SADC Regional Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response Planning Workshop

01-02 October 2012
Gaborone, Botswana

Meeting Report
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MEETING SUMMARY

The annual SADC Disaster Risk Reduction, Preparedness and Response Planning Workshop took place in Gaborone, Botswana, on 01 and 02 October 2012 under the theme "Strengthening Partnership on DRR and Preparedness in SADC Region". The Workshop provided a platform for national and regional DRR managers and stakeholders to deliberate on the implications of the 2012/13 seasonal rainfall forecast, and agree on contingency and preparedness measures needed to respond to possible emergencies. This year the Workshop was broadened to discuss relevant humanitarian concerns in the region, such as food security and the relationship between migration, climate change and environment. Also, a project known as "Africa Risk Capacity" (ARC) was presented by WFP to build capacity within AU Member States to manage drought risks.

The Workshop was attended by the following 11 SADC Member States: Botswana, DR Congo, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, The Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Delegates from Angola, Mauritius, Namibia and South Africa could not attend for different reasons. Partners represented included: SADC DRRU (Disaster Risk Reduction Unit), SADC RVAC (Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee), SADC Secretariat, FAO, UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA, WFP, WFP/ARC (Africa Risk Capacity), FEWSNET, DFID and OCHA. The workshop was supported by IFRC, UNDP/BCPR and OCHA.

The workshop objectives were:

- Deliberate on lessons learnt from the 2011/12 rainfall season disaster preparedness and response process;
- Deliberate on implications of the 2012/13 SARCOF-16 seasonal rainfall forecast report on disaster preparedness and response;
- Review national capacities and gaps in disaster preparedness and response, going into the 2012/13 flood / cyclones / drought seasons;
- Identify required actions of regional humanitarian actors necessary to fill these gaps in both the immediate (3-6 months) and longer term;
- Share experiences, lessons learned and tools used before, during and after last season’s impacts;
- Identify the roles, responsibilities of regional partners, SADC, RIASCO and other sources of support to strengthen SADC disaster preparedness and response;
- Explore ways of strengthening partnership with other regional and international organizations for effective disaster risk reduction, preparedness and response.

Expected outputs were to:

- Draft preparedness and contingency plans for Member States in place to meet any possible emergencies related to drought and or floods during the 2012/13 rainy season, including health-related and other emergencies;
- Roles and responsibilities of national and regional partners and sources of funding identified;
- Strategies formulated for enhancing and strengthening the SADC Secretariat’s and Member States’ capacities for disaster preparedness and response;
- Enhanced networking as well as sharing of best practices and lessons learned among stakeholders.

The Workshop concluded with recommendations related to preparedness for the coming rainfall season (see Annex B). Among other things, the delegates recommended that SADC DRRU should organise DRR and Preparedness meetings at least two times per year (in June for lessons learned and in October for preparedness) to strengthen information sharing and interaction between Member States. The delegates also encouraged Member States to undertake urban (risk analysis)
vulnerability assessments with the support of the SADC Regional Vulnerability Assessment Committee (RVAC) and international partners.

All presentations and documents related to the Workshop can be found on the OCHA website: http://ochaonline.un.org/rosa.

**OFFICIAL OPENING CEREMONY**

**Opening Remarks (SADC Secretariat)**

Participants were welcomed by Dr Kennedy Masamvu from the Southern African Development Community (SADC) Secretariat. He thanked the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) and the United Nations Development Program/Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP/BCPR) for their logistics support to the annual regional workshop, as well as the OCHA Regional Office for Southern Africa (ROSA) for its support in facilitating the event. Dr Masamvu hailed the collaborative effort of SADC Member States and Partners to present and jointly plan disaster preparedness activities based on the outcomes of the Southern Africa Region Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) for the season 2012/13.

**Official Opening Address (OCHA ROSA)**

The keynote address was presented by Mr Ignacio León-García, Head of OCHA ROSA. Mr León-García noted that Governments in the SADC region, with support from their Cooperating Partners, made significant progress and, in some cases, set a very high standard for reducing risk in the face of new and emerging threats. He, however, indicated the need for being more effective in response through strengthened partnership. He also encouraged the delegates to transfer knowledge and capacities at national level, importantly to local communities. Lastly, the Head of OCHA ROSA recommended that to achieve specific objectives fully in the coming year, it was necessary to be realistic during the planning process.

**Official Opening Address by the Hosting Country (BOTSWANA)**

The hosting country, Botswana, was represented by Mr Nkosiyabo Moyo, from the Botswana National Disaster Management Office. Mr Moyo stressed the importance of DRR (Disaster Risk Reduction) approach, intra-regional exchange in DRR activities and enhanced information sharing and communication processes among SADC Member States.

**Review of Implementation of Recommendations from 2011 SADC Workshop**

To improve preparedness, address risk factors more effectively, and ensure greater synergy, delegates at the 2011 SADC DRR and Preparedness Planning Workshop made some recommendations. Progress achieved on the recommendations was reported by the SADC Secretariat as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recommendations from 2011 SADC DRR &amp;Preparedness Planning Workshop</th>
<th>Actions Taken &amp; Progress Achieved</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Recommendation 1**: The SADC Secretariat is urged to continue to advocate for Member States funding of the DRR Unit to support a full staff complement and an operational budget for the Unit. | Action: SADC Secretariat & Member States  
Progress: Funding proposal with European Union approved by Council, to be finalized by end of 2012, to support a regional DRR programme for the next four years; other proposals under discussion with ISDR, World Bank, UNDP/BCPR. |
| **Recommendation 2**: The SADC DRR Strategy and Plan of Action document should be improved including of SMART indicators, means of verification | Action: SADC DRRU  
Progress: Documents awaiting endorsement by SADC DRR Technical Committee. |
and specific outcomes. Evaluation recommendations need to be integrated into the desired review of the SADC DRR Strategy and Plan of Action.

**Recommendation 3:** The proposed SADC DRR Platform has been endorsed and agreement reached on the overall purpose, membership, structure, and coordination mechanism. DRRU will draft the required ToRs, based on the agreement reached, and then circulate the document to the SADC DRR Technical Committee for endorsement.

**Action:** SADC DRRU and SADC DRR Technical Committee

**Progress:** Documents awaiting endorsement by DRR Technical Committee.

**Recommendation 4:** Member States are expected to encourage Ministries, Departments and Units to participate in DRR coordination and programs and ensure sectors are integrated into DRR strategies. Member States shall report back on progress to SADC DRR Unit and in the next Southern Africa Sub-Regional DRR Platform meeting.

**Action:** Member States, SADC DRRU, Collaborating Partners

**Progress:** No progress report received from Member States.

**Recommendation 5:** All sector DRR Working Groups have highlighted the critical importance of sharing best practices and lessons learned from DRR interventions at sector level and recommended that this needed to be a key activity across Member States. Member States will present Sector DRR Best Practices in the next Southern Africa Sub-Regional DRR Platform meeting.

**Action:** Member States, Collaborating Partners

**Progress:** No progress report received from Member States.

**Recommendation 6:** Specific recommendations from Sector Working Group: (1) Health DRR Working Group recommended working together with local communities and traditional local leaders to increase effectiveness of DRR Health actions. It was further recommended that (a) the health sector be included in planned reviews of national DRR strategies; (b) the issue of DRR in the health sector be raised at the upcoming meeting of SADC Ministers responsible for Health & HIV in November 2012; and (c) the Health DRR strategy should be shared with SADC Member States for their review and feedback before submission for approval by WHO Member States.

**Action:** Member States, UN Agencies & Partners, SADC DRR Platform Health Working Group

**Progress:** Feedback from SADC Health Sector. The Agriculture DRR Working Group recommends that SADC Regional Agriculture Policy reformulates its risk management strategy to focus on reducing risks through e.g. adaptation to climate shocks and strengthening livelihood resilience.

**Action:** SADC RAP (Regional Agricultural Policy) Technical Working Group, SADC FANR (Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Directorate), SADC DRR Platform Agriculture and Food Security Working Group

**Progress:** Feedback from FAO. Water DRR Working Group recommends that DRR Focal Points be encouraged to seek an observer status in their river basin institutions as a way of sensitizing those institutions on the need for a basin-wide DRR approach (possibility of a DRR working committee).

**Action:** Member States’ DRR Focal Points, SADC DRR Platform Water Working Group

**Progress:** Feedback from Member States’ DRR Focal Points and SADC Water Sector.

**Recommendation 7:** Regional and National Vulnerability Committees need to better analyse risks to inform DRR, including risk mitigation.

**Action:** SADC RVAC and Member States’ NVACs (National Vulnerability Assessment Committees), Collaborating Partners

**Progress:** Feedback from SADC RVAC and Collaborating Partners.

**Recommendation 8:** Regional and national flood impact scenarios should be adjusted based on

**Action:** OCHA ROSA, SADC CSC (Climate Services Centre) and Member States
Recommendation 9: The SADC Secretariat should advocate for the formalization of information sharing protocols on climate information and river flow levels for early warning purposes, such as those planned between Namibia, Angola and Botswana pertaining to the Okavango Delta, as well as between Zimbabwe, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana on the upper Zambezi River; and this information should be shared with international partners.

Action: SADC DRRU, Member States and RIASCO (Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee).

Progress: Meetings between Namibia, Angola and Botswana pertaining to information sharing protocols did not take place due to financial constraints; Zimbabwe to give report on the finalization of MOUs with its neighbours on collaboration during disasters. The RIACSO received update from Namibia Department of Water and Agriculture and shared with regional partners for early warning purpose.

Recommendation 10: Member States should share their contingency plans as well as subsequently updated scenarios with the SADC DRR Unit, which will also share them with regional international partners. They should also share their monthly meteorological updates (where available), as well as hydrological information, with the SADC DRR Unit for posting on its website to assist neighbouring countries in understanding developments that may affect them.

Action: SADC DRRU, Member States, RIASCO

Progress: No contingency plan, updated scenario or monthly meteorological update received from Member States. However, regular hydrological information for the upper Zambezi and Okavango basins were received from Namibia. Regular exchange of information and reports with OCHA and FAO were done. OCHA received monthly meteorological information from Madagascar meteorological Services.

Recommendation 11: Member States are encouraged, with support from their international partners, to further improve contingency planning through a comprehensive analysis of risk, clearly defined triggers, sufficient gap analysis and incorporation of lessons learned from the previous season.

Action: SADC DRRU, Member States, RIASCO

Progress: Feedback from Member States. RIASCO: OCHA ROSA supported Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Swaziland, Botswana and South Africa in conducting lessons learned, reviewing contingency plan and/or disaster risk management plan.

Recommendation 12: Member States are encouraged to test contingency plans through simulation exercises. Given the costliness of full field exercises, specific skill drills as well as table-top and functional simulations should be considered; and these can be supported by international partners. A simulation to test preparedness for a large regional disaster with cross-border implications will take place in 2012, supported by international partners.

Action: SADC DRRU, Member States, RIASCO

Progress: A P2RX (Pandemic Readiness and Response Exercise) was held successfully in Johannesburg, South Africa, by WFP on 22-26 May 2012, involving the SADC Secretariat, six Member States, and RIASCO partners to simulate a pandemic outbreak in the SADC region. The report is available from WFP. Botswana, Madagascar, Swaziland and Mozambique also developed regular simulations in the region. Namibia held a simulation exercise in Rundu (northern Namibia) on 2-3 February 2012 with the participation of six regional disaster management committees and the Department of Disaster Risk and Management. The simulation was facilitated by OCHA, Red Cross, WHO, WFP and FAO. OCHA ROSA supported Angola, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Swaziland, Botswana and South Africa in conducting lessons learned, reviewing contingency plan and/or disaster risk management plan.

Recommendation 13: Member States are encouraged to ensure that, as a part of their contingency planning, budgetary support to

Action: Member States

Progress: Feedback from Member States.
implement preparedness and response measures is secured in advance of a potential crisis, so that they can implement a swift and effective response.

**Recommendation 14:** Based on national-level gap analyses submitted by countries, the SADC DRR Unit will be in contact with Member States not represented at the planning workshop to firm up these commitments and OCHA ROSA will coordinate possible international partners’ support to addressing these gaps over the next several months.

**Action:** SADC DRRU and OCHA ROSA

**Progress:** Calendar of events in the region has been shared with RIACSO. The Madagascar delegation thanked the SADC Secretariat for accepting its full participation in the Workshop, even though the country was still suspended from the SADC. The delegates requested that better follow up needed to be done on available information about progress achieved.

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**CURRENT HUMANITARIAN ISSUES IN THE REGION**

**Food Security (by SADC RVAC):**

The 2011/12 rainfall season experienced late onset of rains, and dry spells affected many parts of the region, mainly its southern half. Prolonged dry spell in second half of the season in most SADC countries, mainly in the southern half of the region, resulted in yield losses, including in DRC and Tanzania. Areas affected were Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In addition, excessive rains, water logging and/or flooding were experienced at a smaller scale compared to 2011 in some parts of Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique and Namibia. Regarding the 2012/13 marketing year, the region has recorded an overall cereal deficit of 4.80 million tons compared to a deficit of 0.95 million tons in 2011/12 marketing year. All countries, except Malawi, Tanzania and Zambia, have recorded cereal deficits. The region has recorded the first regional maize deficit since 2006/07 marketing year. Individual country maize surpluses have been recorded in Malawi, South Africa, Tanzania and Zambia. All other cereal crops indicate deficits as well.

Compared to last year, the total number of food insecure people in the region has increased in all countries except Namibia, Tanzania and Zambia. Another finding of the 2012 vulnerability assessments is that some of the affected areas have remained the same for a long period, indicating chronic vulnerability and high levels of poverty. The percentage of food insecure people is exceptionally high in Lesotho: at almost 40% of the total population. Malnutrition levels still remain very high in the region, especially stunting, indicating chronic food and nutrition insecurity. Despite the overall declining trend in the food insecure population, the last three years show an increasing trend.

Some factors were identified as the causes of food insecurity in the region during the season 2012/13, including: (1) Reduced crop production in many areas of the region due poor rainfall; (2) Reduced casual labour opportunities and employment especially for economically disadvantaged households; (3) High prevalence of poverty in the region, affecting the ability of the population to cope with shocks; (4) Ongoing outbreaks of livestock diseases, e.g. foot-and-mouth disease in Botswana and some other countries.

The main recommendations of the RVAA (Regional Vulnerability Assessment Analysis) are provided in the box below.

**FOOD SECURITY: 2012/13 Regional Vulnerability Assessment Analysis**

**MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS**
1. Immediate humanitarian assistance is required for some populations that have been identified as food insecure;
2. Continued emphasis is required on increased social protection and safety net programmes to address chronic vulnerability;
3. Member States urged to scale up and prioritize food security and nutrition programmes, e.g. nutrition education, so as to reverse high prevalence of malnutrition in the region;
4. Member States are encouraged to incorporate disaster risk reduction measures (preparedness, mitigation and adaptation) into their policies and programmes to mitigate the effects of climate change;
5. Given the huge regional cereal deficit, Governments, Cooperating Partners and traders should work together and be encouraged to procure locally (in those countries with surpluses) and regionally as one way of promoting increased future production;
6. Member States are urged to promote smallholder irrigation technologies such as water harvesting technologies and drip irrigation as opposed to dependence on only rain-fed agriculture;
7. Continued support to agriculture input subsidy programmes but these should take into account local climatic conditions, especially given the possibility for El Niño in the 2012/13 rainfall season;
8. There is need to enhance regional infrastructure development for improved market access, e.g. transport, storage and communication;
9. SADC Member States should facilitate inter-country trade of food crops, livestock and fishery products from surplus areas to deficit areas, especially the removal of export bans.

According to the RVAA, there is an annual meeting where countries share plans for the following year regarding food security issues. From March to June, Member States conduct assessments; in July, RVAA disseminates assessment results with recommendations feeding national food security plans. OCHA highlighted the chronic nature of food insecurity in the region, adding that there was a need to do more analysis beyond food security, such as education, health, water and sanitation, etc.

**DRR and Food Security Sector – by FSNWG (Food Security and Nutrition Working Group):** The FSNWG under the RIASCO (Regional Inter-Agency Standing Committee) based in Johannesburg, mentioned the need for including food security issues in a larger DRR approach (prevention, mitigation, early warning, preparedness, response and recovery). There are some silent emergencies such as HIV/AIDS, stunting, increased food prices which should be also taken into account when tackling food security concerns. In this regard, some tools and actions can be considered best practices in the region: early warning, assessments, contingency planning, simulations, risk/hazard analysis, provision of food, logistics, communications, resource identification and mobilization, among others.

**Good Practices – by Mozambique and Zambia**

In Mozambique, some actions led to successful experience: strong government commitment and leadership; well defined coordination mechanism between government and international community; DRR programme aligned with national development policies; early revision of contingency plans at both government and HCT levels; annual simulation exercises before rainy/cyclone seasons; capacity building according to government plans; decentralized coordination and pre-positioning of stocks as spelled out in the contingency plan. Other elements contributing to the good experience of Mozambique are: (a) A National Contingency Plan complemented by an Inter-Agency Contingency Plan (HCT) with sectoral plans and provincial plans;(b) Government's budget allocation based on the above and the emergency level; (c) establishing and training local disaster risk management committees and developing their capacity;(d) monitoring and evaluation of multi-sector needs;(e) early resettlement of affected people. Mozambican delegates at the SADC Workshop also explained that the following action helped to improve preparedness and response: decentralization of coordination mechanisms put in place through the Emergency Operations Center (CENOCE) and the National Institute of Disaster Management (INGC).
In Zambia, the Government engages with partners, leads the Contingency Planning process and seeks expertise in risk analysis and mapping. Also, the UN System provides technical support in designing and participating in the multi-sectoral assessment undertaken through the ZVAC (Zambia Vulnerability Assessment Committee). In addition, a web-based information management platform (Zambia Emergency Preparedness and Response Information System) was developed. And several capacity development activities on information management, geospatial data analysis and image processing (interpretation and analysis) were carried out.

**Integrated Food Security Phase Classification** – *by FAO*: The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a classification analysis tool, based on specific protocols and complementing national VACs. However, unlike a NVAC, the IPC is not a tool for collecting data: it is a tool for facilitating analysis, an in-depth classification according to different indicators. The NVAC starts from data collection to analysis beyond food security analysis but the IPC goes in-depth, with a larger analysis. The IPC compares different situations in different regions and countries and establishes better prioritization of prevention, preparedness and response activities, which facilitates the decision-making process, particularly vis-à-vis donors. Aware of the increasing urbanization process in Southern Africa countries, OCHA encouraged partners to look to urban areas when working on the food security sector - which is still too focused on rural areas. There are plans to add new elements on urban analysis to the NVAC. As an example, Malawi already undertook an urban food security assessment.

**Migration, Climate Change and Environment: A Complex Nexus** – *(by IOM)*

Climate change is likely to raise the risk and could trigger population movements as a result of increasingly intense weather events, sea level rise and accelerated environmental degradation, including coastal erosion and desertification. The migration-environment nexus is not a new issue: the environment has always been one of the major drivers of migration. However, climate change significantly increases its current and future relevance. Climate change is likely to worsen sudden onset disasters (e.g. the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as tropical storms, flash floods) and slow-onset processes of environmental degradation (e.g. drought, desertification, sea level rise, coastal erosion, declining soil fertility, salinization of ground water). Slow-onset events are expected to cause most environmental migration. Both may result in population movements.

Climate change is expected to affect people's movement in the following manner:

1. Greater frequency and, potentially, greater intensity of weather-related natural disasters – both sudden and slow-onset, leading to increased disaster risk and population movements;
2. The adverse consequences of global warming, climate variability and other effects of climate change for livelihoods, health, food security and water availability, can exacerbate pre-existing vulnerabilities;
3. Rising sea levels may make coastal areas and low-lying islands uninhabitable; and
4. Competition over shrinking natural resources can worsen tensions and potentially lead to conflict and, in turn, displacement.

Internal migration or cross-border movement between neighbouring countries is likely to be predominant. Empirical studies suggest that people moving for environmental reasons will migrate internally first, then regionally, and only in the last instance would they move long distance. According to IOM’s analysis, environmental migration can be forced or voluntary, but this is a blurred distinction, so there is multi-causality of environmental migration, and there are clear cases of forced and voluntary migration with a large grey zone in between.
Migration can be a survival strategy in the case of acute natural disaster. These are usually instances of forced migration in which migration is a strategy of “last resort”. But also migration is and always has been an integral part of the interaction of humans with their environment. It should also be recognized as one possible and legitimate adaptation strategy, particularly at the early stages of environmental degradation. Migration can strengthen livelihoods through income diversification via remittances and the transfer of knowledge and skills.

Regarding challenges faced by climate change-affected migrants, they are similar to challenges faced by other economic migrants. Most individuals migrate not because they want to but rather because they are seeking a better life for themselves and their families. The effects of climate change often reduce an individual’s mechanisms for survival. Migrants often do not cross borders through official crossing points. Overloaded boats capsize, resulting in loss of lives. Crossing borders irregularly increases vulnerability, which can lead to loss of life or robbery and rape.

IOM highlighted the need for jointly facing repatriation of refugees in the region, in a humanitarian principled way, particularly for nationals where refugee status cessation date has been agreed, i.e. Angola. In addition, OCHA encouraged Member States to work together to increase development and disaster risk reduction activities to prevent forced migration movement due to economic and environmental reasons.

IOM presented also its activities in the region, at operational, policy and research levels, particularly its experience in Namibia on “Building Capacity on Camp Coordination and Camp Management” (CCCM) in the event of natural disaster (see further information on www.cccmcapacitybuildingnamibia.com).

REGIONAL PROJECTS ON DRR

Africa Risk Capacity Project – by WFP/African Risk Capacity (ARC)

The African Risk Capacity (ARC) is a ground-breaking African Union (AU) project to improve current responses to drought food security emergencies and to build capacity within AU Member States to manage drought risks. As an African-owned, continental index-based weather risk insurance pool and early response mechanism, ARC offers an African solution to one of the continent’s most pressing challenges.

Preparation for ARC participation involves three main steps in parallel work streams:

1. Review, refine and customize Africa Risk View\(^1\) settings based on national disaster risk management plans, early warning processes and risk management tools.

2. Transfer risk to ARC: Specify the seasons that the countries would like to insure, and define the ARC risk transfer parameters for each season. In terms of the premium, it depends on how much risk is transferred.

3. Define contingency plans for potential ARC payouts for those seasons.

Membership in ARC ensures reliable financial support to fund operations plans (contingency plans) for drought responses. The ARC operations plan process involves several phases:

- **Peer review meeting**: Knowledge and experiences among countries on existing droughtresponse mechanisms. Peer review meeting and regional workshops will look

\(^1\) Africa RiskView (ARV) is a software tool that allows countries to analyse and monitor their drought-related food security risk, define their participation in ARC using transparent criteria, and monitor potential ARC payouts.
collectively which contingency plans can be scaled up. ARC intends to re-align the existing plans to the ARC criteria.

- **Consultations on operation plan with countries:** Identification of food security working group; and identification of existing scalable safety net programmes.
- **Draft of Operation Plan Guidelines and Template:** Regional workshop with countries’ operations plan focal points.
- **Policy and Guidelines Template:** Meeting with ARC Board for validation of ARC guidelines.
- **Countries’ Operational Plans Finalization:** Africa RiskView customization; and selection of location and appropriate response options per country.
- **Operations Plans Submission to ARC SA:** The board will verify if requirements are met, based on the evaluation grid.

Some concerns about the current contingency planning processes in the region and those requested by the ARC - as previous condition to associate to the project, were raised by the delegates. The WFP/ARC project is looking for building partnership and synergy among the Southern Africa region. OCHA requested more information about the coordination mechanism between the ARC and the rest of mechanism already in place at regional level. Coordination between state and non-state actors should be enhanced to link the different systems (individual and government levels). Another concern was the focus on drought without taking into account other hazards. According to ARC, the system was developed to respond to this specific hazard. However, as they have been approached by countries concerned by problems like floods, they are looking into developing a similar system for this other hazard.

**SARCOF-16 SEASONAL FORECAST**

**Performance of the 2011/12 Rainfall Season & Sectoral Impacts – by SADC Climates Services Center (CSC)**

During October to December 2011, season in the SADC region went through suppression rainfall for almost half of the threshold of the normal, while west coast was pleasantly visited by the rain until it achieved more than 60% above the normal at the northern part of Namibia. The centre of the SADC region received nearly less normal conditions. At the northern of the sub-region area, it had also a recession of rain. In extreme northwest of Tanzania, the season was wet. The performance was 57% on the above normal and 43% at below normal rainfall.

For the period between January and March 2012, the season was the reverse of the situation observed during October to December. The eastern coastal part was flooded in up to 3 times over the normal. The extreme north of Mozambique received more than what was expected. The dry condition shifted toward the centre of the region in the eastern part of Zambia; the extreme west of the Mozambique, the centre of Zimbabwe and extreme east of Botswana received less rain. Between January and March 2012, rainfall performance was fifty-fifty between above and below condition (50% of above-normal condition and 50% of normal to below). This result was based on station used for verification.

As conclusion, the season between October and December 2011 was less than normal condition, except to the eastern parts of the sub-region. The western parts received more rainfall than unusual. The centre parts observed the below normal conditions. The period from January to March 2012 received less rain over the centre parts, and the western parts were wet. The performance of the rainfall season was almost 45% over the normal and 55% under the normal condition.
Regarding verification, SADC presented the followed methodology. In summary, the Climate Outlook was divided into two major figures for the season from October to December 2011: it was expected to be normal to below rainfall in the western part of the SADC region and normal to above rainfall over the eastern part. During the season from January to March 2012, it was expected to be normal to above rainfall over the northern part of the region and normal to below normal rainfall over the southern part. The performance of the forecast was 82% in OND (October- November-December) period and 91% during JFM (January-February-March). The JFM forecast was better than the OND, in terms of hit rate (better prediction). These figures show well that the model was not too bad to prevent users in the state of the concerning season.

Also regarding verification, at regional levels it seems that there was a high hit rate, but at national level it is a different picture. In Botswana and Namibia where there was a high ‘false alarm’ rate, this could result in inaccurate planning. The concern is that this analysis can be counter-productive as wrong predictions result in poorly targeted, but the methodology is based in probabilities, which never can inform about real situation. In that regard, contingency planning should not only be based on weather forecasting but also on historical trends and topography. In addition, financial constraints made difficult to have accurate reviewed forecast in December 2011. In any case, participants were reminded that national meteorological services should do regular updates and that Member States should follow up with their national meteorological services.

On the other hand, OCHA commented that rainfall not only influenced food security but also health (e.g. malaria). Weather forecast and analysis should look at a range of issues affected by rainfall. Participants agreed on this point and hoped that national representatives went over the implications for them from the last season. According to FAO, the total quantity of rainfall was enough for maize crops. However, the problem is dry spells within the planting season. Farmers might not know when the season is starting- this could be assisted by the planting season. MET information for whether there are false rains are not are being requested by the farmers. SADC encouraged contact with national meteorological services, but the challenge still exists for predicting rainfall distribution.

Some country experience on application of SARCOF information was presented as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COUNTRY</th>
<th>SECTOR</th>
<th>EXPERIENCE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ZIMBABWE</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Overall, the season was fair. It was reported that the season was poor in the south but relatively good in the northern part of the country. But the forecast statement does not indicate intra-season distribution factors like when will the season start, end, when will there be dry spells, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LESOTHO</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
<td>The forecast was the same as the one that was issued the previous season (i.e. higher likelihood of normal to above normal). Users took it that the season would behave exactly like the previous one which was characterized by heavy rains and destruction of infrastructure and property by flooding. Some farmers did not even plant their crops in anticipation. But the season turned out to be the opposite of what was predicted. As a result, agricultural production was poor, hence a state of disaster was declared where over 50% of the population has been affected by food insufficiency.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZAMBIA</td>
<td>Water Sector (Zambezi River Authority)</td>
<td>It was indicated that the seasonal forecast was used for planning for the operations of Kariba Dam. The 2011/2012 season started well up to mid-February 2012. But for the later part of the season, the performance was bad both at the upper and lower catchments of the dam. This resulted in low inflow into the lake, thereby negatively impacting the operations of the dam. ZESCO (Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation Ltd) indicated that the seasonal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above country experience was commented by participants. They insisted on looking at not only SARCOF but also other information resources, including national meteorological services, i.e. historical trends, while planning for preparedness and response activities. OCHA mentioned the need for more accurate updated climate outlook during the rainfall season. SADC said financial problems made the updates difficult during the 2011/12 season. OCHA highlighted that rainfall influenced not only food security but also other key sectors: health, water and sanitation, protection. OCHA encouraged countries to prepare multi-hazard contingency plans that take into account not only food security issues but also all sectoral implications.

Presentation of The 2012/13 Seasonal Forecast & Likely Impacts For The SADC Region – by SADC Climate Services Centre

SADC presented the Southern Africa Region Climate Outlook Forum (SARCOF) forecast summary, which can be found in Annex C.

REVIEW OF 2011/12 SEASON: LESSONS LEARNED & THE WAY FORWARD FOR 2012/13

Lessons Learned by SADC Member States from 2011/12 Season and the Way Forward for 2012/13

SADC Member States presented their lessons learned from the 2011/12 season and the way forward for 2012/13. Below are key points from each country:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEMBER STATE</th>
<th>LESSONS LEARNED &amp; THE WAY FORWARD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ALL MEMBER STATES</td>
<td>• Member states requested information regarding a regionally standardized reporting format. OCHA Information Management Unit responded that it was up to the NDMA to standardize formats within their stakeholders so nationally they have consistency. OCHA added that it had some templates available if Member States required them.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### BOTSWANA

- During the 2011/12 rainfall season, Botswana experienced localised storm disaster in seven districts, which affected 289 households in total. Perennial floods also occurred on Okavango and Chobe rivers with less impact. Drought was reported in almost all districts, particularly in Bobonong. Since 2010, diarrhoea for children under five has appeared in the winter season and recorded 17 deaths.
- The problem is further aggravated by the recent outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). For the 2012/2013 rainy season, Botswana is expecting normal – above normal for OND and normal to below normal for JFM. The forecast is similar to that of last year. It is expected that the north may experience some flash flooding and storms and crop failure in the north-east. Some malaria outbreaks are also possible. The Government of Botswana is preparing for all those likely impacts.
- Zambia enquired as to what extent Botswana allowed persons in at-risk areas in the Okavango Delta. Botswana replied that the risk had been assessed as acceptable and that those persons had lived there most or all of their lives, adding that they depended on the area for their livelihoods and attempts to relocate them had been unsuccessful.

### DEMOCRATICREPUBLICOFCONGO

- Ebola, cholera, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions and complex crisis-induced disasters are some of the main hazards that DRC faces. The security situation is relatively calm, except in the east where there are 1.7 million people displaced (720,000 in camps).
- Planning for disaster risk management (DRM) occurs at three levels: (1) at the central level where there are meetings of ministers from relevant ministries; (2) at the district level where governors remind stakeholders of their responsibilities under established plans and organize them as sectors; (3) regarding early warning, radio and television are involved in the alert system; all communication networks are used, as well as traditional and/or manual alert systems.
- Legislation assigns coordination responsibilities and all rescue operations to the Ministry of Interior. At region level, this is the responsibility of the government. At local level, mayors or commissioners are responsible.
- The contingency planning process should include and be based on different hazards, for better preparedness and response. FAO insisted on paying attention to other hazards besides rainfall, social unrest, epidemics, landslides, political situation, etc. Traditional means of communication are also used in specific cases where mass media do not reach local communities. Hazards and cultural realities should also be taken into account during the contingency planning process.

### MADAGASCAR

- Madagascar is expecting normal – above normal in the north-east and west and normal to below normal in the south. The potential implications are cyclones and flooding in the north-east and west, and agricultural strain for the south. Madagascar is preparing for these occurrences. Members enquired about the extent of partnership with the private sector. Madagascar said they would be happy to share the results of a recent national competition on “Best Humanitarian Actor in the Private sector”.

### MALAWI

- The previous disaster season saw floods, prolonged dry spells, stormy rains and fire. 13, 889 households were affected through temporary displacement. 201,000 people affected by food shortage in 10 districts are requiring 4,972 MT of maize (distributed by WFP). Flooding occurred in Lilongwe and Nsanje in January 2012. During the Nsanje floods, seven (7) camps were established for displaced people. Some of the affected people have permanently relocated upland. A mini PDNA (Post-Disaster Needs
Assessment) was conducted with support from the World Bank. Total economic impact was estimated at 2.9 million USD.

- A lot of meetings were held during NCP (National Contingency Plan) development results in poor participation of stakeholders. Inadequate funds are available to operationalize the NCP. Some delay existed in releasing of funds by the ministry of Finance. Following the approaching season’s forecast, the NCP will cover both floods and drought, amongst other hazards. Contingency planning is starting and support from OCHA is required to facilitate its review process (24-26 October). The intention is to have a 3-4 day workshop instead of having a lot of meetings.
- The Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA) is lobbying the Ministry of Finance to release funds. 25,000MT of grain reserves. 75,000 MT are needed to address current situation (1.16 million people at risk of food insecurity).

**MOZAMBIQUE**

- Currently, the Government of Mozambique employs 16,000 people in disaster risk management. The immediate impacts on monitoring trends were less death and less number of people affected. The only exception is in Zambezi province because the province was not used to cyclones.
- As a result of the seasonal outlook for the next six (6) months, the Government has updated its contingency plan and is looking at three main scenarios: floods in cities; medium risk of floods in the main river basins; and drought in rural areas. Another scenario looks at a combination of floods and drought plus cyclone and an earthquake. The Government of Mozambique has allocated USD 4 million for the first-72-hours immediate response for the next rainy season. If more needs arise, the Government will approve another budget allocation. If no events occur, the allocated 4 million USD will be used for preparedness-related activities.
- Some challenges that INGC (National Institute of Disaster Management) may face is timely access to financial resources. There is a need for strengthening partnership with the private sector and academic institutions and putting in place a common fund for DRR.

**SEYCHELLES**

- There are both national and district contingency plans (which include a flowchart/SOPs). In 2012, they are transitioning to a multi-hazard plan (including chemical spills, sea piracy). They also have international and regional partners, including France and the French-owned Indian Ocean island of La Reunion.
- Information dissemination includes radio/TV, telecoms with a SMS priority service, Internet, faxes. They are part of the Indian Ocean Tsunami Warning System. The system was tested on 12 April 2012 during a tsunami watch following an 8.7 earthquake in Sumatra, Indonesia.
- Burden is reported on evacuation of certain hospitals, tourism. A public health plan has been in place since this year (2012). A simulation exercise is planned for October 2012 Full-Scale Team Spirit Simulation Exercise).
- Challenges: lack of more systematic training; no national educational programme; no need for more simulation exercises regarding the national context; need to involve private sectors formally; need to improve communication and inter-agency coordination.

**SWAZILAND**

- The country was not prepared for the cyclones Dando and Irina in 2011. A Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan (MHCP) was drafted in February 2012. Regarding information management, there is a need for technical assistance for effective leadership and coordination of partners via the information management system. NDMA is constrained in terms of human resources’ technical capacity to coordinate the implementation of the MHCP. Potential impacts of forecast include: damage to crops and potential negative coping
strategies; some potential disruption to education and health systems; possible contamination of water sources and inadequate safe water and inadequate sanitation and hygiene; and possible protection implications. NDMA needs to review the MHCP in the context of the seasonal rainfall.

- NDMA requires technical and financial assistance for multi-sectoral coordination of the MHCP and field application of rapid assessment tools. Further support is to strengthen the technical capacity of sector lead agencies and stakeholders to implement the MHCP. Technical Assistance is also needed for effective leadership in coordinating partners for timely collation and dissemination of hazard/risk information.

- Malawi enquired about the involvement of the private sector in CP development and whether the private sector contributed resources to preparedness and DRR activities. Swaziland replied that all stakeholders were called to meeting to assign preparedness and response roles.

TANZANIA

- The season’s worst occurrence was flooding in Dar es Salaam where 41 people died and 1,010 households displaced. Prepositioning of relief items occurred in six (6) zones. The Food Security Department has a grain reserve of 200,000 MT.

- The need was identified to develop robust and easy to implement (and standardized) preparedness contingency plans at all levels. It was identified that the ability of many stakeholders to interpret early warning information is limited. There is a need to rehearse plans at the national and lower levels. There is a need to develop a national EPRP (Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan) and a Tanzania disaster coordination strategy. There is a duplication of relief efforts and a weakness in Evacuation, Search and Rescue services. There is a need for emergency assessment tools and reporting templates for the local level.

- For the coming season, it is expected that drought could affect 1 million people, that floods could impact 1 million, especially through malaria and diarrheal outbreaks. There is a need to establish a national disaster response centre. Simulation exercises need to be conducted. There is a need to involve a broader spectrum of stakeholders in DRM and funding.

- Challenges include: DRR budgets at local levels; forecasting data not adequate or sufficiently precise; and flood forecasting not adequately developed. Other challenges are: environmental degradation, community involvement, and rural-urban dichotomy (especially unplanned settlements).

- Some Member States enquired about the process of early warning and whose responsibility it was in Tanzania. Tanzania Met Service warning is that people on flood plains should evacuate but this is a similar message every year. The Head of OCHA ROSA recommended having escalation of messages to convey level of urgencies, which requires serious preparedness planning. A delegate from Madagascar echoed this message and shared a case from their own experience from a cyclone whereby volunteers went village to village with megaphones and the Prime Minister himself was involved as spokesperson.

ZAMBIA

- Floods and dry spells were experienced, affecting 353,002 people in one way or another in 18 districts (2.7% of the population). 6,690 people were displaced.

- Regarding the information management system, there is a need to evaluate the effectiveness of the national system and build capacity at community level. Adequate resources to implement the CP could not be mobilized. Expected hazards - flood and dry spells - were downscaled by forecast issued by the Meteorology Department on 5 September 2012. Expected impacts across most sectors are expected.
CP review is underway. Concerted efforts are needed to mobilize resources to implement the CP. Relief supplies need to be pre-positioned. Drainage clearing is underway. OCHA requested update on cholera situation: Zambia reported that the outbreak was under control with only 10 fatalities.

**ZIMBABWE**

- During the last season, food security issues existed in rural areas, including lack of underground water. There have also been excessive thunderstorm activities. Frost was also an issue affecting fruit and vegetable harvests. Early warning was in place but forecast was not accurate and there was only limited dissemination of seasonal forecasts to end users (farmers). There is a need for spatial planning and reforestation, feeding scheme for livestock. Potential dry spells were predicted in areas that experienced these conditions during the previous season. Cloud seeding was undertaken to augment rainfall and surface water supplies. Farmers are being encouraged to grow drought-tolerant varieties of crops such as sorghum, sunflower, cowpeas and to stagger their planting. A Health Emergency Operations Centre will be operational by the end of the year.
- FAO requested bilateral discussions regarding how they plan to increase irrigation. Member States requested information about the cloud seeding procedure mentioned in the presentation and the Zimbabwe Met Service replied that a plane was on standby for when there is the right type of cloud. The process consists in ensuring that clouds produce more water vapour. Seeding is conducted upstream in water catchments. The Government budgets 1 million USD each year for cloud seeding and it is normally conducted in summer months. 500 USD an hour is the cost of the planes. The process has not been scientifically proven but it is now practiced in many countries.

**Reproductive Health and Gender-Related Issues in Emergency Situations – by UNFPA**

Dr Jonathan Ndzi, from the UNFPA Regional Office in Johannesburg, spoke on the importance of reproductive health and gender-related issues during emergency situations. Reproductive health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity, in all matters relating to the reproductive system and to its functions and processes. Regarding gender-related matters, particularly gender-based violence, Dr Ndzi indicated that this concept was “an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will, and that is based on socially ascribed differences between males and females”. However, there are also different types or forms of violence: (1) sexual; (2) physical; (3) harmful traditional practices; (4) socio-economic; and (5) emotional and psychological. In this regard, it is crucial to take into consideration reproductive health and gender-related issues before, during and after an emergency situation, for different reasons: human Rights; psychosocial needs; ensure every pregnancy is wanted and every childbirth is safe; every young person should be free of HIV/AIDS; every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect (meet special needs).

Several conditions need to be considered in emergency situations:

- Malnutrition and epidemics increase risks of pregnancy complications;
- Childbirth occurs on the wayside during population movements;
- Increased lack of access to health services, especially for complicated pregnancy and childbirth;
- Risk of unwanted pregnancies with lack of access to health services and family planning services;
- Risk of sexual violence may increase during social instability;
- STD/HIV transmission with forced displacements, overcrowding and social instability;
• Reproductive health is given less attention by decision-makers.

During the discussion, the delegates highlighted the fact that cross-cutting issues needed to be considered in any kind of emergency situation. Most cases of gender-based violence affect women and girls but men and boys too are affected by this kind of violence. OCHA reminded that vulnerable groups were not only women and girls even though statistics reflect a high vulnerability degree on them. Partners should identify vulnerable groups according to specific contexts and keep cultural elements into consideration.

Information Management in Emergency Preparedness and Response – (by OCHA ROSA)

OCHA ROSA Information Management Unit introduced the topic with a video which can be found on [www.actnowsavetlater.org](http://www.actnowsavetlater.org). Different phases build the Information Management Cycle: information needs / requirements, data collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination. All these phases should be taken into consideration before, during and after a disaster. OCHA explained the IM (information management) preparedness activities, i.e. rapid assessment, IM strategy (for collecting, analysing, processing and disseminating data), capacity/resource mapping, minimum preparedness data, and minimum products.

The SADC IM Strategy:

- **Need**: IM Strategy to support the implementation of the SADC DRR Strategy
- **Response**: IM Strategy that looks holistically at DRR IM (EPR - Emergency Preparedness and Response- and broader DRR)
- **Progress**: EPR Strategy touching on broader DRR activities under development. A pilot is being developed in Zambia and there are plans to roll it out in the region.

After the pilot experience in Zambia is implemented and evaluated in 2013, OCHA ROSA will, in support to SADC, start with a scoping mission to other countries to rollout the model, upon request of Member States to the in-country UN Resident Coordinator’s Office - which will rely with OCHA ROSA.

On the issue of working relations in the areas of IM and EPR, the DRC delegation requested that OCHA and humanitarian partners supporting IM and EPR planning process establish contact at operation level, instead of only requesting official endorsement from high-level positions at ministerial level.

**PREPAREDNESS PLANNING ROAD MAP 2012–2013**

Members States were requested to work in three groups to identify gaps and needs in preparedness at country and regional level and provide information on ways in which partners could support activities that need to be undertaken in preparation for the coming rainfall season. Below are the main points discussed and presented by the groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gaps</th>
<th>Needs</th>
<th>Next Steps</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| No dedicated funding for disaster preparedness | A line item in the national budget for preparedness.  
Member States should allocate budget on EPR at least twice a year. | Advocacy support from SADC DRRU and OCHA to setup disaster preparedness activities among Governments and humanitarian partners/donors. |
<p>| Lack of government commitment to disaster | Advocate for government commitment |                                                                                  |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preparedness</th>
<th>SADC should take an initiative in enhancing collaboration among cross-border countries which share common hazards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inadequate collaboration among neighbouring countries</strong></td>
<td>Countries should share tools among themselves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack of standardised reporting tools</strong></td>
<td>Regular monitoring of the implementation of National DRR Platforms by SADC DRRU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Most Member States have National DRR Platforms, but sufficient fund is needed to cover DRR activities</strong></td>
<td>Make national platforms more operational by allocating funds and active involvement of private sector in disaster risk management and DRR in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack of involvement of private sector in disaster risk management</strong></td>
<td>Need for involvement of all stakeholders and private sector in CP development process. Community representatives should be part of the process in order to define roles and responsibilities of each.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Institutionalisation of DRM offices</strong></td>
<td>An assessment should be done on the institutionalisation of DRM coordinating institutions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack of capacity in information management</strong></td>
<td>Member states should build the capacity of their officers in DRM information management.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack of monitoring system</strong></td>
<td>Organise national and district meetings to disseminate seasonal forecasts. Support from international experts on early warning systems to monitor slow-onset disasters, i.e. drought, and integration of social unrest scenarios into contingency planning processes. Pay special attention to traditional early warning systems. Standardize procedures (SADC DRRU) to monitor scenario development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lack of funding to put in place coordination during emergency</strong></td>
<td>Emergency Operational Centres should be put in place and supported. Capacity building activities to improve performance. Setup of Emergency Operational Centres with support from key partners (OCHA, CADRI, GRIP, UNDP/BCPR, MSB, etc.) Sharing experience and information system on Emergency Operational Centres among countries in the Southern Africa region, through SADC DRRU.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Most CPs developed in-country based on specific hazards: other risks like social unrest not covered.</strong></td>
<td>Social unrest risk should be better analysed and integrated into contingency planning processes. Develop multi-hazard contingency plans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>After a disaster, Member States do not undertake post-disaster “lessons learned” sessions.</strong></td>
<td>Member States should undertake “lessons learned” sessions. SADC should encourage Member States to carry out “lessons learned” sessions and share reports to the region.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Lack of media involvement in planning process

- Need to train media houses to be able to understand the type of message to send to communities at risk.
- Partnership among Member States on DRR: SADC and Member States need to share information among themselves through newsletters, media material, etc.
- Carry out awareness campaigns targeting communities.
- Train media houses to be able to understand the type of message to send to communities at risk.
- Partnership among Member States on DRR.
- Proactive communication approach from SADC and Member States to share information among themselves through newsletters, media material, etc.

WORKSHOP RECOMMENDATIONS

The delegates drafted a document on workshop recommendations related to emergency preparedness. The document constitutes Annex B of the present report.

CLOSING REMARKS

The Head of OCHA ROSA, Mr Ignacio León-García, underlined that the SADC Secretariat, SADC Member States and Partners should be proud of all the work done so far. He encouraged partners to continue working together to save lives. On behalf of regional partners, Mr León-García manifested respect for National Disaster Management Authorities and the SADC Secretariat, and expressed his recognition of the work already done. He reminded that regional partners were supporting SADC Member States in the region and were strengthening the region's structures and coordination mechanisms. The Head of OCHA ROSA also thanked the delegates and workshop organizers for their commitment to the SADC annual preparedness planning workshop.

On behalf of the SADC Secretariat, Dr Kennedy Masamvu of the SADC DRRU thanked the delegates for their commitment during working group activities and interaction among different delegations. He underlined the high value of shared experiences and joint identification of gaps and capacities, which provide a better common road map among SADC Member States to enhance emergency preparedness and improve emergency response performance.
### ANNEX A: Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AIDS</td>
<td>Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARC</td>
<td>Africa Risk Capacity (WFP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCPR</td>
<td>Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CADRI</td>
<td>Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (UN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCCM</td>
<td>Camp Coordination and Camp Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENOE</td>
<td>National Emergency Operations Centre (Mozambique)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Contingency Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSC</td>
<td>Climate Services Centre (SADC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DFID</td>
<td>Department for International Development (United Kingdom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DoDMA</td>
<td>Department of Disaster Management Affairs (Malawi)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Democratic Republic of Congo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRM</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRR</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRRU</td>
<td>Disaster Risk Reduction Unit (SADC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ENSO</td>
<td>El Niño-Southern Oscillation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPR</td>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPRP</td>
<td>Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EWS</td>
<td>Early Warning System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FANR</td>
<td>Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources (Directorate, SADC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agricultural Organization (UN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FEWS NET</td>
<td>Famine Early Warning Systems Network</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FSNWG</td>
<td>Food Security Nutrition Working Group (Regional)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRIP</td>
<td>Global Risk Identification Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HCT</td>
<td>Humanitarian Country Team (UN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV</td>
<td>Human Immunodeficiency Virus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAES</td>
<td>Inter-Agency Emergency Simulation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICPAC</td>
<td>International Climate Prediction and Applications Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFRC</td>
<td>International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IGAD</td>
<td>Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (Greater Horn of Africa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IM</td>
<td>Information Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGC</td>
<td>National Institute of Disaster Management (Mozambique)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>Integrated Phase Classification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ISDR</td>
<td>International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JFM</td>
<td>January-February-March (Climate Outlook)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MHCP</td>
<td>Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MS</td>
<td>Member State (SADC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSB</td>
<td>Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MVAC</td>
<td>Malawian Vulnerability Assessment Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NDMA</td>
<td>National Disaster Management Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMHS</td>
<td>National Meteorological and/or Hydrological Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NVAC</td>
<td>National Vulnerability Assessment Committee</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX B: Recommendations from 2012 SADC Workshop

1. **SADC DRRU** should organise DRR and Preparedness meetings at least two per year (lessons learned in June and Preparedness in October each year) to strengthen information exchange and enhance interaction between Member States. Member States should also budget to attend such workshops.

2. **Member States** are encouraged to undertake urban (risk analysis) vulnerability assessments with the support of RVAC and international partners.

3. **Member States** should share their contingency plans, situation reports or updates and calendar of events/other activities with the SADC DRRU, which will also share to other Member States and regional international partners.

4. **Member States** are encouraged to carry out more simulation exercises to test their contingency plans and invite other Member States and other countries from other regions as observers.

5. **SADC DRRU and Member States** are encouraged to forge partnerships with regional and national private sectors to support DRR and disaster response.

6. **Member States** should develop MoUs with their neighbouring countries and other Member States to collaborate on Disaster Risk Reduction, including assistance in disaster response.

7. **Member States** are urged to allocate more funds for DRR and disaster response.

8. **Member States** are encouraged to include all cross cutting issues in DRR and disaster response.

9. **Member States** are encouraged to integrate emerging threats in DRR and preparedness activities (social unrest, oil spill, rapid urbanisation, chemical risk and financial shocks).

10. **Member States** are expected to encourage Ministries, Departments and Units to participate in DRR coordination and programs and ensure sectors are integrated into DRR strategies. Member States shall report back on progress to SADC DRR Unit and in the next Southern Africa Sub-Regional DRR Platform meeting. *(This recommendation has been integrated from the 2011 Meeting Recommendations, n. 4)*
STATEMENT OF THE SIXTEENTH SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK FORUM (SARCOF-16)

HARARE, ZIMBABWE, 23-24 AUGUST 2012

SUMMARY

Most of Southern African Development Community (SADC) is likely to receive normal to above-normal rainfall for the period October to December (OND) 2012. However, the south-eastern, northernmost parts of the contiguous SADC, southernmost Madagascar are expected to receive normal to below-normal total rainfall. The north-eastern parts of continental SADC and Mauritius are expected to receive above normal rains (Figure 1).

For the period January to March (JFM) 2013, the bulk of SADC is expected to receive normal to above-normal rainfall. However, the northern and the south-eastern parts of conterminous SADC region are expected to receive normal to below-normal rainfall (Figure 2).

THE SIXTEENTH SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL CLIMATE OUTLOOK FORUM

The Sixteenth Southern Africa Regional Climate Outlook Forum was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 23-24 August 2012 to present a consensus outlook for the 2012/2013 rainfall season over the SADC region. Climate scientists from the SADC National Meteorological and/or Hydrological Services (NMHSs), the SADC Climate Services Centre (CSC) and Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC) formulated this outlook. Additional products were received from other global climate prediction centres, United Kingdom Met Office and other sister climate centres. This outlook covers the major rainfall season from October 2012 to March 2013.

This Outlook is relevant only to seasonal time-scales and relatively large areas and may not fully account for all factors that influence regional and national climate variability, such as local and month-to-month variations (intra-seasonal).

Users are strongly advised to contact the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services for interpretation of this Outlook, additional guidance and updates.

METHODOLOGY

Using statistical and other climate prediction schemes, the climate scientists determined likelihoods of above-normal, normal and below-normal rainfall for each area (Figures 1 and 2). Above-normal rainfall is defined as lying within the wettest third of recorded (30 year, that is, 1971-2000 mean) rainfall amounts; below-normal is defined as within the driest third of rainfall amounts and normal is the middle third, centred on the climatological median. The scientists also took into account that El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is going to be in a weak, warm phase, i.e. El Niño, phase which is projected to persist into early 2013.

OUTLOOK

October to March is the main rainfall season over most of southern Africa. Owing to the differences in the predominant rainfall-bearing systems, the rainy season has been divided into two three-month periods (i.e. OND and JFM).

SPONSORSHIP

The sixteenth Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum was hosted by the Meteorological Services Department of Zimbabwe. Support was provided by Government of Zimbabwe, SADC, African Development Bank, United Nations - International Strategy of Disaster Reduction, World Meteorological Organization, Food and Agricultural Organization, United States Agency for International Development, Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance and other partners.
ZONE 1: NORTHERN DR CONGO. *Increased chances of normal to below-normal rainfall*

ZONE 2: NORTHERN TANZANIA. *Increased chances of above-normal to normal rainfall*

ZONE 3: NORTHERNMOZAMBIQUE, SOUTHERN TANZANIA, NORTHERN MALAWI, NORTHERNMOST ZAMBIA, BULK OF DRC AND NORTH-WESTERN HALF OF ANGOLA. *Increased chances of normal to above-normal rainfall*

ZONE 4: CENTRALMOZAMBIQUE, SOUTHERN MALAWI, NORTHERN HALF OF ZIMBABWE, MOST OF ZAMBIA, SOUTHERNMOST DRC, SOUTH-EASTERN HALF OF ANGOLA, BULK OF NAMIBIA, WESTERN HALF OF BOTSWANA, MOST OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN PARTS OF RSA, WESTERN PARTS OF LESOTHO. *Increased chances of normal to above-normal rainfall*

ZONE 5: EXTREME SOUTH-WESTERN ZAMBIA, CAPRIVI AREA, SOUTH-EASTERNMOST ANGOLA, SOUTH-WESTERN HALF OF ZIMBABWE, EASTERN HALF OF BOTSWANA, MOST OF NORTHERN RSA, SWAZILAND AND SOUTHERN MOZAMBIQUE. *Increased chances of below-normal to normal rainfall*

ZONE 6: SOUTH-WESTERNMOST ANGOLA AND WESTERN COASTAL AREAS OF NAMIBIA AND RSA. *Increased chances of normal to below-normal rainfall*

ZONE 7: WESTERN MADAGASCAR. *Increased chances of normal to below-normal rainfall*

ZONE 8: EASTERN MADAGASCAR. *Increased chances of above-normal to normal rainfall*

ZONE 9: SOUTHERN MADAGASCAR. *Increased chances of below-normal to normal rainfall*

ZONE 10: MAURITIUS. *Increased chances of above-normal to normal rainfall*
ZONE 1: BULK OF DRC AND NORTHERNMOST ANGOLA. *Increased chances of below-normal to normal rainfall*

ZONE 2: NORTHERNMOST TANZANIA. *Increased chances of above-normal to normal rainfall*

ZONE 3: NORTHERNMOZAMBIQUE, BULK OF TANZANIA, NORTHERN MALAWI, NORTHERN AND WESTERN ZAMBIA, SOUTHERN DRC, BULK OF ANGOLA, MOST OF NAMIBIA, WESTERN HALF OF BOTSWANA, MOST OF CENTRAL AND WESTERN PARTS OF RSA AND WESTERN PARTS OF LESOTHO. *Increased chances of normal to above-normal rainfall*

ZONE 4: SOUTHERN ZAMBIA, SOUTHERN MALAWI, NORTHERN HALF OF ZIMBABWE AND CENTRAL PARTS OF MOZAMBIQUE. *Increased chances of normal to above-normal rainfall*

ZONE 5: SOUTHERN HALF OF ZIMBABWE, EASTERN HALF OF BOTSWANA, NORTH AND CENTRAL RSA, EASTERN LESOTHO, SWAZILAND AND SOUTHERN MOZAMBIQUE. *Increased chances of normal to below-normal rainfall*

ZONE 6: SOUTH-WESTERNMOST ANGOLA, WESTERN FRINGES OF NAMIBIA AND RSA. *Increased chances of normal to below-normal rainfall*

ZONE 7: BULK OF MADAGASCAR. *Increased chances of above-normal to normal rainfall*

ZONE 8: SOUTHERNMOST MADAGASCAR. *Increased chances of normal to below-normal rainfall*

ZONE 9: MAURITIUS. *Increased chances of above-normal to normal rainfall*

**Figure Caption**

It is emphasized that boundaries between zones should be considered as transition areas. Forecast information is provided only for countries that comprise the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region. The numbers for each zone indicate the probabilities of rainfall in each of the three categories, below-normal, normal and above-normal. The top number indicates the probability of rainfall occurring in the above-normal category, the middle number is for normal and the bottom number is for below-normal. For example in Figure 2, for Zone 9, there is a 40% probability of rainfall occurring in the above-normal category, a 35% probability in the normal category, and 25% probability in the below-normal category.
Fig 3 (a) and (b) above show the 30-year (1971-2000) mean rainfall over SADC countries.

Rainfall increases from southwest to northeast over contiguous SADC in either case. Over Madagascar, the rains increase from west to east, while the rains are more uniformly distributed in Mauritius. The legend shows the amounts in millimetres.

Expectations (from Delegates)

- Learn from other Member States to be better prepared to the upcoming raining season;
- Learn from other countries to mobilize resources, so donors use to provide support more to development interventions than preparedness actions;
- Increase knowledge about the preparedness level of different Member States and have an overview at regional level of vulnerabilities and prevention actions; and
- Learn more information management and communication technologies experimented in other Member States.