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"REGIONAL DISASTER RISK AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT" (PERIPERI U)

DiMP/RADAR
Stellenbosch University
ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD
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USAID
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Abbreviations & Acronyms

AFRO	Regional Office for Africa
ARU	Ardhi University
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BDU	Bahir Dar University
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CENOE	National Center for Emergency Operations
DIMP	Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
DM	Disaster Management
DMGRC	Multidisciplinary Disaster and Risk Management Masters Programme
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FORIN	Forensic Disaster Investigations
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MSc	Master of Science
MUSPH	Makerere University's School of Public Health
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NOG	National Operating Guidelines
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PERIPERI U	Partners Enhancing Resilience of People Exposed to Risks (Universities)
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
RADAR	Research Alliance for Disaster and Risk Reduction
UDM	Technical University of Mozambique
UG	University of Ghana
UGB	Université Gaston Berger
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USTHB	University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme

Executive Summary

Established in 2006, Periperi U is a platform for university partnership to reduce disaster risks in Africa. It stands for 'Partners Enhancing Resilience to People Exposed to Risks' – with a special focus on advancing university action on risk and vulnerability reduction in Africa. It represents an innovative collaboration of African universities committed to strengthening strategic capacity to reduce and manage contextually-relevant disaster risks. Now in its seventh year, the Periperi U consortium has grown from an initial partnership of five higher education and research institutions to ten African universities. These are listed below:

- Bahir Dar University (Bahir Dar, Ethiopia)
- Built Environment Research Laboratory (LBE) University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene (USTHB) (Algiers, Algeria)
- Disaster Management Training Centre (DMTC), Ardhi University (Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania)
- Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Program, DiMP (RADAR), Stellenbosch University (Stellenbosch, South Africa)
- Makerere University (Kampala, Uganda)
- University of Ghana (Accra, Ghana)
- Universidade Técnica de Moçambique (UDM) (Maputo, Moçambique)
- Moi University (Eldoret, Kenya)
- Gaston-Berger University (St Louis, Senegal)
- University of Antananarivo, Madagascar (completely unfunded by USAID).

In Phase III, which began in July 2011 and will continue through to 2015, the participating institutions' efforts are guided by five key focus areas.

These include:

The institutional embedding (i.e. sustainability) of active disaster risk-related teaching and training, research and policy advocacy capacity in Africa.

The enhancement of sustainable capacity for each university unit/programme to provide short disaster risk-related courses annually.

The growth and sustainability of new undergraduate and/or graduate programmes related to reducing/managing the risk and vulnerability profile of the country concerned.

The generation and communication of applied research outputs by each unit/programme related to the risks and vulnerabilities of the country concerned that increase local understanding and improve the management of those risks.

Mobilisation of the consortium to advance disaster-risk reduction efforts through the strategic engagement by each unit/program institutionally, as well as at national/sub-national, continental and international scales with governmental, nongovernmental, international and scientific stake-holders.

During 2013, the Periperi U partners have achieved a wide range of successes, ranging from the launch of new academic programmes and the development of new training courses to regional research undertakings and an increasing number of publications in local and international journals.

More significantly this year also witnessed the increasing recognition of the Periperi U consortium on both the global and continental stage as a viable and effective African scholarship community on risk reduction, engaging with a range of external organisations. The attendance of all consortium

partners at the UNISDR Global Platform in Geneva in May marked a significant turning point, making visible the contribution of African scholarship to global debates on disaster risk reduction.
Support for consortium initiatives this year has required more intensive secretariat support to consortium members than in previous years, measurably reflected in the processing of 39 international travel requests (including flights and visas) and mobilisation of Stellenbosch University emergency funding facilities to the value of USD 232,000 due to intermittent incoming funding from USAID.

The inconsistent processing of funding requests has had serious consequences for secretariat functions as well as the forwarding of funds to consortium members. Measurably, this has compromised capacity for planning and achievement of programme deliverables by partner institutions, and reduced the pace of grant expenditure below the rate projected during project design. Despite this, cumulative project expenditure for activities undertaken from 2011 - November 2013 now exceeds USD 1.94 million.

Specifically, the consortium made notable progress, as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of Periperi U Training/Education Achievements in 2013

INSTITUTION	No. short courses 2013	No. people trained 2013	No. academic progs/ modules 2013	Academic progs still to launch	No. students registered 2013	No. grads 2013
Antananarivo**	1	27	2	1	131	31
Ardhi	3	68	2	1	46	3
Bahir Dar	2	158	2	2	216	47
DiMP/RADAR*	3	44	1	1	16	12
Gaston-Berger	0	0	0	1		0
Ghana*	2	37	2		57	
Makerere	2	40	4*	1	145	95
Moi*	0	0	1	2	8	4
UDM	2	40	2	2	49	26
USTHB	1	42	4	1	1	1
Total	**16**	**456**	**20**	**12**	**669**	**219**

*** Modules not full programmes**
**** Unfunded by USAID**

This report focuses specifically on the work of the consortium from 1 January – 30 September 2013.

1. Overview of progress

This report that summarises the considerable progress in advancing disaster risk-related scholarship and capacity building is clustered according to the five focused areas specified in the USAID grant (Section 2 below). Within each category, the accomplishments of individual consortium members are described. Sections 3, 4 and 5 respectively describe secretariat support to the consortium, implementation constraints and emerging priorities and new strategic areas. The Annexures (from page 19), provide tabulated information on each focus area.

2. Progress in focus areas

2.1 Institutional embedding of active disaster risk-related teaching and training, research and policy advocacy capacity with particular emphasis on urban and hydro-meteorological risks.

This year saw the creation of stronger institutional linkages and growing advocacy capacity for all the partners in the consortium. This has been achieved in various ways:

- Newly developed DRR-related academic programmes have now produced young graduates with new skills that are answering to development needs across the continent;
- Consortium-generated research is increasingly informing decision-makers and planners to adopt more insightful understanding of DRR and other development issues;
- The strategic engagement of consortium partners at multiple scales, from local to global, while significantly raising awareness about disaster risk reduction, has also enhanced and grown the stature of individual partners within their own institutions.

The section below describes some noteworthy advances in the integration of disaster risk reduction throughout the consortium in 2013:

DiMP's institutional progress was reflected in the formal establishment of a Level 3 university centre, the Research Alliance for Disaster and Risk Reduction, **RADAR**. This lengthy institutional process involved the formulation of a constitution and successive adjustments and approvals at Faculty, Senate and University Council levels (May - November 2013). RADAR replaces the Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DiMP - established in 1996) and is situated within the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences nested within the Department for Geography and Environmental Studies. RADAR's staffing complement increased to seven with the recruitment of a senior researcher. The new centre now comprises a programme coordinator, knowledge manager, two disaster risk researchers, a senior disaster risk researcher, an administrator and director. Additional SU support for RADAR activities are reflected in the part-time engagement of a senior accountant from central administration and a representative from the International Programmes Office, with specific expertise in academic networking.

The **University of Ghana** has progressively included other faculties in its teaching programmes with a deliberate focus on generating multi- and inter-disciplinary content as well as encouraging teaching synergies.

At **Makerere** the incorporation of a new DRR focus has been incremental, culminating this year in the initiation of a new graduate Masters programme in Disaster Risk Management and the strengthening of short courses at the School of Public Health. These initiatives aim at capacity building for improved national and East African disaster risk management. In addition, the University has permitted the incorporation of disaster risk reduction and management modules in various teaching programmes/courses at the School of Public Health.

Moi University's School of Public Health now has a new department called *The Department of Disaster Risk Reduction and Management* which is engaged in implementing DRR curricula.

At **USTHB** the Periperi U team has now grown to ten members while another three members from the National Research Centre on Earthquake Engineering (CGS) and three others from the National Centre for Astronomy, Astrophysics and Geophysics (CRAAG) have become involved. While awaiting the approval of their new Master's programme the USTHB team has contributed to the development and running of another Masters course at a sister University in Algeria.

2.2 The enhancement of sustainable capacity for each university unit/programme to provide at least one-two short disaster risk-related courses annually and to design/implement one new course by 2014.

The number of short course offerings has grown. However, it appears that tailor-made and/or commissioned courses are generally attracting larger numbers of participants than some of the regular short course offerings. Altogether, 456 participants attended short courses facilitated/led by Periperi U partner institutions.

For instance, in Tanzania, the team from **Ardhi University** has developed several new short courses this year. Two of these had a focus on climate change adaptation. However, while the regular in-house courses attracted low numbers, the commissioned course for Temeke Municipality drew over 60 participants. The new courses *Disaster risk and vulnerability assessment; Management of climate change-induced disaster risks; Mainstreaming climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in development agenda* will launch in 2014.

More than a dozen members of staff from **Bahir Dar** have now attended the short courses offered by DiMP/RADAR. This has aided in the development and launching of BDU's own short courses. Bahir Dar is now increasingly being commissioned by government and non-governmental organisations in Ethiopia to develop tailor-made training courses but hope that their own new short course entitled "*From emergency aid to food security*" will become a regular offering.

The two established **DiMP/RADAR** short courses, namely *Disasters & Development* and *Community Risk Assessment* were revised this year and now offer new areas of focus, particularly around urban risk. DiMP/RADAR was also commissioned to develop a tailor-made training course for staff from a local district authority. The seven-week university-accredited course was attended by 25 local government staff drawn from five local municipalities and ran for two days a week over seven weeks in order to reduce the participants' time away from work. After attending classroom and field-based training incorporating practical exercises, participants were tasked to undertake ward-based risk assessments to inform integrated development planning. The course may be repeated in 2014 for community-based ward councillors.

The University of Ghana has managed to sustain regular short course offerings over the last 4 years and recently introduced a new course. They will consider the addition of further short courses to suit market demand. An unanticipated benefit of the short courses is that they have brought the Ghana team into contact with external organisations and institutions that have facilitated complementary relationships and further collaborations that augur well for the future. For example, they have received funding for the training of security personnel in GIS, information gathering and mapping techniques.

Although no short courses were conducted by the **Gaston-Berger** team this year, this Senegalese university is currently developing several new courses related to food security, based on a needs assessment which identified training gaps. These include 1) Managing natural disaster risks in the

Senegal River Valley 2) Managing vulnerability effects on agricultural production systems in the river valley 3) Relationships between agro-business and disaster risks and 4) Developing strategies for preventing disaster risks.

At **Makerere** the implementation of their well-known short courses such as *Public Health in Complex Emergencies* continues to provide front-line public health workers with improved skills and capacities in emergencies. The geographical reach of the courses has been significant, serving participants from a variety of disaster prone settings, including Somalia, South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Ethiopia, and Northern Kenya. The new *Advanced Qualitative Research Methods Course* has begun to provide local graduate students as well as field-based researchers and programme officers with high level training in qualitative research methods. However, Makerere have noted that the payment of course fees continues to deter many who lack financial resources. Makerere is keen to explore E-learning as a strategy to extend the geographical reach of their short courses and perhaps to reduce costs.

Moi University were unable to run their short courses this year. However, they are planning creatively to approach organisations with a view to offering short courses on the client's own premises. It is anticipated that this delivery model will increase the uptake of the courses while enhancing the applicability of the courses within the context of the receiving institutions and organisations.

In Mozambique **UDM** is endeavouring to respond effectively to the needs of teachers, the main constituency for their short course on "*Disaster risk reduction for secondary school teachers and NGO staff*" who have expressed the need for the course to be offered during school holidays. UDM is developing strategies to offer courses during school breaks. In an attempt to broaden their reach to other lusophonic countries in Africa, UDM is also now initiating training in Angola.

Thus, answering to a specific objective of Periperi U Phase III, many consortium partners have endeavoured to develop and introduce new short courses this year in response to changing market needs. These are tabulated in the appended Table 2.

2.3 The growth and sustainability of new undergraduate and/or graduate programmes related to reducing/managing the risk and vulnerability profile of the country concerned.

Several new academic programmes were launched by consortium members this year, with twelve more set to launch in the near future. Altogether in 2013, the consortium offered 20 disaster risk-related programmes or modules, reaching more than 660 registered students.

The established Masters programmes at **Ardhi** continue to attract a growing number of applicants. An interesting development is that they have begun to attract both people who are already working as well as young students. It is encouraging that the number of students admitted to the Master's programmes grew from nine in the 2012/13 academic year to 25 in 213/14 year.

On its relocation to Stellenbosch University (SU) 2011, **DiMP** (now **RADAR**) discontinued its successful post-graduate Disaster Risk Science (DRS) programme which had run for several years at the University of Cape Town. In 2012, an Honours-level (4th year) module was launched within the Department of Geography and Environmental Studies which is continuing successfully. This year's Honours class undertook a mid-term research assignment commissioned by a local municipality. Four Honours students later completed DRR-related thesis research projects. In October, the proposed new curriculum for a Masters in Philosophy in Disaster Risk Science and Development

(MPhil DRSD) was submitted to the Faulty of Arts and Social Sciences for approval with the intention to launch in 2015. In the interim RADAR staff is supervising four Geography Masters students on various DRR topics. The City of Cape Town Disaster Risk Management Centre recently approached RADAR to identify possible graduates to take up a limited number of internships in 2014. Four honours/masters students actively pursued this option.

The University of Ghana has conducted research in collaboration with the University of Tampa Bay, USA, the School of Public Health at the University of Health and Allied Sciences in Ghana and the Institute of Environment and Sanitation at the University of Ghana. The subsequent research outputs have not only informed their teaching inputs but have also resulted in an exchange of faculty teaching and joint research projects which they feel have enriched their teaching programmes and strengthened external collaborations

Gaston-Berger has launched a new Master of Prevention and Disaster Risk Management for West Africa. After the new programme was announced, several foreign-based institutions (including the University of Oviedo in Spain, the University of Lyon3 in France, URBIS UP Consulting in Spain, the Black Emergency Managers Association in Washington DC and others expressed interest in collaboration, particularly with regards to the possible exchange of teaching staff and faculty research. Other institutions in Senegal and elsewhere in West Africa have also shown interest in developing partnerships with Gaston-Berger. Mrs M. Wahlström, Special Representative for the UN Secretary General for Disaster Risk Reduction, UNISDR, has scheduled a visit to Senegal in January 2014 during which time she will give a seminar on DRR at the University of Gaston-Berger.

The new Masters of Disaster Risk Management Programme at **Makerere** has now been approved by the University Council and now awaits final sign-off from the National Council for Higher Education in order to commence during the 2013/2014 academic year. Bureaucracy in curriculum approval has significantly delayed the commencement of this graduate training programme and several others within the consortium.

Moi University, borrowing an existing curriculum from Ardhi University for their MSc in Disaster Risk Reduction has adapted it for their own needs. This curriculum is now under review by the Moi University Senate and is awaiting approval. Once approved, the course will be offered under the new Department of Disaster Risk Reduction recently established at Moi.

While the new Master's programme at **USTHB** is under review following recommendations made by the National Commission for re-submission in February 2014 for implementation in the 2014/15 academic year, the Periperi U team has in the interim contributed to the development of a Master's degree in Disaster Risk Management at the University of Mostaganem in Eastern Algeria where they have contributed to lecturing and the supervision of Master's students since 2011.

UDM introduced DRR subjects into its Environmental Engineering and Disaster Management degree programme quite some time ago. However, in May after a comprehensive study of the Mozambican situation and market needs, and taking into consideration employability of future graduates, UDM launched an MSc Course in Education and Development which includes risk management, for which over twenty students registered. Modules were developed in collaboration with two South African universities, namely the School of Economics at Stellenbosch University and the School of Education at the University of Witwatersrand. Periperi U scholars will contribute to several components of the programme such as disaster risk reduction in education, health, agriculture, food security and industry. Encouraged by the uptake of their new MSc programme UDM is keen to explore other areas of DRR for the development of further post-graduate programmes, possibly related to

humanitarian logistics and food security. They are however challenged to find suitably qualified Mozambican scholars.

The **University of Ghana** has not developed a stand-alone Master's programme but have elected to incorporate DRR-material and modules into both their undergraduate and postgraduate programmes. As a result several post graduate students have undertaken thesis research on DRR-related topics. Four students recently completed their MPhil theses and submitted them for evaluation while a PhD student has completed the first stage of field work and preliminary analysis of an associated topic.

The existing and future academic programmes are listed in appended Tables 3 and 4.

2.4 The generation and communication of applied research outputs by each unit/programme related to the risks and vulnerabilities of the country concerned that increase local understanding and improve the management of those risks.

At **Bahir Dar** postgraduate and faculty-based research is increasingly addressing government priority areas, reflecting a national paradigm shift from a traditional emergency focus to an understanding of disasters as a developmental and integrated planning prerogative.

In addition to postgraduate student research, **RADAR** has advanced risk-related research at both national and international levels. In a globally unprecedented study, **DiMP/RADAR** was commissioned (through FAO) by southern Africa's Regional Intra Agency Standing Committee (RIASCO) to undertake a comprehensive and detailed study of anticipated future humanitarian trends in the southern African region. This study, which covered 14 countries, mobilised 33 researchers drawn from four southern African academic institutions as well as independent researchers, was launched publically on 8 November in Pretoria[1] and also in Gaborone. It is anticipated that several journal articles will be published from this study, bringing the issues of anticipated humanitarian futures in the southern African region to a broader global audience while also profiling the quality of contemporary African research capacity. **RADAR** staff also conducted commissioned research on urban risk as an integral component of a national government initiative to develop an Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF).[2] The resulting background paper on urban disaster risks and environmental concerns helped inform the IUDF. The RADAR team has invested considerable energy in resource mobilisation to support its activities at SU. Altogether, four tender submissions were made, (one local, one national, one regional and one international). Of these submissions, the local bid successfully resulted in a local government capacity building project. Feedback is still pending on a regional project proposed in collaboration with the Periperi U Mozambique team from UDM. Unfortunately, the two unsuccessful bids exacted sizable opportunity costs, consuming significant staff time and energy in conceptualisation, planning and proposal generation.

The **University of Ghana,** in collaboration with other researchers, undertook a review of literature on urbanisation, climate change and DRR and have also been involved in another joint endeavour to design a comprehensive questionnaire on community resilience focusing on disaster leadership in communities in Ghana.

[1] http://reliefweb.int/report/malawi/humanitarian-trends-southern-africa-challenges-and-opportunities
[2] http://www.cogta.gov.za/index.php/tenders/news/173-press-a-media-releases/461--discussion-document-towards-an-integrated-urban-development-framework.html

At **Makerere** the research undertaken by students and faculty is approved and selected based on their contribution to community welfare, addressing public health risks and vulnerability. The research is also in line with the School and College of Health Sciences strategic research objectives which are geared towards addressing high priority risks, vulnerabilities and needs.

Research at **Moi University** focuses on community engagement through the community-based education and services programme of the University. Students engage directly with communities guided by faculty staff, living in the health facilities for a period of 6 weeks. During this time students engage in dialogue with a community to investigate the main causes of diseases and to design simple public health prevention programmes. Such interventions are implemented in partnership with community members. For example, a water source protection intervention, if identified as appropriate, will be undertaken by the community who provide the locally-available materials while the university provides the expertise.

UDM is currently collaborating with **Gaston-Berger** University and an American NGO (IDE) in a pilot project intending to train farmers in the use of drought resistant crops. The project hopes to train some 330 rural extension workers and famers, encouraging the use of 10 000 ha of fertile land in Mozambique in order to improve food security and income generation for rural communities. UDM is also working on a number of research projects in collaboration with a range of government ministries (education, health and planning) and recently carried out a study on behalf of Maputo Municipality regarding the implementation of an Environmental Education Plan to address the risks and vulnerability of Maputo.

The brief descriptions above represent a snap-shot of the varied types of consortium outputs that are contributing to a better understanding of localised and regional risks. (See Tables 5 and 6 for further details).

2.5 Mobilisation of the consortium to advance disaster-risk reduction efforts through the strategic engagement by each unit/program institutionally, as well as at national/sub-national, continental and international scales with governmental, nongovernmental, international and scientific stake-holders.

The need for continental mobilisation of the consortium represents a central area of work for the secretariat and increasingly also for individual and collaborating partners. During 2013, considerable progress was achieved through Periperi U's strategic engagement at multiple scales which are described below.

Global Scale

Geneva: 19-24 May (ISDR4th Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction)

As an integral element of its USAID/OFDA agreement, the Periperi U consortium meets annually to review the year's activities, share generated knowledge and research on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and plan for the year ahead. In 2013, the Periperi U consortium sought to add value to its annual meeting by convening this process in Switzerland. This enabled the 17 consortium members who attended the annual consultative meeting to take advantage of the multiple complementary and concurrent processes that were linked to the United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, Switzerland. These included attending the Global Platform event and hosting a research symposium in collaboration with the UNISDR Africa Regional Office, in addition to convening the annual Periperi U consultative meeting.

The 4th session of the UNISDR's Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), held in Geneva from 21-23 May 2013, was attended by approximately 3,500 participants from 171 countries. Throughout the Global Platform there was a clear recognition of the role played by higher education institutions in building DRR capacity. This was emphasised in the Chair's Summary, which specifically stated that "*Integrating disaster risk management into education at all levels including higher education curricula should be a priority*". Ms Wahlström also gave specific focus to the role of academic institutions in capacity building and research, urging that this should be strengthened in the future.

In the course of the Global Platform, the Periperi U partnership was specifically profiled in two processes, the Scientific and Technical Platforms/Networks Session (convened 20 May) and the Ignite Stage (21, 22 May).

Following the Global Platform, the Periperi U consortium convened a dedicated seminar for those interested in higher education. This event was hosted on 24 May 2013 by the Technical University of Mozambique (UDM) in association with UNISDR and the Periperi U secretariat. The day-long session (entitled *Forging knowledge foundations framing resilient futures: Focus on higher education and disaster risk reduction)* profiled practical advancements in the generation of skilled human capital and contextually relevant disaster risk research in Africa. The seminar, attended by 50-60 participants, underlined the crucial role played by higher education in establishing the human capital foundation for advancing disaster risk-related policy and practice. The forum aimed to facilitate a conversation between institutions of higher learning committed to educational innovation in applied disaster risk scholarship and the diverse range of professional and institutional constituencies engaged in disaster risk reduction. A separate report is attached covering the various Geneva events.

Stellenbosch: 11-13 September (Global STIR Workshop)

The Periperi U Programme co-hosted the UNISDR Sustainable Training Initiative for Resilience (STIR) Workshop. The workshop, attended by 30 participants, including 12 Periperi U members, provided an opportunity for several of the consortium members once again to make presentations to a wider international audience and to illustrate the extent of capacity-building, educational innovation, research and advocacy being accomplished by the consortium across the continent.

Madrid: 6-7 March (Global Humanitarian Trends Study)

Dr Holloway, the Periperi U Programme Director, participated in an advisory group consultation for the Global Humanitarian Trends Study commissioned by UNOCHA Headquarters and undertaken by DARA.

Rabat, Morocco: 1 – 4 October World Summit of Local and regional Leaders: "Imagine society, build democracy"

Dr Mateugue Diack from Gaston-Berger University attended the world's largest gathering of mayors and municipal leaders hosted by UCLG. In a presentation in a side event entitled *Access to risk information for citizens, local governments and partners* Prof Diack highlighted the importance of increasing university engagement with vulnerable communities and the need for academics to help empower local disaster managers in their efforts. He also used the opportunity to introduce the Periperi U consortium to the large global gathering.

Davos: 17-20 November (Second GRF One Health Summit)
Vimbai Chasi (DRR Researcher) attended the Second GRF One Health Summit in Davos delivering an oral and a poster presentation on the value of Integrative Health Risk Management of measles in rapidly growing cities.

Regional Scale

Arusha: 13-15 February: (Africa Regional Platform on DRR)
Dr Holloway attended the Africa Regional Platform on DRR in Arusha, delivering a keynote presentation on urban risk. Two members of the Ardhi team also attended this event where they exhibited their research and had the opportunity to share their experiences of building resilience to flooding in the city of Dar es Salaam.

Johannesburg: 18-19 April (African Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction)
Dr Holloway attended the February meeting of the AWGDRR in Johannesburg, as the Periperi U representative on behalf of African HEIs. She advised those attending that Periperi U would be co-hosting a seminar at the Global Platform in May 2013.

Pretoria: 21-22 October (IPCC SREX Regional Outreach Meeting)
Vimbai Chasi and Jan de Waal (DRR Researchers) attended the IPCC Regional Outreach Meeting on Extreme Events where they presented posters.

Arusha: October. International Climate Change Conference
Dionis Rugai, of the Ardhi Periperi U team represented the consortium at this meeting.

In response to closer working relations with United Nations organisations, RADAR has facilitated introductions between Periperi U partners in Africa and representatives of regional economic commissions. This has resulted in greater profile of HEIs in regional deliberations on disaster risk reduction.

ECOWAS meeting, Niamey 12-14 November 2013
Dr Mateugue Diack from Senegal and Dr Osman Alhassan from Ghana represented the Periperi U consortium at an ECOWAS meeting at the behest of UNISDR.

UNISDR regional consultative meeting Nairobi, Kenya 25-26 November 2013
Mr Tarekegn Ayalew and Dr Belayne Ayele from Bahir Dar and Dr Christina Otieno from Moi University attended the UNISDR Africa Consultative Meeting on HFA-2, held from 25-26 November in Nairobi in order to contribute to the African position paper on HFA2. Dr Ayele was requested to chair the meeting.

SADC Meeting, Gaborone, Botswana 28-30 November 2013
Mrs Benedita Nhambiu from UDM in Mozambique represented the Periperi U Consortium at the Southern Africa Sub Regional Platform held from 28 to 29th November in Gaborone, Botswana where she stressed the importance of the role of higher education institutions in contributing to informed understandings of localised and regional risks.

In addition to these global and regional engagements Periperi U partners are also increasingly taking the initiative to launch in-country initiatives.

Local scale

International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction 2013 – Living with Disability & Disasters 11 October
Bahir Dar University in collaboration with other stakeholders organised the Ethiopian *International Day for Disaster Risk Reduction 2013 this year* with a specific focus on disabilities at the Hilton International Hotel in Addis Ababa in Ethiopia. The Periperi U PI, Mr Tarekegn Ayalew, delivered a presentation entitled *Mainstreaming disabilities into disaster risk reduction training in higher education institutions: Practices and opportunities*.

Building capacities in Disaster Risk and Vulnerability Reduction in Africa: A multi-disciplinary approach June 24-25 Gaston Berger University, St. Louis, Senegal
Gaston-Berger held a two-day conference to introduce their new Master's programme and the work that they and the Periperi U consortium are undertaking with regards to disaster risk reduction across the continent.

General comments regarding external engagements

Ardhi University is increasingly working with government ministries in Tanzania. In this regard they teamed up with the Tanzanian Ministry of Health and other partners to carry out Vulnerability Assessment and Mapping (VRAM) for the health sector. They also contributed a chapter on natural disasters in the Tanzanian National State of the Environment Report, a research study commissioned by the Office of the Vice President, Department of the Environment. The Ministry of Water has also commissioned Ardhi to develop strategies for mitigating flood hazard in the water resource management sector.

Bahir Dar's Department of Disaster Risk Management and Sustainable Development has established partnerships with CORDAID, Wageningen University, UNDP, South-South Cooperation, Mercy Corps and the Federal Food Security Sector of Ethiopia. Research and commissioned training has been conducted for Plan International, HelpAge International, OXFAM, ACCRA, and the World Society for the Protection of Animals among others. At a more local scale, Bahir Dar are currently in discussions with the Adds Ababa Municipality with regard to providing training and research on urban disaster risk reduction and resilience building.

The **University of Ghana** is collaborating with their National Platform on issues related to initiatives for water, sanitation and hygiene as Ghana scales up its activities to achieve MDG targets. This is also affording the Ghan Periperi U team the opportunity to share their work and experience with other communities and stakeholders. They are also currently a member of the national Research Technical Working Group (RTWG) and the Community Resilience through Early Warning (CREW) project being executed by NADMO with support from bilateral donors.

The University of **Gaston-Berger** has engaged with new partners at national and international levels, collaborating with universities which have included Cheikh Anta Diop in Dakar, Senegal as well as universities in France, Spain, the United States and Tahiti. Gaston-Berger has also worked closely with agencies and organisations such as USAID, UNISDR, UNDO, UNESCO, the World Bank, ECOWAS and the NGO sector working, for example, with Green Senegal and ENDA.

At **Makerere** the engagement of the School of Public Health has ranged from the international collaboration with UN organizations such as WHO in Geneva, regional Universities in Africa and Easter, Southern, and West Africa and organization e.g. WHO Brazzaville, national involvement in disaster risk reduction platform meetings organised by the Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Health etc. and through research at district and community levels in the areas of disaster risk

reduction. The Periperi U PI attended the Africa Disaster Risk Forum held in Harare in February. Makerere is currently in discussion with UNDP to extend training for in-service personnel in disaster risk management in Uganda. They are also working with WHO to develop training curricula for basic, intermediate and advanced courses in disaster risk management in Africa.

Moi University has represented the consortium at the UNISDR African Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction (AWGDRR).
UDM has recently been contracted by the FAO in collaboration with several other universities to conduct resilience studies in Mozambique, Malawi and Madagascar and attended a Workshop on Sustainable Bioenergy at the University of Campinas, in Brazil.

The **University of Ghana** continues its engagement with the National Level Learning Alliance Platform (NALLAP), a network for sharing resources for learning and practice. The PI of the Periperi U team has been invited to join a National Research Technical Working Group (RTWG) on community resilience through early warning. This is a joint UNDP, National Disaster Management and Norwegian Embassy in Ghana project aimed at facilitating the provision and analysis of disaster risk information for early warning with respect to floods and drought disasters in Ghana. The first set of studies will involve vulnerability assessments of deprived communities in Ghana. The team has also attended local workshops on water and sanitation and another on the scaling up of efforts to achieve MDGs to inform their understanding of local issues and to offer research assistance.

Exchanges between partners

Makerere University School of Public Health: 11-22 March
Vimbai Chasi (DRR Researcher at RADAR) attended the short course offered on Advanced Qualitative Research Methods for Health Sciences

Stellenbosch University: June/July
Several participants from Bahir Dar and Ardhi Universities attended the short courses run at Stellenbosch by RADAR in June and July.

3. SU/RADAR Institutional Secretariat Support to Periperi U

During 2013, RADAR/SU came under sustained pressure to offer a growing range of secretariat services for Periperi U. These included efforts that enabled the strategic mobilisation of the consortium on a global platform and measures to transfer operational funds to partners.

3.1 Strategic mobilisation of the consortium

Significant secretariat efforts were extended to enable Periperi participation at two global workshops/seminars and other events. Altogether, the DiMP/RADAR Secretariat facilitated visas, travel and accommodation for thirty nine Periperi U-related staff.

Moreover, in the build-up to next year's regional DRR platform deliberations scheduled for Abuja, UNISDR Africa scheduled DRR platforms with various Regional Economic Commissions (RECs) with sessions devoted to HFA1 evaluation and reporting and HFA2. Periperi U representatives attended several of these meetings bringing their knowledge of DRR to the HFA2 consultation table (see details above). The UNISDR regional consultative meeting in Nairobi developed the first draft of the Africa Position on HFA-2. This will be reviewed by the Africa Working Group on DRR in March 2014. and presented to the Africa Regional Platform for endorsement. Altogether, six Periperi U representatives attended the November meetings in Niamey, Gaborone and Nairobi.

A further area of secretariat support relates to a project requirement for strengthened monitoring and evaluation. An internally-driven mid-term programme evaluation is specifically called for in the programme award, along with a monitoring framework and summative evaluation.

In this context, RADAR staff exhaustively sought support for a skilled project evaluator, successfully identifying an internationally recognised higher education programme evaluator in Switzerland. The specialist's involvement will commence early in 2014. In the interim, partners will be tasked to populate a range of data collecting templates, currently being developed by secretariat staff, to enable the creation of a detailed data base to inform the evaluation.

3.2 Other consortium support

A key area of secretariat engagement is the transfer of funds to partners. So far, SU has transferred USD 1 million to partners for project implementation, also absorbing funding delays through emergency financing facilities enabled by the Dean of Arts and Social Sciences. SU also successfully undertook an annual audit of Periperi U-related accounts.

4. Programmatic constraints

In 2013, the delayed and erratic provision of funding from USAID has constituted the most disabling obstacle to effective project implementation. This has also directly constrained the secretariat in its task of systematically disbursing operating funds to other consortium members. As a result of funding shortfalls from USAID, the secretariat was repeatedly required to request emergency funding facilities from the Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, with the scale of this internal support estimated at USD 232,000 (ZAR 2.32 million).

Financial constraints and uneven funding flows have had serious knock-on consequences throughout the consortium. Many planned activities have either been put on hold or in some cases even abandoned. Throughout 2013, the erratic receipt of funds deterred consolidated project planning, making it impossible for the secretariat or partner to formulate annual workplans.

Complex hierarchical review and approval processes also served to delay the launch of several new academic programmes developed by consortium members. Such processes can take several years, although this differs between countries, and even from one institution to another. Given the short funding time frame this multi-staged process is therefore problematic. However, it ensures that programmes, once finally approved, will be institutionally supported ensuring their longer term sustainability.

An additional constraint reported by **UDM** was the lack of researchers and suitably trained human resources. This has prevented the expansion of their project activities to other areas, particularly the running of training programmes outside the city of Maputo.

Similarly the **University of Ghana** noted that it continues to lose graduates to Northern Universities and this is posing problems for continuity contributing to the national 'brain drain' such as has historically been experienced by universities across Africa.

5. Emerging priorities and new areas of strategic focus for 2014

It is evident that the scale and geographical extent of external engagement and outreach of the Periperi U consortium has grown impressively over the last year. New areas of focus and raised

levels of external engagement, beyond the stated objectives of Phase III of the Periperi U Programme, continue to be explored. Some of these new focus areas are briefly discussed below.

5.1 Increasing school and community outreach

Answering to an explicit new objective of Periperi U Phase III to develop projects that are more socially responsive in nature and increasingly reach out to communities, the Stellenbosch **RADAR** team identified the need to expand its reach and shift focus to involve school-going children. In this regard a primary school located in a local underprivileged community has endorsed the running of workshops about risk and vulnerability among their senior learners. The project, scheduled for early 2014, will incorporate basic photography instruction to enable the children to capture images of the hazardous areas in which they live. The aim of the project is to raise awareness both among the children, their communities and university students about the nature of vulnerability among poor communities. It will culminate in a photographic exhibition hosted on the university campus which will afford the participating children an opportunity to visit the university and to interact with students attending the exhibition.

Bahir Dar has similarly been working more closely with schools. The University reached an agreement with PLAN International to conduct participatory training on DRR/CCA and School Safety which has been completed. More than 60 participants attended. In addition a risk assessment on school safety was conducted.

Gaston-Berger is currently developing a programme that will endeavour to aid poor farmers and other exposed communities through the delivery of an extension programme.

5.2 Stronger focus on publication

Partners have determined to increase the publication output of research staff making cutting edge African-based disaster risk research accessible in both local and global academic literature. Recent collaborative research, such as the RIASCO Humanitarian trends report, has provided a wealth of material for publication.

The **University of Ghana** are in the process of publishing two new articles in collaboration with the University of South Florida concerning community resilience. They are encouraging joint publications between faculty staff and graduate students as a mentoring process.

Publications from **Makerere** have appeared in peer reviewed international and regional journals. The topics range from the field of public health, to maternal and child health and disaster management.

Several research projects being undertaken by the **Moi University** team are intended for publication in the near future, among them work on the treatment of *Jiggers* and a desk-top review on Kenyan fires, floods and droughts. In addition, Moi has partnered with various media houses in their desk-top review and are hoping to extend on this in future by engaging more directly with the management of media houses for access to their libraries. Moi has submitted two abstracts for the IRDR Conference scheduled in Beijing in 2014.

UDM have submitted a paper on "*Development of Inflation-based Early Warning System for Predicting Social Violence in Southern Africa*" for inclusion at the IRDR Conference scheduled in Beijing in 2014. The team have also produced several public articles advocating for DRR which have appeared in local newspapers and have been broadcast through other local media.

Publication details are listed in Table 8.

5.3 Growing demands for greater regional mobilisation and secretariat support

Although increasing external engagement was an explicit objective of Phase III, the extent to which this has been achieved was not anticipated. This has had implications for the Stellenbosch programme staff, with a rapid expansion of demands in a small team who are simultaneously fulfilling University commitments as well as supporting consortium-wide requirements (due to SU's duel functions as the consortium secretariat and as an operational member of Periperi U).During 2013, requests for collaboration from external parties located in Europe and the Americas were regularly received, along with those from Asia and the Pacific.

6 Conclusion

It is evident that the Periperi consortium has scaled up all its programme deliverables, particularly the level of engagement with external organisations over the last year. Much of this mobilisation has resulted from the consortium attendance of the UNISDR Global Platform event in Geneva in May which successfully profiled Periperi U in the global arena, drawing attention to the extent and range of African DRR capacity-building underway across the continent.

7 Annexure

7.1 Annexure 1 - Consolidated consortium progress tables

Table 1 General summary of consortium outputs

INSTITUTION	NO. SHORT COURSES 2013	NO. PEOPLE TRAINED 2013	NO. ACADEMIC PROGS / MODULES OFFERED 2013	ACADEMIC PROG STILL TO LAUNCH	NO STUDENTS REGISTERED. 2013	NO. STUDENTS GRADUATING 2013
Antananarivo**	1	27	2	1	131	31
Ardhi	3	68	2	1	46	3
Bahir Dar	2	158	2	2	216	47
DiMP/RADAR*	3	44	1	1	16	12
Gaston-Berger	0	0	0	1		0
Ghana*	2	37	2		57	
Makerere	2	40	4*	1	145	95
Moi*	0	0	1	2	8	4
UDM	2	40	2	2	49	26
USTHB	1	42	4	1	1	1
Total	**16**	**456**	**20**	**12**	**669**	**219**

*** Modules not full programmes**
**** Not funded by USAID**

Table 2 Short courses offered in 2013

INSTITUTION	TITLES OF SHORT COURSES RUN IN 2013	NO. PARTICIPANTS
Antananarivo**	Community based risk assessment and Disaster Risk Governance	25
Ardhi	Introduction to Disaster Risk Management	2
	Emergency Planning and Management	2
	Introduction to DRR (Tailor made course)	66
Bahir Dar	Capacity Building on DRR/CCA and School Safety	60
	Participatory DRR/CCA Training on School Safety	98
DiMP/RADAR*	Disasters & Development	10
	Community Risk Assessment	9
	Cape Winelands Ward-based Risk Assessment Training	25
Gaston-Berger	No short courses have been run so far in 2013	0
Ghana*	Strategies for community resilience building in urban Ghana	19
	Community information base for environmental health and disaster risk reduction	18
Makerere	Public health in emergencies	12
	Advanced Qualitative Research Methods for Health Sciences	26
Moi*	No short courses have been run so far in 2013	0
UDM	Urban risks in Maputo (course for Maputo Municipality staff)	12
	Methodology for description of livelihood zones in Calandula Municipality, Angola,* (continuation of work initiated with FEWSNET)	26
USTHB	Use of GIS for Disaster Risk Reduction	42
Total		**456**

**** not funded by USAID**

Table 3 Existing academic programmes n 2013

INSTITUTION	TITLES OF ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES/MODULES OFFERED IN 2013	NO. OF STUDENTS ENROLLED
Antananarivo**	Multidisciplinary Disaster and Risk Governance Master Programme (DMGRC)	40
	Introduction to Disaster Economics (Module at Honours level)	91
Ardhi	Master of Disaster Risk Management (MDRM)	24
	Master of Science in Disaster Risk Management (MSc. DRM)	22
Bahir Dar	MSc Disaster Risk Science and Sustainable Development (2yr Programme)	64
	BSc Disaster Risk management & Sustainable Development (3 yr Programme)	152
DiMP/RADAR*	Disaster Risk Studies Module (Honours Degree)	11
	Masters by dissertation with DRR theme	4
	PhD	1
Gaston-Berger	Not yet launched	0
Ghana	Theories and Analytical Methods for Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction (IDRR).	42
	Concepts and Methods in Advanced Integrated Risk Reduction	15
Makerere		145

Moi	MPH with DRR -focused dissertations	8
UDM	Environmental Engineering and DRR (Honours Degree)	26
	Education and Development, including a DRR component (MSc degree)	23
USTHB		1
Total		**669**

**** not funded by USAID**

Table 4 Planned academic programmes

INSTITUTION	TITLES OF NEW DEVELOPED ACADEMIC PROGRAMMES ANTICIPATED TO LAUNCH IN FUTURE	ANTICIPATED LAUNCH
Antananarivo**		
Ardhi	Master of Science in Disaster Risk Management and Engineering (MSc. DRM&E)	?
Bahir Dar		
DiMP/RADAR	MPhil Disaster Risk Science	2015
Gaston-Berger	MSc Disaster Risk Science (2 yr programme) (Registration of students underway)	2014
Ghana		
Makerere	Master of Public Health Disaster Management (MDM)	2014

Moi	Master of Science (Disaster Risk Reduction)	2014
	Executive Master of Public Health, Disaster management	Proposed
UDM	Master in Humanitarian Operations Management and Logistics	2014
	Master in Agriculture Engineering and Food Security	2014
USTHB	MSc Earthquake Engineering and Disaster Risk Reduction	2015

**** not funded by USAID**

Table 5 Commissioned research outputs 2013

Antananarivo**	Humanitarian trends in southern Africa, challenges and opportunities	RIASCO
	Country team member of the 'Research on the contribution of specific agricultural activities to increase resilience of small-scale farmers in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique'	FAO-REOSA
Ardhi	Vulnerability and Risk Assessment &Mapping (VRAM)	Ministry of Health
	National State of the Environment report	Vice President's office
	Strategies for mitigating flood hazard in the water resource management sector	Ministry of Water
Bahir Dar	Current Practices and Problems in the management of Animals in Human Shelters (Refugee Camps) in Ethiopia	World Society for the Protection of Animals (WSPA)
DiMP/RADAR*	Humanitarian trends in southern Africa, challenges and opportunities	RIASCO
	The environment and risk reduction, challenges and opportunities	IUDF

DiMP/RADAR*	Wardbased risk assessment training	Cape Winelands District Authority
Ghana*	Urbanization, Climate Change and Resilience of Cities in Ghana	Univ. of Health and Allied Sciences
	Women's Assessment of Ghana's Emergency Response System	University of South Florida
UDM	Development of a Municipal Plan for Environmental Education	Maputo Municipality
	Humanitarian trends in southern Africa, challenges and opportunities	RIASCO
	Contribution of Specific Agricultural Activities to increase Resilience of Small –Scale Farmers in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique	REOSA
	Pilot project in two sites training farmers and promoting the culture of drought resistant crops - sorghum and millet - for food security.	Collaboration with Gaston-Berger University and an American NGO (IDE)

**** not funded by USAID**

Table 6 Non-commissioned research 2013

INSTITUTION	NON-COMMISSIONED RESEARCH/PROJECTS	OUTCOME
Antananarivo**	Analyse de la vulnérabilité face aux risques sanitaires liés à l'inondation : Cas de la plaine de Laniera – Belanitra Ilafy	MSc Thesis
	Contribution à l'évaluation des actions relatives à la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes dans la commune rurale de Marofarihy, district de Manakara, région Vatovavy Fitovinany	MSc Thesis
	Agricultural production and the Marovoay district climate	MSc Thesis

Antananarivo**	Les risques d'épidémie expansive du paludisme liés au contexte climatique dans les Hautes terres centrales : Cas de la Région Analamanga	MSc Thesis
	Evaluation et essai de réduction des risques liés aux dépôts d'hydrocarbures en milieu urbain : cas du dépôt d'Ankorondrano	MSc Thesis
	Etudes préliminaires sur les risques et dangers associés aux barrages de Tsiazompaniry	MSc Thesis
	Analyse de l'évolution des cyclones et des inondations à Madagascar depuis 1960 et proposition de stratégie d'intervention pour la Croix Rouge Malagasy	MSc Thesis
	Sécurité et gestion des risques et des catastrophes à M/car à travers le Cadre d'Action de Hyogo	MSc Thesis
	Effectivité de l'application des principes et normes juridiques ratifiés par M/car en matière de Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes	MSc Thesis
	Impacts de l'existence des comités Gestion des Risques et des Catastrophes sur la résilience de la communauté : cas de la zone d'intervention du programme SALOHI	MSc Thesis
	Problématique de l'insécurité routière urbaine : cas du Fokontany Ambohidahy Ankadindramamy	MSc Thesis
	Vers une optimisation de la qualité des interventions de réponse d'urgence post-catastrophes par l'adoption d'une démarche qualitative : cas de la Croix Rouge Malagasy	MSc Thesis
	Vers une stratégie pour l'intégration effective de la RRC dans les politiques sectorielles de M/car : cas de la politique sectorielle de l'eau	MSc Thesis
	Adaptation aux conséquences des changements de l'environnement : cas des riverains du lac Itasy	MSc Thesis

Antananarivo**	Sécurité alimentaire : Stratégie de mise à l'échelle des activités de Réduction de risques et de catastrophes à l'échelle locale de SAFFJKM, Cas du district de Mananjary	MSc Thesis
	Recherche actions pour la réduction des risques et des catastrophes liées aux déchets industriels : cas de la décharge d'Andramiarana / CR Antehiroka	MSc Thesis
	Evaluation multicritères multi acteurs d'une stratégie de RRC : le cas du projet sécurité humaine à Anosizato-Est I	MSc Thesis
	Les micro et petites entreprises, moyens de réduire les vulnérabilités contre les risques urbains	MSc Thesis
	Gouvernance locale des risques et des catastrophes: capacité des acteurs locaux	MSc Thesis
	L'utilité de l'intégration de la dimension RRC dans les outils de planification urbaine : cas du guide d'élaboration PALOS	MSc Thesis
	Impacts du changement climatique : cas de la region Alaotra Mangoro	MSc Thesis
	Vangaindrano, un site commun pour la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes	MSc Thesis
	Culture et gestion des risques et des catastrophes. Les enjeux des activités de réponse dans la GRC au sein des sociétés traditionnelles : cas de la localité d'Antsiravana dans le district d'Ambatolampy	MSc Thesis
	Gestion des matériaux dangereux dans la société du port à gestion autonome de Toamasina (SPAT) : quelles perspectives ?	MSc Thesis
	Enjeux des remblaiements dans la commune urbaine d'Antananarivo	MSc Thesis
	Conception d'un manuel pour une gestion plus améliorée des actions humanitaires : cas de la Croix Rouge Malagasy	MSc Thesis

Antananarivo**	La RRC : Analyse des exercices de simulation effectués par CARE International à Fénérive est	MSc Thesis
	Redynamisation après évaluation d'efficacité du comité de GRC dans les 22 Régions de M/car	MSc Thesis
	Evaluation des risques liés au transport d'hydrocarbures : cas du IIIème arrondissement de la Commune Urbaine d'Antananarivo	MSc Thesis
	Adaptation au changement climatique et réduction de risques de catastrophes : les cas des activités dans le Sud – Est	MSc Thesis
	La valeur ajoutée de la Réduction des Risques de Catastrophes par rapport à l'Adaptation au Changement Climatique	MSc Thesis
Ardhi	Urban disaster risk reduction: Analysis of the role of settlement planning in Dar es Salaam	PhD Research
	Storm water drainage and flood risk accumulation in Dar es Salaam	Post graduate Masters research
	Evaluating environmental risks associated with mining operations on local communities: The case of North Mara, Tanzania	Post graduate Masters research
	Reinforcing disaster risk reduction with enhanced application of metrological information in Tanzania	Post graduate Masters research
	Mitigating health hazards related to heavy metal pollution from small scale gold mining in Saza village, Mbeya region	Post graduate Masters research
	Motorcycle accidents; Risk factors, magnitude, prevention and mitigation factors: A case of Kinondoni in Dar es Salaam	Post graduate Masters research
	Challenges of community participation in environmental conservation to DRR: A case of Nduta village	Post graduate Masters research

Ardhi	Assessing social vulnerability and adaptive capacity to flood hazards: A case of Kilosa in Morogoro	Post graduate Masters research
	Climate change vulnerability, mitigation and adaptation in water resources: A case of selected rural areas in Kigoma region, Tanzania	Post graduate Masters research
	Integrated hydrodynamic modelling for flood hazard assessment: A case of Mkondoa River in Kilosa Morogoro	PhD Research project
	Guide response research of urban disasters in Tanzania	Minor research
Bahir Dar	Climate Induced Vulnerability to Food Insecurity in Pastoral Areas of Ethiopia: The Case of Afar Regional State	Postgrad research
	Impact of Food Security Program on Households economic Livelihood Capital: the Case of Amhara Regional State on their final stage.	Postgrad research
DiMP/RADAR*	Assessing perceived levels of preparation (preparedness) of communities within various radii of Koeberg nuclear power station in the vent of a nulcear disaster and evacuation	Postgrad research
	The Integrated Food Security Strategy in improving household food security	Postgrad research
	“Sometimes I think the shack was better" examining flood risk in subsidised housing areas	Postgrad research
DiMP/RADAR*	Review of debriefings and post-event analyses of social conflict disasters in the Western Cape 2008-2013	PhD research
Gaston-Berger	Industrial companies’ expansion-induced vulnerability to food insecurity in arable lands: The case of vegetable cropping in Senegal.	Staff research
Ghana*	Assessing water demand and supply patterns and re-use options as additional sources in the Greater Accra Metropolitan Area (GAMA), Ghana	MPhil thesis

	The Effectiveness of Malaria Control as a Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Strategy in Akwapim South Municipality	MPhil thesis
	Evaluating the effectiveness of post-flood disaster response strategies: Case study of Ashaiman and Agona-Swedru flood incidences	MPhil thesis
	Vulnerability and adaptation of the urban poor to climate change impacts: a case study of Accra	MPhil thesis
	Patterns of flood risk and strategies for flood risk reduction in the Tema Metropolis	MPhil thesis
	Hazards and vulnerability mapping for adaptation to climate risks in savannah ecosystem: case study of the Volta Basin	PhD research
Makerere	The repatriation of refugees from northern Uganda: the effects on health systems and policy	PhD research
Makerere	The relationship between socio-political interaction and health outcomes in 2 refugee hosting areas, Uganda	PhD research
	Natural disaster settings: a fertile ground for escalating gender based violence in Uganda	PhD research
Moi*	Treatment for jiggers: A community health menace	Dept Research/Publication
	Nutritional status of children under five years in the DSS	Dept Research/Publication
	Community Risk Assessment	Dept Research/Publication
	Fire outbreaks in Kenya	Dept Research/Publication
	Community-based local research - various projects	Student training
	Migration Trends in Mozambique and their impact in Public Health	Internal/Ministry of Health

UDM	Establishment of a pilot project in two sites for training farmers and promoting the culture of drought resistant crops – sorghum and millet – for food security	Internal
	Monitoring traditional systems of loans an savings in semi-arid zones	Internal/Ministry of Planning
	HIV perception of school youths in Maputo	Internal/Ministry of Education
	Evaluation of environment sanitation conditions in Informal settlements of urban areas: The case of " Maxaquene A" settlement	Undergrad thesis
	Community Participation as a Tool and Methodology for Disaster Risk Management	Undergrad thesis
	Analysis of climate variations and their impact on hydric satisfaction of rainfed farming: The case of the Zambezi Valley	Undergrad thesis
	Information System for Management of Missing People during Natural Disasters	Undergrad thesis
UDM	Geographical Information System for management of Critical Infrastructures: the case of Mozambique	Undergrad thesis
	Reduction of vulnerability of rural buildings in Southern Mozambique (Boane)	undergrad thesis
	Combined Analysis of Vegetation Index (SVI) and Precipitation Estimation (RFE) for Drought Monitoring in the Limpopo Basin, Mozambique	Internal
USTHB	Contribution to improving the seismic protection of buildings	Master Thesis

**** not funded by USAID**

Table 7 International engagement

ITEM	LOCATION	DATES	PERIPERI U PARTNERS CONCERNED	OUTPUT/CONSEQUENCE
UNISDR Global Platform	Geneva, Switzerland	01 May 2013	All partners	Presentation and networking
UNISDR STIR Conference	Stellenbosch, South Africa	01 August 2013	RADAR, UDM, Makerere, Gaston-Berger, Bahir Dar, Moi, Tanà **	Presentation and networking
DARA conference	Madrid, Spain		DiMP/RADAR	Presentation and networking
Africa Regional Platform on DRR	Arusha, Tanzania		DiMP/RADAR	Presentation and networking
4th African Regional (Platform Exihibition Booth)	Arusha, Tanzania	01 February 2013	Ardhi	Exhibition of PPU activities & networking
Africa Climate Conference	Arusha, Tanzania	01 October 2013	Ardhi	Networking
Humanitarian trends study	Southern African region	20 July 2013	RADAR, UDM, Tanà **	Report, publications, exposure to global humanitarian audience
Day Disaster Risk Workshop	Tizi, Algeria	05 July 1905	USTHB	Local authorities and civil society
ICSU Natural and Huma -induced Hazards and Disasters Consortium:	Pretoria	05 July 1905	USTHB/IRDR	Project proposal development workshop
Forensic Research and Technology USA	USA	05 July 2013	USTHB/IRDR	Forensic investigations of Disasters

UNISDR 1st Arab Conference on DRR	Jordan	05 July 2013	USTHB	Regional Platform
UNISDR Algerian Conference on DRR	Algeria	01 July 2013	USTHB	National Platform
Side-event of UNISDR titled: "Access to risk information for citizens, local governments and partners"	Rabat, Morocco	1-4 October 2013	Gaston Berger	Report, publications, exposure to global humanitarian audience
ECOWAS Global Platform	Niamey, Niger	01 July 2013	Gaston Berger	Report, publications, exposure to global humanitarian audience
IAES Conference (UG)	Istanbul, Turkey	01 September 2013	Ghana/EU	Presentation and relevant contacts
International Day for Disaster Reduction (IDDR) 2013- Living with Disability and Disasters	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	11 October 2013	Bahir Dar	Hosts and organisers
International DRR Day	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	01 October 2013	Bahir Dar	Presentation and networking
International Food Day	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	01 October 2013	Bahir Dar	Presentation and networking
Latin America , Africa and Caribbean Initiative on Bioenergy	Campinas, Brazil	01 July 2013	UDM	Academic programs, agriculture for arid zones
Indian Ocean Commission ISLANDS project : 1st Regional workshop on capacity building and partnerships for Sustainable development	Mauritius	5 - 6 March 2013	Tanà **	Resource person and networking, regional platform

IOC ISLANDS project / Climate disasters financing protection mechanism	Tanà	27 March 2013	Tanà **	Resource person and networking
National capacity assessment on Disaster risks and national action plan	Tanà	24 - 25 April 2013	Tanà **	Resource person and draft of DRR national action plan
IOC ISLANDS project / Enhancing regional universities collaboration	Windhoek	29 - 31 May 2013	Tanà **	Presentation and networking with e-learning practitioners community
Scientific days of UMI-Résilience IRD	Paris, France	19 - 30 June 2013	Tanà **	Presentation and networking
Desinventar conference with ISDR and IOC ISLANDS Project	Tanà	19 - 21 August 2013	Tanà **	Introduction of National data base on damage and losses in ISDR GAR initiatives
Indian Ocean Commission ISLANDS project : Regional workshop on capacity building and partnerships for Sustainable development	Tanà	22 - 23 August 2013	Tanà **	Steps and process for National strategy for sustainable Development including disaster risk governance
IOC Natural Risks : Regional Program - scientific workshop	Mauritius	29 - 30 October 2013	Tanà **	Networking and identification of the regional program on risk governance
Restricted committee on elaborating national DRM platform	Tanà	7 - 8 November 2013	Tanà **	Draft of national platform TORs

**** not funded by USAID**

Table 8 Publications of Periperi U consortium members 2013

INSTITUTION	TITLE OF PUBLICATION	*NAME OF PUBLISHER*
Ardhi	The constraints of climate change adaptation in a city with a large development deficits: The case of Dar es Salaam	*Journal of Environment and Development Vol. 25(2)*
	A review of traffic congestion in Dar es Salaam from the physical planning perspective	*Journal of Sustainable Development Vol. 6(2) 2013*
RADAR/DiMP	Extreme Rainfall Distributions: Analysing change in the Western Cape.	*WaterSA (In press)*
	Community risk assessment and disaster mitigation: Case studies from Philippi informal settlements	*Juta Press*
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	The Environment & Risk Reduction: Focus on urban risk. Draft Input Paper Prepared for the Integrated Urban Development Framework (IUDF) Panel of Experts	*South African Cities Network (SACN)*
	Advancing disaster risk governance in Madagascar: the role of higher education institutions	*Cambridge University Press*
CERED_Tanà**	When inegalities of opportunities control the pressure on forestry resources : a comparison of two sites in SAVA region of north-eastern Madagascar	*International Journal for Sustainable Development*
	Humanitarian Trends in Southern Africa: Implications for programming.	*RIASCO*
	Advancing disaster risk governance in Madagascar: the role of higher education institutions	*Cambridge University Press*
	High burden of hepatitis B infection in Northern Uganda: results of a population based survey.	*BMC Public Health*

Makerere	Accessibility and availability of health care services to internally displaced persons in Kitgum and Pader districts, northern Uganda.	*Health.*
	Use of the automated disaster and emergency planning tool in developing district level public health emergency operating procedures in three East African countries.	*East African Journal of Public Health*
	Performance of district disaster management teams after undergoing an operational level planners' training in Uganda.	*East African Journal of Public Health*
	Quality of intrapartum care at Mulago national referral hospital, Uganda: client perspective.	*BMC Pregnancy and Child Health*
	A situational analysis of priority disaster hazards in Uganda: Findings from a hazard and vulnerability analysis.	*East African Journal of Public Health*
	Institutional frameworks for management of epizoonotic emergencies in six countries in the eastern Africa region: A situational analysis.	*East African Journal of Public Health*
Makerere	Regional Approach to building operational level capacity for disaster planning: The case of the eastern Africa region.	*East African Journal of Public Health*
	A descriptive analysis of the institutional frameworks for disaster management in Uganda: Structures, functions, and gaps.	*East African Journal of Public Health*
	How can the operating environment for nutrition research be improved in Sub-Saharan Africa? The views of African Researchers.	*PloS ONE*
	Determining an anthropomentric surrogate measure for identifying low birth weight babies in Uganda: a hospital based cross sectional study	*BMC Peadiatrics*
	Factors associated with differential community prevalence of hepatitis E in two sub-counties, Kitgum district, northern Uganda.	*African Health Sciences*

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Periperi U Annual Consultative Meeting

Geneva, Switzerland
19-24 May 2013

Chernelle Lambert & Jan de Waal
Research Alliance for Disaster and Risk Reduction

Partners Enhancing Resilience for People Exposed to Risks

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

AFRO	Regional Office for Africa
ARU	Ardhi University
AU	African Union
AUC	African Union Commission
BDU	Bahir Dar University
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CENOE	National Center for Emergency Operations
DIMP	Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
DM	Disaster Management
DMGRC	Multidisciplinary Disaster and Risk Management Masters Programme
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FORIN	Forensic Disaster Investigations
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MSc	Master of Science
MUSPH	Makerere University's School of Public Health
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NOG	National Operating Guidelines
OFDA	Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PERIPERI U	Partners Enhancing Resilience of People Exposed to Risks (Universities)
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
RADAR	Research Alliance for Disaster and Risk Reduction
UDM	Technical University of Mozambique
UG	University of Ghana
UGB	Université Gaston Berger
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USTHB	University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene
WATSAN	Water and Sanitation
WFP	World Food Programme

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As an integral element of its agreement with the United States Agency for International Development/Office of foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) the Periperi U consortium meets annually to review the year's activities, share generated knowledge and research on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and plan for the year ahead. In 2013, the Periperi U consortium sought to add value to its annual meeting by convening this process in Switzerland. This enabled the 17 consortium members who attended the annual consultative meeting to take advantage of the multiple complementary and concurrent processes that were linked to the United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, Switzerland. These included attending the Global Platform event and hosting a research symposium in collaboration with the UNISDR Africa Regional Office, in addition to convening the annual PERIPERI U consultative meeting.
The 4th session of the UNISDR's Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), held in Geneva from 21-23 May 2013, was attended by approximately 3,500 participants from 171 countries.

Throughout the Global Platform there was a clear recognition of the role played by higher education institutions in building DRR capacity. This was emphasised in the Chair's Summary, which specifically stated that "Integrating disaster risk management into education at all levels including higher education curricula should be a priority". Ms Wahlström also gave specific focus to the role of academic institutions in capacity building and research, urging that this should be strengthened in the future.

In the course of the Global Platform, the Periperi U partnership was specifically profiled in two processes, the Scientific and Technical Platforms/Networks Session (convened 20 May) and the Ignite Stage (21, 22 May).
Following the Global Platform, the Periperi U consortium convened a dedicated seminar for those interested in higher education. This event was hosted on 24 May 2013 by the Technical University of Mozambique (UDM) in association with UNISDR and the Periperi U secretariat. The day-long session profiled practical advancements in the generation of skilled human capital and contextually relevant disaster risk research in Africa. These are both explicitly underlined as key elements of the African Plan of Action for disaster risk reduction.
The seminar, attended by 50-60 participants, underlined the crucial role played by higher education in establishing the human capital foundation for advancing disaster risk-related policy and practice. The forum aimed to facilitate a conversation between institutions of higher learning committed to educational innovation in applied disaster risk scholarship and the diverse range of professional and institutional constituencies engaged in disaster risk reduction.
Following welcoming remarks by Professor Rui da (UDM), the session was formally opened by His Excellency, Mr Pedro Comissário Afonso, Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations Office in Geneva. During the seminar, valuable insights and observations were offered by other DRR capacity-building partners, including representatives of Mozambique's National Center for Emergency Operations (CENOE), the East African Community (EAC) and the African Union Commission (AUC). The

seminar also benefitted from critical feedback by discussants, Dr Ben Wisner and Associate Professor Akhilesh Surjan of Kyoto University, Japan.
The seminar was structured thematically in three parts, focusing on higher education's innovation role in disaster risk reduction, with respective emphases on teaching and learning, policy and advocacy and applied risk research. In addition to presentations by the ten Periperi U partners, an additional contribution was made by the University of Ahmadu Bello, Zaria, Nigeria.

The questions posed by presenters stimulated valuable discussion, including concerns on the acquisition of urban land as well as displacement in Africa. Importance was also placed on the need for indigenous knowledge and better understanding how communities currently manage and cope with recurrent risks and disasters. The group recognised the urgent need to move from response to preparedness, and the role that demand-driven research might play in advancing disaster risk reduction.

In his concluding remarks, Dr Pedro Basabe, former Head of UNISDR Regional Office for Africa, expressed his appreciation to the Periperi U consortium for its efforts. He conveyed the need to develop capacity in higher education and DRR, and underlined the need for UNISDR to work more closely with the consortium in future. Dr Basabe particularly encouraged all to participate in discussions on the Hyogo Framework for Action post-2015.
Professor Rui da Maia (UDM) ended the day's proceedings by summing up the main points of discussion. He expressed his appreciation to all those who attended the session and underlined the importance of continuing the conversation between higher education institutions and other DRR stake-holders at national, regional and global levels.

1. INTRODUCTION

As an integral element of its agreement with the United States Agency for International Development/Office of foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA) the Periperi U consortium meets annually to review the year's activities, share generated knowledge and research on disaster risk reduction (DRR) and plan for the year ahead. In 2013, The Periperi U consortium sought to add value to its annual meeting by convening this process in Switzerland in May. This enabled the 17 consortium members who attended the annual consultative meeting to take advantage of the multiple complementary and concurrent processes that were linked to the United Nations Office for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva, Switzerland. These included attending the Global Platform event (Chapter 2), hosting a research symposium in collaboration with the UNISDR Africa Regional Office (Chapter 3) in addition to convening the annual PERIPERI U consultative meeting (Appendix 1). This report summarises the events, activities and discussions held over this time period (19-24 May 2013) in Geneva.

1.2 The Periperi U Partnership – seven years of sustained capacity building

Periperi U, formed in 2006, represents is a partnership of African higher education institutions (HEIs) focused on building sustainable capabilities and capacity in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction through formal education, professional training, research and policy advocacy. Periperi U, co-funded by USAID, began with 5 universities but has since grown to 10 universities in 2013. The rationale underpinning the consortium recognises the crucial role played by higher education institutions in advancing strategic human capital to address complex risks. Acknowledging the emerging expansion of academic expertise in Africa, Periperi U was conceptualised to leverage and collaboratively develop this continental capacity by strengthening risk knowledge and strategic human capital to support national and local disaster risk reduction efforts. In this context, the partnership has four collaborative priorities, including to:

- Develop and expand context-specific teaching and training, research and policy advocacy capacity, particularly for urban and hydro-meteorological risks.
- Strengthen sustainable capacity for each partner to offer annual short courses that are relevant to local risks.
- Generate accessible disaster risk-related academic programmes that are locally relevant to the risk profile in each country.
- Produce applied research outputs that increase local understanding of disaster risks in each country and that improve the management of these risks.

The Periperi U secretariat is currently located in the Research Alliance for Disaster and Risk Reduction centre ('RADAR'), formerly the Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DiMP), Stellenbosch University, South Africa.

To date, Periperi U engages 74 staff members across 10 countries, and offers disaster risk-related education in 7 languages. The consortium has produced 82 post-graduates, with 120

students currently enrolled. A further 380 under-graduate students have obtained degrees with 139 more in training. In an effort to promote teaching and learning to DRR field workers and practitioners, the consortium has also reached more than 2,220 short course participants through 86 short courses.

2. UNISDR GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

The 4th session of the UNISDR's Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) was held in Geneva from 21-23 May 2013. The platform represented a significant opportunity for national and local governments, NGOs, academic institutions, private businesses, scientists and the UN to share experiences related to disaster risk reduction and facilitate a global dialogue. Overall, approximately 3,500 participants from 171 countries attended the conference. This large event also considered the need for a post-Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA), including a focus on priorities following 2015, when the HFA concludes.
In her summary statement following the Global Platform, Margareta Wahlstrom (Special Representative for the United Nations Secretary General) stressed several key action points. These included the need for greater emphasis on:

- Targeting root causes of risk, as most countries have found it difficult to address underlying risk causing factors.
- Connecting mutually reinforcing agendas, recognising that DRR is closely related to: development, environment and climate change adaptation (CCA) agendas.
- Assessing risk, recognising that the transformation of the global economy and emergence of "chronic, everyday stresses" call for more comparable risk assessment methodologies.
- Leading local level engagement, so that local disaster occurrences events don't "upscale" to more significant events.
- Engaging communities achieves results, as systematic and meaningful inclusion of communities in planning, decision making and policy implementation is a must.
- Recognizing the private sector as actor and partner in promoting resilient societies, ecosystems and the health and safety of all employees.
- Strengthening integrated risk governance in identifying and managing their everyday risks, and engaging in the development of DRR strategies, programmes and budgets.
- Strengthening scientific and technical support, including greater sharing of knowledge.

Throughout the Global Platform there was a clear recognition of the role played by higher education institutions in building DRR capacity. This was emphasised in the Chair's Summary, which specifically stated that "Integrating disaster risk management into education at all levels including higher education curricula should be a priority".

Ms Wahlström also gave specific focus to the role of academic institutions in capacity building and research, urging that this should be strengthened in the future.

In the course of the Global Platform, the Periperi U partnership was specifically profiled in two processes, the Scientific and Technical Platforms/Networks Session (convened 20 May) and the Ignite Stage (21, 22 May).

2.1 Scientific and Technical Platforms/Networks

This consultation session offered an opportunity to take stock of the work and progress of various scientific and technical networks and platforms in the disaster risk reduction field. It also provided an opportunity to discuss networks' future roles, particularly related to a post-2015 framework for DRR. In addition, the session discussed how collaborative networks can proactively help generate disaster risk-related knowledge and good practice, and consulted those attending on the possibilities of establishing UNISDR collaborating science centres (UNISDR, 2013). Altogether 19 networks offered brief presentations of their work. Dr Ailsa Holloway of the Periperi U secretariat (RADAR/DiMP) introduced the Periperi U consortium and profiled the work of higher education institutions in building DRR capacity in Africa.

2.2 Ignite Stage

The IGNITE Stage was a special platform where selected participants were invited to briefly present on a DRR-related topic or initiative, to stimulate conversations and enable further collaboration. On 21 May, Professor Djillali Benouar from the University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene (USTHB), Algeria, presented on the seismic resilience of buildings in the historic Casbah of Algiers, emphasizing the buildings' physical characteristics that, for centuries, had enabled them to withstand earth tremors. A day later, he returned to the IGNITE Stage to introduce Periperi U and describe the activities and successes of the consortium.

2.3 Regional Meetings

Periperi U members also attended the Regional Consultation with African Delegates hosted by the UNISDR Africa Regional Office. The session, chaired by Dr Timamy, Head of Division of Environment and Natural Resources (AUC), presented the outcomes of several preparatory processes which had enabled an Africa position for the Fourth Global Platform, including the 4th Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction (February 2013), the 5th Drought Adaptation Forum and the Africa Working Group Meeting.

This consultation's specific objectives included sharing the *Summary Statement of the 4th Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction*, and the outcomes of Meeting of the Africa Working Group. The consultation also sought to finalise Africa Report to the Global Platform and to open a dialogue on an African post-2015 framework. It explored the possibility of organizing a ministerial conference in 2014 and discussed implementation of the Programme of Action for the Africa Regional Strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction.

Additional consultations took place between Periperi U members and members of various regional economic committees, such as ECOWAS and the EAC as well as the Regional Office of the UNISDR, aimed at strengthening ties and promoting further collaboration.

2.4 Global Platform Side Events

The Periperi U consortium members also attended various side events at the Global Platform geared towards their particular research interests. These events were organised by various organisations and partnerships and profiled a variety of themes, issues and initiatives to reduce disaster risk across the globe.

3. FORGING KNOWLEDGE FOUNDATIONS – FRAMING RESILIENT FUTURES: PERIPERI U SEMINAR

3.1 Overview

Following the Global Platform, the Periperi U consortium convened a dedicated seminar for those interested in higher education. This event was hosted on 24 May 2013 by the Technical University of Mozambique (UDM) in association with UNISDR and the Periperi U secretariat. The day-long session profiled practical advancements in the generation of skilled human capital and contextually relevant disaster risk research in Africa. These are both explicitly underlined as key elements of the African Plan of Action for disaster risk reduction.

The seminar, attended by 50-60 participants, underlined the crucial role played by higher education in establishing the human capital foundation for advancing disaster risk-related policy and practice. The forum aimed to facilitate a conversation between institutions of higher learning committed to educational innovation in applied disaster risk scholarship and the diverse range of professional and institutional constituencies engaged in disaster risk reduction.

Following welcoming remarks by Professor Rui Maia (UDM), the session was formally opened by His Excellency, Mr Pedro Comissário Afonso, Ambassador of the Permanent Mission of the Republic of Mozambique to the United Nations Office in Geneva. During the seminar, valuable insights and observations were offered by other DRR capacity-building partners, including representatives of Mozambique's National Center for Emergency Operations (CENOE), the East African Community (EAC) and the African Union Commission (AUC). The seminar also benefitted from critical feedback by discussants, Dr Ben Wisner and Associate Professor Akhilesh Surjan of Kyoto University, Japan.
The seminar was structured thematically in three parts, focusing on higher education's innovation role in disaster risk reduction, with respective emphases on teaching and learning, policy and advocacy and applied risk research. Partner presentations are summarised below, each concluding with specific questions for stake-holders.

3.2 Session 1: HEIs: A call for Innovation in DRR Teaching and Learning

This opening session began with an incisive presentation by Ms Dulce Chilundo, Head CENOE, National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC). She specifically underlined the importance of cooperation between government institutions and HEIs, especially related to strengthened disaster risk research. The benefits of focused collaboration in the disaster risk field were further illustrated by the following presentations respectively from Mozambique, Ethiopia, Uganda and Senegal.

3.2.1 'Taming disaster risk in Mozambique through Education: an MSc course in Education and Development': Benedita Nhamiu, Universidade Técnica de Moçambique (UDM)

An essential question which drove the construction of UDM's MSc course was how to consider DRR in advancing Millennium Development Goals (MDG) within Mozambique? This resulted in the course being framed by concerns for Education, Infrastructure, Public Policy and Peace. The final structure of the ED MSc course comprised modules in education, development economics, leadership and public policy and DRR science, technology and practice. Ms Nhambiu's concluding question was,

> **"To which extent can this model be successfully applied to other countries ensuring international standards, focus, networking and relevance?"**

3.2.2 'Mobilizing Partnerships in DRR/CCA with Government and International Organizations': Tarekegn Ayalew Yehuala , Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia.

Mr Ayalew explained how the Department of DRM at BDU had undertaken extensive postgraduate research in the fields of Food and Livelihood Security, (25); Drought and Flood Management, (23); Climate Change Adaptation, (22) and Fire and Environmental Health, Gender, Children, (30). He also noted that Periperi U had supported BDU to conduct two assessments: Community based urban risk assessment in Ethiopia and Climate induced vulnerability to food insecurity in pastoral areas of Ethiopia. The Department has conducted two commissioned research projects, namely: *Current Practices and Problems in in the Management of Animals in Refugee camps* and *Indigenous knowledge and coping mechanism in Ethiopia.* Mr Yehuala ended his presentation by posing the following questions:

> **"What are your views on how best to encourage commitment among stakeholders?"**
> **"What are the most efficient models to ensure good partnership?"**
> **"What enabling environment do you propose for strengthening partnerships and collaborations?"**

3.2.3 'Masters of Public Health Disaster Management': Professor Christopher Orach, Makerere University's School of Public Health (MUSPH), Uganda

Professor Orach gave a detailed background of the need for this programme, whose main objectives are to train and equip public health disaster managers with knowledge, skills and capacity. Some of the core curriculum content areas include Disasters and Public Health, Disaster Preparedness & Risk Reduction, Health Systems in Emergencies, Human Rights and Ethics in Disasters, , Logistics in Emergencies, Nutrition in Emergencies, Environmental Health in Emergencies, Disease Control in Emergencies, Reproductive Health in

Emergencies, Mental and Psychosocial Health and Research Methods. The course duration will be two years, with an initial intake of 20 students. The core question Prof Orach posed was:

> "**Are there other masters programmes that incorporate cross disciplinary teaching in public health and disaster risks in Africa?"**

3.2.4 'Masters in risk reduction and management of crises in Africa: a new multidisciplinary programme in Senegal': Associate Professor Mateuge Diack, Université Gaston Berger, Senegal

Professor Diack explained that the new programme had been specifically designed to build capacity so that the continent would be better equipped to address the major crises that occur in Africa. The Masters degree created by UGB aims to equip students in the following areas: Security of the population and production systems; Development and innovation; Technical and socially based management of risks in natural, agro-industrial and energy fields and Implementing changes in management and social practices. Admission requirements are a bachelor's degree or post graduate diploma in any of the programmes offered by GBU and other similar programmes offered by other universities that are approved by the GBU Senate. Professor Diack prompted discussion with this question:

> "**How do we make DRR and development training and research open to any interested stakeholder?"**

3.3 Session 2: HEI Innovation in DRR Policy and Practice

Mr Julius Kabubi (EAC) opened the second cluster of presentations which focused on the HEI contributions to DRR policy and practice. He stressed the importance of generating new and relevant disaster risk knowledge, and underlined the importance of building from what was 'already on the ground'. He underlined challenges associated with the low visibility of disaster risk reduction in governments, and urged greater collaboration between HEIs and regional institutions. Examples of HEI support to government DRR policy and practice were illustrated in the following presentations from Tanzania, Ghana and Nigeria.

3.3.1 'Transformative Potential of Risk Research for Policy & Practice: Insights from Ardhi University, Tanzania': Professor Gabriel Kassenga, Ardhi University, Tanzania

Professor Kassenga highlighted how research can inform policy and practice, stressing that researchers need to engage closely with decision makers and key stakeholders. He provided examples to show how research conducted by Ardhi University was able to modify government policy and recommend a review of National DM Policy (2004), followed by the amendment of former legislation (Act No. 9 of 1990). This resulted in the Tanzania's New National Disaster Policy and National Operating Guidelines (NOG) that adopted Ardhi's research-based recommendations. He illustrated how research has potential to modify policy by referring to the example of the flood disaster in Bonde la Mpunga in Dar Es

Salaam. Professor Kassenga urged regional/international bodies to give priority to funding DRR research projects that inform policy changes/modifications and improve professional practice. The main question Professor Kassenga posed to the audience was:

> **"How can regional economic commissions and higher learning institutions work together in promoting DRR research that can address salient issues pertinent to policy and practice?"**

3.3.2 'Right Focus, Weak Linkages: Emerging Challenges in DRR Practice for Higher Education Institutions in Ghana (West Africa)': Dr Alhassan Osman, University of Ghana, Ghana.

Dr Osman explained the rationale for the UG's DRR focus on urban risk. He underlined that Accra's urban population was still increasing rapidly and expected to rise further, with the majority of residents lacking basic services (WATSAN and jobs). He noted that continued risk accumulation processes in urban areas would pose serious threats to human development and security, in part due to weak institutional linkages. He concluded by encouraging greater collaboration between HEIs and national institutions/DRR platforms as well as with regional bodies, so that HEI might strengthen their efforts in training future generations to reduce risks and enhance resilience. The focal question Dr Osman posed was:

> **"What vital collaborations can HEIs promote to enhance their capacity building efforts?"**

3.3.3 'Disaster Risk Management Training in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria', Professor Edwin Iguisi, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria Nigeria

Professor Iguisi described the innovative approach adopted for generating skilled human capital in disaster risk management in Nigeria. He explained how the National Emergency Management Authority (NEMA) had supported the establishment of Disaster Risk Management and Development Studies programmes in six regional universities; Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), University of Maiduguri, University of Ibadan, University of Port Harcourt, and University of Nigeria (Nsukka), Enugu Campus. These programmes now produced graduates at master and postgraduate diploma levels. The funding model for this initiative assumed joint funding from both NEMA and the participating universities (internally generated revenue).

With 94 and 21 students respectively enrolled in DRM masters and postgraduate diploma programmes, alone, Professor Iguisi underlined the high demand for education and training in this field. His concluding question was:

> **"How can the Centre be supported to expand its activities and build capacity in the sub-region?"**

3.4 Session 3: HEI Innovation – Harnessing Local Research

The final session gave explicit focus to the importance of robust disaster risk research in informing decision-making and practice. Dr Timamy (AUC), in his opening remarks,

underlined the value of disaster risk-related education, and lamented the absence of this content area in the field of environmental economics. He outlined AUC plans for establishing a DRR Centre of Excellence in Africa, and announced that the AUC would be introducing a dedicated DRR unit in the future. The value of HEI-conducted disaster risk research was illustrated in the ensuing presentations from Kenya, Madagascar, Algeria and South Africa.

3.4.1 'Community based research for addressing local problems': Dr Diana Menya, Moi University, Kenya

Dr Menya emphasized that the survival of communities in disasters depends on local preparedness and management and underlined how the knowledge and understanding of local hazards can increase local coping mechanisms. Dr Menya noted that both research agencies and HEIs conduct research within communities and stressed that enabling research requires trust relationships between the community and other stakeholders. She stressed that students/other researchers should always disseminate/share the information they have gained during the research process and to make this more accessible to better benefit the community. She also urged greater emphasis on integrating indigenous with scientific knowledge. Dr Menya asked the following questions related to community based research,

> **"How can assistance partners contribute to the development of a research agenda with HEIs noting which local problems to be addressed?**
> **How can assistance partners contribute to commissioning HEI research?**
> **How can assistance partners find funding mechanisms for Masters and PhD research?"**

3.4.2 'HEIs and Disaster and Risk Management: the solution to better risks governance - the case of DMGRC – University of Antananarivo', Dr Mahefasoa Randrianalijaona, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar

Dr Randrianalijaona presented an overview of. The Multidisciplinary Disaster and Risk Management Masters programme (DMGRC), the first Masters course of its kind in francophonic Africa. Launched in 2010, the initial graduating class comprised 38 students, primarily professionals. The second cohort is now in the second phase of their study. The University of Antananarivo also provides short (and customized) courses which are tailored to the needs of the commissioning organization. Since 2010, 7 sessions have been organized, with 174 certificates distributed. Dr Randrianalijaona concluded by asking:

> **"Are these trained people considered as a threat by existing institutions or an opportunity to challenge paradigms and decision making processes?"**

3.4.3 'Forensic Disaster Investigations (FORIN): A New Multidisciplinary Approach to Learn Lessons From Disasters: Researching Multiple Disaster Causes in Algeria', Professor Djillali Benouar, University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene (USTHB), Algeria

Professor Benour highlighted the importance of forensic investigation as an approach which will enable recommendations to be developed that will influence insightful decision making on measures needed to reduce the impacts of disasters. Most research on DRM has historically focused on geophysical events and their magnitude, frequency, distribution and causal mechanisms (the natural sciences). However, forensic investigations are directed at a more intermediate level between the geophysical "trigger" events and the response. This approach also involves a focus on the decision processes and group, organizational and institutional arrangements prior to the disasters themselves. Prof Benouar ended his presentation by asking:

> "**How do we argue for decision makers to undertake a forensic disaster investigation after each realised disaster?"**

3.4.4 *Framing Risk Knowledge – Forging New Partnerships: Researching multiple risks in southern Africa*, Dr Ailsa Holloway, Stellenbosch University, South Africa.

Dr Holloway explained the relevance of the research findings and the value of regional research on trends in humanitarian emergencies. The study reviewed humanitarian emergencies from 2000-2012, with 33 researchers drawn from southern Africa. Some of the main research findings included the recurrence of 'nationally significant' shocks and emergencies, with some districts sustaining nationally significant knocks 2-3 times a year and a high frequency of trans-boundary events. The question Dr Holloway posed was:

> "**How can we facilitate postgraduate disaster risk research with government departments and international agencies / nongovernmental organisations?"**

3.5 Discussant feedback and plenary discussion

3.5.1 Discussant feedback

Dr Ben Wisner underlined some of the prevailing challenges that underpin contemporary disaster risk in Africa, and their implications for African HEIs. He stressed the importance of changing patterns of land acquisition in the continent, including increasing investment in biofuel production, and its potential effects on food insecurity. He underlined the need for African HEIs to maintain teaching standards at international levels as they advance academic programmes in this field. Dr Wisner also suggested that the consortium offer short courses that demonstrate the linkage between climate change adaption and vulnerability. He asked

whether the current programmes/short courses offered are being undertaken jointly with international agencies, and suggested that the consortium invites resource people to provide input at these courses, as such participation might be funded from their own resources.

Professor Surjan offered additional critique. While he commended the presenters for their inputs, he urged that greater attention should be applied to chronic stressors as well as shocks that trigger disaster losses. He also urged the consortium to publish more research in global assessment reports and peer reviewed journals, as this would increase the overall scientific reach of the research being undertaken by Periperi U. Professor Surjan further suggested that there would be value in exploring exchange teaching with partner universities from the Asia University Network on Environment and Disaster Management (AUEDM).

3.5.2 Plenary discussion

The questions posed by the presenters stimulated valuable discussion, including concerns on the acquisition of urban land as well as displacement in Africa. Importance was also placed on the need for indigenous knowledge and better understanding how communities currently manage and cope with recurrent risks and disasters. The group recognised the urgent need to move from response to preparedness, and the role that demand-driven research might play in advancing disaster risk reduction.
Specifically, discussion underlined the persisting link between nutrition, disaster and vulnerability in Africa, and the associated need to more accurately measure such drivers in order inform government decision making.

3.6 Concluding Remarks and Closure

Dr Pedro Basabe, former Head of UNISDR Regional Office for Africa, expressed his appreciation to the Periperi U consortium for its efforts. He conveyed the need to develop capacity in higher education and DRR, and underlined the need for UNISDR to work more closely with the consortium in future. Dr Basabe also emphasised the importance of collaboration, especially the value of strengthened South-South cooperation in this field. He particularly encouraged all to participate in discussions on the Hyogo Framework for Action post-2015.
Professor Rui da Maia (UDM) ended the day's proceedings by summing up the main points of discussion. He emphasised the need to publish more in the area of DRR and for the consortium to cvincrease their visibility and work together to develop indicators which will guide future steps. He expressed his appreciation to all those who attended the session and underlined the importance of continuing the conversation between higher education institutions and other DRR stake-holders at national, regional and global levels.

4. APPENDICES

4.1 Periperi U Internal Meeting

The Periperi U internal meeting forms part of the requirements for the project management of the consortium. Representatives from partner institutions were encouraged to provide feedback on their current progress, challenges experienced and their thoughts on future planning. The below is a summary of the key points mentioned during this feedback session which took place on 19 May in Lausanne, Switzerland:

Makerere University – Prof Christopher Garimoi Orach

- An important goal of for the Periperi U team at Makerere University is to incorporate DRM training which has been done in undergraduate courses. The challenges have been the limited time available to incorporate such training.
- Introducing new short courses has also been a goal as a new short course has been hosted in advanced qualitative research method challenges. There are currently 3 short courses but there is a need to train more staff members and have more access to finances.
- The Masters in Public Health has officially been approved by the University Council and the course is now being advertised. The challenge has been resourcing equipment such as vehicles.
- The future plan will be to maintain momentum of publishing and increase the overall advancement of DRM, continue to participate in DRR at the office of Parliament Afro region and have more faculty members involved in the field. They are in the process of establishing a centre of excellence in DRM.

University of Ghana – Prof Osman Alhassan

- Regarding capacity building, there has been a significant improvement in undergraduate and postgraduate training as more students are registering.
- There are currently 13 graduate level students who are completing one of the two DRR academic programmes. They officially have their first PhD student while field practice among students has increased significantly.
- The short courses have seen improvement as UG is introducing new courses on community resources, integrative and environmental health distribution, water and sanitation & hydration and foetal contamination. UG will be collaborating with other stakeholder to undertake these short courses.
- UG is a partner of the national water and sanitation platform. Being a partner of this platform brings access to various types of resources. UG now has the ability to have influence on the kind of decisions they are making.

- The long-term goal will be to establish a centre in order to run progress in DRR and climate change. The challenge with this would be getting sufficient funding.
- One of the other main challenges UG faces is the issue of brain-drain, as many of the University's best students are getting placements in Canada and the US.

Bahir Dar University – Mr Tarekegn Ayalew Yehuala

- BDU has the goal of trying to establish a DRR centre.
- Many students are receiving job opportunities from the Ministry of Agriculture.
- There are presently 139 undergraduate and 16 graduate students.
- BDU is currently developing a curriculum, once the curriculum is complete it will be a total of 3 programmes.
- There has been a problem with the timing of short courses which will need to be addressed.
- Research is currently being done in the field of food security and additional cross-cutting issues, these research papers are receiving input from other stakeholders too.
- A network conference on food security is also to be hosted by BDU.
- Periperi U marketing materials are being advertised at various events both at national and international level.
- There is a need to find more ways to be more involved with major organisations such as IGAD, AU and Government Ministries.

Université Gaston Berger - Associate Prof Mateuge Diack

- There has been one main challenge: getting a current academic programme approved by University Council.
- Short courses are being developed and administered; the number of participants for short courses is increasing.
- GB is trying to convince government on how to have them be stakeholders of the programme.
- Challenge is making the DRR programme more sustainable.
- Agro-business is being developed and they are asking GB for collaboration.
- There is lobbying taking place so that once the programme is approved they can seek for collaboration in food security.
- GB would also like to work with Makerere University on curriculum development.

Ardhi University – Mr Dionis Rugai

- There has been no problem with institutional embedding.

- Short courses: ADU continues administer two short courses on DRR and emergency planning with four different municipalities.
- Regarding postgraduate programmes there are two Masters programme – one in DRR and one in MSc in natural hazards.
- The challenge has been the failure to complete the academic programmes on time as many of the students have work commitments.
- The future goal is to administer academic programmes in the evening; ADU is therefore putting a proposal forward to have evening classes.
- UNDP has given ADU there support.
- ADU is hoping to attract students from various other organisations.
- They would like to advertise a Masters programme in Engineering.
- In terms of research output: There is PhD research; 11 Masters students and two bachelors degrees who have a course in DRR.
- ADU is currently preparing a half day meeting; they need to prepare for the policy implications of their research results.

University of Antananarivo - Dr Mahefasoa Randrianalijaona

- Funds have been needed to cover vital expenditures.
- One of the main achievements is that the Masters programme in DRM has officially been approved.
- Future plans: to work more closely with DRM Bureau in order to provide them with more training.
- Challenge: to continue doing research and short courses as previously done in order to continue developing the programme; the people working for the programme are paid by programme funds and additional funding is therefore important for future sustainability.
- In the first cohort there were 40 Masters students; now there are 36 because four students did not pass their exams; this is all being done without funding.

Moi University – Ms Peninah Masibo

- The main challenge has been the approval of programmes and funding.
- Retention of skills is an issue as students often study on a part-time basis and eventually become extremely busy with other obligations.
- The demand for DRR training is very high.
- Future goals: moving forward with community work, and continuing to work more with government.

- If there is more engagement at a local level, there will be more opportunities.
- Moi is looking for ways to go to participants to give them training instead of them coming to Moi University.
- They are also looking into staff mobility opportunities.
- The current DRR curriculum is an adaption from Ardhi University's curriculum, which is in the process of being approved.
- Students are there during the first year of Masters then during the second here they are often not present - they propose the Masters course be one year.
- There is also an interest in an Executive Masters in Public Health – similar concept to the executive Masters in Business.

Universidade Técnica de Moçambique – Prof Rui Carlos da Maia

- Challenge has been assessing the impact of short courses and its relevancy.
- There needs to be more awareness of Periperi U by government agencies.
- More consultation with stakeholders is necessary to increase awareness.
- Observation of the external environment in Mozambique is needed in order to determine what is expected and what can be done to provide surrounding communities with what they need.
- The context of each University needs to be taken into consideration when adapting programmes while still maintaining international standards.
- What has been done: Research in migration, public health, state security, food production, agriculture, farming, rural financing and HIV prevention.
- Future goal is to increase the visibility of Periperi U and improve excellence; increase the collaboration with other Portuguese partners and increase the use of DRM technologies.
- Prof Rui Carlos da Maia then presented a new housing initiative being led by UDM. The pilot project involves building cost effective housing from bamboo and testing the sustainability of the structure during cyclones. This new innovation could be a breakthrough for future DRR initiatives in the housing sector.

Stellenbosch University – Dr Ailsa Holloway

- In terms of institutional development, DiMP will transition to a new centre called 'RADAR'.
- Short courses: Large turnover of staff in the field; new course: risk assessment and short course training which will involve local municipalities;
- Research: RIASCO Project - president collaboration commissioned by UNOCHA to undertake a Southern African study on the DR challenges until 2025; from Angola to Madagascar. There has been collaboration with WFO, OXFAM and USAID. The

project has unlocked the door for collaboration with other Southern African countries.

- Regarding engagement, there have been considerable efforts made to collaborate on a global level.

General comments on project implementation

- Although not all partners relate to the Hydro-meteorological indicators, there is a need to clarify which indicators are more relevant to certain partners.
- There was negotiation with USAID in terms of indicators.
- Challenges: Number 5; Number 8 – retention of knowledge 2 months after training.
- The indicators cannot be changed; need to discuss how to measure these indicators.
- Core question: How do we find people and how do we measure what they have learnt?
    - An email/survey/open discussion that is sent after training, there is a need to know 2-4 ways in which they are using the knowledge they have gained.
    - A pre and post evaluation can be done.
    - Should consider doing courses with community members who don't have access to email possibly by focus group or by phone conversation.
- Indicator Number 5 (pg.4) – need to come up with alternative measure.
    - Colleagues at SU will be contacted who deal with evaluation to find out ways in which these indicators can be addressed.
- A summative evaluation will need to take place towards the end of 2014 and responses will be submitted as a group.
- A generic template will be made that everyone will need to use to consolidate the information from their own work.
- Mid-term review needs to be completed by December

4.2 Periperi U Annual Consultative Meeting programme:

Overview

Every year, the Periperi U[3] Consortium meets to discuss progress in strengthening applied disaster risk scholarship in Africa. In 2013, this event has been reframed to coincide with the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, and will be convened in Geneva on 24 May.

The 2013 Periperi U Seminar will be hosted by the Technical University of Mozambique in association with UNISDR and the Periperi U secretariat. It will specifically profile practical advancements in the generation of skilled human capital and contextually relevant disaster risk research in Africa. These are both explicitly underlined as key elements of the African Plan of Action for disaster risk reduction.

The seminar acknowledges that building disaster resilient futures goes well beyond a conceptualisation of risk-averse construction confined to bricks and mortar. It underlines the crucial role played by higher education in establishing the human capital foundation for advancing disaster risk-related policy and practice. The forum aims at facilitating a conversation between institutions of higher learning committed to educational innovation in applied disaster risk scholarship and the diverse range of professional and institutional constituencies engaged in disaster risk reduction.

This session recognises that progress towards more disaster resilient futures requires close cooperation between government, private sector, civil society and higher education stake-holders. This is key to sustaining the provision of skilled human capital to support national and subnational efforts in disaster risk reduction, and central to contextually relevant disaster research to inform innovation, sustainable development and social upliftment.

Session Objectives

The session specifically seeks to open the conversation about the role of higher education institutions (HEIs) in advancing human capital in applied disaster risk reduction. This includes profiling:

- Expectations by key stake-holder groups of HEI participation in the broader disaster risk reduction enterprise.
- The accomplishments and educational innovations by African higher education institutions in introducing new applied academic programmes that address the continent's disaster risks.
- Examples of contextually relevant academic programmes and research to inform local risk reduction and innovation efforts.
- Successes in disaster risk reduction policy and practice through collaboration between HEIs and other stake-holders.
- Prospects for strengthened engagement post 2015.

[3] Periperi U stands for 'Partners enhancing resilience for people exposed to risks', with a specific focus on higher education institutions in Africa. For more information on the Periperi U partnership, go to: http://riskreductionafrica.org/en/rra-ddr-per/rra-whatisperiperi

Forging Knowledge Foundations – Framing Resilient Futures: Focus on higher education and disaster risk reduction

International Conference Centre Geneva (CICG)
24 May 2013
PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Session 1: HEIs: A call for Innovation	
09:00 – 09:15	**Welcome and purpose of the meeting** *Universidade Técnica de Moçambique (UDM)*
09:15 – 09:25	**Opening statement from GoM**
09:25 – 09:35	**Higher education and disaster risk reduction: governmental perspectives** *Ms Dulce Chilundo, Head, National Center for Emergency Operations (CENOE), National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), Mozambique.*
09:35 – 10:00	**Taming disaster risk in Mozambique through Education: an MSc course in Education and Development** *Prof. Rui Carlos da Maia, Academic Dean , and Benedita Glória Penicela Nhambiu, Project Coordinator, Periperi U, Universidade Técnica de Moçambique (UDM)*
10:00 – 1015	**Plenary Discussion**
10:15 – 10:35	**Tea/coffee**
10:35 – 10:50	**Mobilizing partnerships in DRR/CCA with government and International Organizations, Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia** *Mr Tarekegn Ayalew Yehuala - Department of Disaster Risk Management & Sustainable Development, Bahir Dar University (BDU), Ethiopia.*
1050 – 11:05	**Masters in Public Health – Disaster Management: new programme at Makerere University** *Assoc. Prof. Christopher Garimoi Orach, Deputy Dean and Chair, Department of Community Health and Behavioural Sciences, Makerere University School of Public Health, Uganda.*
11:05 – 11:20	**Masters in risk reduction and management of crises in Africa: a new multidisciplinary programme in Senegal** *Assoc. Prof. Mateugue Diack, Gaston Berger University, Senegal.*

11:20 – 11:35	**Plenary Discussion**
Session 2: Innovation in Policy and Practice	
11:35 – 11:50	**Higher education and disaster risk reduction: Regional perspectives.** *Mr Julius Kabubi, Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor, East Africa Community.*
11:50 – 12:05	**The transformative potential of risk research for policy and practice: Insights from Ardhi University, Tanzania.** *Prof Gabriel Kassenga - Deputy Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Ardhi University. Tanzania.*
12:05 – 12:20	**Right focus, weak linkages: Emerging challenges in DRR Practice for HEIs in West Africa** *Dr. Osman Alhassan, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana.*
12:20 – 12:35	**Disaster Risk Management Training in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.** *Prof. Edwin Iguisi, Director: Centre for Disaster Risk Management and Development, Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria.*
12:35 – 1245	**Response and Critique** *Ben Wisner*
12:35 – 13:00	**Plenary Discussion**
13:00 – 14:00	**Lunch**
Session 3: Innovation – Harnessing Local Research	
14:00 – 14:15	**Higher education and disaster risk reduction: Continental perspectives:** *Dr Timamy Khalil Mohammed, Head of Division of Environment and Natural Resources, African Union Commission.*
14:15 – 14:30	**Community based research for addressing local problems** *Dr Diana Menya, Dept. of Epidemiology and Nutrition, School of Public Health, Moi University, Kenya.*
14:30 – 14:45	**Academic and training programs: the solution to better risk governance** *Dr Mahefasoa Randrianalijaona, Director, Multidisciplinary Disaster and Risk Management Masters Programme, Faculty of Law and Economics, University of*

	Antananarivo, Madagascar.
14:45 – 15:00	**Forensic disaster investigations (FORIN): A new multidisciplinary approach to learn lessons from disasters: Researching multiple disaster causes in Algeria** *Prof. Djillali Benouar, Director, Built Environment Research Laboratory (LBE), University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene (USTHB), Algeria.*
15:00 – 15:15	**Framing risk knowledge – forging new partnerships: Researching multiple risks in southern Africa** *Dr Ailsa Holloway, Director, Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme, Stellenbosch University*
15:15 – 15:30	**Plenary Discussion**
15:30 – 15:50	**Tea/coffee**
15:50 – 16:10	**Response and critique** *Assoc. Prof. Akhilesh Surjan, Inter-Graduate School Program for Sustainable Development and Survivable Societies, Kyoto University, Japan.*
16:10 – 16:30	**Discussion on way forward**
16:30 – 16:45	**Concluding remarks** *UNISDR*
16:45 – 17:00	**Concluding remarks and closure** *UDM/GOM/INGC*