



# ICFM INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FLOOD MANAGEMENT (ICFM)

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## The Increasing Impacts of Floods Disasters in Africa surpassing the efforts to build resilience

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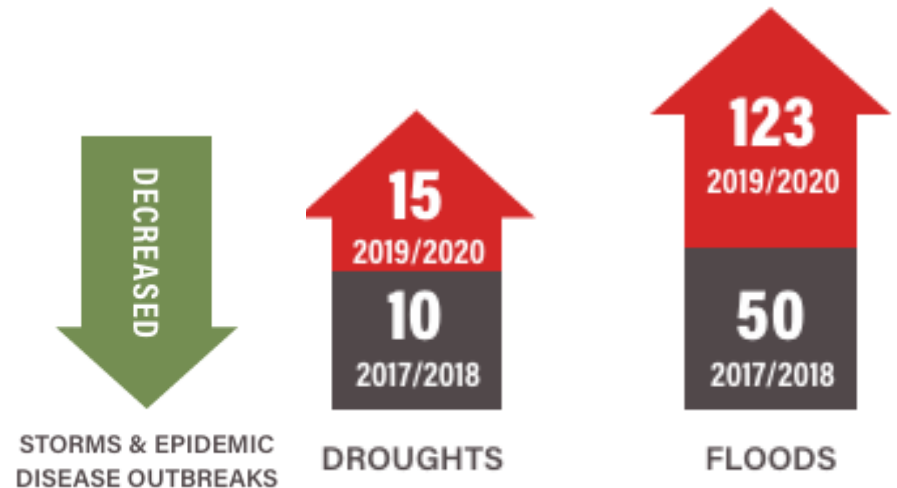
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# INTRODUCTION

- ▶ The continent has been affected by diverse hazard profiles
- ▶ Droughts, floods, storms and epidemics caused the most loss in lives (98 719) - 86.9 Million People affected
- ▶ Economic losses - US\$ 786 787 235

## Increase of Disaster Events



# Hazards and Exposure Index (2019-2020)

## Inform Risk 2019-2020

REC	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EAC	5.1	5.1	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.8
ECCAS	3.2	4.9	5.4	5.4	4.9	5.0
ECOWAS	4.5	4.4	4.9	5.0	4.7	4.6
IGAD	5.5	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.4	6.4
SADC	4.2	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.3
UMA and North Africa	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.7
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.1</b>

The continent's overall risk index has remained largely the same (from 2018-2020) with a score of 5.1 out of 10

## Hazards and Exposure Index 2019-2020

REC	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EAC	4.9	4.8	5.9	5.6	4.3	4.3
ECCAS	3.3	4.8	5.1	5.1	3.6	3.6
ECOWAS	2.7	2.7	3.6	3.7	3.2	3.5
IGAD	5.7	5.5	6.2	6.1	5.6	5.4
SADC	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.9
UMA and North Africa	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.6	5.6
<b>Africa</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>

Between 2017/2018 and 2019/2020, the continental vulnerability index score increased slightly from 5.3 to 5.5



# Vulnerability and Coping Capacity (2019-2020)

## Vulnerability Index 2019-2020

REC	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EAC	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.7
ECCAS	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.8	5.9
ECOWAS	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2
IGAD	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.8
SADC	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0
UMA and North Africa	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.7
Africa	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5

While stable during reporting periods, the vulnerability index in every region remains unacceptably high

## Lack of Coping Capacity Index 2019-2020

REC	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
EAC	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
ECCAS	7.2	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
ECOWAS	7.1	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6
IGAD	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3
SADC	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9
UMA and North Africa	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.3
Africa	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5

Countries have identified that an increase in lack of coping capacity could be ascribed to factors such as increases in levels of poverty, slow recovery from previous disaster events and the impacts of climate change

# Major Floods Events in Africa - 2023

## Rwanda (Western and Northern provinces) – 03rd May

- ▶ heavy rainfall triggered flash flooding and landslides
- ▶ The event resulted to 131 deaths, 77 injured, 5 missing and 52,000 people affected
- ▶ Destroyed houses 5,472



Floods in Western Province, Rwanda, May 2023. Photo: Rwanda Broadcasting Agency (RBA)

# Major Floods Events in Africa - 2023

## Congo DR, South Kivu – floods, 05<sup>th</sup> May 2023

- ▶ heavy rainfall resulted to catastrophic flooding
- ▶ The event resulted to 400 deaths, 2500 missing people (UNICEF), 50,000+ affected
- ▶ Destroyed houses 1,800



Flood damage in Kalehe territory of South Kivu Province, DR Congo, May 2023. Photo: MONUSCO

# Major Floods Events in Africa - 2023

## Libya , East of Libya, Derna City – floods, 05<sup>th</sup> May 2023

- ▶ Flash floods caused by Mediterranean Storm Daniel
- ▶ The Floods resulted 6,000+ deaths, 11,000 People Missing and 46,000 + Affected people
- ▶ significant infrastructure damage to schools, road networks and disrupted the telecommunications network



Flood damage in Derna, Libya, September 2023. Photo: Libyan News Agency

# Major Floods Events in Africa - 2023

## Malawi, countrywide – floods, 13th February 2023

- ▶ Heavy floods caused by Tropical Cyclone Freddy
- ▶ The Floods resulted 600 + deaths, 201 People Missing and 560,153 displaced people
- ▶ 40,000 + Houses destroyed



Search and Rescue operations in Malawi, 14 March 2023, following flooding caused by Tropical Cyclone Freddy. Photo: DoDMA Malawi



# Major Floods Events in Africa - 2023

## Mudslides, Manyara- 03<sup>rd</sup> December 2023

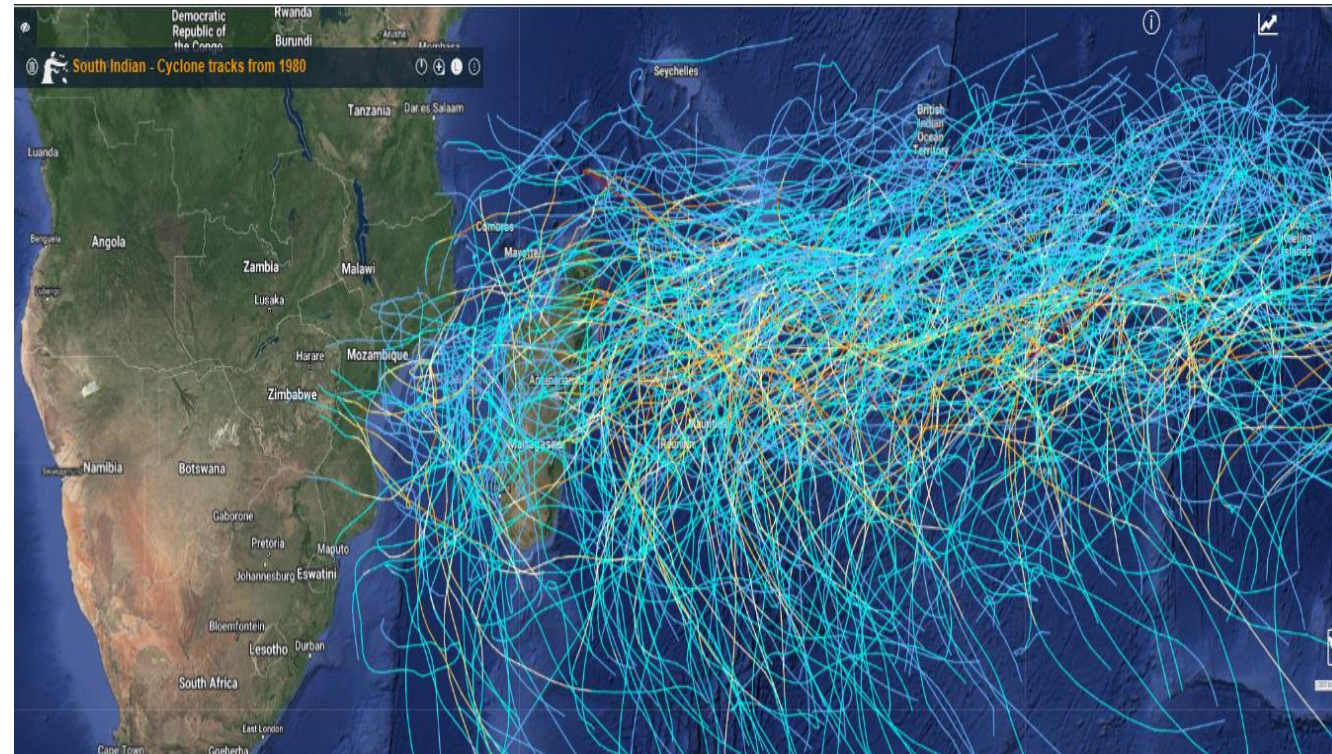
- ▶ Rainfall caused mudslides that transported rocks, logs, and a large volume of water to flow from Mount Hanang towards Katesh township
- ▶ The Floods resulted 89 + deaths, 139 Injured and 5,600 affected people



The Hanang town covered by mudslides

# Tropical Cyclones

- ▶ In the recent years some of the deadly cyclones include Idai, Kenneth, Ana, and Batsirai combined
  - ▶ deaths 2078 ,
  - ▶ more than 2,200 people missing,
  - ▶ 8 Million Affected people
  - ▶ \$ 4.146 losses
- ▶ The Frequent affected countries are Madagascar, Mauritius, South Africa, Comoros, Malawi and Mozambique



South West of Indian ocean Cyclone paths since 1980: Source MyDEWETRA platform

## Tropical Freddy

- ▶ Most affected countries: Madagascar, Mozambique and Malawi
- ▶ Death - 876, 398,961 destroyed houses, 3.8 Million affected people with direct losses of \$2.1 Billion

# Trail of Destructions - Floods 2023

- ▶ In 2023 a total of 42 events were captured
  - ▶ A total of 9,475 deaths were recorded and 8,064 injured
  - ▶ 1,865,437 people affected
  - ▶ 1,106,534 People displaced
  - ▶ 48,283 houses destroyed
- These data are hugely underestimated
  - The number of affected people is equivalent to the population of Comoros, Cabo Verde, Sao Tome & Principe and Seychelles combined

# Impacts on urban areas

- ▶ Disaster impacts in Africa are becoming more Urban
- ▶ Urbanisation dynamics and urban planning dilemmas as drivers of risk
- ▶ Urban development and investments as drivers of risk

## Major Disaster events and losses in Africa (2000-2015) requiring humanitarian assistance

Hazard	Number of events	Number Affected	Average Affected per event	Affected urban area (s)
Flood	124	9,799,485	79,028	72
Disease outbreak	88	447,588	5,086	31
Storm/Hail/wind/cyclone /tropical storm	20	267,357	35,271	7
Volcanic eruption	7	140,558	28,111	1
Complex food crisis <sup>10</sup>	4	39,525,215	9,881,303	1
Drought	3	14,255,348	4,751,782	1
Landslide/mudslide	3	1,898	632	1
Wildfires	3	234,896	78,298	--
Earthquake	2	9,845,705	4,922,852	2
Insect Infestation	2	46,220	23,110	--
Toxic Pollution	2	48,118	24,059	2
Explosion	1	14,046	14,046	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>74,626,434</b>	<b>290,375</b>	<b>119</b>

# Early Warning Systems

- ▶ Early warning Systems has been improved over the years but still exists significant gaps
- ▶ Lack of collaboration with other sectors to ensure multi-hazard approach
- ▶ There is no single country that has fully achieved any of the pillar of the EWS
- ▶ Few Countries have fully functioning end to end Early Warning Systems in place for all of the major hazards that they face.
- ▶ The Africa Multi-Hazard Early Warning and Early Action Programme of the AU and Early warning for All is Initiative an opportunity to improve EWS in the continer

## Disaster risk knowledge

- Are key hazards and related threats indentified?
- Are exposure, vulnerabilities, capacities, and risks assessed?
- Are roles and responsibilities of stakeholders identified?
- Is risk information consolidated?

## Detection, monitoring, analysis and forecasting of the hazards and possible consequences

- Are there monitoring systems in place?
- Are there forecasting and warning services in place?
- Are there institutional mechanisms in place?

## Warning dissemination and communication

- Are organizational and decision making processes in place and operational?
- Are communication systems and equipment in place and operational?
- Are impact-based early warning communicated effectively to prompt action by target groups?

## Preparedness and response capabilities

- Are disaster preparedness measures, including response plans, developed and operational?
- Are public awareness and education campaigns conducted?
- Are public awareness and response tested and evaluated?

# Anticipatory Actions

- ▶ There are significant gaps for countries to implement Anticipatory Actions
- ▶ Different partners are working to support Anticipatory actions in the countries
- ▶ Resources Challenges for implementing the AA (Finance, Plans and EW)
- ▶ Low capacity of the countries to access global funding opportunities (GCF, Loss and Damage funds)



*House damaged by Tropical cyclone Freddy in Quelimane, Zambezia Province in Mozambique. The proposed Recovery and Resilient building project will promote and support construction of more Cyclone resilient buildings for the poorest households in the affected countries*

# Key Messages

- ▶ The most affected areas had experience the same event of the same magnitude in the last three years which affected the same population
- ▶ People invest only response to disasters without recovery and resilient building
- ▶ Hybrid disasters weaken the response and recovery capacity
- ▶ Low capacity to address the cumulative impacts of disasters
- ▶ Dire need to improve Early Warning Systems (hydro met Hazards)

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Thank You

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