

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



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS..... | 3 |
| EXECUTIVE SUMMARY..... | 5 |
| 1 INTRODUCTION | 7 |
| 1.1 The Periperi U Partnership – seven years of sustained capacity building..... | 7 |
| 2 UNISDR GLOBAL PLATFORM FOR DISASTER RISK REDUCTION..... | 8 |
| 2.1 Scientific and Technical Platforms/Networks..... | 8 |
| 2.2 Ignite Stage..... | 9 |
| 2.3 Regional Meetings..... | 9 |
| 2.4 Global Platform Side Events..... | 9 |
| 3 FORGING KNOWLEDGE FOUNDATIONS – FRAMING RESILIENT FUTURES: PERIPERI U SEMINAR..... | 10 |
| 3.1 Overview..... | 10 |
| 3.2 Session 1: HEIs: A call for Innovation in DRR Teaching and Learning..... | 10 |
| 3.2.1 ‘Taming disaster risk in Mozambique through Education: an MSc course in Education and Development’: Benedita Nhamiu, Universidade Técnica de Moçambique (UDM..... | 10 |
| 3.2.2 ‘Mobilizing Partnerships in DRR/CCA with Government and International Organizations’: Tarekegn Ayalew Yehuala , Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia..... | 11 |
| 3.2.3 ‘Masters of Public Health Disaster Management’: Professor Christopher Orach, Makerere University’s School of Public Health (MUSPH, Uganda..... | 11 |
| 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..... | 11 |
| 3.3 Session 2: HEI Innovation in DRR Policy and Practice..... | 12 |
| 3.3.1 ‘Transformative Potential of Risk Research for Policy & Practice: Insights from Ardhi University, Tanzania’: Professor Gabriel Kassenga, Ardhi University, Tanzania..... | 12 |
| 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..... | 12 |
| 3.3.3 ‘Disaster Risk Management Training in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria’, Professor Edwin Igusi, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria Nigeria..... | 13 |
| 3.4 Session 3: HEI Innovation – Harnessing Local Research..... | 13 |
| 3.4.1 ‘Community based research for addressing local problems’: Dr Diana Menya, Moi University, Kenya..... | 13 |
| 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..... | 14 |
| 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..... | 14 |
| 3.4.4 Framing Risk Knowledge – Forging New Partnerships: Researching multiple risks in southern Africa, Dr Ailsa Holloway, Stellenbosch University, South Africa..... | 15 |

| | | |
|------------|--|-----------|
| 3.5 | Discussant feedback and plenary discussion..... | 15 |
| | 3.5.1 Discussant feedback..... | 15 |
| | 3.5.2 Plenary discussion..... | 15 |
| 3.6 | Concluding Remarks and Closure | 16 |
| 4 | APPENDICES..... | 17 |
| 4.1 | Periperi U Internal Meeting..... | 17 |
| 4.2 | Periperi U Annual Consultative Meeting Programme..... | 22 |

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 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.

1.1 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 Nhamiu'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

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,

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 Benouar 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 adaptation 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 increase 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



FORGING KNOWLEDGE FOUNDATIONS FRAMING RESILIENT FUTURES: FOCUS ON HIGHER EDUCATION AND DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

A day-long seminar on applied
disaster risk education
International Conference Centre, Geneva
24 May, 2013

Venue: Room 6 Level 3

Time: 09:00 – 17:00 hrs

Registration: 08:30-09:00 hrs

Contact:

Chernelle Lambert **email** clambert@sun.ac.za **tel** +27 21
808 9391

Vimbai Chasi **email** vchasi@sun.ac.za **tel** +27 21 808 928

Every year, the Periperi U¹ 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.

¹ 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 <i>Universidade Técnica de Moçambique (UDM)</i> |
| 09:15 – 09:25 | Opening statement from GoM |
| 09:25 – 09:35 | Higher education and disaster risk reduction: governmental perspectives <i>Ms Dulce Chilundo, Head, National Center for Emergency Operations (CENOE), National Institute for Disaster Management (INGC), Mozambique.</i> |
| 09:35 – 10:00 | Taming disaster risk in Mozambique through Education: an MSc course in Education and Development <i>Prof. Rui Carlos da Maia, Academic Dean , and Benedita Glória Penicela Nhambiu, Project Coordinator, Periperi U, Universidade Técnica de Moçambique (UDM)</i> |
| 10:00 – 10:15 | 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 <i>Mr Tarekegn Ayalew Yehuala - Department of Disaster Risk Management & Sustainable Development, Bahir Dar University (BDU), Ethiopia.</i> |
| 10:50 – 11:05 | Masters in Public Health – Disaster Management: new programme at Makerere University <i>Assoc. Prof. Christopher Garimoi Orach, Deputy Dean and Chair, Department of Community Health and Behavioural Sciences, Makerere University School of Public Health, Uganda.</i> |
| 11:05 – 11:20 | Masters in risk reduction and management of crises in Africa: a new multidisciplinary programme in Senegal <i>Assoc. Prof. Mateugue Diack, Gaston Berger University, Senegal.</i> |
| 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. <i>Mr Julius Kabubi, Disaster Risk Reduction Advisor, East Africa Community.</i> |

| | |
|---|---|
| 11:50 – 12:05 | <p>The transformative potential of risk research for policy and practice: Insights from Ardhi University, Tanzania.</p> <p><i>Prof Gabriel Kassenga - Deputy Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Ardhi University, Tanzania.</i></p> |
| 12:05 – 12:20 | <p>Right focus, weak linkages: Emerging challenges in DRR Practice for HEIs in West Africa</p> <p><i>Dr. Osman Alhassan, Senior Research Fellow, Institute of African Studies, University of Ghana.</i></p> |
| 12:20 – 12:35 | <p>Disaster Risk Management Training in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, Nigeria.</p> <p><i>Prof. Edwin Iguisi, Director: Centre for Disaster Risk Management and Development, Ahmadu Bello University, Nigeria.</i></p> |
| 12:35 – 12:45 | <p>Response and Critique</p> <p><i>Ben Wisner</i></p> |
| 12:35 – 13:00 | <p>Plenary Discussion</p> |
| 13:00 – 14:00 | <p>Lunch</p> |
| <p>Session 3: Innovation – Harnessing Local Research</p> | |
| 14:00 – 14:15 | <p>Higher education and disaster risk reduction: Continental perspectives:</p> <p><i>Dr Timamy Khalil Mohammed, Head of Division of Environment and Natural Resources, African Union Commission.</i></p> |
| 14:15 – 14:30 | <p>Community based research for addressing local problems</p> <p><i>Dr Diana Menya, Dept. of Epidemiology and Nutrition, School of Public Health, Moi University, Kenya.</i></p> |
| 14:30 – 14:45 | <p>Academic and training programs: the solution to better risk governance</p> <p><i>Dr Mahefasoa Randrianalijaona, Director, Multidisciplinary Disaster and Risk Management Masters Programme, Faculty of Law and Economics, University of Antananarivo, Madagascar.</i></p> |
| 14:45 – 15:00 | <p>Forensic disaster investigations (FORIN): A new multidisciplinary approach to learn lessons from disasters: Researching multiple disaster causes in Algeria</p> <p><i>Prof. Djillali Benouar, Director, Built Environment Research Laboratory (LBE), University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene (USTHB), Algeria.</i></p> |
| 15:00 – 15:15 | <p>Framing risk knowledge – forging new partnerships: Researching multiple risks in southern Africa</p> |

| | |
|----------------------|---|
| | <i>Dr Ailsa Holloway, Director, Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme, Stellenbosch University</i> |
| 15:15 – 15:30 | Plenary Discussion |
| 15:30 – 15:50 | Tea/coffee |
| 15:50 – 16:10 | Response and critique <i>Assoc. Prof. Akhilesh Surjan, Inter-Graduate School Program for Sustainable Development and Survivable Societies, Kyoto University, Japan.</i> |
| 16:10 – 16:30 | Discussion on way forward |
| 16:30 – 16:45 | Concluding remarks <i>UNISDR</i> |
| 16:45 – 17:00 | Concluding remarks and closure <i>UDM/GOM/INGC</i> |

