



Status of African Union Member States Capacity for Disaster Response– Natural Disasters and Disease Outbreaks

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Presentation Outline



1. A look at Animal Emergencies and what that means
2. Drivers of Animal Emergencies
3. The Sendai Framework Targets – what we are measuring for animals
4. Animals in Disaster imitative for the Sendai Framework
5. How Africa is doing on SFDRR and PoA Targets for animals.
6. PrepVet addressing the capacity gap.



Definition of Animal Emergencies



Defining Animal Emergencies

Animal emergencies are sub-divided into

Animal Disease Emergencies (animals are the emergency)

Animal Disaster Emergencies (animals are in the emergency).

Disaster Risk Reduction



DRR systematic analysis of **causes** of disasters, followed by **managing** the causes.

DRR is **systematically addressed** through policy, national institutional, **farming systems**, and natural ecosystems.

DRR aims to reduce the **vulnerability** of individual animals and herds, animal owners, farming systems, value chains and livestock assets - to the damaging effects of a hazard.

Human –activity is the leading cause of animal vulnerabilities result from direct or indirect actions.

When **Vulnerability** meets a **Hazard** we get a
Disaster!

Hazards that affect Animals



radiation
gunshot wound snow storm
heat hazardous material
chemical spillage wind storm
drought hail power cut
volcanic eruption fire earthquake
vehicle transport accident
explosive material flood
water contamination
poisoning zoonotic disease

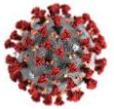
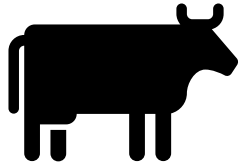
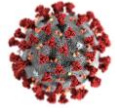
What continues to drive disasters



- Climate change and variability – especially droughts and floods
- Natural degradation – expansion of farmland.
- Human Development - urbanization
- Farming systems
- Exploitation of natural resources
- Zoonoses leading to epidemics like Ebola and pandemics like Covid 19
- Poverty, conflict and corruption



Covid 19 and Animal Diseases Emergencies



- Covid 19 is evidence that drivers of disasters have increased and modified the interface between people – wildlife leading to increased risk of zoonotic disease spill-over
- Post Covid 19 recovery plans need to incorporate a **One Health approach** across farming systems, wildlife ecosystems and the environment to ensure a more resilient future.
 - Identify high risk areas for zoonotic diseases
 - Expand integrated land-use planning for animals and people
 - Integrate diseases surveillance for early detection and response
 - Have emergency funds for animals in place
 - Have integrated animal emergency and recovery

Measuring progress for animals through the Sendai Framework



- Sendai Priority 3 - Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, recommends to: Strengthen the protection of **livelihoods and productive assets**, including **livestock, working animals, tools and seeds** (Para 30.p); and, Strengthen and promote collaboration and capacity-building for the protection of **productive assets**, including **livestock, working animals, tools and seeds**; (Para 31.f)
- Target B & C use the FAO/PDNA '**disaster damage and loss calculations**' source data: number of animals killed, production and infrastructure losses due to disasters
 - target B - reducing the number of people whose livelihoods are affected;
 - target C - reducing the economic losses due to disasters.
- Target E - substantially increase the number of countries with national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2020.
 - For the animal sector to have animal emergency disaster plans for

AU- SFDRR - PoA additional Targets



Programme of Action for the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015-2030) in Africa

- **PoA Target 1:** Increase the number of countries with DRR in their educational systems at all levels
- **PoA Target 2:** Increase integration of DRR in regional and national sustainable development, and climate change adaptation frameworks, mechanisms and processes
- **PoA Target 3:** Expand the scope and increase the number of sources for domestic financing in DRR
- **PoA Target 4:** Increase the number of countries with, and periodically testing, risk-informed preparedness plans, and, response, and post-disaster recovery and reconstruction mechanisms
- **PoA Target 5:** Increase the number of regional networks and partnerships for

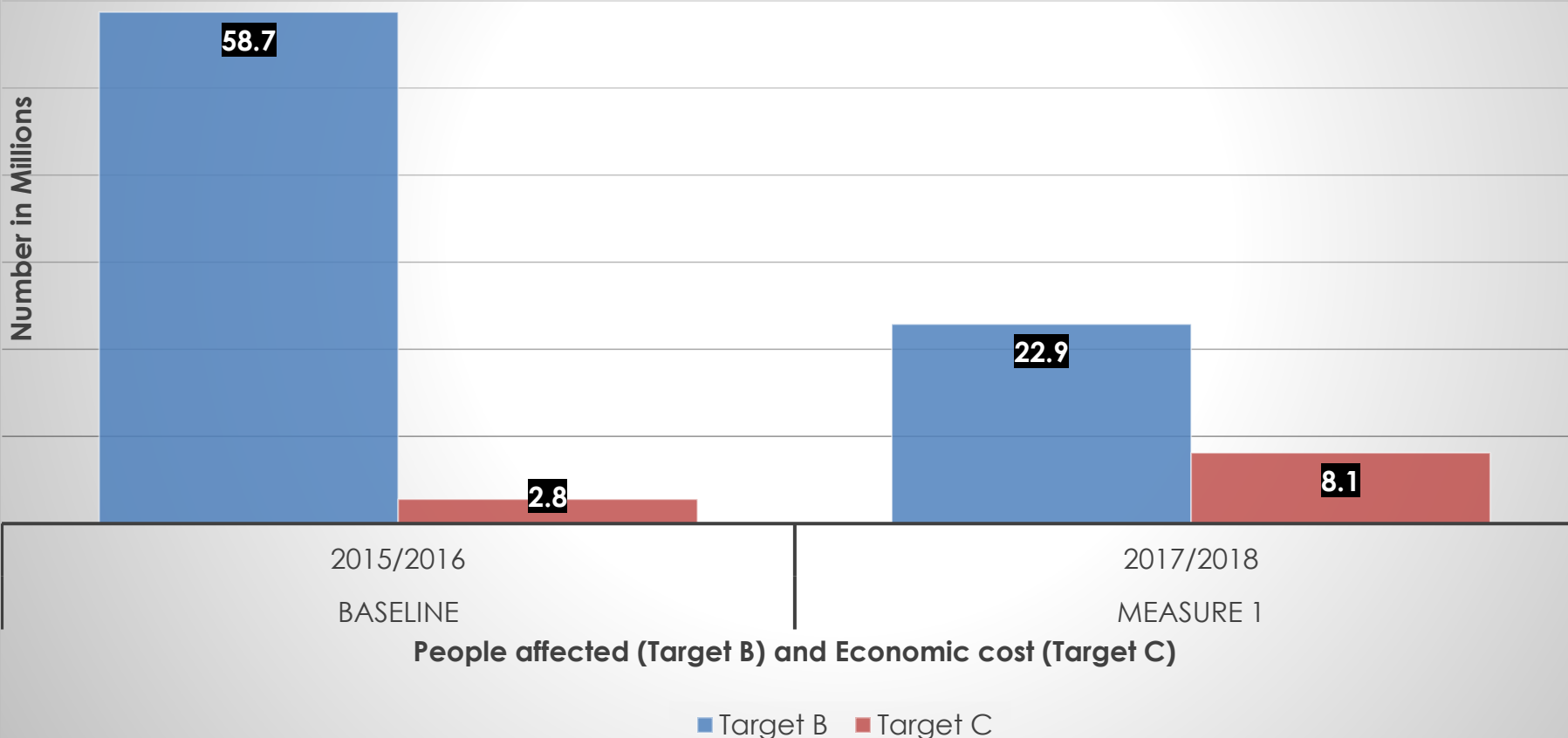
Selected indicators we are monitoring





Target B & C

Number of disaster affected People vs Economic cost

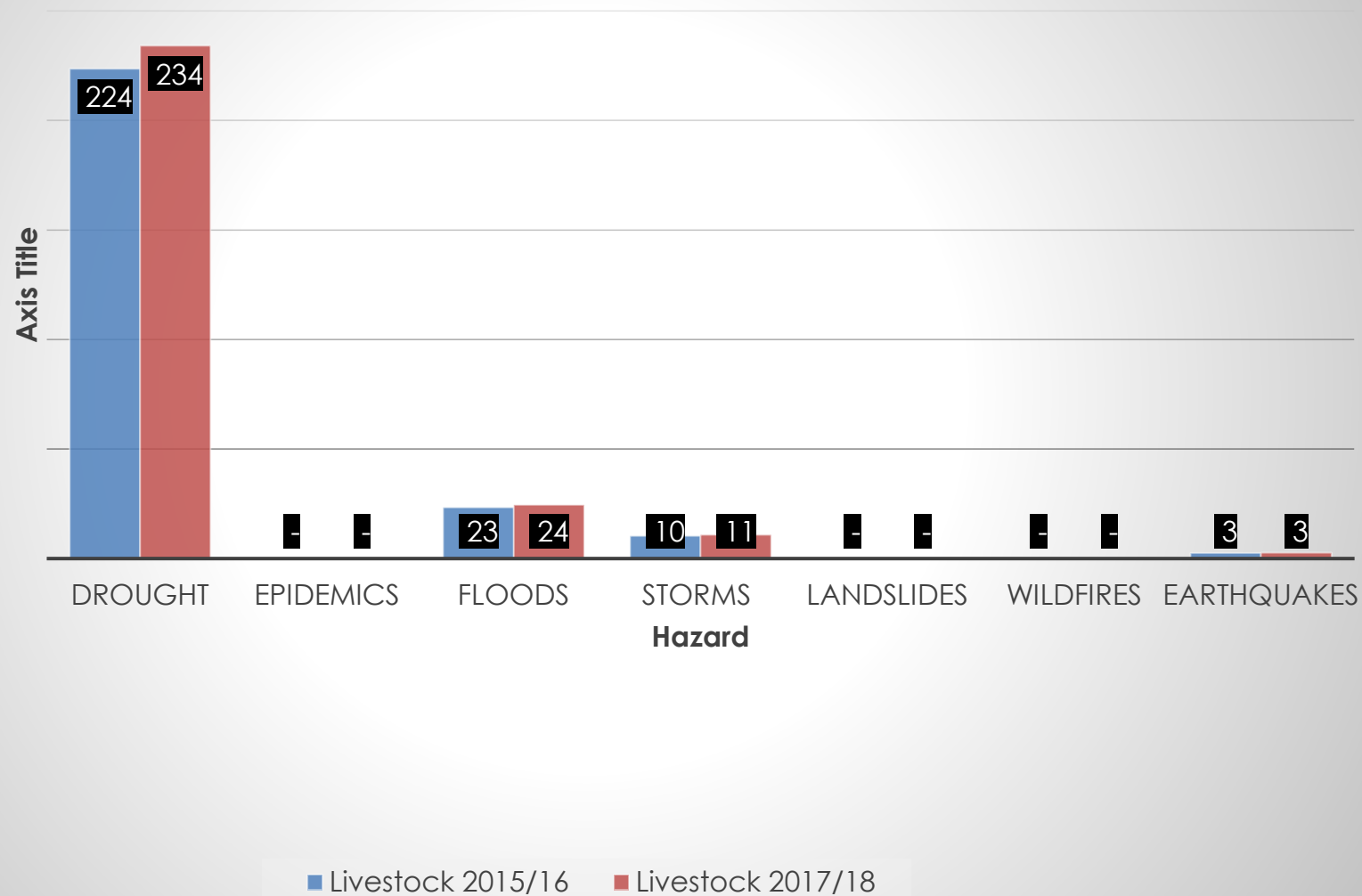


- SFDRR Target B – reduce number of affected people.
- SFDRR Target C – reduce economic losses – productive assets

Source: Africa Report on Disaster Risk Reduction on measuring Sendai DRR

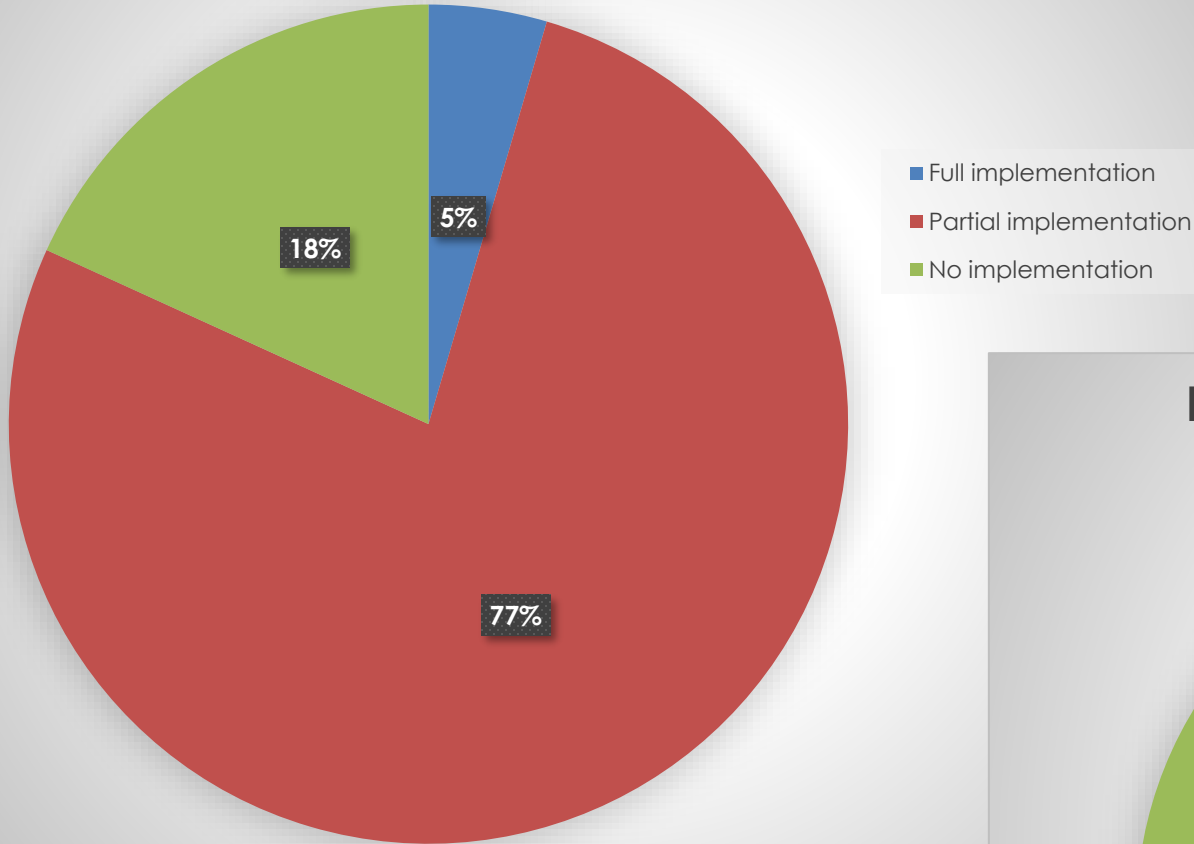


Damage and Loss for Livestock sector



SFDRR Target C –
reduce economic
losses –
productive assets

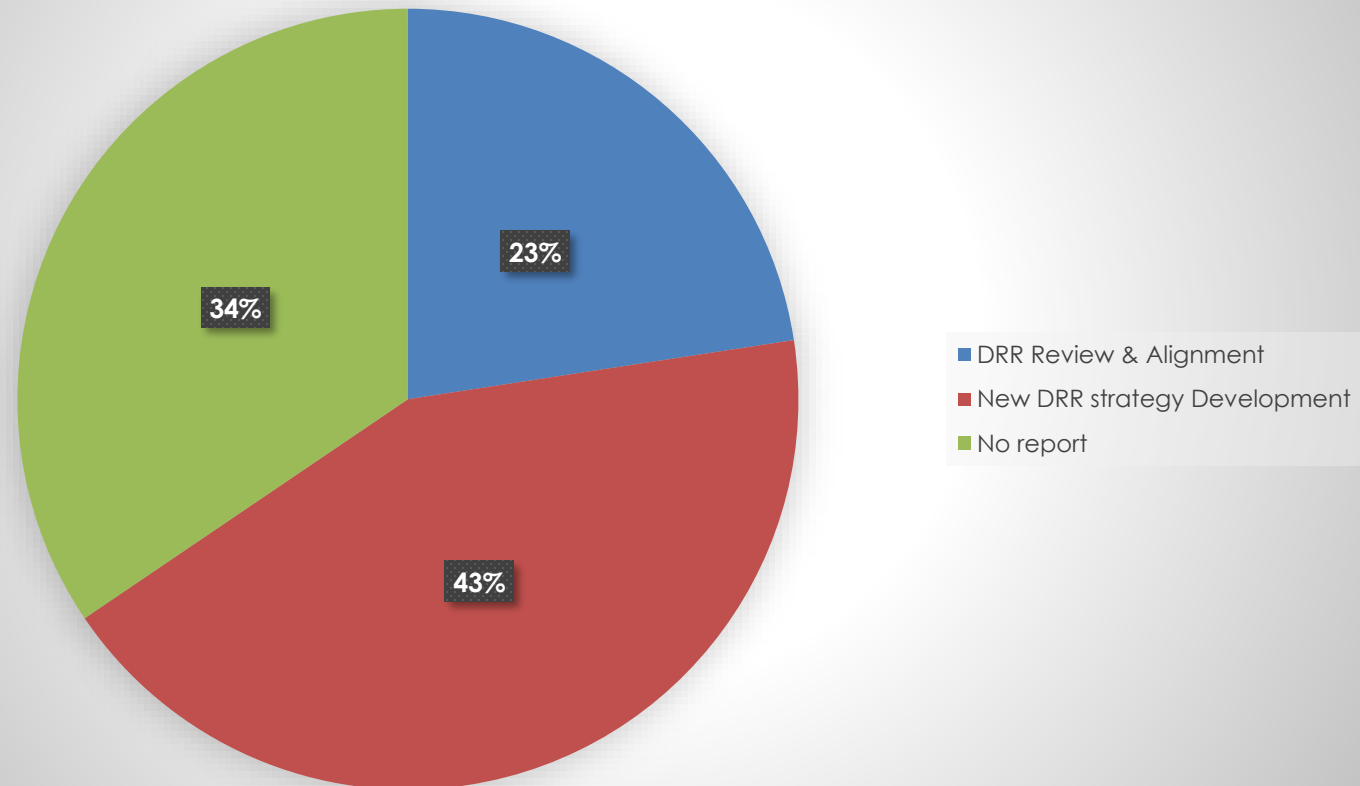
Implementation of National DRR strategies



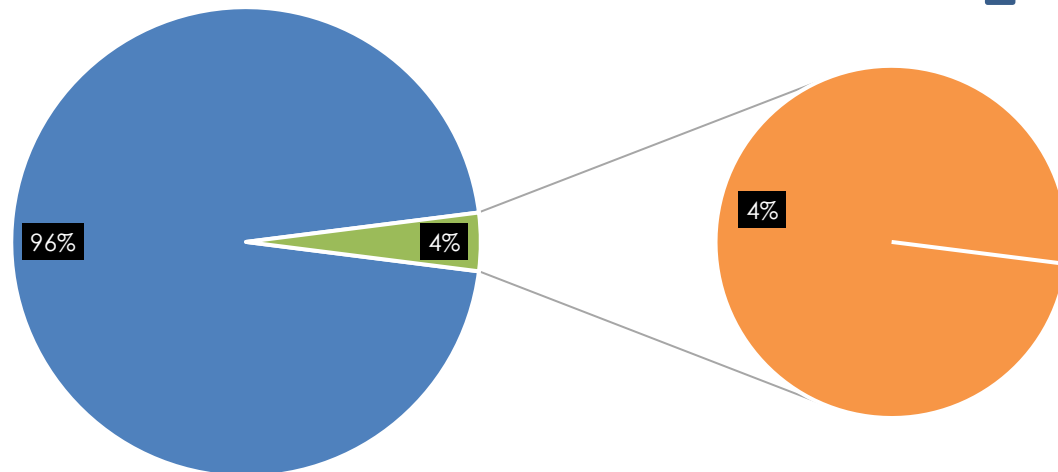
- SFDRR Target E – DRR polices in place
- PoA Target 4 – DM plans.
- PoA Target 2 – CCA framework integration



Review and Alignment of National DRR strategies to SFDRR & PoA

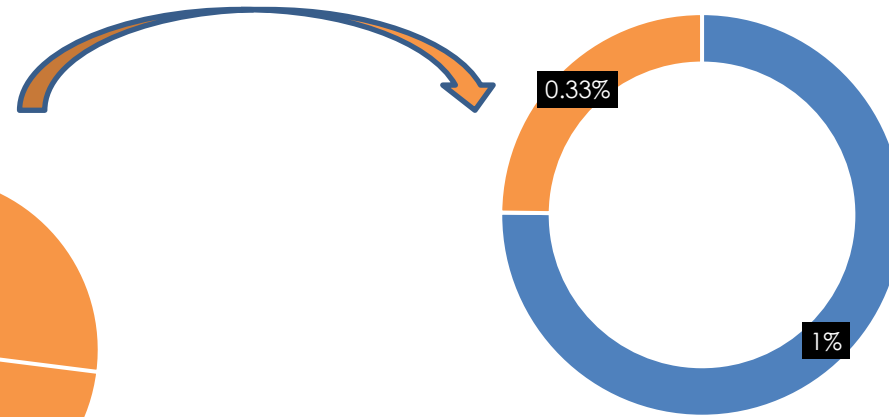


National Budget allocated to DRR



■ National Budget ■ DRR

Direct DRR allocation



■ direct DRR ■ agric + planning

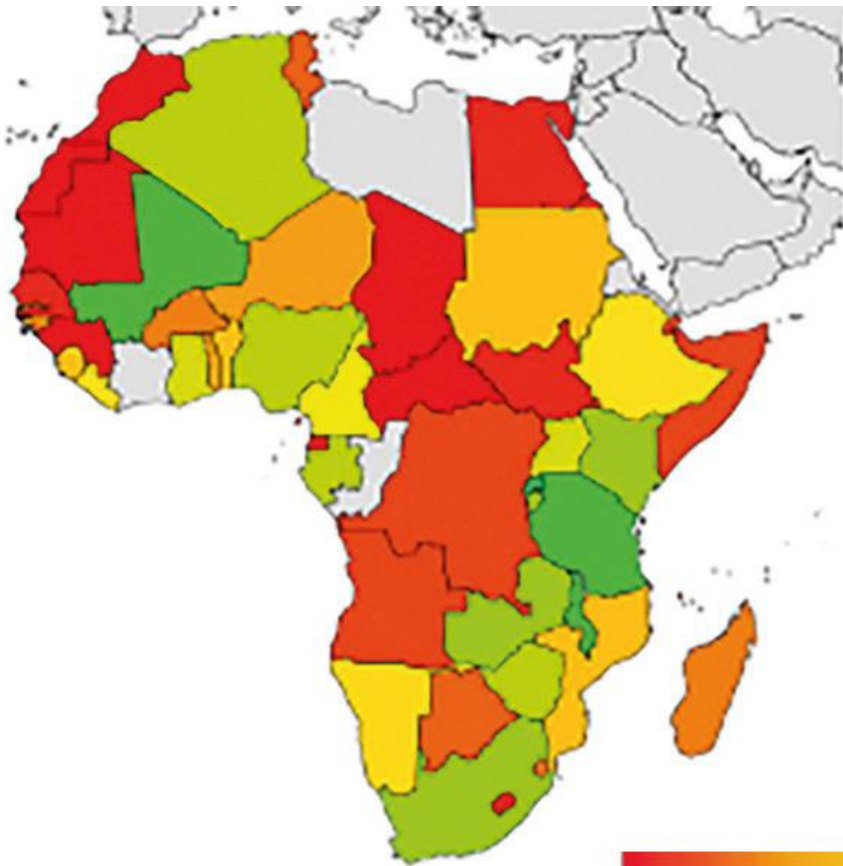


- PoA Target 3 – Increase domestic DRR financing
- PoA Target 2 – CCA framework integration



DRR integrated into curriculum (2015-2018)

2015/2016



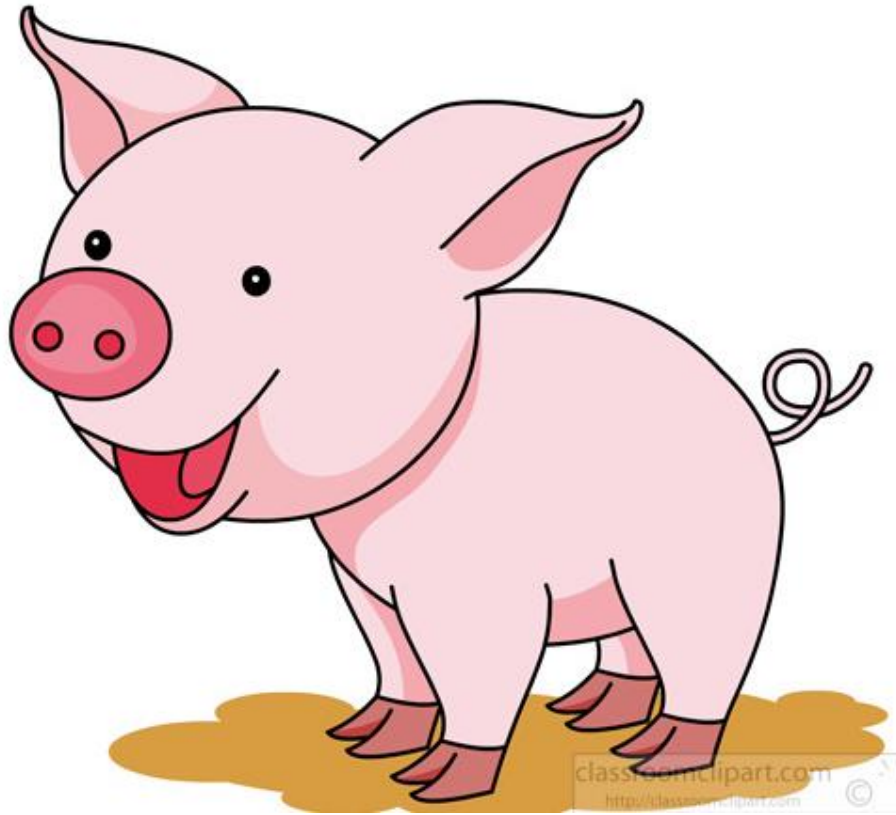
2017/2018



PoA Target 5
Increase capacity
development...

Source: Africa Report on Disaster Risk Reduction on measuring Sendai DRR

To address capacity challenges ...we
introduced [®] Prep Vet



From VERU to Prep[®]vet

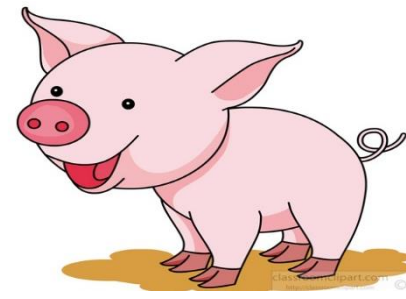


- **2008** veterinary emergency response unit (VERU) was born.
- Students of veterinary medicine students in universities in Costa Rica, Mexico, Colombia, Kenya and India
- State Government in India took it up.
- Kenya – University of Nairobi – Center of Excellence
- Updated VERU to include DRR and Climate change

Challenges – in-class limitation, practice post university limited, slow scale up.

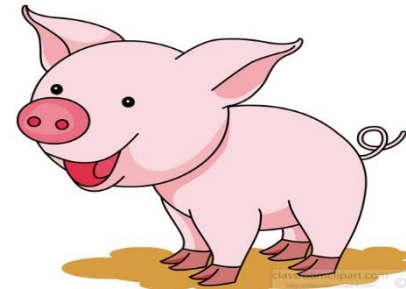
- **2017** PrepVet was born to reach more practitioners. First in Spanish, later to English (Nov. 2019) and Portuguese.
- **Moodle platform** are divided into **4** main pillars, and **13** modules

Course Outline



- Disaster Risk Management & Risk Reduction **(DM/DRR)**
 - Module 1: Terminology & Concepts of Disaster Risk Management
 - Module 2: Disaster Risk Management
 - Module 3: Role of the Veterinarians & the Academia in DRR
- Climate Change Adaptation **(CCA)**
 - Module 4: Climate Change Adaptation

Course Outline



- Animal care in emergencies (**response**)
 - Module 5: Security in Emergencies
 - Module 6: Incident Command System
 - Module 7: Damage Assessment & Needs Analysis
 - Module 8: Veterinary Triage
 - Module 9: Animal Evacuation Process
 - Module 10: Companion Animals
 - Module 11: Introduction to Livestock Emergency Guidelines & Standards
- Animal Welfare (**AW**)
 - Module 12: Search & Rescue Dogs
 - Module 13: Animal Welfare in Disasters

Animals in Disasters

- **Uptake of PrepVet**
- PrepVet course launch webinar in June 2020
- PrepVet course registrations
 - 519 have already registered for the course by the end of Q2.
- Ongoing students on PrepVet are from Kenya, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Uganda, Ethiopia, Malawi, Botswana, Zambia, Egypt.
- Focus to get universities to introduce it as supplementary course or main course.



How to Register for Prep[®]_vet



1. Register in link below for the PrepVet Course

<https://bit.ly/34VxFns>

2. We will get in touch with you with additional requirements.

3. Complete registration

For more information Contacts

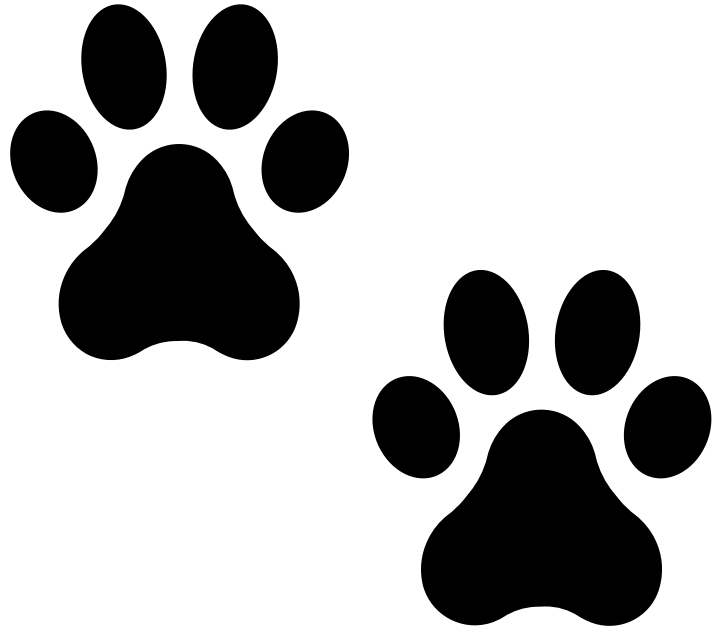
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Thank you