

WORKING TOGETHER TO ADVANCE EARTHQUAKE RISK ASSESSMENT AND UNDERSTANDING

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CHALLENGES IN CAPACITY BUILDING FOR HAZARD MONITORING IN AFRICA

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Brief background

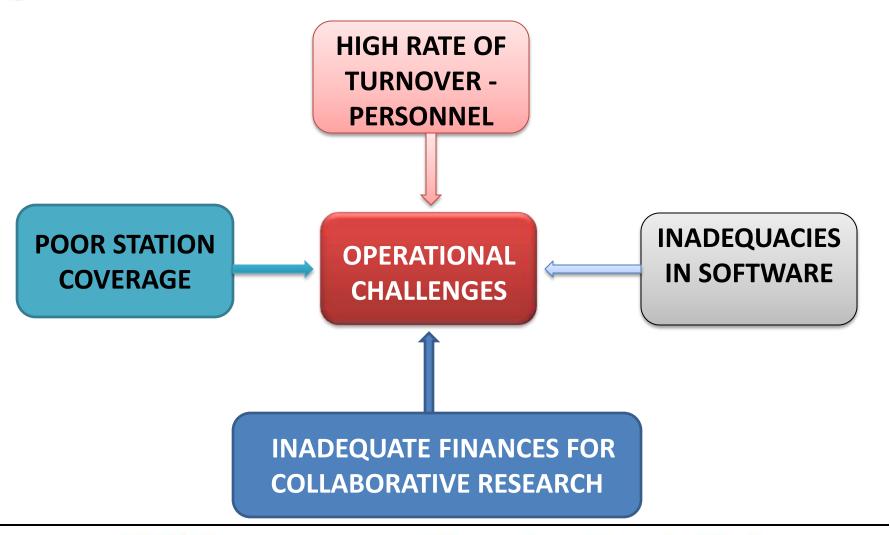
- A number of countries participated in the WWSSN Seismic monitoring of the 1960's.
- Notably for example, in ESARSWG, national laboratories have tried building and maintaining at least three seismic stations.
- Since 1990 each of the 9 ESARSWG countries has trained no less than three scientists to MSc and PhD levels in seismology.
- Bulk of early credible data is fund in catalogues compiled by research organizations from outside the continent.



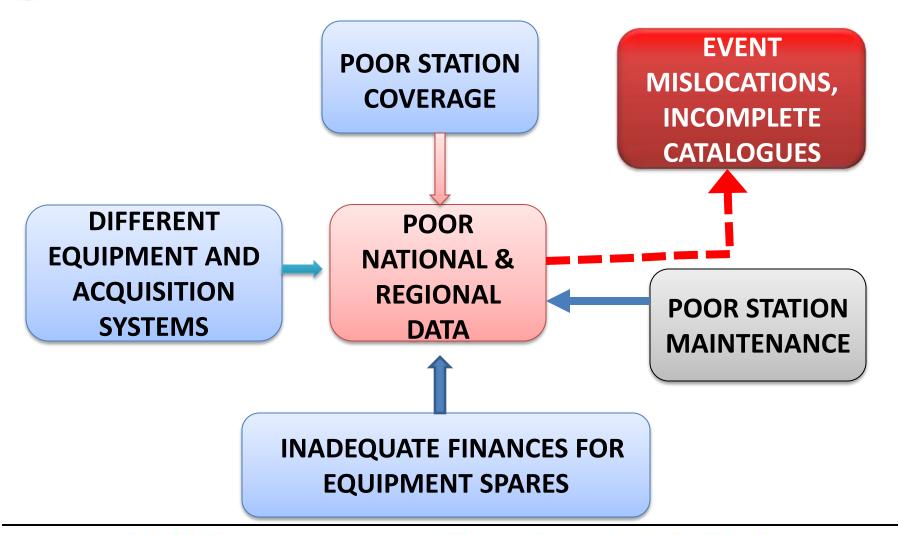
Brief background (cont)

- The largest reliable local data is for short monitoring periods from temporary stations.
- Station location was not coordinated within region - hence uneven distribution.
- Result: Poor data availability both temporal and spatial distribution.





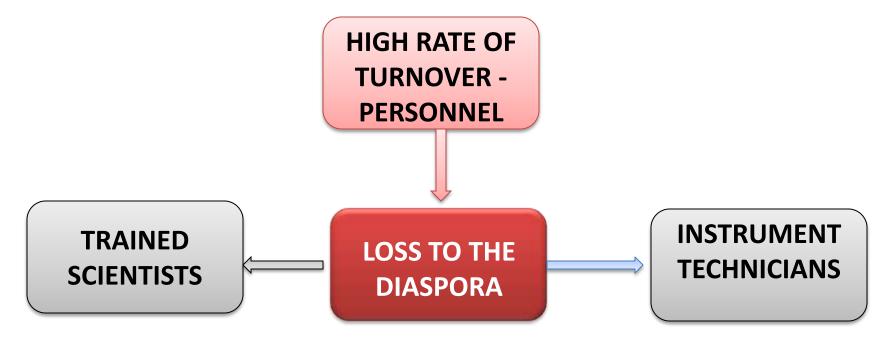




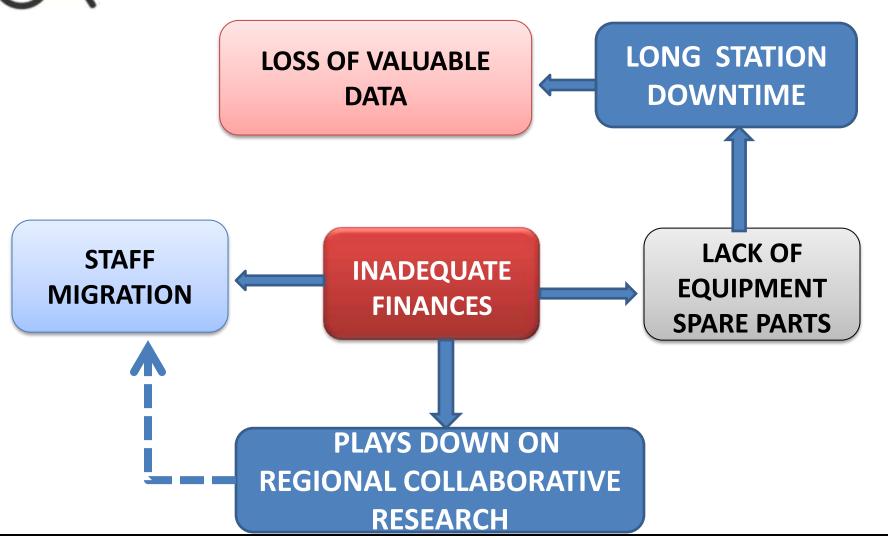


INADEQUATE FINANCES POOR COMPUTING SKILLS FOR SOFTWARE IN SOFTWARE **ACQUISITION DEVELOPMENT POOR SEISMIC HAZARD ANALYSIS, VULNERABILITY AND A LACK OF RISK ANALYSIS**











THE WAY FORWARD

- a) Enhance regional collaboration
- b) Forster collaborative research with institutions in developed countries- perchance they may assist with much needed equipment and software
- c) Engage in vigorous advocacy lobbing government to support seismic research work
- d) Ensure sustained training programme for all classes of personnel for the research work



APPRECIATION

THANK YOU

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