

Cluster group on Water and DRR: Nexus of Climate change adaptation and Disaster risk reduction

The case of Sudan and South Sudan and the potential to apply Climatools

Meeting 15th June 2012, 09.00-12.00

(PLEASE NOTE! We start at 09.00 instead of 10.00) SIWI, Drottninggatan 33, Stockholm

Programme

09.00 – 09.20 Introduction & objectives of the meeting:

- Sharing conclusions from the seminar on May 25th on resilient cities, and how Sweden can/cannot support through city exchange and private sector involvement
- Exploring the nexus between climate adaptation and Disaster risk reduction, the case of Sudan and South Sudan (presented by IAS) and Climatools (presented by FOI).

09.30 – 09.50 Presentation of Climatools, by Karin Mossberg Sonnek, Forskningsledare FOI

Karin will present the Climatools and how they are intended to be used in Swedish municipalities to facilitate climate adaptation. FOI is looking into the feasibility for application of the tools in low and middle income countries.

10.00-10.20 Water access in Sudan and South Sudan to the needy – how it works, by Andreas Zetterlund, Director IAS

Andreas will present their ongoing work in Sudan and South Sudan, focusing on providing water supply to vulnerable populations. Andreas will describe how they identify drought and migration hot spot areas to support in cooperation with the local WASH cluster and the steering committee for the INGOs (mainly in collaboration with the Sudanese /South Sudanese government, UNOCHA and UNICEF).

10.20 – 10.50 Coffee and networking

10.50 – 12.00 Discussion

Climatools work to *identify* vulnerable people, whereas IAS works mainly to *support* vulnerable people. Climatools can help actors like IAS strategize on a longer term about measures, and the potential alternatives. IAS activities are active in the humanitarian field and working to reduce disaster risks. IAS stresses that a tool for climate adaptation has to stress simplicity as a core principle as it needs to function in extreme environments.

We will discuss how tools such as Climatools can be put in place, towards more long term climate adaptation, taking Sudan and South Sudan as an example. Can Climatools provide insights? Or even be applied in Sudan and South Sudan?

Short introduction of the two presentations:

Climatools, by Karin Mossberg Sonnek, Research leader at FOI, Sweden

Climatools are tools to aid Swedish municipalities in their climate adaptation efforts. It is a joint collaboration between Umeå University, KTH, Konjunkturinstitutet, and FOI.

Most of the tools are of general character and used to identify climate change impacts on society and to evaluate advantages and disadvantages of different adaptations measures. But there are also tools for assessing the impacts of extreme rainfall on the drinking water quality and for assessing the impacts of heat waves on human health. All tools have been tested in municipalities in Sweden. FOI is thinking that these tools may be useful also for implementation in low and middle income countries. For this purpose they have applied for funds from Sida Vietnam to test their application.

The tools are built on the process where:

- 1) Facts and uncertainties about predicted climate changes are collected
- 2) Facts about society are collected, where are the vulnerabilities?
- 3) Predicted changes for society is forecasted, how will it change?
- 4) What can we do to reduce vulnerability?

Most relevant Climatools for the cluster group (on drinking water):

- <http://www2.foi.se/rapp/foir3390.pdf>

Other tools that may be relevant for IAS in Sudan and South Sudan:

- <http://www2.foi.se/rapp/foir3388.pdf> (Risk and vulnerability analysis in Swedish municipalities, but in principle it should be applicable to other contexts.)
- <http://www2.foi.se/rapp/foir3393.pdf> (A tool to paint possible future societal scenarios)

FOI has previously done work in Southern Africa on security. There is a report from Zambezi River Basin (Mozambique and Zimbabwe) on vulnerability and conflict assessment for future climate change. Find the report here: <http://www2.foi.se/rapp/foir3299.pdf>

FOI was earlier in Sudan looking at environmental impact of peace keeping missions.

Water access in Sudan and South Sudan to the needy – how it works, by International Aid Services (IAS), Sweden by Andreas Zetterlund, Director

IAS is an International NGO (INGO) based in Vällingby, with many practical projects for improving access to water. IAS has on site activities in mainly Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Chad, Uganda, Kenya, and Somalia, where they drill/rehabilitate wells, construct shallow wells, dams, depending on the local demand and context. They also work with community development in general. The annual turnover is 60 million SEK.

The activities in access to water are corresponding to real needs, which are assessed, for example through:

- National Plans
- Climate scenarios via a website maintained by USAID: FEWS is Famine Early Warning Systems Network: <http://www.fews.net/pages/country.aspx?gb=sd>
- Country specific information about Sudan and South Sudan as society and vulnerabilities is also posted e.g. on the prevention web: <http://www.preventionweb.net/english/countries/africa/sdn/>

- IAS is also part of the Sudan iNGO Forum Steering Committee (for 75 iNGOs) where much of the information sharing is taking place of what are the mechanisms at work in Sudan and South Sudan.
- IAS is also part of the cluster group for WASH in Sudan and South Sudan. (For more info on the global WASH clusters see:
<http://onerresponse.info/GlobalClusters/Water%20Sanitation%20Hygiene/Pages/default.aspx>
Then there are corresponding clusters at national level coordinating efforts by many organizations aiming for the same goal. For Sudan and South Sudan they have different strategies depending on year. There has been a draft survey to assess how effective this group is.
- IAS works in close collaboration to line ministries, and together with UNICEF they are the biggest actor in the country. They also coordinate with UN OCHA. A general problem is that NGOs do not communicate with the government ministries, and recently a “South Sudanisation” is ongoing where this is being improved.

IAS then mobilizes to provide services in areas with most need, in collaboration with UN OCHA and UNICEF etc.

In terms of DRR these activities contribute to Preparations for need for water, and preventing influx to the cities, making the countryside an attractive place to stay. Sometimes water is provided by trucks, sometimes by building water reservoirs (5 m deep pit with concrete ceiling to avoid evaporation). Sida provides to some extent funds which are flexible to allow for mobilizing resources to areas in need.
