

Recent Related Meetings

- **Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Conference on Drought Management and Preparedness** - 14-16 Aug 2017 – Santa Cruz Bolivia
 - Juntos Contra la Sequia – UNCCD, FAO & WMO
 - Dr Antonio Magalhães prepared White Paper
- **UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)** – 6-14 Sept 2017, Ordos, China
 - Jose Camacho is attending (two side events)



FAO Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture



WMO OMM

FAO Framework on Water Scarcity I

- Meeting 19–20 April 2017 at FAO HQ
- WMO (J. Camacho) and GWP (M. Fulchiron) attended
- Meeting Approved “Rome Statement on Water Scarcity in Agriculture”
- Mission: to support measurable, significant and sustainable progress on improving and adapting agricultural systems in conditions of increasing water scarcity and a changing climate, using the combined expertise and resources of its partners.



FAO Framework on Water Scarcity II

- Objectives: to urgently address the following important and relevant work areas at international and country levels:
 - Advocating for political prioritisation
 - Cooperating on work programmes
 - Sharing and disseminating knowledge and experience
 - Developing new or improved solutions
 - Promoting sustainable and integrated water resources management
 - Building capacity of partners and countries and other stakeholders
 - Contributing to consistent monitoring systems



FAO Framework on Water Scarcity III

- **The guiding principles of the Global Framework are:**
 - Partners and stakeholders working towards a common goal, with success determined by the commitment of each one.
 - Dialogue is facilitated across a broad range of actors and sectors, and diverse parties are aligned around the common vision.
 - Partners and stakeholders realize mutual benefits from the process through win-win agreements, and in so doing learn from each other.
 - Equity and inclusiveness are assured for all partners.
 - Transparency and accountability are ensured through agreement on leadership mechanisms, including who participates in decision-making, and on rules and modalities of cooperation.



Thank you



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World Meteorological Organization
Organisation météorologique mondiale

External Review

External IDMP Review

- **Consultant - Antonio Rocha Magalhães**
 - Economist, Center for Strategic Studies and Management (CGEE), Brasilia, Brazil
 - Contract Nov 2016 to Mar 2017

Comparison between the IDMP and the APFM

Droughts and IDMP	Floods and APFM
Similarities	Similarities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caused by climate variability • Vulnerability, impacts, responses (emergency and long-term) • Institutional arrangements (WMO and GWO + Partners) • Policies: assisting countries in their responses to droughts • Policies: reducing vulnerabilities long run 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Caused by climate variability • Vulnerability, impacts, responses (emergency and long-term) • Institutional arrangements (WMO, GWP and Partners) • Policies: assisting countries in their responses to floods • Policies: reducing vulnerabilities long run
Differences	Differences
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow onset • Impacts occur slowly • Mostly rural but can also affect urban populations (lack of water supply) • Affects large areas • Unsustainable land use is an issue but less than in the case of floods • Vulnerabilities: dry areas, water supply, rainfed agriculture • Kind of policies: short term (emergencies) and long term (reducing vulnerabilities) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid onset • Impacts are instantaneous • Mostly urban but can also affect rural populations and crops • Affects areas that are smaller than droughts • Impacts are increased by unsustainable land use • Vulnerabilities: low areas, mountain sides, flood-prone areas • Kind of policies: short term (instantaneous) and long term (recovering, reducing vulnerabilities)

Recommendations

It is recommended:

- To increase global and regional awareness on the role of the IDMP and on the need of proactive drought policies for increasing resiliency and reduce vulnerability to droughts;
- To work together effectively with partners, in particular with those which participated in the HMNDP and that are partners to the IDMP, like FAO, UNCCD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNEP, UNCBD and the World Bank;
- To strengthen and expand its regional sub-programs, supporting more countries and regions to develop proactive drought policies, enhancing capacity building activities and continuously updating and expanding its knowledge base;
- IDMP could reach out more effectively to donors, partners and beneficiaries, including through a series of workshops, webinars and technical meetings covering all relevant stakeholders;
- IDMP could plan for a Conference to discuss new ideas.
- Each recommendations could be worked out by a designated Working Group or Technical Base under the TSU, with partners and member countries.

Conclusions

Three broad conclusions from this review.

- **The first broad conclusion is that the IDMP continues to be relevant** as envisaged during its creation at HMNDP. IDMP has performed its activities in a manner that is coherent with what was planned in its work program.
- **The second broad conclusion is that the IDMP should continue:** it is doing important things to support parties to develop and implement proactive drought policies but there is still much to be done. In fact, the IDMP is only 3.5 years old and needs much more time to accomplish its objectives.
- **The third general conclusion is that the IDMP needs to be reinforced,** especially in terms of budget and technical resources.
- **In summary, the IDMP continues to be relevant and should thus be continued and strengthened.**

Conclusions

- **The first way is to strengthen the IDMP by bringing together the support and participation of institutions such as the FAO, UNCCD, UNESCO, UNCBD, UNDP and UNEP.**
- **A second way, which complements the first, is to go even further and include a second layer of formal support for the IDMP, with the participation of national and international institutions that have a role and an interest in the issue of drylands and droughts.**
- More resources will be needed to support and expand the TSU and the workings of the AC/MC, and to support more end-activities in the work program of the IDMP.
- More extra-budgetary resources made available by the institutions that support the IDMP, including the WMO, GWP and new institutions and from other sources.