

*Second Africa Regional Platform
Nairobi, 5-7 May 2009*

Drought Risk Management

as integrated approach → Disaster Risk Reduction

*Pedro Basabe
UN/ISDR Africa Programme*



OVERVIEW

1. Vision

2. International Frameworks

3. Integrated approach for Drought Risk Mgt

4. Some ideas to move forward



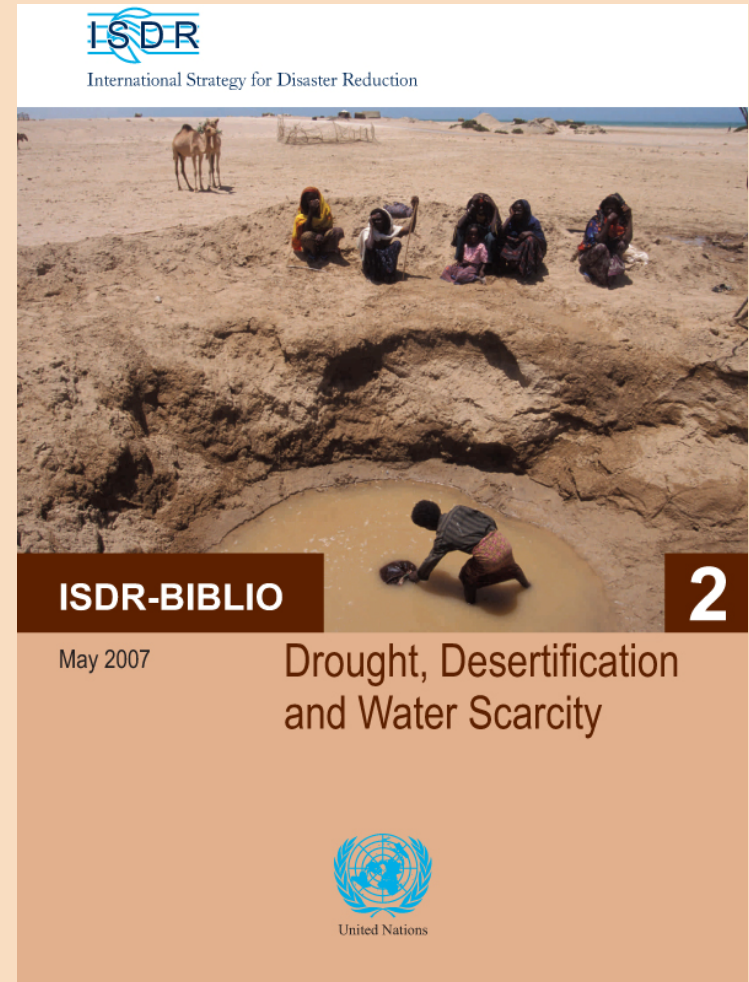
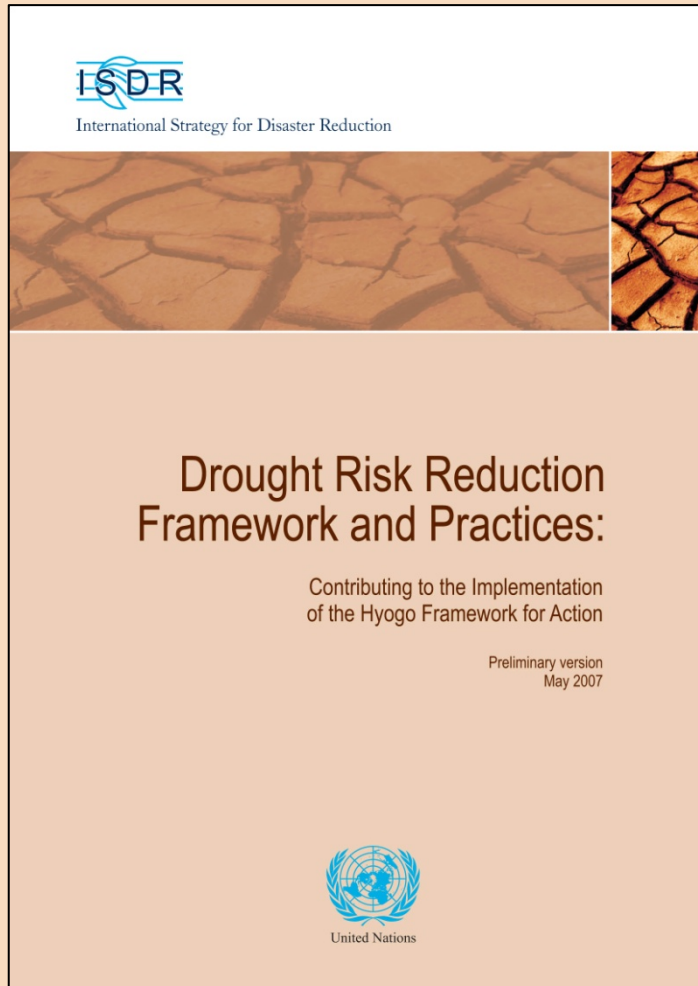
1. Drought

- ❑ Slow onset hazard with uncertain evolution
- ❑ Spatial heterogeneity and trans-boundary span
- ❑ **Affects:** tens of millions of people annually
- ❑ **Primary cause:** high vulnerability
- ❑ **Growing pressures:** poverty, soil degradation, population growth, conflict, HIV/AIDS, governance, climate change, etc.

Drought is a complex slow onset hazard that allows mitigation and preparedness. More than ever there is a need to join efforts and address the root-causes of vulnerability: social-economic, physical, environmental factors, to build drought resilient communities and societies.



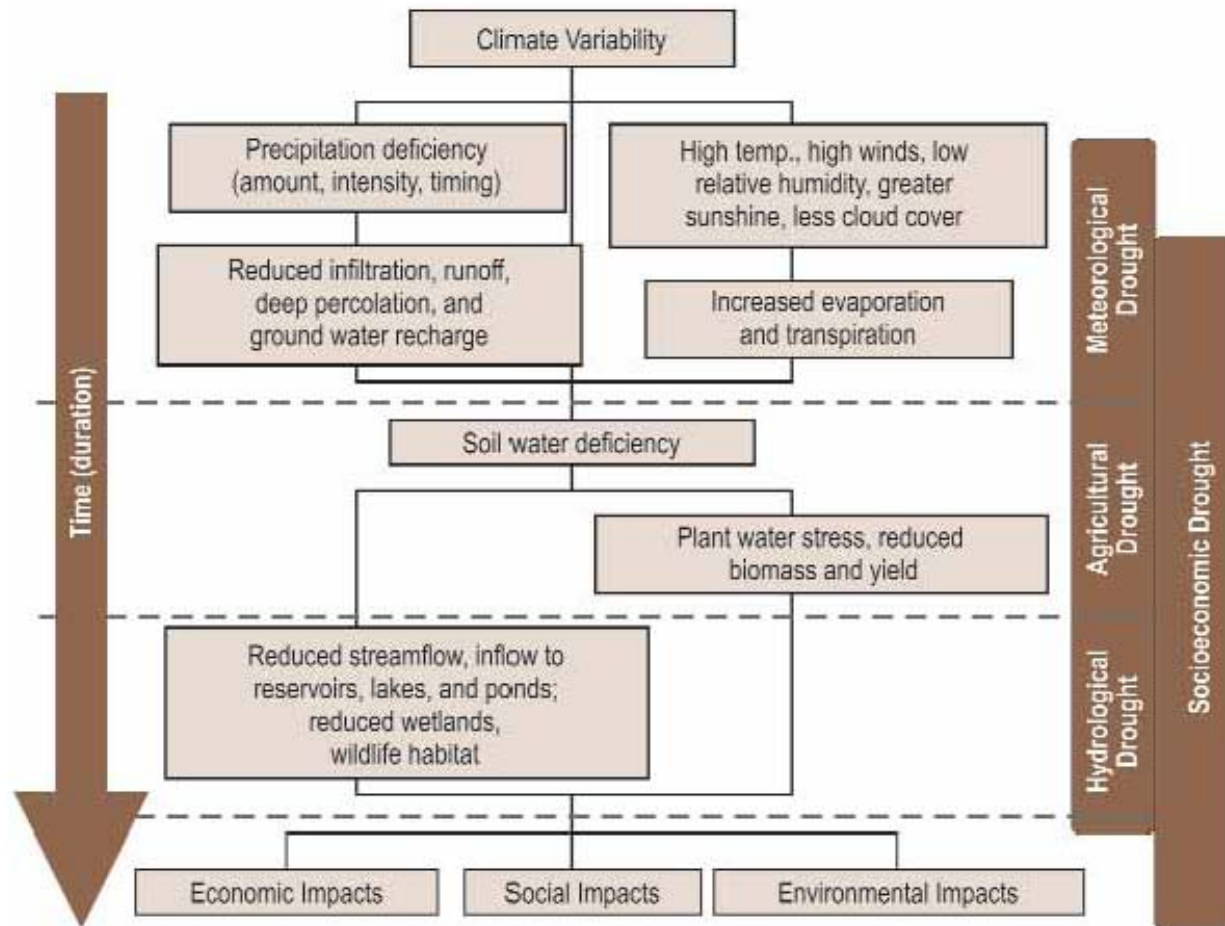
Proposed Drought Risk Reduction Framework and Practices (2009 version)



II. Drought Definition and Typology

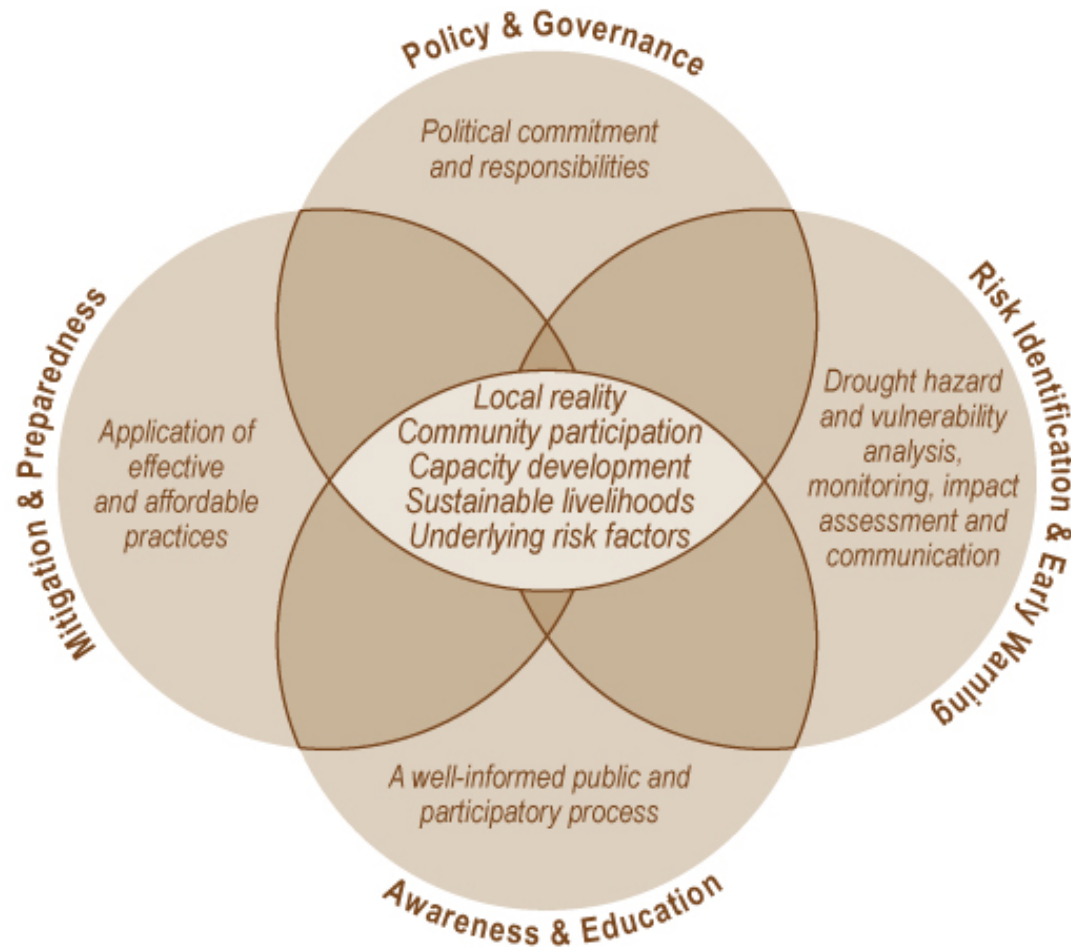
Figure 5

Relationships between meteorological, agricultural, hydrological, and socio-economic drought



Elements of Drought Risk Reduction Framework & Practices

Figure 8
Proposed main elements for Drought Risk Reduction



Drought Risk Reduction elements

1. Policies and governance

To ensure that drought risk reduction is a national and local priority with a strong institutional basis for implementation

Guiding principles

- ❑ Political commitment, strong institutions and appropriate governance, as part of SD
- ❑ Bottom-up approach with community participation
- ❑ Capacity building and knowledge development
- ❑ Policies emphasize mitigation and preparedness, based on sound risk identification
- ❑ Policy mechanisms
- ❑ Long-term investment in mitigation

Main subjects

- ❑ Building political and public alliance: roles and responsibilities of actors
- ❑ Capacity development
- ❑ Components of a drought policy
- ❑ National drought policy case studies
- ❑ Provincial drought policies



Drought Risk Reduction elements (continued)

2. Drought risk identification, impact assessment, and early warning (*local, national & trans-boundary scope*)
 - ❑ Drought risk is a combination of hazard and vulnerability
 - ❑ Understand hazard: monitoring and early warning system
 - ❑ Vulnerability analysis: physical, socio-economic, livelihoods, cultural, political, environmental, etc.
 - ❑ Drought scenarios and impact assessment
 - ❑ Forecast and EW



Drought Risk Reduction elements (continued)

3. Awareness and knowledge management

- ❑ Promote a culture of prevention and resilience.
- ❑ Effective information management and knowledge exchange.
- ❑ Awareness campaigns with political and public commitment.
- ❑ Identification and promotion of indigenous knowledge, skills and good practices.
- ❑ Education and training opportunities to reduce risk.
- ❑ Sustained political commitment.



Drought Risk Reduction elements (continued)

4. Reducing underlying factors of drought risk and innovation

- ❑ Sustainable ecosystems and environmental management.
- ❑ DRR strategies integrated with CC Adaptation.
- ❑ Analysis of food security causes.
- ❑ Land-use planning and rural development
- ❑ Financial risk sharing mechanisms.
- ❑ Public-private partnership, etc.



Drought Risk Reduction elements (continued)

5. Effective drought mitigation and preparedness measures

- ❑ Promote a culture of drought mitigation and preparedness.
- ❑ Dialogue/communication between mitigation/response actors.
- ❑ Unify top-down and bottom-up approaches.
- ❑ Enhance capacities and included locals in implementation.
- ❑ Implementation of mitigation and preparedness measures, structural and non structural.



V. Networks and mechanisms to encourage the implementation of drought risk reduction projects and practices



Figure 22

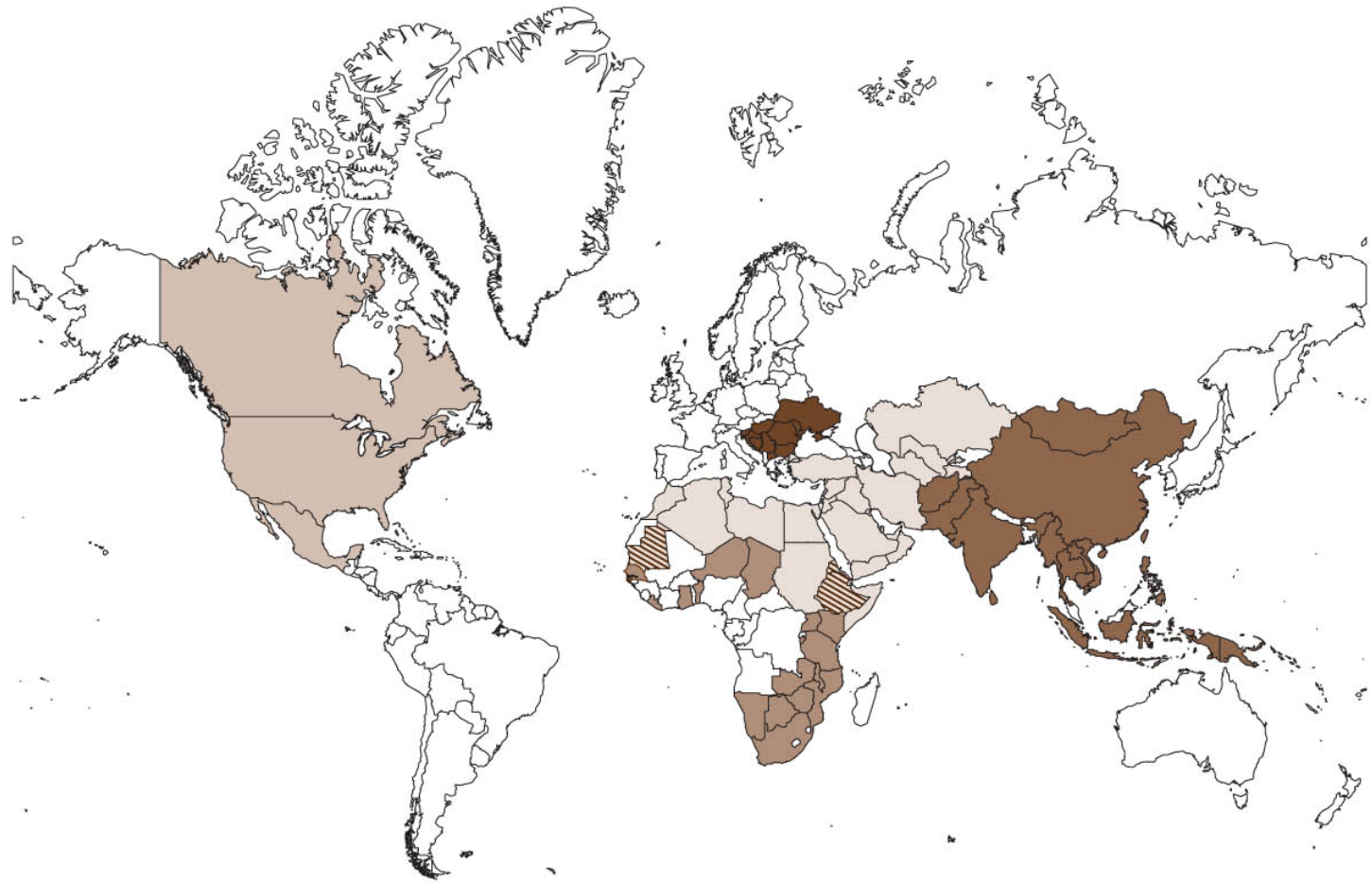
Some of the key institutions working on drought issues around the world.



1. United Nations Development Programme Drylands Development Centre (DDC)
2. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
3. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
4. World Food Programme of the United Nations (WFP)
5. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
6. United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR)
7. United Nations Development Programme Bureau for Crisis Prevention & Recovery (BCPR)
8. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)
9. United Nations International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
10. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
11. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
12. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
13. UN Environmental and Sustainable Development Division (ESCAP)
14. International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
15. Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
16. World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
17. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
18. The World Bank Group
19. European Drought Centre (EDC)
20. International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM)
21. Asian Development Bank (ADB)
22. South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission (SOPAC)
23. Asian Disaster Preparedness Center (ADPC)
24. African Development Bank (AfDB)
25. South African Development Community Drought Monitoring Centre (DMC)
26. IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC)
27. Central European Disaster Prevention Forum (CEUDIP)
28. Centre Régional AGRHYMET
29. Australian Bureau of Meteorology's SILO/Drought
30. Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada Drought Watch
31. Beijing Climate Center, Drought Monitoring
32. Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières (BRGM)
33. Turkana Drought Contingency Planning Unit (TDCPU)
34. Mexico National Drought Research Center
35. National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC)
36. International Research Institute for Climate and Society
37. Natural Hazards Research and Applications Information Center, University of Colorado, Boulder
38. Embrapa
39. FUNCEME
40. International Boundary and Water Commission
41. Australia Bureau of Rural Sciences
42. Land & Water Australia
43. U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service
44. South African Weather Service
45. Zambia Department of Meteorology
46. Canadian Climate Impacts and Adaptation Research Network
47. Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CREDE)
48. United Nations Development Group (UNDG)
49. United Nations University (UNU)
50. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (HABITAT)
51. ProVention Consortium (Disaster Management Facility, World Bank)
52. Inter-American Water Resources Network
53. Inter-American Development Bank (IADB)
54. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Experts Group on Disaster Management (AEGDM)
55. African Centre of Meteorological Application for Development (ACMAD)
56. International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
57. The Long Paddock
58. All India Disaster Mitigation Institute
59. India Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR)
60. Office of Disaster Preparedness and Emergency Management Jamaica (ODPEM)
61. SAHEL Institute (INSAH)
62. Instituto Nicaragüense de Estudios Territoriales (INETER)
63. United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
64. United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Drought Information Center
65. United States National Climatic Data Center
66. US NOAA Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences Climate Diagnostics Center (CDC)
67. United States Geological Survey (USGS) WaterWatch
68. Southern Alliance for Indigenous Resources (SAFIRE)
69. International Development Research Centre (IDRC)
70. International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA)
71. International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD)
72. Center for Disaster Management (CENDIM)
73. Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
74. Drought Management Center for South-Eastern Europe (DMCSEE)
75. International Center for Drought Risk Reduction (ICDRR)
76. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
77. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
78. United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)
79. United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
80. United Nations Volunteers (UNV)
81. World Health Organization (WMO)

Note that only agency headquarters may be shown in some cases. Also, this map is not meant to be inclusive of all agencies conducting drought-related activities. There are certainly many more national and local agencies undertaking significant drought-related work. (Source: National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, USA).

Figure 23
Map of some drought preparedness networks around the world



- North American Drought Monitoring Network
- African Drought Risk & Development Network
- Proposed Regional Drought Preparedness Network for Asia (under development)
- NEMEDCA*
- Drought Monitoring Centre for SE Europe
- NEMEDCA and African Drought Risk & Development Network

* Network on Drought Management for the Near East, Mediterranean and



Some conclusions

- ❑ Drought impacts are expected to increase due to growing vulnerability.
- ❑ The frequency and severity of drought are expected to increase in some regions due to projected global climate change.
- ❑ More than ever we need collectively address drought root causes to reduce its impact.
- ❑ International policies and framework exist, but their application remain a challenge. National platforms et al. should make drought risk reduction a key programmatic focus.
- ❑ A number of institutions have been working on drought management and related subjects, but there is a limited coordination and sharing of information.



Some ideas to move forward?

- ❑ Partnership development and coordination, information sharing, mechanism for knowledge management and application.
- ❑ Strengthening or developing regional networks for drought risk reduction. Move to a global network.
- ❑ To collectively support linking policies with practices to implement coordinated and sustainable programmes for drought risk reduction. Need to identify and coordinate common activities.
- ❑ A discussion on international funding opportunities to support countries to plan and implement drought risk reduction programmes and activities.



The Global Drought Risk Reduction and Preparedness Network will facilitate the exchange of drought-related information and experiences around the world.

**Template to
continue compiling and
analysing
good practices
on drought risk reduction**

Practices or Lessons-learned on drought risk reduction / management

(please send to UN-ISDR: basabe@un.org)

Type (policies, programs, projects, etc.):.....

Title:

Implementer:.....

Key partners:.....

Project period or timeframe:.....

Estimated cost (optional):.....

Summary including main components:.....

.....
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.....
.....

Results:.....

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Lessons learnt or comments:.....

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.....
.....
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For more information:

Submitted by, affiliation, e-mail:.....

Attachments:.....

Website:.....

Other contact, affiliation, e-mail :.....



*Thank you for your attention.
We look forward to working together in order to
reduce the impacts of drought.*

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