



## Africa-Asia Drought Risk Management Peer Assistance Network



### Special Topic

September 2015 Issue

### Post-2015 Summit: United Nations Sustainable Development Summit 2015



More than 150 world leaders are expected to attend the UN Sustainable Development Summit from September 25-27 at UN headquarters in New York to formally adopt an ambitious new

sustainable development agenda.

The Summit will be the climax of a negotiating process that has spanned more than two years, involved all 193 member states of the United Nations and has featured the unprecedented participation of major groups of society and other stakeholders. On 2 August 2015, Member States reached agreement on the outcome document for the summit with the title '[Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#)', which includes 17 new sustainable development goals. Issues associated with drought are embedded in several Goals such as Goal 2 and 15.

The Summit will feature six interactive dialogues with the following themes:

- 1) Ending poverty and hunger;
- 2) Tackling inequalities, empowering women and girls and leaving no one behind;
- 3) Fostering sustainable economic growth, transformation and promoting sustainable consumption and production;
- 4) Protecting our planet and combatting climate change;
- 5) Building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions to achieve sustainable development; and
- 6) Delivering on a revitalised Global Partnership.

It is envisaged that each dialogue will address the three dimensions of sustainable development, namely economic, social and environmental dimensions. There will also be scope to address in each dialogue issues such as gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls, prioritising the needs of all vulnerable groups and ensuring implementation at all levels. The emerging agenda is unique in that it calls for action by all countries, poor, rich and middle-income.

Please visit <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/resources.html> for more information on the Post-2015 Summit.

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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

### Terra Viva Grants Directory



**Terra Viva  
Grants Directory**

The Terra Viva Grants Directory develops and manages information about grants for agriculture, energy, environment, and natural resources in the world's developing countries. It intends to help grant seekers save time and money, keep current, and expand their thinking about where to look for funding, while also contributing to equity

regarding who has access to funding opportunities. Grant makers included in the Terra Viva Grants Directory range from funders of community projects to funders of science and research. Visitors to the Terra Viva website are found at both ends of this spectrum, and in the middle of it.

More specifically, “View Grant Makers” page is a guide to funding organizations by subject areas and by organizational categories. Grant makers focusing on drought may be viewed in several subject groups, such as agriculture, climate change, water resources or cross-cutting. “Grants Calendar” page posts current funding opportunities. “Links and Resources” page provides our selection of useful references for grant searches. Users of this Directory are encouraged to subscribe to our monthly summaries, and to recent postings organized by subject areas and by forms of grant support.

Please visit <http://www.terravivagrants.org/Home> for more information regarding the Terra Viva Grants Directory all the grants related resources offered.

### Oasis



‘Oasis’ is a global agricultural research-for-development partnership against desertification. Established in 2006, Oasis aims to bring together the efforts of Future Harvest Centers of the CGIAR undertaken in support of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. It is an expansion of the Desert Margins Program and Desertification, Drought, Poverty and

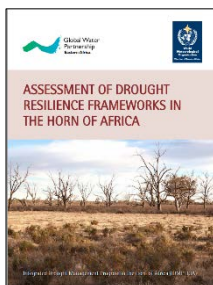
Agriculture Consortium into a global System-wide Program. Suffering and hunger plague the drylands, aggravated by repeated droughts. While disasters attract media attention, quiet progress often goes unnoticed. The name ‘Oasis’ evokes the better future that the partners see as entirely possible for the drylands.

Desertification results from a host of interacting factors, including social, economic, policy, agricultural, ecological, climatic and other drivers. By combining forces, Centers and their partners will be able to combat desertification in a more holistic, integrated way that reflects the complexity of the issue. They will also increase the critical mass of scientists, facilities and resources that are brought to bear on the problem. Oasis partnerships go beyond the Centers, too. Oasis weaves together the web of extensive partnerships (national, regional, international, public, nongovernmental, private-sector) that Centers have already established in their projects and programs that combat desertification.

For more information regarding the Oasis initiative, including its partnerships and achievements, please visit <http://www.oasisglobal.net/index.html>.



## Assessment of Drought Resilience Frameworks in the Horn of Africa

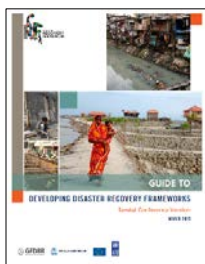


Global Water Partnership Eastern Africa, through the Integrated Drought Management Program (IDMP) in the Horn of Africa (HOA), facilitated country drought resilience assessments in the region. The assessments covered socio-economic, environmental and policy issues; challenges, initiatives and available opportunities to enhance drought resilience. The report presents the drought resilience status in the HOA region and provided the key priorities and opportunities for each country to address them.

The assessments identified the following opportunities for promoting drought resilience in the HOA region: 1) Existence of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) to establish regional and international mechanisms for cooperation to address cross-border drought issues; 2) The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative framework which supports drought resilience and sustainable development with political support and commitment at regional and national level; 3) Availability of relevant national policies, plans and strategies; 4) Existence of national implementing and coordination structures; 5) Accumulated experiences in implementing related programs, projects and initiatives; and 6) Observed interest of donors to support national and regional initiatives to enhance drought resilience. The country assessments clearly showed that countries are at different stages of establishing national frameworks and developing relevant policies in building drought resilience. The report concludes that the responses to drought challenge, including those by the IDMP HOA, needs, therefore, to consider the specific priorities and existing national frameworks while implementing its planned activities.

The full report is available for download at [http://www.droughtmanagement.info/literature/IDMP-HOA\\_Assessment\\_Drought\\_Resilience\\_Frameworks\\_in\\_HOA\\_2015.pdf](http://www.droughtmanagement.info/literature/IDMP-HOA_Assessment_Drought_Resilience_Frameworks_in_HOA_2015.pdf).

## Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Framework: Sendai Conference Version



Instruments such as the Post-Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) provide a solid basis for quantifying recovery needs and formulating broad strategies. However, experience in the last several decades has shown that meeting recovery needs must go beyond simply conducting post-disaster assessments. Demand has been growing globally for a disaster recovery framework for resilient recovery that can build on the PDNA or other such assessments. In response, a Guide to Developing Disaster Recovery Frameworks was produced as a practice-based, results-focused tool to assist governments and partners in planning for resilient post-disaster recovery, including resilient drought recovery.

The guide provides the essential information to assist policy makers and other stakeholders in formulating a framework for the medium- to long-term post-disaster recovery. Depending on the nature of the disaster, the development of a recovery framework can range from being relatively resource-light to being resource-intensive. Similarly, depending on the scale of recovery and reconstruction required, the framework can take from a few weeks to several months to develop. This framework will help in articulating the recovery vision; defining the recovery strategy; prioritizing actions; fine-tuning planning; and providing guidance on financing, implementing, and monitoring the recovery. The framework also is a tool that helps in learning and self-evaluation, leading to continuous improvements over the course of the recovery implementation.

The full report is available for download at <https://www.gfdr.org/sites/gfdr/files/publication/DRF-Guide.pdf>.



## Our Peace, Our Future: Experiences from Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction Approaches in South Sudan



South Sudan is Africa's youngest state. It obtained its independence on 9 July 2011, following a referendum in January 2011 in which an overwhelming majority of southerners opted for separation. The new government is trying to put in place structures and systems to deliver services to its citizens. However, many challenges abound including both natural hazards (i.e. floods and droughts) as well as manmade hazards (conflict within and between communities). This publication discusses the best practices, the lessons learned and the recommendations taken from the Catholic Organisation for Relief and Development Aid's (Cordaid) Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) program, which has been undertaken in South Sudan since 2012 to date.

The CMDRR program focuses on inter-intra community conflict, drought, flood and communicable diseases, depending on the context of the states and counties of operation. The report features ten case studies and highlights the key findings drawn from the main intervention areas: community and partner capacity building, community institution building, conflict transformation, livelihood security and support, water for multiple uses, and community early warning systems. Additionally, lessons learnt in conducting the CMDRR approach and lessons on planning are also captured.

The full report is available for download at [https://www.cordaid.org/media/publications/Cordaid\\_CMDRR\\_in\\_SSudan.pdf](https://www.cordaid.org/media/publications/Cordaid_CMDRR_in_SSudan.pdf).

## Event and Training Opportunities

### 2nd International Conference on Global Food Security (11-14 October, 2015; New York, USA)



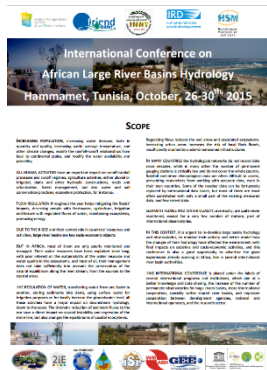
Achieving global food security whilst reconciling demands on the environment is the greatest challenge faced by mankind. By 2050 at least 9 billion people will need food, and increasing incomes and urbanization will inevitably lead to dietary change. The Second International Conference on Global Food Security aims to deliver state-of-the-art analysis, inspiring visions and innovative methods arising from research in a wide range of disciplines. The conference will address the food system activities of processing, distributing and consuming food, as well as food production from crop, livestock, tree, freshwater and marine sources; the availability, access, utilization and stability dimensions of food security; and the synergies and trade-offs between economic, environmental, health and social objectives and outcomes.

One of the main conference themes is reducing risks to food production and distribution from climate variability and change. Given the scale and associated uncertainties of potential impacts of climate variability and change, this session will explore the projected consequences of climate change and its associated risks such as extreme weather events and drought, on food production and distribution systems but also approaches to reducing risks posed including mitigation and adaptation strategies.

Please visit <http://www.globalfoodsecurityconference.com/index.html> for more information on the conference.



## International Conference on African Large River Basins Hydrology (26-30 October, 2015; Hammamet, Tunisia)



Increasing population, increasing water demand, both in quantity and quality, increasing world average temperature and rainfall variability, and other changes in climate patterns modify the rainfall-runoff relationships from local to continental scales, and modify the water availability and portability. Flow regulation throughout the year helps mitigating the impacts of floods and droughts, deserving people with freshwater, agriculture, irrigation and leisure with regulated fluxes of water, maintaining ecosystems, producing energy.

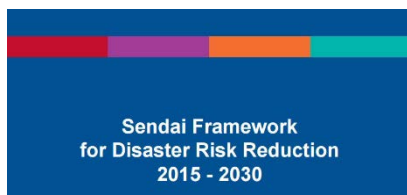
This international conference will be convened based on the urgent need to re-develop large basins hydrology and observatories, to monitor their activity and better model how the changes of their hydrology have affected the environment, with final impacts on societies and socio-economic activities. It will be placed under the labels of several international programs and institutions, which aim at a better knowledge and data sharing, the increase of the number of permanent observatories for large rivers basins, more international cooperation, specially within shared river basins, and improved cooperation between development agencies, national and international operators, and the research sector. The conference will provide a good opportunity to advertise the good experiences already working in Africa, like in several international river basin authorities.

For more information on the conference, please visit

[http://iahs.info/uploads/Events/Hammamet\\_2015\\_Flyer\\_2nd\\_call\\_Oct\\_2014.pdf](http://iahs.info/uploads/Events/Hammamet_2015_Flyer_2nd_call_Oct_2014.pdf)

## Positions and Grant Opportunities

### Nomination of Experts and Representatives for “Words into Action” Implementation Guides for the Sendai Framework – United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (Closing date: 3 September 2015)



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 (SFA) charts the global course over the next 15 years. During the consultations and negotiations that led to its finalization, strong calls were made to develop practical guidance to support implementation, ensure engagement and ownership of action by all stakeholders, and strengthen accountability in reduction of disaster risks, including drought risks. In order to support the process, a number of targeted Sendai Framework

implementation guides shall be developed. These implementation guides build upon the experience of the development and use of the similar “Words into Action” guide created during the Hyogo Framework for Action decade, which ran from 2005 to 2015.

The guides are expected to be: 1) led by and engage key relevant stakeholder communities and expert groups; 2) transparent and consultative; 3) drawn from existing guidelines and state-of-the art practice on “How to Do DRR”; and 4)





easily actionable, understandable and accessible by stakeholder, topic and sector. Against this backdrop, the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction invites stakeholders to nominate experts or representatives to help develop the “Words into Action” guides on respective priority topics. Please nominate an expert or individual to participate in a particular working group by sending an email of interest to the specific UNISDR focal point per topic by 3 September 2015. It is expected that experts or representatives nominated to participate in the working groups will be able to contribute substantively and actively to the work of the group.

For more information concerning the SFA and the implementation guides, please refer to:  
<http://www.preventionweb.net/drr-framework/sendai-framework/wordsintoaction>.

## **Consultant for Global Support to the Implementation of the Land Degradation Neutrality Concept at Country Level – The Global Mechanism/United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (Closing date: 6 September 2015)**



Recognizing the impacts of desertification, land degradation and drought, the Open Working Group of the United Nations for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) proposed under goal 15 to “protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.” In this context, land degradation neutrality (LDN) is defined as “a state whereby the amount and quality

of land resources, necessary to support ecosystem functions and services and enhance food security, remains stable or increases within specified temporal and spatial scales and ecosystems.”

Under the overall supervision of the Managing Director of the Global Mechanism/ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification, and within the framework of SDG goal 15, the consultant is required, among other tasks, to support the elaboration of: 1) adaptive, credible and participatory methodologies and approaches to put in practice the LDN concept at national and sub-national level, 2) outreach material related to above methodologies and approaches; and 3) a generic global project proposal for LDN target setting at country level.

Further details on the position, including the application procedure is available at <http://www.unccd.int/en/about-the-convention/The-Secretariat/Vacancies-and-consultancies/Documents/38%20VA%20LDN%20support-Global-2%20GM.pdf>.

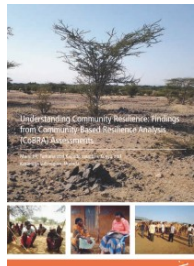


### Community Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA) Conceptual Framework and Methodology (2014)

In order to ensure that drought prone communities move onto a path of resilience building and sustainable development, rather than being pushed back to poverty trap with increased vulnerability, an integrated multi-faceted approach at scale is clearly required. Community-Based Resilience Analysis (CoBRA) is a tool which intends to measure and identify the key building blocks of community resilience, or "resilience characteristics", and assess the attribution of various development/humanitarian interventions in attaining these resilience characteristics. In disaster affected areas, where protracted crises with spikes in need are the norm, resilience measurement tools are required through which to document evidence of groups of interventions that have high impact and spur positive changes at household and community levels. This publication presents the

conceptual framework that underpins the CoBRA model and describes in brief the methodology that supports the model:

[http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/sustainable\\_land\\_management/CoBRA/cobra-conceptual-framework/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/sustainable_land_management/CoBRA/cobra-conceptual-framework/).



### Understanding Community Resilience: Findings from CoBRA Assessments in Kenya and Uganda (2014)

In the last few years, as natural disasters, particularly drought, and other crises have pushed communities to the limits of their adaptation and coping capacity, 'disaster resilience' has emerged as a key goal for governments and other development and humanitarian stakeholders in the Horn of Africa. This report summarizes the findings of the first round of CoBRA field testing in four drought-prone locations in Kenya (Marsabit, Turkana and Kajiado counties) and Uganda (the Karamoja sub-region). Individual assessment reports for each location are attached as Annexes to this report. The CoBRA approach is largely qualitative, based on understanding resilience from a community perspective. It does not identify any preconceived components of resilience but rather allows communities to define it, assess their progress in achieving it, identify households that are more (or fully) resilient and specify the interventions they believe best build resilience:

[http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/sustainable\\_land\\_management/CoBRA/CoBRA\\_assessment/](http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/sustainable_land_management/CoBRA/CoBRA_assessment/).

## 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>