

## Built Water Storage and Human Health in Africa: Past Experience and Ways Forward

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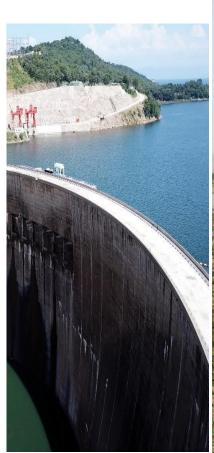
Food · Climate · Growth



#### Dams and Health

#### Dams bring a lot of benefits

- Reduce effects of floods and droughts
- Support irrigation expansion usually for food production
- Enhance power production
- Can support livelihoods through targeted flow release
- ➤ These benefits of dams raise incomes and support socioeconomic development that improves human health

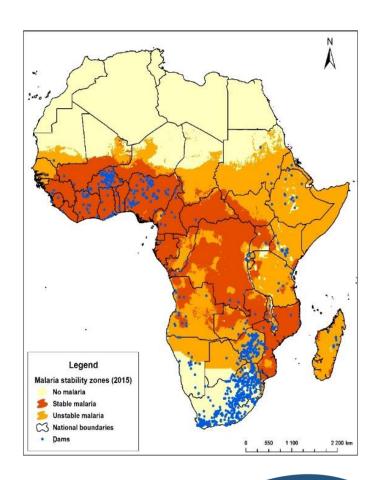




### Dams and Malaria in Africa

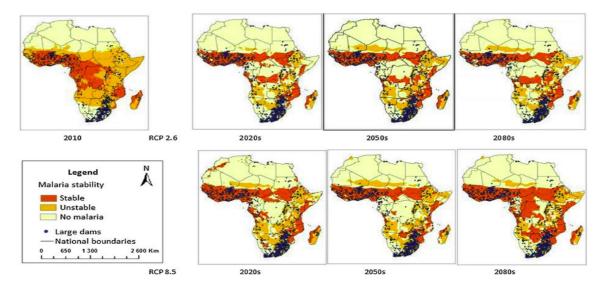
#### What is the <u>aggregate</u> effect?

- Mapped `~1000 large dams using ICOLD/FAO database
- Used MAP database to determine incidence close to vs. far from reservoirs
- Higher risk of malaria in communities living close to (<5km) African dams.</li>
- More impact in areas of unstable transmission
- 1.1 million cases/year associated with large dams in Africa
  with georeferenced locations in 2015
- This is impact from only ~half of all large dams
- Small dams not considered





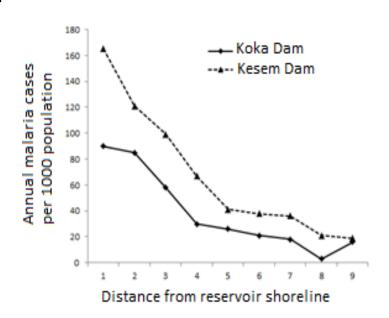
#### Malaria around dams in future climates



- Utilized climate models produced by Caminade (2014) to estimate malaria in the future
- Mapped distribution of malaria in the vicinity of <u>georeferenced</u> dams in SSA under IPCC Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP) 2.6 and 8.5
- Number of cases due to dams increases to 1.2-1.6 million in the 2020s, 2.1-2.9 million in the 2050s and 2.3-2.9 million in the 2080s depending on RCP
  - More impact in unstable areas

### În Short...

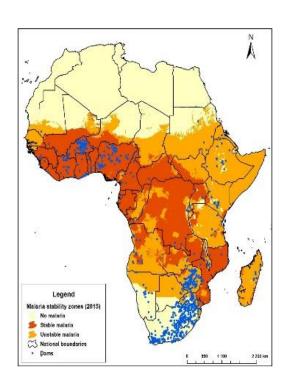
- Dams are a major contributor to malaria
  - > 1million cases/year now
  - 2-3 million cases/year by end of century
  - Reflects impacts of ~half of large dams (ones that are georeferenced)
  - Only large dams
- Impacts not uniform
- What explains variation?





# **Understanding Variation**

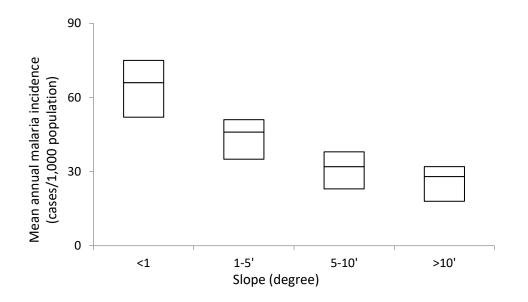
- Stability/Intensity of transmission in which a dam is built
- Slope in seasonally-submerged areas around reservoir perimeter
- Water Levels/the way a reservoir is managed
- Economic development





# Unpacking Variation: Slope

Derived slope (in degrees) from DEM across the seasonally-submerged area was used to calculate the mean slope of the seasonally submerged areas



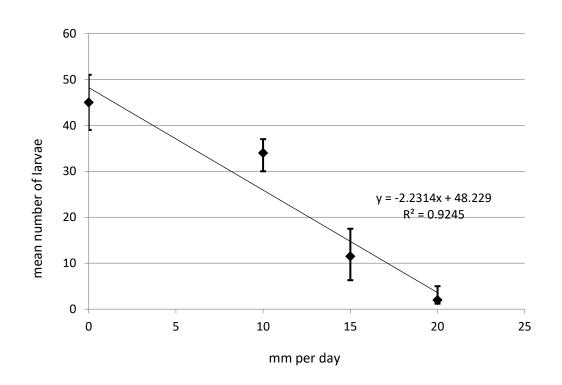


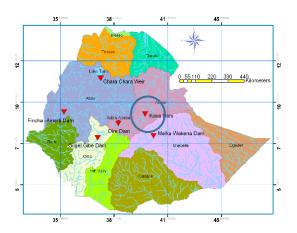
Shallower slope, more malaria



# Unpacking Variation: Water Levels

\*Relationship between drawdown rate, larval abundance, adult Anopheles mosquitoes and malaria transmission <u>around Koka</u> Faster drawdown has positive results (0.5 m/month)

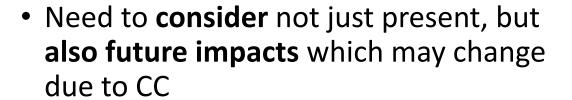


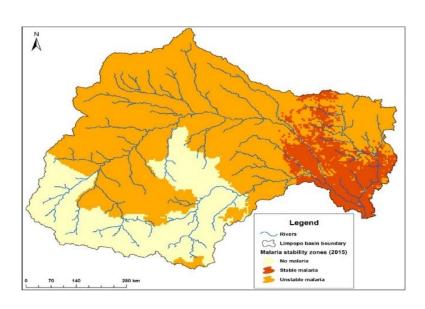




# Toward Constructive Tools: Planning

- Opportunities to consider differential impacts according to stability zone in planning
- Opportunities to predict degree of adverse impact based on slope, and incorporate this into planning





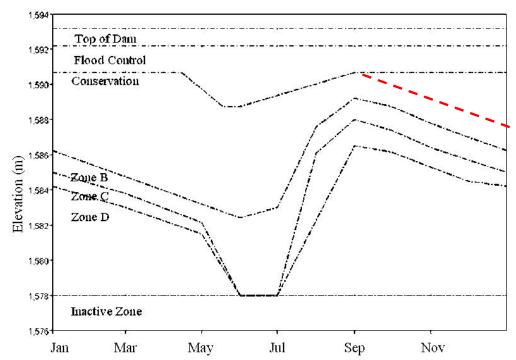


## Toward Constructive Tools: Planning

Targeted implementation of malaria parameter on other dam objectives at Koka

Minimal impacts on firm hydro production that can be offset if part of a broader system

- No impacts on irrigation downstream
- Minimal positive impacts on floods





# Summing Up

- Dam-building to continue, accelerate in Africa –>Adverse malaria impacts may increase
- 2. There are a (re-)emerging set of tools that the water community can use to reduce disease burden, in particular:
  - Planning the way river basins are developed
  - Dam Management to reduce malaria now featured in RBM guidelines



#### A GUIDE TO MULTISECTORAL ACTION AGAINST MALARIA

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### Thank You

More info: IWMI Policy Brief 40

https://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/Publications/Water Po

licy Briefs/PDF/wpb40.pdf

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