



European Union
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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: Early Warning | Scenario: Conflict

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 30th the key findings with the PPT.

Topic: Early Warning
Scenario: Conflict



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Facilitator's Name: Elias Khozombwe

Question 1A: What types of EWS digital data systems exist in your country, for conflicts?

Input answers here

Meteorological information collected through satellite

Reports on displacement tracking √√

No EWS for conflict √√√

Access map by UNDSS

IPC information

2nd grp

OCHA??

IOM

Blogs

Press reviews

Social media

Poll

Phone in programs

4 group

Social media, but there are no many digital systems, is through collection of information by observations at communities.

Radio, Newspapers, TV

IOM Displacement Tracking Matrix

Question 1B: What are the key elements, features and information which an EW Digital system should have, to be adapted to conflict settings?



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Input answers here

Data protection and confidentiality-who accesses what information✓✓

Context analysis-socio-economic indicators, cultural factors, ✓✓

Accessible

Regularly updated

Coordinate with other systems

Identify triggers✓✓ political triggers

Mapping of conflict areas/hot spots- routes✓✓

2nd grp

Red flags- define thresholds

Reliable

The platform should not be biased/not to be manipulated by anyone

4 group

Triggers, accuracy, accessibility, inclusiveness, population profile, seasonal (Timeliness)

Flexibility, language, visualization, user friendly

Question 1C: How can such systems be best used to promote DP in conflict settings?



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Input answers here

Coordination

The system must be targeted: who to access the information

Should be able to Identify vulnerable population and interventions that would ensure disaster preparedness

2nd grp

Informing response-Prepositioning stocks, identify evacuation areas√√

Could be used to address priority areas to facilitate peace dialogues on the triggers of the conflict

The system should open humanitarian corridors

3rd grp

Duality in information dissemination to public and private users

4^{groupe}

Risk awareness, information sharing, community engagement

Embedded within the Government and communities, Civil Societies

Establishing dissemination channels ahead of time

Government blockage limitations / stumbling block

Question 2A: Who should manage the data and how?

Input answers here

National intelligence unit

Department of Disaster Affairs√

UN√√

2nd grp

Security companies

Independent body

INSO-

How - *Adherence to international data protection standards*

- *Information shared through coordination mechanisms*
- *System should not be seen to insight conflict*



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- *4group*- UN and civil society partners with neutrality and transparency
- *Independent bodies*

Question 2C: What technological solutions can be used to address these?



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Input answers here

Mobile phones

Drones

Community radio✓✓

TV

2nd grp

Database

The dilemma of utilizing technological solutions for conflict relate contexts and share security or military intelligence

Africa monitor as a tool to analyses data

4t group

- *Cloud systems with security encrypted information*
- *Distribution of information through community focal people.*

Question 3: How can “last-mile communication” be ensured between the early warning and the at-risk population?

Input answers here

Established channels in place that can be used quickly to disseminate the warning

2nd grp

Pre- identify acceptable channels - Mixture of digital and offline channels

Use of community committees

Social networks

4t group

- *Radios with security channels*
- *Structures within local communities*
- *Networks and systems of communication through FP*
- *Creation of coding systems*



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Question 4A: What examples do you have of local / grassroots / indigenous knowledge and experience being used in this context in your country?

Input answers here

Plan out the messages beforehand and translate into local languages

2nd grp

Social networks

Underground systems-use intelligence to identify these underground systems- establish relationships with local organizations -CBOs, VSLAs

There is a gap in using the available local knowledge.

4th group

- Indigenous knowledge is no longer use as much as before
- Use of drums, loud noises, candles, flags
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Question 4B: How can the use of such knowledge and experience be optimized?

Input answers here

Ensure the grassroots are fully involved

Raise awareness to the locals on how important the indigenous knowledge is to deal with the conflict

Use local reconciliation mechanisms to inform the decisions around the conflict

4 group

- *Platforms for disseminating information*
- *Engagement with academia*
- *Documentation*



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Additional input

- *Conflict is very sensitive and to discuss openly and that created more gaps to understand the solutions*
- *The humanitarian principles act as a blockage, for open discussions*
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