







UN-Water Initiative which brings together the expertise of several UN agencies to advance capacity in targeted droughtprone countries so as to enable them develop N<u>ational Drought</u> <u>Management Policies</u>, March 2013 – May 2015



Find out more on the initiative: www.ais.unwater.org/droughtmanagement

# High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP)



United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification

- March 11-15 2013
- Over 414 participants from 87 countries
- Main Partners UNCCD, FAO, WMO
- Aim: to guide countries develop national drought policies
  o emphasis on <u>risk management</u> rather than <u>crisis management</u>;
  - o '*proactive*' than '*reactive*' approach
- Representatives of UN agencies and international and regional organizations (UNU, IFRC, IOM, CBD, WFP, IAEA, UNECA, JRC, ICARDA, GWP, ACMAD, ISDR)
- Final declaration adopted www.wmo.int/hmndp





## The Three Key Pillars ...



- Drought Monitoring & Early Warning Systems
- Vulnerability Assessment
  & Impacts
- Risk Mitigation & Response Measures

TOWARDS A COMPENDIUM ON NATIONAL DROUGHT POLICY PROCEEDINGS OF AN EXPERT MEETING



Source: Sivakumar et all. (2011).

# **Emphasis of the Initiative**

#### <u>Capacity development</u> on . . .

- Proactive mitigation, preparedness & planning measures
- National Drought Policy
- Improved drought monitoring tools & early warning systems
- Coordination of drought programs & response in an effective manner
- Development of regional drought preparedness networks







# The Regional Training Workshops













#### Capacity development Events (Mar 2013 – May 2015)

✤ 170 High-level policy makers from more than 70 countries participated

Events	When	Where	# of Particip ants	Countries
International Kick-Off at the High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy	12 March 2013	Geneva, Switzerland	100+	Global (42 countries)
Eastern European regional workshop	9-11 July 2013	Bucharest, Romania	24	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Republic of Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Romania, Serbia, Slovenia and Turkey.
Latin America and the Caribbean regional workshop	4-6 December 2013	Fortaleza, Brazil	29	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Guatemala, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru and Uruguay.
Asia-Pacific regional workshop	6-9 May 2014	Hanoi, Viet Nam	31	Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam.
Eastern and Southern Africa regional workshop	5-8 August 2014	Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	29	Botswana, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
Near East and North Africa regional workshop	17-20 November 2014	Cairo, Egypt	31	Algeria, Egypt, Eritrea, Iran (Islamic republic of), Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Palestine, Sudan, Tunisia, and Yemen.
Central and Western Africa regional workshop	04-07 May 2015	Accra, Ghana		Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameron, Cape Verde, Cote d'Ivoire, Gambia, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, Niger, Senegal and Togo.

#### Key findings of the Initiative



- A country-level database on past drought incidences & impacts;
- Lack of exchange & integration of droughtrelevant data;
- Deficiency of assessment tools & approaches to quantify drought impacts
- Inconsistent drought assessment methodology
- Absence of integrated approach for assessing drought severity using single drought index that combines meteorology, soil, water, crops, etc..





Desarrollo de capacidades en apoyo a las Políticas Nacionales de Gestión de Sequias



Tables ( and ) and the billion of the second of the second

#### **Findings of the initiative**



#### 2. Inadequate Political will

- Drought impacts are not well understood;
- Drought is not prioritized
- Lack of comprehensive early warning systems(risk knowledge, risk analysis; communication/dissemination & response to warning);
- Slow onset nature of drought

#### **3. Insufficient Funding**

- Options for resource mobilization, tapping into external donors
- Strong involvement of the private sector
- Public investment on drought management



#### Acts dir Taller Regional artist

Desarrollo de capacidades en apoyo a las Políticas Nacionales de Gestión de Sequías



## Findings of the Initiative (Cont.)

- Capacity Development
  - Individual but also institutional capacities
  - Enhancing local level capacity
- Reactive approaches are expensive, increases dependence
- Only a few countries have national drought policies based on principles of risk reduction
- Strengthening coordination at all levels (line ministries, countries, regions, ...)



#### **The Way Forward**

 National workshops, hands on training <u>based on request</u> to support countries develop/formulate national drought policies, proposals for action, etc.

Institutionalization of drought preparedness

• Science-policy interface, etc.

