|  |
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| **Appendix II - Video Storyboards** |
| Video 1: Introduction to Disasters  |
| **FRAME** | **SCRIPT** | **VISUAL** | **SOURCE** |
|  | In the past decade | Disaster footage | Archive.org  |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | 1,818 floods [1] | Flood footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | 298 earthquakes [1] | Earthquake footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | 169 droughts [1] | Drought footage | VideoBlocks, archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | 339 armed conflicts [2]  | Conflict footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | With climate change, population growth, urbanization and cutting of the earth’s forests, the frequency of disasters is on the rise [1] [3] | Disaster footage being taken over by animated graph | VideoBlocks, original animation |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | We often think of disasters as freak events | Disaster footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | But on a global level They are fairly common and partly predictable.[3] | Disaster footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | An average of 600 disasters  | Disaster footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | Resulting 120,000 deaths  | Disaster footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | And 164 million lives affected  | Refugee camp | VideoBlocks |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | Per year [1] |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | Disasters arise | Disaster footage  | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | By forces of nature | Find better tsunami footage |  |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | Or man  | War footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | What distinguishes one disaster from another is both the magnitude of the event | Disaster footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | And how we respond [4] | Footage of response workers | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | A disaster overwhelms | Background footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | Local people’s ability to respond [3] |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | Leading to a request  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | For outside | Footage of people asking for help | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | Assistance [1] |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | Severity of a disaster depends on the magnitude of the event | Volcano erupting | VideoBlocks |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | And vulnerability of the population | African village | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | Declining health, infrastructure, education, social services, environmental degradation | Refugees | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | All contribute |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | To increased harm and poorer [slower] recovery [4] [3] | Refugees | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | Poor countries are often affected the most [1] | Animated graph | Original |
| **Narration:** |  |
|  | Top 10 countries for lives lost |  |  |
| **Narration:** |  |
|  | Different types of disasters affect different parts of the world | Maps of high frequency disasters zones for:* Flood
* Cyclone
* Drought
* Conflict
 | Original maps [5] |
| **Narration:** |  |
|  | Lives lost since 1980: 3.4 Million* Earthquake: 866,000
* CHE: 610,000
* Drought: 562,000
* Storm: 438,000
* Flood: 220,000 [1]
 | Animated graphic | Original |
| **Narration:** |  |
|  | Cost? | Money footage | VideoBlocks |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
|  | 17.9 billion usd spent on humanitarian assistance in 2012 [6] |  |  |
| **Narration:** |  |
|  | Unmet needs: 3.3 billion [6] |  |  |
| **Narration:** |  |
|  | Our goals are to reduce/prevent injury and death, stabilize the affected population and speed recovery [3] | Footage: humanitarian workers | Archive.org, VideoBlocks |
| **Narration:** | *None* |
| Video 2: Types of Disasters  |
| **FRAME** | **SCRIPT** | **VISUAL** | **SOURCE** |
|  |  | Frequency maps of disasters | Original |
| **Narration:** | *There are many types of disasters, which occur with varying frequency and in varying regions of the world. Some disasters strike rapidly, while other disasters begin with low levels of violence or deteriorating social conditions* |
|  | There are five major categories of disasters | Disaster footage broken into five types | Archive.org, VideoBlocks |
| **Narration:** | *Disasters can be classified under five major categories,*  |
|  | All differing in consequences  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *All differing in consequences: Sudden-onset disasters, slow-onset hazards, industrial/technological events, epidemics and armed conflicts* |
|  | Sudden-onset* Floods, tropical storms, tsunamis - Disease outbreak, food shortages, displacement but few deaths and injuries
* Earthquakes, volcanic eruptions – many deaths, many injuries
 | Title: Sudden-onset, etcFlash subtitle: flood, famine, etc with corresponding footage Consequences for each type of disaster flash in and out 1 by 1 (mark’s graph) | Archive.org, VideoBlocksSearch:Locust swarmDesert locustDry riverbed |
| **Narration:** | *Sudden-onset disasters include floods, earthquakes, tsunamis or tidal waves, tropical storms, volcanic eruptions, and landslides. As their name implies, sudden-onset disasters occur swiftly and often without warning. Floods are the most frequent type of natural disaster associated with sudden migration of large populations and food shortages. When these disasters occur, they frequently cause thousands of deaths. Earthquakes cause the greatest number of deaths and overwhelming structural damage* |
|  | Slow-onset* Drought, - overwhelming food shortages, displacement, many deaths, few injuries, possible outbreaks
* Famine
* Pest infestation
* Deforestation
 | See above |  |
| **Narration:** | * ***Slow-onset disasters*** *include droughts, famine, environmental degradation, deforestation (loss of trees and vegetation), pest infestation and desertification (conversion of arable lands to deserts). These disasters are usually the result of adverse weather conditions combined with poor land use. Traditionally, African communities, particularly the poor, have been at increased risk of these types of disasters because of poverty and social inequality, environmental degradation from poor land use and rapid population growth.*
 |
|  | Industrial/technological* Pollution
* Fires
* Spillages
* Explosions
 | See above |  |
| **Narration:** | *Industrial/technological disasters result from a society’s industrial and technological activities that lead to pollution, spillage, explosions, and fires. They may occur because of poor planning and construction of man­made facilities (buildings, factories, etc.) or from neglect of safety procedures. Sudden-onset disasters such as earthquakes, floods, and terrorist acts may trigger secondary disasters such as fires or pollution. Industrial events have the potential to cause large-scale loss of life and structural damage, especially in developing countries with unregulated industrialization, and inadequate safety standards and disaster response capacity.* |
|  | Epidemic diseases* Water-borne
* Food-borne
* Vector-borne
 | Water-borne – show footage of a cholera clinicFood-borne – poison symbolVector-borne – show footage of a mosquito | Archive.org, VideoBlocks |
| **Narration:** | *Epidemic diseases are those diseases that normally do not occur in stable communities but have the potential to spread under certain conditions. Examples of epidemic diseases that commonly threaten displaced populations include cholera, measles, dysentery, respiratory infections, malaria, and, increasingly, HIV. After a major disaster, the risk of epidemic diseases increases mainly as a result of overcrowding and unhygienic conditions.* |
|  | Complex Emergencies [4]Many deaths and severe injuries, outbreaks, food shortages and displacement are common* War
* Civil strife
* Armed aggression
 |  | Archive.org, VideoBlocks |
| **Narration:** | ***Complex emergencies*** *are usually man-made, with multiple contributing factors. They often follow wars between states, internal conflict, and, increasingly, terrorist acts. Massive population displacements may occur due to lack of food, insecurity, and increasing death rates. Poverty and risk of conflict go hand in hand. Civilians that are not part of the conflicts end up bearing the majority of casualties because they are often targets of both sides of the conflict.* |
|  | The impact on people’s lives can be severe [4] [3] | Footage of evacuation shelters and refugee camps | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *The impact on people’s lives can be severe* |
|  |  | Animated graph similar to Mark’s |  |
| **Narration:** | *Affecting the availability of basic needs* |
|  | When we respond effectively:* Excess mortality is avoided or prevented
* Epidemics are avoided or cut short
* Families remain intact
* People ad communities rebuild their lives and livelihoods
* Emotional and economic resilience is enhanced
 | Over blurred screen |  |
| **Narration:** | *Read above* |
|  | When we do not respond effectively:* People lose a sense of purpose and direction
* Children don’t thrive
* Epidemics go unrecognized and uninterrupted
* Additional lives are lost
* Households are dissolved
* Unplanned migration accelerates
* Settlements are established in vulnerable areas
 | Corresponding photographs/footage for each impact | Bigstock, videoblocks and original content |
| **Narration:** | *Read above* |
|  | A new norm of poorer living conditions is established | Video footage of slums | Videoblocks |
| **Narration:** | *Read above* |
|  | How we respond | Video footage of well maintained refugee camp | Videoblocks |
| **Narration:** | *Read above* |
|  | Can make all the difference |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Read above* |
| Video 3: Phases of Disasters |
| **FRAME** | **SCRIPT** | **VISUAL** | **SOURCE** |
|  |  | Time lapse of clouds |  |
| **Narration:** | *Disaster situations are dynamic, always changing and demanding a change in response.* |
|  | * Pre-Emergency
* Acute Emergency
* Post emergency
* Rehabilitation or reconstruction
 |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *There are four generally recognized phases of disasters: Pre-emergency, acute emergency, post emergency, and rehabilitation or reconstruction.* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Even though the evolving situation may appear continuous, recognizing the end of a particular phase* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *May help predict new needs and plan better responses.*  |
|  | Crude Mortality Rate (CMR) | [Phases animation from above continues] |  |
| **Narration:** | *Both the severity of the disaster and the phase can be determined by measuring the Crude Mortality Rate, or CMR.* |
|  | *# deaths /10,000/day* | Write equation for CMR below heading over black screen |  |
| **Narration:** | *Which is the number of deaths per 10,000 persons per day.* |
|  | Developing countries: 0.4-0.7 deaths/10,000/day | Original footage of Rwanda as background |  |
| **Narration:** | *Typical baseline CMR in the developing world is .4 to .7 deaths/10,000/day.* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *In the early phase of disasters the CMR can be extraordinarily high;* |
|  | * Kurdish IDPs, Iraq, May 1991: 3/10,000/day
* Somali IDPs, Somalia, 16.8/10,000/day
* Rwandan Refugees 4 Katale Camp, DRC August 1994: 41.3/10,000/day
* Angolan IDPs, Angola, February 2002: 3.6/10,000/day [7]
 | Blur screen moves up: Animated graph from baseline to Rwanda crisis | Original |
| **Narration:** | *During the first month after the influx of Rwandan refugees into eastern Zaire, the CMR was 40 to 60 times* |
|  |  | CMR for numerous conflicts |  |
| **Narration:** | *The baseline rate for that population.*  |
|  | Pre-emergency Phase | Over footage of people preparing for a disaster: early warning systems, buying food, etc.  |  |
| **Narration:** | *The period before the disaster strikes may be used to assess how often a particular community*  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *is exposed to different risks, and how good is their preparedness. Protective actions can be*  |
|  | * Identifying temporary shelters
* Stocking basic supplies
* Planning evacuation routes
* Monitoring trends
* Warning the population
 | Blur screen moves up:Animation pictures of:* Cots
* Gallons of water
* Evacuation map
 |  |
| **Narration:** | *Undertaken based on disaster warnings and the available resources.*  |
|  |  | Footage of evacuation signs |  |
| **Narration:** | *Preparedness can greatly reduce the number of lives lost during a disaster.* |
|  |  | News footage of hurricane Rita, or any hurricane |  |
| **Narration:** | *In 2005 the southern United States was devastated by the class 5 hurricane Rita,* |
|  |  | The aftermath |  |
| **Narration:** | *Sustaining damages estimated at $10 billion dollars. Although this hurricane*  |
|  | **Hurricane Rita**Damages: $10 billionFatalities: 7 | Blur screen moves up |  |
| **Narration:** | *Was immensely destructive, only seven deaths were reported.[8]* |
|  |  | News footage of Typhoon Yolanda and aftermath |  |
| **Narration:** | *This is in stark contrast to Typhoon Yolanda/Haiyan, another category 5 storm, which hit the Philippines in late 2013* |
|  | **Typhoon Yolanda**Damages: $800 millionFatalities: 6000+ | Blur screen moves up |  |
| **Narration:** | *And produced over $800 million in damages and more than 6,000 deaths.[9]* |
|  | Bangladesh* 1991 Cyclone Gorky mortality: 140,000
 | Footage: Bangladeshi cyclone shelter drills |  |
| **Narration:** | *Another example took place in Bangladesh. Cyclone Gorky, a category IV storm, hit Bangladesh in 1991, causing an estimated 140,000 deaths.*  |
|  | Bangladesh* Intervention
 | Blur screen moves up: Animated graph of before/after mortality |  |
| **Narration:** | *Soon after cyclone Gorky, the Bangladesh government began building cyclone shelters that doubled as schools and facilitated monthly evacuation drills.* |
|  |  | Footage: Bangladesh sheltersBlur screen moves up, shows decrease in mortality |  |
| **Narration:** | *Preparedness soon became 2nd nature for Bangladeshis. The results were striking.*  |
|  | 2007 Cyclone Sidr mortality: 3,046 | Footage: Bangladesh sheltersBlur screen moves up, shows decrease in mortality |  |
| **Narration:** | *In 2007, Cyclone Sidr, another category IV storm, hit but mortality was substantially lower. This decrease in mortality is largely considered to be a product of their preparedness activities. [10]* |
|  | Acute Emergency Phase | Blur screen over footage: Darfur refugees during flight being burned, Janjaweed |  |
| **Narration:** | *The acute emergency phase begins immediately after the impact of the disaster* |
|  | CMR during flight and pre-flight: 5.9 to 9.5 [11] | Blur screen: mortality statistics for flight |  |
| **Narration:** | *This is the moment of highest vulnerability. During the peak of violence in Darfur in 2003 to 2004, CMRs for IDPs were 5.9 to 9.5/10,000/day before arrival at displacement sites. Can also add Somalia information* |
|  |  | Footage: Darfur footage continuesAnimation: Graph showing drop in CMR |  |
| **Narration:** | *Post-arrival CMRs dropped to 1.3/10,000/day. [11]*  |
|  |  | Footage: UNHCR trucks hauling in suppliesAnimation: Cluster Logos |  |
| **Narration:** | *This phase is marked by intense, often reactive activities by many humanitarian agencies* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Responding to media reports of very high death rates (may be 5-60 times the normal death rate).* |
|  |  | Footage: Feeding people, building shelters |  |
| **Narration:** | *The priority is to keep the affected population alive.*  |
|  |  | Footage: UN peacekeepers |  |
| **Narration:** | *Security may be a major concern in complex emergency situations.*  |
|  |  | Animation over aerial shot of refugee camp pointing out food distribution tent, latrines, med tent, water pump |  |
| **Narration:** | *Critical services such as providing food, water, sanitation, basic health care and*  |
|  |  | Draw circle around all and label security, then fade into UN peacekeepers |  |
| **Narration:** | *protection from violence and harassment are quickly organized.*  |
|  |  | Blur screen moves up:Draw 1/10,000 persons/ day and arrow down |  |
| **Narration:** | *This phase ends when crude death rates fall below 1/10,000 persons/day.* |
|  | Post Emergency Phase | Footage: refugee camps becoming communities, Palestinian camps, western Sahara. Haitian shelters become permanent.Possibly create time lapse of transition by gathering photos of same area over time.  |  |
| **Narration:** | *During the post emergency phase, the population movement usually slows down.* |
|  |  | Footage: latrines, water pump, etc. |  |
| **Narration:** | *This enables critical services to be properly established and maintained.* |
|  |  | Footage: refugees waiting in camp |  |
| **Narration:** | *The displaced population waits for “something to happen” so that they can* |
|  | * Repatriation
* Integration
* Settlement
 | Blur screen moves up |  |
| **Narration:** | *Return home, integrate with the local community or relocate elsewhere.*  |
|  |  | Footage: locals holding meeting |  |
| **Narration:** | *As international support declines, the emphasis shifts to building the local capacity And promoting community participation.* |
|  |  | Footage: Dr. giving child a vaccination |  |
| **Narration:** | *Vaccination programs, mental health care and other services may be initiated, based on epidemiological information.* |
|  | Rehabilitation or Reconstruction Phase | Footage: rebuilding homes and clearing streets of debris, time lapse of rebuilding after Katrina or 2004 Asian tsunami |  |
| **Narration:** | *Once a permanent solution is found, the focus shifts from relief to development.* |
|  |  | Footage: shop in refugee camp |  |
| **Narration:** | *The aim is to help the affected community become self reliant.* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *The responsibility of providing assistance is handed over to the affected community,*  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *The local authorities, development agencies, government and other non-governmental organizations.*  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Conclusion* |
| Video 4: Complex Humanitarian Emergencies: Causes and Characteristics |
| **FRAME** | **SCRIPT** | **VISUAL** | **SOURCE** |
|  | **Complex Humanitarian Emergency**Definition: A situation of disrupted livelihoods and threats to life produced by warfare, civil disturbance and large-scale movements of people, in which any emergency response has to be conducted in a difficult political and security environment. *Environmental health in emergencies and disasters: a practical guide*(WHO, 2002) | Over a still screen |  |
| **Narration:** | *none*  |
|  |  | Footage: refugees fleeing violence, Yugoslavia, Dagestan, Chechnya, Bosnia, Serbia, Syria |  |
| **Narration:** | *The term Complex Humanitarian Emergency, or CHE, is typically*  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *used to describe the human disaster that follows armed conflict,* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *particularly war and civil strife.* |
|  |  | Footage: Rebels |  |
| **Narration:** | *CHEs are often the result of weakening political and governmental processes* |
|  |  | Footage: Rwanada genocide museum | Original |
| **Narration:** | *Leading to collective violence or armed conflict, particularly genocide or civil war.* |
|  |  | Footage: Protest |  |
| **Narration:** | *The cause of political instability is usually poor leadership* |
|  |  | Footage: Horn of Africa Famine?? |  |
| **Narration:** | *Combined with natural disasters such as famine and disease epidemics.* |
|  |  | Blur screen moves up |  |
| **Narration:** | *The majority of deaths are non-combatant* |
|  |  | Animated world map of conflicts over time since 1946. Counter of years goes up as map populates. War or armed conflict counter counter also ticks. | Original  |
| **Narration:** | *Since 1946 there has been an overall increase in the number of armed conflict events per year.* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Civil wars accounted for most of the increase documented.* |
|  |  | War map fades to 2012 conflicts, then the interstate conflict fades to grey.  |  |
| **Narration:** | *In 2012, 31 of 32 armed conflicts were fought intrastate.[2]*  |
|  | * 1980s – 1.9 million
* 1990s – 748,000
* 2000s – 461,000
 | Black and white war footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *Over the past few decades the number of battle deaths have drastically declined* |
|  | Infectious diseasesMalnutrition | Blur screen moves from side: list causes of indirect deaths |  |
| **Narration:** | *However, fatalities due to indirect causes of war continue to rise.* |
|  |  | Footage: Congo |  |
| **Narration:** | *For example, of the 5 million war-related deaths in the Democratic Republic of Congo since 1996,* |
|  | Democratic Republic of CongoWar-related deaths: 5 MillionDirectly battle related - 152,000 | Blur screen moves up |  |
| **Narration:** | *[Only 3% are directly related to battle.[12] Millions more have died from diseases that*  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Are highly preventable but have become lethal due to the lack of infrastructure and* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Decrease in healthcare that is a side effect to conflict.] –* my addition |
|  |  | Blur side panel Footage: war |  |
| **Narration:** | *There has also been an increase in war-related injury among civilians.* |
|  | 35%65% |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *In recent years, war-related deaths among civilians ranged from 35% to 65%, sometimes up to 90%.* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *The political instability that results [from a disaster or conflict] may lead* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *To the following complex emergency situations:* |
|  | Politically driven resource wars | Mining footage | Video Blocks, archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *Politically driven resource wars* |
|  | Human rights abuses and civil unrest | Riots and beatings | Video Blocks, archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *Widespread human rights abuses and civil unrest* |
|  | Genocide | Rwanda footage | Original |
| **Narration:** | *Cultural and ethnic minority groups at risk for extinction* |
|  | Disruption of essential services and supplies | Traffic jam of UN trucks?? | Video Blocks, archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *Disruption of essential services and supplies* |
|  | Poverty and economic collapse | Crumbled shantytown | Video Blocks, archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *Poverty and economic collapse* |
|  | Population displacement | Refugees fleeing | archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *Forced migration of large populations from their homes* |
|  | Catastrophic environmental and public health events | Cholera patients | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *Catastrophic environmental and public health events* |
|  | Excess mortality | Famine?? | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *Acute human suffering with significant excess mortality* |
|  |  | Footage: Riots |  |
| **Narration:** | *Once political instability sets in, underlying conflict may intensify* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *As communities struggle to regain historical power and to control resources.* |
|  | * Healthcare
* Education
* Social welfare programs
 | Footage: Lines outside of hospital |  |
| **Narration:** | *Certain services such as healthcare, education, or social welfare programs* |
|  | Stop functioning | Footage: a shutdown school |  |
| **Narration:** | *May be the first to stop functioning* |
|  |  | Footage: Refugees leaving |  |
| **Narration:** | *Increasing insecurity and poor access to food may force large populations* |
|  | * Food
* Water
* Shelter
 | Footage of refugee camp | VideoBlocks |
| **Narration:** | *To migrate to places without adequate food, water, shelter and other basic necessities*  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Ineffective political and humanitarian actions may lead to great human misery* |
|  | * Malnutrition
* Disease outbreaks [show MSF clinic]
* Violence
 | Footage of kwashiorkor, measles, beatings | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *In the form of malnutrition, disease outbreaks and violence* |
|  | * Social welfare [kids hangin around in Syria or Zataari doing nothing]
* Justice systems [summary execution]
* Cultural norms [Iraq/Syria/Afghanistan – women heads of family doing anything, women in black, partially or fully veiled begging out by highway ]
 |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Social welfare, justice systems, and cultural norms collapse* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *For as long as affected populations are forced to spend most of their*  |
|  |  | Footage:Lines at water pump and/or food distribution sites.Possibly food riot in Haiti?Women with firewood in Darfur, water, etc | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *Time and energy searching for their basic human needs.* |
| Video 5: Complex Humanitarian Emergencies: Underlying Factors |
|  |  | Footage: war, CHE |  |
| **Narration:** | *Complex Humanitarian Emergencies are events that involve multiple factors* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Which evolve and affect the displaced population. These factors may be* |
|  | * Political
* Economic
* Social
* Cultural
 | Blur screen over footage of CHE and add animation of mark’s graph.  | Original |
| **Narration:** | *Political, economic, social or cultural* |
|  | * Social welfare
* Justice systems
* Cultural norms
 | View zooms in on parts of graph:Political Factors | Original |
| **Narration:** | *It is important to understand the past and current political and constitutional* |
|  | * Corruption
* Criminalization
* Suspension of laws
 |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Factors: corruption, criminalization, suspension of laws* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *These factors can predict the potential for an ongoing crisis as well as*  |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Dictate what political solutions are appropriate* |
|  | * Historical
* Religious
* Political
* Ethnic forces
 | Footage of collapsed capital building in Haiti. Add tile transition and words to left come into view in tiles.  |  |
| **Narration:** | *As weakened states collapse, historical, religious, political, and ethnic forces* |
|  |  | <15 year old girl being wed |  |
| **Narration:** | *That are deeply ingrained in populations resurface* |
|  |  | Words in tiles expand and lines are drawn to insecurity and civil strife.  |  |
| **Narration:** | *This may lead to insecurity and civil strife* |
|  | Yugoslavia, [year] | Yugoslavia civil conflict footage | Archive.org |
| **Narration:** | *Driving civilians groups to fight for independence and nationhood.* |
|  |  | Views zooms out to main graphic and then to:Economic Factors | Original |
| **Narration:** | *Overpopulation can increase pressure on land and environmental degradation* |
|  | * Water [S. Sudan, fighting over access to water]
* Food
* Arable land
* Territory
* Fishing rights
 |  | Original |
| **Narration:** | *Competition for valuable resources is a major contributor to the global increase In conflicts and complex emergencies.* |
|  |  | Shantytown footage, brazil | VideoBlocks |
| **Narration:** | *The increasing disparity between the rich and the poor has led to urbanization,* |
|  |  | Aerial map of shantytowns surrounding city??Kabira slums, slums near railroad track in India, slums being flooded out, lower 9th in Nola |  |
| **Narration:** | *With the isolation of the poor, exposing them to more hazards* |
|  |  | Hurricane footage |  |
| **Narration:** | *This can increase ethnic and communal tensions.* |
|  | Adverse climatic events | Hurrican footage  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Economic hardships and serious food deficits may result from adverse climatic events* |
|  |  | Famine footage |  |
| **Narration:** | *Or disruption of farming, transport and marketing. Lack of transportation can* |
|  |  | Footage: people stranded on roofs in NOLA |  |
| **Narration:** | *Reduce people’s access to resources and prevent them from evacuating.* |
|  |  | Views zooms out to main graphic and then to:Social Factors | Original |
| **Narration:** | *Displacement causes people to spend more and more of their time*  |
|  | * Food
* Water
* Shelter
* security
 | Footage:Boy collecting water from creek or women collecting firewood from forest |  |
| **Narration:** | *looking for Food, water, shelter and security.* |
|  |  | Haiti riot footage: |  |
| **Narration:** | *As food shortage becomes severe, families break up and prolonged separations* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Prevent them from forming long term relationships that help to hold a group together.* |
|  |  | Animated fabric of people holding hands and then disintegrating over above footage and then fades into blur. | Original |
| **Narration:** | *As a result the social fabric of communities disintegrates.*  |
|  |  | Pie chart that comes together, showing the proportion of each. | Original |
| **Narration:** | *Children, adolescents, women and elderly persons represent a significant portion of displaced populations* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *As society breaks down, these subgroups invariably suffer. As crisis situations worsen* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *They suffer even more due to increased domestic violence.*  |
|  |  | Views zooms out to main graphic and then to:Cultural FactorsFootage: men in camp | Original |
| **Narration:** | *Discrimination may result in certain groups of the population being denied access to essential services* |
|  |  | Footage: supply trucks |  |
| **Narration:** | *Or certain relief foods may be considered a cultural or religious taboo and will not be eaten.* |
|  |  | Aerial map of Dadaab, point out the different ethnicities in the camps |  |
| **Narration:** | *Ethnic hostilities are often a basis for warfare. Settling displaced people from different ethnic* |
|  |  |  |  |
| **Narration:** | *Groups and cultures together in one camp may lead to unrest.* |
|  | [Conclusion] |  |  |
| **Narration:** |  |

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