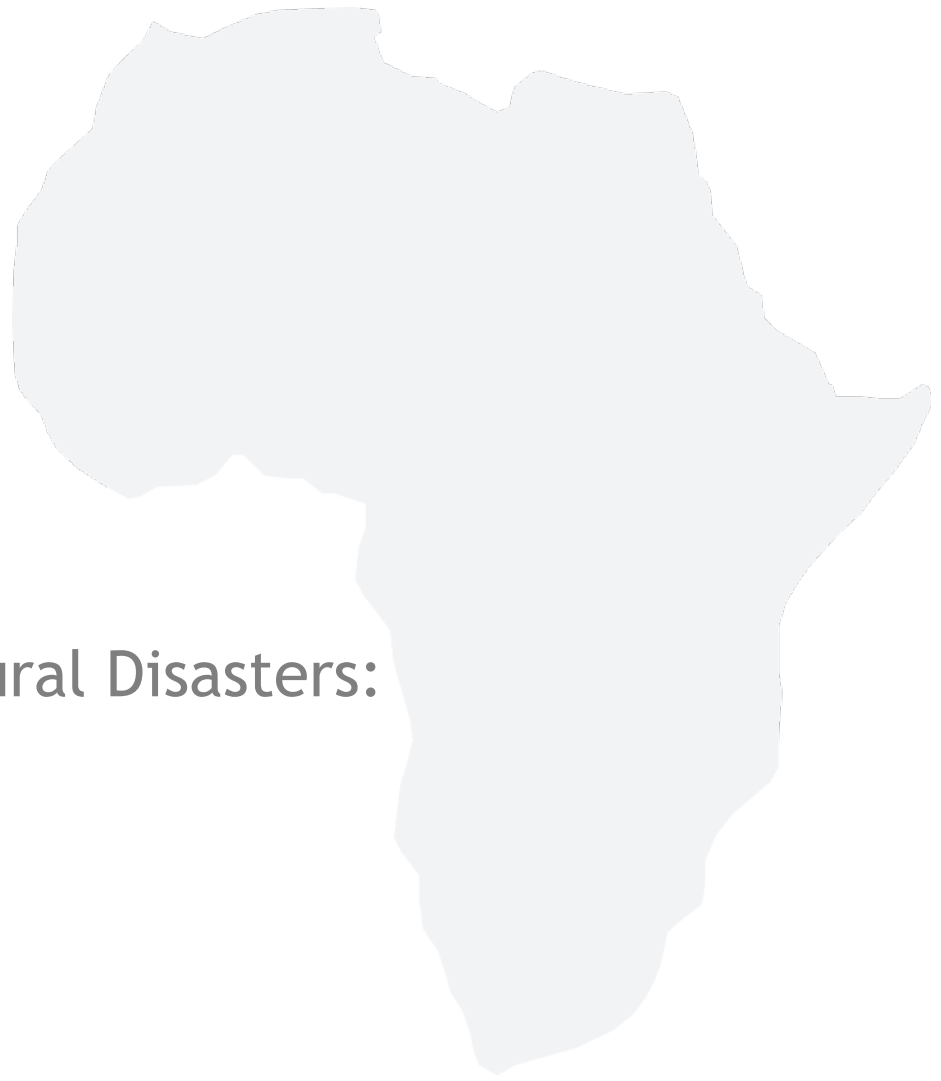


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CLIMATE CHANGE
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POLITICAL STABILITY



Institutional Capacity for Natural Disasters: Case Studies in Africa

April 23, 2012

Background

CCAPS Program Overview

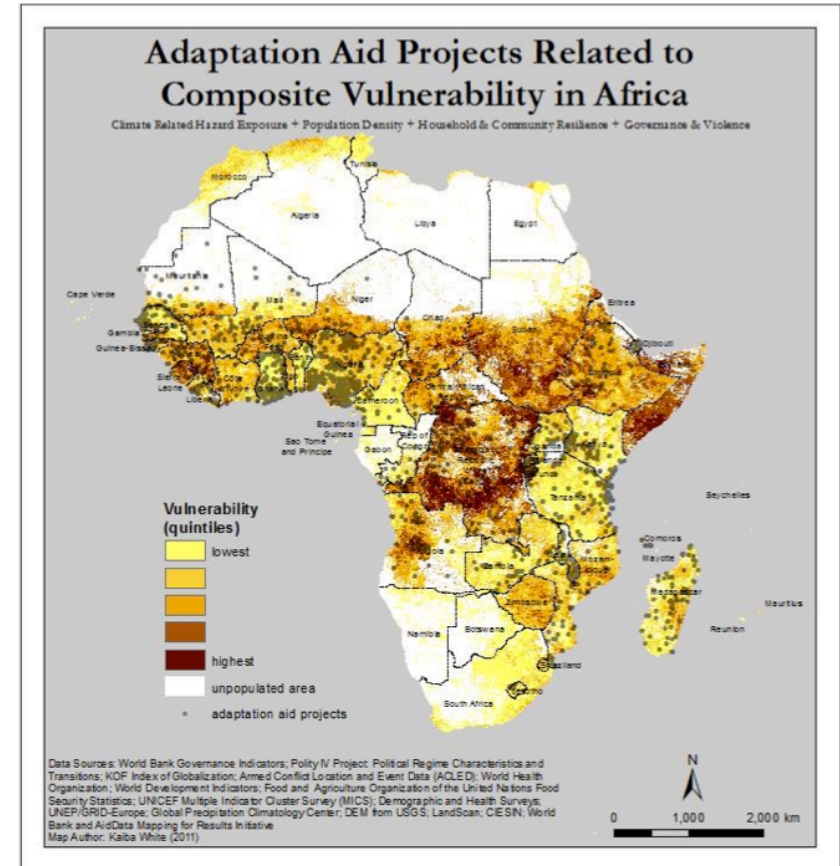
- Research Areas

Research Progress

- Past Research

Institutional Capacity for Disasters

- Value Added



Definitions

A **natural hazard or shock** is a natural phenomenon that may cause human, material, economic or environmental losses and impacts.

A **natural disaster** occurs when these losses and impacts seriously disrupt the functioning of a community or society and exceed the ability of that community or society to cope using its own resources.

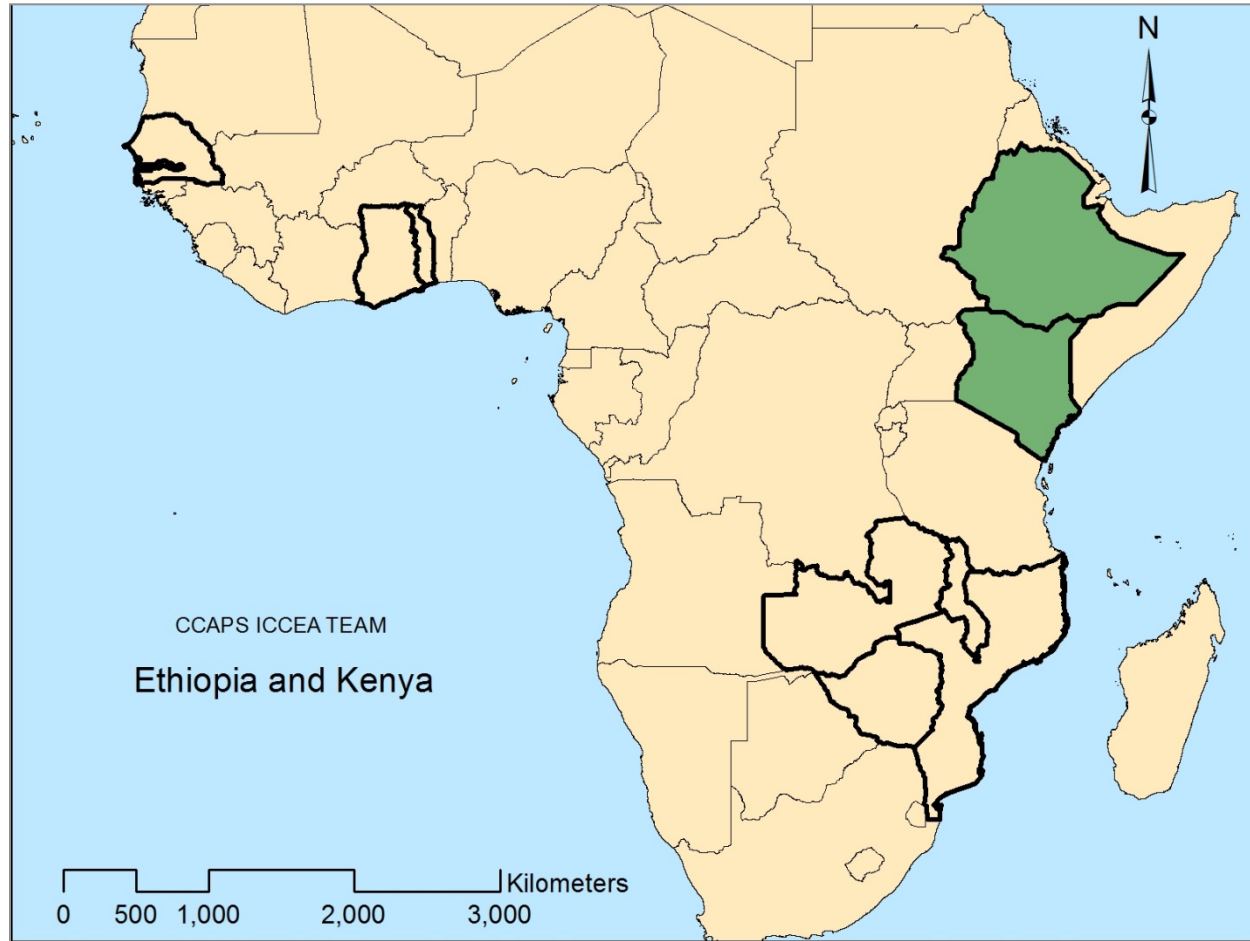
Capacity is the ability of people, organizations and systems, using available skills and resources, to face and manage adverse conditions, emergencies or disasters.



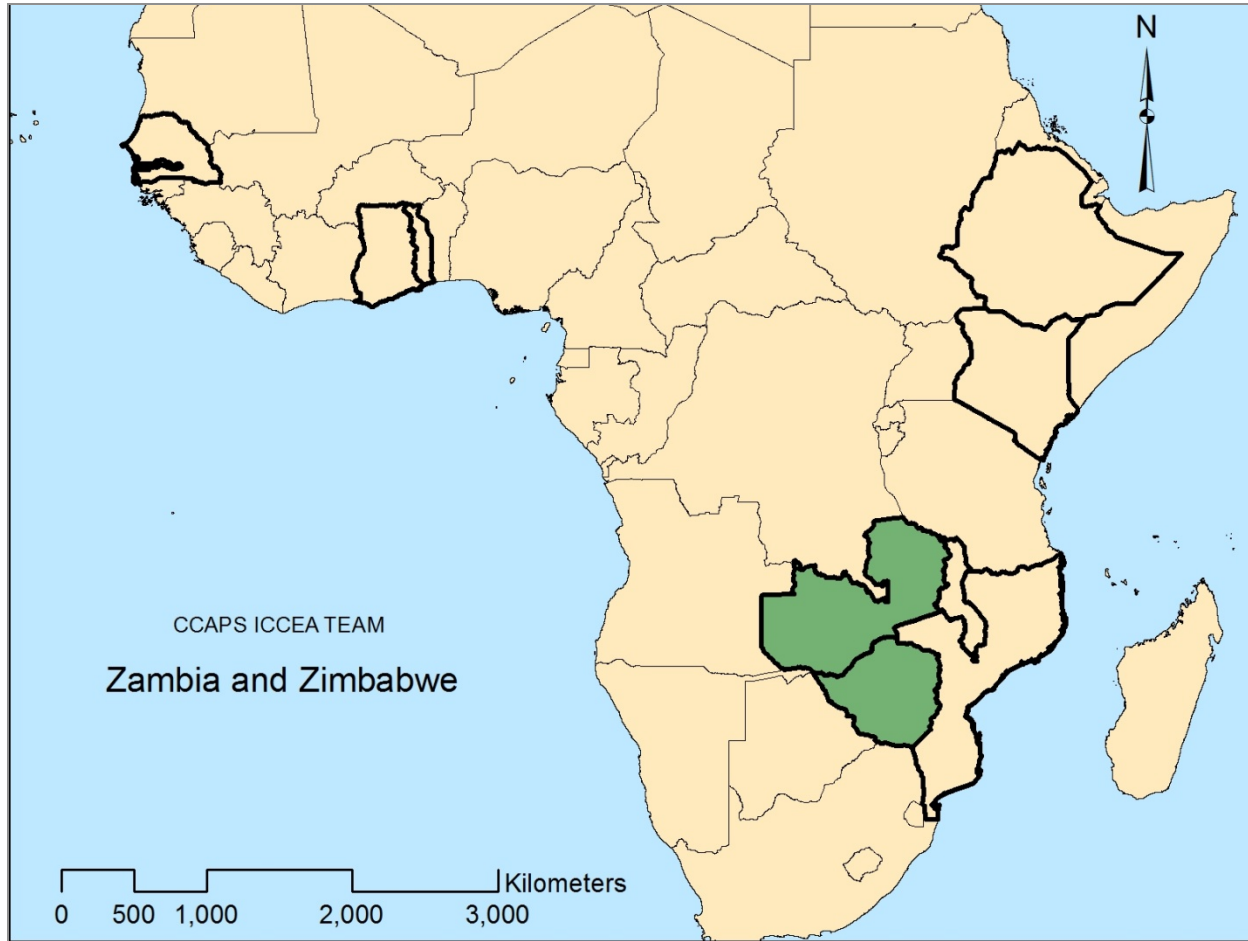
Case Studies



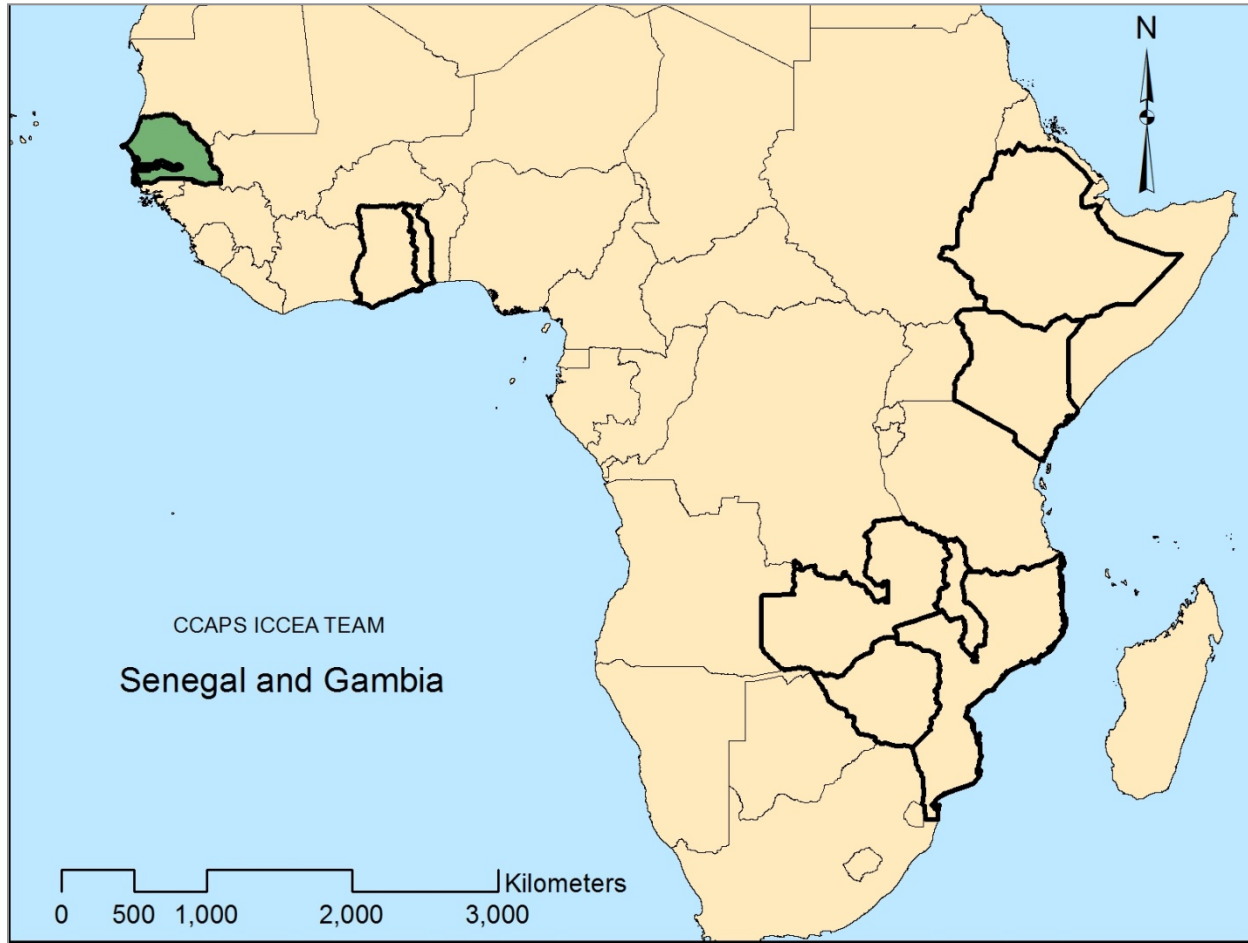
Ethiopia and Kenya



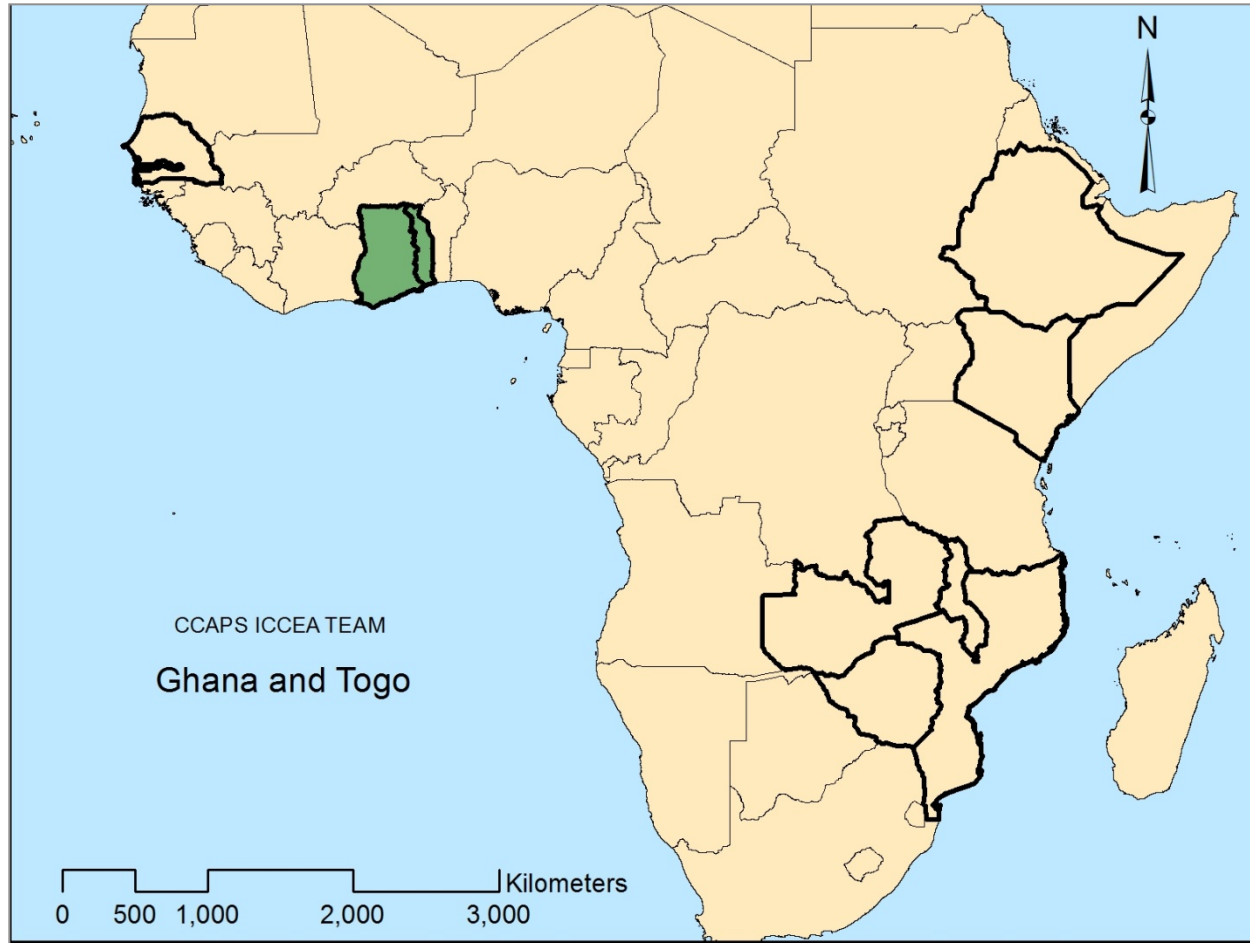
Zambia and Zimbabwe



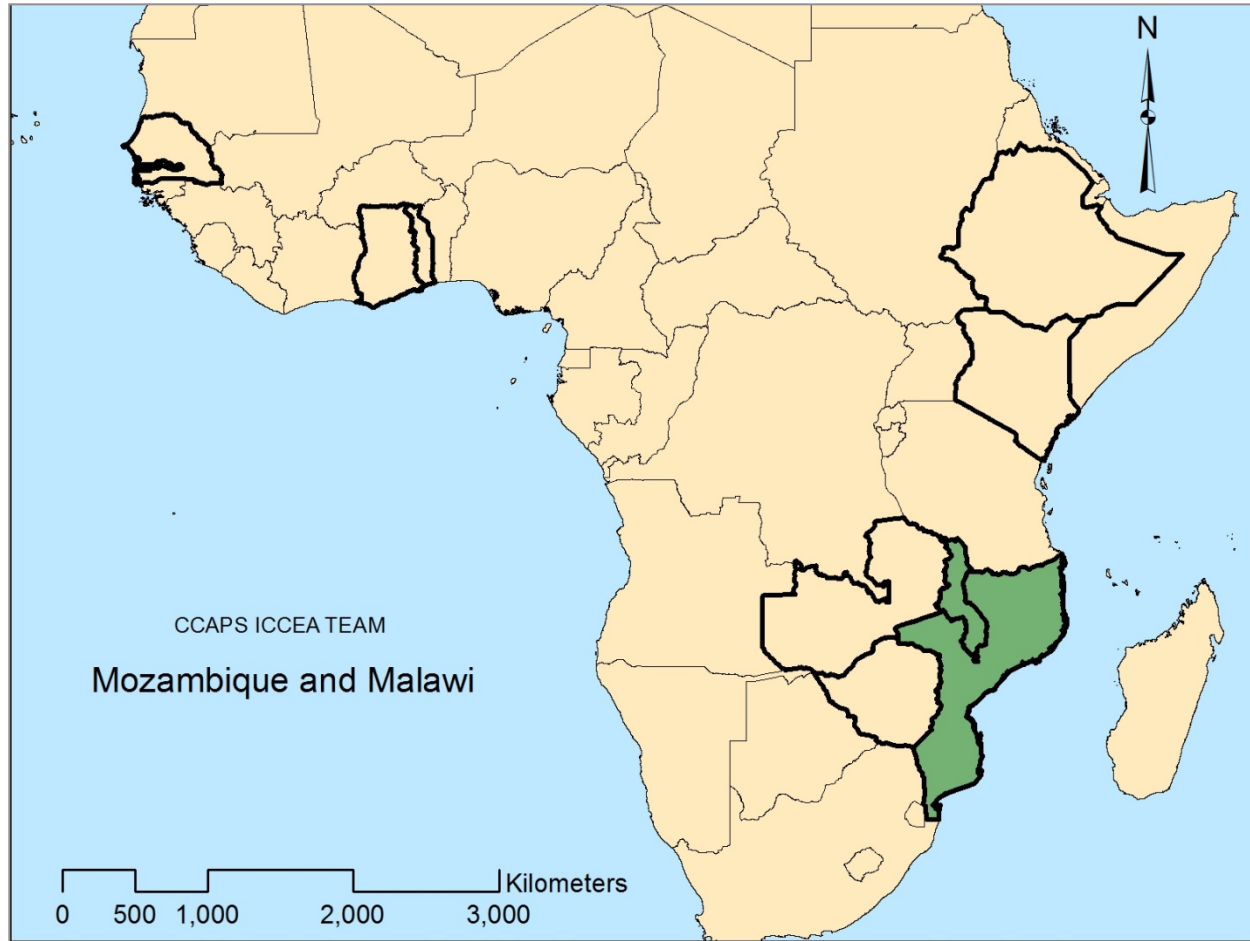
The Gambia and Senegal



Ghana and Togo



Malawi and Mozambique



Methodology

Secondary Research

Primary Research

- Fieldwork
- Extensive interviews



Proposed Causal Mechanisms

Moral Hazard

Insurance/Perceived Risk

Electoral Incentives and Democracy

Political Development

Civil Society

External Actors

Economics



Case Studies



Ethiopia and Kenya



Ethiopia and Kenya

Moral Hazard

Insurance / Perceived Risk

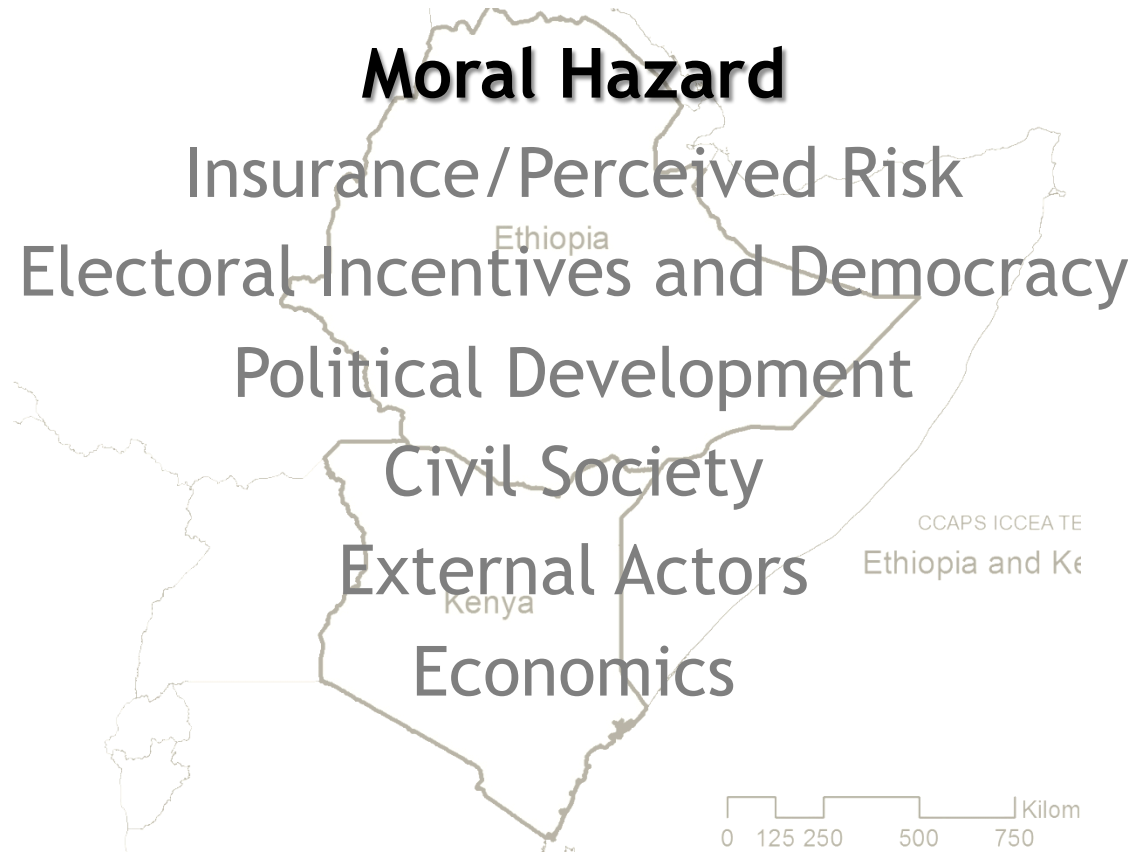
Electoral Incentives and Democracy

Political Development

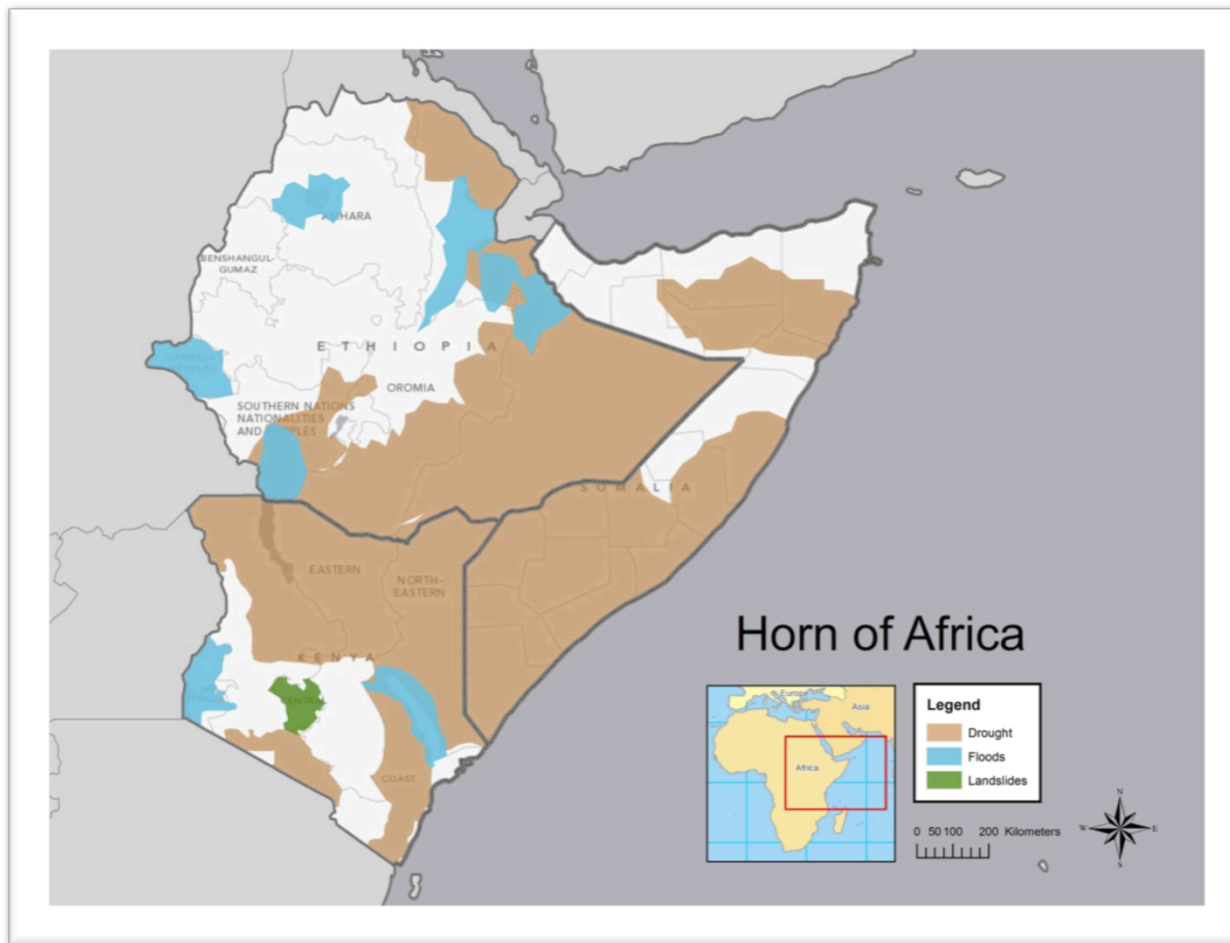
Civil Society

External Actors

Economics



Ethiopia and Kenya



Ethiopia and Kenya

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Ethiopia</u>	<u>Kenya</u>
Political, Institutional Capacity, and Consensus Building	Strong	Moderate
Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Early Warning	Strong	Strong
Knowledge and Capacity Enhancement	Weak	Moderate
Reduce Underlying Risk Factors	Strong	Moderate
Disaster Preparedness and Response	Moderate	Moderate

Ethiopia and Kenya

Evaluation of Moral Hazard Argument

- High Donor Reliance
- Disaster risk management is a political priority for Ethiopia
- Different Priority for Agriculture
- Forums for Coordination are different
- Donor influence on disaster management policies is different



Ethiopia and Kenya

Drought Management Policy Progress

1.41 million affected by Drought	2+ million affected by Drought	3 million affected by Drought	3.8 million affected by drought	4 million affected by Drought
1995-1996	1999-2000	2004-2005	2008-2009	2010-2011
1996		2007	2010	Nov. 2011
World Bank Arid Lands Resource Management (ALRMP)		European Community Arid Lands Project Begins	World Bank ALRMP ends	National Drought Management Authority and Contingency Fund approved by President



Ethiopia and Kenya

Conclusion

Prioritize autonomous disaster risk management and capacity building in both countries

Formalize a National Disaster Management Policy for both countries



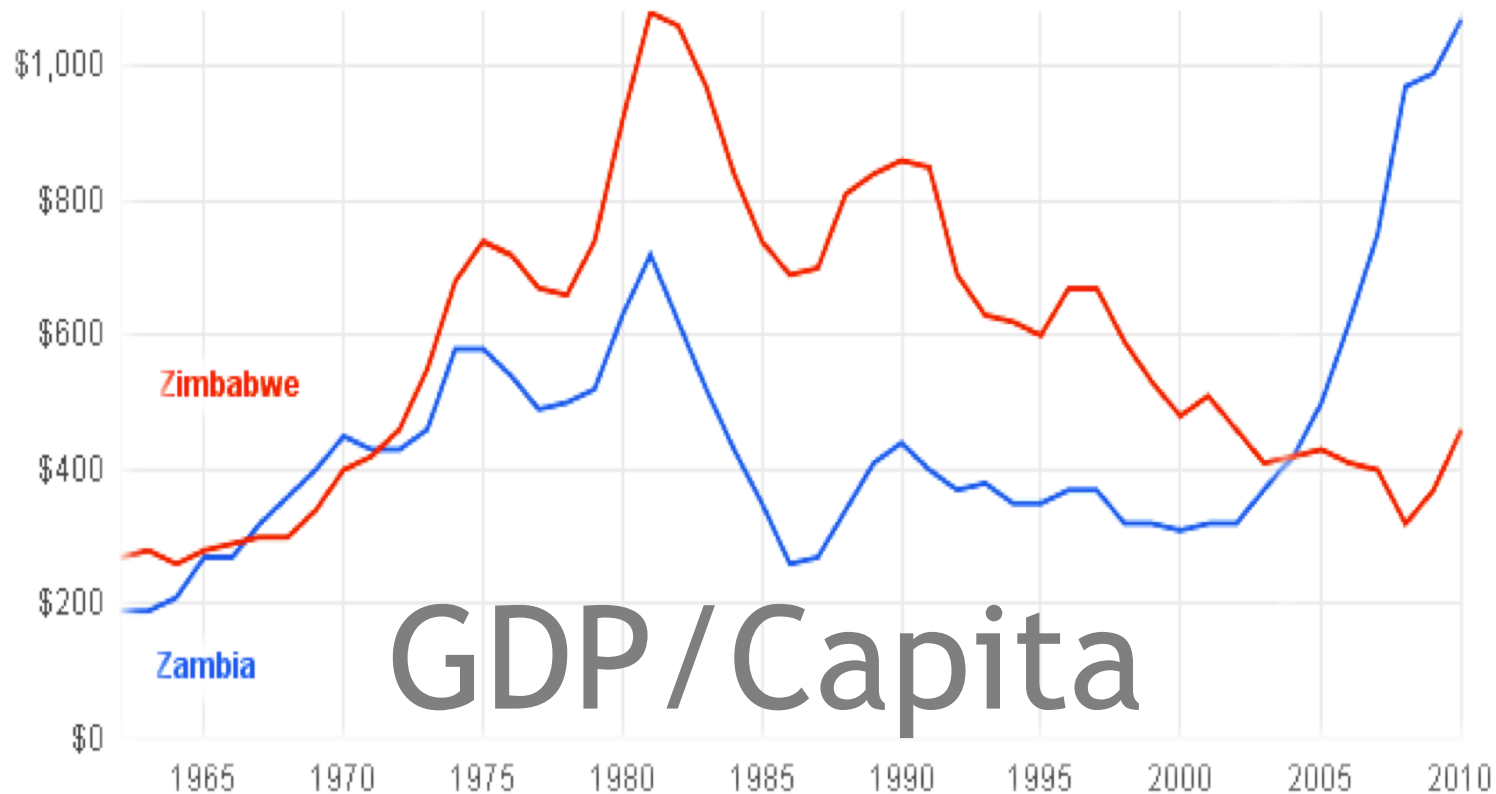
Zimbabwe and Zambia



Zimbabwe and Zambia



Zimbabwe and Zambia



Zimbabwe and Zambia

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Zimbabwe</u>	<u>Zambia</u>
Political, Institutional Capacity, and Consensus Building	Weak	Strong
Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Early Warning	Moderate	Moderate
Knowledge and Capacity Enhancement	Strong	Weak
Reduce Underlying Risk Factors	Weak	Weak
Disaster Preparedness and Response	Moderate	Moderate

Zimbabwe and Zambia

Resources

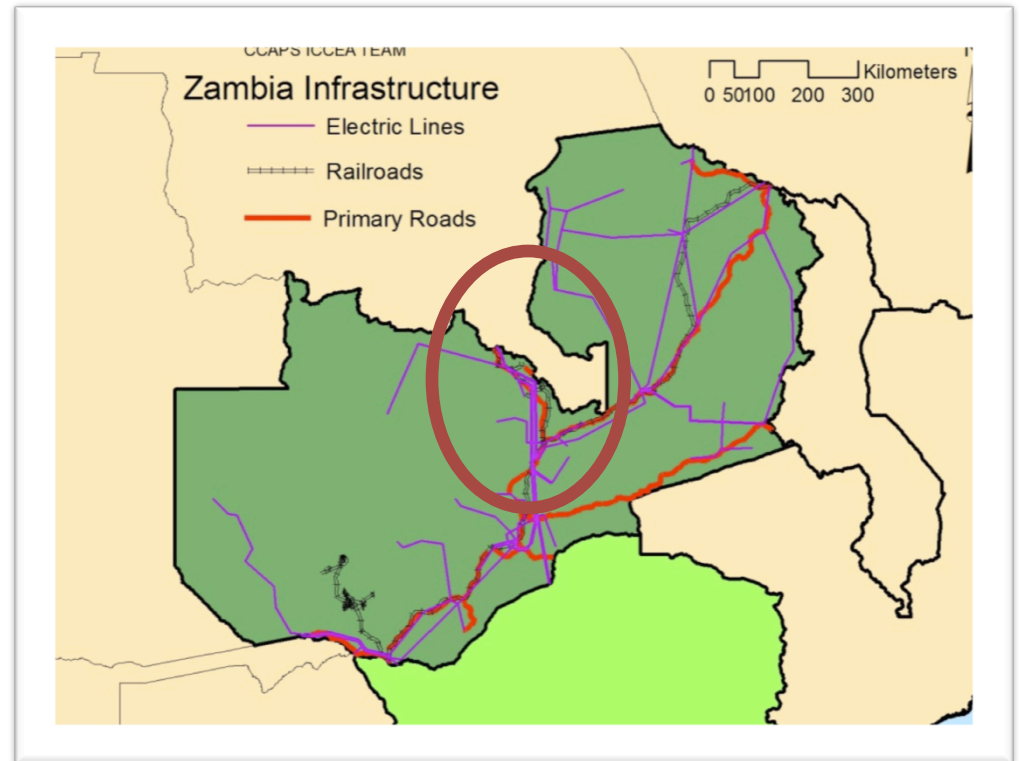
- Financial Capital
- Physical Capital
- Human Capital



Zimbabwe and Zambia

Resources

- Financial Capital
- Physical Capital
- Human Capital



Zimbabwe and Zambia

Resources

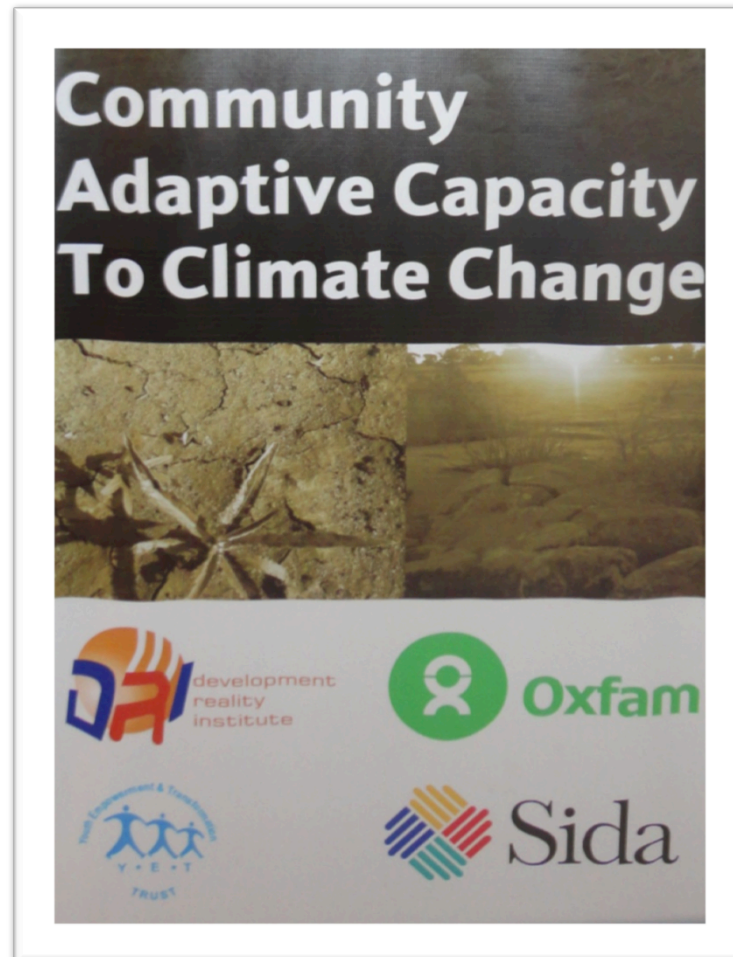
- Financial Capital
- Physical Capital
- Human Capital



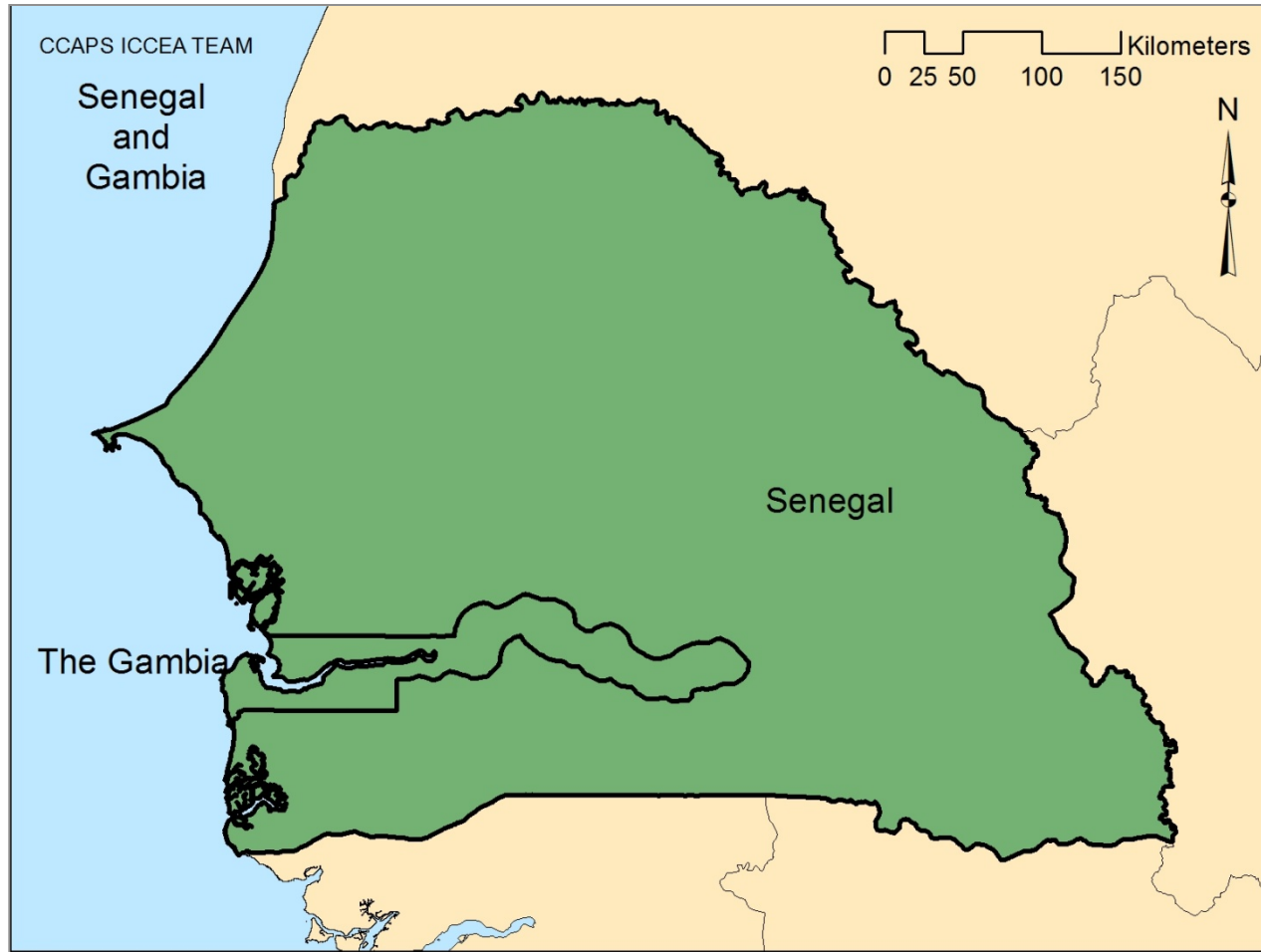
Zimbabwe and Zambia

Information

- Centralization
- Cost
- Scale of Hazards



The Gambia and Senegal

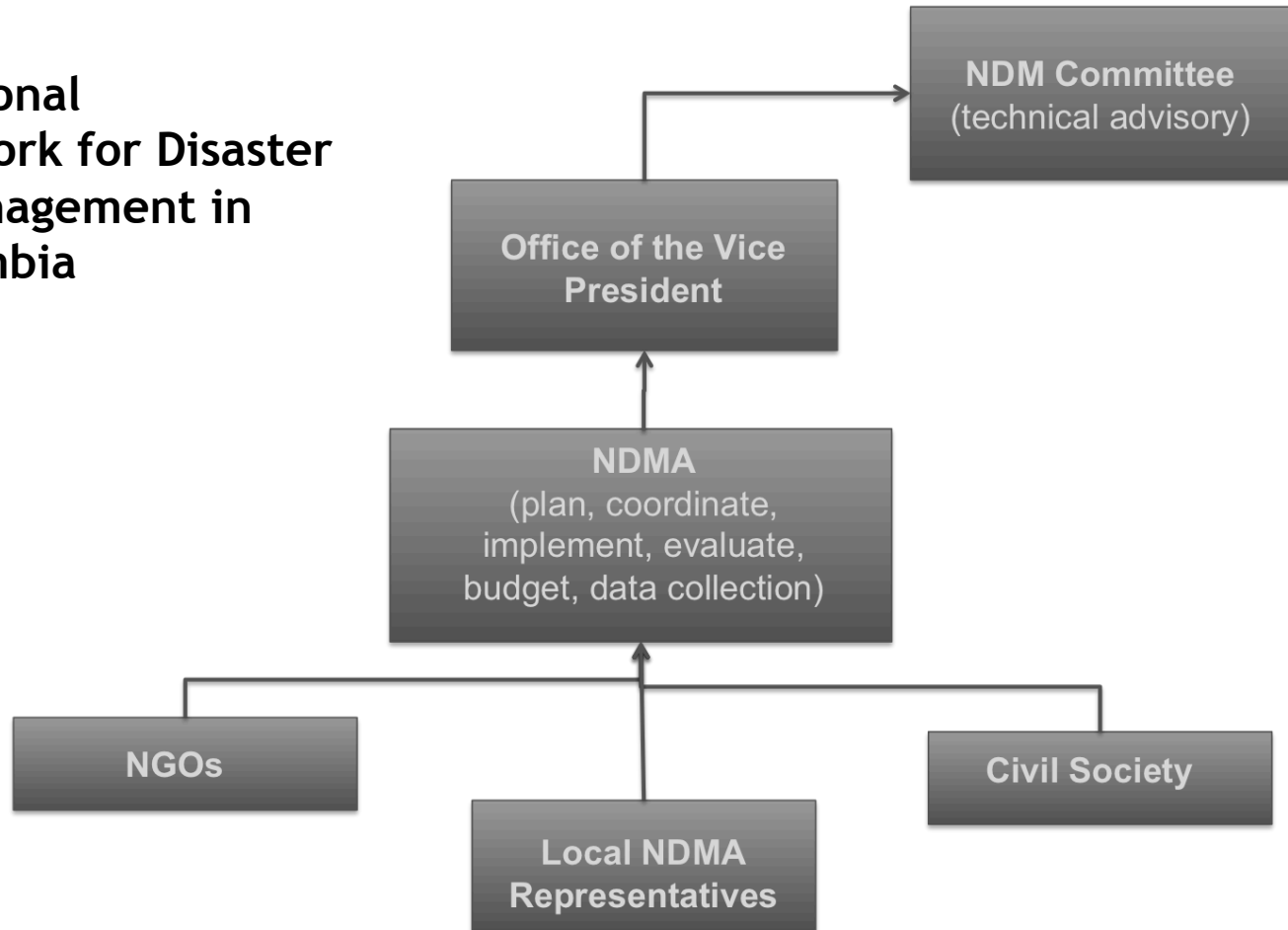


The Gambia and Senegal



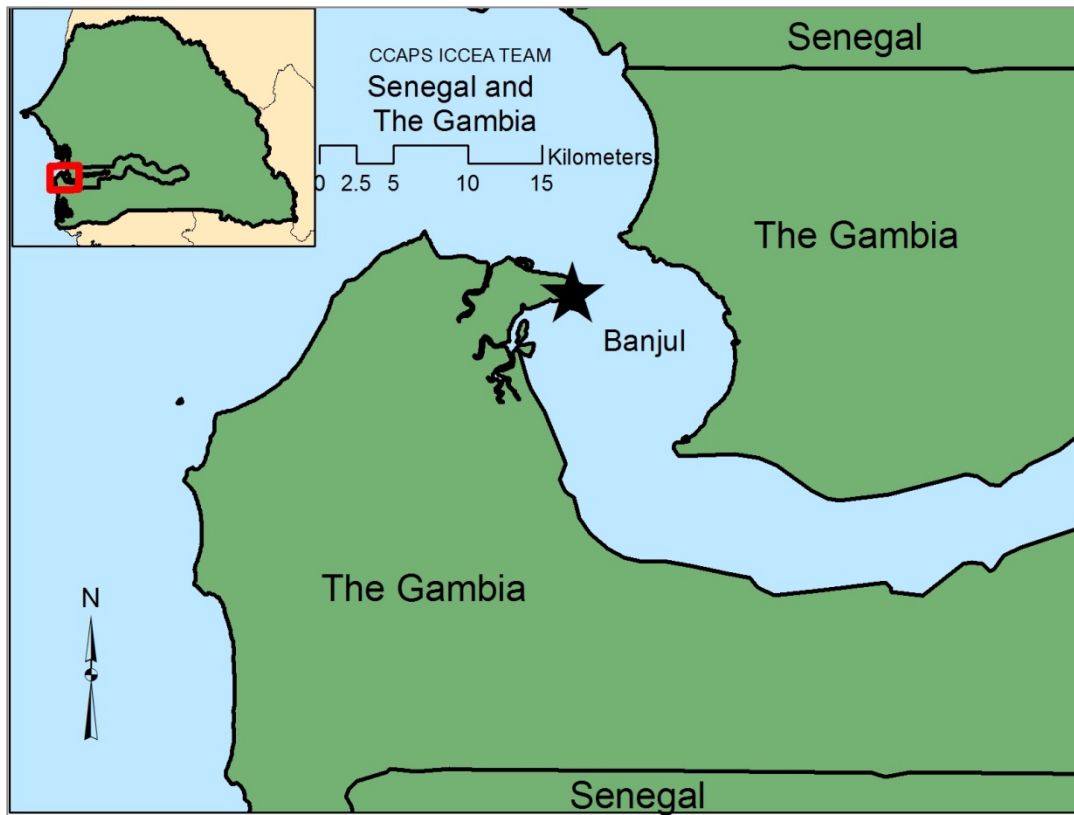
The Gambia and Senegal

Institutional Framework for Disaster Risk Management in The Gambia

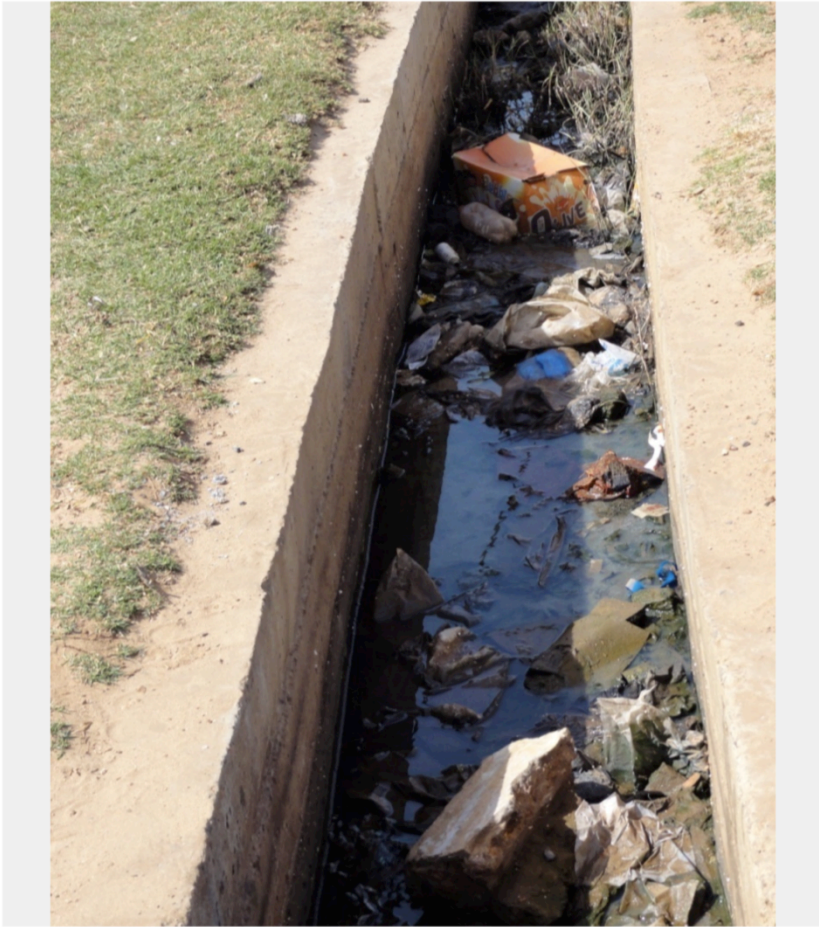


The Gambia and Senegal

Visit to Banjul Island, The Gambia



The Gambia and Senegal



Visit to Banjul
Island

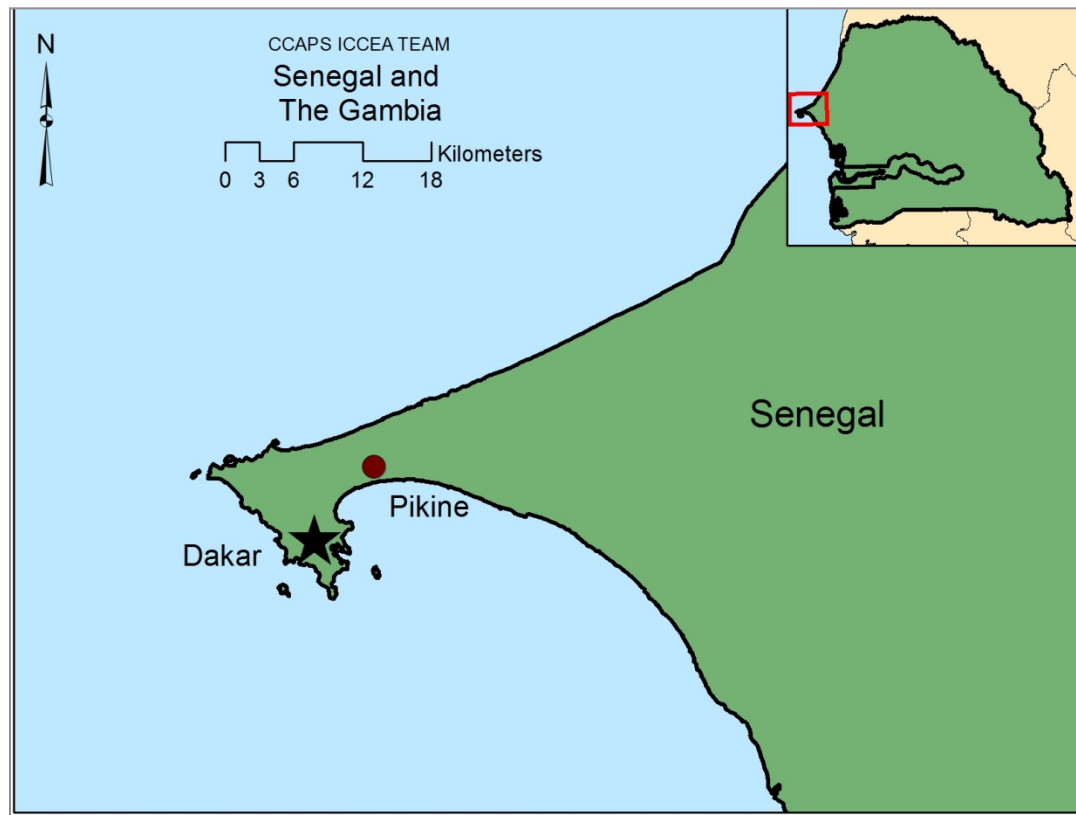
The Gambia and Senegal

President Jammeh Campaign Advertising



The Gambia and Senegal

Visit to Pikine, Senegal



The Gambia and Senegal



Visit to Pikine

The Gambia and Senegal

Media Reports on Flooding

“I voted for [President Abdoulaye] Wade, I was disappointed. Now we are waiting impatiently for change, we turn to God.”

(AFP Media)

“There has been much talk but little action. The expectations are enormous. The suburb is aware of the stakes of this election, all eyes are fixed on that hope.”

(AFP Media)

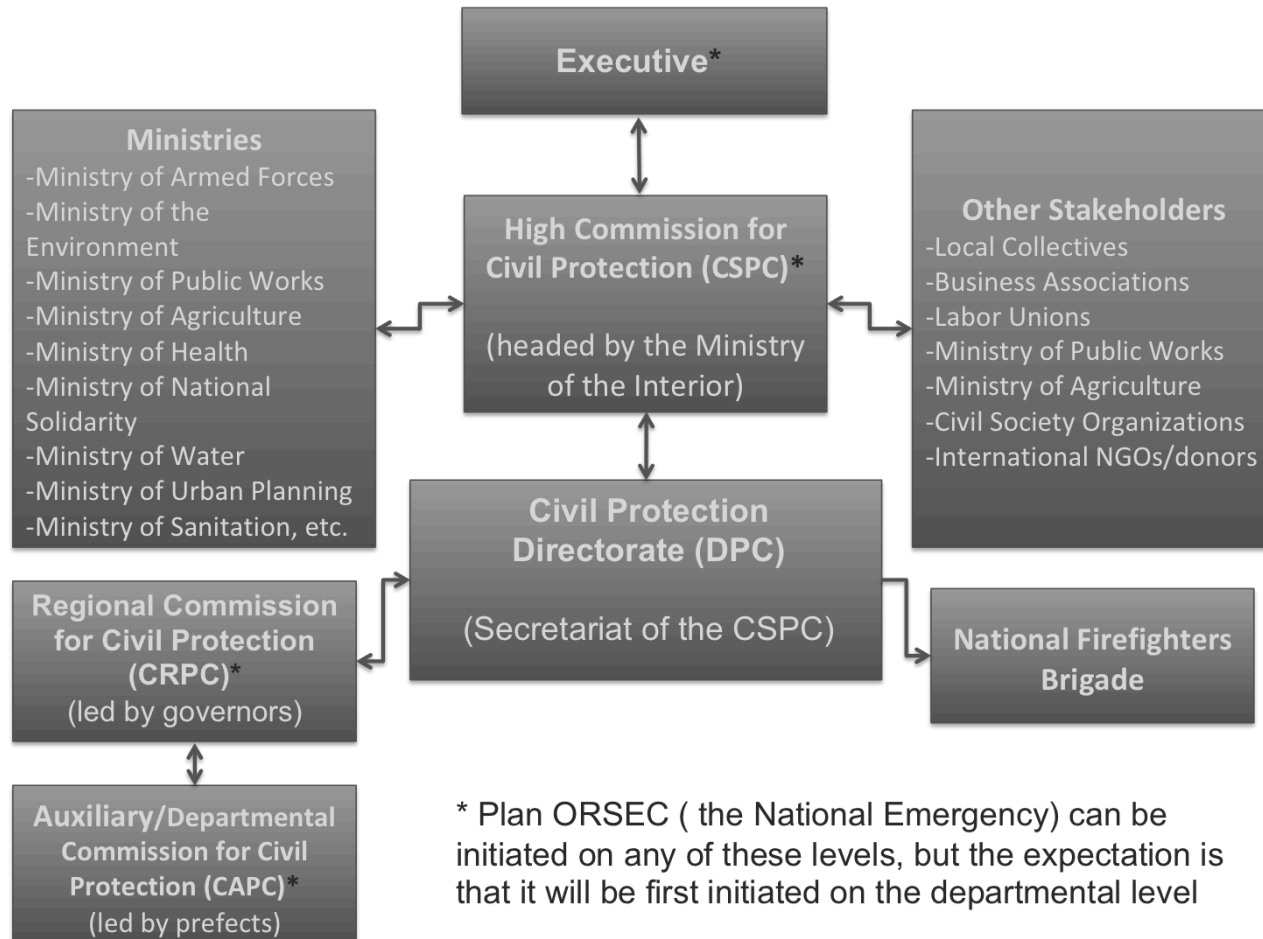
“We will make you pay in the next election!”

(Interview with Senegalese aid professional)



The Gambia and Senegal

Institutional Framework for Disaster Risk Management in Senegal



The Gambia and Senegal

<u>Priority</u>	<u>The Gambia</u>	<u>Senegal</u>
Political, Institutional Capacity, and Consensus Building	Strong	Moderate
Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Early Warning	Weak	Moderate
Knowledge and Capacity Enhancement	Moderate	Moderate
Reduce Underlying Risk Factors	Weak	Weak
Disaster Preparedness and Response	Weak	Moderate

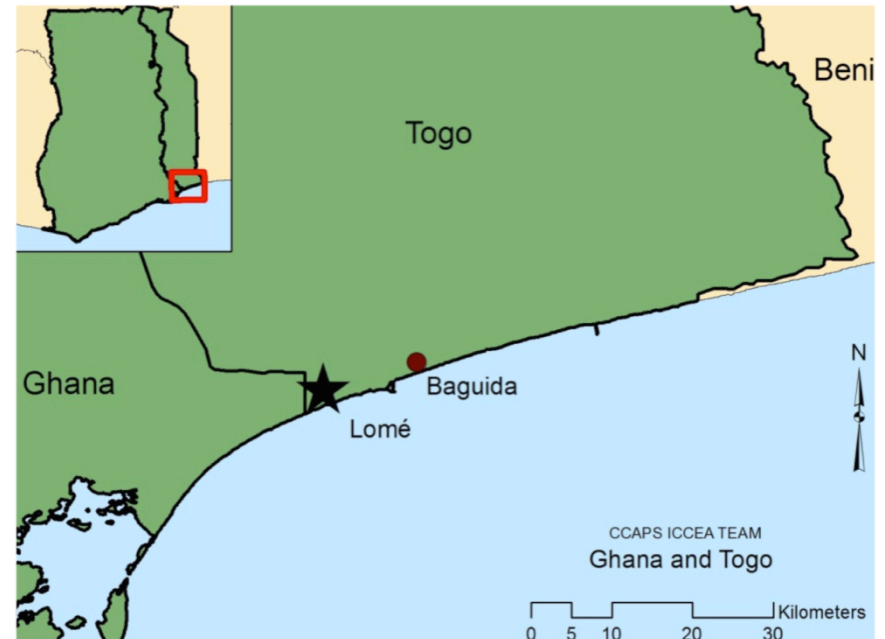
Ghana and Togo



Ghana and Togo



Ghana and Togo



Visit to
Baguida, Togo



Ghana and Togo



Ghana and Togo

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Ghana</u>	<u>Togo</u>
Political, Institutional Capacity, and Consensus Building	Moderate	Weak
Risk Assessment, Monitoring, and Early Warning	Moderate	Weak
Knowledge and Capacity Enhancement	Moderate	Weak
Reduce Underlying Risk Factors	Weak	Weak
Disaster Preparedness and Response	Moderate	Weak

Ghana and Togo

Civil Society

- Togo: weak civil society
- Ghana: vibrant civil society



Ghana and Togo

Political Development

Ghana: effective governance, low corruption, and high transparency

Togo: less effective bureaucracy, highly corrupt



Ghana and Togo

Political Development

Ghana: NADMO has no institutional memory

Togo: appointments are long-term but based on cronyism

Disaster management in Togo: not corrupt?



Ghana and Togo

Conclusions

Civil society actors are important for DRR, preparedness, and response

More developed and higher quality governance leads to increased disaster management activities



Conclusions - Causal Mechanisms

-	Evidence to contradict mechanism									
+	Evidence to support mechanism									
?	Insufficient/mixed evidence									
	Ethiopia	Kenya	Gambia	Senegal	Malawi	Mozambique	Ghana	Togo	Zambia	Zimbabwe
Moral Hazard	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Insurance/Perceived Risk	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
Electoral Incentives and Democracy	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Political Development	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+
Civil Society	?	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	?	-
External Actors	?	?	?	+	+	+	+	-	+	?
Economics	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+

Linkages Between Hypotheses

Moral Hazard \longleftrightarrow Economics

Insurance/Perceived Risk \longleftrightarrow Economics

Democracy \longleftrightarrow Political Development

Moral Hazard \longleftrightarrow Political Development

Policy Recommendations

Engage with national governments

Emphasize greater economic diversity

Increase access to information on disasters

Promote bureaucratic reform



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