

# Risk Informed Urban Development (RIUD)

## Third Working Group Meeting, 30/03/22

Karl-Heinz Gaudry, Ricarda Meissner, Jimmy Yoedse

Moderation: Vani Moodley

GIZ SV Connective Cities (CC)

GIZ GV Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM)

Joint working group: Risk Informed Urban Development

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Partner von Connective Cities



Im Auftrag des

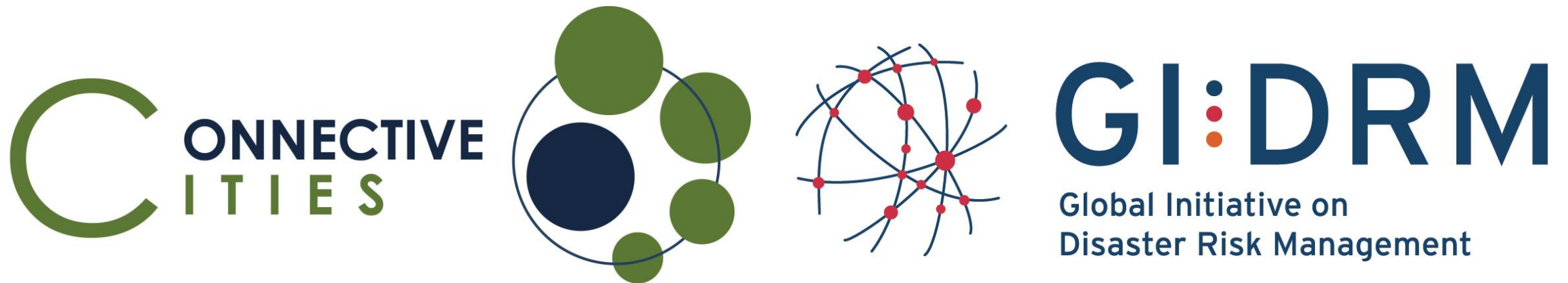


Bundesministerium für  
wirtschaftliche Zusammenarbeit  
und Entwicklung





<b>Time (CET)</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>
10:00 – 10:15	Welcome and summary of outcomes from Scoping Session 2	Mr. Jimmy Yoedssel & Ms. Vani Moodley
10:15 – 10:50	Presentation (documented) on scope of disaster identified by each municipality/city	Ms. Vani Moodley
10:50 – 11:35	What are the fields of action for stakeholders like academia, state, civil society, media and the private sector? Have they been identified and what is their role?	Ms. Vani Moodley
11:35 – 11:45	Reflections and feedback. Questions of clarity?	Dr. Karl-Heinz Gaudry & Ms. Vani Moodley
11:45 – 12:00	Insight Moments with INFORM and its relevance to the next phase on Risk Assessment.	Ms. Vani Moodley
12:00	Closure	Ms. Vani Moodley



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## Key discussion points from Scoping Part 1 (16.03)

- Core elements of preparedness
  - Co-operation with governance structures and various stakeholders.
  - Building information, early warning and communication systems.
  - Securing funding into long-term solutions.
- Importance of Nature-based solutions
  - Opportunities for low adaptation, flood warning, retention and co-operation.
  - Transformative river management programs, hydraulic models and notification of forecasted events.
- Case study – Addressing floods in Durban, South Africa



redox WG on  
R&D, CSO,  
coord. CRM,  
LGE  
organizers

Manzini -  
Eswatini

Bonn -  
Germany

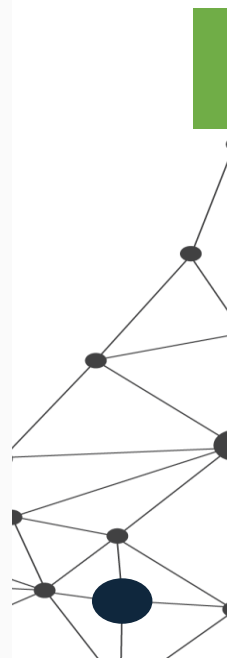
eThekweni -  
South Africa

Queillimane,  
Mozambique

Windhoek -  
Namibia



1. What is the problem and what are the threats stemming from a hazard?	Manzini- Issues of public health mainly through water contamination, storms, strong winds and flooding from increasing rain	Risks are very interlinked but not clear. Issues of public health are driven by climate change, but require more research.	Bonn - faces more climate hazards and COVID, working with Ghana	floodings risk - risk to infrastructure and human life	Durban is a coastal committee, at risk of coastal erosion affecting developmental gains	Erosion - less than 3 months, 5 meters Inland erosion - destroying infrastructure and ecosystems						
2. Which stakeholders think such hazard(s) are a problem? Map an Institutional organogram and Inter-connections.	Community is working with national disaster agencies and other governance structures to support the affected communities. Defined association of stakeholders due to lack of resources and funding -> needs to come back in action to effectively address risk	National disaster management agency - coordinate disaster at national level, but have structures that support municipal level to address issues of coordination. Working together with Department of water and electricity, which is a deficit in many municipalities. Communication is dependent on national communication.	Lack of resources that hinder the working group to address disaster risk. Did not have the impact assessment and budget to carry out the vulnerability analysis and developed the spirit of the committee. Internal consultation have been carried out to review committee. Trying to carry out mobilization plans which aims to spread into early warning systems as well. COVID-19 was a major obstacle as well.	Institutional stakeholders, not individual. For emergency services, disaster management agency, municipal government, and state, police services, environmental authority, army organization, construction, ministry of health (emergency services and neighbouring hospitals), regional education office, neighbouring municipalities (disaster risk, housing, and social, business).	Reviving the committee - review plan and redo risk assessment, review covid activities, (Manzini most affected by covid)	Development and planning department, coastal and storm water flooding dept, Political and administrative committee,	Institutionally, required to ensure that work hand in hand with other municipal departments as other departments have competences which deal with gaps.	Climate change technical task team and working group -> working across sector boundaries to deal with risk.	Guided by human settlements department for resettlement programs	GCI Initiative for mangrove project, Queillimane and NGO's working together to implement mangroves	Climate change department - deal with hazards from climate change. Department to deal with the conservation of ecosystems.	
3. Which legal institutions or governance structures are in place? Keep it visual.	Interaction between queillimane and national government on disaster management, but does not result in practical results.	Ministry of urban development - ensuring the implementation of local action and coordination action with the office of the Prime Minister										
4. Why do you and stakeholders think this hazard is a cause for concern?												
5. What are the available sources of funding, resources, and capacities?	Disaster fund is not established in Eswatini. Funds come from national treasury mainly. Some municipalities have response plans where hazards are profiled, but not a commonality in across all municipalities.	Funding - from municipal budget, allocated from national budget	Funding + human resources is a major capacity gap									
6. What proposed actions can mitigate the hazard?	(Trying to find a way to find a new way forward to address risk. Need to assess the risk to see what priority actions need to be carried out. Community based strategies are preferred.	Commissioner of water - went to rivers with stakeholders to clean the rivers around the city, pulling out contaminants and starting water testing throughout the city to improve water quality. Improving public awareness.	Flooding - working on infrastructure (clearing blockages) but still require action at a national level. Will call stakeholders meeting and mapping out activities.	Collaboration with other departments to relocate those living in at risk areas. Developed tools and urban planning measures to address at risk areas.	Transformative riverine management program	Preventing mangrove deforestation by involving community	Mobilization of different stakeholders to reduce the impacts of coastal erosion, by collecting car wheels to reduce impact of ocean on the land, setting up sandbanks to reduce impact of ocean on the land					
7. Is there reliable data and enough time to prepare for the next hazard?	No established system of collecting data on hazards. Data is obtained through studies carried out by research institutions (SEPA) and national systems. Hazards are repetitive and data is required to address such issues.	Data is major capacity gap	Disaster management control room is present where all disaster risks are overseen. Disaster response teams are prepared. EWS is in place and work with communities, but working towards gaps in EWS.	No specific database for risk, but contact organizations that have worked in queillimane to exchange on lessons learnt on project implementation								



## Key discussion points from Scoping Part 2 (23.03)

- Separated cities, similar experiences
  - Flooding, extreme rainfall, coastal erosion, COVID-19
  - Lack of proper funding and human capacity
  - Data systems not rigorous to inform planning
  - Nature based solutions
- Preparedness and prevention is a collaborative effort
  - Community, NGOs, different branches of government

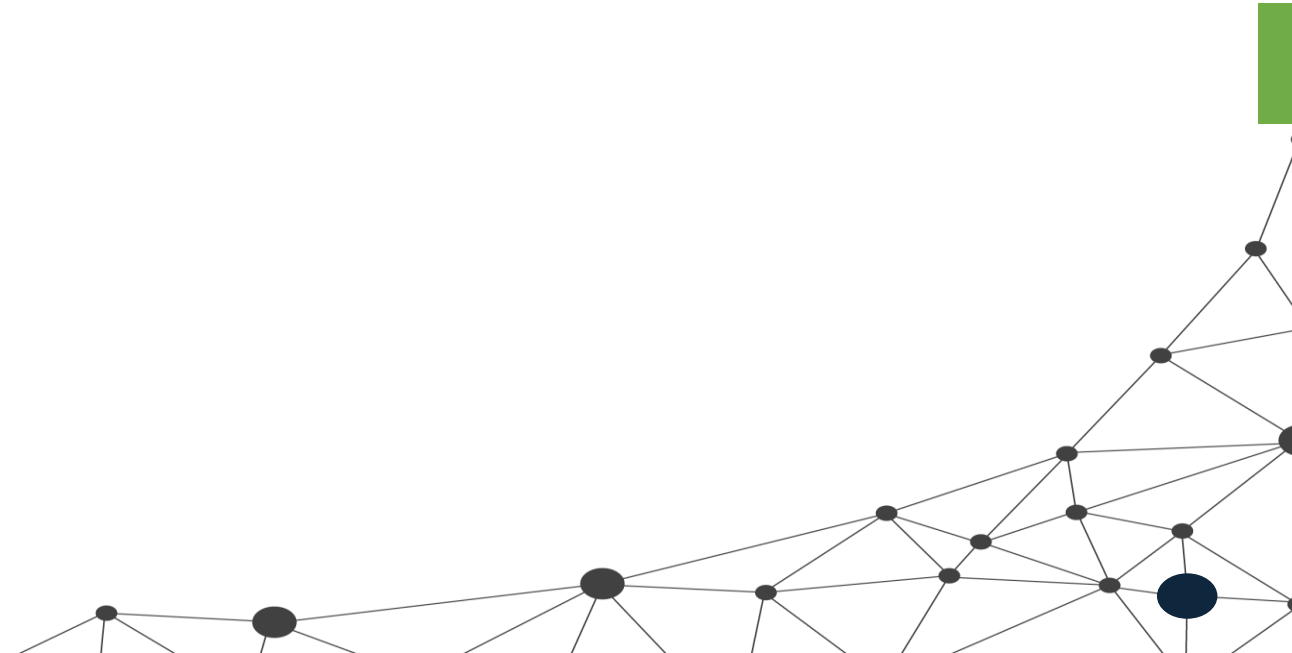




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## Home-fun exercise

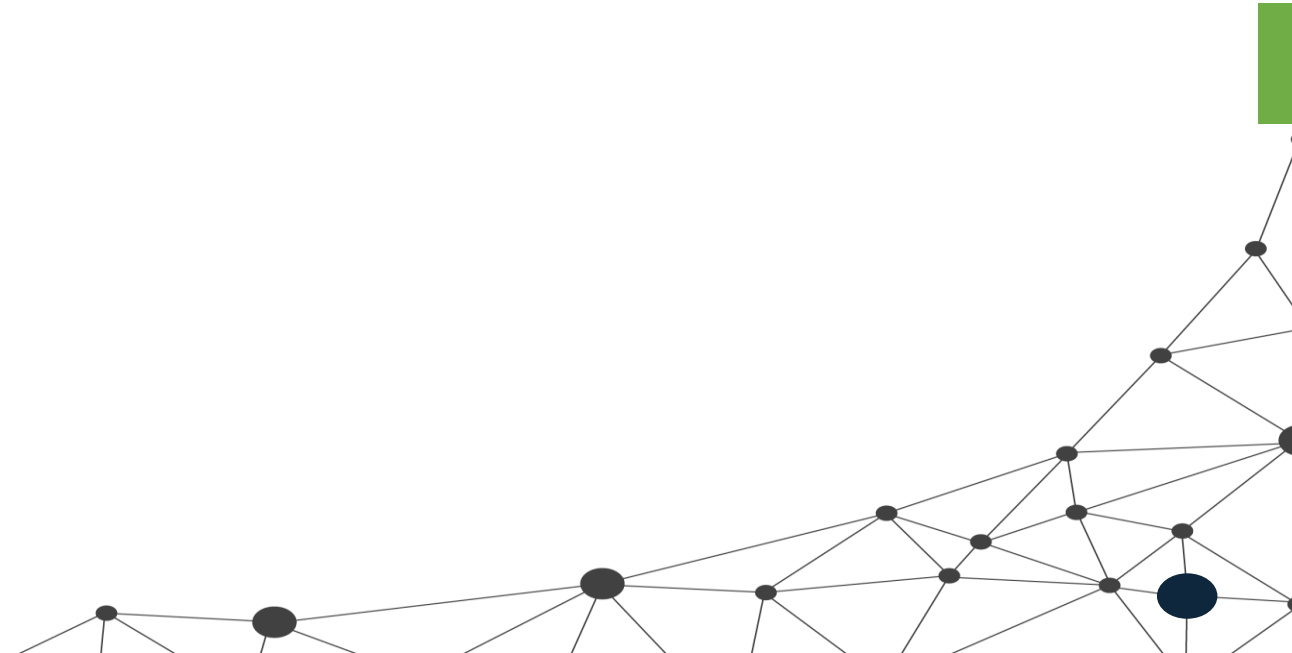


## Guiding questions

- What is the problem and what are the threats stemming from a hazard?
- Which stakeholders think such hazard(s) are a problem? | Mapping institutional organigram and interconnections.
- Which legal institutions or governance structures are in place?
- Why do you and stakeholders think this hazard is a cause of concern?
- What are the available sources of funding, resources, and capacities?
- What proposed actions can mitigate the hazard?
- Is there reliable data and enough time to prepare for the next hazard?

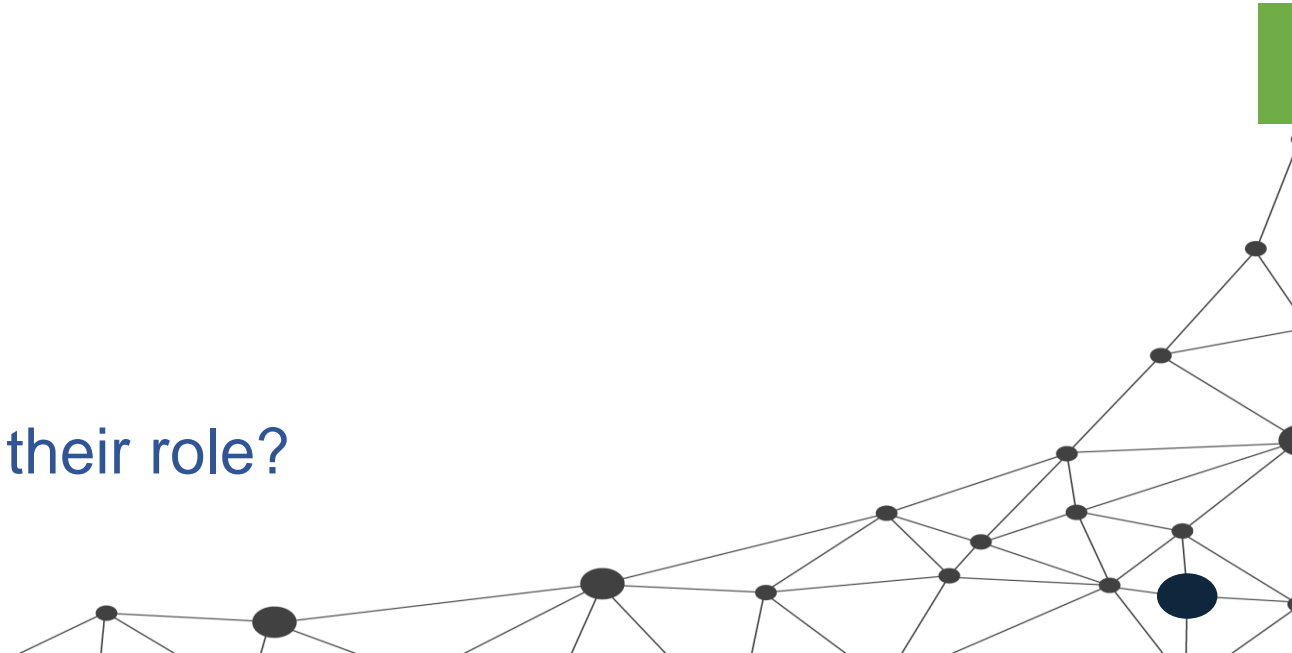


## Other stakeholders



## Guiding questions

- What are the fields of action for stakeholders such as:
  - Academia
  - State
  - Civil Society
  - Media
  - Private sector
- Have they been identified and what is their role?





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## Reflections and feedback of “Scoping” phase



## Insight moment (29.03)

- Harnessing the INFORM platform as a tool for national authorities to design the DRR strategies at different levels, from local to national.
  - Dr. Karmen Poljansek (JRC) - INFORM Suite.
  - Dr. Andrew Thow (OCHA) - Subnational programme of INFORM and Sahel INFORM subnational model.
  - Mrs. Galiya Ibragimova (UNDRR) - Development and implementation Central Asian and Caucasian and south-eastern Europe INFORM subnational models.
  - Mr. Luca Galimberti (JRC) - Prototype of INFORM subnational dashboard and other INFORM analytics.

# Thank you very much for your attention!

<https://community.connective-cities.net/en/group/154/stream>

Request to join

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GIZ GV Global Initiative on Disaster Risk Management (GIDRM)

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