

Flooding and health inequality in Africa

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Climate change has become a serious challenge confronting the world with its adverse effect on extreme weather events like flood occurrence. This perennial flood occurrence destroys health facilities, leads to the spread of diseases causing mortality and discourages health personals from working in these regions affected by flooding. This development widens health inequality among countries experiencing perennial levels of flooding. The main objective of this study is to examine the effect of flood occurrence on health inequality among 53 African countries. Panel data was collected from 53 African countries with the use of

Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) for the analysis. Findings of the study indicates that, flood occurrence deteriorates health facilities and causes mortality rate due to the spread of diseases. This means that, countries that experience perennial flooding widens their health inequality than countries that experience less flooding. The study recommends that, governments among African countries should implement strategies being enshrined in Conference of Parties (COP 2021) on climate change to reduce the level of climate change and flood occurrence.

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