



Africa Asia Drought Risk Management Peer Assistance Network

December 2016 Issue

Special Topic

Global Humanitarian Overview 2017



Global Humanitarian Overview (GHO) has been published by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) on an annual basis, which provides an overview of global humanitarian needs and funding requirements for the coming year through the inter-agency coordinated appeals. According to the recently launched GHO 2017, humanitarian partners will require \$22.2 billion for 2017 to meet the needs of 92.8 million people in 33 countries. The initial appeal for 2016 stood at \$20.1 billion to meet the needs of 87.6 million people in 37 countries. This is in stark contrast

to the \$2.7 billion called for in the first six inter-agency humanitarian appeals launched in 1992. The last quarter century has seen an overwhelming shift in frequency, scale and magnitude of humanitarian emergencies.

The report stresses that urgent humanitarian assistance will be required in Ethiopia, Somalia, Haiti and Southern Africa due to the El Niño event and its successor, La Niña, in 2017. While the 2015/2016 El Niño event ended in May, its impact on vulnerable people and communities will be felt for many months to come. Prompted by drought, flooding and extreme weather related to El Niño, 22 countries appealed for international humanitarian assistance in 2016. While some countries are beginning to recover, others, will require continued humanitarian assistance in 2017. Among others, drought has been a major driver of humanitarian need, resulting in over 1 million children facing severe acute malnutrition in Africa alone. Food, water, sanitation, and health are among the most critical sectors requiring urgent support.

Current forecasts indicate a probability of weak La Niña conditions in the latter part of 2016 through early 2017. If these conditions do prevail, communities suffering the effects of El Niño may have to contend with yet more adversity.

The full report is available for download at <http://www.unocha.org/stateofaid/>.

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About AADP

[Africa-Asia Drought Risk Peer Assistance Network \(AADP\)](#) is a network established by [the UNDP Global Policy Centre on Resilient Ecosystems and Desertification \(GC-RED\)](#) under the *Africa-Asia Drought Risk Management Peer Assistance Project*.

The project is designed to mitigate the risks of drought and improve human livelihoods in Africa and Asia by creating an enabling environment for inter-regional knowledge sharing among drought-prone countries and facilitating the up-scaling of proven drought risk management (DRM) practices.

AADP provides the DRM practitioners and policymakers with a variety of peer learning and capacity development support to, based on their priorities, operational gaps and capacity needs, building on the pool of experiences and expertise of the ongoing [African Drought Risk and Development Network initiative \(ADDN\)](#).

Click [here](#) to view past issues of AADP newsletter.



Knowledge Resources and Networking Opportunities

Global Network on Water and Development Information for Arid Lands (G-WADI)



Globally, arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) face the greatest pressures to deliver and manage freshwater resources. Superimposed on various existing pressures, climate change is expected to increase water scarcity and the frequency of floods and

droughts in many ASALs. The Global Network on Water and Development Information for Arid Lands (G-WADI) was established in 2004 by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) International Hydrological Programme. The strategic objective of the G-WADI Network is to strengthen the global capacity to manage the water resources of ASALs. Its primary aim is to build an effective global community through integration of selected existing material from networks, centres, organizations and individuals. Through more than a decade of operations, G-WADI networks have promoted international and regional cooperation, in ASALs with special focus on:

- Improved understanding of the special characteristics of hydrological systems and water management needs in arid areas
- Capacity building of individuals and institutions, matching supply with need
- Broad dissemination of understanding of water in arid zones to the user community and the public
- Sharing data and exchanging experience to support research and sound water management
- Raising awareness of advanced technologies for data provision, data assimilation, and system analysis
- Promoting integrated basin management and the use of appropriate decision support tools.

Please visit <http://www.gwadi.org/> for more information concerning G-WADI and its activities and achievements to date.

International Network of Crisis Mappers (Crisis Mappers Net)



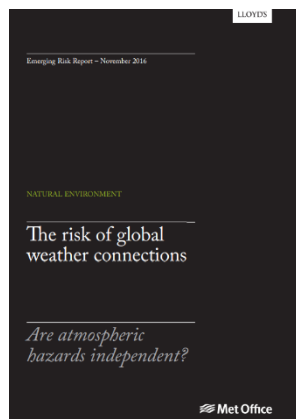
The International Network of Crisis Mappers (Crisis Mappers Net) is an international community of experts, practitioners, policymakers, technologists, researchers, journalists, scholars, hackers and skilled volunteers engaged at the intersection of humanitarian crises, new technology, crowd-sourcing, and crisis mapping. The Crisis Mappers Network was launched at the first International Conference on Crisis Mapping in 2009. As the world's premier humanitarian technology forum, they engage over 8,700 members in over 160 countries, who are affiliated with over 3,000 different institutions, including more than 400 universities, 50 United Nations agencies & projects, first responders operating in both the civilian and military space, dozens of leading technology companies, several volunteer & technical community networks and global, national, and local humanitarian and disaster response and recovery organizations.

Crisis Mappers leverage mobile & web-based applications, participatory maps & crowdsourced event data, aerial & satellite imagery, geospatial platforms, advanced visualization, live simulation, and computational & statistical models to power effective early warning for rapid response to complex humanitarian emergencies. Not as an organization or institution, but as a network, the Crisis Mappers Net works to support the annual conference, host webinars on topics of interest, & manage the website & google group to facilitate collaboration.



For more information regarding the Crisis Mappers Net, please visit <http://crisismappers.net/>.

The Risk of Global Weather Connections: Are Atmospheric Hazards Independent?

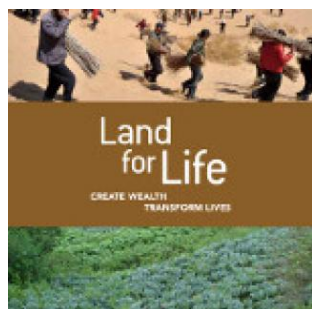


Major atmospheric-driven catastrophes, such as droughts, hurricanes and floods, may appear to be independent events when looked at historically. Yet it is well established in climate science that regional weather and climate conditions in one part of the world can have impacts on other parts. It is important for insurers and reinsurers to know how interconnected climate drivers are as they are required by regulators to hold a level of capital that adequately reflects their exposure to losses from significant weather events.

To establish whether the assumption of independence in insurers' internal models is appropriate, this research investigates the extent of the links between different global extreme weather perils and the mechanisms for these dependencies. This report answers the question: is it reasonable to assume independence between significant weather risks in certain region-perils around the world? Lloyd's and the Met Office have disclosed the methodology in full for general review purposes and to encourage debate.

The full report is available for download at http://www.preventionweb.net/files/51175_1781glloydsmetreport2016links.pdf.

land for Life: Create Wealth, Transform Lives



The title of this publication, Land for Life: Create Wealth, Transform Lives, reflects the growing realization that land management underpins sustainable development. This realization is now embodied in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Goal 15 focuses on "life on land" to: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation as well as biodiversity loss. In simple terms, it means that in 15 years, we should put an end to the past pattern of degrading more land than we are restoring back to health every year. By 2011, when this idea was first proposed, at least 169 of the 192 United Nations member states had declared that they were affected by desertification, land degradation, and/or drought.

The publication shares real-life examples of communities around the world that are already taking steps toward achieving SDG 15, and more specifically the target of "By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation–neutral world." It is a useful compendium of initiatives and projects demonstrating the benefits of sustainable land management for livelihoods, in particularly harsh environments. Through the selected projects, the book highlights practices and technologies being used to improve and sustain land productivity.

The full publication is available for download at http://www2.unccd.int/sites/default/files/documents/Land%20for%20Life%20English%20Book_web%20fa_1.pdf.



Event and Training Opportunities

InterDrought-V Conference (21-25 February 2017; Hyderabad, India)



InterDrought-V

Hyderabad International Convention Center(HICC)
Hyderabad, India

Drought is weather-related natural disaster, which affects vast regions for months or years and has impact on food production. Drought is related to a deficiency of precipitation over a season or an extended period of time. The most immediate consequence is a fall in crop production, due to inadequate and poorly distributed rainfall. Given the severity of drought, a central challenge for researchers and policy makers is to devise technologies that lend

greater resilience to agricultural production under this stress.

InterDrought conferences, in view of above, serve as a platform for presenting and debating key issues and strategies relevant for improving drought and other stress tolerance in crops. The main mission of the conference is to explore the possibilities of scientific and technological applications in crop improvement. In continuation of earlier InterDrought Conferences held in France (ID-I, 1995), Italy (ID-II, 2005), China (ID-III, 2009) and Australia (ID-IV, 2013), the next InterDrought Conference, InterDrought-V, is being organized in India.

Further information on InterDrought-V Conference is available at <http://ceg.icrisat.org/idv/>.

The International Water Association's 11th International Conference on Water Reclamation and Reuse (23-27 July 2017; Long Beach, California, The USA)



The International Water Association (IWA) will organize the 11th Annual IWA International Conference on Water Reclamation and Reuse in Long Island, California, on 23-27 July 2017. Around the world, population growth, climate change, drought and other factors are impacting the availability of sustainable sources of clean, safe sources of potable water. As a result, the

water industry is experiencing an unprecedented growth in water reuse projects. California is one of those states where the application of water reuse has risen dramatically. The State is entering the fourth year of the worst drought in a century, which has severely strained the traditional supply of water – lakes and rivers fed by rain and melting snow.

This international conference is intended to foster a more uniform approach to water reuse providing water qualities that are fit for the specific purpose. This event will provide an opportunity to share knowledge regarding water reuse practices in different countries in order to build trust and further grow water reuse projects. The focus will be to bring together water managers, industry leaders, and cutting edge researchers to learn what's working, what's not and what's next in water reuse policy and regulations, technology, operations, financing and public perception.

For more details concerning the 11th IWA International Conference on Water Reclamation and Reuse, please visit <http://iwareuse2017.org/>.



Positions and Grant Opportunities

Climate Change Manager – Save the Children (Closing date: 20 December 2016)



Save the Children

Save the Children is no ordinary not-for-profit. We're ambitious, creative and outspoken. We stand up for children's rights. We want all children to be educated, healthy and live a life free from violence. We run programs in Australia and overseas and, if there's a disaster - like

an earthquake, drought or conflict - we are there on the ground. Climate Change Manager is responsible for driving an ambitious strategy for scaling up child-centred climate change adaptation programs in the Asia Pacific region and beyond, identifying and developing strategic relationships with governments, donors, the UN and multilateral organisations, and driving quality programing for the benefit of vulnerable children impacted by climate change.

In this full-time, maximum-term position based in our new and dynamic head office in Carlton, he/she is expected to demonstrate that children not only have a voice in the future they will inherit, but that their capacities can contribute to shaping a world where those most impacted are able to adapt and thrive in the face of unavoidable climate change.

For more information on the position, please visit https://stc-openhire.silkroad.com/epostings/index.cfm?fuseaction=app.jobinfo&jobid=1420&company_id=16689&version=1&source=reliefweb.int.

Roster of Individual Consultants for the Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER) Programme – Met Office (Closing date: 30 April 2017)



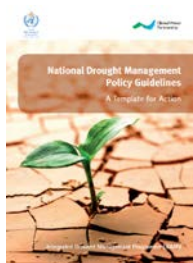
Met Office

Met Office is the United Kingdom's (UK) national weather service. The mission of the Weather and Climate Information Services for Africa (WISER) programme is to deliver transformational change in the quality, accessibility and use of weather and climate information services at all

levels of decision-making for sustainable development in Africa. The Met Office acts as Fund Manager for the East Africa part of WISER, including the provision of technical leadership, future programme development, programme oversight and by managing sub-grants of funds.

There is an emerging need under the WISER programme to procure short inputs of consultancy support to provide: 1) independent advice to the UK Department for International Development; and 2) support to the Fund Manager on various aspects. The skills to be sought under this call include, among others: user engagement and co-production of weather and climate services; communication and uptake of weather and climate services, including experience of incorporating information into decision making; monitoring and evaluation of weather and climate programmes, including value for money and socio-economic benefits; knowledge management; weather and climate science; weather and climate service delivery; observations, data management and IT, etc.

Further details including terms of reference and how to register your interest can be found at https://tenders.metoffice.gov.uk/procontract/metoffice/supplier.nsf/frm_opportunity?openForm&contract_id=CONTRACT-AFDL-782NJY&opp_id=OPP-HIS-AFKL-24WAVU&search_id=&org_id=ORG-DNWD-7D6JUE&from=supplier_home.



National Drought Management Policy Guidelines: A Template for Action (2014)

The National Drought Management Policy Guidelines provide a template for action that countries can use in the development of a national drought management policy and drought preparedness/mitigation plans. The process is structured in 10 steps that can be adapted by countries to reflect their institutional, infrastructure, legal, socio-economic and environmental context. It includes case studies from Brazil, Mexico, Morocco and the USA and will be continuously updated based on the experiences gained in the guidelines' application. The guidelines respond to a need for action oriented drought policies, which Governments articulated at the [High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policies](#). The document is available in [Arabic](#), [Chinese](#), [English](#), [French](#), [Russian](#) and [Spanish](#).



Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans (2015)

The recommendations for the development of a drought management system described in these Guidelines provide a set of basic steps that many drought-affected countries can use to develop national drought policy aimed at risk reduction. The Guidelines are intended for those countries that are trying to move from crisis management to drought risk reduction policy. The step-by-step planning process is based on the National Drought Management Policy Guidelines (2014) and was harmonized especially for the European Union and/or accession countries in compliance with the key principles of integrated water management and within the context of the Water Framework Directive.



Mitigating Droughts and Floods in Agriculture: Policy Lessons and Approaches (2016)

The agriculture sector is particularly exposed to risks of floods and droughts, which may become more frequent and severe due to climate change in the context of increased demand for food and urban space. This report proposes a comprehensive analysis of, and a set of key recommendations on policy approaches to the sustainable management of droughts and floods in agriculture. It builds on recent trends, experiences and research from OECD countries in this area, in particular Australia, Canada, France, Spain and the United Kingdom. It also provides a general policy framework that could be useful for countries to analyze their own drought and flood policies, as well as to identify ways forward.

Useful Links on Drought Status Updates

Africa

African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development: <http://acmad.net/new/>
 Experimental African Drought Monitor: <http://drought.icpac.net/>
 Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Africa: <http://www.fews.net/Pages/default.aspx>
 Food Security & Nutrition Working Group Update: <http://www.disasterriskreduction.net/east-central-africa/fsnwg/drought>
 IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC): <http://www.icpac.net/Forecasts/forecasts.html>
 Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) Africa: <http://www.irinnews.org/IRIN-Africa.aspx>
 Prevention Web Africa: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/africa/>
 Relief Web Africa: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc115?OpenForm&rc=1>
 Southern African Development Community (SADC) Climate Service Centre: <http://www.sadc.int/english/regional-integration/is/csc/>

Asia

Asian Disaster Reduction Center: <http://www.adrc.asia/latest/index.php>
 East Asian Drought Monitoring System: <http://atmos.pknu.ac.kr/~intra2>
 FEWS NET Central Asia: <http://www.fews.net/Pages/default.aspx>
 IRIN Asia: <http://www.irinnews.org/IRIN-Asia.aspx>
 Pacific Disaster Center/World Natural Hazards Website: <http://www.pdc.org/iweb/pdchome.html>
 Prevention Web Asia: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/asia/>
 Relief Web Asia: <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc115?OpenForm&rc=3>
 SAARC South Asian Disaster Knowledge Network Weekly Disaster News: <http://www.saarc-sadkn.org/about.aspx>