



Report of the 7th edition of the Foundation's International Conference

The Humanitarian Transition in the Indian Ocean

Actors, issues, ethics





SAINT-DENIS OF REUNION ISLAND

1 - 2 July
2021

© 2021 French Red Cross Foundation

Editorial Committee: Virginie Troit, Louise Baumann, Caroline Vitaglione

Layout: Manon Arnaud and Clothilde Mear

Photo credits: Malagasy Red Cross (cover photo), Rémael Stéphane/ LaCompany, Benoit Matsha-Carpentier, Croissant-Rouge comorien, Falko Slewert/German Red Cross, Action Studio/David Techer



Translation: PIROI with the support of the European Union
in the framework of the INTERREG V bis Indian Ocean program.

table of contents

Forewords	.02
01 introduction	
Presentation of the Conference	.05
Why hold an international conference on humanitarian transition in the Indian Ocean?	.05
Scientific Comitee	.06
Roundtable format	.06
Key figures	.06
Opening speeches	.07
02 day 1: humanitarian transition and regional cooperation	
Defining and managing humanitarian transition and regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean	.09
Round table 1: What humanitarian transition for the Indian Ocean?	.10-11
Round table 2: Organising regional cooperation: a humanitarian challenge	.12-13
Round table 3: Is institutionalising disaster response a successful strategy?	.14-15
03 day 2: science at the service of humanitarian action	
Ethics and knowledge: preparing universities and civil society to think today about tomorrow's actions	.17
Round table 4: Accessing healthcare and epidemic response	.18-19
Round table 5: How can communities achieve a sustainable risk culture?	.20-21
Round table 6: Putting science at the service of humanitarian action	.22-23
04 conclusion	
Humanitarian transition: youth perspectives	.25
Closing comments	.26
annexes	
Biographies of the speakers	.28
Conference co-organizers and partners	.36
List of main abbreviations and acronyms used	.37

forewords



Pr Jean-Jacques ELEDJAM
President of the French Red Cross



French Red Cross

By 2050, 200 million people every year could need international humanitarian assistance, due to a combination of climate-related disasters and the social and economic impacts of climate change. The situation is particularly critical in the south-west Indian Ocean, where those living in Small Island States and densely populated coastal areas are considered at high risk. In 2000, the French Red Cross created the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI) to address the growing vulnerability of the region's inhabitants. PIROI consists of various members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, namely the National Societies of Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania, Mozambique, and France (Reunion Island and Mayotte). The programme's main goal is to help reduce the impact of disasters related to natural and health hazards and the effects of climate change on local populations. PIROI carries out activities incorporated into the disaster management cycle, including disaster risk prevention, disaster preparedness, emergency response, and post-emergency rehabilitation.

In 2019, a natural step forward to closer ties between PIROI and the Red Cross Foundation was the signing of a partnership agreement. This included research grants to help improve the quality of work in the field and to set up a network of researchers, decision-makers, and disaster managers. The organisation of the 7th Conference in the Indian Ocean is a milestone in this cooperation. The Foundation can count on PIROI's experience and expertise to bring together local knowledge and intelligence in order to improve risk management in the south-west Indian Ocean.

© Rémael Stéphane
/ LaCompany



Françoise FROMAGEAU
Vice President of the
Foundation



French Red Cross Foundation

Eighteen months of a worldwide and long-lasting health crisis have made us realise that the anticipated transition – be it ecological, economic, demographic, climate-based, or digital – is starting sooner than expected, at a pace that is upending all our certainties on a daily basis. This can only encourage us to rethink and reinvent, collectively and individually, the way we live. This health crisis has also highlighted growing social inequalities that are making underserved communities even more vulnerable. And it forces us to question the legitimacy and effectiveness of national and international public solidarity policies.

The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement shares a vision and strategy for the next decade, which reinforces the idea that we must anticipate if we are to prevent transitions from impacting vulnerable communities, and allow for active, civic participation by stakeholders. The French Red Cross and French Red Cross Foundation are part of this shared, worldwide mobilisation, and are building their strategy based on these universal and unifying values in line with our Principles¹. This is one of the aims of the Foundation's International Conference held on 1st and 2nd July 2021 in Reunion Island, which drew on the expertise of our local, national, and international partners. The guiding themes of the conference were as follows: developing a solidarity-based region by taking into account the education and emancipation of local populations; building spaces of cooperation where everyone can find their place while respecting and recognising each other; consolidating shared knowledge, and co-building joint projects for the common benefit of regions and their inhabitants.

We would like to thank our partners who are members of the Scientific Council (IRD, University of Reunion Island, PIROI), and more generally all attendees for their participation, which helped set the groundwork for new lines of thinking and discussion, as well as a joint approach and future concerted action in order to support future transitions over the long-term.

¹ The seven revised fundamental principles are contained in the Statutes of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. These principles are: humanity, impartiality, neutrality, independence, voluntary service, unity, and universality.

forewords



Pascale CHABANET
Representative of the IRD in
Reunion



French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD) in Reunion Island

The south-west Indian Ocean is an area of contrasts, which includes two French overseas territories (Réunion, Mayotte), an emerging economy (South Africa), intermediate countries (Zimbabwe), and less developed nations that are among the poorest on the planet (Madagascar, Mozambique). Throughout the region, these disparities present numerous health risk factors that can lead to epidemics and humanitarian tragedies when accompanied by violence and population displacement. Environmental issues must also be taken into consideration, especially for Small Island States, which – in this predominantly oceanic region – are extremely vulnerable to climate change. In a context of rapidly changing ecosystems due to the growing effect of anthropogenic and climate-related pressures, science and innovation are levers of sustainable development in countries, irrespective their level of wealth. To support its partners in the Global South, the IRD draws on sustainability science that favours interdisciplinarity and a multi-stakeholder approach in order to better understand the interaction between environment, health, and societies, providing answers and suitable solutions to the major challenges of the Sustainable Development Goals.

Centred on the Global South, IRD's development research is based on local ecosystems and a network of representatives guaranteeing programme co-construction and dialogue with all parties concerned. Leveraging its research programmes in Réunion focusing on i) biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource management; ii) anticipating and managing the effects of climate change; iii) improving community health; and iv) the development of society, IRD was delighted to co-organise the International Conference on Humanitarian Transition in the Indian Ocean with the French Red Cross Foundation.



Gilles LAJOIE
President of the Academic
Council



University of Reunion Island

Humanitarian transition in the south-west Indian Ocean is particularly significant as this is a region that we tend to imagine far removed from major human disasters. Nevertheless, upon closer scrutiny we realise several factors converge to make the region vulnerable and in need of humanitarian aid. Despite their varied levels of human development, the region's countries and territories are all clearly at the centre of a humanitarian "hotspot". The study of humanitarian transition provides an analytical framework within which we can measure development inequalities between countries that are experiencing increased – rather than decreased – inequalities. Numerous stakeholders from national, regional, international, and even civil society organisations are taking action with varying degrees of success, and one of the aims of this conference is to report on their actions.

As far as the University of Reunion Island and its close partners (research organisations) are concerned, actions aimed at the region's countries take the form of ad hoc humanitarian training in each training and research module of Bachelor's Degrees, Master's Degrees, PhD programmes and the Department of International Relations. As the only French-speaking French and European university in the region, it also has a number of foreign students from neighbouring countries. These actions are also reflected in its social science and humanities research programmes as well as in science, technology, and health, and are applied in practical terms to help improve human development.

There are already many challenges to be met in the south-west Indian Ocean, and the COVID-19 health crisis is an added burden for all of the region's nations and territories. In March 1968, Martin Luther King declared "We must all learn to live together as brothers, or we are all going to perish together as fools". The University of Reunion Island is both delighted and honoured to host the French Red Cross Foundation's International Conference, an event which is working to stimulate discussions and to promote the principle of learning to live together: a principle which is vital for the future of humanity.



01 introduction

presentation of the Conference

On the 1 and 2 July 2021, the French Red Cross Foundation, in partnership with the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD), the French Red Cross's Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI), and the University of Reunion Island, organised in Sainte-Clotilde (Reunion Island) its annual international conference on humanitarian transition.

The French Red Cross Foundation is a research foundation dedicated to humanitarian and social action: it represents the will of the French Red Cross to promote scientific knowledge, ethical reflection, and social innovation in order to advance action in the service of the most vulnerable.

In keeping with its aim of strengthening the link between science and practice in the field of humanitarian and social action, every year the Foundation organises a conference in a different country affected by humanitarian crises in order to analyse the sector's transformations in the context of that country. In recent years, the Foundation has organized conferences in six countries: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Lebanon, Cameroon, and Kenya.

For this 7th edition, the Foundation moved away from a purely national viewpoint and took a more regional perspective, focusing on the island states of the Indian Ocean: the French departments of Reunion and Mayotte, the Republics of Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, and the Union of the Comoros.

The Foundation would like to thank all of its partners, as well as the Crisis and Support Centre of the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs for their support, as well as all participants for contributing to the dialogue in order to better anticipate the role of each and every one.

Why hold an international conference on humanitarian transition in the Indian Ocean?

“ We don't talk about humanitarian transition much, yet it is our responsibility as humanitarian workers to be able to ensure that we innovate, modernise, and transform our activities in order to maximise the social impact of humanitarian workers in general. **”**

Jean Christophe COMBE, Executive Director of the French Red Cross

“ What we wanted to do here in Reunion is highlight humanitarian stakeholders and issues in the south-west Indian Ocean, a region that – despite its many and varied vulnerabilities – the humanitarian sector knows very little about. Maybe this is because most of the land masses are relatively small, or because there is no open warfare in the region. We wanted to learn more about the Indian Ocean's dynamics, specific characteristics, and humanitarian innovations, and to bring together at the conference the stakeholders most concerned by these crises – be they local or international – because there are many lessons to be learned from them, particularly for regional cooperation. **”**

Virginie TROIT, Executive Director of the French Red Cross Foundation

Today humanitarian action, with its unique history, is currently experiencing transformations of unprecedented speed and scale. Rapid and unpredictable changes in the international context (protracted crises and armed conflicts, climate change, etc.) puts great pressure on the international aid system. This shifting global context is leading to major changes in the humanitarian sector. Since the World Humanitarian Summit was held in 2016, considerable developments have been seen: an increase and diversification in the number of stakeholders, but also renewal and the appearance of innovative practices, such as cash transfers, and the establishment of new standards and principles in an attempt to regulate the sector. As a result, roles are being reallocated and Global North-South relations redefined. Partnerships and cooperation are evolving; social action, development and humanitarian emergency have become intertwined; new professions are appearing.

In people's collective imagination, the countries and territories of the south-west Indian Ocean are not a traditional area for humanitarian response. Is it possible to talk about humanitarian action in a region mainly characterised by low levels of international funding, a relatively stable security situation, and a positive media image related to the importance of tourism?

01 introduction

And yet, these countries face major challenges linked to the environments in which humanitarian NGOs work: exposure to climate hazards, exacerbated by the changes taking place; (re)emergence of vector-borne diseases or infectious epidemics such as Zika, Chikungunya, plague, or the current COVID-19 crisis; famine; large-scale migration between the islands; and last but not least, some of the highest poverty levels in the world.

For all these reasons, the issues, stakeholders, and dynamics encountered in the Indian Ocean differ from the usual humanitarian arenas. So an analysis of humanitarian transition in the region would seem more relevant than ever if we are to learn from these circumstances and experiences, in order anticipate the needs of the region's populations for future years.

This conference has endeavoured to bring together the ideas and practices of local, national, and international stakeholders, aiming to define the realities and challenges of humanitarianism in the Indian Ocean, the process of its humanitarian transition, and related ethical issues. By organising this conference, the French Red Cross Foundation hopes to have made a positive contribution to understanding and anticipating the humanitarian transition under way in the island states of the Indian Ocean.

Acknowledgements to the Scientific Committee

Pascale CHABANET, Reunion Island representative of the IRD, Doctor in marine ecology

Christiane RAFIDINARIVO, HDR Doctor in Political Science - University of Reunion Island/ CEVIPOF Sciences Po

Eric SAM-VAH, Deputy Head of Delegation of the PIROI

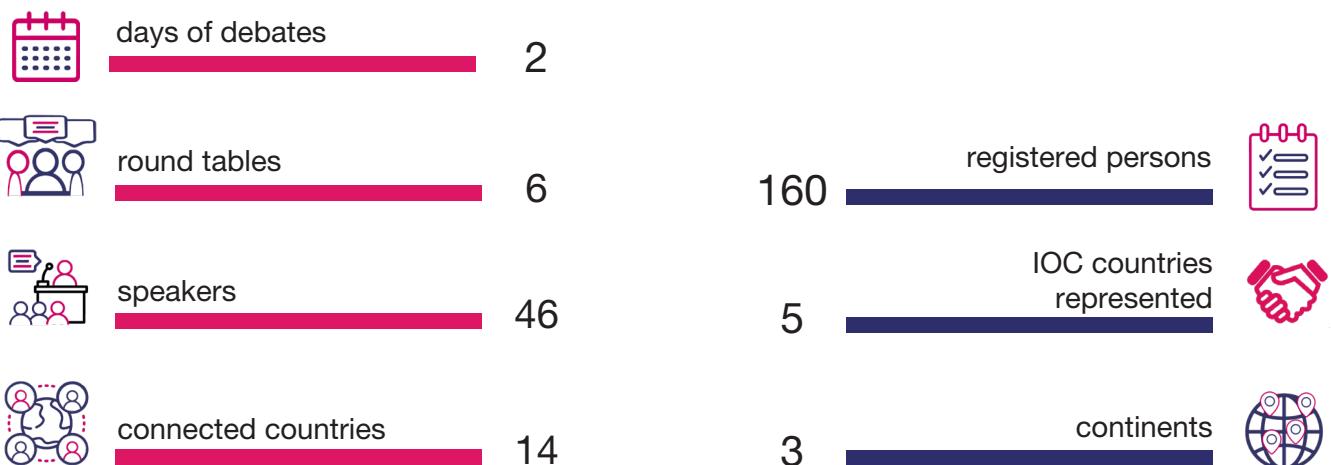
François TAGLIONI, University Lecturer at the University of Reunion Island, Doctor in geography

Virginie TROIT, Executive Director of the French Red Cross Foundation

Round tables

The Conference brought together a wide range of researchers and professionals, and offered a broad selection of perspectives about humanitarian transition in the Indian Ocean. Round table sessions facilitated dialogue and meaningful discussions between speakers. As the conference was hybrid, presentations could be given remotely or in person, and everything was simultaneously translated into English, thereby making proceedings accessible to the international community. The hybrid format – not unprecedented in view of the health situation, but a first for the Foundation – provided an opportunity to learn about organising and implementing new forums for debate and discussion between various professionals from around the globe.

Key figures of the Conference



Opening speeches

“ This conference means a great deal to us. As you may know, on 20th May 2021 France assumed presidency of the Indian Ocean Commission for one year. The event taking place today and tomorrow is the first public event held under our presidency, and it brings together the region's stakeholders to explore and search for answers. You may be sure that we will take everything into earnest consideration.

”

Marcel ESCURE, Ambassador for Regional Cooperation in the Indian Ocean

“ Developing a culture of cooperation and becoming proficient in mutual aid offers encouraging prospects, both in terms of reinventing political organisation and for civil protection. And I believe that it is this culture of mutual aid that is at the very heart of the conference today and tomorrow.

”

Vélayoudom MARIMOUTOU, Secretary General of the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)

“ It is fundamental to forge links between research and action. The success of any humanitarian action depends on detailed knowledge of the field, the people, and their needs. This is why I set great store in the discussions we are going to have over the next two days, as they will bridge the gap between top-level academic knowledge and the power our humanitarian movement has to achieve social impact.

”

Jean Christophe COMBE, Executive Director of the French Red Cross

“ In this context of rapid ecosystem changes due to the growing effect of anthropogenic and climate-related pressures, science and innovation are essential levers of development in countries, irrespective their level of wealth. And it is our role, as a research institution focusing on those who live in the Global South and French overseas territories, to accompany these changes, with a view to the well-being of local inhabitants.

”

Pascale CHABANET, Reunion Island Representative of the IRD

“ Although we talk a great deal about ecological transition and energy transition, perhaps we talk less about humanitarian transition. This is why the 7th edition of this International Conference, which should allow (...) everyone to voice their opinions, share their views, and find common solutions, is a very important event, for which I would like to take the opportunity to warmly thank the entire organising committee.

”

Frédéric MIRANVILLE, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Reunion Island



02 day 1

Day 1: Defining and managing humanitarian transition and regional cooperation in the Indian Ocean

“ Traditionally, I think humanitarian issues have always been present – unfortunately – but the world has also changed profoundly and so now we need different approaches. The multi-stakeholder, horizontal approach should be looked into today. **”**

Vélayoudom MARIMOUTOU, Secretary General, IOC

Round table 1: "What humanitarian transition for the Indian Ocean?"

Round table 2: "Organising regional cooperation: a humanitarian challenge"

Round table 3: "Is institutionalising disaster response a successful strategy?"

Although linked by common history and challenges, all the countries of the Indian Ocean are not at the same stage of their demographic and health transition. This wide disparity in development levels leads to differing humanitarian action and needs. Such a context means it is a real challenge for humanitarian stakeholders to organise regional cooperation. The conference's first two round tables not only provided participants with key elements about the historical, national, and regional context of the various islands, but also about existing types and practices of humanitarian action and cooperation in the region.

To wrap up the first day of the conference, the discussions during the third round table shed light on some of the levers for - and legislative obstacles to - better regional coordination and disaster management in the region.

Round table 1: "What humanitarian transition for the Indian Ocean?"

Speakers:

- Michele ANGELETTI (DG ECHO) & Stéphanie DRUGUET (DG International Partnership)
- Charlotte DEZE (French Embassy in Madagascar)
- Andoniaina RATSIMAMANGA (Malagasy Red Cross)
- Ben ZEGHADI (CRESS Mayotte)

Moderators:

- François TAGLIONI (University of Reunion Island) & Virginie TROIT French Red Cross Foundation



While the humanitarian sector has evolved considerably since the end of the 19th century, the upheavals it is currently experiencing – especially in the Indian Ocean – seem unprecedented. The frequency and intensity of crises, the shifting institutional context of disaster risk reduction, and new challenges such as climate change have all meant that humanitarian stakeholders have had to quickly develop new tools and actions. Over time, the distinction between emergency and development has become increasingly blurred. In practice, the EU's approach to disaster preparedness has evolved from a mainly ad hoc and limited post-crisis humanitarian response, to risk-based anticipatory actions, with more emphasis on building community resilience and cross-cutting risk integration into development programmes.

By describing recent developments in their work, the participants of this first round table helped understand the humanitarian transition that is currently taking place in a region confronted with humanitarian and development challenges, in order to handle them better in the future.

The bottom line

- Although linked by a common history and probably a common future, there are **major economic, social, and cultural disparities between the five IOC Member States (Union of the Comoros, France, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles)**. All these countries are not at the same stage in their demographic or health transition. These inequalities are especially apparent in indicators such as HDI, life expectancy, and rates of infant mortality, unemployment, and literacy. The countries' geographical proximity combined with these development discrepancies has consequences that are both positive (many examples of cooperation, especially in healthcare), and negative (unchecked migration).
- Despite these differences, Indian Ocean nations have to deal with a number of **shared issues**: high levels of poverty, even in the region's richest islands; climate change, which tends to increase the risk of epidemics and malnutrition; inadequate environmental management; a high propensity for addiction to drugs, alcohol, tobacco, or cannabis; and illegal or legal migration that is destabilising public healthcare systems. These factors highlight the **interdependence of emergency and development sectors, both nationally and internationally**. In terms of healthcare, although the focus is often placed on preventing and managing infectious diseases (plague, malaria, etc.), today non-communicable diseases are actually killing more people in the region. Similarly, recurring 'small' droughts aggravated by climate change can cause human and material damage as great, if not greater, than some major geophysical hazards.
- Over the past two decades, the Indian Ocean region has thus had to face **increasingly longer, more complex and unpredictable humanitarian crises**. These crises have themselves been exacerbated by a wide range of factors such as climate change, environmental degradation, rapid urbanisation, and industrialisation. Faced with these crises, field work carried out by the region's humanitarian stakeholders is hampered by a shortage of human and material resources, as well as a lack of coordination.
- In terms of humanitarian action and approach, the major change over the past two decades has been **stronger links between humanitarian and development work, as well as greater emphasis on prevention, risk reduction, and building resilience**. It should be noted that this is the approach adopted by the EU which, through its "Humanitarian - Peace - Development Nexus", is striving to mainstream preparedness and risk reduction as well as adaptation to climate change in all of its humanitarian activities in order to increase adaptive capacity and community resilience, and decrease the potential impact of immediate risks without adding new ones. Meanwhile, humanitarian stakeholders have gradually diversified. The role of institutions, and in particular the traditionally central role of state stakeholders, has been put into perspective in favour of an increased role for non-state stakeholders (national and community groups and authorities, non-governmental organisations, foundations, international organisations, regional organisations, etc.).



Recommendations to move from dialogue to action:

Do not separate humanitarian transition from other types of transition, in particular environmental and health transitions.

Humanitarian work linked to epidemic risk should not be limited to infectious and transmissible diseases (plague, cholera, malaria, etc.) but should also include non-communicable diseases.

Strengthen mutual aid and cooperation to prevent climate change, particularly by relying on existing coordination organisations such as the IOC.

Round table 2: "Organising regional cooperation: a humanitarian challenge"

Speakers:

- Nicolas MEISEL (AFD)
- Laurent AMAR (Prefecture of Reunion Island)
- Christian PAILLER (PIROI)
- Gina BONNE (COI)

Moderators:

- Christian PALLIER (PIROI) & Christiane RAFIDINAVIRO (University of Reunion Island / CEVIPOF Sciences Po)



Despite considerable economic, social, and cultural disparities, the challenges shared by the region's nations and territories call for resources to be streamlined in close proximity. Regional cooperation takes several forms. It includes both inter-state cooperation and funding programmes (Indian Ocean Commission, Indian Ocean Rim Association), as well as government programmes such as those conducted by France in order to strengthen coordination of its actions in its overseas territories (French Indian Ocean Cooperation Platform, French Development Agency; Regional Cooperation Fund). Several non-state stakeholders also play a key role in Indian Ocean regional cooperation, including the Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform of the French Red Cross (PIROI). Despite regional cooperation already being well under way, further development is needed. Creating forums to share knowledge and skills remains a priority.

The bottom line

- Two main inter-state regional cooperation programmes exist in the Indian Ocean: **the Indian Ocean Commission (IOC)**, an intergovernmental organisation with five member states (the Union of the Comoros, France, Madagascar, Mauritius and Seychelles) whose goal is to federate the islands' strengths, and pool their resources in order to improve living conditions and strengthen community resilience; and **the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)**, founded in 1997, which brings together 23 countries from Africa, Asia, and Oceania and aims to facilitate trade as well as industrial and economic cooperation to promote sustainable growth and balanced development of member states and the region. A new cooperation programme involving representatives of the region's private sector is currently being created: le **CAP Business Indian Ocean**. This programme aims to initiate region-wide dialogue about economic recovery and ecological transition.
- France – which through its overseas departments of Reunion and Mayotte and its territories in the French Southern and Antarctic Lands, is an Indian Ocean state – is highly committed to cooperation in the region. In 2019, France created the **French Indian Ocean Cooperation Platform (PCFOI)** to strengthen coordination of actions carried out by French Indian Ocean territories by facilitating information sharing and feedback. For its part, in 2019, **the French Development Agency (AFD)**, a public financial institution that implements France's development policy abroad, adopted the 'Three Oceans' strategy aimed at providing a regional response to common challenges in the three ocean-rim regions, including the Indian Ocean. Meanwhile the **Regional Cooperation Fund**, created by the Overseas France Orientation Law (LOOM) of 13 December 2000, helps integrate Reunion Island into its geographical environment by supporting regional cooperation projects.
- In addition to these inter- and intra-state cooperation and funding programmes, several non-state stakeholders play a key role in Indian Ocean regional cooperation, including the **Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI) of the French Red Cross**. Based in Reunion Island, PIROI is a regional intervention platform attached to the French Red Cross which since 2000 has been carrying out disaster preparedness and response (training of emergency response teams; equipment pre-positioning; support for capacity development of the region's National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies; awareness raising of risks; community capacity building, etc.) throughout the south-west Indian Ocean. PIROI receives support from AFD to ensure its programmes run smoothly. To meet new challenges and in order to continue sharing its resources and knowledge, in 2024 PIROI will open the **PIROI Center**, a regional facility that will bring together and pool knowledge, expertise and operational resources related to disaster risk management.



Recommendations to move from dialogue to action:

Strengthen dialogue between the region's stakeholders.

Strengthen the IOC's role in the region, a role that requires coherent structure and resources.

Establish a regulatory framework at regional level, but not through the IOC as the latter lacks a remit to do so.

Round table 3: "Is institutionalising disaster response a successful strategy?"

Speakers:

- Olivier DUPERE (University of Reunion Island)
- Isabelle GRANGER (FICR)
- Stéphane DRENNE (DGSCGC France)
- Mohamed DJOUNEID MADHALI (General Directorate of Civil Security of the Comoros)

Moderators:

- Marie FABIEN (PIROI) & Gaïa FEBVRE (Climate Reality Canada)



The increased frequency and intensity of crises, as well as new challenges such as climate change have had an impact on the deployment of humanitarian aid in the region. The number of governmental and non-governmental institutions involved in disaster response has greatly increased in recent years. This multiplication of stakeholders makes it difficult for the authorities of the affected countries to manage and deliver aid. Despite legislative efforts in recent years, to date there is no binding universal regulatory framework governing international disaster law. Furthermore, few countries have national legislation or a policy strategy that addresses the full range of regulatory issues that may arise during relief operations. Yet this lack of regulation can lead to an uncoordinated, costly, and sometimes even inappropriate response to community needs.

Faced with this issue, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has been working for several years to help save lives and protect communities by encouraging governments to develop and implement effective laws, policies and plans for risk reduction and management.

The bottom line

- The legal approach to disaster response has changed considerably over the past 60 years. While from the 1960s onwards in order to facilitate provision of post-disaster aid the United Nations Council had limited itself to adopting resolutions encouraging countries to legislate, the beginning of the 2000s gradually saw legislation be given the role of underpinning **disaster response procedures**. In practical terms, this long evolutionary process culminated in 2016 with a UN draft article on the protection of persons in the event of disasters, which proposed to recognise the rights of disaster-affected persons on the basis of international human rights law. In this draft article, States have a duty to ensure the protection of persons and the provision of disaster relief assistance.

- The principle of the sovereignty of States has been established as one of the fundamental principles of international disaster law since 1991. According to this principle, the disaster-affected State has a primary role in providing relief assistance, and international assistance can only be provided upon request by that State. Although enshrined in the draft article on the protection of persons, the principle of State sovereignty is counterbalanced by that of the protection and dignity of persons. States' obligation to cooperate in disasters, to seek international assistance if a disaster exceeds their capacity to respond, and to take appropriate measures to facilitate provision of relief arises from these fundamental rights.

- The Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement has played a decisive role in the changing legal approach to disasters. Between 2001 and 2007, the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) carried out a large research project with the support of the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in order to identify best practices in the **development of regulatory and institutional frameworks for international disaster response**. The IFRC has since developed a number of recommendations to governments on how to design an effective legal and institutional framework for disaster. It has also developed a "Model Act" as well as a "Model Emergency Decree" to ease the task of regulating international disaster relief.

- In the Indian Ocean, Mauritius Red Cross provided technical support to its government in drafting the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Act, which was officially adopted in 2016. PIROI was then able to train Mauritian Red Cross officers at country level in their national legislative framework. Meanwhile, the Union of the Comoros and France are the only two countries in the region without a specific framework law on disaster risk management. However, both countries are currently working to develop a legislative and regulatory framework to address this issue.



Recommendations to move from dialogue to action:

Develop robust standards to reduce the impact of disasters, while ensuring that these standards are disseminated and understood by all relevant stakeholders, and are adhered to and consolidated as lessons are learned from previous emergencies.

Transfer the legislative frameworks that some countries have developed against COVID-19 to disaster situations.

Strengthen and codify the operational aspects of Red Cross Movement National Societies' auxiliary role into countries' DRM laws, policies, and plans.



03 day 2

Day 2: Research, action, ethics and knowledge: putting science at the service of humanitarian action and transition in the Indian Ocean

“ It is in our interest to highlight our work by strengthening links with the world of research, which should enable us to fully understand humanitarian dynamics as well as the dynamics of disaster risk management, so that we can adapt our operating methods and actions, always with the aim of having a better quality impact on populations. **”**

Eric SAM VAH, Deputy Head of Delegation at the PIRDI

Round table 4: "Accessing healthcare and epidemic response: public health and community-based approach"

Round table 5: "How can communities achieve a sustainable risk culture? Limits and levers for action"

Round table 6: "Putting science at the service of humanitarian action: how to strengthen ties between scientific and operational stakeholders in the Indian Ocean"

The second day of the conference was an opportunity for speakers and participants to explore the links between research, ethics, and humanitarian action through practical and operational case studies such as access to healthcare or acquisition of a sustainable risk culture. Can research support humanitarian action and transition? How can links between scientific and operational stakeholders in the Indian Ocean be strengthened? How can ethics bridge the gap between these two communities?

Introductory remarks

Ethics and knowledge: preparing universities and civil society to think today about tomorrow's actions

The changing humanitarian context as well as new challenges have already compelled humanitarian stakeholders to adapt their tools and actions. In this climate of transition there is growing awareness that to be effective and sustainable, humanitarian action must be context-specific, and based on a good understanding of the history, culture, and customs of local populations. Research – particularly among those who are most vulnerable – thus has a decisive role to play in helping civil society plan tomorrow's humanitarian and social actions today. This close relationship between researchers and vulnerable populations means that ethics must be the link between research and humanitarian action. For Virginie Troit, French Red Cross Foundation Director, and Dr Thierry Malbert, lecturer at the University of Reunion Island, whatever the emergency and issues, four ethical principles must be central to both research and humanitarian practice: the principle of independence, according to which beneficiaries must participate in the decision-making process that concerns them; the principle of beneficence, according to which care must always be to carry out actions that meet beneficiaries' needs; the principle of non-maleficence, according to which no action should harm others; and the principle of justice, which calls for equitable treatment of all beneficiaries.

Round table 4: "Accessing healthcare and epidemic response: public health and community-based approach"

Speakers:

- **Marilys-Victoire RAZAKAMANANA** (Catholic University of Madagascar)
- **Daniel ALI SOUMAILI** (Comoros Red Crescent)
- **Chiarella MATTERN** (Institut Pasteur Madagascar)
- **Jean-Claude RAKOTOMALALA** (COMARESS/OAFRESS)

Moderators:

- **Amber CRIPPS** (ESOI) & **Alessia LÉFEBURE** (EHESP)



Health emergency response in the Indian Ocean region is based on two complementary components: a community health approach and public healthcare. In particular, Madagascar and the Comoros rely on community health to achieve their health goals. Although the community approach presents many advantages (local care, simplified treatment, and lower costs), it also has limitations. These include a high rate of non-uptake due to a lack of resources, training, and allowances for community-based workers. In addition to the obvious health issues arising from the recent COVID-19 epidemic, the pandemic and successive lockdowns have had – and will continue to have – wider repercussions on the health of the region's inhabitants, in terms of alcohol and tobacco consumption, diet, physical activity, mental health, and continuity of care. These repercussions are particularly severe for those who are already in a vulnerable situation, particularly if they are deprived of their freedom.

In response to these challenges, the community-based approach seems to be an absolutely necessary complement to public healthcare systems for an overall pandemic management strategy in order to promote protective measures and vaccination, identify infection at an early stage, and ensure at least some continuity of care.

The bottom line

- The community-based approach is a **participatory approach to healthcare, which takes place at local level.** It aims to alleviate a region's issues of access to healthcare, issues that are often linked to a lack of trained medical personnel. In Madagascar, one feature of the community-based approach is the existence of **Community Healthcare Workers** ("ACs"), who are generally unpaid but who may be eligible for an allowance. ACs' role is to treat simple illnesses, and refer more serious cases to their local public health centre, but also to raise awareness of certain health and/or epidemic risks. While the community-based approach in Madagascar does indeed provide faster and less expensive local healthcare, and even if people often declare themselves satisfied with the services provided by the ACs, the shortages of equipment and medication linked to a lack of funding often discourage locals from using community care. In the Comoros, the concept of "community-based healthcare" has only recently been adopted (2018) into the government's public health policy. Recognised by the Comorian Government since 1985, Comoros Red Crescent (CoRC) thus remains for the time being the country's primary stakeholder in community healthcare thanks to thousands of volunteers spread throughout the island nation.
- COVID-19 prevention measures have hindered continuity of care for many chronically ill people in the region. For example, greater restrictions in Malagasy prisons during the epidemic (increasingly difficult access to food brought in by family members; heavier workload for prison health workers and non-qualified staff; slowdown of screening and medical supplies, etc.) seems to have made treatment for detainees with HIV and/or tuberculosis much more difficult, impacting relapses.
- **The community-based approach has proved particularly useful in the fight against COVID-19** especially by encouraging protective measures, early case detection, and vaccination campaigns. In Madagascar, community action plans to tackle COVID-19 based on the assessment and analysis of community healthcare workers and leaders have been implemented successfully. Working with the Ministry for Public Health, ACs' capacities have been strengthened to help them conduct monitoring, observation, and awareness-raising. In the Comoros, CoRC has set up community-based management committees to act as relays in implementing national pandemic prevention and management programmes and operations. This includes setting up regional intervention brigades to ensure disinfection, burials, and public awareness raising. In addition, given the relative failure of the country's first two vaccination campaigns, the Comorian Ministry for Health turned to CoRC to develop an effective community vaccination awareness campaign.



Recommendations to move from dialogue to action:

Empower community-based workers to carry out the work that has been assigned to them. This requires establishing or revising allowance amounts; ensuring supplies of equipment and medication; and strengthening their skills through training.

Document good practices and lessons learned, and sustain gains made in community healthcare.

Collect data about community-based healthcare systems.

Round table 5: "How can communities achieve a sustainable risk culture ? Limits and levers for action»

Speakers:

- **Francisca ESPINOZA** (Sociologist)
- **Emmanuel SOUFFRIN et Amber CRIPPS** (ESOI)
- **Navin MAHADOO** (Mauritius Red Cross Society)
- **Isabelle FOUQUART** (Rectorate of Reunion Island)

Moderators:

- **Eric SAM VAH** (PIROI)



Local populations' perception of natural risks is a focus of concern for public stakeholders and associations. In fact, it is one of the prerequisites for strengthening the resilience of populations to disasters and climate change. The culture of risk in the south-west Indian Ocean remains incomplete and unequal in some respects, since it depends heavily on pre-existing vulnerabilities, and is influenced by folk knowledge and beliefs that are not always in line with risk management specialists' recommendations. To mitigate these limitations, operational stakeholders and researchers are advocating for better public awareness raising, in particular by making the most of pre-existing risk culture and keeping the memory of previous disasters alive.

This approach is particularly aimed at younger generations, as they tend to underestimate the real risks. For this reason, the region's Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies are working hand in hand with PIROI and other local institutional partners to develop tools and strategies that will effectively raise awareness about natural risks, helping populations build a sustainable culture of risk.

The bottom line

- Recent studies highlight three key elements of existing culture and perception of risk in the Indian Ocean: **an overall prioritisation of risk** that differs depending on perceived and experienced vulnerabilities (insecurity, administrative status, hardship, type of housing, etc.); **folk knowledge** that influences the perception of the likelihood of risk; **myths and beliefs** that shape interpretation of events. Scientific research has thus highlighted the importance of language, orality, elders, religion, and rumours in disseminating prevention messages. Rather than considering these elements of risk culture as restrictions, they can be used as a methodological framework to develop **relevant awareness-raising and prevention methods suited to the local context**.
- Memory of disasters is a key factor in sustainable risk culture. Recent studies show young people's perception of risk **underestimates the real risks** and is tinged with a positive connotation, such as the closure of schools for example. While fear is present in the accounts of older people, it seems absent from that of younger generations, who have not directly experienced such events, and who take into account modern improvements to housing and forecasting systems, thus often feeling a false sense of security. So far from being remembered as tragedies, certain cyclones tend to be considered as normal. Representing them as such is both a strength and a weakness: while it feeds into the culture of risk, it also risks "normalising" this type of event and leading to them being underestimated.
- In response to this situation, the region's Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies have worked with PIROI to implement several programmes to raise awareness and cultivate a local culture of risk, in particular with young people. This is the case of the projects "**Zeness Pran Kont**" in Mauritius and "**Paré pas Paré**" in Reunion. These programmes are adapted to the age as well as the geographic and cultural context of the young people they are aimed at. To help implement the Paré pas Paré project in the island's schools, in 2012 PIROI signed an agreement with Reunion's Department of Education. The modules are run by project volunteers or by teachers trained under the Education Department's Training Plan, and children's awareness is raised using fun and interactive teaching techniques. To ensure widespread coverage in all schools, "Natural hazards - Paré pas Paré" courses are now included in the Department of Education's Teacher Training Plan. These training courses, run by PIROI and co-organised with Reunion's Department of Education, allow teachers to use Paré pas Paré educational tools without assistance, thus ensuring project sustainability and transmission by teachers to pupils.



Recommendations to move from dialogue to action:

Maintain the memory of disasters using creative and participatory tools, for example by including folk knowledge and the recollections of older generations as well as by commemorating anniversaries.

Adopt a participatory approach whereby target populations develop their own prevention strategies and tools.

Use pre-existing risk culture as a methodology by drawing on existing channels of communication and village-level organisations to disseminate prevention messages.

Round table 6: "Putting science at the service of humanitarian action: how to strengthen ties between scientific and operational stakeholders in the Indian Ocean"

Speakers:

- Emmanuel CLOPPET (Météo-France)
- Aude STURMA (CNRS/CERTOP)
- Nesrine AOUINTI (American Red Cross, GDPC)
- Dolores POURETTE (IRD /UMR CEPED)

Moderators:

- Pascale CHABANET (IRD) & Françoise FROMAGEAU (French Red Cross Foundation)



Regional sharing of scientific data and resources with field workers is essential for organising humanitarian action. Although there is an increasing number of links between scientific and operational stakeholders, breaking down barriers between the worlds of research, politics, and operations remains one of the 21st century's major challenges. Effective communication between climate and epidemiological monitoring networks like the Météo-France Weather Centre in Reunion Island and operational stakeholders such as PIROI, has already enabled rapid and effective risk response to be implemented on several occasions. Operational stakeholders are thus increasingly turning towards the realm of research in order to inform their risk reduction and management strategies. However, these new partnerships bring with them a fresh set of issues as scientific knowledge needs to be transferred, translated into a layperson's terms, and made operational.

- How can the often conflicting agendas for research and action be made to coincide successfully?
- How can research findings be made (more) accessible?
- How can scientific findings be translated into operational action?

These are the questions that scientific and operational stakeholders find themselves facing today, questions which our speakers attempted to answer.

The bottom line

- As a Regional Specialised Meteorological Centre for tropical cyclones, the Météo-France weather centre located in Saint-Denis, Reunion Island, has been responsible for monitoring all tropical depressions in the region since 1993, from their formation until their disappearance, and for forecasting their trajectory, intensity, and main consequences. Once a cyclone has been identified, the centre issues regular bulletins to all of the region's meteorological services. It also works closely with PIROI and the region's Red Cross and Red Crescent National Societies to help them anticipate possible response. This strategic partnership has proven effective on several occasions, most recently for Tropical Storm Chalane in January 2021, which posed a serious threat to several countries in the region. As soon as Météo-France issued its first forecasts on 20 December 2020, PIROI mobilised its partners and became fully involved in coordinating the Malagasy Red Cross, IFRC, and the partner National Societies (German Red Cross and Luxembourg Red Cross) to set up preparatory actions such as pre-positioning equipment, mobilising team members, and alerting the population. This made it possible to avoid loss of life and limit material damage in Madagascar and Mozambique.
- The region has become a testing ground for several innovative action-research projects. These include projects designed and managed by multidisciplinary scientific committees consisting of researchers, associations, health professionals, members of decision-making bodies, and funding agencies. With this type of research, the subject, methodological tools, and progress as well as recommendations and deliverables are all the result of a **cooperation between scientific and operational stakeholders**. Other research has been carried out as a response to specific operational requirements. The VulneEAU research project – backed by PIROI, the French Red Cross Foundation, Mayotte Regional Public Health Authority, AFD, and CNRS – is a good example, as it meets an operational need. This project created a profile of communities vulnerable to health risks related to water pollution in the Kierson district of Koungou municipality in Mayotte. The goal was to help the institutional stakeholders who commissioned the project to improve social and institutional capacities to deal with epidemic risks in the district linked to faecal peril diseases, and identify how to provide water access for all.
- To this end, the Global Disaster Preparedness Centre has created a new research mapping system for the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. This visualization tool currently includes 361 research projects, papers, and academic articles from various reference centres and Movement organisations covering key topics such as climate, health, disaster response, innovation, and education. The goal of this project is not only **to advance humanitarian response through scientific knowledge**, but also to create a **joint humanitarian database and share existing knowledge** across the Red Cross Red/Crescent Movement and the wider humanitarian community. The Red Cross/Red Crescent Research Consortium (RC3) connects research initiatives and entities within the Movement.



Recommendations to move from dialogue to action:

Adopt a long-term vision before defining projects in order to translate concrete field issues and the needs of operational stakeholders into research questions.

Organise regular steering committees: involve field workers and meet with them regularly to monitor and build on existing knowledge.

Systematically integrate an "action/knowledge transfer" dimension into research projects, specifically to interpret the knowledge resulting from research.



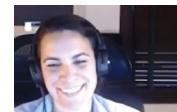
04 conclusion

Humanitarian transition: youth perspectives

To conclude the conference, the Foundation invited two promising young researchers, Gaïa Febvre (University of Sherbrooke) and Sitraka Rakotosamimanana (University of Antananarivo / University of Reunion Island) to share their points of view about the region's humanitarian transition. Both agreed that cooperation – whether between operational stakeholders and researchers, or between the various countries in the region – will be central to the humanitarian transition already under way in the south-west Indian Ocean. They therefore believe that the creation of forums for discussion between the region's humanitarian stakeholders and experts is not only a priority but also a prerequisite to tackle future humanitarian challenges.

“ These days everyone is talking about transition. Many recognise the need to change our practices and even our paradigm. After listening to you and based on my own research, I think this is partly due to recognising the consequences of crises that are long lasting, that intertwine and feed upon each other, but also due to the need to respond to them in an integrated, long-term manner, so as to not only react to the emergency, but also to think about reconstruction and development in terms of resilience. Secondly, and more personally, I think we need to recognise that the crises we are experiencing are rooted in our colonial history, our systems of exploitation and development, or even in our traditional economy driven by capitalist ideology. If we want a paradigm shift, we will have to deconstruct certain ways of thinking and doing.” **”**

Gaïa FEBVRE
Legal Expert



“ During these two days of round table discussions, we were able to identify and define the stakeholders, issues, and place of research for humanitarian transition in the Indian Ocean. (...) Although the roles of humanitarian practitioners in the region are already being clarified and redefined, it is essential that these stakeholders be more involved at various levels (international, regional, and national). This transition also implies implementing innovative new methods and the use of new technology. In order to adapt responses and actions to local contexts, we must also take into account the environmental, cultural, geographical, economic and epidemiological factors specific to each context, and assess the real needs expressed by local populations, particularly through action and participatory research. Lastly, to me it seems both important and essential to make research findings more accessible to a wider public by strengthening the systems for transferring knowledge and/or making it easier to understand. **”**

Sitraka RAKOTOSAMIMANANA, Doctor in
Humanities and Social Sciences



Key takeways

- While persistent crises have led humanitarian stakeholders and researchers to recognise the importance of transition, it has not yet recognised that some of these crises are rooted in our colonial history and economic systems.
- Despite differences in expertise, resources, needs, and relationships with time, successful humanitarian transition will require genuine cooperation by all stakeholders concerned. Although this cooperative approach is already well under way, we must still work to develop it further. It is therefore a priority to provide forums for discussion such as this conference.
- The humanitarian response must suit the context. To do this, humanitarian stakeholders should draw on the findings of multidisciplinary and participatory research that assesses communities' real needs.
- We need to work on disseminating knowledge and making it easier to understand, particularly through grass-roots education, and also on making it easier to access research findings to assist stakeholders in responding to both present-day and future humanitarian challenges.

04 conclusion

Closing comments

“ With 6 round tables, the scientific programme of this two-day conference studying humanitarian transition, was very ambitious; (...) we are all aware that the discussions must lead to recommendations in a certain number of fields - recommendations whose only ambition will be to help humanitarian transition field operatives make better decisions. **”**

Gilles LAJOIE, Chair of the Academic Council of the University of Reunion Island

“ Climate change is not waiting for COVID-19 to be under control. (...) Although efforts are rightly focused on managing this pandemic, there has never been a more urgent time to act (...) and I am convinced that these discussions have given us an opportunity to join forces and define a collective path to improve humanitarian action in the Indian Ocean. **”**

Florine CLOMEGAH, Deputy Director of the IFRC Africa Office

“ I would like to thank all participants for having made the time to go one step further together - for having brought their comprehensive yet diversified points of view and taken the time to think and discuss. I would also like to thank the technical team who assisted us and helped with our digital transition (...) this opens up tangible and promising prospects of dialogue in the field, with all the parties concerned such as local communities, elected officials, and field workers. Lastly, I would like to wish the French presidency of the IOC all the best. **”**

Françoise FROMAGEAU, Deputy Chair of the Red Cross Foundation

“ Each edition of your conference is an opportunity to discuss transformations in the humanitarian sector, to think about how to make it more effective and better suited to the needs of local populations and also to work on how best to coordinate the action of the State and that of various organisations. (...) Ladies and gentlemen, this conference is coming to a close, but we will continue to think about the issues at stake, and rest assured that you can count on my full commitment and that of all government departments in Reunion Island to bring about this very necessary humanitarian transition in the Indian Ocean. **”**

Jacques BILLANT, Prefect of Reunion Island



speakers



Laurent AMAR: Laurent Amar occupe depuis le 1er décembre les fonctions de conseiller diplomatique auprès du préfet de La Réunion et d'adjoint de l'Ambassadeur délégué à la coopération régionale dans l'océan Indien. En sa qualité de chef de la mission diplomatique, Laurent AMAR assurera également les fonctions d'Officier permanent de liaison (OPL) français auprès de la Commission de l'océan Indien (COI). Après une formation à l'École Nationale d'Administration, il a exercé les fonctions de Responsable des relations UE/ACP et euro-méditerranéennes au ministère des Affaires étrangères, de Chef du secteur Élargissement de l'Union européenne au Secrétariat Général du Comité Interministériel pour les questions européennes, de Directeur des affaires européennes et internationales au Conseil supérieur de l'audiovisuel, de Sous-directeur des stratégies du développement au ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, de Conseiller diplomatique de la ministre de l'Écologie, du développement durable, des transports et du logement, de Directeur adjoint du Département Asie puis du Département Afrique de l'Agence française de développement et de Consul Général au Cap (Afrique du Sud).



Michele ANGELETTI: Michele Angeletti est fonctionnaire européen, en poste comme Assistant technique pour la DG ECHO pour la région "Afrique australe et l'océan Indien" (bureau de Pretoria, Afrique du Sud). Il est responsable des projets financés par ECHO dans 7 pays de l'Afrique australie et de l'océan Indien (parmi eux Maurice, les Seychelles et les Comores), dont les projets de préparation aux risques de catastrophes. Michele Angeletti travaille depuis plus de 23 ans dans le domaine de l'aide humanitaire et de la coopération au développement. Il a géré des opérations multisectorielles pour des ONG dans 18 pays africains.



Jacques BILLANT: Monsieur le préfet Jacques Billant est issu de l'École spéciale militaire Saint-Cyr et diplômé d'état-major. À l'issue de onze ans passés sous les drapeaux, il intègre le corps des sous-préfets en 1999 et exerce dans les départements de la Haute-Savoie (1998-2000), des Vosges (2000-2002) et des Alpes-Maritimes (2007-2008). Durant cette période, il est également nommé chef de cabinet ministériel à double reprise, d'abord auprès de la ministre déléguée à l'Intérieur (2005-2007), puis au — près de la Garde des Sceaux, ministre de la Justice (2008-2009). Il est ensuite nommé préfet de l'Ariège (2009-2011), puis de la Dordogne (2011-2014). En 2014, il devient préfet de la Guadeloupe et représentant de l'État dans les collectivités de Saint-Barthélemy et de Saint-Martin, avant d'être nommé préfet du Puy-de-Dôme en 2017. En 2018, il rejoint le ministère de l'Agriculture et de l'Alimentation en tant que directeur de cabinet du ministre. Il exerce les fonctions de préfet de La Réunion depuis juin 2019.



Gina BONNE: Agronome spécialisée dans la protection des végétaux, Gina Bonne a 27 ans d'expérience professionnelle dans les secteurs du développement, dont 12 à des postes de direction au ministère de l'Agriculture des Seychelles et 15 à la Commission de l'océan Indien dans des domaines variés (agriculture, pêche, pollution marine, écologie, climat et réduction des risques de catastrophe). Professionnelle de la coopération régionale, Gina Bonne a des compétences dans l'animation de forum, l'élaboration et la gestion de projets et de programmes régionaux, multidisciplinaires et multibailleurs. Elle a également noué des partenariats avec de nombreuses organisations régionales et internationales. Elle parle anglais, français et russe.



Pascale CHABANET: Pascale Chabanet est directrice de recherche à l'IRD et représente de l'institut à La Réunion. Docteure en écologie marine, ses recherches sont centrées sur les impacts des perturbations naturelles ou anthropiques sur l'habitat corallien et les populations de poissons associées. Habilitée à diriger des recherches depuis 2005, ses travaux scientifiques sont aujourd'hui essentiellement appliqués à la gestion des récifs coralliens et de leurs ressources abordées par le biais de la science de la durabilité. Elle s'est engagée tout au long de sa carrière à former des étudiants et à opérer un transfert de connaissances vers les gestionnaires, ONG, et le grand public en général.



Florine CLOMÉGAH: Florine Clomegah is the IFRC Deputy Director for the Africa Region. She is a driven and focused leader with significant experience in managing relations and operations in international organisations and in overseeing large, medium- and small-scale programmes involving a wide array of stakeholders, including donors, partners, and employees. Prior to joining IFRC, she was the Director of Operations at the African Initiatives for Relief and Development (AIRD) - an African International NGO based in Uganda. In this capacity, she led operations covering ten countries across West, Central, East and Southern Africa. Prior to joining AIRD, Florine held leadership roles at the Worldwide Women's Forum, the International Rescue Committee, the International Women's Initiative, and GIABA (an executive agency of the Economic Community of West African States). In these organisations, she leveraged her management and strategic expertise to supervise complex operations, projects, and programmes. A long-time humanitarian, Florine enjoys volunteering and is keen to help and serve others.



Emmanuel CLOPPET: Agronome de formation et ingénieur en Chef des Ponts, des eaux et des forêts, Emmanuel Cloppet a successivement assuré au sein de Météo-France, les fonctions de responsable du pôle de Météorologie agricole, de Directeur interrégional pour l'océan Indien et de Directeur central des activités commerciales. Membre du Comité de direction générale, il a assuré le pilotage de l'activité commerciale et de la stratégie digitale pour les professionnels et le grand public. Il assume depuis 2019 la fonction de directeur interrégional pour l'océan Indien. Représentant de Météo-France sur sa zone de compétence (La Réunion, Mayotte et territoires des Terres australes et antarctiques françaises), il assure également les responsabilités de directeur du Centre Régional Spécialisé pour les Cyclones Tropicaux (responsabilité confiée à Météo-France depuis 1993 par l'Organisation météorologique mondiale) et de président du Comité des cyclones tropicaux pour la Région Afrique. Cette instance réunit les 15 pays de l'Afrique australie et de la zone océan Indien exposés au risque cyclonique.



Jen-Christophe COMBE: Diplômé de l'IEP de Paris en 2005, Jean-Christophe Combe commence sa carrière au Sénat en 2003, en tant que conseiller technique. Il rejoint en 2006 le cabinet Deloitte et Associés en tant que collaborateur audit — secteur public. Il devient en 2007 directeur du cabinet du député-maire de Châlons-en-Champagne, avant d'exercer les mêmes fonctions auprès du maire de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, à partir de 2009. En 2011, il prend la direction du cabinet du président de la Croix-Rouge française, Jean-François Mattei. Nommé en 2012 directeur de l'engagement et de la vie associative, il est promu en 2015 directeur général adjoint en charge des directions opérationnelles et de l'organisation. Il est nommé directeur général par intérim de la Croix-Rouge française en octobre 2016 et depuis juin 2017 directeur général.



Amber CRIPPS: Amber Cripps est anthropologue et humanitaire avec une expérience en recherche qualitative et interventionnelle. Son travail s'oriente notamment autour de l'identification des déterminants socioculturels des comportements, et l'utilisation de techniques participatives et inclusives. Cette approche vise une réelle écoute des bénéficiaires pour orienter l'action et permettre une plus grande implication et appropriation locale des interventions. Depuis plus de 15 ans, elle travaille auprès d'ONG sur des projets communautaires en Asie, en Afrique et dans l'océan Indien, dans le domaine de la santé, de la protection environnementale, et des risques naturels.



Charlotte DÉZÉ: Médecin de santé Publique diplômée de l'université catholique de Louvain en Belgique et de la London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Charlotte Dézé a travaillé pendant 15 ans au sein des ONG Médecins du Monde et Solthis dans plus de 10 pays d'Afrique, principalement comme coordinatrice médicale et chef de mission. Depuis 4 ans, Charlotte Dézé est Conseillère régionale en Santé mondiale à l'Ambassade de France de Madagascar, d'où elle couvre la zone sud-ouest de l'océan Indien. Elle assure ainsi le suivi et le déploiement des actions françaises de coopération sanitaire multilatérales, bilatérales et régionales, promeut la stratégie de la France en santé globale et valorise l'expertise française en santé et recherche.



Stéphane DRENNE: Officier issu de l'École Spéciale Militaire de St-Cyr, Stéphane Drenne a réalisé son parcours professionnel au sein des formations militaires de la Sécurité Civile. Après 7 ans en unité d'intervention à Brignoles où il a pu intervenir sur différentes catastrophes (Fukushima, tempêtes KLAUSS et XYNTHIA, feux de forêt en Corse, inondations de Draguignan), il s'est spécialisé dans la gestion de crise au sein de l'état-major des ForMISC en devenant expert européen en protection civile suite à des événements majeurs (séisme en Équateur en 2016, crise EBOLA en Guinée Équatoriale en 2015). Il est actuellement adjoint militaire au chef d'état-major de zone et de protection civile de l'océan Indien et chef du Bureau Gestion de Crise de la zone sud de l'océan Indien. Il est également diplômé du Master 2 en gestion globale des risques et des crises de La Sorbonne.



Stéphanie DRUGUET: Stéphanie Druguet est chargée de coopération internationale pour la direction générale International Partnership (comme par exemple la direction générale DEVCO), auprès de la Délégation de l'Union européenne de Maurice et des Seychelles. Elle gère des programmes régionaux dans les domaines de la sécurité alimentaire, de la nutrition, de l'environnement, du changement climatique et de la gestion des risques de catastrophes ; elle est également point focal ECHO. Elle a auparavant occupé des postes similaires pour les Délégation de Madagascar, des Comores et du Maroc. Stéphanie Druguet travaille depuis 20 ans dans le domaine de la coopération internationale, avec des expériences au sein d'ONG et d'un organisme international de formation et recherche.



Olivier DUPÉRÉ: Docteur en droit, Olivier Dupéré est maître de conférences en droit public à l'université de La Réunion depuis 2013. Ses recherches portent sur le droit des risques naturels, qu'il cherche à saisir dans toutes ses composantes, tant de droit interne que de droit international. Ses travaux ont plus particulièrement porté, ces dernières années, sur le droit des risques telluriques (volcaniques, sismiques, etc.), littoraux (submersion marine et recul du trait de côte notamment), ainsi que sur le risque requin. Dans ces domaines, il intervient ponctuellement en qualité d'expert à la demande de divers acteurs publics. Depuis 2017, il dirige par ailleurs la *Revue Juridique de l'océan Indien*, dont l'objet est de valoriser et de favoriser l'étude scientifique des différents droits applicables dans la zone



Marcel ESCURE: Titulaire d'une maîtrise de lettres classiques, Marcel Escure est diplômé de l'IEP de Bordeaux et de l'ENA (1988). Nommé et titularisé en qualité de secrétaire des Affaires étrangères à sa sortie, il devient premier secrétaire à Lima jusqu'en 1991. Par la suite, il est nommé rédacteur des affaires financières à l'administration centrale, avant d'occuper différents postes à Phnom Penh (1994-1996), Beyrouth (1996-1998), Dakar (2002-2005), Abidjan (2005-2007), Dar Es Salam (2011-2014), Lagos (2015), Niamey (2015-2019) et dans l'Océan Indien (2019). Marcel Escure est chevalier de l'ordre national du Mérite et de la Légion d'honneur.



Francisca ESPINOZA: D'origine chilienne, psychologue clinicienne de formation, docteure en sociologie clinique et psychosociologie à l'université Paris VII, Francisca Espinoza s'est intéressée au long de sa carrière au sujet de la violence, la transmission, la mémoire et les traumatismes. À la suite de sa thèse sur la transmission de l'histoire récente au Chili concernant la période de la dictature de Pinochet (1973-1989), elle intègre l'institut pour l'histoire et la mémoire de catastrophes IHMEC, dirigé par Serge Tisseron. La rencontre avec des sinistrés des catastrophes naturelles, leur détresse, mais aussi leur courage pour se reconstruire a motivé son engagement dans ce champ de recherche.



Marie FABIEN: Après plusieurs années au siège de la Croix-Rouge française, à la Direction des Relations et des Opérations internationales, Marie part dans l'océan Indien en 2017 en tant que cheffe de délégation aux Comores. A la fin de cette mission, elle rejoint l'équipe de la PIROI au poste de responsable de la formation et de la recherche. Le développement de cette nouvelle fonction correspond à la montée en puissance du PIROI Center, centre régional d'expertise, de formation et d'innovation. Audayd'hui coordinatrice du programme régional, son rôle est de s'assurer de la bonne coordination entre les acteurs de la zone, de la mise en œuvre des projets de GRC et de la qualité de l'appui de la PIROI grâce notamment à la recherche/action.



Gaïa FEBVRE: Gaïa Febvre a réalisé sa maîtrise en droit international et politique internationale appliqués à l'université de Sherbrooke au Québec. En tant qu'assistante de recherche au sein de la PIROI, elle a notamment réalisé un inventaire comparatif des cadres normatifs applicables aux actions internationales en cas de catastrophes dans les pays du sud-ouest de l'océan Indien. Par ailleurs, elle était déléguée de son université à la COP-25 en 2019 pour laquelle elle a réalisé un travail sur la transition écologique juste. Audayd'hui, dans la continuité de ces travaux, elle œuvre au sein du Front commun pour une transition énergétique porteuse de justice sociale au Québec.



Isabelle FOUQUART-JULIEN: Docteur en sciences - génie des procédés - nommée et promue aux palmes académiques en 2020. Cursus professionnel: a travaillé en industrie agro-alimentaire (34) – Cirad (974) – CCI (974) – université de La Réunion (974) – université de Tananarive (Madagascar) - Rectorat (974). Actuellement chargée de missions au rectorat, Isabelle Fouquart est formatrice risques majeurs naturels et technologiques, formatrice gestion de crise en établissement scolaire, et cadre participant à la gestion de crise sanitaire Covid-19. Elle est également responsable de la déclinaison des dossiers "documents académiques de gestion de crise", plan de formation sur les thématiques gestion de crise, risques majeurs, QAI.



Françoise FROMAGEAU: Médecin à Pont-l'Abbé en Bretagne depuis 1980, Françoise Fromageau a un long engagement au sein de la Croix-Rouge, d'abord localement à Pont-l'Abbé, où elle a présidé l'unité locale pendant 12 ans, puis au département du Finistère, enfin à la région Bretagne qu'elle préside depuis mars 2017. En 2004, elle est élue administratrice nationale de la Croix-Rouge française. En 2013, elle en devient secrétaire nationale, en tant que présidente de la commission des statuts et du bénévolat, poste qu'elle gardera jusqu'en 2017. Nommée en décembre 2013 au Haut conseil de la vie associative, elle est présidente de l'association MONALISA (Mobilisation nationale contre l'isolement des âgés), membre du Conseil national de lutte contre l'exclusion et membre du conseil d'administration de l'ANSA (Agence nationale des solidarités actives). Elle a été élue vice-présidente de la Fondation Croix-Rouge française par son conseil d'administration en 2017.



Isabelle GRANGER: Isabelle Granger joined the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies as Global Coordinator for Legislative Advocacy in January 2017. In her current capacity, she directs the global IFRC Disaster Law Programme and supports the development of legislative advocacy initiatives by the IFRC network. Previously, Isabelle Granger served as IFRC Disaster Law Programme Coordinator for the Americas (2009-2016), and as IFRC Senior Legal Advisor to the Tsunami Operation in South-East Asia (2005-2009). Her experience also includes providing legal advice to major IFRC's disaster response operations including the Indian Ocean tsunami of 2004, the Haiti Earthquake of 2010, the Ecuador Earthquake in 2016, and the current COVID19 pandemic. Isabelle Granger earned her graduate degree in Civil Law from the University of Montreal in 1999, her Juris Doctor from the University of Ottawa in 2001, with distinction in all subjects, and her Master Degree in Business Administration from HEC Montreal in 2003. She is a registered lawyer at the Quebec Bar in Canada since 2001.



Gilles LAJOIE: Professeur des universités en géographie à l'université de La Réunion, Gilles Lajoie préside son Conseil académique depuis 2016, après avoir été délégué régional à la recherche et à la technologie pour La Réunion et Mayotte de 2008 à 2015. Après avoir soutenu une HDR en modélisation et recherches urbaines, il a dirigé huit thèses depuis 2012. Le professeur Lajoie est membre du conseil d'administration de l'IRD depuis 2019. Régionalement, il a représenté les grands organismes de recherche (CIRAD, IRD, CNRS, INSERM, IPGP) au sein du Conseil économique, social et environnemental de 2016 à 2018, et au sein du Conseil de la culture, de l'éducation et de l'environnement depuis 2019. Depuis 2021, dans le but de resserrer les liens entre le monde de la recherche et le monde économique, il occupe la fonction de vice-président de la technopole de La Réunion.



Alessia LEFÉBURE: Diplômée de Sciences Po et titulaire d'un doctorat en sociologie des organisations, Alessia Lefébure a rejoint l'EHESP en 2017. Sa carrière internationale dans l'enseignement supérieur et la recherche l'a amenée à prendre des responsabilités en Europe, aux États-Unis et en Asie. Elle a vécu six ans à New York où elle a dirigé l'Alliance, un laboratoire d'innovation en recherche et formation, entre l'université Columbia, l'Ecole Polytechnique, Sciences Po et l'université Paris 1 Panthéon Sorbonne. Elle avait auparavant fondé et animé à Sciences Po, de 2006 à 2011, le Centre Asie-Pacifique-Afrique-Moyen-Orient, pivot de la stratégie institutionnelle de partenariat académique de l'établissement dans ces régions. Entre 2001 et 2006, elle a été en poste à Beijing, à l'université Tsinghua, où elle a ouvert et dirigé l'antenne de Sciences Po en Chine (la première à l'étranger).



Navin MAHADOO: Navin Mahadoo est le chargé des programmes et responsable de la gestion des catastrophes et de la réduction des risques à la Croix-Rouge de Maurice depuis 2005. Infirmier militaire de profession, il a passé sept ans dans les forces paramilitaires de Maurice. Entre-temps se spécialise dans le domaine de la gestion des catastrophes et complète ses études en gestion des projets. Volontaire de la Croix-Rouge de Maurice depuis l'âge de 13 ans, il est recruté en tant que chargé des programmes et responsable de la gestion des catastrophes et de la réduction des risques afin de mettre en place des programmes de GRC et RRC au sein de la société nationale après le tsunami de 2004. Il a aussi été consultant pour le bureau du Premier Ministre lors de la mise en place du centre de la gestion des catastrophes de Maurice.



Vélayoudoum MARIMOUTOU: Docteur en sciences économiques de l'EHESS, le Professeur Vélayoudom MARIMOUTOU est secrétaire général de la COI (commission de l'océan Indien). Il a précédemment occupé des postes clés tels que recteur de la région académique La Réunion, chancelier des Universités, directeur de l'Institut d'Économie publique, directeur de l'Institut français de Pondichéry, directeur de l'USR CNRS « Savoirs et Mondes Indiens », directeur scientifique adjoint du CNRS (INSHS), directeur du GREQAM UMR CNRS 6579 et doyen de la faculté des sciences économiques et de gestion de l'université Montesquieu Bordeaux 4. Le Pr Marimoutou est commandeur dans l'ordre des Palmes académiques et chevalier de la Légion d'honneur.



Thierry MALBERT: Thierry Malbert est Docteur en Anthropologie, Maître de Conférences HDR en Sciences de l'éducation à l'Université de La Réunion, membre du laboratoire LCF. Ses enseignements et recherches en anthropologie portent sur l'analyse du lien social dans la société créole réunionnaise à travers les champs de l'éducation familiale, de la parentalité, de relances interculturelles et du dialogue inter-religieux dans le contexte des migrations de l'Océan Indien. Spécialiste de la zone Océan Indien, Thierry fut consultant auprès de la Commission de l'Océan Indien pour la mise en place de la stratégie culturelle de la COI (2012), il est par ailleurs, expert externe à l'UNESCO pour la zone Océan Indien. A présent, il assure : la direction du département des Sciences Sociales de l'université de La Réunion, la direction scientifique de l'observatoire de la parentalité à La Réunion et de l'océan Indien et les responsabilités pédagogiques du DU (Diplôme Universitaire) République et religions et du Master en Anthropologie sociale et culturelle de l'océan Indien.



Chiarella MATTERN: Chiarella Mattern est anthropologue de la santé résidant à Madagascar depuis 2008. Chiarella a soutenu sa thèse en anthropologie en 2017 portant sur l'analyse du système pharmaceutique malgache et plus précisément sur le marché informel du médicament à Madagascar. Engagée en 2012 à l'Institut Pasteur de Madagascar pour assurer la coordination de 2 projets d'études anthropologiques portant sur le paludisme, elle est depuis 2014 responsable du Service Santé & Sciences Sociales hébergé au sein de l'Unité d'Épidémiologie et de Recherche clinique. Ce service a pour vocation de conduire des recherches dans trois champs: la santé maternelle et infantile, les maladies infectieuses et la réponse des sciences sociales aux épidémies.



Nicolas MEISEL: Nicolas Meisel a travaillé 6 ans à l'OCDE sur la gouvernance publique et la gouvernance d'entreprise. Entré à l'AFD en 2005, il a été en charge de la modélisation et du suivi macro-économique des pays de la Zone franc, a coordonné différents programmes de recherche sur l'économie politique de la croissance de long terme, les systèmes financiers, la mesure des institutions et de la soutenabilité. Il a monté et animé des dialogues de politique publique avec les gouvernements du Sénégal, d'Afrique du sud, d'Ethiopie, écrit ou coordonné plusieurs articles et ouvrages, et mené une activité d'enseignement à HEC. Responsable du pôle Economie-Stratégie du département Amérique latine entre 2015 et 2019, il a accompagné l'extension du réseau de l'AFD et renforcé son positionnement dans la région. Il est depuis octobre 2019 économiste de la direction régionale océan Indien de l'AFD, en charge des enjeux de prospective, climat et résilience à long terme.



Frédéric MIRANVILLE: Titulaire d'un DEA de mécanique-énergie et d'un doctorat en physique du bâtiment de l'Université de La Réunion, il est nommé maître de conférences en 2004, puis maître de conférences HDR en 2009. De 2006 à 2008, il est vice-doyen en charge des formations à l'UFR des sciences de l'homme et de l'environnement. Chargé de mission insertion professionnelle de 2007 à 2008, puis vice-président chargé des relations extérieures et de l'insertion professionnelle de 2008 à 2012, il est nommé professeur des universités de première classe en 2013. Conseiller au CESER de La Réunion, il est également élu du CA de la Conférence des Présidents d'Université (CPU) depuis 2018. En 2016, il prend la présidence de l'université de La Réunion et est réélu en 2021.



Madihali MOHAMMED DJOUNEID: Mohammed Djouneid Madihali est conseiller technique à la Direction générale de la sécurité civile. Il a plus de 10 ans d'expérience dans le domaine de la gestion des risques de catastrophe en tant que coordinateur national de projet en Union des Comores et/ou Expert National de projet. Actuellement, Mohamed Djouneid Madihali est Expert National du Projet "Renforcement de la résilience des Comores aux risques de catastrophes liées au changement et à la variabilité climatique (RRC)".



Christian PALLIER: Engagé depuis 30 ans à la Croix-Rouge, en mission internationale avec la Fédération CR/CR dans différents pays d'Afrique et de l'océan Indien sur des opérations d'assistance aux réfugiés, de réponse aux catastrophes puis sur le développement organisationnel des Sociétés nationales. Dirige depuis 2001 la Plateforme d'Intervention régionale de l'océan Indien (PIROI) de la Croix-Rouge française qui mène un programme de gestion des risques et des catastrophes en partenariat avec les sociétés nationales membres (Comores, Madagascar, Tanzanie, Mozambique, Seychelles, Maurice, France- Réunion - Mayotte) ainsi que les instances du Mouvement (FICR et CICR), en coopération avec les représentations gouvernementales, notamment à travers un partenariat actif avec la Commission de l'Océan Indien.



Dolorès POURETTE: Dolorès Pourette est anthropologue de la santé à l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et membre de l'UMR Ceped (IRD, université de Paris, INSERM). Ses recherches portent principalement sur les questions de santé et de migration (MH, hépatite B) et sur la santé des femmes (cancers féminins, santé reproductive). Elle a également travaillé sur les violences de genre. Elle mène ses recherches dans l'océan Indien (Madagascar, La Réunion), en Afrique de l'Ouest et en France. Dernier ouvrage: Pourette D., Mattern C., et al. (eds), Femmes, enfants et santé à Madagascar. Approches anthropologiques comparées (2018, L'Harmattan).



Christiane RAFIDINARIVO: Christiane Rafidinarivo est Docteure Habilitée à diriger des recherches en Science Politique, université de La Réunion et Docteure en Science politique, université de Toulouse. Elle est Présidente du Conseil Scientifique de l'Institut d'études politiques Madagascar où elle est Professeure associée en Science politique, relations internationales et géopolitique. Elle est Chercheure associée au Laboratoire de recherche sur les espaces Créoles et Francophones de l'université de La Réunion et chercheure invitée au Centre de recherche politique CEVIPOF de Sciences Po Paris. Elle est Présidente de l'Association océan Indien de Science politique. Ses deux principaux axes de recherches sont la Science politique des conflits et les Solidarités. Elle est spécialiste de l'océan Indien.



Jean Claude RAKOTOMALALA: Médecin de formation, spécialiste en Santé publique et Santé Communautaire. Il est le président de la plateforme COMARESS qui est un regroupement des organisations de la société civile œuvrant dans le domaine de la Santé à Madagascar. Il est le deuxième vice-président du réseau des OSC de l'Afrique francophone pour la vaccination (l'OAFRESS). D'ailleurs, il a toujours mené des actions en faveur de la lutte contre les maladies transmissibles, la santé de la mère et de l'enfant. De plus, il a travaillé depuis 1993 au profit de la communauté avec l'ONG ASOS dont il est actuellement le directeur exécutif.



Andoniaina RATSIMAMANGA: Andoniaina Ratsimamanga se considère comme une employée très prospère dans des organisations bien établies comme la Banque mondiale, Concern Worldwide, Cordaid, USAID, et quand elle a rejoint le Mouvement de la Croix-Rouge et des Croissants -Rouges, elle a appris et grandi dans son travail, pour avoir accroître ses responsabilités et ses compétences. En tant que professionnelle humanitaire, elle est fière de voir sa contribution comme une réelle valeur ajoutée pour l'équipe, pour l'institution et pour s'épanouir dans le développement de la communauté. Dans son rôle de Secrétaire générale de la Croix-Rouge Malagasy, ses responsabilités nécessitent le développement d'efforts et d'activités collectifs pour rendre la communauté plus résiliente face aux diverses crises humanitaires. Dans son rôle de Secrétaire générale de la Croix-Rouge Malagasy, elle aspire à être influente en mobilisant des engagements. En dehors de la Croix-Rouge Malagasy, elle aide des associations caritatives individuellement dans la prise en charge des enfants malades, des personnes en situation d'handicaps, s'ils sont dans le besoin. Diplômée en DEA en géographie (5 ans d'études universitaires).



Marilys-Victoire RAZAKAMANANA: Docteur en économie de la santé de l'université Clermont Auvergne, France, Marilys-Victoire Razakamanana est chef du département économie à l'université catholique de Madagascar (UCM) et enseignant-chercheur à l'université d'Antananarivo. Elle est rattachée au Centre de recherche pour le développement (CRD) de l'UCM. Elle a bénéficié de la bourse postdoctorale de la Fondation Croix Rouge Française en 2019 et ses études portaient sur l'accès aux soins communautaires à Madagascar. Ses recherches portent essentiellement sur le capital humain, le financement de la santé, l'accès aux soins, analyse d'impacts de projets et analyse des effets macro et microéconomiques des maladies.



Eric SAM-VAH: Eric Sam-Vah est chef de délégation adjoint de la PIROI (Plateforme d'intervention régionale de l'océan Indien), outil de la Croix-Rouge française basé à l'île de La Réunion et qui mène un programme régional de gestion des risques de catastrophes naturelles et sanitaires et d'adaptation au changement climatique dans le sud-ouest de l'océan Indien. Il intervient depuis 2010 aux Comores, à Madagascar, à Maurice, à Mayotte, au Mozambique, aux Seychelles et en Tanzanie sur des projets de réduction des risques de catastrophes ainsi que lors d'opérations d'urgence. Diplômé de l'université de la Réunion et de l'université du Québec à Montréal, il a travaillé auparavant en tant que délégué pour la Croix-Rouge française en Asie du sud-est (Thaïlande, Cambodge, Indonésie) ainsi que dans le secteur privé au Cambodge, en Chine et à La Réunion.



Emmanuel SOUFFRIN: Emmanuel Souffrin est impliqué depuis 1990 dans de nombreuses études, recherches, évaluations, formations à caractère ethnologiques et sociologiques plus particulièrement à La Réunion, à Mayotte, aux Comores et à Madagascar pour des collectivités, des entreprises associatives, des ONG ou des services de l'État. Il est docteur en anthropologie (1991), titulaire d'une maîtrise en psychologie sociale (1988), chercheur indépendant et chargé de mission de 2011 à mai 2015 pour l'animation du Pôle de recherche et d'étude pour la formation et l'action sociale (PREFAS). Emmanuel Souffrin est enseignant en psychologie et en anthropologie au CNAM, à l'IAE et à l'IPTS pour des étudiants et des professionnels et, dans le cadre d'un Master de sciences sociales appliquées au développement, à l'UCM de Madagascar en partenariat avec l'IRD. Il est également expert en sciences sociales auprès du réseau SAOME OI, évaluateur d'actions et de politiques publiques et, depuis 2009, dans le cadre d'une habilitation de l'HAS-ANESM des établissements médico-sociaux. Il participe à des programmes de recherche-action privilégiant les observations et les entretiens, en partenariat avec des équipes pluridisciplinaires.



Aude STURMA: Sociologue de l'environnement, chercheure associée au Centre d'études et de recherche travail, organisation pouvoir à Toulouse, Aude Sturma s'intéresse au lien entre santé et environnement, plus particulièrement aux interactions complexes entre normes environnementales, organisation sociale, pouvoir politique local et système institutionnel. A travers ses différents terrains de recherche (académique) et d'expertise notamment réalisés dans l'océan Indien, elle a porté son regard sur le lien entre gouvernance locale de l'eau et la précarité sanitaire. Audayd'hui, la question de l'accès à l'eau pour les publics précaires devient centrale dans ses recherches dans un contexte de changement climatique et d'exacerbation des risques sanitaires qui en résulte.



François TAGLIONI: François Taglioni est Professeur des universités à l'université de La Réunion. Il est actuellement directeur du Master de "Géographie, aménagement, environnement et développement" UFR LSH, université de La Réunion ; membre élu du comité national de la recherche scientifique du CNRS (CoCNRS), en section 39 ; Directeur du "Diplôme universitaire (DU) d'Ethnomédecine", UFR Santé, université de La Réunion. Il travaille sur la thématique des risques sanitaires et animal ainsi que sur la santé environnementale. Ses recherches étudient ainsi l'espace du risque sanitaire. Elles interrogeront les degrés de vulnérabilité des espaces insulaires face aux maladies émergentes dans un contexte économiquement et sanitairement sensible. Risques sanitaires, gestion des crises, émergence des maladies infectieuses et vulnérabilité des sociétés sont donc croisés dans une démarche transdisciplinaire. Ses recherches interrogent également les dynamiques territoriales des petits espaces insulaires dans le monde.



Virginie TROIT: Virginie Troit est la directrice générale de la Fondation Croix-Rouge française. Elle a rejoint la Fondation après 8 ans d'expérience au sein d'ONG locales et internationales (Médecins sans Frontières, Handicap International) et une carrière de 9 ans au sein d'entreprises transnationales. Elle est membre du conseil d'administration de l'International Association of Humanitarian Studies et du comité de la revue Alternatives Humanitaires. Titulaire d'un master en management (TBS), d'un master en science politique (Université Panthéon-Sorbonne), d'un diplôme interuniversitaire d'éthique et pratiques médicales (Université Aix-Marseille), et poursuit ses recherches en relations internationales (CERI/Sciences Po-CNRS).



Anne-Françoise ZATTARA-GROS: Titulaire d'un doctorat de l'université de La Réunion, Anne-Françoise Zattara est Professeure en droit privé. Ses travaux de recherche, qui portent sur la place et le rôle du droit dans le développement en particulier économique, sont enrichis d'une dimension de droit comparé, s'intéressant aux différents systèmes juridiques et droits des pays de la zone sud-ouest de l'océan Indien. Habilitée à diriger les recherches (2004), elle a encadré de nombreux programmes de recherche régionaux et internationaux. Vice-présidente en charge des relations internationales et de la coopération régionale de 2016 à 2020, elle est actuellement chargée de mission Europe, relations internationales et coopération régionale. Elle a exercé différents mandats politiques au niveau local, national (Campus France, réseau VPRI) et international (AUF). Elle est aussi membre de nombreux conseils d'administration (Club export), de différents réseaux internationaux (RETI, DG2) et correspondante d'institutions internationales et nationales.



Ben Amar ZEGHADI: Au cours des 20 dernières années, Ben Amar Zeghadi a acquis une expérience significative dans la conduite de projets à forts enjeux sociaux en concevant et pilotant des actions et programmes inscrits dans l'économie sociale et solidaire en France et à l'étranger (Sénégal, Algérie, Espagne, Palestine, etc.) sur des sujets aussi divers que la protection de l'enfance, l'asile politique, la réinsertion sociale ou la question sanitaire. Dirigeant pendant plusieurs années de la plus grosse association de lutte contre l'exclusion à Mayotte (Tama - Groupe SOS), il cofonde la CRESS de Mayotte en 2014 et en prend le poste de délégué général en 2016. ESS France lui confie en juin 2020 une Délégation nationale aux outre-mers. Cette dernière assure une mission d'appui et d'animation des CRESS ultramarins. Elle représente également l'ESS en outre-mer au sein des instances et réseaux de l'ESS et auprès des pouvoirs publics territoriaux, nationaux, européens et internationaux. Dans le cadre de sa fonction de Délégué national, Ben Amar Zehgadi apporte aux territoires de la France des mers dans les trois océans, son expertise en matière de politiques publiques, de gouvernance, de leadership et de gestion des entreprises de l'ESS.

co-organisers and partners



The French Red Cross Foundation

The French Red Cross Foundation is a public utility research foundation dedicated to humanitarian and social action. It represents the will of the French Red Cross to promote scientific knowledge, ethical reflection and social innovation, in order to advance action in the service of the most vulnerable. The Foundation's action follows 3 main objectives:

- Supporting research, by providing grants and awards
- Promoting research work, through a wide range of publications
- Fostering debate, by organising scientific events in France and abroad

www.fondation-croix-rouge.fr



French Red Cross - PIROI

The Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform (PIROI), is part of the French Red Cross and is attached to its International Relations and Operations Department (DIRO), who have carried out a regional disaster risk management (DRM) programme in the south-west Indian Ocean since the year 2000. PIROI consists of various members of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, (Comoros, France, Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles, Tanzania). Based in Reunion Island, PIROI focuses skills and resources as close as possible to vulnerable areas, thus increasing responsiveness and flexibility when dealing with disasters.

www.piroi.croix-rouge.fr



IRD in Reunion Island

As the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development, the IRD supports an original model of equitable scientific partnership with the countries of the Global South, as well as interdisciplinary and citizen-oriented science, committed to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. The IRD was established in Reunion Island in 1987 with the first marine environment monitoring programme linked to the development of French tuna fishing in the Indian Ocean. Over the years and through successive programmes its teams have grown, always working to address the various issues of the island and its region.

www.en.ird.fr



University of Reunion

Founded in 1982, the University of Reunion Island now has more than 14,000 students. As the only French university in the Indian Ocean, it offers a wide range of courses, thereby allowing people from Reunion the possibility of studying on their island. In terms of research, the University is Reunion's leading body in terms of job numbers, and has diversified its activities to respond to society's requirements: conserving natural ecosystems, managing natural risks, health and food security, energy autonomy; it also has a human and social sciences observatory for Indian Ocean societies.

www.univ-reunion.fr

With the
participation of



list of main abbreviations and acronyms used

AC: Community health worker

AFD: French Development Agency

ARS: Regional Public Health Authority

CDCS: Crisis and Support Centre of the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs

CERI: International Research Centre

CERTOP: Centre for Study and Research into Work, Organisation, and Power

CNRS: French National Centre for Scientific Research

CSO: Civil Society Organisations

DGSCGC: Directorate General for Civil Protection and Crisis Management

DIRO: Department of International Operations and Relations (of the French Red Cross)

DRM: Disaster Risk Management

DRR: Disaster Risk Reduction

EHESP: Institute of Advanced Studies in Public Health

EHESS: Institute of Advanced Studies in Social Sciences

ESOI: Indian Ocean ethno-sociological studies

ESS: Social economy

EU: European Union

FRC: French Red Cross

GDPC: Global Disaster Preparedness Centre

HDI: Human Development Index

ICRC: International Committee of the Red Cross

IFRC: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

IO: Indian Ocean

IOC: Indian Ocean Commission

IORA: Indian Ocean Rim Association

IRD: French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development

LOOM: Overseas France Orientation Law

NGO: Non-Governmental Organisation

PCFOI: Platform for French Cooperation in the Indian Ocean

PIROI: Indian Ocean Regional Intervention Platform of the French Red Cross

RC3: International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement Research Consortium

SHS: Humanities and Social Sciences

UMR: Joint Research Unit



contact

French Red Cross Foundation
21 rue de la Vanne
CS 90070
92126 MONTROUGE CEDEX
+33 1 40 71 16 34

Head office:
95 rue Michel-Ange
75016 PARIS

www.fondation-croix-rouge.fr



FONDATION
croix-rouge française



Pour la recherche humanitaire et sociale