



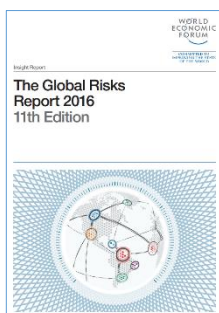
Africa-Asia Drought Risk Management Peer Assistance Network



Special Topic

January – February 2016 Issue

The Global Risks Report 2016: 11th Edition



The Global Risks Report 2016, 11th Edition is published by the World Economic Forum within the framework of The Global Competitiveness and Risks Team. The report draws attention to ways that global risks could evolve and interact in the next decade. The year 2016 marks a forceful departure from past findings, as the risks about which the Report has been warning over the past decade are starting to manifest themselves in new, sometimes unexpected ways and harm people, institutions and economies.

Warming climate is likely to raise this year's temperature to 1° Celsius above the pre-industrial era, 60 million people, equivalent to the world's 24th largest country and largest number in recent history, are forcibly displaced, and crimes in cyberspace cost the global economy an estimated US\$445 billion, higher than many economies' national incomes. In this context, the report calls for action to build resilience – the “resilience imperative” – and identifies practical examples of how it could be done.

Almost 750 experts and decision-makers in the World Economic Forum's Multi-stakeholder communities, drawn from business, academia, civil society and the public sector and span different areas of expertise, geographies and age groups, responded to this year's Global Risks Perception Survey. After its presence in the top five most impactful risks for the past three years, the failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation has risen to the top and is perceived in 2016 as the most impactful risk for the years to come, ahead of weapons of mass destruction, ranking 2nd. Water crises, a significant decline in the available quality and quantity of fresh water resulting in harmful effects on human health and/or economic activity, ranked 3rd.

The risk rated most likely was largescale involuntary migration, with last year's top scorer – interstate conflict with regional consequences – giving way to the environmental risks of extreme weather events, including prolonged high temperatures and droughts, freak storms and floods, and the failure of climate change mitigation and adaptation and followed by major natural catastrophes.

The full report is available for download at <http://www3.weforum.org/docs/Media/TheGlobalRisksReport2016.pdf>.

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About AADP

[Africa-Asia Drought Risk Peer Assistance Network](#) (AADP) is a network established 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

Sustainable Land and Water Management Knowledge Platform



The livelihoods of 2 billion people are under direct threat from desertification / land degradation and drought. TerrAfrica is a partnership led by the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and present in 24 countries on the African continent that supports innovative solutions to sustain landscapes, address land and water degradation and adapt to a changing climate. The TerrAfrica program has produced guidelines for best practices in sustainable land and water management (SLWM), with an aim to disseminate these promising practices and create a framework for investment in SLWM in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Based on these guidelines and best practices, SLWM knowledge platform provides an easy-to-navigate tool to access the TerrAfrica knowledge and a visual space for community of practice to interact among each other and with experts from within and outside the continent. The SLWM knowledge platform provide TerrAfrica partners at all levels with opportunities to identify, generate, and disseminate targeted knowledge that supports decision-making, informs policymaking, advances mainstreaming SLWM in planning and programming processes.

Please visit <http://terrafrica.org/knowledge-management/knowledge-base/> for more information on the TerrAfrica SLWM knowledge platform.

Groundwater Resources Assessment under the Pressures of Humanity and Climate Change



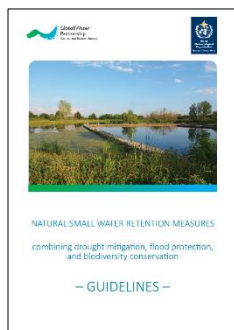
Since its launch in 2004, the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme's Groundwater Resources Assessment under the Pressures of Humanity and Climate Change (GRAPHIC) project has provided water practitioners with a platform to exchange information on groundwater and climate change through case studies, thematic working groups, scientific research, and communication. It has been serving the global community by providing scientifically-based and policy-relevant recommendations concerning the management of groundwater resources under the coupled pressures of climate change and human activities. The outcomes of

GRAPHIC-type investigations are expected to influence groundwater management policies and practices, including, among others, groundwater pumping for irrigated agriculture, pumping for industrial and municipal supplies, supplementing stream flows during drought periods.

The idea of a newsletter arise to better meet GRAPHIC partners' need for information and exchange. Each quarter, GRAPHIC NEWS will give subscribers an overview of recent research publications, studies and projects related to groundwater and climate change, and announce events that may be of their interest. The inaugural issue of GRAPHIC NEWS is available at http://www.graphicnetwork.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Newsletter_GRAPHIC_1.0-English.pdf. Please also visit <http://www.graphicnetwork.net/> for more information regarding GRAPHICS.



Guidelines on Natural Small Water Retention Measures: Combining Drought Mitigation, Flood Protection, and Biodiversity Conservation

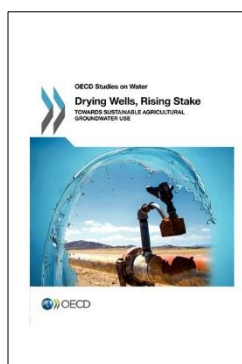


Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) works with a wide range of partners with the objective of supporting stakeholders at all levels by providing them with policy and management guidance through globally coordinated generation of scientific information and sharing best practices and knowledge for integrated drought management. The IDMP's new Guidelines summarize the outcomes and lessons learnt of the IDMP's Central and Eastern Europe project on Natural Small Water Retention Measures implemented by a group of experts from Central and Eastern Europe in the period 2013–2015.

The innovative aspect of the approach presented in this publication consists in the active human involvement in the maintenance and the exploitation of the existing water systems. New methods have been suggested to restore the natural water retention capacity of catchments, including drainage systems in river valleys, irrigation techniques, and small hydro-technical investments, such as small damming reservoirs or damming on watercourses. The Guidelines are complemented by a collection of Case Studies from four countries in Central and Eastern Europe (Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia, and Poland) presenting climatic and topographic conditions representative of the existing situation in the whole region, many of which will also be applicable in other parts of the world.

The full report is available for download at http://www.droughtmanagement.info/literature/GWP-CEE_Guidelines_Natural_Small_Water_Retention_Measures_2015.pdf.

Drying Wells, Rising Stakes: Towards Sustainable Agricultural Groundwater Use



This report studies the challenges of managing groundwater use in agriculture sustainability, acknowledging its increasing importance as a tool for agriculture's adaptation to climate change and increasing water-related stress. Groundwater, for example, is effectively used in agriculture as a natural storage facility, acting as insurance against drought. The report provides new data on the status of groundwater irrigation, proposes a characterisation of groundwater agriculture systems, assesses the economic effects of existing management instruments and analyses the range of policies used in Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries.

The study builds on OECD's work on water, especially the 2010 report overseeing issues around the sustainable management of water resources in agriculture, the 2014 report on climate change, water and agriculture, and the 2015 survey-based analysis of water resource allocation regimes in OECD countries. The analysis also relies on new information collected through a comprehensive questionnaire of groundwater management policies in OECD countries and selected regions launched in the summer of 2014. According to the questionnaire, many analysed OECD agricultural regions expect significant changes in groundwater with climate change. 83% of the responding regions expect higher temperatures, and 87% expect more frequent droughts. Semi-arid regions are also expected to be drier, and semi-humid to be wetter.

The full report is available for download at <http://www.oecd.org/tad/sustainable-agriculture/groundwater-use.htm>.



2015 Human Development Report: Work for Human Development



The 2015 Human Development Report is the latest in the series of global Human Development Reports published by the UNDP since 1990 as independent, analytically and empirically. This year's Human Development Report explores how work can enhance human development, given that the world of work is changing fast and that substantial human development challenges remain. The Report takes a broad view of work, including voluntary work and creative work, thus going beyond jobs. And it examines the link between work and human development, focusing on care work as well as paid work and discussing sustainable work.

While significant progress has been made over the past two decades in human development, serious human deprivations remain, and the world faces persistent inequality, along with climate change and social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities that could reverse human advances and constrain wider choices for everyone. The report discusses that, in some countries, drought could halve the yields from rain-fed agriculture by 2020. Across Sub-Saharan Africa and South and East Asia drought and rainfall variations could lead to large productivity losses in cultivated food staples. Drought is also increasing serving as a push factor, causing people to migrate. The Report argues that if the potential of all people is harnessed through appropriate strategies and proper policies, human progress would be accelerated and human development deficits would be reduced.

The full report is available for download at <http://report.hdr.undp.org/>.

Event and Training Opportunities

E-Learning: United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification Process (8 February, 2016; Online)



Established in 1994, United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) is the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. The Convention addresses specifically the arid, semi-arid and dry sub-humid areas, known as the drylands, and aims to forge a global partnership to reverse and prevent desertification/land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in affected areas. This e-learning course has been developed to provide an introduction to the UNCCD, its structure and institutions, and the process of its implementation. At the end of this e-learning course participants should have a general understanding of the core issues of the Convention, how it operates and what the processes are for.

Objectives of the course are to: 1) provide an introduction to the history of the United Nation Convention to Combat Desertification; 2) outline the structure and the main institutions of the Convention their functions and their roles; 3) give an introduction to the secretariat of the Convention and its functions; and 4) provide information on the main processes within the Convention and their role for the efficacious implementation of the same.

This course is free of charge and upon successful completion of this course, you will be rewarded with a "Certificate". If you manage to score 90% or higher you will receive a "Certificate of Excellence". For more information on this online



course including the registration procedures, please visit <http://www.unccd.int/en/programmes/Capacity-building/CBW/Resources/Pages/course1/course1intro.aspx>.

Adaptation Futures 2016 (10-13 May, 2016; Rotterdam, Netherlands)



Adaptation Futures is the biennial conference of the Global Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation (PROVIA). In 2016 the European Commission and the Government of the Netherlands co-host the fourth edition. Adaptation Futures 2016 is where scholars, practitioners, policymakers and business people from all around the world go to connect, learn and inspire. It highlights adaptation practices and solutions for people, governments and businesses.

To maximise the impact of the conference, seven themes and three cross cutting issues have been identified that reflect the prominent subjects in climate adaptation of today and the coming decade, and drought issues are featured in multiple themes. Food, forestry and rural livelihoods theme, for example, will focus on the agricultural systems which have to transform to take account of numerous changes in rainfall, floods and droughts, higher temperatures, to name a few. Fresh water availability and access theme will touch upon the challenges of optimisation of freshwater supply and demand in the face of drought and other threats.

Please visit <http://www.adaptationfutures2016.org/> for more information on the Adaption Futures 2016, including the registration process (early bird rate until 15 March).

Positions and Grant Opportunities

Nominations for the elections to the UNCCD CSO panel – UNCCD (Closing date: 2 February 2016)



United Nations Convention
to Combat Desertification

Based on the decisions in the past Conferences of the Parties to the UNCCD, procedures were established for the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) in meetings and processes of the UNCCD and additional mechanisms and procedures was set forth to select candidates by the eligibility criteria. According to the decisions, the Executive Secretary shall convene a UNCCD CSO Panel consisting of two representatives from the secretariat and one representative from civil society organizations from countries belonging to each of the five United Nations Regional Groups of Member States.

In this regard, the secretariat would like to request the representatives accredited civil society organizations to submit nominations of candidates for the elections as representatives for the CSO panel. Each organization can only nominate a candidate, who meet the below criteria: 1) Senior person with experience of management and policy issue; 2) Fluent in written and spoken English. Following standard practice and the specific needs of the regions, for representatives of the African and Latin American and the Caribbean Group the candidate should also be fluent in French and Spanish



respectively; and 3) Familiar with the UNCCD-related matters.

Further details on the nomination process including the required documents for submission are available at <http://www.unccd.int/en/media-center/MediaNews/Pages/highlightdetail.aspx?HighlightID=427>.

WASH Coordinator – Danish Refugee Council (Closing date: 10 February 2016)



Danish Refugee Council (DRC) has been providing relief and development services in the Horn of Africa and Yemen since 1997. In 2016, DRC plans to diversify and expand its work in the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector across Ethiopia and Djibouti, both maintaining its strong base of WASH activities in refugee response in Gambella and Djibouti while at the same time scaling up its WASH activities to aid those people impacted by drought and El Niño, especially in the Somali region of Ethiopia.

The WASH Coordinator will have the overall responsibility for promoting DRC's WASH programming, providing technical WASH support and guidance to program staff, and overseeing all WASH activities, especially as regards monitoring and evaluation, in all areas of DRC operations in Ethiopia and Djibouti. DRC work will be comprehensive in all parts of the WASH sector, encompassing water provision and purification; sanitation construction and rehabilitation; hygiene promotion and distribution; and capacity building in all WASH areas.

More information on the position and the application procedure is available at, <https://candidate.hr-manager.net/ApplicationInit.aspx?cid=1036&departmentId=19012&ProjectId=146184&uiculture=eng&MediaId=5>.

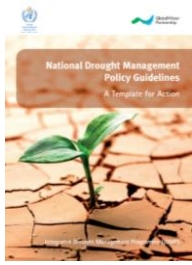
Maze Seed Systems Officer – International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre (Closing date: 12 February 2016)



The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT) is a not-for-profit research and training organization with partners in over 100 countries. The Maize Seed Systems Officer has the responsibility for providing timely, high-quality technical assistance to in-country maize seed production partners on best practices for drought tolerant maize (DTM) variety production (from breeding to post-certification mass production) to engender independent and sustainable local early generation seed and Certified DTM seed production.

More specifically, the Maize Seed Systems Officer is responsible for implementing technical support and capacity building efforts to in-country seed companies (public and private) on DTM seed production under the direction of the Principle Investigator. In addition, he/she will assist multiplying initial pre-basic and basic seed to help private seed companies to quickly scale seed production of drought-tolerant maize varieties. He/she will also assist and monitor variety demonstrations conducted by seed companies and NGOs to promote drought-tolerant maize varieties.

Please visit https://ciat.cgiar.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/jobs_Maize_Seed_Systems_Officer.pdf for more information concerning the position.



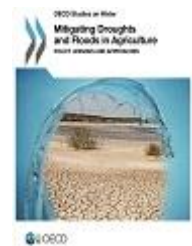
National Drought Management Policy Guidelines: A Template for Action (2014)

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/>
 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>



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Resilient nations.

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