



Standing Committee  
for Economic and Commercial Cooperation  
of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (COMCEC)

# “Alleviating Adverse Effects of Natural Disasters on Poor Segments of Society in the OIC Member Countries”

by Seyit Mümin Cılasun



THE 23RD MEETING OF THE COMCEC POVERTY ALLEVIATION  
WORKING GROUP  
(Sept 16, 2024)

# Presentation Plan

Motivation, Aim and Scope

Methodology

Survey Findings



# **MOTIVATION, AIM & SCOPE**

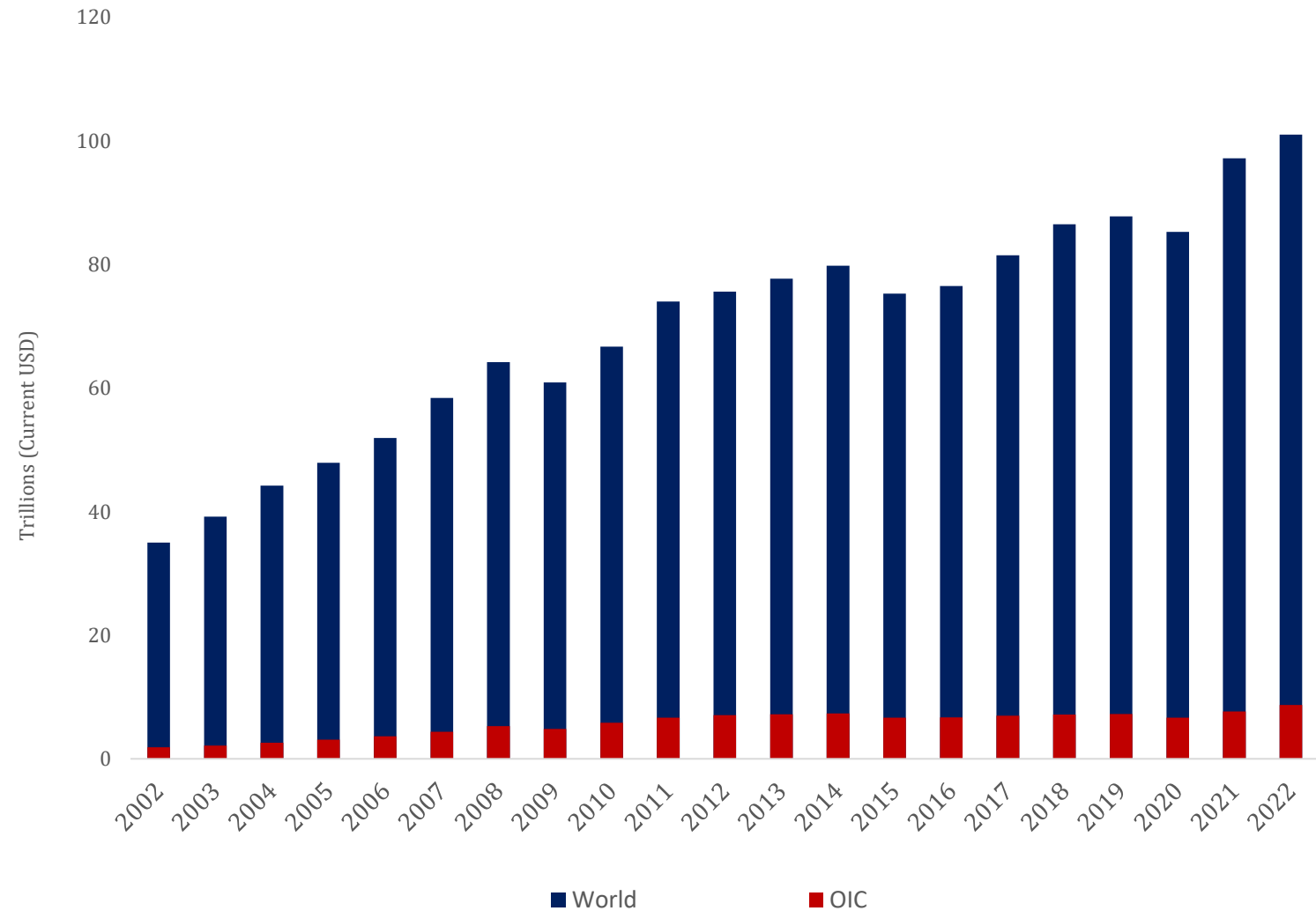
One of the main problems of OIC region is poverty.



# OIC and World Economy

The global economy is consistently expanding.

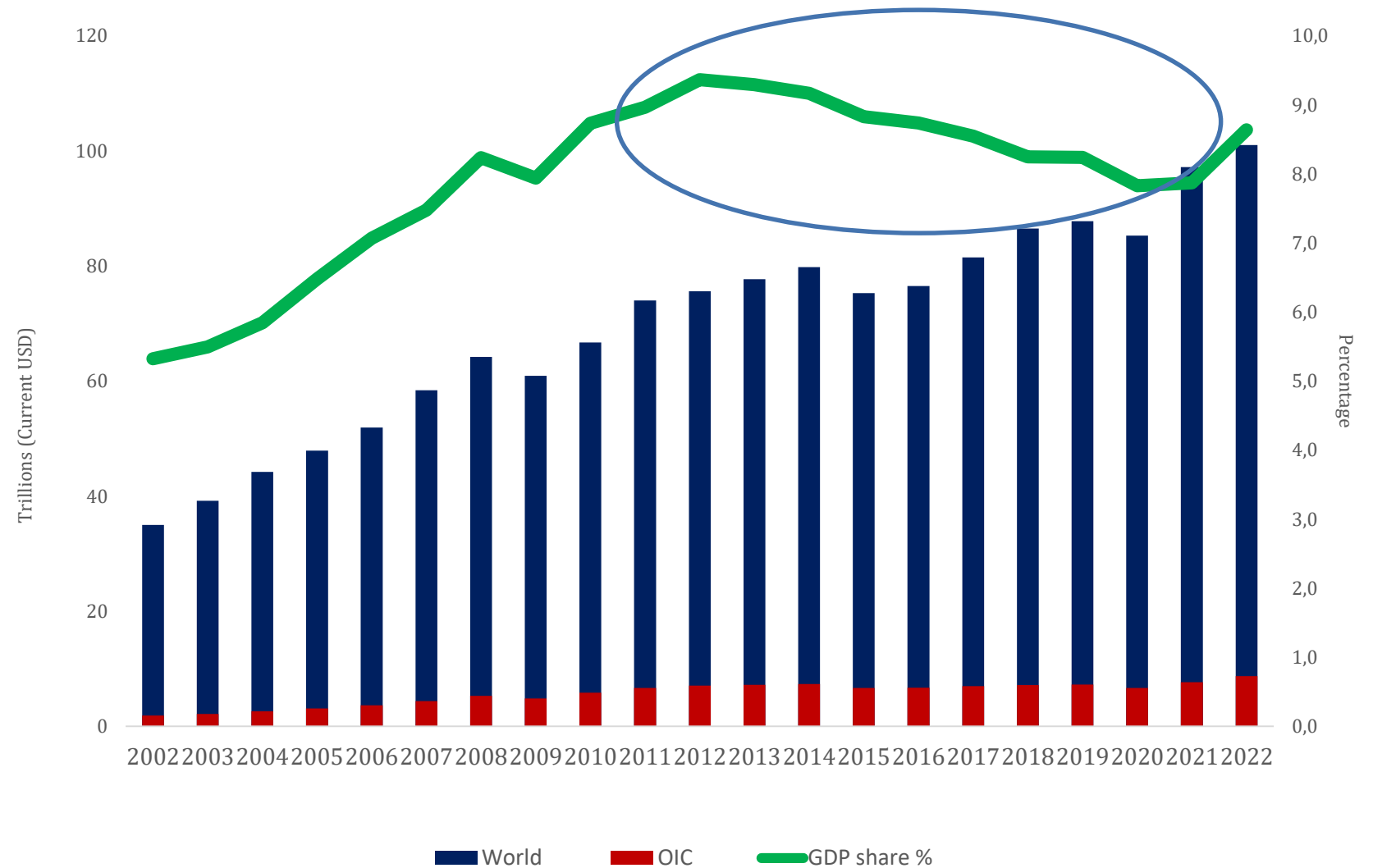
OIC economy is growing.



*Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Database*

# OIC and World Economy

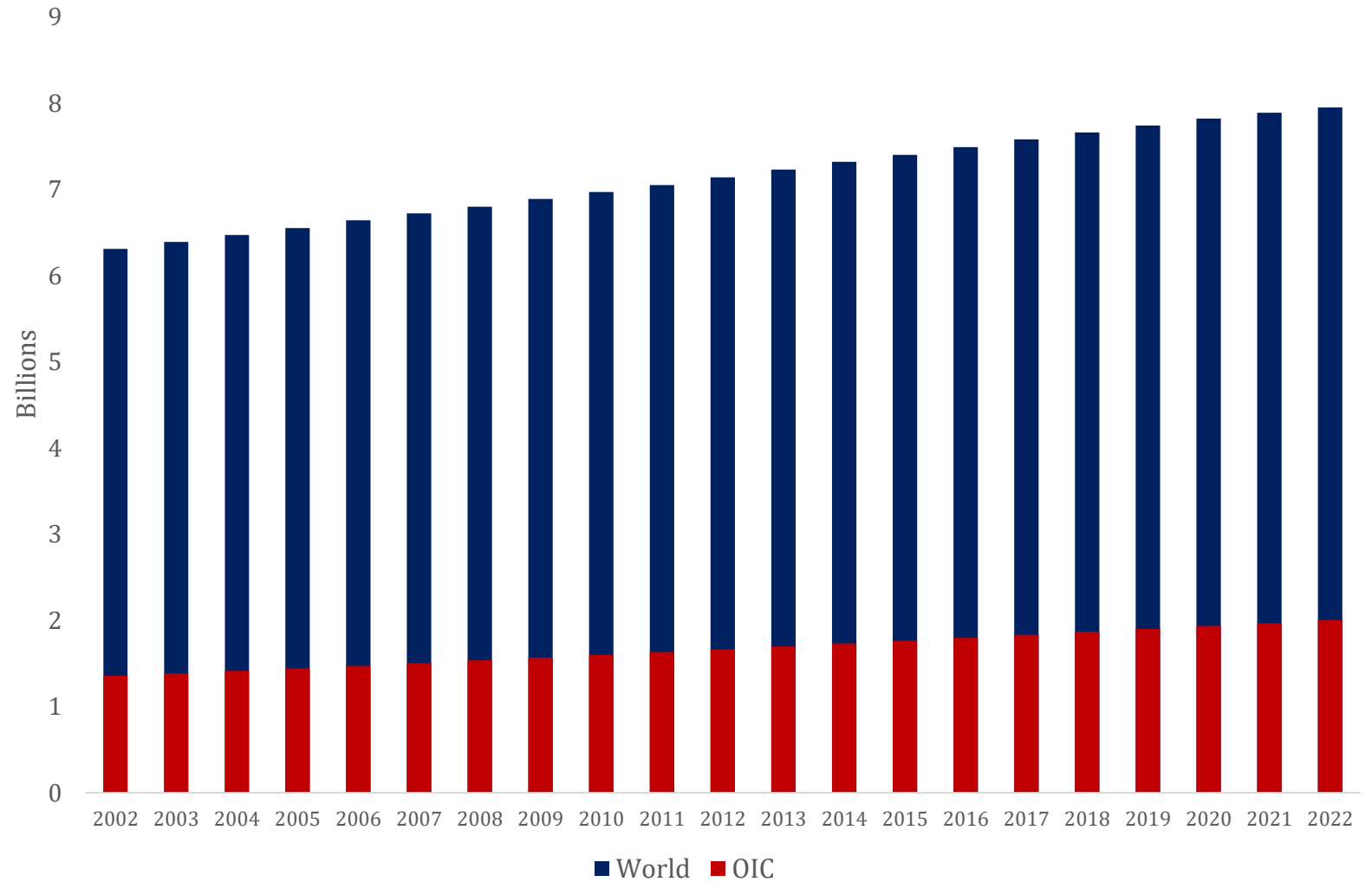
But the share of OIC in global GDP decreased.



*Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Database*

# Population

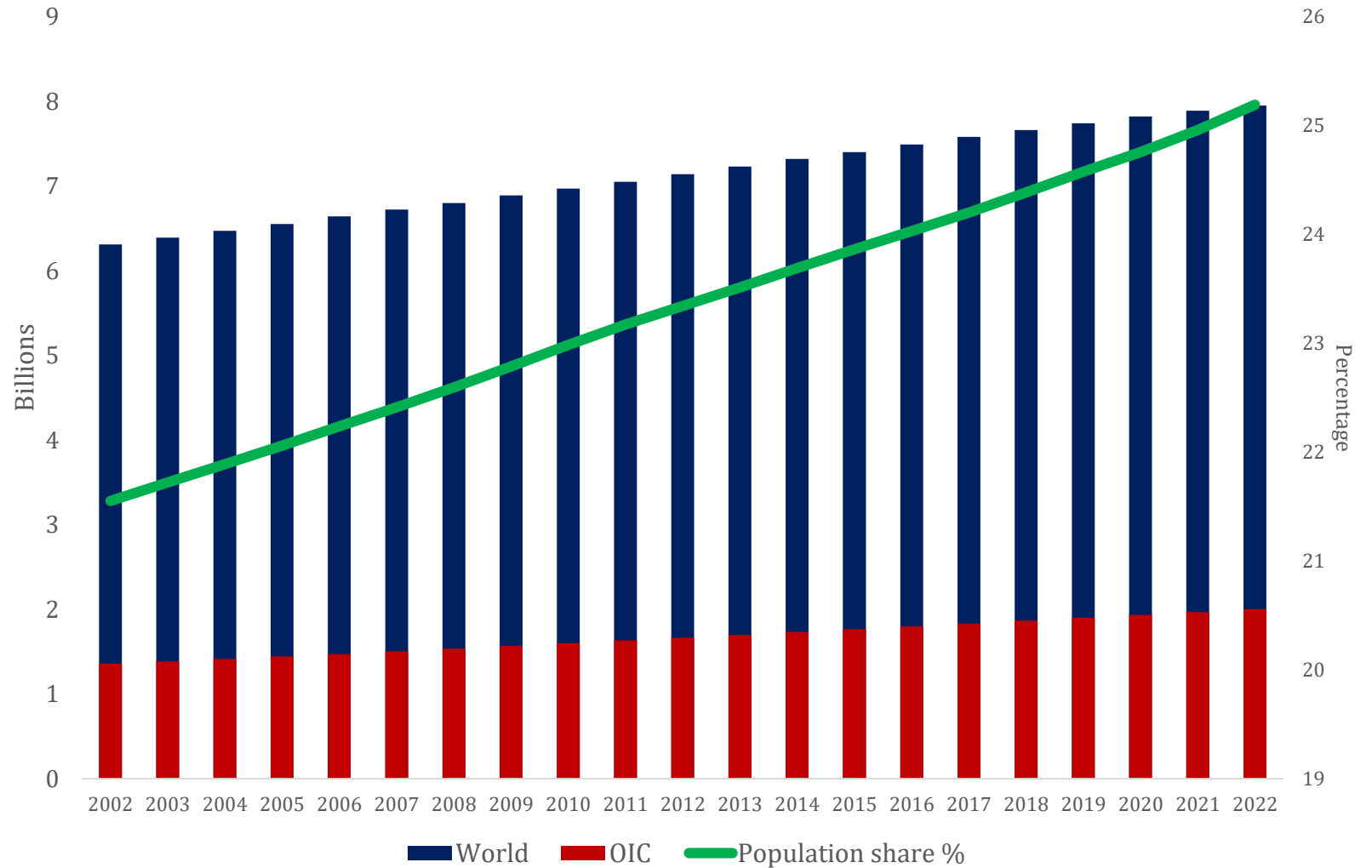
World and  
OIC  
population  
increased



*Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Database*

# Population

The share of  
OIC  
population in  
world  
population  
increased



*Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators Database*



# GDP per capita in OIC Countries, Current US Dollar, 2022

Low Income		Lower-middle Income		Upper-middle Income		High Income	
Afghanistan	356	Tajikistan	1,054	West B. & Gaza	3,789	Guyana	18,199
Syria	421	Benin	1,303	Indonesia	4,788	Oman	25,057
Sierra Leone	476	Comoros	1,485	Suriname	5,859	Bahrain	30,147
Mozambique	558	Guinea	1,515	Iraq	5,937	Saudi Arabia	30,448
Niger	585	Cameroon	1,563	Libya	6,716	Brunei	37,152
Somalia	592	Pakistan	1,589	Albania	6,810	Kuwait	41,080
Yemen	650	Senegal	1,599	Azerbaijan	7,762	High Inc.	49,607
Chad	717	Kyrgyz Rep.	1,655	Turkmenistan	8,793	UAE	53,708
Low Inc.	751	Mauritania	2,065	Gabon	8,820	Qatar	87,661
Guinea-Bis.	776	Nigeria	2,163	Türkiye	10,675		
Gambia	808	Uzbekistan	2,255	Upper-middle	10,814		
Burkina Faso	830	Cote d'Ivoire	2,486	Kazakhstan	11,492		
Mali	833	Lower-middle	2,562	Maldives	11,781		
Togo	943	Bangladesh	2,688	Malaysia	11,993		
Uganda	964	Djibouti	3,136				
Sudan	1,102	Morocco	3,442				
		Tunisia	3,747				
		Lebanon	4,136				
		Egypt	4,295				
		Jordan	4,311				
		Algeria	4,343				
		Iran	4,670				

*Notes: Estimates for Afghanistan, Lebanon, and Syria are based on the year 2021.*

**Data Source:** World Bank, World Development Indicators

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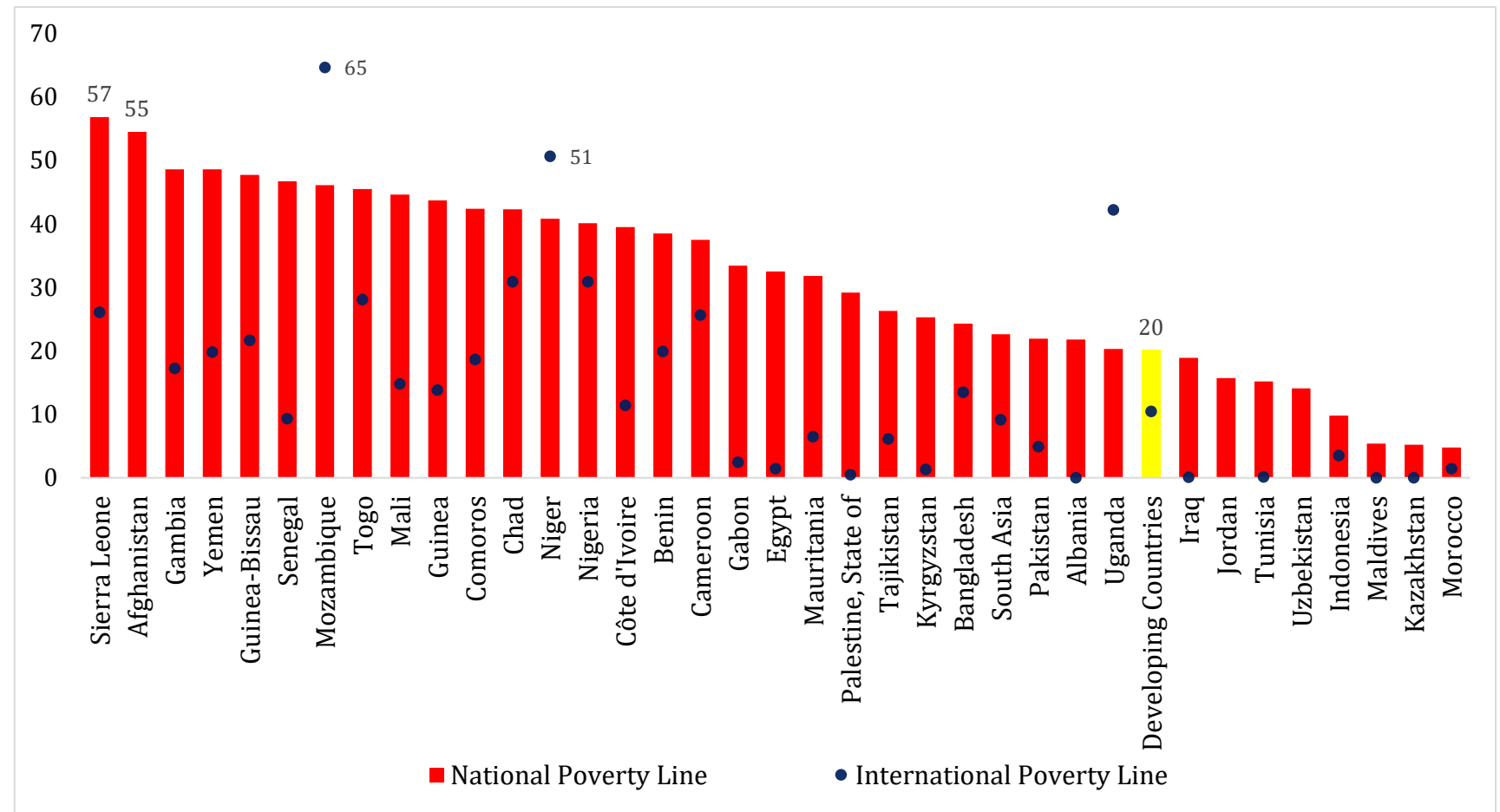
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*Notes: Estimates for Afghanistan, Lebanon, and Syria are based on the year 2021.*

*Data Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators*

# Population Living Below Monetary Poverty Line in OIC Countries

Many member countries exhibit national poverty levels higher than the average for developing countries.

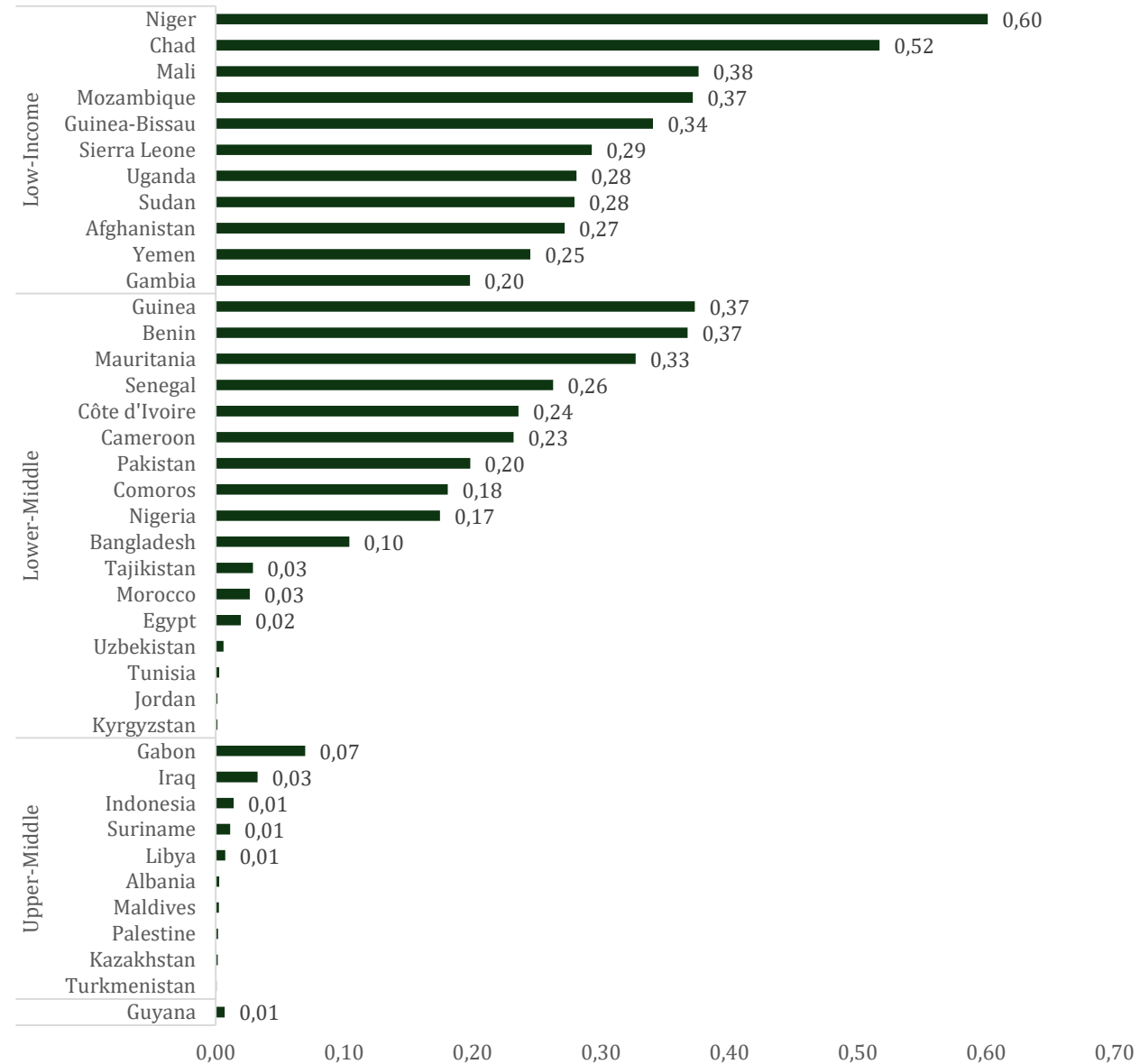


**Note:** Estimates based on surveys for 2011-2022. National Poverty Line implies a percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, which is the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys. International Poverty Line implies a percentage of the population living below the international poverty line of \$2.15 (in 2017 purchasing power parity [PPP] terms) a day.

**Data Source:** World Bank and UNDP

# Multidimensional Poverty Index for OIC (UNDP)

Multidimensional poverty is high among OIC countries.



# Multidimensional Poverty Headcount Ratio for OIC (World Bank)

Country	Year	Deprivation rate (share of population)						MP headcount ratio (%)
		Monetary (%)	Attainment (%)	Enrollment (%)	Electricity (%)	Sanitation (%)	Water (%)	
Niger	2018	50.9	75.1	42.6	78.7	85.2	37.5	79.9
Chad	2018	30.9	69.0	34.9	90.0	87.0	34.8	79.3
Mozambique	2014	64.6	54.9	33.3	14.6	71.3	41.1	73.7
Burkina Faso	2018	31.2	56.4	50.9	47.2	69.6	19.7	60.5
Sierra Leone	2018	26.0	28.7	18.7	68.7	87.2	33.8	54.0
Benin	2018	20.1	50.2	31.5	54.3	80.0	22.1	53.3
Sudan	2014	15.3	40.2	22.7	48.5	92.9	44.9	52.5
Uganda	2019	42.2	31.4	11.8	41.3	71.1	23.7	52.3
Guinea	2018	13.8	61.3	25.0	56.4	71.1	21.0	51.7
Togo	2018	28.4	32.7	14.0	47.4	83.6	25.3	46.5
Guinea-Bis.	2018	21.7	41.0	30.1	42.1	63.0	21.6	46.1
Mauritania	2014	6.5	54.3	8.3	54.1	49.3	38.6	45.7
Mali	2018	15.2	66.6	28.2	23.9	51.9	23.8	43.8
Nigeria	2018	30.9	17.6	9.0	39.4	45.1	32.6	39.7
Cameroon	2014	25.7	24.4	15.9	1.2	38.9	23.2	37.5
Côte d'Ivoire	2018	11.5	48.6	30.4	18.1	64.4	20.7	37.3
Yemen	2014	19.8	16.0	44.5	33.9	41.2	14.0	35.4
Senegal	2018	9.2	42.0	31.9	26.6	37.4	15.2	32.3
Djibouti	2017	19.1	30.1	18.0	34.2	45.4	7.1	29.3
Comoros	2013	18.6	15.3	7.3	28.5	67.2	6.4	26.3
Gambia	2015	13.4	29.9	6.1	8.0	58.2	8.2	18.3
Pakistan	2018	4.9	21.1	28.8	9.3	24.8	6.5	16.7
Bangladesh	2022	9.6	9.5	6.7	2.4	27.5	2.7	11.1
Germany	2019	0.1	1.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	-	0.2

Data Source: World Bank, Global Monitoring Database, November 2023

More than 70 percent of the populations in Niger, Chad, and Mozambique are living in poverty.

OIC regions  
also suffers  
from natural  
disasters



# Disasters Occurred in OIC between 2000-2024, by year

<b>Year</b>	<b>#Disasters</b>	<b>#Death</b>	<b>#affected</b>
2000	133	6111	18,000
2001	110	8800	11,000
2002	130	7541	5,600
2003	114	33098	4,800
2004	116	170487	39,000
2005	132	80020	22,000
2006	127	11552	7,900
2007	122	12734	30,000
2008	98	4055	12,000
2009	84	5352	21,000
2010	113	28725	31,000
2011	70	3870	21,000
2012	91	3557	28,000
2013	70	1805	5,900
2014	61	9199	16,000
2015	100	3437	20,000
2016	72	3347	7,400
2017	90	4024	22,000
2018	72	6843	21,000
2019	122	4037	31,000
2020	127	2783	34,000
2021	108	5704	44,000
2022	103	8768	97,000
2023	92	77081	50,000
2024	27	421	4,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,483</b>	<b>503,351</b>	<b>599,994</b>

*Data Source: EM-DAT, CRED / UC Louvain, Brussels, Belgium*

# Disasters Occurred in OIC between 2000-2024, by disaster type

Floods are the most common disaster, followed by earthquakes

Disaster Type	#Disasters	#Death	#affected
Riverine flood	524	15,714	120,000
Flood (General)	385	9,431	99,000
Flash flood	270	10,612	37,000
Earthquake	248	181,657	41,000
Bacterial disease	212	32,923	1,800
Viral disease	121	18,084	598
Landslide (wet)	109	3,316	1,500
Drought	104	22,710	240,000
Tropical cyclone	81	7,316	39,000
Storm (General)	67	13,554	2,000
Infectious disease (General)	40	4,247	49
Cold wave	35	1,898	7,300
Avalanche (wet)	32	1,226	41
Ash fall	26	397	782
Severe weather	26	319	267
Blizzard/Winter storm	25	425	3,000
Lightning/Thunderstorms	25	474	114
Heat wave	24	2,754	95
Forest fire	17	87	986
Locust infestation	16	-	-
Mudslide	15	1,542	167
Tornado	14	200	95
Severe winter conditions	12	1,625	2,500
Tsunami	10	171,572	2,700
Wildfire (General)	9	191	221

**Data Source:** EM-DAT, CRED / UC Louvain, Brussels, Belgium



# Disasters Occurred in OIC between 2000-2024, by country

Indonesia experienced the highest number of disasters with 384 occurrences, followed by Afghanistan with 168 disasters, and Pakistan with 165 disasters.

Indonesia suffered the highest loss of life, with 189,320 fatalities due to disasters. In Pakistan, 88,090 lives were lost over the past 25 years. Türkiye recorded the third-highest number of fatalities, with 52,597 lives lost.

Country	#Disasters	#Death	#affected	Country	#Disasters	#Death	#affected
Afghanistan	168	15,538	34,000	Malaysia	78	479	3,400
Albania	25	433	1,100	Mali	38	400	14,000
Algeria	52	3,966	798	Mauritania	25	153	8,400
Azerbaijan	9	50	132	Morocco	32	3,961	3,600
Bangladesh	146	11,958	130,000	Mozambique	88	3,516	24,000
Benin	31	1,025	1,400	Niger	69	3,527	33,000
Burkina Faso	36	8,785	14,000	Nigeria	109	16,064	34,000
Cameroon	37	2,094	3,000	Oman	16	210	28
Chad	42	3,108	11,000	Pakistan	165	88,090	95,000
Comoros	13	44	721	Qatar	1	0	1.5
Côte d'Ivoire	25	648	94	Saudi Arabia	26	595	29
Djibouti	13	82	1,500	Senegal	28	447	3,000
Egypt	16	400	65	Sierra Leone	21	5,858	123
Gabon	10	52	104	Somalia	78	23,983	36,000
Gambia	21	69	635	State of Palestine	9	17	129
Guinea	32	3,342	611	Sudan	62	4,931	23,000
Guinea-Bissau	10	631	241	Suriname	4	5	51
Guyana	8	34	647	Syrian Arab Republic	18	6,062	17,000
Indonesia	384	189,320	44,000	Tajikistan	59	367	6,400
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	117	29,902	19,000	Togo	17	547	396
Iraq	23	212	7,200	Tunisia	12	68	111
Jordan	7	48	152	Turkmenistan	1	11	-
Kazakhstan	22	124	354	Türkiye	95	52,597	11,000
Kuwait	2	1	-	Uganda	83	4,626	5,300
Kyrgyzstan	25	234	2,100	United Arab Emirates	3	4	0.5
Lebanon	12	24	5,000	Uzbekistan	6	30	672
Libya	3	12,372	1,600	Yemen, Rep.	51	2,307	1,900

# Motivation

The OIC region faces a dual challenge of widespread poverty and frequent natural disasters.

90 percent of disaster-related deaths occurred in low and middle-income countries

Natural disasters disproportionately impact the poorest communities, worsening existing vulnerabilities and hindering long-term development efforts.

# Aim

The primary aim of the project is to develop a comprehensive handbook that serves as a practical guide for alleviating the adverse effects of natural disasters on the poorest segments of society in OIC member countries.

This involves addressing socio-economic vulnerabilities, enhancing disaster resilience, and improving disaster preparedness and response systems.

# Report Structure

## Chapter 1

- Overview of displacement, exposure, and humanitarian needs in OIC countries.
- Analysis of international agreements guiding disaster management.
- Legal framework analysis for existing laws and policies.

## Chapter 2

- Survey results on disaster resilience in OIC countries.
- Field and desk studies.

## Chapter 3

- Handbook of guiding principles and best practices for disaster management, including:
  - Awareness campaigns
  - Community participation
  - Information systems
  - Governance structures

## Key Areas

**Poverty alleviation** through resilient infrastructure and disaster management systems.

**Disaster preparedness** with a focus on disadvantaged and exposed groups.

**Capacity building** to enhance local disaster response mechanisms.

# Methodology

Survey

Legal Framework

International Agreements, Protocols and Conventions

Country Experiences

- Field Visits (Türkiye and Egypt)
- Desk-Based Case Studies (Japan, Indonesia and Nigeria)

## Some findings

Many OIC countries have developed DRR strategies, but gaps remain in budget and capacity.

NGOs play a critical role particularly in terms of education and direct aid.

Government focus on coordination but face challenges in legal and administrative frameworks

The image features a dark grey background with three overlapping circles in shades of blue. A horizontal white banner is centered across the middle of the circles. The word "SURVEY" is written in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font on the white banner.

**SURVEY**



# Aim and Participants

The survey is designed to assess current capabilities and identify gaps, with the goal of developing effective strategies to mitigate the impact of natural disasters.

Two types of Participants: **Government Institutions** and **NGOs**

# Questionnaire Design

1. Information on respondent

2. Existence and implementation of national DRR strategies or policies, and the role of the respondent's institution in these processes

3. Disaster preparedness, response, and recovery

4. Existing frameworks and collaboration efforts

## Sample

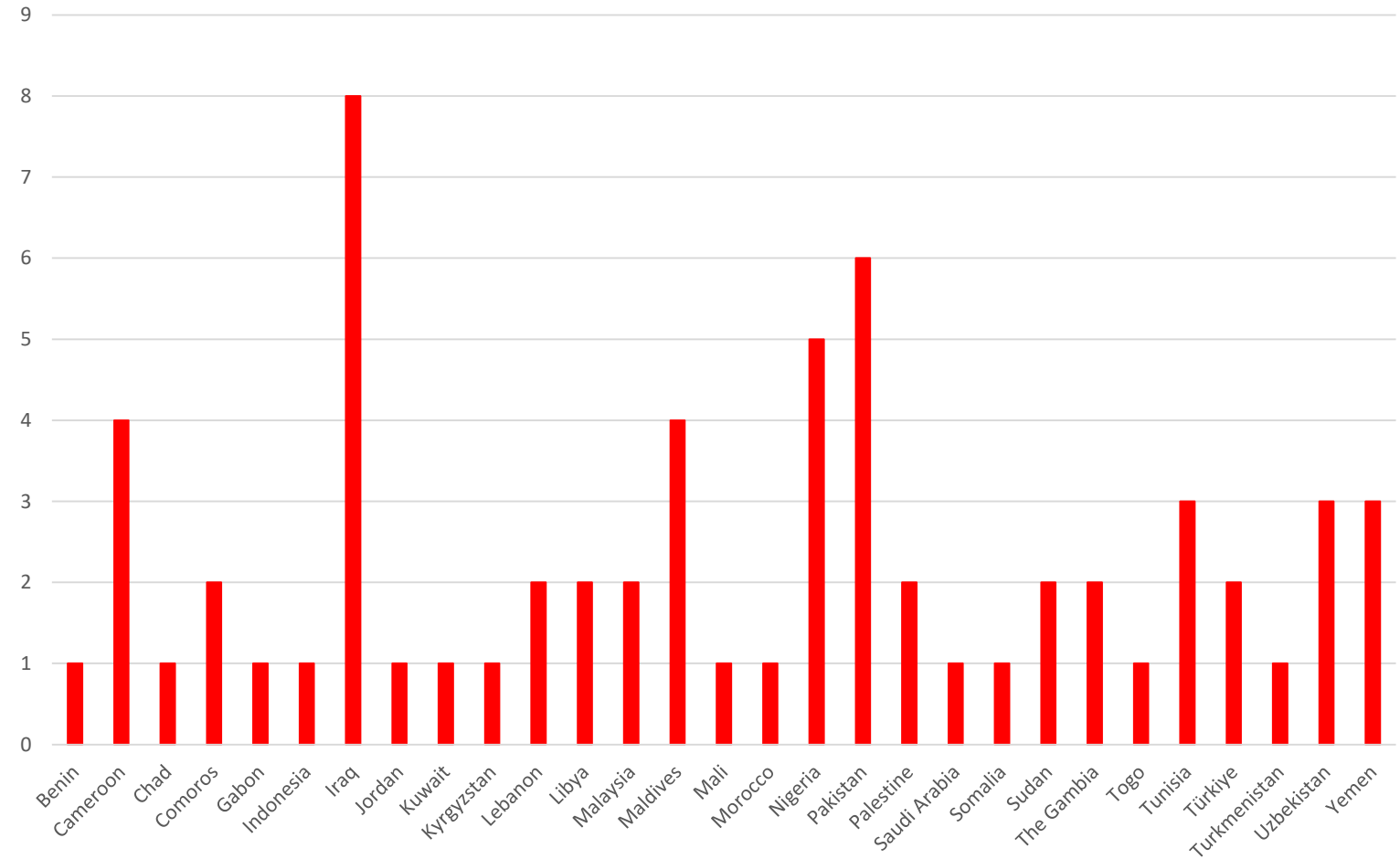
Sent emails to 260 government institutions and 535 NGOs

13 government entities and 52 NGOs (65 in total) have responded

# Distribution of Participants by Country

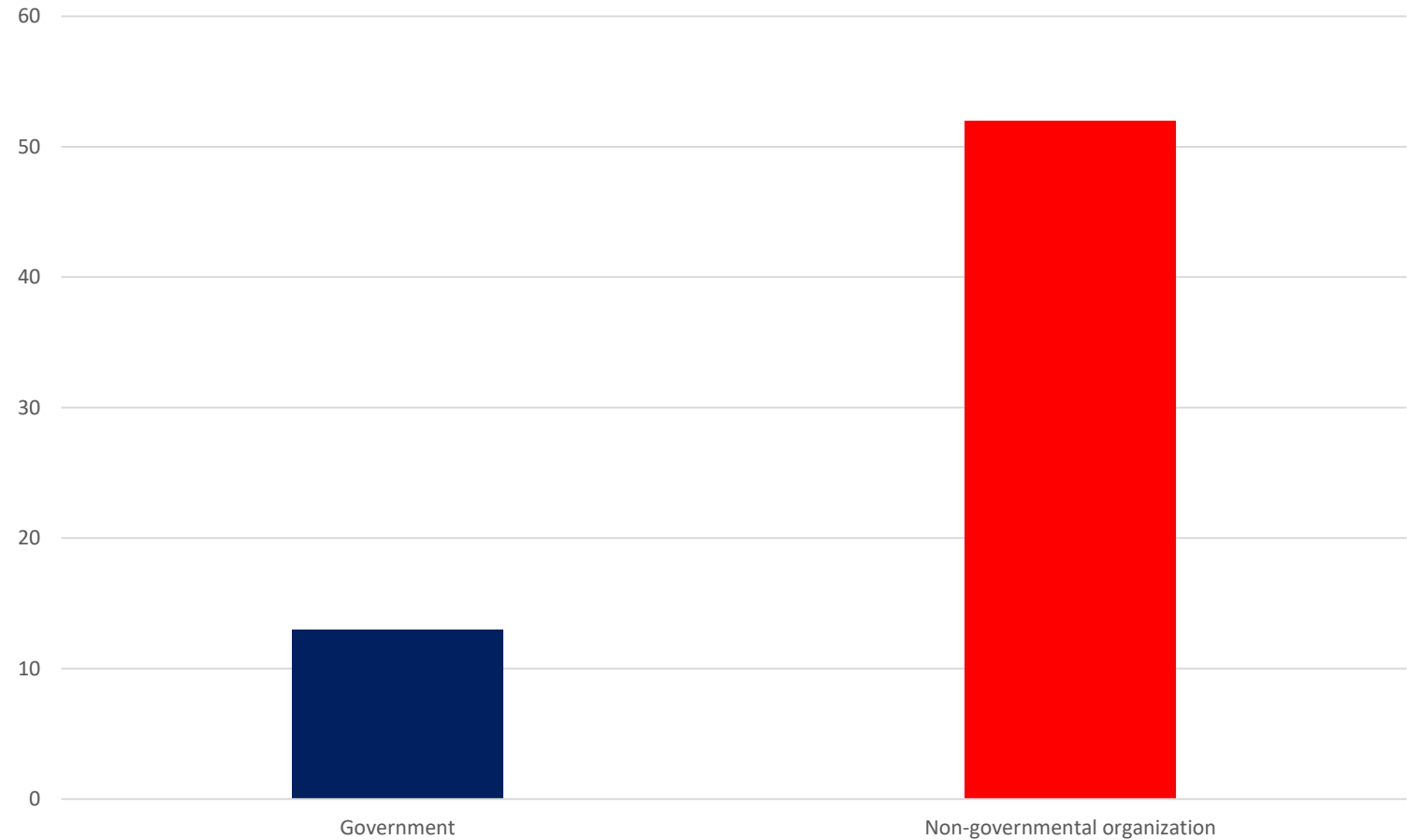
Iraq had the highest number of responses with 8 participants, followed by Pakistan with 6 participants.

Nigeria contributed 5 responses, while both Cameroon and the Maldives had 4 participants each.



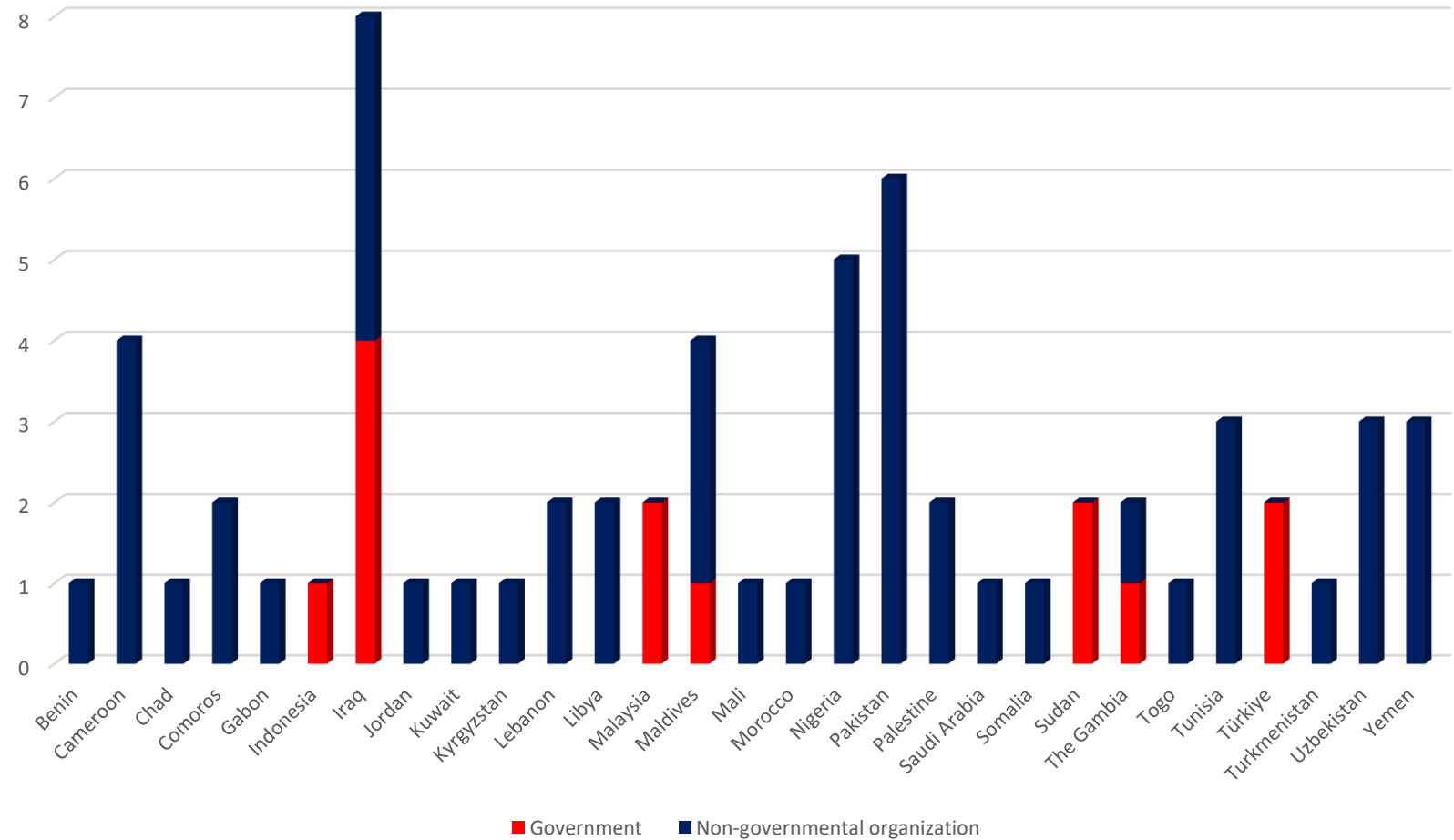
# Sectoral Distribution of Participants

**52** respondents are from NGOs and **13** respondents are from government institutions



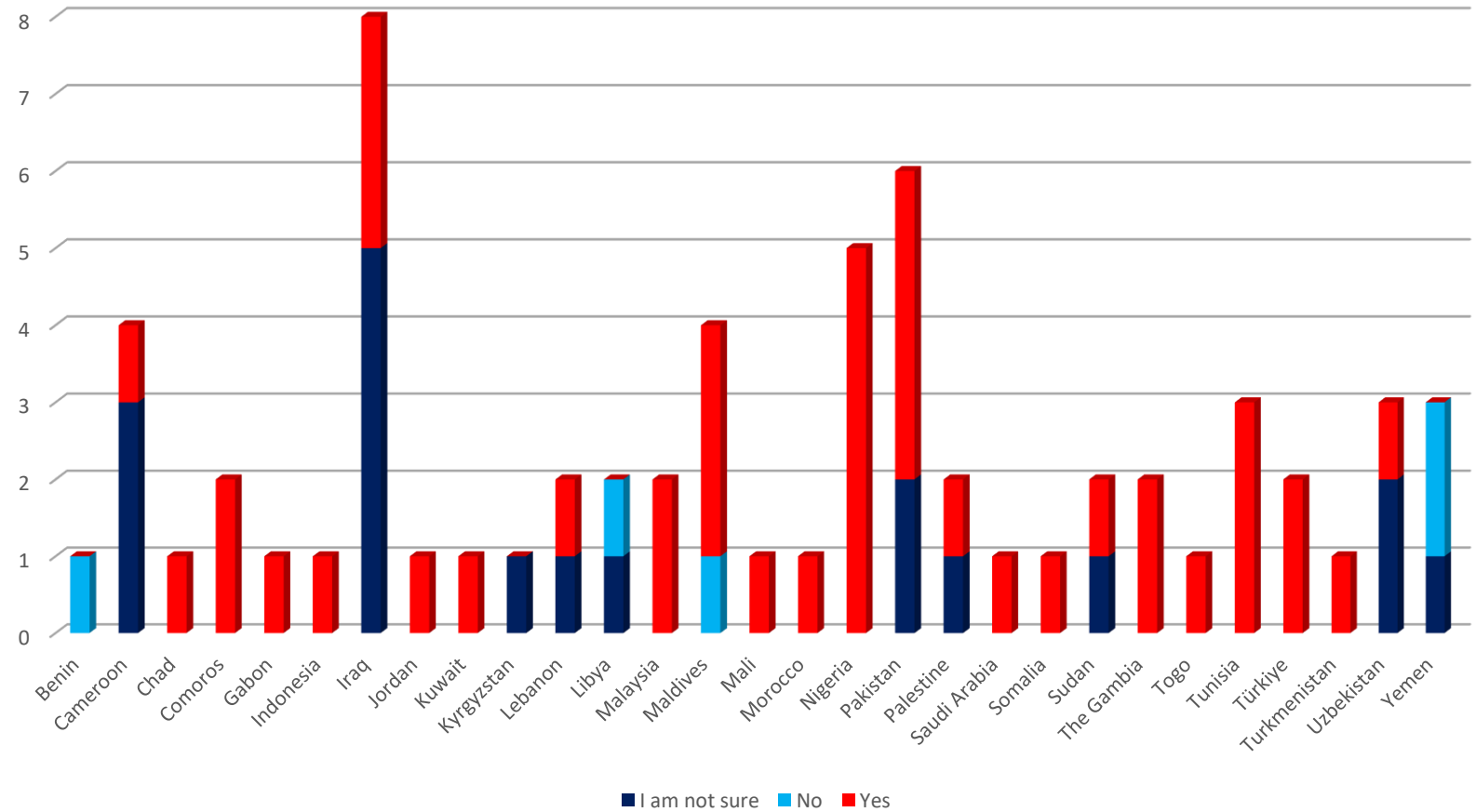
# Sectoral Distribution of Participants by Country

Responses from government institutions have been received from 7 countries: Indonesia, Iraq, Malaysia, Maldives, Sudan, The Gambia, and Türkiye.



# Existence of DRR Strategy by Country

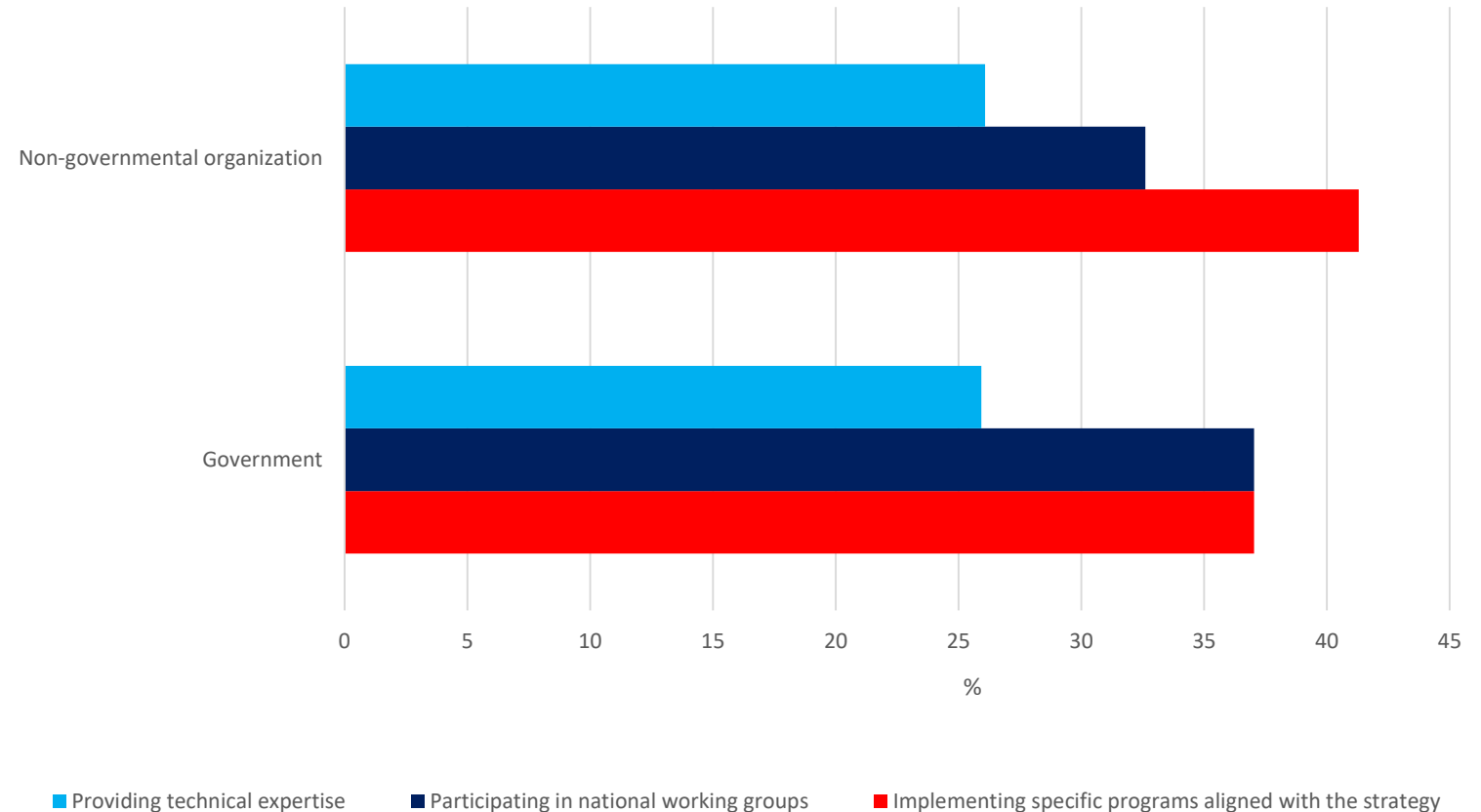
Out of the 65 respondents, **42** confirmed that their countries have a DRR strategy, **18** were unsure, and **5** indicated that their countries do not have a DRR strategy.



# Institutional Contribution to the Implementation of the DRR Strategy

NGOs primarily contribute by implementing specific programs aligned with the strategy, with participation in national working groups being the second most common method.

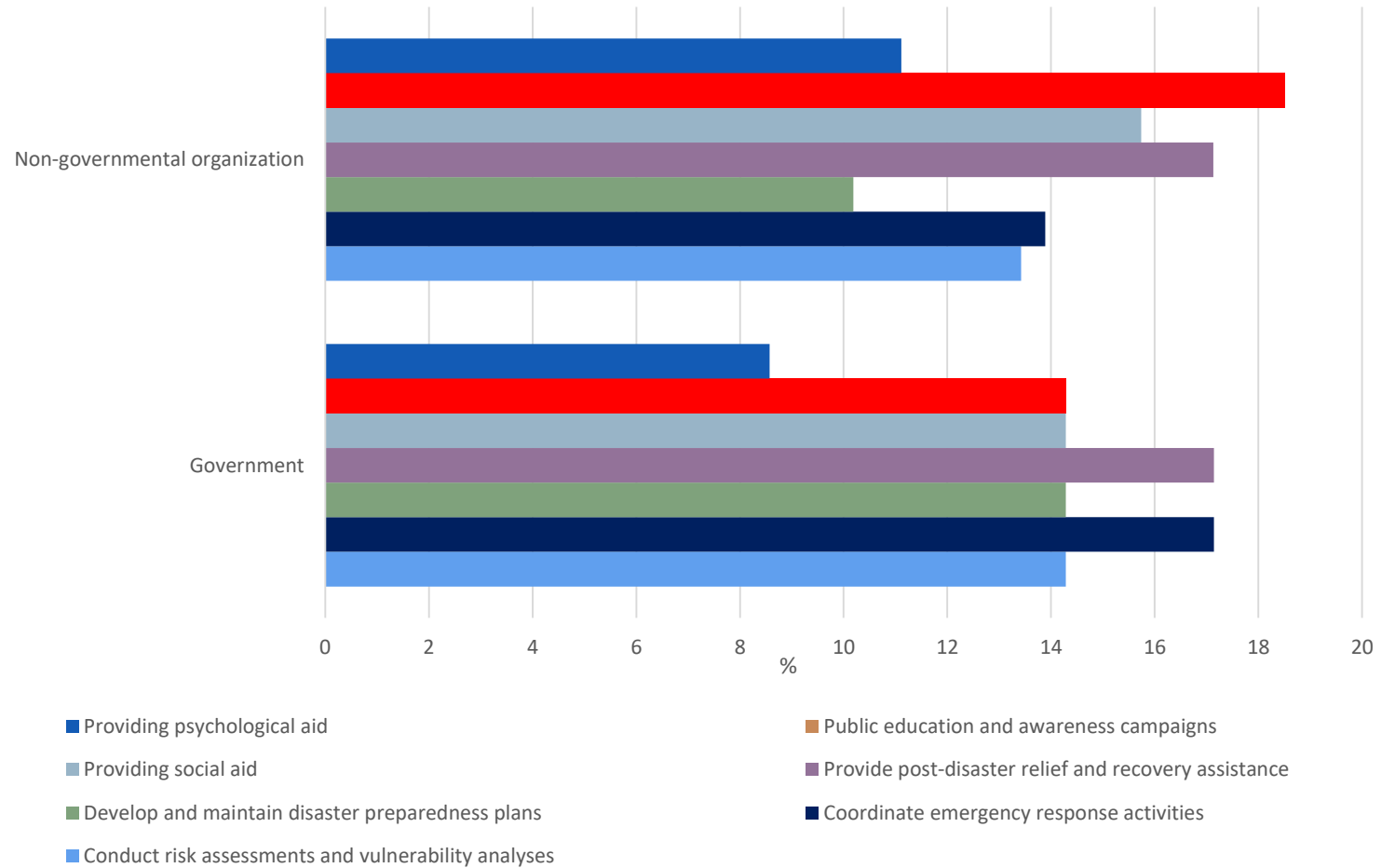
Government institutions use both channels - implementing specific programs and participating in national working groups – equally





# Functions of the Institutions

Both government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) engage in various disaster-related activities, but with some differences in emphasis.

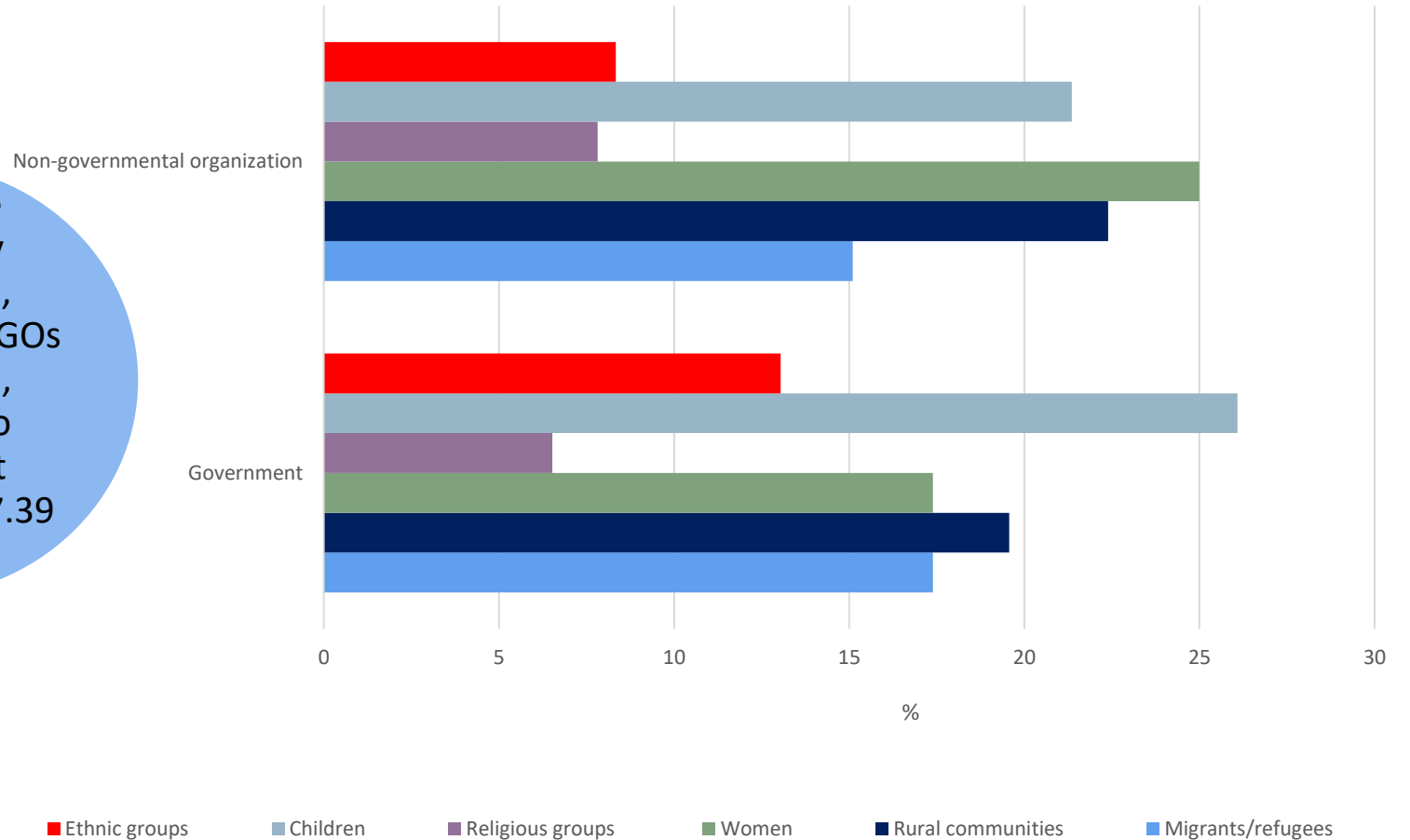


# Disadvantaged Groups in DRR Plans

Both government and non-governmental organizations prioritize children, with 26.09 percent and 21.35 percent respectively.

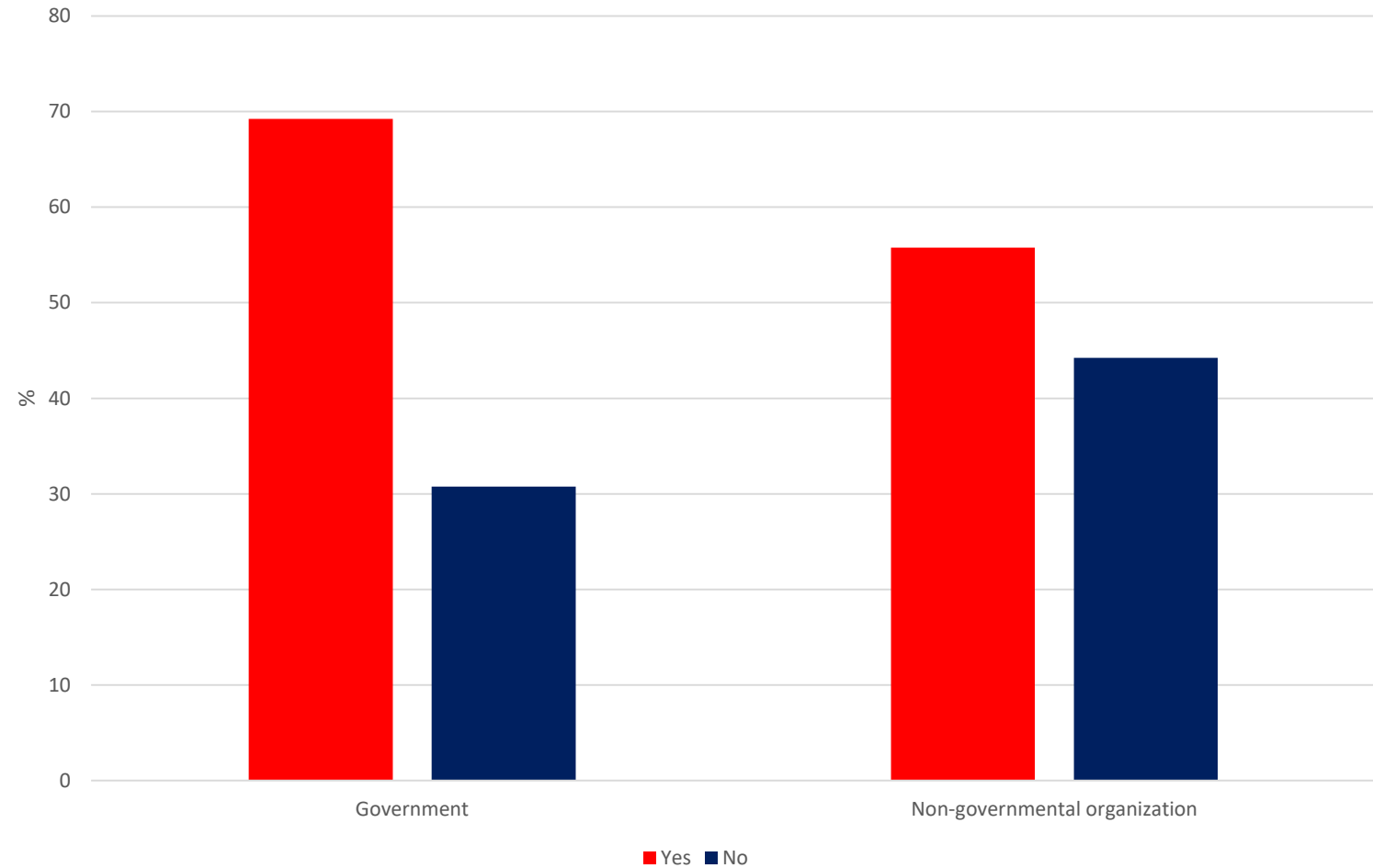
Women are significantly represented, especially by NGOs (25 percent), compared to government institutions (17.39 percent).

Rural communities are also a key focus for both sectors, with 19.57 percent of government institutions and 22.40 percent of NGOs including them in their plans.



# Existence of Public Awareness Program Targeting Low-Income Communities

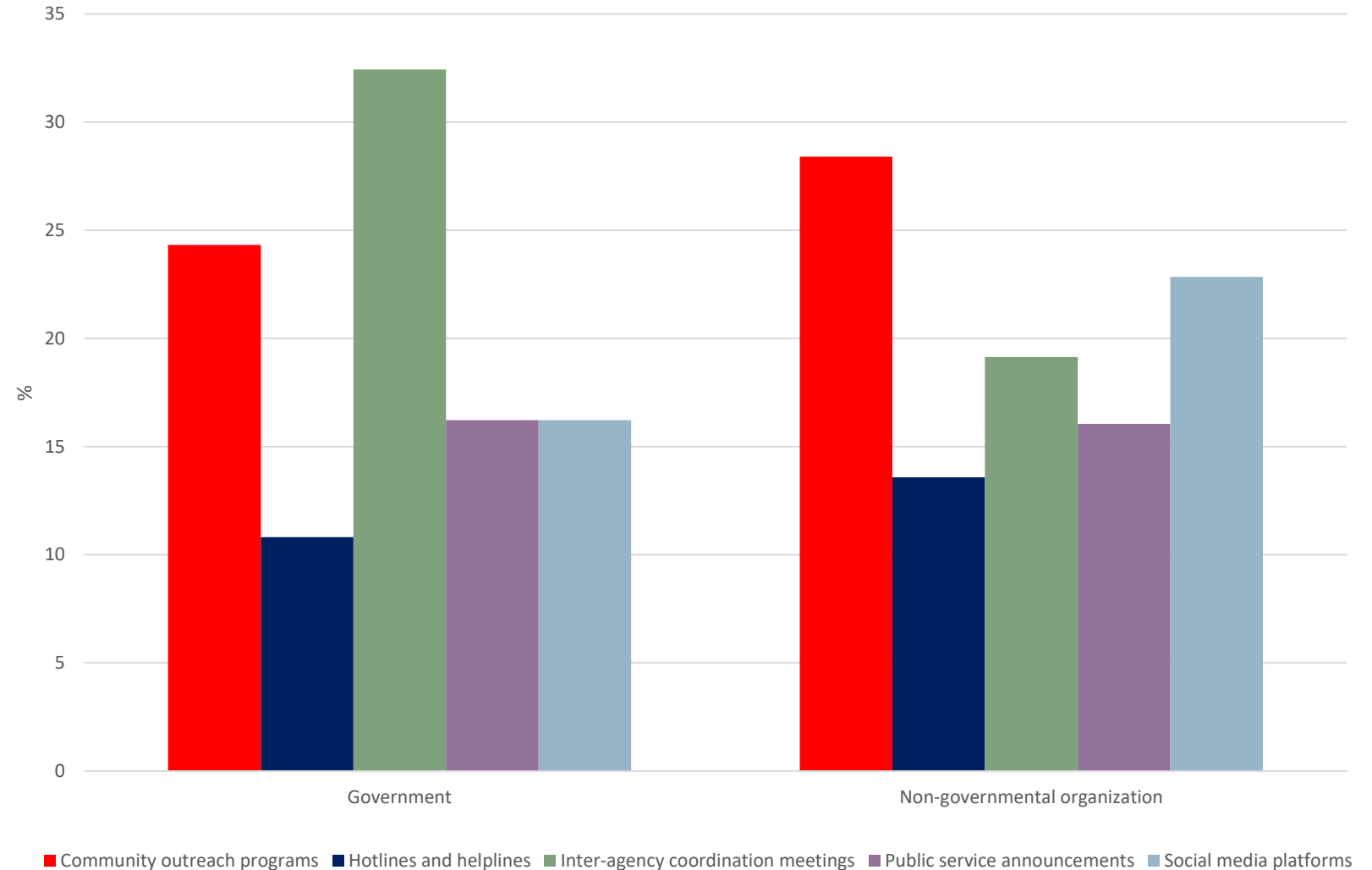
69 percent of respondents from government institutions and 56 percent from NGOs reported having public awareness programs aimed at disaster preparedness and mitigation specifically aiming for low-income communities



# Communication Methods

Government institutions primarily rely on inter-agency coordination meetings (32.43 percent), emphasizing structured and formalized communication channels.

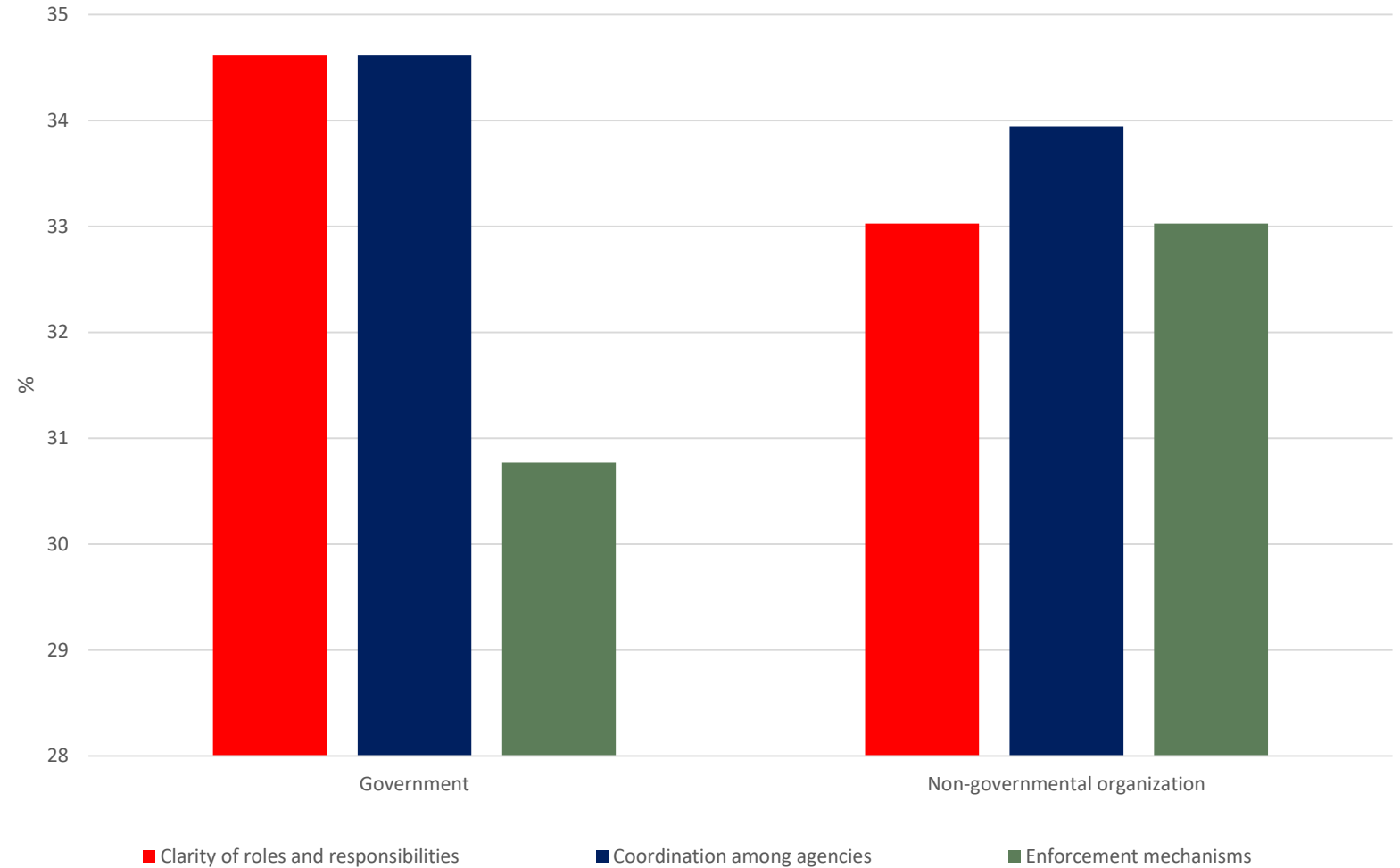
NGOs favor community outreach programs (28.40 percent) and social media platforms (22.84 percent), indicating a stronger emphasis on direct and digital engagement with beneficiaries.



# Need for Improvements in DRR

Government institutions declare the clarity of roles and responsibilities and coordination among agencies as the main points for improvement.

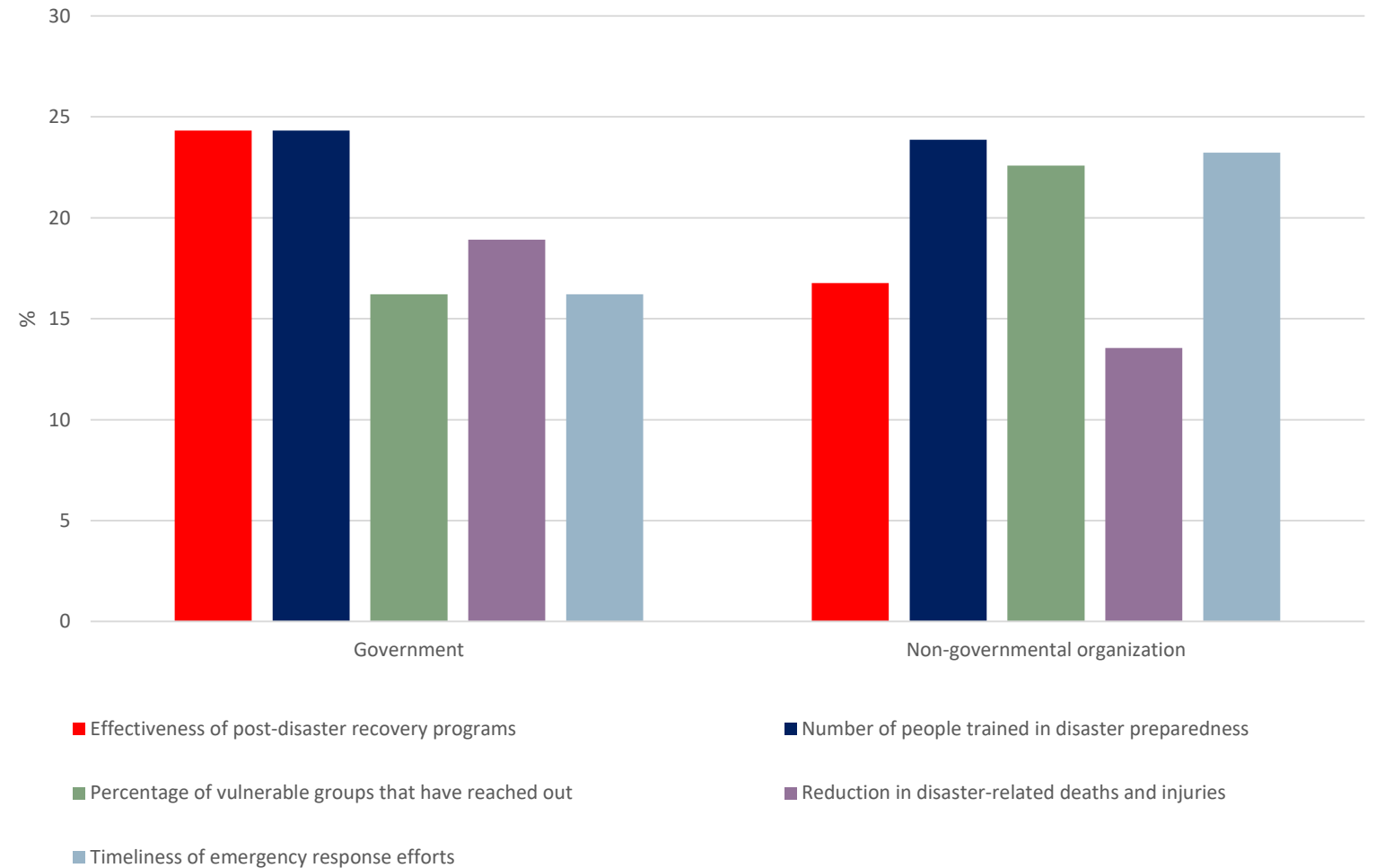
In addition to these two items, NGOs also mentioned enforcement mechanisms are also need to be improved



# Performance Indicators

Both government agencies and NGOs emphasize the training in disaster preparedness. The effectiveness of post-disaster recovery programs is equally mentioned by Gov't institutions.

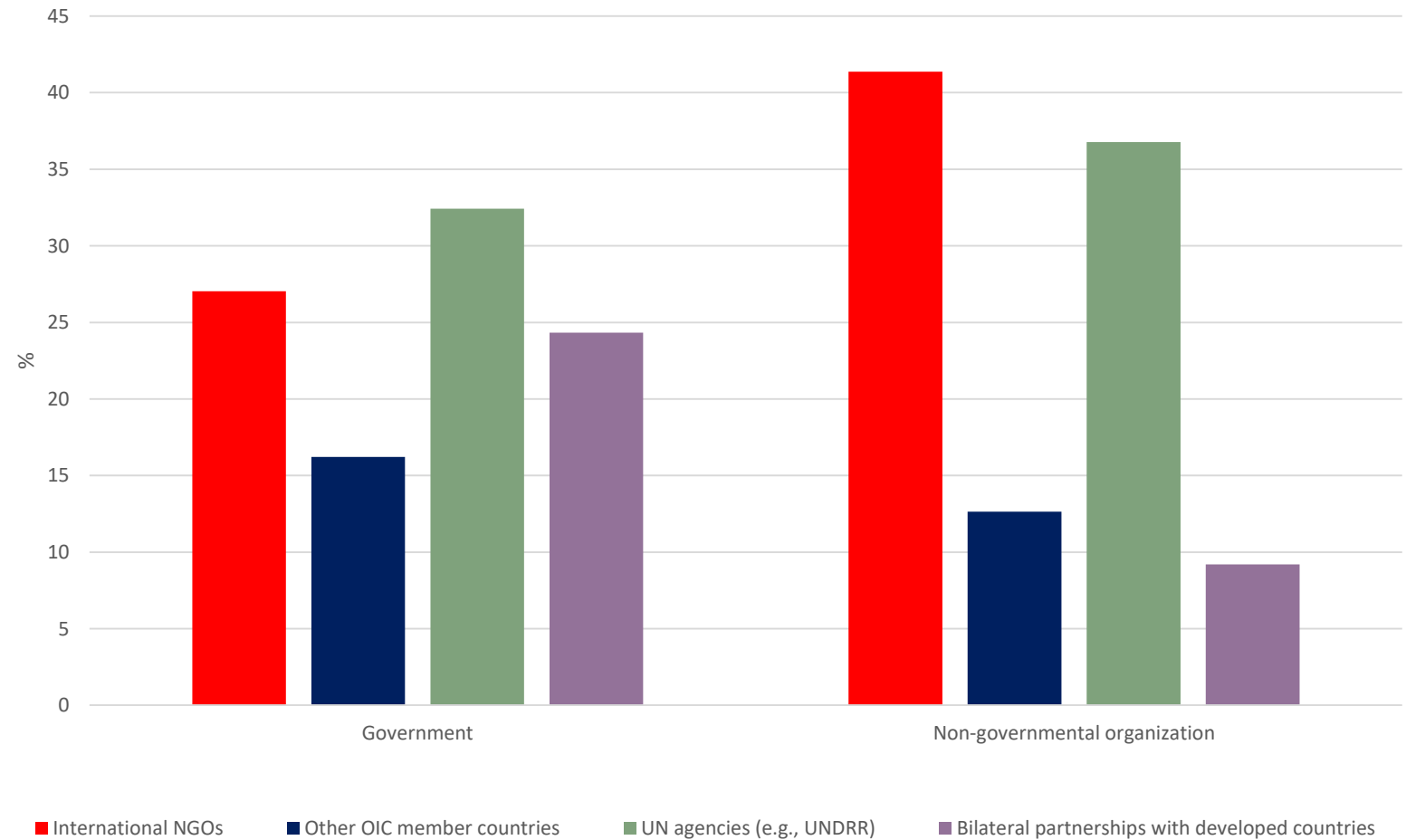
NGOs place greater emphasis on timelines of emergency response efforts and reaching exposed groups.



# International Collaboration

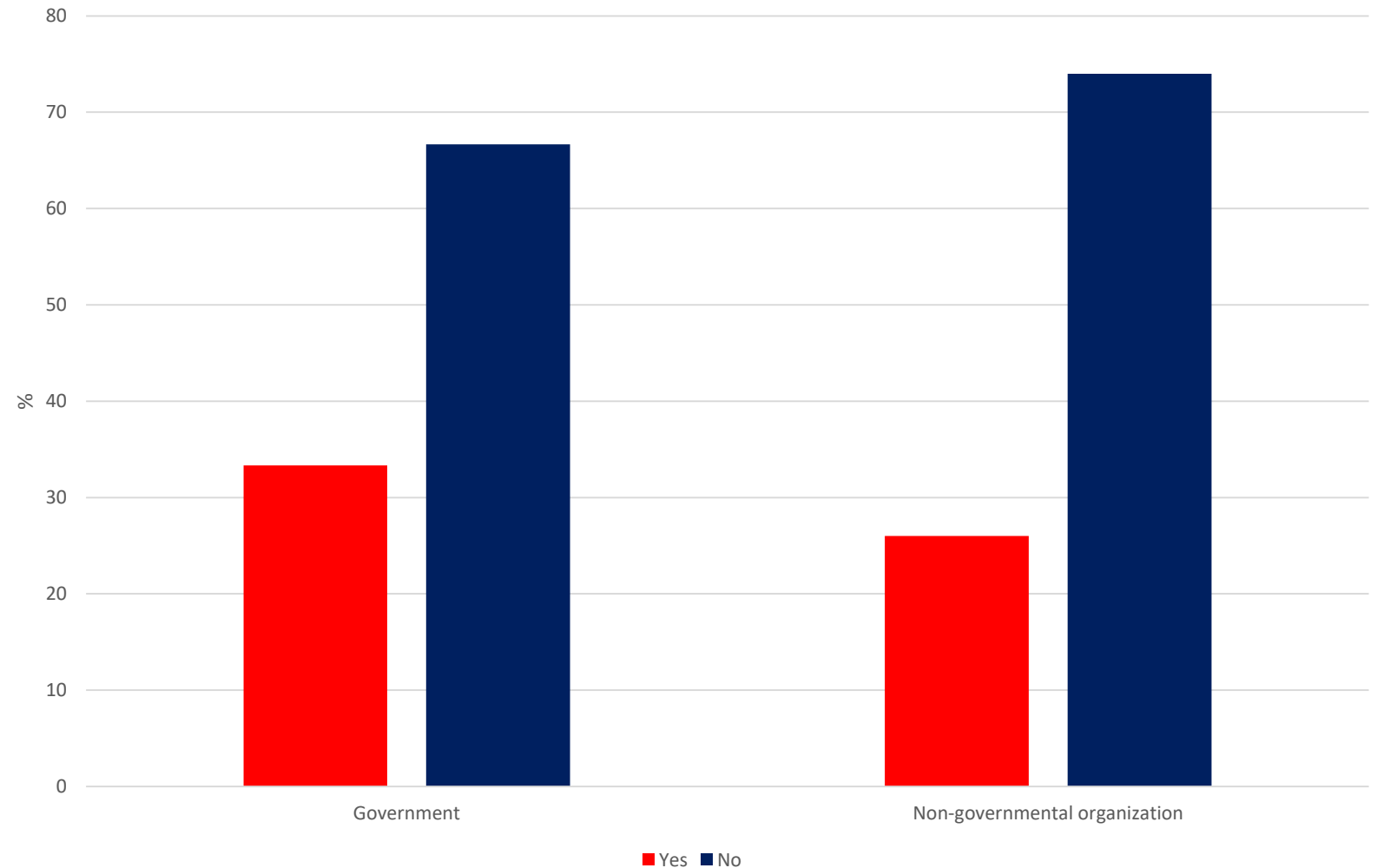
Governments mainly partner with UN agencies (32 percent) and international NGOs (27 percent), with significant bilateral ties to developed countries (24 percent).

In contrast, NGOs primarily collaborate with international NGOs (41 percent) and UN agencies (37 percent) and also engage with other OIC member countries (13 percent).



# Existence of Budgetary Allocations for Disaster Management Initiatives in the Country

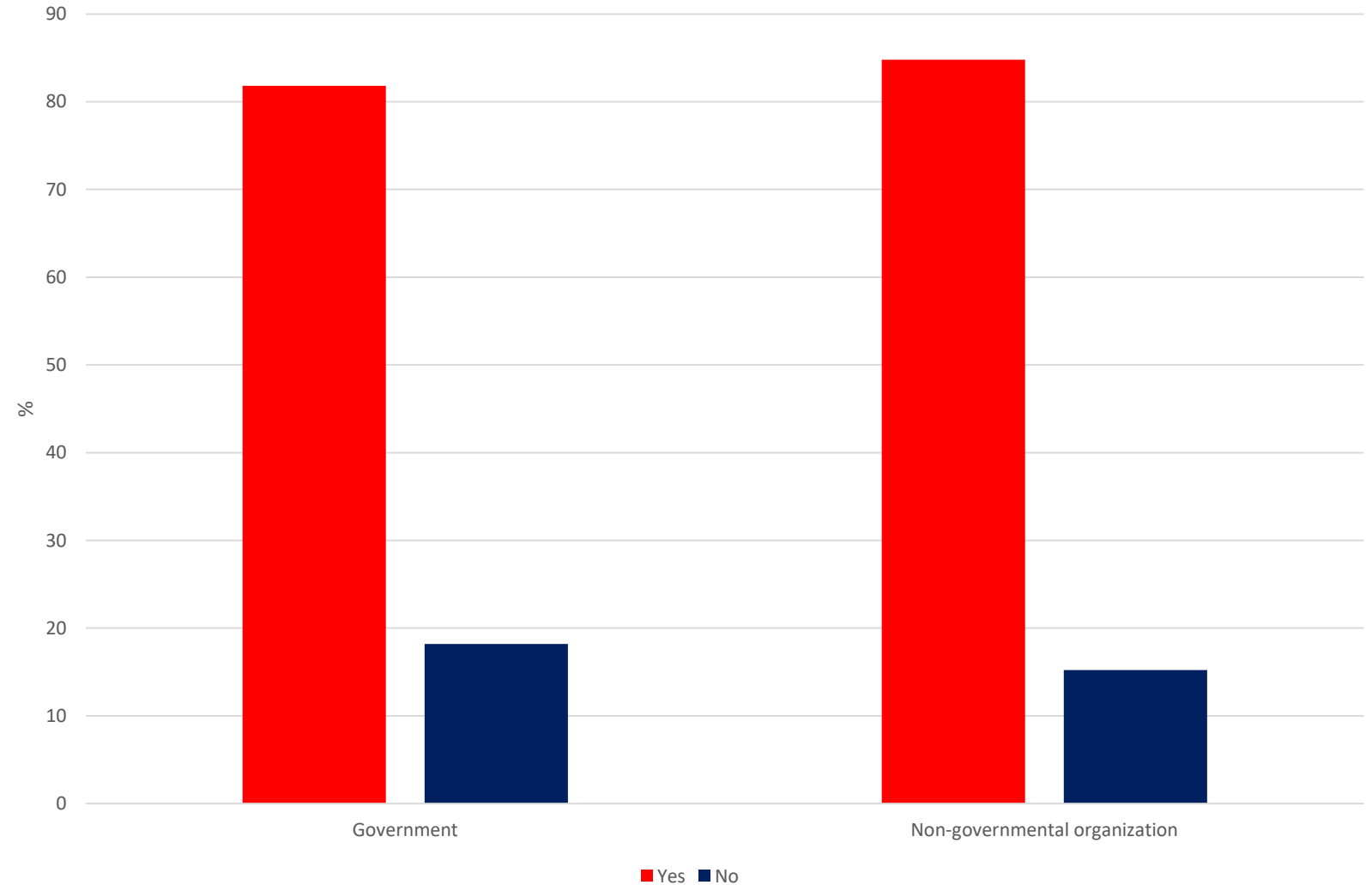
The majority of respondents from both government institutions (67 percent) and NGOs (74 percent) reported that the current budgetary allocations for disaster management are insufficient.





# Existence of Budget Constraints of the Institutions

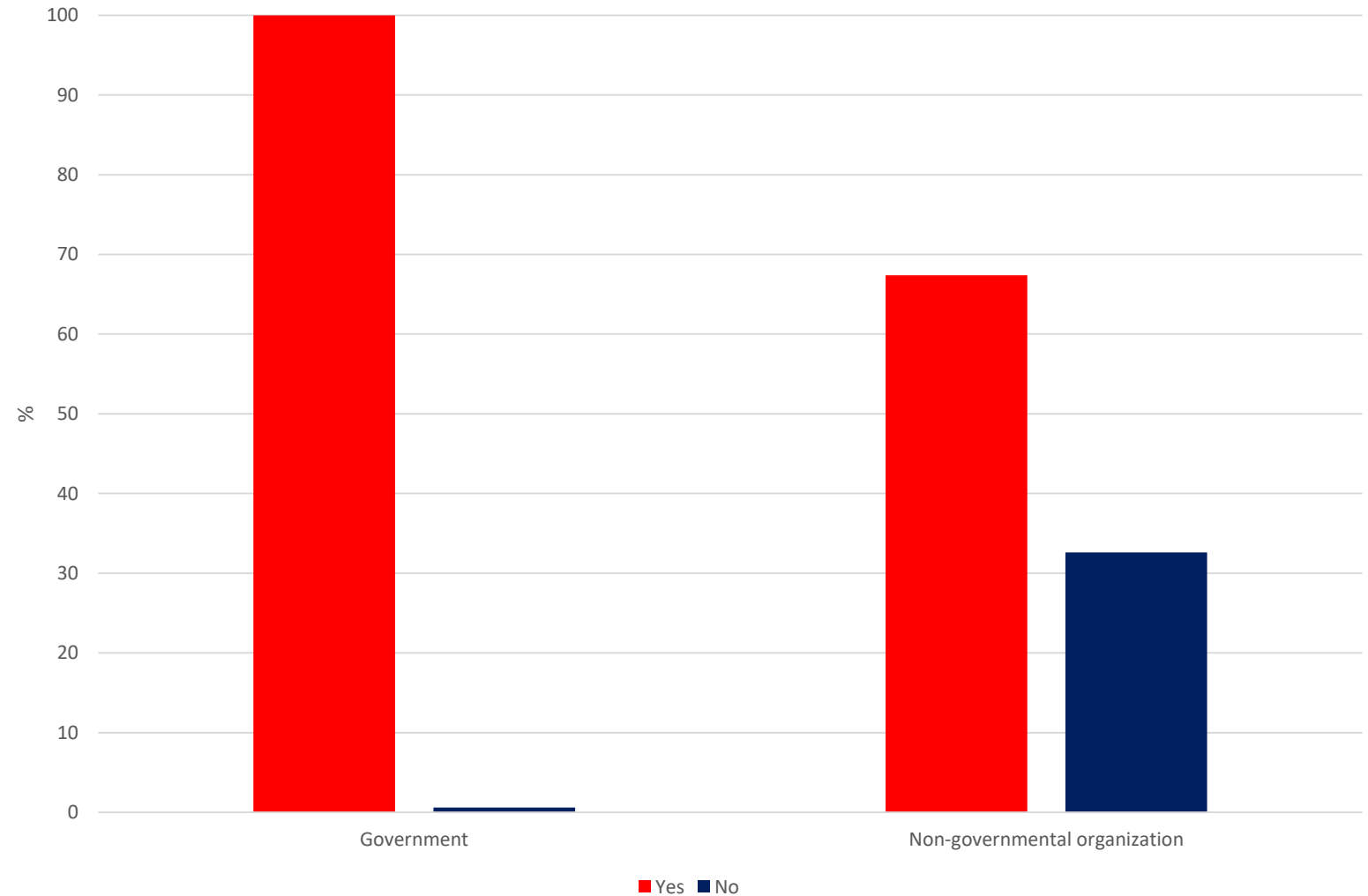
81 percent of the respondents from government institutions and 85 percent from NGOs reported experiencing significant budget constraints.



# Staffing Shortages in the Country

Staffing shortages are a critical concern for government institutions, with all respondents indicating a lack of sufficient personnel.

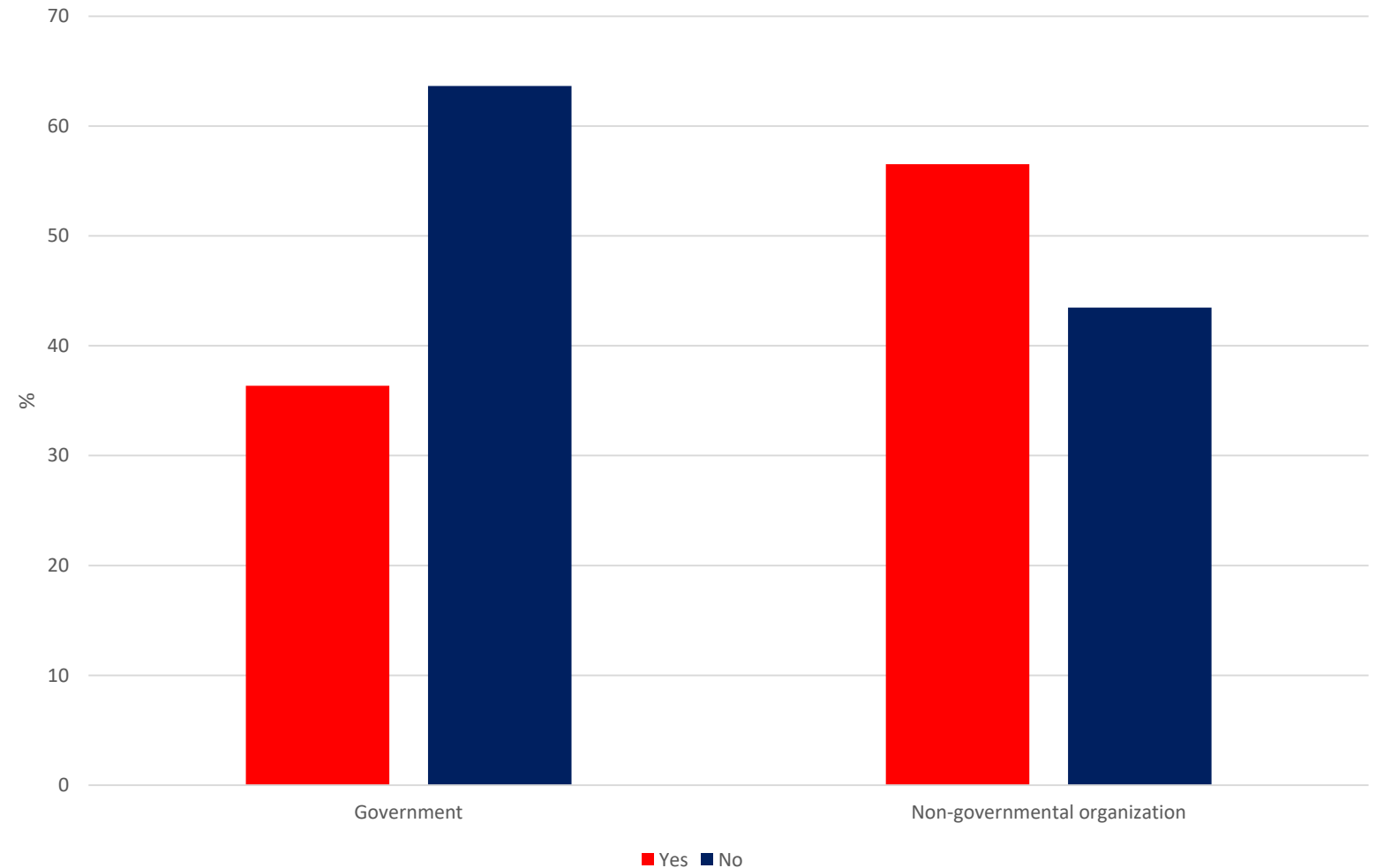
67 percent of NGO respondents also reported staffing shortages as a major limitation to their disaster management efforts.



# Adequacy of Staffing within the Institution

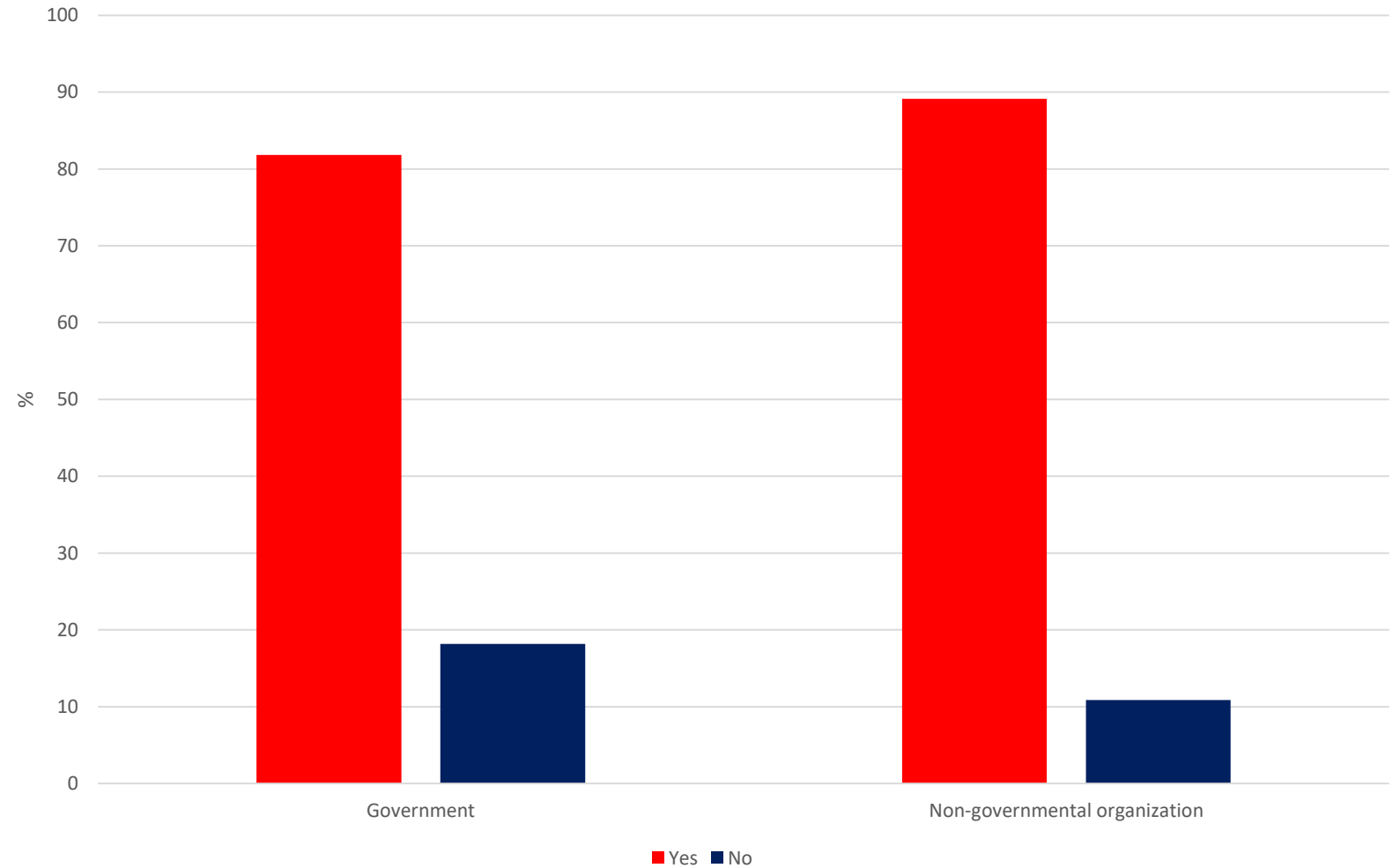
Only 36.36 percent of government respondents believe they have adequate staffing, while a significant 63.64 percent reported insufficient staff.

In contrast, 56.52 percent of NGO respondents indicated they have adequate staffing, whereas 43.48 percent do not.



# Existence of Feedback from All the Stakeholders for DRR Plan

A majority of both government institutions and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) include stakeholder feedback in their DRR plans



## To sum up

**DRR Strategies:** Present but gaps in budget, staff, and inclusion of vulnerable groups

**NGOs:** Focus on public education, awareness, and humanitarian aid; limited resources

**Government Institutions:** Focus on emergency response and policy; need better funding and frameworks

**Collaboration:** Key with international organizations, especially UN agencies

### **Improvement Areas:**

- Climate change integration
- Community engagement and training
- Disaster-resistant infrastructure

**Thank You...**