11/15/2024 Advanced Vectors by Daria Minakova

Homework 10: Creating a Displacement Natural Disaster

Questions:

(1) Are areas of higher disaster resilience near towns or settlements?
Yes, areas with higher disaster resilience tend to be located near more developed regions, such as Kigali City and the surrounding areas. These regions generally have better access to essential resources and infrastructure, like medical care, education, and roads, contributing to higher resilience. This proximity to towns and settlements likely provides more support systems and resources to withstand natural disasters.
(2) How might areas rated for higher levels of natural disaster resilience be utilized for displacement planning?
Regions with higher resilience, for example, can serve as strategic areas for setting up displacement facilities. Placing people in these areas ensures they receive the necessary assistance to recover and adapt quickly to their new environment.
(3) How might the model be used or modified to account for the influx of refugees from neighboring countries?
We should consider additional variables to modify the model for incoming refugees, such as the estimated number of incoming refugees, their needs, and the potential impact on existing infrastructure. The model could also include proximity to borders and prioritization areas with flexible resources to handle sudden population increases. This modification would help Rwanda plan more effectively for potential refugees from the Democratic Republic of Congo and Burundi.
(4) How might areas near the border of Rwanda with these neighboring countries account for large numbers of displaced people who could potentially enter Rwanda and would need to stay near the border with their home countries?
Border regions could be designated temporary settlement areas for displaced populations who prefer to stay close to their home countries. To support these populations, the model could help identify border areas with higher resilience that are still close to essential resources. Temporary infrastructure, like healthcare facilities and shelters, could be enhanced in these areas to accommodate many people while maintaining accessibility for future return.

Natural Disaster Resilience:

Displaced Populations in Rwanda