1. Overview

1.4. Emergencies in Africa

1.4. Emergencies in Africa
Overhead Transparencies

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1.4. Emergencies in Africa
Trainers' Guide

Objective:
*To have participants grasp the dimension of disaster risk in Africa.* *(Knowledge & Attitudes)*

Key-message:
*Floods are the most important hazard in Africa in terms of frequency and magnitude, more than drought and war. There are many countries susceptible to many natural hazards. Disasters kill more people in Africa than elsewhere in the world. Why? is a good point for discussion.*

1.4.1. Africa, Hazards and Vulnerabilities
Share ideas. *Africa has all the ingredients for disasters to happen: tough environment, fragile economies, poor infrastructures, etc. The combination of hazards and high vulnerability determines the outcomes.*

1.4.2. Natural and Man-made Hazards
Present. *A list of natural and man-made hazards of Africa. Drought, floods and conflicts are the most important ones, resulting in highest numbers for affected population and deaths.*

1.4.3. Armed Conflicts

1.4.4. Disaster Reduction and Emergency Management (EM) in Africa, Successes
Discuss and inform. *Not all is bad. In the last decades a lot has been done, big advancements have taken place. Examples of success stories are listed here. Can any of the participants give an example of a successfully managed crisis?*

1.4.5. Disaster Reduction and EM in Africa, Gaps
Discuss and inform. *Where are the gaps? The reality is still far from satisfactory; many countries have a long way to go. Also success stories appear quite fragile.*

1.4.6. Disaster Reduction and EM in Africa, The Gaps must be Filled
Pass the Message. *To fill the gaps, Africa must work at 1. disaster prevention, 2. capacity building and sustainable development.*
1.4.7. Disaster Severity Index

Explain.  \( DSI = 100 \times \frac{(killed + affected)}{total\ population} \). For each hazard, civil strife, drought, floods and cyclones, a DSI is calculated. 1. Worldwide, 2. Africa. Africa scores higher than the rest of the world. In Africa, it is easier to die because of a disaster. Given the same hazard, many more are killed in Africa. Africa's population is much more vulnerable. Discuss: Is this objectively true? How can it be explained? What could bias the data?

1.4.8. Africa, Concentration of Population, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.9. Drought Prone Countries, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.10. Flood Prone Countries, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.11. Forced Displacement 1990-1995, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.12. Complex Emergencies, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.13. Countries Facing Food Emergencies 1996, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.15. Earthquake Prone Countries, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.16. Landmine Infested Countries, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.17. Cyclone Prone Countries, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.18. Epidemic Infested Areas, 1995, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.19. Natural Disaster Prone Areas, Map (Present and ask for comments)
1.4.20. Recorded Disasters 1980-91, Map (Present and ask for comments)

1.4.21. Health Development for Disaster Reduction

Present. The Southern Africa example: with the 1995 Drought an inter-country health preparedness programme was set up (see 7.3. and 7.4. for further details).

1.4.22. In order to Facilitate Partnerships

Present and discuss options. Ways of promoting collaboration and facilitating partnerships, based on the Southern Africa experience, are listed.

1.4.23. Strategic Criteria

Present and discuss. The criteria are listed on how to promote the role of the health sector for disaster prevention and emergency preparedness on the three different levels: field, intermediate and central level. To read and explain if necessary.

1.4.25. Strategic Criteria, continued

Present and discuss.
1.4.25. Strategic Criteria, Drawing
   
   Make statement. *As managers and policy makers, one may not forget to listen to the people in the field who deal with the affected people and the emergency situation on a day to day basis.*

1.4.26. Keep up the Good Work

   Present and discuss. *Summary of advice and activities to be put into place in order to have the health sector play its role properly, at central, intermediate and field level.*

Complementary, to be used with package *Africa and the disaster-development continuum* (1.5.).

Essential Reading:
- Coping with Natural Disasters, The role of local health personnel and the community, WHO/IFRC, 1989
- The Health Sector in Disaster and Emergency Preparedness, WHO/PTC, 1995
- Major Emergencies in Africa, their Impact on Health, the Role of WHO, WHO/PTC, 1995
- Health and Major Emergencies in Sub-Saharan Africa, WHO/PTC, 1995
- Disasters in Africa, Old and new hazards and growing vulnerability, WHO/PTC, 1996
Africa:

tough natural environment,
    plus
fragile economies and infrastructures,
instability, poverty, rapid population
growth:

the natural hazards
    interact
with high vulnerability
and man-made hazards.

The outcome:

out of 744 Million Africans, 734 Million
live in countries that are disaster-prone

60% of all disasters-related deaths occur in Africa.
1.4.2. Natural and Man-made Hazards

NATURAL HAZARDS

epidemics
floods
earthquakes
cyclones and storms
landslides,
bush fires
infestations: insects, etc.
drought

MAN-MADE HAZARDS:

landmines
road & railways accidents
mining accidents
chemical & oil spills
conflicts
1.4.3. Armed Conflicts

CONFLICTS
"complex emergencies"

550 Million people
currently affected in 35 countries

300 Million
in countries where conflicts are on-going

125 Million
touched by violence in neighbouring countries

125 Million
in transition to national reconstruction.
Disaster reduction and emergency management in Africa

1. SUCCESSES

Africa has entered political commitments to disaster reduction

Emergency coordinating mechanisms exist at sub-regional level

Emergency management systems exist at country level.

Many countries have started national preparedness planning

There is potential for exchange of know-how

Some crisis have been successfully managed.
Disaster reduction and emergency management in Africa

2. GAPS

Political commitment is not reflected in budgets, laws, public information, and inter-country collaboration

The lessons learnt are easily forgotten

Training, emergency management institutions, and support systems, e.g. information & communications, are still weak

Some states have fail to respond, or even collapsed in the face of a crisis
Disaster reduction and emergency management in Africa

3. THE GAPS MUST BE FILLED

Africa must grow into a culture of disaster prevention and humanitarian action, and gain credibility vis-a-vis national constituencies and donors.

Africa must build its capacities, and address disaster reduction and emergency management in the context of sustainable development.
1.4.7. Disaster Severity Index

DISASTER SEVERITY INDEX

$$\text{DSI} = \frac{100 \times \text{Killed} + \text{Affected}}{\text{Total population}}$$

WHO/EPR Panafican Centre – Addis Ababa
1.4.8. Africa, Concentration of Population, Map

Areas of Complex Emergencies and High Instability 1997-1998
Zones d’urgences complexes et de haute instabilité 1997-1998

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement by the WHO
Le tracé des frontières sur les cartes de la présente publication n’implique de la part de l’OMS aucune approbation officielle.

WHO/EHA/EHTP Draft 1 - 1999
1.4.9. Drought Prone Countries, Map

DROUGHT PRONE COUNTRIES

Total population in affected countries 400 Millions
1.4.10. Flood Prone Countries, Map

FLOOD PRONE COUNTRIES

Total population in affected countries: 475 Million

EHA/PTC Addis Ababa

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.
1.4.11. Forced Displacement 1990-1995, Map


The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement by the WHO.
Le trait des frontières sur la carte de la présente publication n'implique de la part de l'OMS aucune approbation officielle.

WHO/EHA/EHTP Draft 1 - 1999
1.4.12. Complex Emergencies, Map

Areas of Complex Emergencies and High Instability 1997-1998
Zones d’urgences complexes et de haute instabilité 1997-1998

500,000 Pop.

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement by the WHO
Le tracé des frontières sur les cartes de la présente publication n’implique de la part de l’OMS aucune approbation officielle.

I.P.C.H. (Mapping and M. Adis Akindele)
1.4.13. Countries Facing Food Emergencies 1996, Map

COUNTRIES FACING FOOD EMERGENCY
FAO Jan/Feb. 1996

Total population in affected countries 232.2 Millions

WHO/EHA/EHTP Draft 1 - 1999

EHA/PTC Addis Ababa

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations

missing
Earthquake Prone Countries, Map

EARTHQUAKE PRONE COUNTRIES

Total population in affected countries 405 Millions

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations
1.4.16. Landmine Infested Countries, Map

LANDMINE INFESTED COUNTRIES

over 10 Million
1 - 10 Million
100,000 - 1 Million
less 100,000
undetermined
producing country

Total population
in infested countries 280 Millions

WHO/PTC Addis Ababa

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations
1.4.17. Cyclone Prone Countries, Map

CYCLONE PRONE COUNTRIES

Total population in affected countries 75 Millions

EHA/PTC Addis Ababa

The boundaries on this map do not imply official endorsement by the United Nations.

WHO/EHA/EHTP Draft 1 - 1999
1.4.18. Epidemic Infested Areas, 1995, Map

missing
1.4.19. Natural Disaster Prone Areas, Map
1.4.20. Recorded Disasters 1980-91, Map

missing
HEALTH DEVELOPMENT FOR DISASTER REDUCTION

In Southern Africa, Ministries of health have entered a process of capacity building for Disaster Management

WHO has been promoting and supporting. This process will be facilitated if the other sectors and the subregional entities remain aware and insist that health fulfills its role.
1.4.22. In order to Facilitate Partnerships

..in order to facilitate partnerships:

. an articulated view of the "Private" health sector

. a legal framework that promotes and regulates NGOs

. financial mechanisms for encouraging NGO activities within national policies

. proactive patterns of analysis

. a social policy and strategy for Health Development

. a commitment reflected in laws, choice of priorities and allocation of resources

. circulation of information, and involvement of the media.

...."there is a World outside"...

1.4.23. Strategic Criteria
Strategic criteria

a) in the field : support the community in identifying hazards and vulnerabilities

. invest in water, sanitation, environmental safety, health and rural extension, income-generation, conflict-resolution

. look at coping mechanisms: increase their effectiveness and reduce their costs

. support community contingency planning

. strengthen communications between the community and authorities

b) at intermediate level

- promote managers through inter-sectoral training in disaster management
- assess risks and resources, accommodate
  - contingency plans
  - reduction/mitigation projects
  - development of resources

in the Development Plan

- keep updating plans and procedures
c) at central level
   - promote awareness, disseminate information on your activities
     - identify focal points and channels of communication; maintain dialogue
     - keep updating plans and procedures
     - stay open to the information of other entities, of the community and of the staff in the field.
KEEP UP THE GOOD WORK

Central:
- Promote awareness and disseminate information on your activities for disaster management
- Dialogue with Government on disaster issues and on NGO role in disaster management
- Identify focal points in other institutions and channels for communication
- Stay open to the information that come from other entities and from your staff at field level
- Keep updating plans, structure and procedures.

Intermediate:
- Promote your managers through inter-sectoral training

- Assess the hazards and the resources: draw a strategic plan accommodating
  a. Contingency plans for prompt response
  b. Mitigation projects
  c. Resources development

- Keep updating plans and procedures together with the other sectors/institutions
1.4.26. Disasters in Africa

DISASTERS IN AFRICA

1. Drought and Famine,
2. Civil Strife,
3. Refugees and displaced persons,
4. Floods, Cyclones, Seismic disasters,
5. Epidemics

Disasters have become the order of the crisis, indebness, and stagnation in development.

THEY MUST BE MITIGATED.