Northumbria Research Link

Citation: Manyena, Bernard (2010) Africa's move forward in disaster risk reduction: dealing with the disaster dilemma. In: Dealing with Disasters Conference 2010, 23-24 November, 2010, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK.

URL:

This version was downloaded from Northumbria Research Link: https://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/id/eprint/9480/

Northumbria University has developed Northumbria Research Link (NRL) to enable users to access the University's research output. Copyright © and moral rights for items on NRL are retained by the individual author(s) and/or other copyright owners. Single copies of full items can be reproduced, displayed or performed, and given to third parties in any format or medium for personal research or study, educational, or not-for-profit purposes without prior permission or charge, provided the authors, title and full bibliographic details are given, as well as a hyperlink and/or URL to the original metadata page. The content must not be changed in any way. Full items must not be sold commercially in any format or medium without formal permission of the copyright holder. The full policy is available online: http://nrl.northumbria.ac.uk/policies.html

This document may differ from the final, published version of the research and has been made available online in accordance with publisher policies. To read and/or cite from the published version of the research, please visit the publisher's website (a subscription may be required.)





Africa's Move Forward in DRR: Dealing with the Disaster Dilemma



East and Southern African Countries



Africa's commitment to International Policies





- DRR is a national and a local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation
- Identify, assess and monitor disaster risks and enhance early warning
- Use knowledge, innovation and education to build a culture of safety and resilience at all levels
- Reduce the underlying risk factors
- Strengthen disaster preparedness for effective response at all levels

Knowledge and understanding of DRR

Varied but low

Sometimes referred to as early recovery

• DRR — EPR

Policies

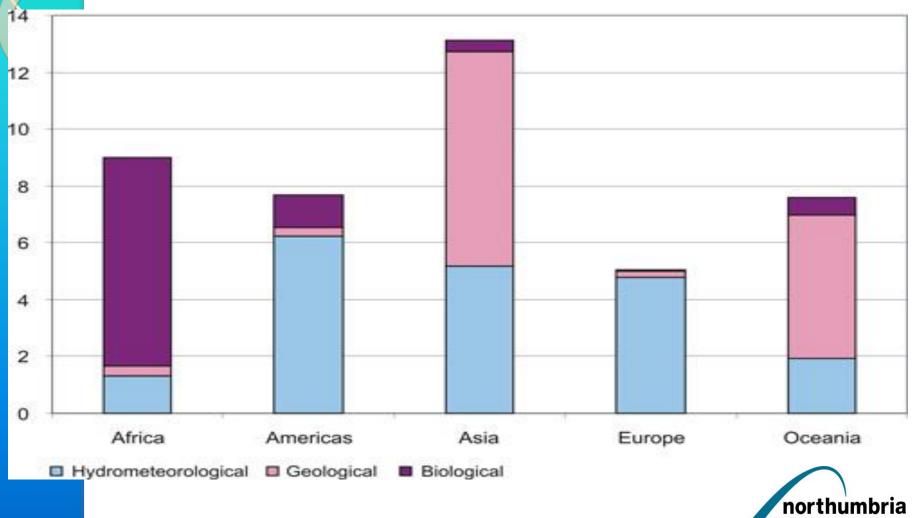
DRR Institutions

Vulnerability and capacity assessments

Is DRR/CCA a Top Priority in Africa?

Resources

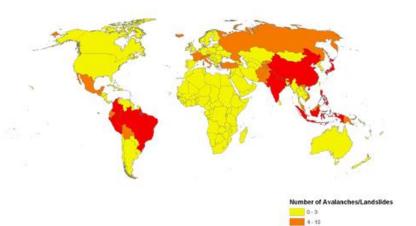
No. of people killed (per million) by disaster origin 1991 - 2005



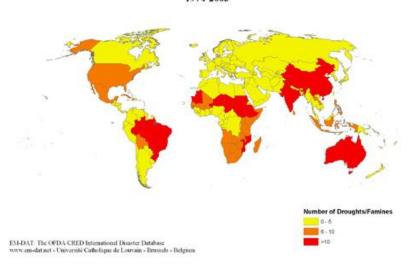
Source: UNISDR 2010

Disaster and Development Centre

Number of Occurrences of Avalanche/Landslide Disasters by Country: 1974-2003

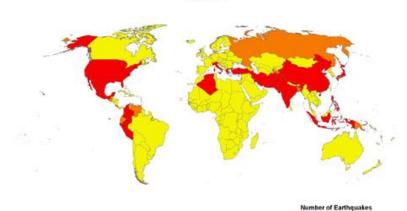


Number of Occurences of Drought/Famine Disasters by Country: 1974-2003



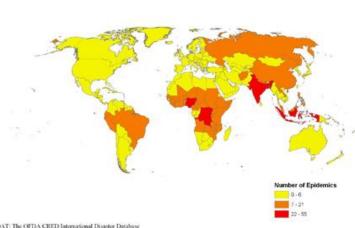
Number of Occurrences of Earthquake Disasters by Country: 1974-2003

EM-DAT: The OFDA CRED International Disaster Database www.em-dataset - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium

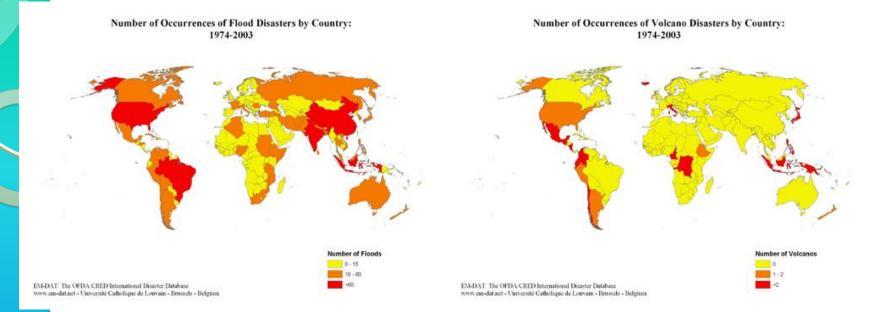


0 - 5
6 - 10
EM-DAT: The OFDA-CRED International Disaster Database
www.em-dat.net - Université Cathologue de Louvain - Brusselts - Belgium

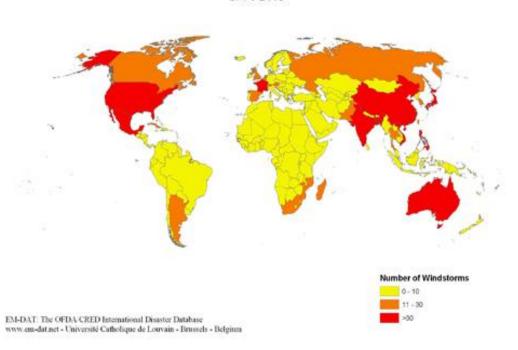
Worldwide epidemics occurrences: 1974-2003



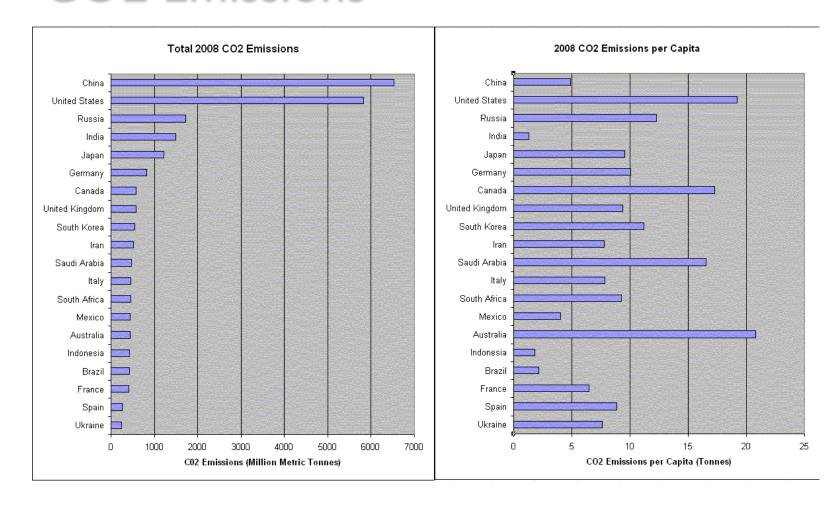
EM-DAT: The OFDA CRED International Disaster Database www.cm-dat.net - Université Catholique de Louvain - Brussels - Belgium



Number of Occurrences of Windstorm Disasters by Country: 1974-2003

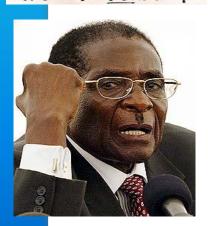


CO₂ Emissions



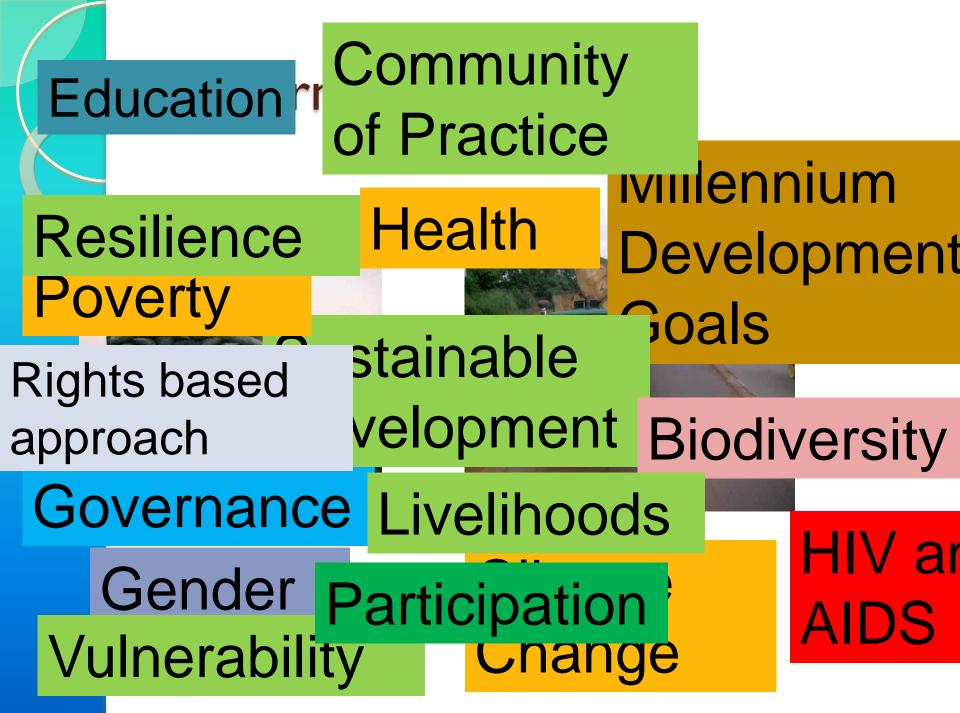






COLONIALISM

- Discourse is as a form of colonialism
- DRR and CCA are part of the Western discourse related to colonial and neo-colonialism through global institutions
- DRR concepts resilience, climate smart viewed with cynicism
- Equivalents in local languages quite problematic



Way forward

Thank you