

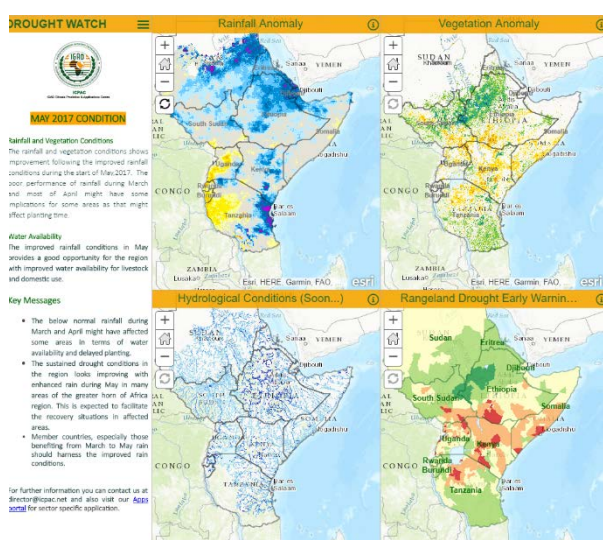
Africa Asia Drought Risk Management Peer Assistance Network



July 2017 Issue

Special Topic

IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre's Geospatial Apps



The Intergovernmental Authority on Development' (IGAD) Climate Prediction and Application Centre is one of the specialized offices of IGAD mandated to work on climate diagnostics and forecast. ICPAC also works on various climate application areas where Geospatial data and tools are always at the centre.

ICPAC works to provide timely and quality climate services to member states and partners.

ICPAC recently established a number of drought related Geospatial Apps:

- **Climate App:** This web mapping application presents data on seasonal forecast (in probability and amounts), climate monitoring and climate change. Additional data layers on seasonal and annual rainfall and temperature climatology, GTS and non-GTS meteorological stations with administrative boundaries for the greater horn of Africa region are also presented. The interactive mapping tool allows for overlay analysis of layers by zooming in to your area of interest.
- **Disaster Risks App:** This web mapping application presents the most recent drought conditions based on change in rainfall and vegetation conditions, flood forecast, other disaster maps from IGAD Atlas and photos from collaborating partners and volunteers.
- **Agriculture App:** This page presents applications on crop monitoring, rangeland and livestock conditions and early warning and most recent food security assessment.

For more information regarding the above other ICPAC Geospatial Apps, please visit <https://icpac.maps.arcgis.com/home/index.html>.

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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 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

Water Youth Network



The Water Youth Network (WYN) is a global and inclusive connector in the water sector, with a vibrant community of students and young professionals and across disciplines. Overall, the aim of WYN is to offer a platform (on and offline) for young people to exchange with one another, to promote their inclusion in decision-making processes and to facilitate the adoption of youth friendly policies at all levels. The network hopes to encourage a spirit of on-going and learning and exchange between many generations of water professionals, which will be extremely valuable to

address the expanding water challenges facing the planet.

One of WYN's working groups is disaster risk reduction (DRR) team, which aims to promote networking, knowledge sharing and collaboration among young practitioners and researchers within and across generations, on water-related DRR. The team also collate, share and support innovative youth-led initiatives from local to global levels on water-related DRR, and Support meaningful, science-informed youth engagement in water and DRR related policy design, implementation, monitoring and review through the UN Major Group of Children and Youth.

Please visit <http://www.wateryouthnetwork.org/> for more information regarding WYN, its working groups and activities.

Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network



The Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services Network (BES-Net) is a capacity building "network of networks" that promotes dialogue among science, policy and practice for more effective management of biodiversity and ecosystems, including drought-affected dryland ecosystems, contributing to long-term human well-being and sustainable

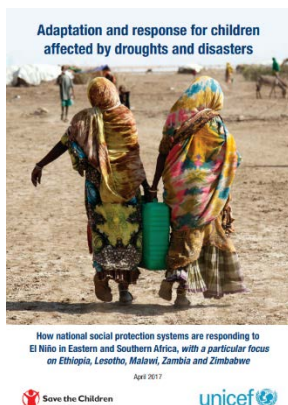
development. BES-Net aims at bringing together policymakers, scientists/knowledge holders and practitioners to address specific policy issues in the arena of biodiversity and ecosystem services, each community bringing a different angle to science-policy questions through the implementation of various activities, including:

- **BES-Net web portal** as "one-stop shop" for policy relevant information and learning material, guiding users through the existing sources of thematic information and methodological tools and providing access to learning material and policy briefs;
- **Matchmaking support** through BES-Net web portal vacancies section providing relevant information on jobs and internships, as well as other matchmaking elements, based on the needs of the BES-Net Network.
- **BES-Net Dialogues** which facilitates a multi-stakeholder dialogues focusing on specific policy questions at the national and regional level among the three BES-Net communities of policy, science and practice.

Further details on BES-Net and its activities and services are available at <http://www.besnet.world/>.



Adaptation and Response for Children Affected by Droughts and Disasters



The 2015/16 El Niño phenomenon recorded high temperatures and the lowest rainfall in 35 years, leading to severe drought conditions across Eastern and Southern Africa. Using case studies from Ethiopia, Lesotho, Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, this report highlights how in some countries in Eastern and Southern Africa, as elsewhere on the continent, national social protection systems are emerging as a strong force in mitigating the impact of drought, protecting families and children from famine, and enabling faster recovery. In countries where social protection systems are not in place or ready to provide a scalable response, humanitarian and development partners are stepping up efforts to provide essential support to vulnerable households.

In both cases, the lessons found in this report – from the need for coordinated, child-sensitive programme design and responses to the importance of building and buffering national social protection systems; from the focus on predictable financing to the need for stronger data on and from those who are most vulnerable – provide a valuable resource for government and partners to support an effective, integrated response. Moreover, the report reminds us that building or strengthening equitable and scalable social protection systems prior to an emergency is critical to help prevent a shock from becoming a disaster. The paper also reinforces what we already know: Humanitarian responses which buttress, rather than undermine, national social protection systems are key. Building on social protection systems, such responses protect vulnerable children and families from harmful coping strategies.

The full report is available for download at

https://resourcecentre.savethechildren.net/node/12088/pdf/el_nino_advocacy_paper_4web.pdf.

Global Report on Food Crises 2017



Currently, the world is faced with an unprecedented call for action at a moment in which four countries have been identified as at risk of famine, and demand for humanitarian and resilience assistance is escalating. Against this background, informing the global and national food security community on the risk of food crises and on the severity of such crises is of fundamental importance. The European Union, WFP and FAO have joined forces to coordinate the compilation of analyses to increase the impact of humanitarian and resilience responses through the preparation of the “Global report on Food Crises”. The Global Report enhances coordination and decision-making through a neutral analysis that informs program planning and implementation. The key objective and strength of the report is to establish a consultative and consensus-based process to compile food insecurity analysis from throughout the world into a global public product to inform annual planning and resource allocation decisions.

The Global Report on Food Crises 2017 is the result of a consultative process established to involve a wide range of stakeholders who bring together findings from all major risk analysis and early warning systems. All partners are in agreement with the general magnitude and severity of acute food security suggested by this report. Drought is prominently featured throughout the document as one of the main drivers of food insecurity in many affected countries.

The full report is available for download at <https://www.wfp.org/content/global-report-food-crisis-2017>.



Event and Training Opportunities

Africa Conference on Economic Costs of Disasters (23-25 October 2017; Johannesburg, South Africa)



The Africa Conference on Economic Costs of Disasters (ACECD) with a focus on the role of the private sector in disaster risk reduction (DRR), will take place on 23-25 October 2017. It will be the first continental conference to focus exclusively on the active involvement of the private sector in DRR. This high-level platform will bring together decision-makers from both the

private and public sectors to discuss the current and future economic impacts of disasters on the African continent.

This conference will further explore best practices and approaches for stronger collaboration between government and the private sector for DRR, building resilience and contribution to the seventeen Sustainable Development Goals of the Agenda 2030 and towards Agenda 2063 in Africa. Special focus will be placed on drought, reflecting on the 2016 drought, which was considered as the worst in over 30 years in the continent as a result of the El Niño phenomenon, affecting over 40 million people in the Southern Africa region alone

Please visit <http://gravitazzacecd.com/> for more information concerning ACECD.

Third World Congress on Disaster Management (6-10 November 2017; Visakhapatnam, India)



The 3rd World Congress on Disaster Management (WCDM-2017) revolves around the central theme of "Building Resilience and Adaptation for Sustainable Development." It brings together relevant stakeholders, encompassing national and sub-national governments, scientific and technical organisations, academia, professional bodies, industry, civil society, practitioners, media besides the UN bodies and multi-lateral and regional organisations. The Congress will serve as a platform for participants to share and reflect on knowledge, experiences and good practices on different aspects of managing disaster risks, including drought, among various stakeholders, across multiple sectors and disciplines, within and outside governments, and at all levels.

WCDM-2017 envisages to facilitate co-learning through dynamic information exchange, knowledge and best practices sharing, dwell on innovations and new models, enable sharing of new body of research; as well as honour the champions of disaster management, forge new partnerships, cultural exchange and social networking. Some of the answers which WCDM-2017 community will strive to answer include: What strategies, resources and activities would be urgently required to scale up efforts in promoting a people-centered approach to disaster risk reduction and community resilience?; What concrete measures should be taken to address small recurrent disasters striking developing, least developed countries and small islands to help reduce the vulnerability?

For further details on WCDM-2017, please visit <http://www.wcdm.info/>.



Positions and Grant Opportunities

Consultant on Drought Vulnerability and Impact Assessment for Morocco – International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (Closing date: 13 July 2017)



Drought is a worldwide threat to food and water security and is a constant presence in the Middle East and North Africa region. In connection with the Regional Drought Management System for the Middle East and North Africa project, the consultant is expected to carry out a drought vulnerability and impact assessment for Morocco through a mixed/ combined methods approach. Envisioned Tasks under this assignment include:

- Assemble/share primary and secondary data on the impacts of past droughts on agricultural, pastoral, water and other sectors of the economy and/or society
- Assemble/share previous project reports on drought vulnerability assessment information and undertake multivariate analysis of relationships between social, economic, environmental and politics indicators.
- Assemble/share existing drought risk management policies/strategies and adaptive capacity of societies, regions and sectors.

Please visit <http://www.biosaline.org/vacancies/consultant-drought-vulnerability-and-impact-assessment-morocco> for more information on the position.

Scientific Advisor Forecast-Based Financing Drought Relief – Welthungerhilfe (Closing date: 19 July 2017)



Welthungerhilfe is one of the large and respected private organisations in the field of development cooperation and humanitarian aid in Germany. It carries out projects in 39 countries and campaigns for fairer cooperation with developing countries. The Scientific Advisor is part of the 17-member strong Welthungerhilfe Humanitarian Directorate. The Scientific Advisor is part of the 17-member strong Welthungerhilfe Humanitarian Directorate.

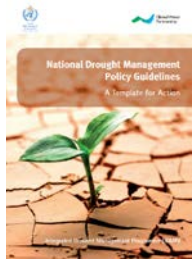
Under the leadership of the Head of Project based in Bonn headquarters, the advisor is expected to work closely with in-country project staff and the colleagues of the Welthungerhilfe Country Office in Madagascar. Furthermore, the advisor will cooperate with international experts, scientists and research institutions and establish working relationships with national and international stakeholders of the project.

The responsibilities of the position include, among others:

- Convene and assure the identification, assessment, and analysis of governmental strategies, policies, programmes, projects, protocols, procedures on disaster risk reduction, etc. on drought related aspects, relevance to drought forecast and early warning and early action
- Establish livelihoods and farming systems analysis for drought zones, and conducting drought risk analysis (including conflict analysis and impact on market systems)

For further details concerning the position, please visit

<https://career012.successfactors.eu/sfcareer/jobreqcareer?jobId=1621&company=WelthungerP&username>.



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/>