

# Africa Asia Drought Risk Management Peer Assistance Network



February 2018 Issue

## Special Topic

### No Time to Retreat: First Annual Synthesis Report on Progress since the World Humanitarian Summit



Witnessing the highest level of human suffering since the 2nd World War as a result of disasters, conflicts and other causes of humanitarian crises, the first-ever World Humanitarian Summit was held in May 2016. During the summit, leaders made over 3,700 commitments to advance the Agenda for Humanity, a five-point plan outlining the changes that are needed to alleviate suffering, reduce risk and lessen vulnerability on a global scale.

The first annual synthesis report, entitled “No Time to Retreat”, summarizes the progress against the commitments from the Summit until the end of 2016, as well as key actions planned in 2017, based on inputs from 142 stakeholders. The report identifies trends in collective progress to realizing the changes called for in the Agenda for Humanity, as identified by stakeholders in their reporting. The report also identifies gaps and makes recommendations to further the achievement of each transformation.

Among other messages, the report highlights the below points:

- **Displacement:** Many stakeholders reported progress in support of refugees and host communities, there has been no significant progress to reduce internal displacement. More work is also needed to address cross-border displacement in the context of disasters and climate change, including drought.
- **Financing:** Reports highlighted greater investment in insurance-based financing for preventative and early action, particularly for countries most affected by the impacts of climate change and related extreme climate events. Such mechanisms are increasingly demonstrating the value of a timely release of funds based on early warning information.
- **Resilience:** Systematic investment in risk reduction, including early warning and preparedness, remains low. Greater investment in resilience to address the complex and overlapping mix of conflict and disaster risks present in the majority of crises.

The full report is available at <https://www.agendaforhumanity.org/resources/agendaforhumanity#annual-synthesis-report-2017>.

## Contents

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Special Topic: No Time to Retreat: First Annual Synthesis Report on Progress since the World Humanitarian Summit | 1 |
| Knowledge Resources and Networking Opportunities   | 2 |
| Event and Training Opportunities   | 4 |
| Positions and Grant Opportunities  | 5 |
| Drought Publications Information   | 6 |
| Useful Links on Drought Status Updates   | 6 |

## About AADP

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

The network 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 based on their priorities, operational gaps and capacity needs, building on the pool of experiences and expertise of the African Drought Risk and Development Network initiative (ADDN).

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



## Knowledge Resources and Networking Opportunities

### Global Index Insurance Facility / Index Insurance Forum

## Global Index Insurance Facility

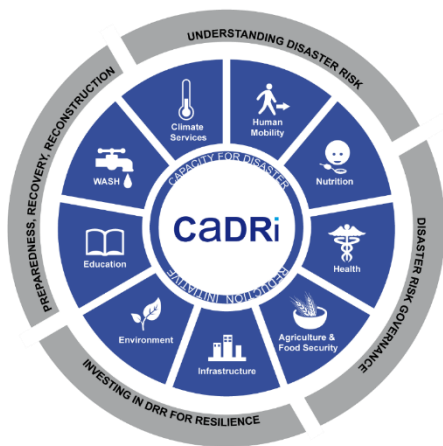


The Global Index Insurance Facility (GIIF) is a dedicated World Bank Group's program that facilitates access to finance for smallholder farmers, micro-entrepreneurs, and microfinance institutions through the provisions of catastrophic risk transfer solutions and index-based insurance in developing countries. GIIF's objectives are to provide access to financing for the vulnerable; to strengthen the financial resilience of the poor against the impact of climate change and natural disasters, including drought, and to sustain food production for local communities and larger markets.

GIIF's Index Insurance Forum site contains the Climate Insurance Database, which shares the experiences of numerous international organizations in the field of risk transfer and insurance solutions to climate risk management. Its main objective is to share best practices and innovative solutions to contribute to successful and sustainable climate risk insurance projects in climate-vulnerable countries. On this database, users can find factsheets, InFocus, videos, and reports which they can filter by type, topic, country, region, or organization.

For more information concerning GIIF, please visit <https://indexinsuranceforum.org/>. The Climate Insurance Database is accessible at <https://indexinsuranceforum.org/climate-insurance>.

### Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative



The Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI) is a global partnership composed of 15 UN and non-UN organizations that works towards strengthening countries' capacities to prevent, manage and recover from the impact of disasters, including drought. The objective of the CADRI Partnership is to support the identification of critical capacity gaps at country level in view of prevailing risks and the articulation of coherent UN and other stakeholder's interventions to address those capacity gaps.

Established in 2007, CADRI draws upon the diversity of expertise of its members to offer a unique combination of knowledge, experience and resources to support countries implement the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). It is supported by the network of 90 DRR experts in 16 regional hubs. Since its creation, it has significantly evolved from a training programme to a broad

capacity development facility geared towards supporting countries in development of a coherent framework for DRR and institutional, legal policy reforms.

Further details on CADRI and its works in Africa, Asia and beyond are available at <https://www.cadri.net/en>.



## Global Humanitarian Overview 2018



The Global Humanitarian Overview is the world's most comprehensive, authoritative and evidence-based assessment of humanitarian needs. It is based on detailed analysis of wide-ranging data from many different sources, and face-to-face interviews with hundreds of thousands of people directly affected by humanitarian crises across the globe. The document sets out detailed, prioritised, costed plans for meeting the needs of affected people, coordinated across the United Nations, with contributions from governments, the Red Cross and Red Crescent movement, other international organisations, NGOs and other relevant actors

2018 issue of the document explicitly indicates droughts, floods, hurricanes and other natural disasters as the factors to create humanitarian needs. Although the risk of El Niño or La Niña is low in 2018 and the world has become better at predicting and preparing for disasters, the most vulnerable people on the planet are still hit hard. Climate change will increase the number of extreme weather events and make drought in some regions chronic.

The risk of droughts, floods, earthquakes, hurricanes and typhoons and other seismic and meteorological events will remain high in 2018. They will lead to humanitarian needs, including food insecurity, vulnerability, loss of livelihoods, and disease outbreaks. Drought is factored in the Humanitarian Response Plans prominently for Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Somalia and Sudan among others.

The full report is available for download at <http://interactive.unocha.org/publication/globalhumanitarianoverview/>.

## Building Resilience to Climate Change: A Series of Briefings



Social protection and climate change instruments aim to support inclusive and climate-resilient development, respectively. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is one of India's flagship social protection programmes, and its beneficiaries are among the most climate-vulnerable people in India. The International Institute for Environment and Development issued a series of briefings that analyse how MGNREGS builds rural households' resilience to different climate shocks, including drought.

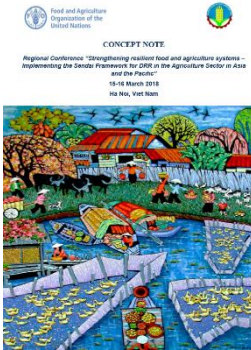
The goal of the series is to identify options for Indian policymakers to integrate climate risk management into MGNREGS. It will also provide global policymakers with evidence on how to mainstream climate risk management into social protection programmes, or combine and layer social protection instruments with climate risk management instruments to address poverty in the context of climate change. Three papers examine how MGNREGS is helping households build resilience to drought as well as other climate induced disasters in: 1) West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand; 2) South Sikkim; and 3) Mayurbhanj District, Odisha.

The full reports are available for download respectively for 1) [West Singhbhum District, Jharkhand](#); 2) [South Sikkim](#); and 3) [Mayurbhanj District, Odisha](#).



## Event and Training Opportunities

### Regional Conference on Strengthening Resilient Food and Agriculture Systems – Implementing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction in the Agriculture Sector in Asia and the Pacific (15-16 March 2018; Hanoi, Vietnam)



More than 2.2 billion people in Asia solely rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. FAO estimates suggest that between 2003-2013 losses due to disasters, including drought, to the agriculture sector in Asia was 47 billion USD. Disaster impacts on the agriculture sector are rising in the region, driven by increased hazard exposure that is not matched by a reduction in vulnerabilities and a limited understanding of the evolving nature of risks facing the food and agriculture systems and dependent livelihoods.

On this backdrop, a two-day regional conference is planned to facilitate multi-stakeholder deliberations to identify workable pathways for the agriculture sector to play a proactive role in implementing the Sendai Framework for DRR and related frameworks in order to strengthen the resilience of food and agriculture systems and dependent livelihoods in Asia. The conference aims to raise awareness on the importance of the agriculture sector in reducing drought and other disaster risks and strengthening resilience and reinforce its commitments for more proactive role in the same. It will also strengthen the understanding of existing and emerging risks facing food and agriculture in light of rapid urbanization and the intertwined urban and rural risks' context.

Please visit <http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/events/detail-events/en/c/1472/> for further details on the conference.

### The Global Energy and Water Exchanges Project's 8<sup>th</sup> Science Conference: Extremes and Water on the Edge (6-11 May 2018; Canmore, Canada)



The Global Energy and Water cycle Exchanges (GEWEX) project is dedicated to understanding Earth's water cycle and energy fluxes at the surface and in the atmosphere.

The world community increasingly recognizes that changes in climate, extreme events, and shifting freshwater distribution around the globe could lead to severe environmental degradation and intense conflicts in the years ahead. Increasing greenhouse gas concentrations can affect the occurrence of weather and climate extremes in many regions, including heatwaves, droughts, and floods.

The 8th GEWEX Science Conference or 2018 GEWEX, is structured around the topic of challenges confronting our ability to understand and predict changes in climate extremes and the availability of freshwater under the complex factors of natural variability, forced climate change due to human activities, and human management practices such as dams, reservoirs, land cover changes, and agricultural management. The Conference will reflect research activities that advance the main themes of the GEWEX project on "Weather and Climate Extremes" and "Water for the Food Baskets of the World."

For more information regarding 2018 GEWEZ, please visit <https://www.gewexevents.org/events/2018conference/>.





## Positions and Grant Opportunities

### Agriculture and Natural Resource Adviser – Concern Worldwide (Closing date: 18 February 2018)



The Concern Worldwide is currently seeking an Agriculture and Natural Resource Adviser to support effective programming to promote resilience in disaster-prone, fragile contexts through the provision of technical and strategic support to country programmes on climate-smart agriculture and natural resource management and through the documentation of learning on best practice. With strong understanding of how agriculture, livestock and natural resource management fits within the wider framework of promoting resilience and positive climate change adaptation, particularly in drought-prone contexts, the Agriculture and Natural Resource Adviser is expected to provide technical and strategic support primarily on climate-smart agriculture, livestock and natural resource management to country teams to ensure programmes are designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated to ensure optimum impact on the extreme poor.

The position is also responsible for building the technical capacity of Concern country teams through formal training, webinars, remote mentoring, and production and sharing of key technical resources. Focal countries are likely to include Chad, Sudan, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Sudan, Niger, and Central African Republic, but are subject to change.

For more information concerning the position, please visit <https://jobs.concern.net/jobs/ireland/vacancy/agriculture-and-natural-resource-adviser-0388/406/description/>.

### Consultant for Independent Evaluation of Phases 1 and 2 of *East Africa Crisis Appeal, Somalia, 2017* – Islamic Relief Worldwide (Closing date: 21 February 2018)

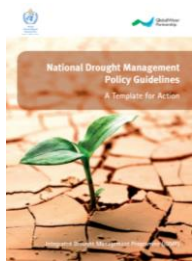


**Islamic Relief  
Worldwide**

Drought and a real threat of famine, coupled with low vaccination rates, left millions of children in Somalia weak, hungry, and particularly susceptible to contracting measles and other life-threatening diseases. In this content, the Islamic Relief Worldwide (IRW) has been implementing the “East Africa Crisis Appeal” intervention in Somalia to provide humanitarian support the most affected and needy of the vulnerable population.

An independent consultant is expected to conduct an evaluation of the Phases 1 and 2 of the intervention in Somalia to assess the extent to which the project as a whole has delivered the anticipated objectives indicated in the log frame with specific attention to outputs, outcomes and goal. The assignment also include to assess the key innovations used in the project that improved or worsened delivery of project, and document lessons learned, and also develop clear and actionable recommendations for adoption and integration into any similar future development related projects within the region and elsewhere.

Please visit <http://www.islamic-relief.org/tenders/open-tenders/tender-for-the-independent-evaluation-consultancy-of-phases-1-and-phases-2-of-east-africa-crisis-appeal-somalia-2017/> for more information on the position.



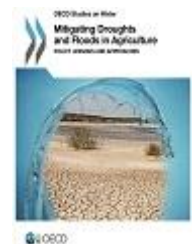
### National Drought Management Policy Guidelines: A Template for Action (2014)

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/>  
 African Flood and Drought Monitor: <http://stream.princeton.edu/AWCM/WEBPAGE/interface.php?locale=en>  
 Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) Africa: <https://www.fews.net/>  
 IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC): <http://www.icpac.net/>  
 Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN) Africa: <http://www.irinnews.org/africa>  
 Prevention Web Africa: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/africa/>  
 Relief Web Africa: <http://reliefweb.int/countries>  
 Southern African Development Community (SADC) Climate Service Centre: <http://www.sadc.int/sadc-secretariat/services-centres/climate-services-centre/>

### Asia

Asian Disaster Reduction Center: <http://www.adrc.asia/latest/index.php>  
 FEWS NET Central Asia: <https://www.fews.net/>  
 IRIN Asia: <http://www.irinnews.org/IRIN-Asia.aspx>  
 Pacific Disaster Center/World Natural Hazards Website: <http://www.pdc.org/>  
 Prevention Web Asia: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/asia/>  
 Relief Web Asia: <http://reliefweb.int/countries>  
 South Asia Drought Monitoring System: <http://dms.iwmi.org/>