

Best project proposals 2023 Climate resilience and early warning





Münchener Rück Stiftung Vom Wissen zum Handeln



Contents

- 4 Introduction
- 5 Winner 2023 RISK Award A holistic early warning system for climateinduced water insecurity in the transboundary Inkomati River Basin, South Africa Association for Water and Rural Development (AWARD); Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Manage ment Agency (IUCMA); City of Mbombela
- 8 Community-led technology-enabled early warning system for climate resilience, Pakistan Aga Khan Agency for Habitat Pakistan (AKAHP)
- 11 Household vulnerability reduction and early warning to reduce flood and coastal risk in informal settlement of Dakar, Senegal Architecture & Developpement Association de solidarite internationale (AD)
- Science and community-based early warning systems in Konam, India Cities4Forests; World Resources Institute (WRI) India
- 17 Enhancing climate resilience of indigenous peoples and vulnerable communities of General Nakar, Quezon, through community-based disaster management and climate change adaptation and mitigation and people-centered early warning system, Philippines

Citizens' Disaster Response Center (CDRC); Southern Tagalog People's Response Center (STPRC); World Jewish Relief

- 20 Inclusive early warning and response systems for floods and landslides, Honduras GOAL
- 23 Development and implementation of heat early warning system for Jodhpur Heat Action Plan, India Mahila Housing Sewa Trust (MHT)
- 26 Resilience and climate change adaptation for sustainable community, Indonesia Managing Risk through Economic Development (MRED); Mercy Corps Indonesia
- 29 SolveX38: Empowering flood risk communities through real time early warning system localized broadcast, Philippines Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction Management (Tech4DRRM)
- 32 Spatial data and local knowledge: Integrating large scale remote sensing and local scale community-based approaches for more effective flood early warning system and networks (SIREN), South Africa

University of Twente, Centre for Disaster Resilience; University of Kwazulu-Natal; Ethekwini Municipality

- 35 Information
- 36 Contacts Imprint

Following the winner, the order is alphabetical by the submitted organisations.

The map shows the seven countries from which the best project proposals 2023 reached us. These are: Honduras, India (x2), Indonesia, Pakistan, Philippines (x2), Senegal, South Africa (x2).



Climate resilience and early warning

The IPCC report of 2022 makes it very clear: if we do not intensify our efforts to slow down climate change, the habitability of large areas in many regions of the world is at stake. Severe consequences of climate change are obvious, already today. These include an increasing number and intensity of disasters in many regions: flash floods, heavy precipitation, storms, droughts, heat waves and much more. Consequently, in addition to mitigation efforts, societies need to better prepare and adapt to the increasing risks.

Early warning systems (EWS) are an important strategic asset for disaster risk reduction and resilience building. But one third of the world's people, mainly in least developed countries and small island developing states, are still not covered by EWS. In Africa, the situation is precarious: 60% of people lack coverage. That's why the United Nations announced an ambitious target in March 2022: "Within the next five years, everyone on Earth should be protected by EWS against increasingly extreme weather and climate change." This is also reflected in the Sendai Framework.

With the RISK Award we want to contribute to this target. The 2023 award focuses on early warning, particularly in building resilience to climatic risks. It is endowed with € 100,000 in project funding and jointly organised by UNDRR and Munich Re Foundation. In the course of the application phase, over 200 project submissions reached us. In this brochure you can read more about the 10 best project proposals as evaluated by our international jury. The project owners and the ideas behind the approaches are as varied as our natural world.

We wish you a pleasant read.

Christian Barthelt Senior Project Manager Munich Re Foundation





Association for Water and Rural Development (AWARD); Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency (IUCMA); City of Mbombela

Winner 2023 RISK Award A holistic early warning system for climateinduced water insecurity in the transboundary Inkomati River Basin

Growing water insecurity in the Inkomati River Basin in South Africa places the burden of risk on the poor, leading to increased livelihood insecurity, including in neighbouring Mozambique and Eswatini. These communities face health risks that are unknown to them, especially from water quality contaminants, highlighting the need for a holistic early warning system (EWS) for disaster preparedness.

Below: A typical village in the project site. Note: houses being built within a wetland which floods regularly and receives poor water quality from upstream.





"I am quite disturbed to see the risks that this poor water quality has for communities that use the Crocodile River. We need to share this information as soon as possible and find ways to address this problem."

Marcus Selepe Manager Resource Quality

Management, IUCMA

Our work in the Inkomati River Basin has highlighted health risks imposed by declining water quality such as E.coli and arsenic, which are likely to worsen under climate change. This information has been incorporated into a prototype decision support system (the INWARDS-DSS) as a Water-Quality Health Module which is being tested by the Inkomati-Usuthu Catchment Management Agency.

However, vulnerable communities using this water for drinking and farming have little understanding of these risks to their health and livelihoods. Therefore, this project seeks to build on this work by co-developing and testing a community risk framework through fieldbased engagements at key sites and building this into a viable EWS.

We plan to explore appropriate ways to share such information on potential risks with key communities and to co-develop suitable early warning mechanisms that work for them. This work will be shared with water resources and disaster managers and stakeholders, and incorporated into an EWS that is viable both for communities and managers alike. Currently, this is planned for the INWARDS-DSS through the development and testing of a Water Resources EWS for communities at risk.

Below: Results of the health risk assessment showing health hazards of various water quality constituents based on maximum concentrations in Crocodile River





Top: Polluted outflow from a dysfunctional wastewater treatment plant along Crocodile River. This water is being used to irrigate citrus plants. Bottom: Baseline graphics of the Water Quality Health Module being used to share information within stakeholders and within the INWARD DSS.

Ultimately, the project seeks to contribute to greater resilience, collaborative capacity and agency to expose, plan for and respond to growing climate-related risks of water insecurity for vulnerable communities through enhanced disaster preparedness.



Arsenic

Leading to:

- Nerve damage
- Increased cancer risks:
- LungBladder
- o Kidney and liver cancers
- Skin damage (e.g. rash, pigment changes)
 Circulatory problems in
- Circulatory problems in skin

AWARD → award.org.za



City of Mbombela → mbombela.gov.za



IUCMA → iucma.co.za





Aga Khan Agency for Habitat Pakistan (AKAHP)

Community-led technology-enabled early warning system for climate resilience in Northern Pakistan

AKAHP's weather monitoring post (WMP) is a community-led, low-tech early warning system (EWS) that plays a vital role in reducing avalanche risks. In the absence of hydro-met stations, these WMPs empower the communities to monitor real-time local weather conditions and take appropriate safety measures to avoid avalanche risk in the high-altitude human settlements across Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral, Pakistan.

Below: Community awareness campaign on avalanche readiness by AKAHP-trained volunteers in Karimabad valley, Lower Chitral. These training courses are inclusive and involve women as equal partners in preparedness measures.



In long winters, avalanches are a major risk in the mountainous regions of Gilgit-Baltistan and Chitral (GBC), Pakistan. Avalanches have killed 310 people there since 1992 and around 1,100 households in GBC are directly at risk. To strengthen community resilience, AKAHP implemented a Winter Preparedness and Avalanche Readiness Programme (WPARP) in 2012. WPARP is a comprehensive avalanche preparedness plan to reduce the risks from avalanches in GBC through monitoring, establishing community-led early warning and capacity building.





"In 2017, it snowed continuously for 3–4 days. We couldn't move and our electricity got disconnected. On the 4th day, the WMP in charge came to us and asked to leave due to avalanche risk. We reluctantly relocated. The next day an avalanche hit our homes, but we were safe."

Rehmat Ullah Baig Shimshal, Upper Hunza, Gilgit-Baltistan

Top: For outlying houses, door-to-door household education is carried out by AKAHP staff and volunteers. AKAHP staff share weather updates with a female-headed household in Beghust, Garam Chashma – a village close to the Afghanistan border.

Bottom: WMP installed on a volunteer's rooftop in Barsat village, Phunder valley, Giglit-Baltistan. The WMP helps to obtain crucial weather data (snow level, wind speed, temperature and precipitation) for localised weather forecast and alert generation.



Left: A detailed map of the avalancheprone areas in one of the valleys in Upper Chitral, Pakistan.

Based on a community-centred approach, a detailed plan has been developed that includes risk mapping, weather monitoring, emergency communication, early warning, risk awareness, community capacity building through volunteers and stockpiling of essential items. WPARP has three phases:

O Pre-winter months

Identify areas at risk, set up a weather monitoring system and train avalanche preparedness teams to conduct avalanche preparedness training at village level. Review of communication systems, stockpiles and other requirements.

During winter months

Volunteers monitor the weather situation, collect and report data, which is processed on several levels and then reaches an avalanche expert. Weather forecasts/ warnings for preventive measures such as evacuations are then produced.

O Post-winter phase

Self-evaluation and the design of the programme based on the lessons learnt. Since implementation, avalanche incidents have increased, but loss of life has decreased significantly.

AKAHP → the.akdn/en





Architecture & Developpement Association de solidarite internationale (AD)

Q Dakar, Senegal

Household vulnerability reduction and early warning to reduce flood and coastal risk in informal settlement

Empowering households in Dakar's poor suburbs to become actors in flood vulnerability and impact reduction. A single tool for diagnosis, vulnerability reduction, early warning, and shelter on a smartphone app.

Below: Flooding in a street in Dakar in 2016.





Ludovic Jonard

Architect, head of the NGO Architecture & Developpement has been developing solutions for 25 years to improve the quality of life of the poorest as they cope with environmental threats.

Left: Example of vulnerability reduction guide to integrate in the App. Right: Consult household vulnerability reduction guide.



Despite major works to improve drainage and reduce flood impact, the Thiaroye area in the Hann Bay of Dakar is still regularly flooded as it lies on backfilled lowland and wetlands locked between the sea and a highway. Homeowners remain without any defence against flooding.

With a smartphone app, translated into Wolof, we aim to establish a single tool to:

 Generate a self-diagnosis of homes on exposure and potential impact, based on fine-tuned localised information.

 Propose adapted measures to reduce vulnerability before and during flooding, with respect to the hazards and housing typologies and locally available techniques.

 Allow local population to report and share in real time information about events and impacts occurring close to their homes (location, pictures).

O Publish to a large number of citizens, maps of the most exposed places and allow everyone to geolocate themselves with respect to danger zones.

 Identify safe places, possible assistance points or shelter areas.

Relay early warnings coming from Dakar city and ANACIM (the national met office) to take anticipatory action.

 Broadcast local information (safety messages, maps) about ongoing events (now casting).



A web platform will be made available to the municipality and a community of app users living in the concerned suburb. The same platform can be extended to other zones of Dakar and in other cities in Senegal. With no infrastructure to install, the same organization is possible in other countries and other languages.

Below: Taken on site at a house entrance close to a flood protection wall.





Signalert → signalert.net







Cities4Forests; World Resources Institute (WRI) India **Q** Kochi, India

Science and community-based early warning systems in Konam

The coastal city of Kochi in India suffers severe damage from urban flash floods and tidal floods every year. WRI India proposes to develop a scientific and community-based early warning system (EWS) for flood resilience, with specific focus on the most vulnerable communities in Konam, which is the most severely flood-affected ward/division in Kochi.

Below: Coastal fishing using Chinese fishing nets and small boats is the main occupation of households in Konam.



The project aims to protect the lives, livelihoods and property of vulnerable communities in Konam. The interventions aim to improve flood resilience in Konam through an integrated EWS by 2025, with the following specific objectives:

• Creating a participatory, data-intensive EWS for flood protection in Konam by 2024.

• Empowering vulnerable communities to build resilient livelihoods by 2025.

• More green and local employment opportunities in neighbourhoods.



"For generations, we lived from fishing. Now, flash floods and unpredictable tidal movements due to climate change have destroyed our only source of income, homes and savings. To fight climate change, we need the right tools and support."

Shine Chako Coastal fisher, Konam

Below: Project location



Canals Ward18 Flood Plain
Source: WR1 India, NCES 2021, ESRL

The proposal is part of the strategy \rightarrow 'Shaping a resilient Kochi', developed and implemented by Kochi Municipal Corporation (KMC) with technical support from WRI India under its \rightarrow Cities4Forests program. It includes the following activities:

Build risk knowledge

Conduct a detailed assessment of Konam to determine the specific climate vulnerability of different social groups in the area.

Monitoring and warning

Develop an integrated system to collect and monitor multiple layers of real-time data that can inform decision-making.

Responsiveness

With the support of regional technical institutions and self-help groups, undertake a multipronged capacity building approach to empower different groups in the community.

Dissemination and Communication

Development of a systematic network to receive and disseminate information to and from the integrated command and control centre in Kochi.



Above: Flood waters inside a house in Konam.

Cities4Forests → cities4forests.com WRI India → wri-india.org







Citizens' Disaster Response Center (CDRC); Southern Tagalog People's Response Center (STPRC); World Jewish Relief

Enhancing climate resilience of indigenous peoples and vulnerable communities in General Nakar, Quezon, through community-based disaster management, climate change adaptation, and a mitigation and people-centered early warning system

Climate change adaptation and mitigation will help at-risk people in General Nakar in Quezon to address challenging situations caused by extreme weather conditions and other external events. Improving the disaster and risk reduction capacities of people living in disaster-prone areas gives them an effective foothold and additional strength for coping with unexpected situations caused by climatic events.

Below: After the devastation of Typhoon Noru in 2022, Dumagats received assistance through CDRC's emergency response program.



Quezon Province is one of the most disaster-prone areas in the Philippines. It is located north of Aurora Province, which has no protection against typhoons coming from the east because it faces the Pacific Ocean. It is often subject to intensifying typhoons that often result in widespread flooding, jeopardising survival and significantly affecting the food security of its communities. It is home to farmers, fishers, and an indigenous people's group called Dumagats, who are among the first to experience the effects of climate change because of their extreme isolation and reliance on the environment and its resources.

Below: To reach the town, the Dumagats have to cross turbulent rivers. In inclement weather, all these rivers, especially the Agos River, overflow, making crossings hazardous.



The project aims to take significant steps to save lives and livelihoods at risk from climate-related disasters in vulnerable communities in Quezon through enhanced early warning systems (EWS), climate information, and improved disaster risk management capabilities. Project goals:

© Strengthen the capacities and establish conditions to adapt to adverse climate change impacts in three vulnerable communities in General Nakar.

EWS are strengthened through the improved capacity for data collection management and the integration of indigenous early warning signs into the mainstream EWS of the local government units.

The project will be implemented in three flood-prone barangays in General Nakar, Quezon. The project is expected to benefit the most vulnerable households living in the province.



"EWS is vital for disaster preparedness, especially for geographically isolated and disadvantaged areas that are home to indigenous tribes. Their traditions, plus modern technology, empower General Nakar locals to engage in climate adaptation and mitigation."

Dominique Ybera Deputy Executive Director, CDRC

CDRC → cdrc-phil.com



STPRC → stprc-phil.com



World Jewish Relief → worldjewishrelief.org





Inclusive early warning and response systems for floods and landslides

This GOAL project seeks to transform early warning and response systems for flooding and landslides in El Progreso and Villanueva, Honduras. Using inclusive technology, GOAL will harness scientific data for forecasting, disseminating, and communicating critical warnings, all the while considering the needs and participation of communities in the design and operation of the warning systems.

Below: Nidia Martinez, project beneficiary, identifying the alert levels of the early warning system (EWS) in Progreso, Yoro.



This GOAL project will transform EWS through:

 Installation of technology to generate scientifically robust observational weather data.

 Capacity building of local emergency response committees and their inclusion into the regional warning system.

 Inclusive and effective communications technology to disseminate warnings to communities.



"This GOAL project will transform disasterresponse capabilities for communities by enhancing the understanding of critical risks and disseminating vital alerts with the use of inclusive technology."

Brenda Antunez GOAL

Below: Local government technicians and Emergency Committees analysing the dynamics of floods to develop simplified preparedness and response plans in El Progreso, Yoro.





Above: Map of the intervention municipalities in Valle de Sula.

GOAL will promote the creation of an application linked to municipal services for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). This application will allow the municipality to communicate with residents, 73% of whom have a smartphone. Door-to-door information campaigns will also be conducted to cover the shortfall. GOAL will install digital messaging boards in businesses that will disseminate key information on DRR, as well as a QR code to link affected neighbourhoods with the digital application developed for the municipality. To strengthen emergency response capacity, GOAL will use free interactive, digital and participatory maps using Google platforms (My Maps). This tool will enable the Local Emergency Committees (CODELs) to create customised maps to mark places of danger and share them with communities.

GOAL will provide theoretical and practical training to the CODELs of relevant neighbourhoods so that they can develop collaborative maps and dynamic information during an emergency, which will be linked to the Municipal Emergency Committee (CODEM) and other response institutions for emergency management in the neighbourhoods.

GOAL → goalglobal.org





Development and implementation of a heat early warning system for Jodhpur Heat Action Plan

The aim is to develop an early warning system (EWS) for heat waves as part of the Jodhpur Heat Action Plan, with a special focus on protecting vulnerable groups (e.g. construction workers, miners, slum dwellers) who are at high risk of heat-related illness. The project team launched the Heat Action Plan in March 2023 and is now working with the meteorological authorities to establish a heat warning system.

Below: Application of sun reflective cool paints on houses as heat adaptation strategy.





"By having a heat EWS, we can prepare communities to prevent heat-related illnesses and fatalities. Investing in the EWS is a social responsibility for the wellbeing of our communities."

Siraz Hirani Senior Program Management Specialist, MHT

Below: Consultation workshop with Jodhpur Nagar Nigam to conceptualise Jodhpur Heat Action Plan. The central component of the Jodhpur Heat Action Plan is the heat EWS. We are working with local communities and stakeholders to identify the specific needs and challenges of vulnerable populations in their area. Four key components of the EWS:

O Risk assessment

Conduct a detailed risk assessment using primary and secondary data. Maps of thermal hotspots will be produced, which will provide information on the varying distribution of hotspots in the city, and thus help in planning targeted interventions for the most vulnerable. This includes population sensitivity and adaptive capacity as two important parameters.

Forecast detection and monitoring
 Design of a percentile-based colour coded extreme heat
 EWS with the Indian Meteorological Department.

 Dissemination and communication
 Development of creative communication strategies to disseminate the warning to officials of relevant government agencies and to the general public, especially vulnerable groups.

Preparedness and capacity building
 Organising capacity building programmes for government officials and community members to ensure that the community is well informed about precautions during the heat wave.

By providing early warnings and targeted interventions, the project intends to protect the health and wellbeing of those most at risk and strengthen their resilience to future heatwaves. It will provide valuable insights and data on heat waves to inform future interventions in Jodhpur and other cities.





Above: A ward level heat risk assessment map of Jodhpur Nagar Nigam – North.





Managing Risk through Economic Development (MRED); Mercy Corps Indonesia

Resilience and climate change adaptation for sustainable community

The MRED programme works to build disaster preparedness by strengthening the capacity of at-risk communities to minimize the impact of natural hazards and climate-related shocks. Working in disaster-prone areas, we provide livelihood interventions with the best agricultural practices and knowledge on climate change and disaster preparedness to improve economies and help community resilience.

Below: The inauguration of 10 early warning systems (EWS) in Pulu Village, South Dolo Sub-district, was complemented by training and flood simulations to prepare the community for disasters.



The goal is to build disaster resilient communities by strengthening the capacity of risk communities to minimise the impact of natural hazards and climaterelated shocks.

Mercy Corps Indonesia works in one particularly vulnerable sub-district and focuses on areas with populations that are vulnerable to the threat of flash floods. People do not know how to recognise the signs of impending flooding, a hazard that is exacerbated by climate change. This is also caused by the lack of preparation of the population for the risk of river floods and the poor consideration for the environment. Due to the soil damage caused by the floods, the commodities normally grown cannot be reused, leading to the closure of agricultural land. Impact-Based Forecasting (IBF) from the Meteorology, Climatology and Geophysics Agency (BMKG) will be integrated.



"The public information on early warnings through sirens are warning signs that help people avoid and evacuate to safe areas when a flash flood occurs that day."

Salman

Head of Pulu Village, South Dolo, Central Sulawesi Province

Below: Installing a flood EWS, whose information can be monitored through the \rightarrow EWS homepage at the village hall or accessed via smartphone.





IBF is issued by the World Meteorological Organisation and seeks to shift the paradigm from "what the weather will be" to "what the weather will do". This means that weather information providers such as BMKG can no longer just issue weather information, but must also provide information about the effects of the weather. IBF needs to be able to issue information on the impact of these conditions. The advantage is that agricultural actors can adapt to these conditions, e.g. by diverting planted commodities, diversifying crops or providing irrigation assistance. Above: Sirens in Bangga Village, South Dolo, Central Sulawesi Province.

MRED



MRED Mercy Corps Indonesia → mercycorps.or.id

Mercy Corps Indonesia



Technology for Disaster Risk Reduction Management (Tech4DRRM)

SolveX38: Empowering flood risk communities through real time early warning system localized broadcast

SolveX38 provides a proactive approach to mitigating the impact of floods by empowering vulnerable communities with timely and localised information through an early warning system (EWS) with public address capability. By increasing awareness, preparedness and response capacity, SolveX38 seeks to reduce the impact of floods on high-risk communities and enhance their resilience to future flood events.

Below: DRR Officer advises the community on the advantage of having a localised real time EWS.



The UNDRR Governance Acid Test for EWS:

- 1. Can I receive the messages?
- 2. Can I understand them?
- 3. Can I trust them?
- 4. Can I understand what I am expected to do?
- 5. Are they relevant to me?

Below: Flood monitoring strategies in vulnerable communities. SolveX38 provides real time information promptly and in a language and format that people can understand.





"Children, pregnant women, the elderly and persons with disabilities are evacuated first based on the lead time broadcast by SolveX38. Information during calamities is very important."

Kim Lauron DRR Officer, Carcar City SolveX38 involves the following key elements:

Early warning system

Real-time water level monitoring using multiple sensors for redundancy and reliability. Water level rise will be computed to determine the "Lead Time" before flooding. If there's a significant increase in the water level, SolveX38 updates the community with the real time information.

Broadcast

SMS will be sent to mobile numbers enrolled in the system. Built-in public address system will broadcast in local dialect the "Lead Time" and emergency preparedness instructions to the community.

Access

Provides real time water level by texting "GetLevel" to the mobile number of the system. Call Access feature enables DRR key players to instruct the community via the public address system during multi-hazard emergencies.

O Empowerment

Conducting community engagement and capacitybuilding programmes to educate and empower community members on flood risk management. This includes training sessions on evacuation procedures, emergency preparedness, and basic flood response strategies.

Ollaboration

Establishing partnerships and collaborations with local authorities, disaster management agencies, community leaders and stakeholders to ensure the smooth operation and sustainability of the SolveX38.



Above: SolveX38 installed in a river in Poblacion 1, Carcar City, Cebu. Information for the community, within the community.

Tech4DRRM





University of Twente, Centre for Disaster Resilience; University of Kwazulu-Natal; Ethekwini Municipality

Spatial data and local knowledge: Integrating large scale remote sensing and local scale communitybased approaches for more effective flood early warning system and networks (SIREN)

SIREN enhances and scales up a community-based flood early warning system (CBFEWS) by integrating remote sensing, near real-time modelling, climate scenarios and local knowledge. Supported by Durban's Climate Change Strategy and Transformative Riverine Management Programme and in collaboration with eThekwini Municipality, universities, civil society and informal settlement residents, it aims to create safer communities.

Below: Quarry Road West informal settlement after the floods of April 2022. During that event, a CBFEWS developed through a partnership between the community, municipality and university saved more than 250 lives.



SIREN aims to enhance climate adaptation and resilience to flooding in Durban by integrating large-scale remote sensing with community-based approaches to develop early warning systems (EWS). Objectives include hazard mapping, identifying flood-prone hot spots, developing a data analysis platform, designing learning labs for co-production, implementing CBFEWS, alongside community-driven early action protocols.

The project will scale up an existing CBFEWS that has been successfully used in an informal settlement in Durban (Quarry Road West), across four settlements. This will be validated against an innovative fast flood modelling tool (Van de Bout, 2022), enabling near real-time flood simulations and informing mitigation measures. The integration of methodologies will be studied to determine the best approach based on data, knowledge, and community engagement.

SIREN contributes to Durban's Climate Change Strategy and the Transformative Riverine Management Programme. Lessons learned will be shared with other African cities. The research informs spatial resolution for climate downscaling and remote sensing monitoring, supporting municipal-scale risk reduction. By establishing a network of technical and civic science experts, the project reduces risk through integrated multi-hazard mapping and innovative governance platforms, enhancing community engagement, improving EWS effectiveness, and building resilience to climate-related hazards.



"The early flood warning system is so helpful. We saw early warnings on WhatsApp. We told everybody there is big rain coming. We knew to keep watching the river. Our phones updated us and that saved us."

Nobuthanani Thuthu

lives in the Quarry Road West informal settlement and has contributed to the Palmiet Catchment Rehabilitation Project for over ten years.

Below: Drone map of Quarry Road West informal settlement, Durban post 2022 floods, showing the impact of climate-related disasters on informal settlements and the damage suffered.





Above: Comparison of simulation time and results between the near real time method SFFS proposed here, with other methods (full dynamics simulation, mapped inventory, r.sim.water, and r.terraflow).

Ethekwini Municipality → durban.gov.za



University of Kwazulu-Natal , School of Built Environment and Development Studies → ukzn.ac.za



University of Twente, Centre for Disaster Resilience \rightarrow ltc.nl/cdr



About the **RISK** Award

The risks posed by population development, environmental and climate change are increasing. Complex technical systems and infrastructure are additional risk factors. The Award partners recognise the need to address this development. The RISK Award has been set up to help improve risk reduction and disaster management by providing financial support to projects dedicated to this topic. We want to support innovative ideas, develop them further and help to scale them. Visibility, impact and enthusiasm should be embodied by the projects.

Climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction and sustainable development must go hand in hand to secure the future. For this reason, our projects are in line with the 2015 Paris Agreement, the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and for Disaster Risk Reduction.

The RISK Award, endowed with €100,000, is assigned to operational projects in the field of risk reduction and disaster management. The prize is awarded every two years. The endowment for the RISK Award is provided by the Munich Re Foundation. We use UNDRR's networks and platforms to inform on the topic, select winners, and organize the awarding ceremonies, - on site and online. Together, we can provide the winners the visibility their outstanding project ideas deserve.

 \rightarrow risk-award.org \rightarrow LinkedIn



UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)

The UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR, formerly known as UNISDR) was established in 1999. It is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly resolution (56/195) to serve as the focal point in the UN system for coordinating disaster risk reduction. It advances the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and guides and coordinates the efforts of a wide range of partners to achieve a substantial global reduction in disaster losses, build resilient nations and communities as a fundamental condition for sustainable development. It is an organisational unit of the UN Secretariat and is led by the UN Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Disaster Risk Reduction (SRSG) Mami Mizutori.

\rightarrow undrr.org



Munich Re Foundation

The Munich Re Foundation is an independent, non-profit organisation founded by Munich Re in 2000. People are ultimately at the core of what the foundation's work is all about. The foundation's task is to prepare people for the risks they are exposed to and to minimise these risks wherever possible. It clarifies issues and provides support, especially in developing countries. In dialogue with partners worldwide, Munich Re Foundation stimulates ideas and creates perspectives.

\rightarrow munichre-foundation.org



From Knowledge

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Imprint

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Design Keller Maurer Design, Munich

Picture credits

Cover: Tran Thien, Center for Social Research and Development (CSRD) pp 5, 6 bottom: Sharon Pollard, AWARD p 6 top: IUCMA pp 8, 9 middle: Nusrat Bibi, AKAHAP p 9 top, bottom: Sher Wali, AKAHAP p 10: Alamgir Hussain pp 11, 12 bottom, 13: Richard Guillande, Signalert p 12 top: AD p 14: Achu Sekhar, WRI India p 15 top: WRI India p 15 bottom: Linda Reji, WRI India p 16: Anthony Stevin Rodrigues pp 17, 18, 19: Southern Tagalog People's Response Center, Inc. (STPRC) p 20: Gerson Garcia p 21 top: GOAL p 21 bottom: Brenda Antunez, GOAL p 22: Gerson Garcia pp 23, 24, 25: MHT pp 26, 27 bottom, 28: Muhammad Ifdal, Mercy Corps Indonesia p 27 top: Fitriani, Mercy Corps Indonesia p 29: Tuklas Innovations Lab Philippines pp 30, 31: Malcolm Cartilla p 32: Sutherland p 33 top: Alexandra Rose Howland p 33 bottom: Viloshin Govender p 34: Van Bout © 2023 Munich Re Foundation Königinstrasse 107 80802 München, Germany Letters: 80791 München, Germany Telephone: +49 (0)89 38 91-88 88

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