ICAT Deliverable 2.1.2: Stakeholder mapping for the second priority area

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1. Introduction

The stakeholder mapping exercise undertaken in Phase I of ICAT was built on to update the stakeholder mapping component of Phase 2. The Stakeholders identified in Phase 1, which dealt with the monitoring and evaluation of multi-hazard early warning systems, included stakeholders involved in disaster risk reduction (DRR). These stakeholders involved in DRR remain relevant to the second focus area, the development of a framework to monitor and evaluate the impacts of weather and climate related disasters. The nature of disaster risk reduction is multi-sectoral and it is the responsibility of a range of stakeholders to take collaborative action to reduce risk. Stakeholders across multiple sectors need to be engaged towards the enhancement of systems to adequately record and report disaster losses.

2. Stakeholder identification and mapping

Stakeholders identified were considered essential in terms of data provision, technical assistance in identification of pilot adaptation projects, facilitating further engagement with stakeholders linked directly with the pilot studies. These stakeholders are key role players in national and municipal government departments and include the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment, the South African Weather Services, the National Disaster Management Centre, Statistics South Africa, and National Treasury, among others. National stakeholders are responsible for policy formulation and regulation of sectors and data provision, and local government is responsible for implementation of national policy and development of local plans.

Organisations and institutions that collect, report or store data that could inform the evaluation of the impacts of weather and climate related disasters were included. Other stakeholders were mapped from academia/research institutions, research councils, and training institutions as these role players provide research and development, and technical support to both government and industry.

Roleplayers in South Africa which collect spatial data that support disaster risk reduction (DRR) and climate change adaptation (CCA) projects and processes lie within all three spheres of government (national, provincial and local). These roleplayers include:

- National government departments, e.g.:
  - National Disaster Management Centre (NDMC) (hosted under the Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (CoGTA)
  - Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE)
  - Department of Water and Sanitation (DWS)
  - Department of Science and Technology (DST)

- Provincial departments, e.g.:
  - Provincial Disaster Management Centres (PDMC's) focus on Provincial, and Municipal DMS's on local disaster risk management data. The PDMC's meet quarterly at the Head of disaster management centres forum (HoCeF)). Table 2

provides contact details for the Provincial disaster management centre heads of department.
    - Gauteng Department of Agriculture and Rural Development (GDARD)
    - Western Cape Department of Agriculture (DOA), Western Cape Department of Environmental Affairs and Development Planning (DEA&DP) (in collaboration with the University of Cape Town's African Climate and Development Initiative (ACDI)

- Municipal departments:
    - Municipal Disaster Management Centres (DMC's) focus on local disaster risk management data
    - Municipalities curate their own data which have a range of GIS data and management processes related to DRR and CCA – from none at all, to extensive early warning and response systems

- Data Custodians:
    - South African Weather Services (SAWS)
    - Statistics South Africa (StatsSA)
    - Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
    - South African National Space Agency (SANSA)
    - South African Environmental Observation Network (SAEON) (within National Research Foundation (NRF)
    - South African Water Research Commission (WRC)
    - International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
    - Agricultural Research Council (ARC)
    - AgriSA, an agricultural industry association
    - South African National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI)
    - Chief Directorate National Geospatial Information (CD: NGI)

Stakeholder contact details were updated and additional stakeholders included (Table 1).

3. Approach for stakeholder engagement

A series of workshops with selected focus groups, stakeholders representative of target sectors, were consulted to inform the various components of the project. This includes discussions on databases, data availability and data gaps, the framework to monitor and evaluate the impacts of climate and weather related disasters, and the capacity needs assessment. Virtual meetings on MS teams were held with groups of selected stakeholders/organisations to facilitate cross-departmental cooperation and identify any gaps in data or clarify points of uncertainty in terms of roles or detail on data collected.

Presentation to key technical working groups (e.g. the Adaptation technical working group) and forums such as the Head of disaster management centres forum (HoCeF)) also formed part of stakeholder engagement to present and discuss key findings at various stages in development of project deliverables to ensure project outcomes are informed by and support user needs in South Africa. The primary purpose of the HoCeF is to create a platform for

Heads of Centres to engage one another on operational and strategic matters pertaining to disaster management coordination to advance cooperative governance across the spheres of government. Table 2 provides contact details for the Provincial disaster management centre heads of department.