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# **Southern Africa-Indian Ocean (SA-IO) Disaster Preparedness ECHO and Partners Workshop**

Johannesburg, 28 - 30 June 2022

**WORLD CAFE**

**Questions for Breakout Groups**

**Topic: Urban| Scenario: Cyclones**

## Guidelines

- 3 sessions of 12 breakout groups are scheduled to be held on the afternoon of June 29, 2022. Each group will discuss 3 different topics (Early Warning Systems Digital Platforms, Anticipatory Action, and DP in Urban contexts) under two different scenarios (Cyclones, and Conflict) – ie each group will undertake 6 discussions.
- Given the large number of participants, every topic / scenario group is to be duplicated, so as to allow a meaningful group size. It is foreseen that there will be approximately 10-12 participants per discussion group.
- Each topic/scenario discussion will last 45 minutes. Participants are going to migrate every 45 minutes throughout the 3 sessions until they have covered all six topics and scenarios,
- There will be 15-minute breaks every 90 minutes (ie after two discussion sessions), for separate lightning talks.
- Participants will be assigned to their first group, and to the groups they subsequently migrate to. These groups will observe the following criteria: (1) No individual organization is represented twice in each group, (2) Gender equality, (3) rotation between the group is based on individual migration, meaning the groups do not remain the same when moving from one topic to the other,
- Facilitators will remain in their initially assigned topic/scenario, and thus discuss the same topic/scenario with six visiting groups
- Facilitators will be guiding the same discussion with the different groups, based on a set of pre-defined questions,
- Facilitators may wish to pre-identify a note taker before the start of the workshop, or assign him/her from each group,
- Facilitators are expected to bring their own laptops,
- Flip chart will be provided,
- Time keeping is extremely important to ensure that all questions are covered under each topic/scenario
- Facilitators and notetakers are expected to capture answers for all the questions,
- Facilitators and notetakers of duplicated groups are expected to combine their collected answers into one file on the evening of June 29th,
- Facilitators of duplicated groups are expected to summarize the key findings and put them in a PPT (template provided) on the evening of June 29th,
- Facilitators of duplicated groups will have to agree who is presenting on the 30<sup>th</sup> the key findings with the PPT.

## Topic: Urban



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## Scenario: Cyclones

**Facilitator's Name:** Ms. Perpetua Musanhu

### Question 1: How do cyclones aggravate risk in urban contexts in your country?

*Stretches social service provision in urban areas such as health, educational facilities etc*

*Population pressure makes it hard to provide services*

*Results in epidemic outbreaks due to water borne diseases*

*Drives populations to poverty as majority of urban dwellers are poor*

*Displacement leading loss of identity documents*

*Lack of preparedness in urban areas due to focus on rural preparedness*

*Flooding of the urban centers resulting in hinderance to travel and access*

*Infrastructure damages bringing more danger to lives*

*Landslides and loss of lives*

*Competition for resources hence conflicts*

*Difficulties in bouncing back due to complexity of urban challenges*

*Accessing populations in urban areas is challenging due to inaccessibility, damage to infrastructure and poor state of most residential areas.*

*Dysfunctional markets and road systems*

### Question 2: What would be the specific role of DP in building urban resilience to cyclones?



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*Capacity building on EWS of a variety of stakeholders*

*Cash based interventions*

*Mapping of vulnerable areas/hotspots and populations through vulnerability analysis/assessment and deployment of technology such as drones*

*Transforming our DP assessments and their enforcement and through environmental risk assessments.*

*Preposition of essential supplies*

*Ensuring that there is education and capacity building and ensuring information is passed from schools*

*Enforcement of building codes and by laws*

*Urban land tenure system in most urban areas is a problem*

*Stakeholder partnerships*

*Influencing urban planning*

*Enables building back better by ensuring resilient urban infrastructure*

*Updating contingency planning including evacuation plans*

*Building partnership with government*

*There is need to invest in more innovative and technological ways for the dissemination of EWS*

**Question 3: How can strategic adaptations and expansions of social protection systems contribute to improving DP for cyclones, specifically in Urban settings?**



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*Can enhance general preparedness in the cities*

*Provides for more Risk awareness/knowledge*

*Shock responsiveness of the strategies such CBIs after careful comprehensive assessments or to scale it up.*

*Develop a parallel process of working*

*Framework agreement with suppliers*

*Logistics preparation is important*

*Procedures to activate mobile numbers and preparation procedures/processes.*

*Enables registration or noting of vulnerable populations hence cushioning the most at risk*

*The expansion of the social capital*

*Land planning and social protection systems*

*Mainstreaming EWS in social protection systems*

*Mechanisms that have been put together eg with Sendai Frameworks they have color coded buildings.*

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**Question 4: What is the potential role of ECHO and partners in this?**



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*Providing financial support towards scaling DP efforts in urban set ups*

*Ensuring there is expertise through proper planning*

*Conducting workshops together as partners checking what could be piloted in an area and sharing best practices.*

*Data generation from partners on affected populations*

*Technical capacity strengthening the tools and it helps improve the planning.*

*Generate evidence for uptake, learning and sharing.*

*Simulation and drills exercises and equipping community based civil protection structures with basic equipment that can be used.*

*Direct service provision to vulnerable populations by partners*

*Consortia approach to improving impact and avoid duplication of effort by partners*

*Support in developing DP guidelines and protocols*

*Whole- of-society- approach- strengthening coordination mechanism*

*For the government representatives to call for meetings as they have more influence.*

*Investment in DP by ECHO and its partners. Much needs to be done by partners/stakeholders.*

*Prioritizing urban preparedness over rural*

*Advocacy to governments to uphold their primary responsibility of disaster preparedness*

**Question 5A: What examples do you have of local / grassroots / indigenous knowledge and experience being used in this context in your country?**



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*Community garbage collection efforts and clearing drainage systems*

*Use of the problem tree analysis*

*Use of the known local community systems*

*Use of Radio/ social media and taking advantage of the urban settings*

*Measuring water dams/ reservoirs*

*Excessive Mango flowers can be deemed as a sign of (Droughts/floods) by others*

*Where people can predict where rainfalls are coming from*

*Need to explore further on urban indigenous knowledge as this is not common in urban settings*

*Documentation of the best practices*

#### **Question 5B: How can the use of such knowledge and experience be optimized?**

*Through Community engagement*

*Platforms for discussions and information sharing (Social media platforms)*

*Documentation of evidence*

*Using academia and private sector*

*Carrying out researches to gather all information*



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## Additional Input

*Governance structures needs to be addressed in advance to help reduce vulnerability  
For urban settings, simulations, drills, scenarios must always take place despite the thought it might not occur  
Urban population is becoming more vulnerable and there needs to be awareness raising*