

# Africa Asia Drought Risk Management Peer Assistance Network



## Newsletter

June 2017 Issue

### Special Topic

#### Global Climate Monitor



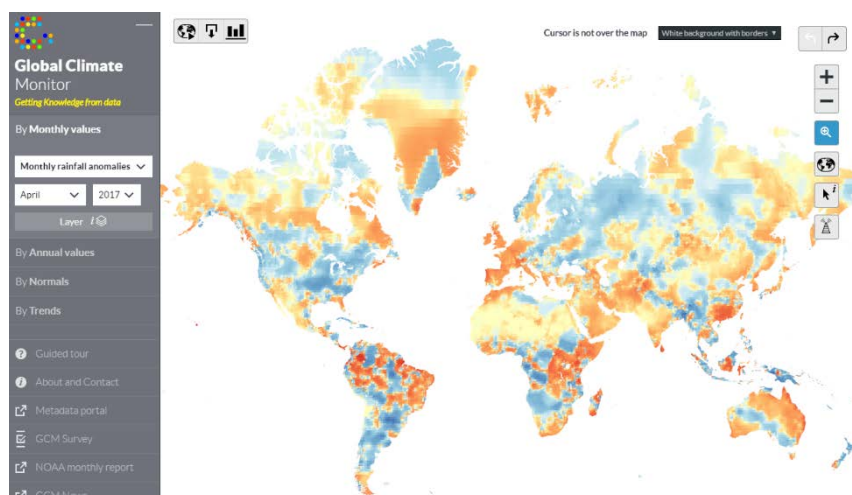
## Global Climate Monitor

*Getting Knowledge from Data*

Global Climate Monitor is a global climate web viewer containing accessible climatic information from 1901.

It is a project developed by the University of Seville Climate Research Group, a group interested in the spatial and temporal dimension of climatic variables and the interconnections between climate and society.

Global Monitor Monitor is a GeoVisor that studies the effects of drought and changes in temperature and precipitation with the aim to analyse and manage climate information, analyse of spatio-temporal climate variability and, finally, study climate impacts on society, namely, climate applications. Based on climate data from more than 4,000 weather stations around the world, Global Monitor Monitor includes information on clouds, the series of average temperatures, the frequency of frost or the amount of rainfall, among other things. The map allows the possibility to compare the effects of climate anomalies in the world over the years. Global Climate Monitor allows viewing and analysis of the evolution of temperatures and precipitation from 1901 to the present day. With these data, studies on the impact of climate on society and the effects of climatic changes undergone in the last century are encouraged.



For more information regarding Global Monitor Monitor, please visit <http://www.globalclimatemonitor.org/#>.

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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.

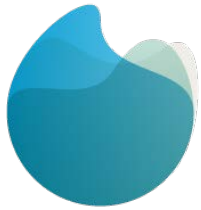
AADP provides the DRM practitioners and policymakers with a variety of peer learning and capacity development support to, based on their priorities, operational gaps and capacity needs, building on the pool of experiences and expertise of the ongoing [African Drought Risk and Development Network initiative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

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



## Knowledge Resources and Networking Opportunities

### Water Footprint Network



**water  
footprint  
network**

The Water Footprint Network was founded in 2008 to solve the world's water crises by advancing fair and smart water use. It is a dynamic, global network that drives innovation and inspires the changes in order to share fresh water fairly amongst all people to sustain thriving communities and nature's diversity. Over 200 partners from large companies to small-scale suppliers, financial institutions and regulatory bodies, non-profit organisations and academia have

chosen to join the Water Footprint Network. Together, the network's continuous learning community shares the latest advances in knowledge, information and ideas to escalate change in river basins worldwide.

The Water Footprint Network seeks to driving action by companies, governments and individuals towards sustainable, efficient and equitable water use as well as to share knowledge and training practitioners to solve the world's water crises. A new report by the network, 'Dependencies of Europe's Economy on Other Parts of the World in Terms of Water Resources' analyses the impacts that increasing water scarcity and drought may have on the European Union's (EU) economy. The EU's economy is dependent on the availability of water in other parts of the world for many crops such as soybeans, rice and cotton. That makes it vulnerable to increasing water scarcity and drought.

For more information regarding the Water Footprint Network and its activities, please visit <http://waterfootprint.org/en/>.

### Asia-Pacific Water Forum KnowledgeHubs



**Asia-Pacific Water Forum  
KnowledgeHubs**  
Knowledge Networking for Water Security in the 21st Century

Asia-Pacific Water Forum (APWF) is an independent, not-for-profit, non-partisan, non-political network. The goal of the APWF is to contribute to sustainable water management in order to achieve the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals in Asia and the Pacific by capitalizing on the region's diversity and rich history of experience in dealing with water as a

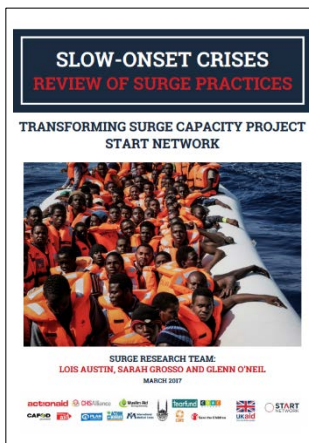
fundamental part of the human existence. Specifically, the APWF shall champion efforts aimed at boosting investments, building capacity, and enhancing cooperation in the water sector at the regional level and beyond. APWF seeks to identify strategies and initiate actions to achieve progress under the themes of: 1) water financing and capacity development; 2) water-related disaster management, including drought; and 3) water for development and ecosystems.

APWF is supported by network of regional water knowledge hubs, or KnowledgeHubs. Each hub is a center of excellence committed to improving water security in the Asia-Pacific region by promoting knowledge sharing and championing feasible solutions for its priority water topic. Together, the hubs collaborate to generate and share knowledge and develop capacity in more than a dozen water knowledge domains. Full list of KnowledgeHubs is available at <http://www.apwf-knowledgehubs.net/index.html>.

Please visit <http://www.apwf.org/> for more information concerning APWF.



## Thirsting for a Future: Water and Children in a Changing Climate



Slow-onset crises, such as droughts and food insecurity, are expected to increase, owing to multiple factors including climate change and rapid urbanisation. Given the slow and inappropriate responses to recent slow-onset crises, agencies have started to develop tools and mechanisms to ensure more efficient responses to slow-onset crises. Timing, funding, political considerations and integration with existing programmes are seen as key.

This report presents the results of the second tracking mechanism of humanitarian surge response to slow-onset crises as part of the Start Network Transforming Surge Capacity Project. The report draws on information derived from the surge response of these 11 agencies in slow-onset crises while making reference to other key surge actors, such as first responders, civil society, governments, the United Nations and the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement. For each instance tracked, the mechanism envisaged a rapid review focusing on the agencies' responses. In this regard, the report does not aim to cover

all surge responses to slow-onset crises by the humanitarian sector or other actors.

The full report is available for download at [http://www.chsalliance.org/files/files/Slow-onset%20Crises\\_Review%20of%20Surge%20Practices.pdf](http://www.chsalliance.org/files/files/Slow-onset%20Crises_Review%20of%20Surge%20Practices.pdf).

## The Wrong Model for Resilience: How G7-backed Drought Insurance Failed Malawi, and What We Must Learn from It



This report tells the story of Malawi's experience of the drought and its African Risk Capacity (ARC) insurance policy, based on focus group discussions and interviews with a wide range of Malawians, from rural communities to government officials and other stakeholders, as well as the ARC Secretariat, caught up in the drought that need not have become a disaster. In 2015, the Government of Malawi purchased a drought insurance policy for the 2015/16 agricultural season from the ARC Insurance Company Ltd, costing almost US\$5m dollars. This decision was taken amidst a global wave of enthusiasm for climate insurance generated by the World Bank and the G7, with support from the insurance industry. Malawi then experienced severe drought across almost all of its districts, induced by a record El Niño, supercharged by climate change. This resulted in 6.5 million people being assessed in May 2016 as requiring food assistance by the Government of Malawi with the support of UN agencies and NGOs. However, a pay-out from the drought insurance policy was not automatically triggered, as the model used by ARC calculated that only 20,594 people had been affected by the drought.

The report analyses what went wrong with the ARC insurance policy and why; it then draws lessons and makes recommendations for the UNFCCC, the G7, G20 and all those involved in the promotion, design and implementation of climate and disaster risk insurance, including in the context of implementation of the Sendai Framework for DRR, the Paris climate agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The full report is available for download at [http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/the\\_wrong\\_model\\_for\\_resilience\\_final\\_230517.pdf](http://www.actionaid.org/sites/files/actionaid/the_wrong_model_for_resilience_final_230517.pdf).



## Event and Training Opportunities

### 2017 World Day to Combat Desertification (17 June 2017; Worldwide)

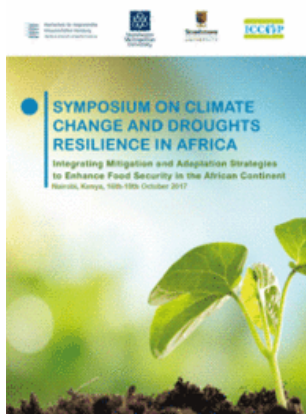


The World Day to Combat Desertification (WDCD) has been observed since 1995 to promote public awareness about international efforts to combat desertification and the effects of drought collectively. It is a unique occasion to remind everybody that desertification, land degradation and drought can be effectively tackled, that solutions are possible, and that the key tools to this aim lie in strengthened community participation and cooperation at all levels.

2017 WDCD will examine the important link between land degradation and migration. In just 15 years, the number of international migrants worldwide has risen from 173 million in 2000 to 244 million in 2015. 2017 WDCD will look at specific ways local communities can build resilience against current multi-fold development challenges through sustainable land management practices. This day should remind everyone of land's important role in producing food and generating local employment, as well as its ability to add to the sustainability, stability and security of desertification-affected places. The global observance of #2017WDCD will be on 15 June in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

Please visit <http://www2.unccd.int/news-events/2017-world-day-combat-desertification-2017wdcd> for more information concerning 2017 WDCD, including the global observance and other events around the world.

### Symposium on Climate Change and Droughts Resilience in Africa (16-18 October 2017; Nairobi, Kenya)



Drought ranks quite highly in terms of weather-related economic impacts, with annual losses nearing US\$ 90 billion per year. Apart from their direct economic impacts, crop failures, which are occurring more frequently as a result of extended droughts, pose a direct threat to the livelihood of millions of people across Africa. The "Symposium on Climate Change and Droughts Resilience in Africa" will be a truly interdisciplinary event, mobilizing aid workers, donors, scholars, social movements, practitioners and members of governmental and non-governmental agencies, undertaking research and/or executing projects focusing on drought prevention, management and resilience in Africa.

The symposium will showcase experiences from research, field projects and best practice to foster climate change adaptation among countries in the region, with a focus on droughts, which may be useful or implemented elsewhere. New climate smart techniques and technologies have already shown some great potential and impact in Africa. The event will foster the exchange of information, ideas and experiences acquired in the execution of climate change adaptation projects.

For further details on the Symposium on Climate Change and Droughts Resilience in Africa, please visit <https://www.haw-hamburg.de/en/ftz-nk/veranstaltungen/drought2017.html>.





## Positions and Grant Opportunities

### Consultancy: How has the Shifting the Power Project influenced local and national partner's responses to emergencies? – ActionAid (Closing date: 12 June 2017)



ActionAid is looking to recruit a consultant to help with an exciting piece of research looking at the emergency response work carried out by local and national partners in the 5 Shifting the Power (STP) project countries (Bangladesh, Democratic Republic of the Congo [DRC], Ethiopia, Kenya and Pakistan) during the project period. This review will explore how being part of the STP project has contributed to local

organisations' response to an emergency.

To date 25 partner organisations have responded and or are currently responding to emergencies including displacement due to conflict in DRC, flooding in Pakistan and Bangladesh and drought in Kenya and Ethiopia. This review will explore how being part of the STP project has contributed to local organisations' response to an emergency. As emergencies are unpredictable and there is no baseline evidence of partner's emergency responses at the start of the project, therefore this review will be based on the perceptions of the organisations themselves, disaster affected communities, STP agencies and key local humanitarian actors.

Please visit <http://www.actionaid.org/jobs/shifting-power-project-learning-review-12-how-has-shifting-power-project-influenced-local-and-n> for more information on the position.

### WASH Coordinator for Kenya/Somalia: Emergency Drought and Hunger Crisis – Solidarités International (Closing date: 30 June 2017)

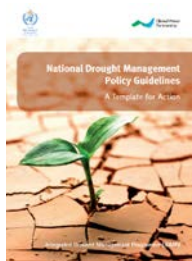


The lives of about 20 millions of people are threatened by famine in the Horn of Africa, in the next 6 months. Not only is it the third consecutive year of drought in the region, with a population suffering from very low harvesting stocks and food shortages, but the lack of rain has also impacted on water resources and has severely reduced the availability of water for human and livestock consumption. To support the coordination team in Nairobi preparing to address these profoundly alarming issues, Solidarités International is looking for a Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Coordinator in charge of supporting the mission design new WASH programs which will help address emergency and long term needs of populations

affected by the drought. He/she will:

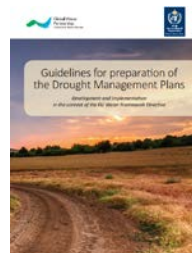
- Contribute to the mission's operational strategy in response to the drought in collaboration with technical coordinators in charge of other sectors;
- Design WASH interventions based on sound field assessments and data from Kenya and Somalia;
- Participate in humanitarian coordination meetings in order to contribute to a harmonized and coordinated response to the drought; and
- Provide technical support to the field teams to ensure the quality of ongoing programs.

For further details concerning the position, please visit <http://www.solidarites.org/en/agir-avec-nous/nous-rejoindre/detail-offre?nPostingID=3471&nPostingTargetID=19244&LG=UK&Resultsperpage=7&respagenum=9>.



### 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/>