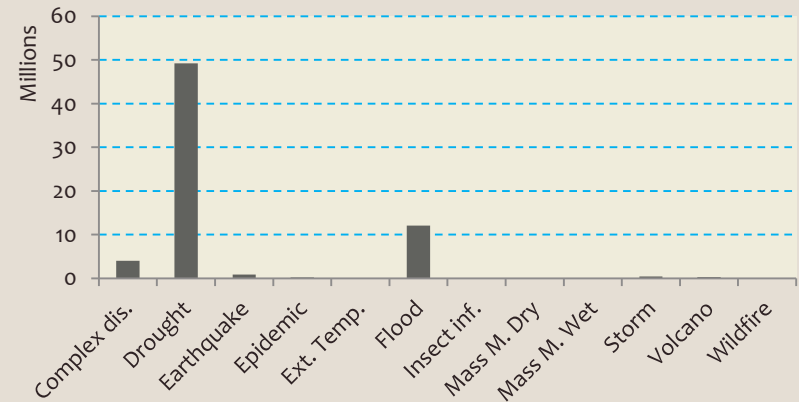


Affected People

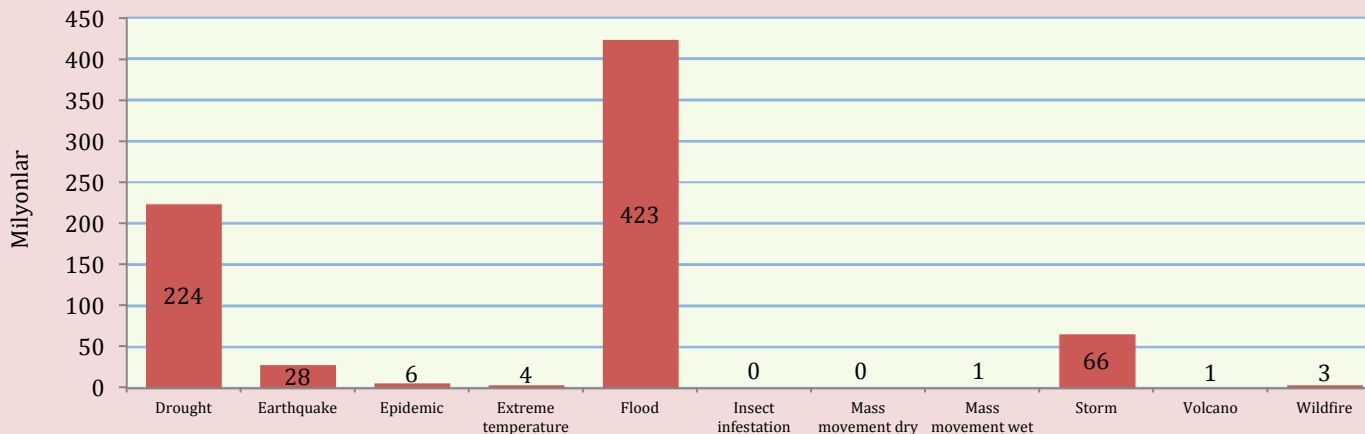
Population non-fatally affected (millions)

	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-12
WORLD	544	1,241	2,023	2,837
OIC Countries	94	220	193	243
OIC % of world	17%	18%	10%	9%

Total Affected in Arab Countries (1980-2014)



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.

PART I: DISASTERS AND CONFLICT: A SYNOPSIS

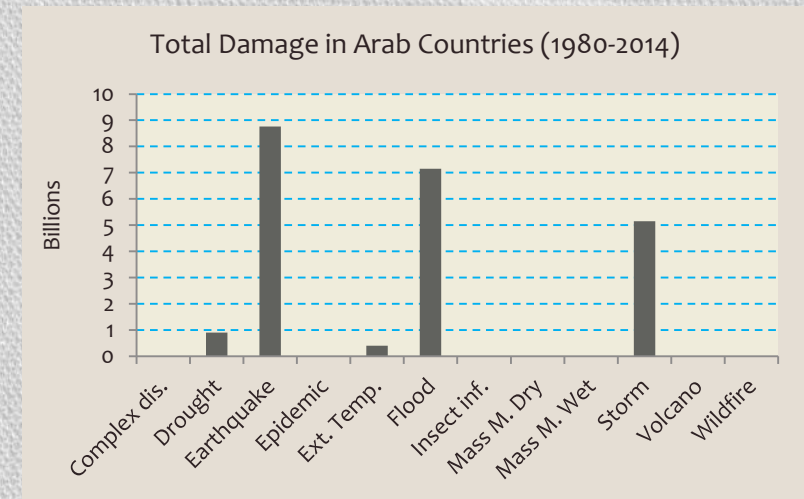
Overview / Disasters - IV



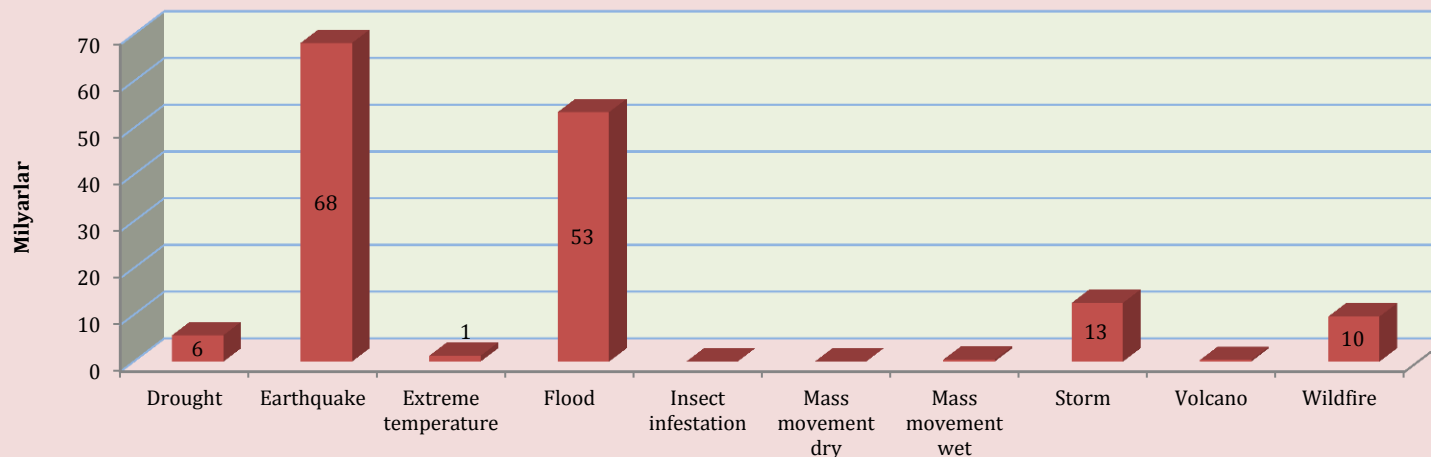
Economic Impacts

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

	1970-79	1980-89	1990-99	2000-12
WORLD	53,847	185,481	699,539	1,431,042
OIC Countries	3,073	15,936	67,134	65,147
OIC % of world	6%	9%	10%	5%



Cost of damages by type of natural disasters type during 1970-2012



Share of Arab countries in world total is only 0.9% during 1980-2014.

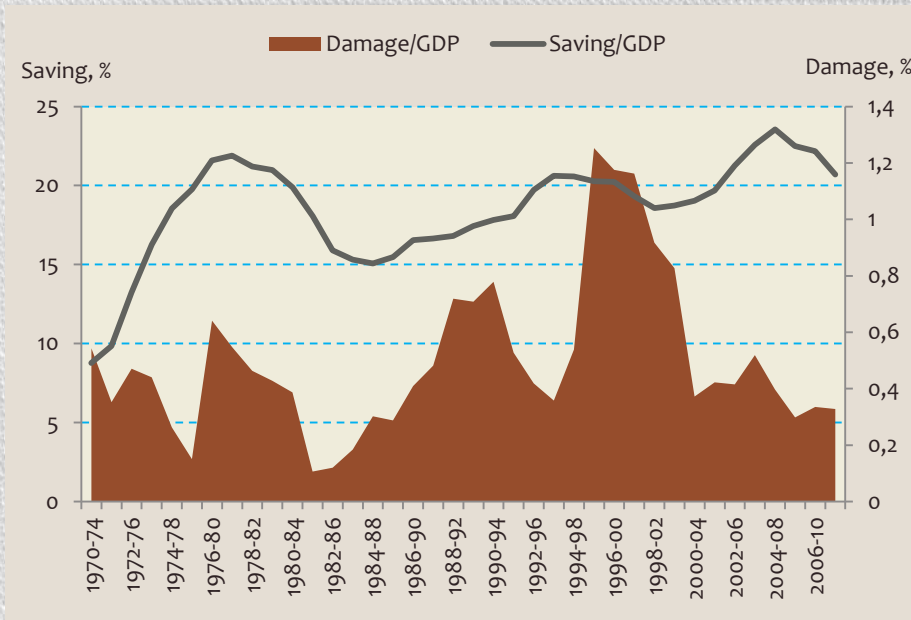
PART I: DISASTERS AND CONFLICT: A SYNOPSIS

Overview / Disasters - V

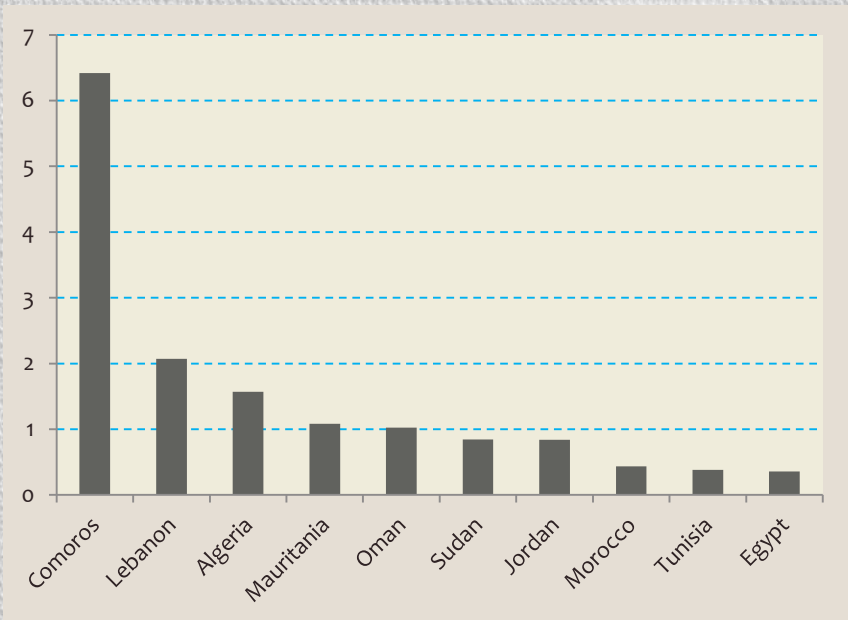


Economic Impacts

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



Top 10 Arab Countries in terms of Loss by Natural Disasters as % of National Savings during 1970-2011



- 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%).

Recommendations - I



Recommendations for Risk Sensitive Development

- 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**;

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 - III



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!

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