

PERIPERI U

PARTNERS ENHANCING RESILIENCE
FOR PEOPLE EXPOSED TO RISKS

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE PERIOD 01/10/13 - 30/09/14

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SOUTH AFRICA

<http://www.riskreductionafrica.org>



USAID
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Report based on the

REGIONAL DISASTER RISK AND VULNERABILITY REDUCTION CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

(PERIPERI U)

DiMP/RADAR

Stellenbosch University

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE PERIOD

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Table of Contents

Tables and figures

Abbreviations & Acronyms

Executive Summary

1. Overview of Progress

2. Progress in Focus Areas

- 2.1 Institutional embedding (i.e. sustainability)
 - 2.1.1 Growing institutional support at senior management levels
 - 2.1.2 The importance of institutional embedding – growing staff numbers
 - 2.1.3 Approval and introduction of new academic programmes
 - 2.1.4 Differential patterns in programme funding
- 2.2 Enhancement of sustainable capacity for each university unit/programme to provide at least one-two short disaster risk-related courses annually
- 2.3 Growth and sustainability of new undergraduate and/or graduate programmes
 - Generation and communication of applied research outputs by each unit/programme
- 2.4 Growing post-graduate research
 - 2.4.1 New directions in research collaborations and risk themes
- 2.5 Mobilisation of the consortium to advance disaster-risk reduction
 - 2.5.1 Preparatory meetings for the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction
 - 2.5.2 Facilitation of disaster risk-related scientific/technical meetings
 - 2.5.3 Periperi U strategic engagement at (sub) national levels

3. SU/RADAR Institutional Secretariat Support to Periperi U

- 3.1 Overview
- 3.2 Operational support for core Periperi U activities
 - 3.2.1 Periperi U annual consultative meeting (Accra 14-17 April)
 - 3.2.2 Support for Periperi U's newest partner – Ahmadu Bello University (ABU)
 - 3.2.3 Support for day-to-day Periperi U activities
- 3.3 Facilitation of strategic international engagement and cooperation
 - 3.3.1 Facilitation of the UN Open Thinkers' consultation on the Future of DRM
 - 3.3.2 Periperi U IRDR ICoE application and status
 - 3.3.3 WCDRR preparations for Sendai
 - 3.3.4 Initial conversations for future collaboration
- 3.4 Support for both interim and summative evaluation processes
 - 3.4.1 Internal interim evaluation
 - 3.4.2 Periperi U summative evaluation
- 3.5 Preparatory groundwork for e-library capability in 2015/16

4. Programmatic Constraints

- 4.1 Secretariat responses to funding backlog

4.2 Balancing local and international demands

5. Conclusion

Appendices

Appendix A1	Summary of Periperi U short courses run and attendance 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014
Appendix A2	Summary of academic programmes 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014
Appendix A3	Summary of student research outputs 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014
Appendix A4	Summary of Periperi U publications 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014

Tables and figures

Tables:

Table 1	Summary of Periperi U Training/Education Achievements for October 2013 - 2014
Table 2.4.1.1	Illustrative postgraduate research topics 2014: Bahir Dar Univ and Univ. of Ghana
Table 2.5.1.1	Illustrative list of Periperi U disaster risk engagements with global and regional processes
Table 2.5.2.1	Illustrative list of strategic (sub)national engagements by selected Periperi U partners

Figures:

Figure 2.1.1	Periperi U Teaching, Research and Support Staff 2014
Figure 2.1.2	Periperi U Salary Sources 2014
Figure 2.1.3	Periperi U Salary Sources, by Institution (2014)
Figure 2.3.1	Makerere University's new Masters of Public Health Disaster Management (MDM) programme flyer
Figure 2.3.2	Gaston Berger University's new ' <i>Master En Prevention Et Gestion Des Risques Lies A La Securite Alimentaire En Afrique</i> ' flyer
Figure 3.4.2.1	Location of current IRDR ICoEs

Box:

Box 1	What is the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) Programme?
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Abbreviations & Acronyms

ABU	Ahmadu Bello University
ARU	Ardhi University
AfRP	African Regional Platform
AU	African Union
AWGDRR	African Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction
BDU	Bahir Dar University
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CERED	Centre D’Etudes et de Recherches Economiques pour le Developpement
CoE	Centre of Excellence
DiMP	Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
DiPECHO	DG ECHO Disaster Preparedness Program
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
GAR	Global Assessment of Risk
GFDRR	Global Facility for Disaster Risk Reduction
HEI	Higher Education Institution
HFA	Hyogo Framework for Action
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICoE	International Centre of Excellence
ICSU	International Council for Science
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
INGC	National Institute for Disaster Management
IRDR	Integrated Research on Disaster Risk
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 (formerly known as DiMP)
RIASCO	Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee
STAC	Scientific, Technical and Academic Communities
SU	Stellenbosch University
TANÀ	University of Antananarivo

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 Agency for International Development
USTHB	University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene

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 of People Exposed to Risks’ – with a special focus on advancing university action on risk and vulnerability reduction in Africa. With support from USAID the consortium has now grown to include the eleven universities 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)
- Research Alliance for Disaster & Risk Reduction University (RADAR)(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 Centre D’Etudes et de Recherches Economiques pour le Developpement (CERED), (Antananarivo, Madagascar)
- Ahmadu Bello University Center for Disaster Risks Management and Development Studies (Zaria, Nigeria)

While the first Phases of Periperi U sought to establish institutional capacity to deliver relevant formal and non-formal disaster risk-related education and research at national and continental scales, the third phase has explicitly aimed to mobilize the established architecture at continental, national and subnational scales to allow for a tighter interface between the consortium members, policy makers and practitioners through the transfer of disaster-risk knowledge.

The partnership’s accomplishments this year underline its growing profile internationally. Of particular note, was Periperi U’s recognition as an **International Centre of Excellence (ICoE)** for the global Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) Programme, with a specific focus on Risk Education and Learning (REaL). Yet, while Periperi U’s achievement of ICoE-REaL status reflects the consortium’s growing credibility in contemporary risk scholarship, this has also been accompanied by new challenges. These derive from an expanding remit across multiple scales, as student demand increases for disaster risk-related university education, (sub) national authorities request disaster risk training and research support, regional and continental commissions expand their engagement in the field – and international partners seek experienced African risk researchers.

The 2013/14 report illustrates these tensions as partners have juggled to balance local and university commitments with engagement in continental and global processes to ensure that African risk priorities are not excluded in the run-up to the WCDRR in Sendai. The report also incorporates information from **Ahmadu Bello University (ABU)** Nigeria, the eleventh and newest member of the consortium, along with achievements by the **University of Antananarivo (Tanà)**. USAID funding to Tanà was temporarily suspended in 2012, but reinstated in late 2014.

Increasing evidence of **institutional traction** within the partner universities is indicated by rising staffing numbers involved in disaster risk-related academic programmes. These have grown from 41 academic staff in 2010 to 117 by September 2014. Approximately 42% of all university-based staff receives full salary support from core university sources, while around 26% depend totally on USAID resources.

With respect to **short course delivery** during 2013/14, seven Periperi U partners offered 18 short professional courses, reaching 547 participants (see Table A1). Many of the courses reflect high levels of specialisation and risk expertise. For instance, GBU implemented four short courses on subjects as diverse as food production risks due to locust and bird invasion, and those due to

salinization processes in croplands. Similarly, USTHB offered dedicated courses on the seismic design of structures as well as the use of geographic information systems for disaster risk reduction.

An emerging trend is the **growing demand for customised courses** by local authorities and other stake-holders, with 10/18 short courses conducted by partners locally commissioned. This was illustrated in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Senegal and Algeria. Bahir Dar was commissioned to offer a customised statistical analysis training course for the College of Agriculture. Both Ardhi and USTHB were commissioned to run customised disaster risk reduction training respectively for the Bagamoyo District Council and in Tizi Ouzou.

The consolidation and expansion **of existing graduate and post-graduate programmes** has continued. Across the consortium there are now eleven undergraduate/post-graduate programmes and five disaster risk-related modules incorporated within other existing academic programmes. Altogether, 339 new students registered in 2014 for nine identifiable disaster risk bachelors and masters programmes, with nearly 500 undergraduate and post graduate students newly enrolled in eleven universities (excluding 26 postgraduate diploma students enrolled at ABU). This surge in student numbers is in part attributed to ABU's postgraduate programmes. During 2013/2014, 98 new students enrolled for ABU's Masters in Disaster Management – reflecting extremely high levels of demand in Nigeria.

In addition, **three new master's programmes** were launched over the reporting period at UDM, GBU and Makerere. Institutional planning and curricula development also progressed for new master's programmes in Algeria (USTHB), Kenya (Moi) and South Africa (SU). It is anticipated that these programmes will launch in 2015.

The **strategic mobilisation** component of Periperi U work expanded dramatically in 2013/14, reflected quantitatively in increased engagement across all geographic scales, and qualitatively in the stature of the engagement, including international and continental expectations of the consortium. With the disaster and climate risk themes gaining increasing traction globally, and the impending WCDRR in March 2015, consortium members were actively engaged in numerous consultations from November 2013-September 2014. These included participation in the *UN Open Thinkers' Consultation on the Future of Disaster Risk Management* in Accra, Ghana, and facilitation of the *Scientific, Technology and Academic Community (STAC)* consultation prior to the 5th African Regional Platform in Abuja, Nigeria in May. In June 2014, Periperi U achieved IRDR ICoE status.

Such rapid growth of needs from both within and outside the partnership have however, exacted heavy demands on the **SU/RADAR secretariat**. From October 2013-September 2014, SU disbursed USD 836,000 to its partners. It also reserved and ticketed 47 international flights for meetings, conferences and exchange visits. In its role as secretariat, SU/RADAR prepared and submitted the full IRDR ICoE application in May 2014, and facilitated both the interim/mid-term evaluation and groundwork for the summative evaluation of the current project.

However, there have been **pervasive challenges** in 2013/14. These include erratic funding flows, as well as bureaucratic and disciplinary obstacles within partner universities that have slowed the introduction of new academic programmes. This year's interim evaluation requirements also exacted sizeable demands on the partnership, along with extensive data collection requirements for the summative evaluation.

Despite these obstacles, Periperi U has already surpassed its project goal of 2,000 direct beneficiaries. There are now accessible, contextually relevant academic programmes in Africa that address local risk and development priorities (and are taught in English, French and Portuguese). There is also a growing cadre of African academics skilled in conceptualising and implementing integrated risk research for African risk conditions – along with a surge in young talent, both for risk management practice and for integrated risk scholarship

Table 1 below provides a snapshot of the partnership's reach in short course training and formal academic programmes over the past year. It signals solid progress in advancing Africa-based disaster risk scholarship and the potential for sustainable capacity building in this field that is possible when African institutions of higher learning are materially and collegially supported.

These and other activities undertaken by Periperi U are addressed in greater depth in the following report.

Table 1: Summary of Periperi U Training/Education Outputs (October 2013-September 2014)

INSTITUTION	Short courses	People trained	Academic progs/modules	New students registered 2013/4
Ahmadu Bello	-	-	2	98 (26**)
Antananarivo	1	25	2	30
Ardhi	2	76	2	20
Bahir Dar	1	19	2	87
DiMP/RADAR*	2	25	1	12
Gaston-Berger	4	100	1	30
Ghana*	-	-	4	73
Makerere***	1	12	3	68
Moi*	-	-	1	8
UDM	-	-	2	63
USTHB*	7	290	4	2
TOTAL	18	547	24	491 (26**)

* Modules, not full programmes.

**Postgraduate diploma students

***Modules and masters programme

1. Overview of Progress

The Periperi U partnership originated in 2006 to purposefully ‘jump-start’ strategic disaster risk capacity-building capabilities within selected African higher education institutions. From 2012-on, and building on its successes at individual university levels, the collaboration extended to continental scale. This was materially reflected in engagement with UNISDR Africa and in Periperi U’s membership in the African Working Group on Disaster Risk Reduction (AWGDRR).

In keeping with the current grant’s objectives to mobilise the consortium to advance disaster risk-related scholarship and practice in Africa, this 2013/14 report foregrounds sustained levels of strategic Periperi U engagement at national, continental and global scales in advance of the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR).

Of particular note, was the partnership’s recognition as an International Centre of Excellence (ICoE) for the global Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) Programme, with a specific focus on **Risk Education and Learning (REaL)**. Yet, while Periperi U’s achievement of ICoE-REaL status reflects the consortium’s growing credibility in contemporary risk scholarship, this has also been accompanied by new challenges. These derive from an expanding remit across multiple scales, as student demand increases for disaster risk-related university education, (sub) national authorities request disaster risk training and research support, regional and continental commissions expand their engagement in the field – and international partners seek experienced African risk researchers.

The 2013/14 report illustrates these tensions as partners have juggled to balance local and university commitments with engagement in continental and global processes to ensure that African risk priorities are not excluded in the run-up to the WCDRR in Sendai. The report also incorporates information from Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Nigeria, the eleventh and newest member of the consortium, along with achievements by the University of Antananarivo (Tanà). USAID funding to Tanà was temporarily suspended in 2012, but reinstated in late 2014.

The report is divided into 5 sections. **Section 2** details the accomplishments within each of the five key focus areas specified in the USAID grant, while **Section 3** describes the significantly expanded secretariat support activities to the consortium. **Section 4** revisits key programmatic constraints that have been encountered during this period.

2. Progress in Focus Areas

The current phase of the Periperi U programme sought “[To] reduce disaster risks in selected African countries through improved national and local disaster risk management due to enhanced strategic human capacity to integrate risk reduction into critical developmental sectors and programmes”.

Its overarching objective sought to “build sustainable ‘multi-tasking’ capabilities in disaster risk and vulnerability reduction capacity building in ten selected institutions of higher learning in Africa from 2008 to 2011, consistent with global disaster reduction priorities reflected in the Hyogo Framework of Action.”

In this context, the project was framed around **five focus areas**:

1. **Institutional embedding (i.e. sustainability)** of active disaster risk-related teaching and training, research and policy advocacy capacity with particular emphasis on urban and hydro-meteorological risks.
2. 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.
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.

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

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.

An explicit focus of the current award is the institutional embedding of applied disaster risk scholarship among the partner institutions, indicated both by growing staffing numbers involved in disaster risk-related teaching and research as well as increased financial sustainability and commitment of staffing support through core university funding.

During 2013/14 material progress in institutional embedding of disaster risk scholarship was indicated by:

- Growing institutional support for disaster risk-related scholarship by senior management in some partner universities.
- Increasing numbers of university staff members directly involved in disaster risk-related research and teaching.
- The formal approval of three new disaster risk-related academic programmes and maturation of those that are longer established.
- Emergence of diverse university funding models for the new teaching/learning programmes.

2.1.1 Growing institutional support at senior management levels

The importance of senior management level support for emerging programmes was clearly illustrated this year by the University of Antananarivo. From 2012-2014, Tanà's suspension from USAID funding materially curtailed the team's capacity to run short courses due to lack of funds. Despite this, the team, incredibly, continued its masters academic programme, now teaching its 3rd cohort. This was possible due to their already embedded position within the University of Antananarivo which assisted in supporting a staffing contingent of seven people.

Similarly, the hosting of the Periperi U Annual Consultative Meeting 2014 in Accra, coupled with the UN Open Thinkers Africa consultation, provided opportunities for senior management staff at the University of Ghana (UG) to engage with global debates related to the disaster risk discourse. The simultaneous hosting of an academic seminar showcasing research by students and staff across the consortium further underlined the value of the disaster risk domain at the UG.

In contrast, the experience of Periperi U's newest member institution, Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) in Zaria, Nigeria, illustrates the institutional challenges faced by HEIs that are newly engaging in the disaster risk field. ABU offers two disaster risk-related programmes that were launched in the 2010/11 academic year and have already graduated 217 masters and 45 post-graduate diploma students. However, the Centre currently has a few core staff with no dedicated disaster risk teaching personnel, and draws its resource persons from across existing university departments.

2.1.2 The importance of institutional embedding – growing staff numbers

The 2010-11 evaluation reported a total of 41 academic staff involved in Periperi U teaching/research, with this number rising to 74 in December 2013. By September 2014, the total number of university staff members actively engaged in disaster risk-related programmes had increased to 117, with a further 51 drawn from external organisations. Figure 2.1.1 represents the

staffing distribution across the partnership, with Bahir Dar University (BDU) and the Technical University of Mozambique (UDM) reporting the highest staffing complements. This reflects their large disaster-related teaching demands at both undergraduate and postgraduate levels.

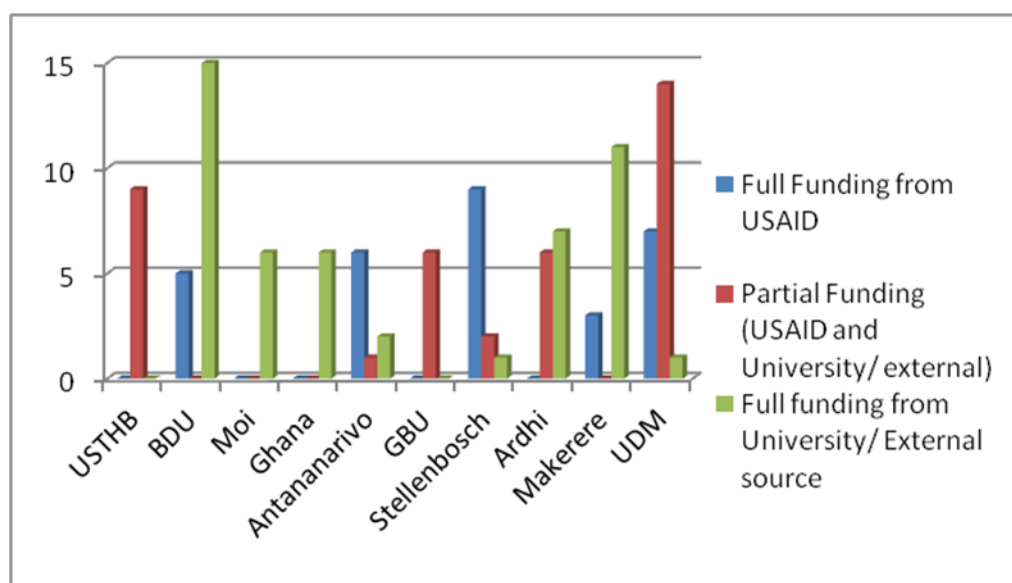


Figure 2.1.1 Periperi U Teaching, Research and Support Staff 2014

The growth and retention of dedicated teaching staff is not merely a function of funding. It is also informed by access to appropriately qualified faculty, with criteria for teaching staff set in some institutions at PhD level. At Moi University, for instance, two of the core disaster risk teaching staff are now well-advanced in their PhD research. This increases prospects for sustainability of the Moi programme and allows for greater disaster risk research at the university's School of Public Health.

2.1.3 Approval and introduction of new academic programmes

The approval and introduction of new disaster risk-related academic programmes also indicate growing institutional traction within the partner universities. During 2014, three new postgraduate programmes were approved respectively in East, West and southern Africa, specifically; a Masters in Public Health and Disaster Management (Makerere), Masters in Prevention and Management of Food Insecurity Risks (GBU) and Masters of Philosophy in Disaster Risk Science and Development (Stellenbosch University).

2.1.4 Differential patterns in programme funding

A key indicator of university commitment to sustainable funding of the new disaster risk-related programmes is signalled by core budget commitments for staff salaries. Figures 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 indicate that 42% of all university-based staff across the partnership receives full salary support from core university sources (49 of 117 staff), while around 26% depend totally on USAID resources. However, within the partnership, there is marked diversity. For instance, Moi University and UG fully fund staff from university sources. This experience contrasts markedly with the status of the SU and Tanà programmes, where 75% of salaries for core staff depend on USAID financial support (see figure 2.1.3).

These findings have implications both for the sustainability of the programmes established and for day-to-day operational effectiveness under the current grant. This especially applies to the salary implications of disrupted funding flows across the partnership, that have potential to affect up to 68 university staff in eight of the consortium's partners, and their related implementation activities.

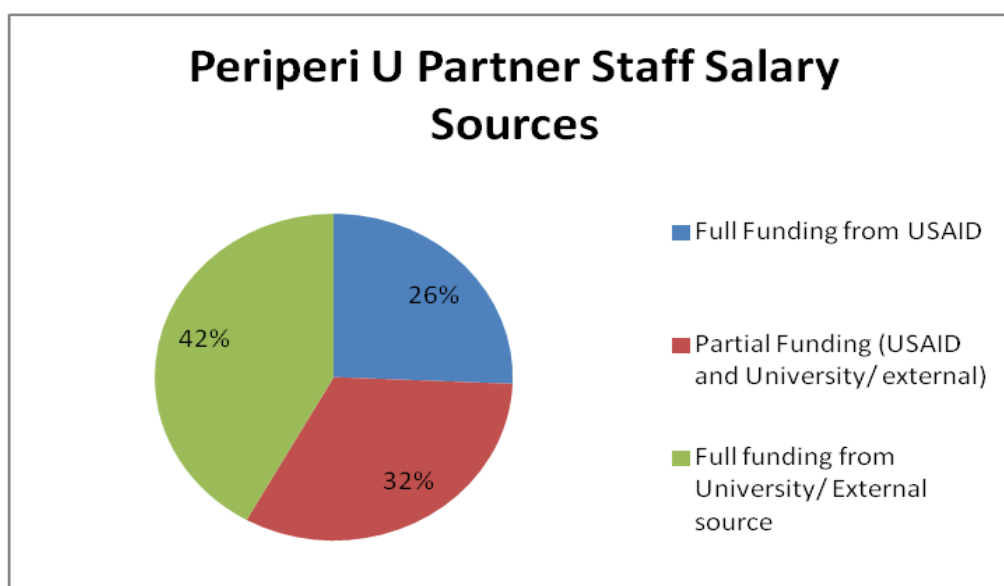


Figure 2.1.2 Periperi U Salary Sources 2014

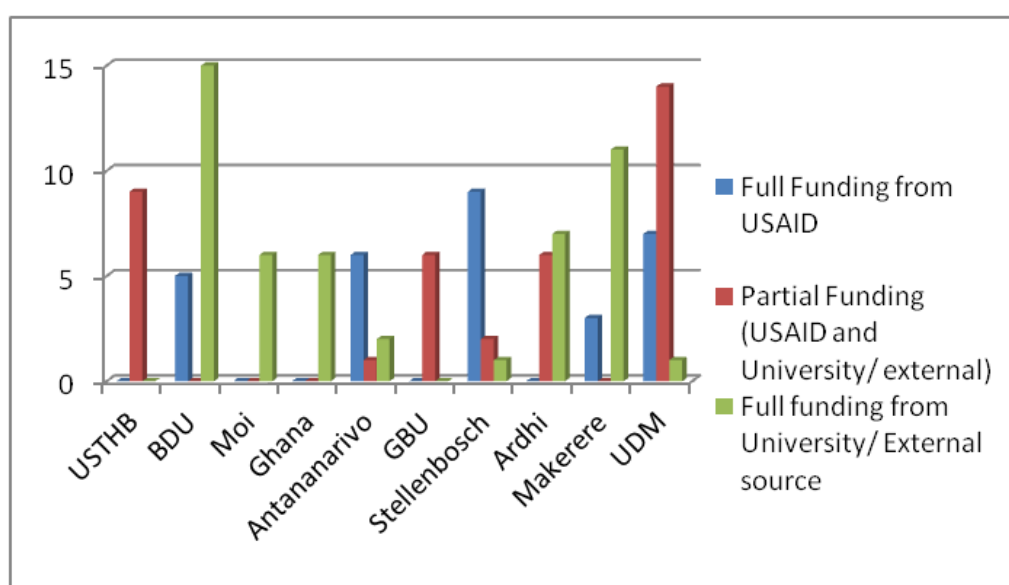


Figure 2.1.3 Periperi U Salary Sources, by Institution (2014)

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.

During 2013/14, 18 short courses were implemented by seven Periperi U partners, reaching 547 participants (see Appendix A1). Many of the courses offered reflect high levels of specialisation and risk expertise. For instance, GBU implemented four short courses, reaching 100 participants on subjects as diverse as food production risks due to locust and bird invasion, and those due to salinization processes in croplands. Similarly, USTHB offered dedicated courses on the seismic design of structures (separate but complementary courses for engineers and architects) as well as the use of geographic information systems for disaster risk reduction.

An emerging trend across the partnership has been the growing demand for customised courses, with 10/18 short courses in 2013/14 locally commissioned. This was illustrated in Ethiopia, Tanzania, Senegal and Algeria. Bahir Dar was commissioned to offer a customised statistical analysis training

course for the College of Agriculture. Both Ardhi and USTHB were commissioned to run customised disaster risk reduction training respectively for the Bagamoyo District Council and in Tizi Ouzou.

However, short course implementation has also faced a number of challenges. The erratic disbursement of funds in early 2014 certainly constrained short course planning and implementation, with some partners being required to postpone planned courses until 2015. In this context, a crucial finding of the internal interim evaluation was that government departments and local ngos lack resourcing to attend fee-based short-courses - despite high levels of expressed interest in the field.

This raises two important questions about the accessibility of short course training in at-risk areas – as well as its reliability as an income source for the universities involved. Findings from the internal interim evaluation report indicate that the availability of USAID funds contributes significantly to partner capacity to deliver accessible and relevant short courses.

(Appendix A1 provides a detailed summary of the courses which have been conducted over this period).

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.

The consolidation and expansion of existing graduate and post-graduate programmes has continued, with several new programmes launched during 2014 and others scheduled to begin in 2015. Across the consortium there are now eleven undergraduate and post-graduate programmes and five disaster risk-related modules incorporated within other existing academic programmes. Altogether, 339 new students registered in 2014 for nine identifiable disaster risk bachelors and masters programmes, with almost 500 undergraduate and post graduate students newly enrolled in eleven Peripri U universities (excluding 26 postgraduate diploma students enrolled at ABU).

This surge in student numbers is in part attributed to ABU's postgraduate programmes. During 2013/2014, 98 new students enrolled for ABU's Master of Disaster Management – reflecting extremely high levels of demand in Nigeria.

In addition, three new master's programmes were launched over the reporting period at UDM, GBU and Makerere. Institutional planning and curricula development also progressed for new master's programmes in Algeria (USTHB), Kenya (Moi) and South Africa (SU). It is anticipated that these programmes will launch in 2015.

At **Makerere University** the new Masters of Public Health Disaster Management (MDM) programme, see Figure 2.3.1, commenced in the final quarter of 2014, with eleven students enrolled (10 Ugandans and 1 international-Malawian). This represents the first postgraduate public health programme in Africa with a distinct disaster risk lens. The handbook for the MDM has been developed and is currently undergoing final editing, while the timetables for the various courses has been developed for the all semesters of the academic year 2014/15.

UDM launched its Masters in Technical Education, Risk Reduction and Development, the second postgraduate programme offered in Portuguese. UDM is also exploring the possibility of introducing a new programme: a BSc in Agriculture, Engineering & Management of Food Security.

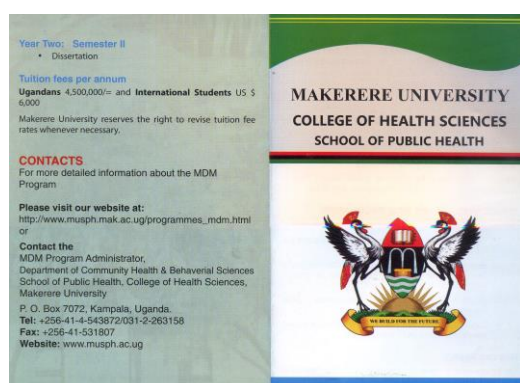


Figure 2.3.1 Makerere University's new Masters of Public Health Disaster Management (MDM) programme flyer

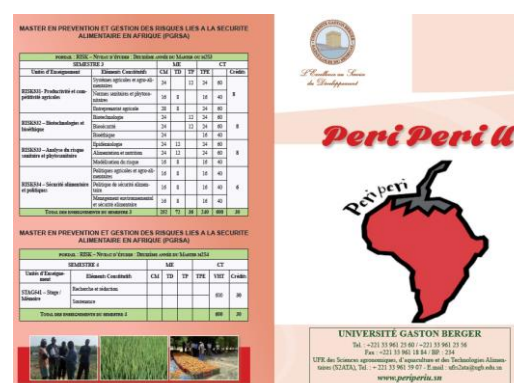


Figure 2.3.2 Gaston Berger University's new 'Master En Prevention Et Gestion Des Risques Lies A La Securite Alimentaire En Afrique' flyer

Gaston Berger University successfully expanded its postgraduate disaster risk teaching in 2014 with its masters programme scheduled for January 2015. The programme, entitled *Master En Prevention Et Gestion Des Risques Lies A La Securite Alimentaire En Afrique* (PGRSA), shown in Figure 2.3.2, represents the consortium's third masters programme offered in French and first for francophonic West Africa

Appendix A2 summarises progress in the development of DRR-related academic programmes across the consortium in more detail.

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.

2.4.1 Growing post-graduate research

Due to the increasing numbers of postgraduate students conducting disaster risk studies across a broad range of disciplines in 2013/14, Periperi U research outputs grew markedly. Significantly, partners are investigating new risk themes that are contextually relevant, and that also require integrated, cross-disciplinary research methods. Table 2.4.1.1 provides an illustrative snapshot of the diversity and relevance of topics tackled in the past year by postgraduate students at BDU and the University of Ghana (UG).

Table 2.4.1.1 Illustrative postgraduate research topics 2014: Bahir Dar Univ. and Univ. of Ghana

Illustrative Masters and PhD Topics 2014: Bahir Dar University and University of Ghana
Analysing drought consequences in the Afar Region: The case of Elidaar Woreda
An assessment of flood risk , vulnerability and perception of the community: The case of Kalafo Wareda of Shebelle Zone of Somali Regional State
Determinants of adaptation to climate variability in crop production area, The case of Kalu District, South Wollo, Amhara Region
Vulnerabilities of street children in the case of Arada sub-city, Addis Ababa
Impact of microfinance service on the livelihood of rural, people in Ethiopia (Focused on women headed households)
Hazards and vulnerability mapping for adaptation to climate risks in savannah ecosystem: Case study of the Volta Basin
Urban growth and disaster risk accumulation in Wa
Assessing the vulnerability of coastal tourism to sea erosion. The case of Ada
Fire emergency preparedness in the Accra Metropolitan Area: State institutions and corporate bodies

GIS application in road safety management and risk taking behaviours of users on Tema motorway and George Bush highway
An assessment of flood disaster vulnerability and interventions in Tamale
Reducing the risk: Urban water stress and poor sanitation
Gender dynamics of E-Waste management : Insight from Accra and Kumasi

While the original thrust of Periperi U was to encourage curricula innovation to generate skilled human resources in disaster risk management, there is evidence of growing numbers of PhD students across the consortium. This is a promising development for the advancement of emerging African risk research talent as well as prospects for longer term university career pathing.

2.4.2 New directions in research collaborations and risk themes

2013/14, saw a greater diversity of disaster risk research collaborations. For instance, Tanà and UDM jointly participated in a study in Madagascar, Malawi and Mozambique. This research was commissioned by the Food and Agricultural Organization's (FAO) Sub-regional Office for Disaster Risk Reduction for Southern Africa (REOSA) and funded by the European Commission's Office for Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection. This research sought to identify successes in field-tested agricultural activities towards increasing the resilience of hazard-prone small-scale farmers.

Makerere University was similarly commissioned to conduct a national 'DRM Capacity assessment for Uganda'. The findings 'from this assessment were used to strengthen capacity for disaster and climate risk management nationally'. Tanà opened up new research collaborations with national nongovernmental organisations in Madagascar, funded by DIPECHO, that have already led to three new disaster risk research projects.

In a three-way partnership with the Western Cape Disaster Management Centre and Provincial Departments of Agriculture and Transport/Public Works, SU was commissioned to investigate four severe weather events (from 2011-2014) and their consequences. This research incorporated additional dimensions, including an analysis of the role of social media in severe weather conditions.

These developments illustrate shifts in the diversity of research partnerships pursued by Periperi U members. They also signal movement towards new risk themes that extend well beyond the more conventional urban risk and hydrometeorological hazard areas identified in the grant proposal. Chief among these are risk identification and assessment, disaster risk management, food security and agriculture, vulnerable populations, environment, climate change, health and health facilities as well as urban risk and planning. Other emerging research topics are outlined in the recently completed Interim Evaluation Report.¹

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.

Strategic engagement/mobilisation at national, continental and global scales has been a central component of Periperi U Phase III activities. It was purposefully designed to enable a tighter interface between consortium members, policy makers and practitioners for the joint production of disaster risk knowledge. It was also intended to facilitate the generation of appropriately skilled human capital, through the design of relevant and appropriate curricula. And, at continental and global scales, purposive mobilisation of Periperi U sought to promote the role of (especially

¹ For a copy of the 2014 Periperi U Internal Interim Evaluation Report, contact SU/RADAR via riskreductionafrica.org

southern) higher education institutions as key partners in disaster risk-related capacity building and research.

This aspect of Periperi U work has expanded dramatically in Phase III, reflected quantitatively in increased engagement across all geographic scales, and qualitatively in the stature of the engagement, including international and continental expectations of the consortium. With the disaster and climate risk themes gaining increasing traction globally, and the impending WCDRR in March 2015, consortium members were actively engaged in numerous consultations from November 2013-September 2014.

The following sections demonstrate multiple levels of engagement, including purposive debate around the post HFA arrangements, facilitation of regional/international scientific/technical meetings and active collaboration at (sub) national levels with governmental and other stakeholders.

2.5.1 Preparatory meetings for the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction

Following the 2013 4th Global Platform, consortium members collectively agreed to actively engage in the preparatory discussions leading up to the WCDRR. Table 2.5.1.1 summarises these, illustrating the consortium's reach across Africa's regional economic commissions in late 2013 and influence at both the 5th African as well as at the 2nd Arab Regional Platforms on DRR during 2014. Focused engagement in the Global Assessment of Risk (GAR) deliberations was also enabled in Accra, while consortium members actively informed processes in Davos and Istanbul.

Table 2.5.1.1 Illustrative list of Periperi U disaster risk engagements with global and regional processes

Date and Process/Event	Nature of engagement and representation
Regional Preparatory meetings in advance of African Regional Platform: Abuja, Gaborone, Nairobi 12–30 November 2013	Periperi U members were invited presenters/facilitators at three preparatory UN/AU processes implemented in collaboration with the Regional Economic Commissions prior to the African Regional Platform. UG and GBU attended the ECOWAS event in Abuja, UDM represented Periperi U in Gaborone (SADC) and both BDU and Moi participated in the overarching AU consultation in Nairobi.
Africa Working Group for Disaster Risk Reduction Abuja 11-12 March 2014	The AWGDRR's recommendations framed Africa's contribution to the Post-2015 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, and were endorsed at the Fifth Africa Regional Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction, 13-16 May 2014, Abuja, Nigeria (below). GBU represented Periperi U at this consultation.
Global Assessment of Risk UN Open Thinkers Consultation on DRM Accra 14-15 April, 2014	UNISDR and UNDP contacted the Periperi U secretariat for possible engagement on the debate around the future of DRM. This resulted in Periperi U, through the Univ. of Ghana co-convening the consultation in Accra, attended by UN representatives, USAID and others. It provided a vehicle for African perspectives to be systematically incorporated into the global GAR process.
Scientific, Technical and Academic Communities (STAC) Session at the 5 th AfrRP Abuja 13-16 May, 2014	UNISDR Africa requested Periperi U to convene a dedicated STAC session in advance of the 5 th Africa Regional Platform event convened in Abuja. The session was attended by 60 people, with key elements of the STAC statement underlining the role of HEIs in advancing DRR being incorporated into the final ministerial statement. Djillali Benouar (USTHB), Alhassan Osman and George Gumah (UG), Diana Menya (Moi), Edwin Igusi and Sunday Amama (ABU), Mlinge Mgendi (Ardhi), Mateugue Diack (GBU), Vimbai Chasi (SU) collectively led and facilitated the seminar.
Fifth International Disaster and Risk Conference (IDRC) "Integrative Risk Management - The Role of Science,	The IDRC conference sought to guide the science & technology input for the post-2015 framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (HFA2) and provide recommendations towards the third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in Sendai, Japan. Professor Benouar presented a multidisciplinary approach to learn from

Technology and Practice" Davos 24-28 August 2014	disasters by profiling the 2003 Algiers earthquake. His views formed part of the IDRC Davos 2014 conference outcome report and were reflected on the in-depth discussions at the IDRC Davos 2014 Post-Conference Expert Workshop.
Second Arab Regional Platform Conference Sharm El Sheik: 14-16 Sept.	USTHB co-organised the session on <i>Framing the Role of Scientific, Technical and Academic Communities in Advancing DRR in Arab States</i> on the role of science and technology for DRR.
First Meeting of Safe School Leaders for DRR Istanbul: 30-31 October 2014	Professor Benouar was nominated by the Algerian government to participate in the first meeting on this topic.

2.5.2 Facilitation of disaster risk-related scientific/technical meetings

Many partners also played complementary roles in hosting/facilitating disaster risk-related science meetings with global and regional dimensions.

The *Climate Early Warning System (CLIM-WARN) workshop in Accra (12 February 2014)* comprised part of the CLIM-WARN project. This initiative aims to collect data for designing improved early warning systems and works cooperatively with various stakeholders (academics, governments etc.) to design such a system. The workshop sought to provide a bridge between potential users of an early warning system and providers of climate data. A UG representative attended, also acting as rapporteur.

A *Regional Training Course on Disaster Resilience Leadership (17-18 March)* was convened in Accra, as part of Tulane University's Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy (DRLA) initiative to strengthen existing DRR capacity through supporting the development of future leaders. The workshop aimed to enable/fuel regional/global networking capacity to improve resource sharing and learning. In its capacity as regional head of the initiative, the UG actively participated in this event.

The *First International Conference on Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) for Disaster Management (24-25 March)* was convened in Algiers. The conference brought together academics and a diversity of practitioners (from emergency services, emergency planning, disaster management), to share on latest developments, research, experiences and information on the role of ICT in disaster management. USTHB formed part of the organising committee, chaired a session and offered student/staff presentations.

The *Bioenergy in Africa Workshop (Maputo, 1-5 April)* marked the second phase of the Global Sustainable Bioenergy (GSB) program. It assessed the feasibility of implementing intensive sustainable bioenergy programs in Latin America and Africa by 2050. The first half (1-2 April) of the workshop was hosted at Kruger National Park in South Africa while the second half was hosted by UDM in Maputo.

The *workshop to Mainstream Climate Change Adaptation into Urban Development and Environmental Management Plans and Programs (Dar es Salaam, 9-10 June)* aimed to evaluate the methodologies developed under the Adapting to Climate Change in Coastal Dar es Salaam (ACC DAR) Project. It also sought to provide an opportunity for sharing information and exchange ideas among academics while stimulating initiatives for international networking. Ardhi University hosted the event.

The *Second IRDR Conference "Integrated Disaster Risk Science: A Tool for Sustainability" (7-9 June)* took place in Beijing. This Conference placed emphasis on the importance of science as a tool to address hazard risks and issues of sustainable development. A statement was presented ('*Establishing an international science advisory mechanism for disaster risk reduction to strengthen*

resilience’) for submission in global discussions on processes related to the post 2015 Hyogo Framework for Action and Sustainable Development Goals.

Mateugue Diack (GBU) presented on managing watersheds as a strategy for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the semi-arid zones of Senegal. Robyn Pharoah (SU) also presented on how flood risk has a strong built component, and ways in which poorly designed and constructed dwellings contribute to and amplify risk. Djillali Benouar (USTHB) chaired a session on Community Disaster Reduction.

2.5.3 Periperi U strategic engagement at (sub) national levels

In addition to their core teaching and research remits and regional/global engagements, all Periperi U partners are centrally involved in shaping local and national risk policies, plans and practices. Table 2.5.2.1 below provides insights on partner engagement in processes related to disaster risk management, urban planning and sustainable rural livelihoods.

Table 2.5.3.1 Illustrative list of strategic (sub)national engagements by selected Periperi U partners

Date and Process/Event	Nature of (sub)national engagement and representation
Stakeholder Workshop: Housing and Informal Settlements in a Changing Climate Dar es Salaam: 12 March	The workshop formed a sharing platform for impacts and innovative responses towards climate adaptation at the intersection of formal and informal settlement processes. A representative from Ardhi University attended the workshop.
Assessing the Challenges and Opportunities Small-Scale Pig Production in Amhara Region Bahir Dar: 13 March	Bahir Dar University’s College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences organised a one day panel discussion as part of their study assessing conditions of pig production in Amhara Region. This aimed to collect baseline information from concerned stakeholders on challenges and opportunities of the small scale pig production around Bahir Dar City. Research institutes, small scale pig producers, micro enterprises, agriculture offices, hotel representatives and Bahir Dar University were invited and participated in this panel discussion. The research as well as the organisation of the panel discussion was led by Hailu Mazengia, Tarekegn Ayalew, Tessema Aynalem, Damte Kebede.
National Task Force for Disaster Risk Management Kampala: 7 April	The Makerere University School of Public Health Periperi u team is part of National Task Force for Disaster Risk Management and attended the meeting organised by the Prime Minister in May.
Pilot: National Delegation for Major Risks Algiers:	At USTHB Periperi U staff have become involved in the National Delegation of Major Risks (the national DRM-coordinating organisation). Together they conducted a 3-day DRR seminar for the mayors of Algeria.
First Meeting for the Kenya Network on Disaster Risk Reduction Nairobi: 1 June	Following the AfRP the Kenya delegation organised a follow-on meeting. It sought to lobby for the acceptance of the DRR policy for Kenya drafted in 2009. Represented at the meeting were the National Disaster Operation Centre, UNISDR, press, youth and parliamentarians while Moi University represented academia.
<u>Panel of Experts Meetings (Review Draft Integrated Urban Development Framework)</u> Pretoria: 21 January, 20 March and 11 July)	An intersectoral Panel of Experts (including those in human settlements, social empowerment and urban safety) convened to guide the development of an Integrated Urban Development Framework for South Africa. The IUDF expert panel met through 2013 and the first half of 2014. As drafter of the urban risk component of the IUDF, Dr Pharoah attended these consultations.
Tenth Moi University Annual International Conference Eldoret: 21-27 September	Moi University organizes an annual conference on different themes that are selected from contemporary issues. This year’s theme was Human Resource, Education and Science for Sustainable Development. Peninah Masibo (Moi) presented study results from Homabay County (Kenya) that explored how societal constructions of multiple concurrent

	partnerships had implications on the efficacy of HIV communication campaigns.
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One form of strategic local engagement that has multiple DRR benefits focuses on outreach to schools. While a number of partners increased their engagement with schools, a project carried out by RADAR/SU was particularly successful. It resulted in a photographic exhibition of children's images that illustrated how they had understood lessons around everyday hazards. The 100 best images of 900 entries were displayed in a busy student area on the university campus which allowed for awareness-raising about local threats among the larger student body.

3. SU/RADAR Secretariat Support to Periperi U

3.1 Overview

During 2013/14, the growth of needs from both within and outside the partnership exacted substantial demands on the SU/RADAR secretariat. In response, the secretariat responded in four main areas:

- Continuing operational support for core Periperi U activities.
- Facilitation of strategic international engagement and cooperation.
- Support for both interim and summative evaluation processes.
- Preparatory groundwork for e-library capability in 2015/16.

3.2 Operational support for core Periperi U activities

The secretariat's operational support for core Periperi U activities was expressed in three forms; enablement of the annual consultative meeting in Accra in close cooperation with the University of Ghana, orientation support for the newest partner – ABU, and support for the day-to-day running of the consortium (including financial management and reporting to USAID).

3.2.1 Periperi U annual consultative meeting (Accra 14-17 April)

In close collaboration with the UG, SU/RADAR facilitated Periperi U's annual consultative meeting at the Yiri Lodge in Accra. Hosted by the University of Ghana team, the meeting also incorporated several other important events. These included the UN Open Thinkers Meeting on the future of disaster risk management (listed in Section 2.5.1). They also included a day-long DRR Research Seminar hosted simultaneously by the UG, which enabled students and faculty from across the consortium to present their research. The range of topics discussed and their quality profiled the progress made in integrated disaster risk research across Periperi U. The UG also facilitated a field excursion to Sabon Zongo, an underserved and risk-prone informal settlement within Accra.²

3.2.2. Support for Periperi U's newest partner – Ahmadu Bello University (ABU)

RADAR/SU also gave priority to supporting the integration of Periperi U's newest partner, ABU, within the consortium. This was substantially enabled through Professor Edwin Iguisi's participation at the annual consultative meeting in Accra, as well as ABU's crucial collaboration with the secretariat a month later in preparations for the 5th AfRP in Abuja.

In June-July, RADAR/SU facilitated travel for three ABU faculty members to attend short courses at Stellenbosch University. This also afforded Professor Iguisi the opportunity to meet with SU's university's legal and finance representatives to discuss compliance requirements of the USAID agreement and to identify the most effective collaborative mechanisms for future SU-ABU cooperation.

² A detailed meeting report may be requested directly from RADAR/SU via riskreductionafrica.org.

RADAR/SU further enabled two exchange/familiarisation visits for Professor Iguisi from 10-16 September. From 10-12 September, he visited the Periperi U team at Ardhi University, followed (from 13-16 September) by an exchange visit to UDM in Maputo.

A draft Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), prepared by SU, is currently under consideration by ABU's legal office.

3.2.3 Support for day-to-day Periperi U activities

In its role as Periperi U project manager, RADAR/SU has actively supported the partnership by facilitating transfers of funds, securing international flight authorisations and ensuring reporting compliance as required by the current grant.

From October 2013-September 2014, SU disbursed USD 836,000 to its partners. The secretariat also reserved and ticketed 39 international flights for meetings, conferences and exchange visits. Where necessary, RADAR/SU intervened directly with South African and other embassies to expedite visa processing for partner travel.

3.3 Facilitation of strategic international engagement and cooperation

During 2013/14, the partnership's growing profile called for intensified support by RADAR/SU. This was wide-ranging, and included; facilitating the UN Open Thinkers' consultation on the Future of DRM in Accra, the successful submission of an application to the IRDR for consideration of ICoE status, preparatory work for the WCDRR and initial conversations on future collaboration with NORSAR, American Red Cross (ARC) and the Kühne Foundation.

3.3.1 Facilitation of the UN Open Thinkers' consultation on the Future of DRM

Following consultations with the UG, RADAR/SU proposed to UNDP that the African consultation on the Future of DRM be convened in Accra during April 2014 (similar consultations took place in India, Costa Rica, Singapore and the United States). The Periperi U secretariat worked closely with colleagues at UG to manage the complex preparatory arrangements for this meeting, which involved almost continuous discussions with UN officials in New York and Geneva, as well as specialists in Latin America and Asia. 25 participants attended the highly constructive consultation, which for the first time ever, provided a systematic input by African academics in global discussions on DRM.³

3.3.2 Periperi U IRDR ICoE application and status

In April 2014, Periperi U was invited to submit an application for consideration of international centre of excellence status. The secretariat responded with a full application in May 2014.

³ A detailed meeting report may be requested directly from RADAR/SU via riskreductionafrica.org.

What is the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) Programme?

Established in 2010 to address the major challenges of natural and human-induced environmental hazards, the IRDR facilitates international, transdisciplinary and cross-hazard approaches to disaster risk reduction (DRR) research, and to reduce the impacts as well as losses induced by natural disasters. This ten year initiative is co-sponsored by the International Council for Science (ICSU), International Social Science Council (ISSC), and United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). The IRDR programme has established a limited number of International Centres of Excellence (ICoEs) to:

- Conduct integrated disaster risk research at local, regional, and global scale;
- Provide specifically-designed technical cooperation on disaster risk and reduction management for policy and decision-making;
- Provide technical support for formulating regional, national or local disaster risk reduction programmes based on integrated research;
- Promote IRDR research by conducting regular trainings, workshops or other activities for disaster managers, decision-makers, and junior researchers.
- Facilitate and participate in IRDR events and contribute to disaster risk researchers' networks or platforms.

Box 1 What is the Integrated Research on Disaster Risk (IRDR) Programme?

In June 2014, the IRDR Science Committee responded favourably to the secretariat's ICoE application, resulting in Periperi U becoming one of five recognised centres globally, and the only ICoE in Africa (Figure 3.3.2.1). The Periperi U ICoE's

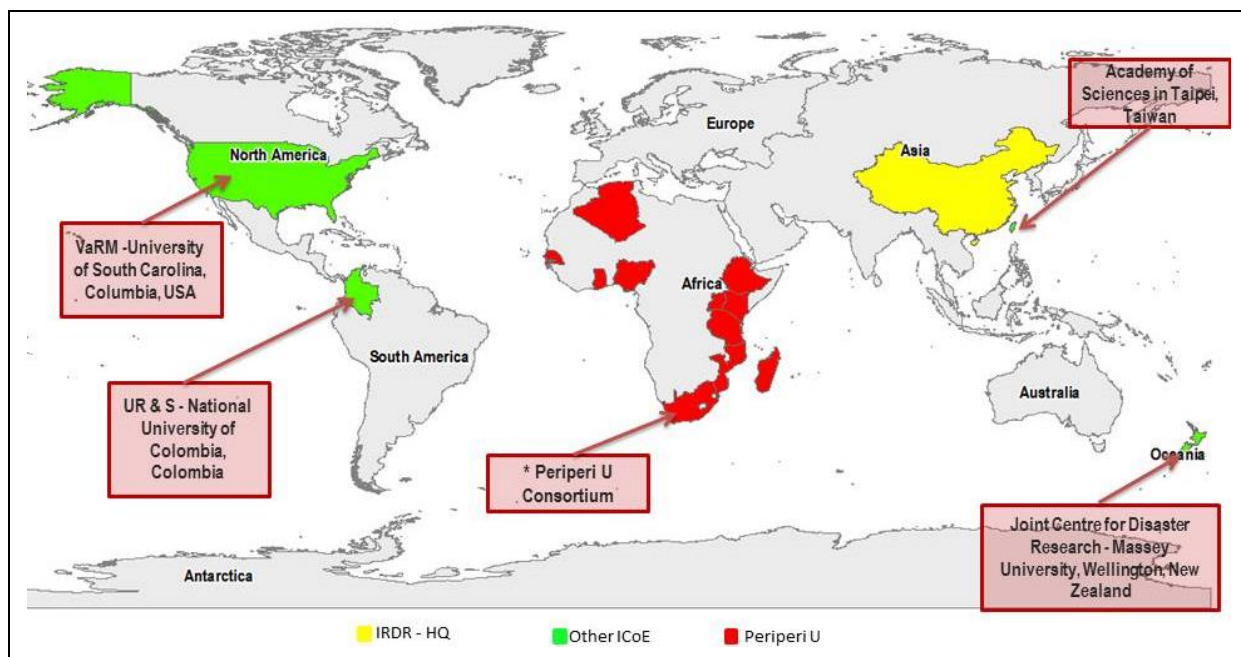


Figure 3.3.2.1 Location of current IRDR ICoEs

3.3.3 WCDRR preparations for Sendai

With the WCDRR taking place in early 2015, the Periperi U secretariat began focused preparations in 2014. These included submitting a joint proposal with the University of Kyoto to host a collaborative three-hour seminar on the role of higher education institutions in advancing disaster risk reduction. This submission was approved, enabling Periperi U and the Asian University Network on the

Environment and Disaster Management (AUEDM) to jointly host a session in Sendai. In addition, a Periperi U poster application was approved for display at the WCDRR.

The secretariat has begun detailed logistics planning for Periperi U engagement at the WCDRR.

3.3.4 Initial conversations for future collaboration

During 2013/14, the secretariat held initial conversations with the American Red Cross Society, NORSAR (Norwegian Seismic Array) and the Kühne Foundation. It is expected that these opening discussions on cooperation will progress constructively in 2015.

3.4 Support for both interim and summative evaluation processes

In accordance with its USAID contractual obligations RADAR/SU, as secretariat for Periperi U, was required to facilitate both interim/mid-term and summative evaluations of the current project. During 2013/14, the internal interim evaluation was implemented, accompanied by extensive groundwork for the summative evaluation.

3.4.1 Internal interim evaluation

This represented a major data gathering and analysis exercise that continued from February-September. As no additional financial resources were dedicated for this process, the methodology drew on existing quarterly and annual reports, complemented by a focus group discussions conducted by each partner.

The process for gathering quantitative data (on short courses, academic programmes, research outputs, outreach projects and strategic engagement) began in early 2014, with RADAR's knowledge manager designing Excel data collection templates. These were pilot-tested by three partners (Ardhi, Bahir Dar and Tanà), and further adjusted. In April 2014, a structured session was convened in Accra with all partners to discuss the interim evaluation, and in July 2014, templates were circulated to all Periperi U institutions for completion. In August-September, partners submitted completed Excel templates to the Periperi U secretariat. The data were compared with information provided in quarterly and annual reports, then compiled and cleaned by RADAR staff and returned to partners for verification and correction before final analysis in Excel and Access.

The quantitative data gathering exercise was complemented by the development of a qualitative information gathering form that was distributed to all partners in August 2014. This probed partners' perceptions of achievements, and provided a reflective assessment of enabling and constraining factors that had affected implementation. It also gathered detailed information on staffing and associated funding sources within all institutions and sought guidance on possible issues that might be probed further in the summative evaluation.

The final internal interim evaluation report was completed in September 2014 and circulated to all partners as well as USAID.⁴

3.4.2 Summative Periperi U evaluation

Simultaneously, preparatory work began on the summative evaluation in 2014. Materially, this was reflected in the appointment of an independent, internationally-regarded higher education evaluation specialist, and agreement on an evaluation implementation plan that would involve all partners.

The implementation challenges of the summative evaluation for RADAR were indicated by the need for SU to enter into eight separate service level agreements for both the international evaluator and

⁴ A copy of the Internal Interim evaluation report may be requested directly from RADAR/SU via riskreductionafrica.org.

the seven national consultants involved in the study. A further four national researchers are yet to be engaged for the field case-study sites (Ghana, Ethiopia, Algeria and Madagascar). The secretariat also organised a two-day methodology training workshop in September in Johannesburg for the national consultants, which was attended by the international evaluator and RADAR staff.

The summative evaluation is scheduled to be completed by 1 June 2015, with the final report submitted by 1 July 2015.

3.5 Preparatory groundwork for e-library capability in 2015/16

During 2014, SU/RADAR became the sole custodian of UNISDR's Geneva-based hard-copy library that was shipped to Cape Town. This prompted a major revision of the Periperi U website (riskreductionafrica.org or 'RRA') to ensure that the new e-library portal planned for the fully digitised UNISDR collection would work seamlessly with the pre-existing riskreductionafrica.org site.

In parallel with the redevelopment of RRA, SU's central library staff has worked closely with RADAR personnel to prepare the IT architecture for the forthcoming digitised UNISDR collection. The process is scheduled to be complete during 2015.

4. Programmatic Constraints

There have been pervasive challenges in 2013/14. These include erratic funding flows from SU. They also include bureaucratic and disciplinary obstacles within partner universities that have slowed the introduction of new academic programmes. In addition, this year's interim evaluation requirements exacted sizeable demands on the partnership, along with extensive data collection requirements for the summative evaluation. Last, rising local, regional and international expectations of Periperi U have increased the demands on already overstretched staff, both for the secretariat and across the consortium.

4.1 Secretariat responses to funding backlogs

Between May-July 2014, SU/RADAR actively sought to correct the backlog in funding transfers, and to address institutional shortcomings in project accounting support for the current grant. This resulted (from 1 November, 2014) in the appointment of a dedicated project accountant/auditor in RADAR (rather than SU's Central Finance Department) to expedite the financial management of this complex award. The secretariat also appointed a dedicated staff member for external communications and website management – to improve its capacity to respond to increasing requests. This has enabled a substantially improved website for promoting Periperi U (<http://www.riskreductionafrica.org/>).

4.2 Balancing local and international demands

In some instances, the expansion of consortium activities to include growing external engagements and cooperation may have come at a cost to local programmatic activities. Similarly, rising teaching and supervision demands related to new masters programmes may limit capacity for short course provision. Operationally, this is reflected by many Periperi U partners noting the need for additional staff to keep pace with local needs as well as respond to growing regional and international requests.

The growing traction of disaster risk-related academic programmes across Africa, underline the domain's value as a credible, relevant and necessary field of scholarship. Despite this, it remains severely under-resourced across the continent. The secretariat is exploring innovative strategies to address such human resource shortfalls both within the Periperi U partnership and for other African HEIs from 2015-onwards.

5. Conclusion

At the end of its third year of Phase III funding, Periperi U has already surpassed its project goal of reaching 2,000 direct beneficiaries. The partnership is measurably reflected in a range of accessible, contextually relevant academic programmes that address local risk and development priorities. There is also a growing cadre of African academics skilled in conceptualising and implementing integrated risk research that addresses African risk conditions – along with a surge in young talent, both for risk management practice and for integrated risk scholarship.

Consortium members acknowledge the need to take these achievements forward strategically in 2015, and to craft a forward plan that includes/supports other African HEIs. However, recognising the challenges that accompany an ever-expanding remit, Periperi U partners have agreed to be guided by the summative evaluation's findings in early 2015, along with insights from the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction.

APPENDICES

Appendix A1: Summary of Periperi U short courses run and attendance 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014

Institution	Type	Title	Times run	Participants
Ardhi	Regular	Introduction to Disaster Risk Management (DRM)	1	38
	Commissioned	Tailor-made course for Bagamoyo District Council	1	38
BDU	Commissioned	Tailor-made course for College of Agriculture	1	19
RADAR	Regular	Disasters & Development	1	15
		Community Risk Assessment	1	10
UGB	Regular	Managing flood risk in relation to food production	1	25
	Commissioned	Food production risk due to salinization processes in croplands	1	25
		Food production risk due to locust and bird invasion in the Senegal River Valley	1	25
		Food production risks due to floods	1	25
Tanà	Regular	Gestion des risques de catastrophes : résilience et développement communautaire	1	25
USTHB	Regular	Seismic Design Of Structures: A Course For Engineers	1	36
		Seismic Design Of Structures: A Course For Architects	1	45
		Use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for Disaster Risk Reduction	1	44
	Commissioned	Seminar for local authorities and civil society, Tizi Ouzou, Algeria	1	60
		Seminar for Political members party, Tizi Ouzou, Algeria	1	45
		Introduction to DRR: for Post-graduate Civil Protection Students	1	10
		Introduction to DRR: Civil Protection Servants, Tizi Ouzou, Algeria	1	50
Makerere	Regular	Public health in complex emergencies	1	12
Total			18	547

Appendix A2: Summary of academic programmes 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014

Institution	Programme name	Module name	Registration year	Students
Ahmadu Bello	Masters in Disaster Management	N/A	2014	98
	Post-graduate diploma in Disaster Management	N/A	2014	26
Ardhi	MSc Disaster Risk Management	N/A	2014	20
Bahir Dar	MSc in Disaster Risk Management & Sustainable Development	N/A	2014	61
	BSc in Disaster Risk Management & Sustainable Development	N/A	2014	26
Ghana	N/A	Theories and Analytical Methods for Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction	2014	10
	N/A	Concepts and Methods In Advanced integrated Disaster Risk Reduction	2014	7
		GEOG. 446 Policies and strategies for Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction	2014	41
		GEOG. 646 Applied Integrated Disaster Risk Reduction (IDRR) in Urban Ghana	2014	15
Gaston-Berger	MSc in Prevention and DRR in West Africa	Prevention and DRR in Food Security in West Africa	2014	30
Makerere	MPH Disaster Management	N/A	2014	11
	Bachelor of Environmental Health Sciences (BEHS)	Management of Public Health Emergencies	2014	45
	Master of Public Health Nutrition (MPHN)	Nutrition in Emergencies	2014	12
Moi	N/A	MPH (part of existing module)	2014	8
Stellenbosch	N/A	DRS Honours: Disaster Risk Studies Module, SU	2014	11
	N/A	MA/MSc: Geography thesis research, SU	2014	1
UDM	BSc in Environmental Engineering and Disaster Management	N/A	2014	35
	Masters in Technical Education, Risk Reduction and Development	N/A	2014	28
Tanà	MSc in Disaster and Risk Science	N/A	2014	30
USTHB	MSc in Seismic Engineering		2014	2
Total new students enrolled in 2014		339 students enrolled in full disaster risk programmes....	491 in programmes/modules	517

Appendix A3: Summary of student research outputs 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014

Institution	Status	Level	Thesis title
Ardhi	On going	PhD	Integrated hydrodynamic modelling for flood hazard assessment: A case of Mkondoa River in Kilosa Morogoro
			Urban disaster risk reduction: Analysis of the role of settlement planning in Dar es Salaam
		MSc	Food insecurity risk mitigation measures in Tanzania
			Assessing social vulnerability and adaptive capacity to flood hazards: A case of Kilosa in Morogoro
			Assessment of the extent of environmental degradation, its impacts and the role of community participation: The case Ex Ndota Refugee camp in the Kibondo District
			Motorcycle accidents: Risk factors, magnitude, prevention and mitigation factors: A case of Kinondoni in Dar es Salaam
			Vulnerability assessment to sanitation related diseases for communities living in informal settlements
			Reinforcing disaster risk reduction with enhanced application of meteorological information in Tanzania
			Storm water drainage deficiencies and flood risk accumulation in Dar es Salaam
			Assessment of performance of Fire and Rescue Force services in Tanzania: Case of Dar es Salaam
			Prevention and control of construction industry disaster: A comparative assessment of millenium challenge account (MCA) Tanzania and non MCA funded projects in Tanzania
			Prevention and control of disaster in construction industry: A comparative assessment of health and safety practices in building and civil projects in Tanzania
			Identification and analysis of traffic accident hotspots along major roads in Dar es Salaam city
			Analysis of health and safety hazards in the tourism industry: The case of wildlife tourism in Tanzania
			Comparative analysis of physical and socio-economic losses inflicted by bomb explosions at Mbagala and Gongo la Mboto in Dar es Salaam
			Assessment of fire disaster preparedness in international airports in Tanzania
	Completed	MSc	Case mapping and analysis of communicable diseases associated with flooding disaster in Dar es Salaam City
			Assessment of risk transfer in commercial buildings in urban Dar es Salaam
Bahir Dar	Completed	MSc	Investigation on the contribution of sheep rearing to achieve food security to smallholder farmers: Libo Woreda, South Gondar Zone
			Analysis of agro-pastoralist household vulnerability to food insecurity: The case of Aysha'a Woreda of Citi Zone, Somali Region
			Assessment of the causes of car accident the case of Bahir Dar Town
			Investigating the determinants of disable households food insecurity Problem: The case of Debre Tabor Town, Amhara National Regional State
			The impacts of productive safety net program on food security at household level, The case of Zway Dugda Woreda, East Shewa Zone, Oromiya Region
			Effect of food aid on the community: A case study in Siraro Woreda of West Arsi Zone in Oromia Regional State

Institution	Status	Level	Thesis title
			Analysing drought consequence in the Afar Region: The case of Elidaar Woreda
			An assessment of flood risk, vulnerability and perception of the community: The case of Kalafo Wareda of Shebelle Zone of Somali Regional State
			Determinants of adaptation to climate variability in crop production area, The case of Kalu District, South Wollo, Amhara Region
			Vulnerabilities of street children in the case of Arada sub-city, Addis Ababa
			Impact of microfinance service on the livelihood of rural, people in Ethiopia (Focused on women headed households)
Ghana	On going	PHD	Hazards and vulnerability mapping for adaptation to climate risks in savannah ecosystem: Case study of the Volta Basin
		MPhil	Urban growth and disaster risk accumulation in Wa
			Assessing the vulnerability of coastal tourism to sea erosion. The case of Ada
			Fire emergency preparedness in the Accra Metropolitan Area: State institutions and corporate bodies
			GIS application in road safety management and risk taking behaviours of users on Tema motorway and George Bush highway
			An assessment of flood disaster vulnerability and interventions in Tamale
			Reducing the risk: Urban water stress and poor sanitation
			Gender dynamics of E-Waste management: Insight from Accra and Kumasi
Makerere	On going	PhD	The repatriation of refugees from Northern Uganda: The effects on health systems and policy implications
			GIS mapping of public health risks related to wetland and its encroachment in Uganda
			The relationship between socio-political interaction and health outcomes in 2 refugee hosting areas, Uganda
			Natural disaster setting: A fertile ground for escalating gender based violence in Uganda
			Molecular characterisation and rapid detection of vibrio cholerae in Uganda, the relationship between human pathogens and those in the aquatic environment
			Changes in body composition and anthropometric status during nutritional mobilisation: A case study of HIV infected adults in refugee settlements in Uganda
Moi	On going	MPH	Flood experiences in urban settlements in Nairobi, Kenya
			Effect of WASH on menstrual hygiene of women in informal settlements and their coping mechanisms: A case study of Linda compound Zambia
			Fire-preparedness in the public boarding secondary schools in Nairobi County
			Disaster preparedness of selected level 4-6 facilities in North Rift
			Gender based violence against the internally displaced females aged between 12 and 49 years in campus in Eldoret
			Mainstreaming disaster risk reduction in emergency actions, central and southern Somalia
		PhD	Indigenous knowledge and its potency in mitigating drought induced famine among communities living in Kerio Valley, Kenya
Stellenbosch	On going	MA	Investigating river rehabilitation projects: A case study of groyne constructions, Mullersdrift, Buffelsjags River, Western Cape

Institution	Status	Level	Thesis title
		MSc	Farming in the Langkloof: Coping with and adapting to environmental shock and social stress
			Advancing Disaster Risk Management in an ecological context: The case of veldfire management in South Africa
			An evaluation of livestock/land holistic management programme in Hwange communal lands in Zimbabwe
			The impact of land-use change in Lourens River catchment: A case study
			The use of social media as a proxy for remote sensing data in disaster risk management
	Completed	Hns	Exploring the livelihoods of suburban waste pickers: A case study of Paradyskloof, Stellenbosch
			Investigating food security in an urban informal settlement: A case study of Fairyland, Paarl
			A case study on the politics and norms of solid waste disposal in informal settlements and the lessons for improving environmental health
UDM	Completed	BSc	Recent evolution of the coastline: The case of Pemba Bay
			Proposal for the erosion mitigation. Case study: Inhambane Peninsula
			Environmental sustainability of the organizations: Analysis of the training programme for the implementation in private companies of the Environmental Management System on the basis of the ABNT NBR ISO 14001 Norm
			Constructions to reduce the vulnerability of rural households in cyclone prone areas. Case of the Boane District
			Adoption of Geographic Information Technologies for the floods monitoring. Case of the Pungué River Basin, year 2000
			Impact evaluation of floods in Maputo City: Case of Inhagoia neighbourhood
			Reduction of vulnerability of rural buildings in Southern Mozambique (Boane)
			Information System for Management of Missing People during Natural Disasters

Appendix A4: Summary of Periperi U publications 1 October 2013 to 30 September 2014

Country	Status	Publication name
Gaston-Berger	Published	Environmental health and disaster risks, livelihoods and ecology within the Korle-Lagoon complex of Accra, Ghana
Gaston-Berger	Published	Disaster and development in Ghana: Improving disaster resiliency at the local level
Makerere	Published	Primary healthcare worker knowledge related to prenatal and immediate newborn care: A cross sectional study in Masindi, Uganda
Makerere	Published	Is antenatal care preparing mothers to care for their newborns? A community based crosssectional study among lactating women in Masindi, Uganda
Makerere	Published	Recognition and home care of low birth neonates: A qualitative study of knowledge, beliefs and practices of mothers in Iganga-Mayuge health and demographic surveillance site, Uganda
Makerere	Published	Health sector shortcomings associated with measles outbreaks in Cape Town, South Africa
Moi	Published	Optimizing linkage and retention to hypertension care in rural Kenya (LARK hypertension study): Study protocol for a randomized controlled trial
Moi	Published	“Not too far to walk”: The influence of distance on place of delivery in a western Kenya health demographic surveillance system
Moi	Published	High sensitivity and specificity of clinical microscopy in rural health facilities in Western Kenya under an EQA program.
Senegal	Published	Restoration of degraded lands affected by salinization process under climate change conditions: Impacts on food Security in the Senegal River Valley of Senegal
Senegal	Published	Managing watershed as a strategy for disaster risk reduction in the semi-arid zones of Senegal
Stellenbosch	Published	Health sector shortcomings associated with measles outbreaks in Cape Town, South Africa
Stellenbosch	Published	Advancing disaster risk governance in Madagascar: The role of higher education institutions
Stellenbosch	In press	Community risk assessment and disaster mitigation: Case studies from Philippi informal settlements
Stellenbosch	In press	Extreme rainfall distributions: Analysing change in the Western Cape
Stellenbosch	In press	Small cities and towns in Africa: The challenge and opportunity of climate change
Tanà	Published	When inequalities of opportunities control the pressure on forestry resources: A comparison of two sites in the SAVA Region of north-eastern Madagascar
Tana	Published	A case study on human development and security: Madagascar's mining sector and conservation-induced displacement of populations
Tana	Published	Advancing disaster risk governance in Madagascar: The role of higher education institutions
USTHB	Published	Neo-deterministic seismic hazard assessment in North-Africa
USTHB	In revision	Integrated post-event analysis on an unexpected large scale urban disaster: The November 10, 2001 Algiers floods and debris flow
USTHB	In revision	Investigating a new methodology for the determination on Eigen values and factors