

UNCCD Drought Initiative



3rd EDO/GDO Annual Meeting, 21-22 May 2019, Stresa Italy



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

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About UNCCD

Adopted in Paris on 17 June 1994
(entered into force in 1996)



Objective: combat Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought (DLDD) at all levels

Membership: 197 Parties (196 Countries + European Union)



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1. UNCCD 2018-2030 Strategic Objectives

SO 1: Improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote SLM & contribute to LDN

SO 2 : Improve the living conditions of affected populations

SO 3 : Mitigate, adapt to & manage effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations & ecosystems

- ✓ *Expected impact 3.1: Ecosystems' vulnerability to drought is reduced, including through sustainable land & water management practices.*
- ✓ *Expected impact 3.2: Communities' resilience to drought is increased.*

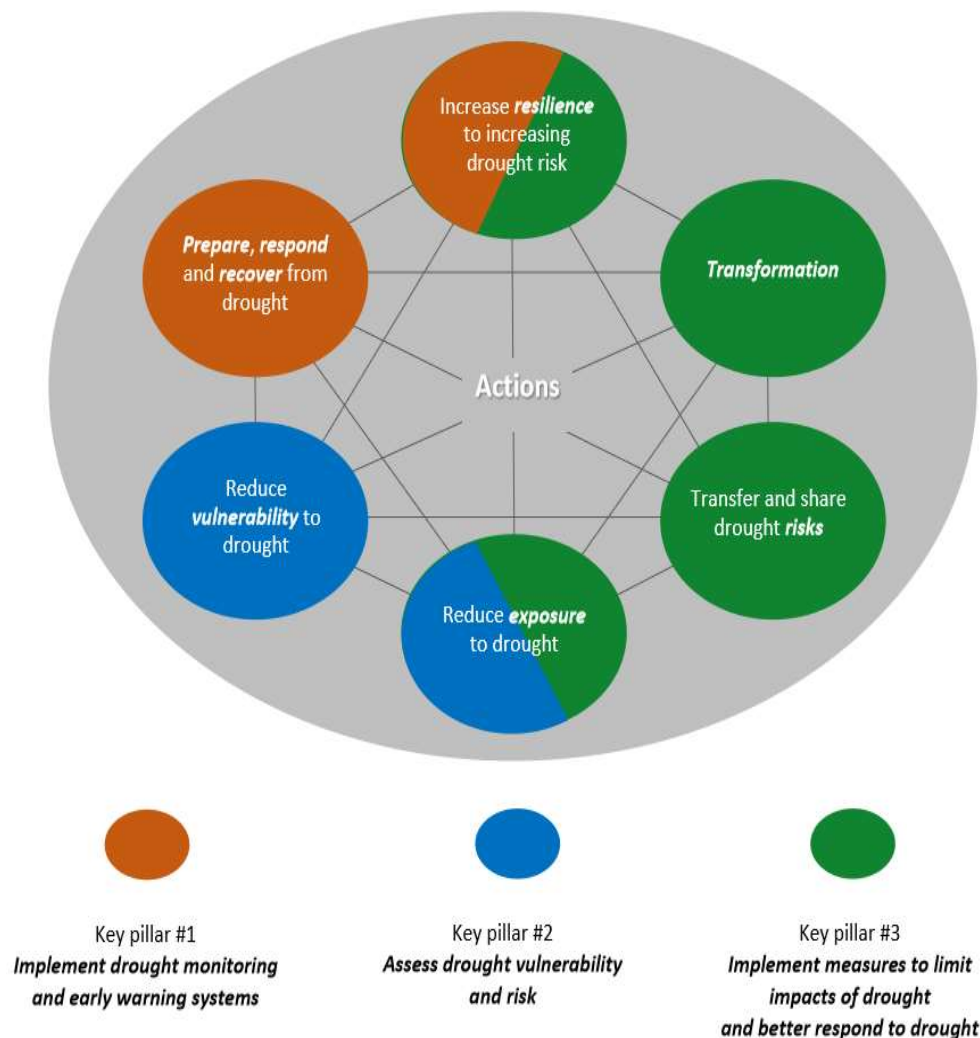
SO 4 : Generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD

SO 5 : Mobilize substantial, additional financial & non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global & national level.

UNCCD Drought Policy Framework

Drought Resilience
Adaptation &
Management policy -
DRAMP framework

‘3 key pillars’ of
drought risk
reduction



The UNCCD-led Drought Initiative (Oct. 2017 – Dec. 2019)

Decision 29/COP.13

“Requests the secretariat & appropriate UNCCD institutions and bodies, including the Science-Policy Interface to implement the drought initiative **for the biennium 2018–2019** which proposes action on:

- ✓ *Supporting countries to develop/modify their national drought plans*
- ✓ *Developing a Drought Toolbox*

Partners: FAO, WMO, GWP, UNEP & National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska, USA.

44 Countries Participated in the Initiative (Round I)...

Region	Countries	#
Africa	<u>Finalized:</u> <i>Algeria, Benin, Burkina Faso, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Nigeria, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sudan, The Gambia, Togo, Zambia.</i>	17
	<u>In Progress:</u> <i>Zimbabwe, South Africa, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania</i>	4
Asia	<u>Finalized:</u> <i>Cambodia, The Philippines, Vietnam, Jordan</i>	4
	<u>In Progress:</u> <i>Marshall Islands, Iran, Uzbekistan</i>	4
LAC	<u>Finalized:</u> <i>El-Salvador, Venezuela, Bolivia, Dom. Republic, Colombia, Grenada.</i>	6
	<u>In Progress:</u> <i>Ecuador, Paraguay</i>	2
CEE	<u>Finalized:</u> <i>Moldova, Azerbaijan.</i>	2
	<u>In Progress:</u> <i>Macedonia, Serbia</i>	2
Total		44

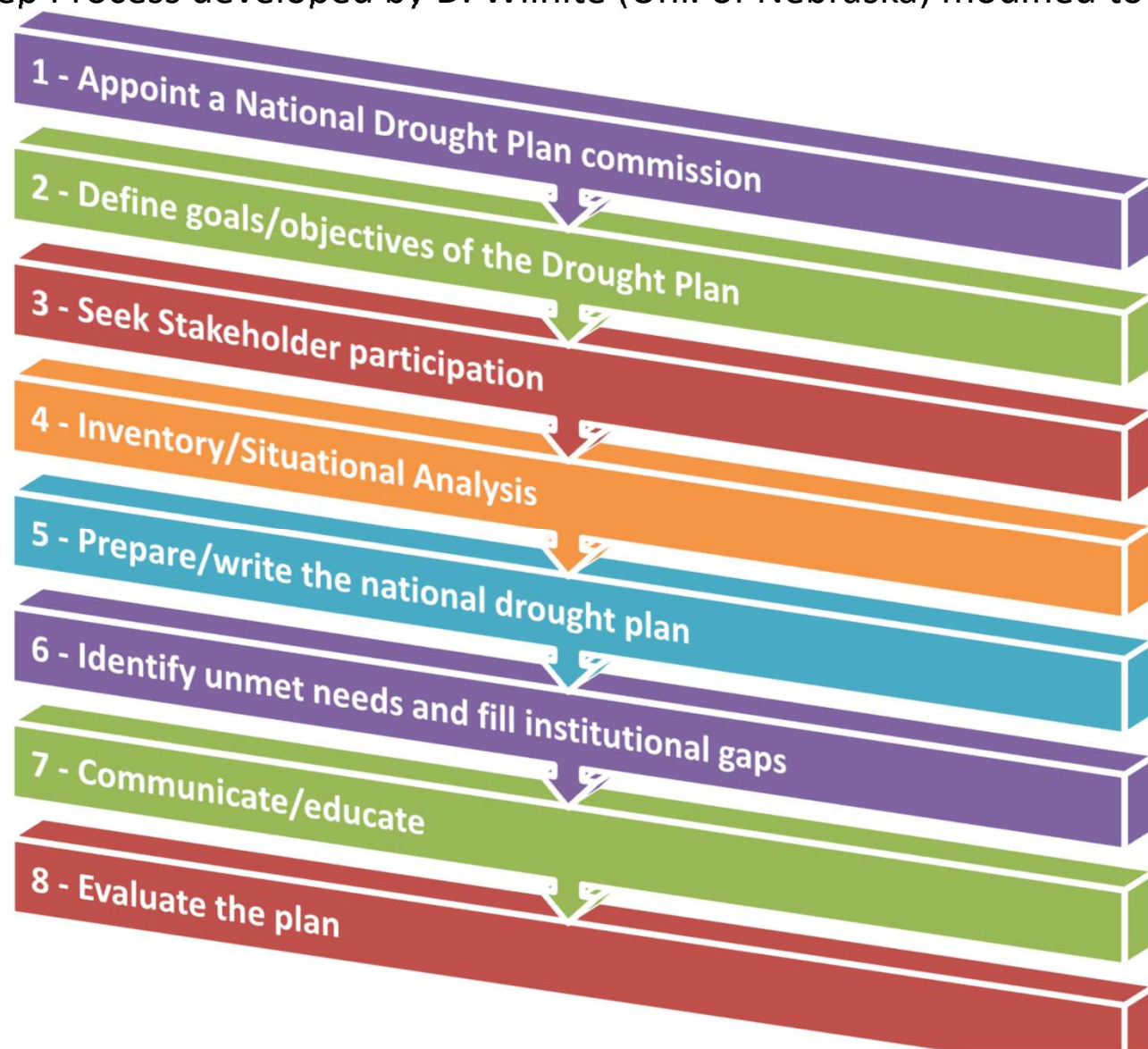
29 countries have submitted the final draft of the NDPs.

27 Countries responded to the 2nd Call (Mar 2019)

Region	Countries	#
Africa	Angola, Botswana, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Eswatini, Mali, Namibia, Tanzania, Tunisia	11
Asia	Iraq, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan	6
LAC	Argentina, Cuba, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Perú	6
CEE	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Russia, Ukraine	4
Total		27

National Drought Plan – Step-by-Step Process

The 10-Step Process developed by D. Wilhite (Uni. of Nebraska) modified to an 8-Step process



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Guiding Principles for the Drought Plans...

- ❖ Broadly stated (to accomodate changes in time & space & context specific conditions)
- ❖ Consistent & equitable for all regions, pop groups, economic & social sectors
- ❖ Consistent with the goals of sustainable development.
- ❖ Cooperation among all agencies, institutions & people is essential to its implementation.
- ❖ Political commitment, strong institutions & appropriate governance
- ❖ Preparedness at all levels (individuals, community, decision makers, local & regional authorities)

Messages coming from the drought Plans?

Common drought management approaches

- ❖ Enhancing water supply (ex. reuse of wastewater, RWH, cloud seeding, etc.)
- ❖ Crop insurances
- ❖ Improving agricultural practices (e.g. “no-till”, drought tolerant crops, drip irrigation, etc.)
- ❖ Promoting indigenous knowledge, integrated farming systems, permaculture...
- ❖ Enhancing monitoring & forecasting with GIS-tools, decentralized/ community-run EWS, real-time info on drought impacts with social media
- ❖ Integration of drought & desertification issues in curriculum (primary to university), training for farmers, vulnerable communities ...



Messages coming from the drought Plans?

Most frequently mentioned drought impacts?

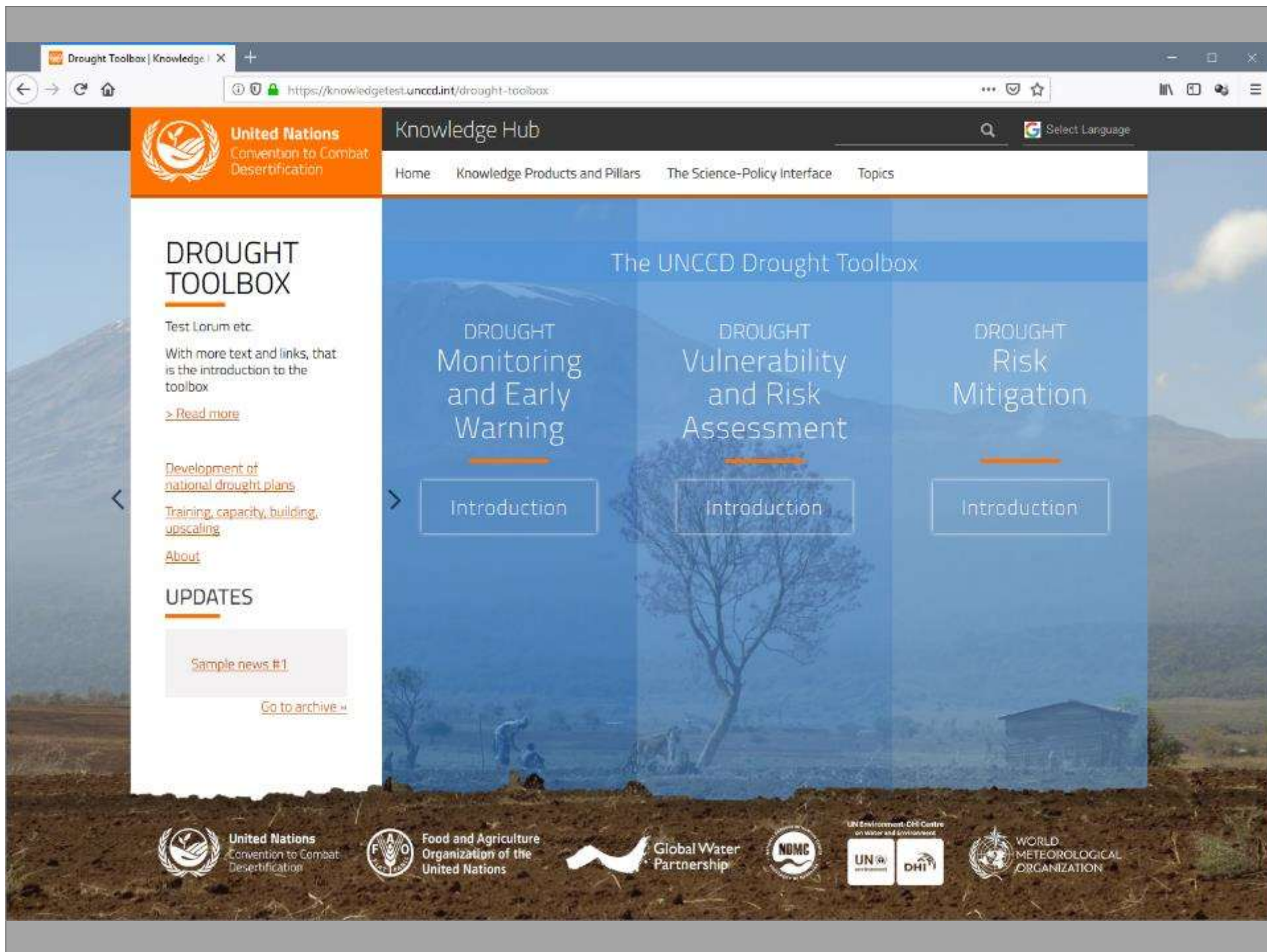
- ❖ Reduced water availability leads to more water-related diseases
- ❖ Less fodder/ pasture for the livestock
- ❖ Salinization of agricultural land
- ❖ Hydroelectricity potential reduced → energy issues (e.g. Ghana, Columbia, Egypt)
- ❖ Frequent wildfires (e.g. Togo, Venezuela, Columbia)
- ❖ Transportation/navigation is constrained (e.g. Columbia)



Messages coming from the national drought Plans?

What are the most frequently mentioned challenges?

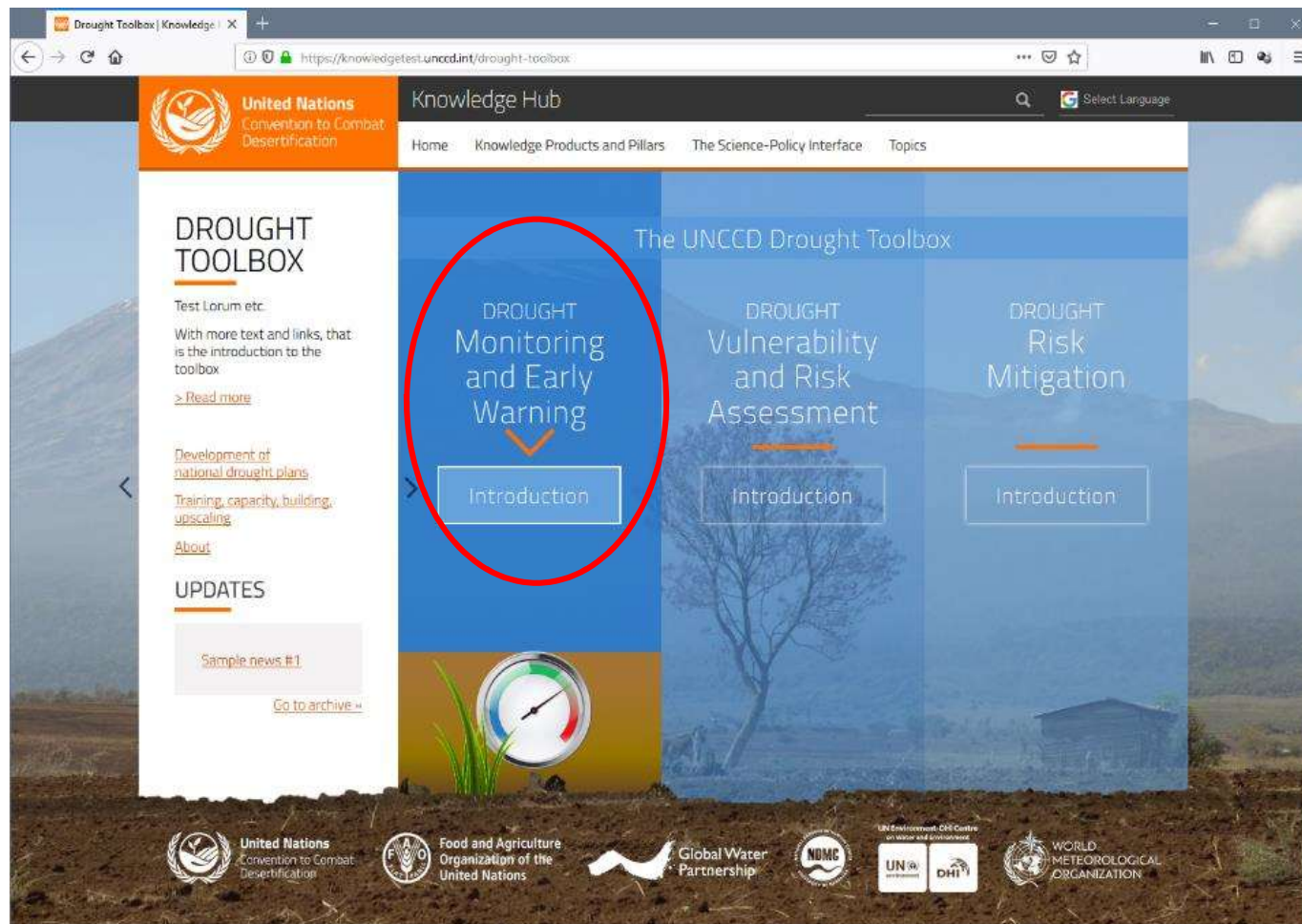
- ❖ Fragmented responsibilities for drought risk management
- ❖ Low priority given to drought by governments
- ❖ Weak local drought risk governance capacities
- ❖ Economics of drought preparedness (preparedness dividend)
- ❖ Effective response \neq Drought Resilience
- ❖ Lack of alternative funding mechanisms



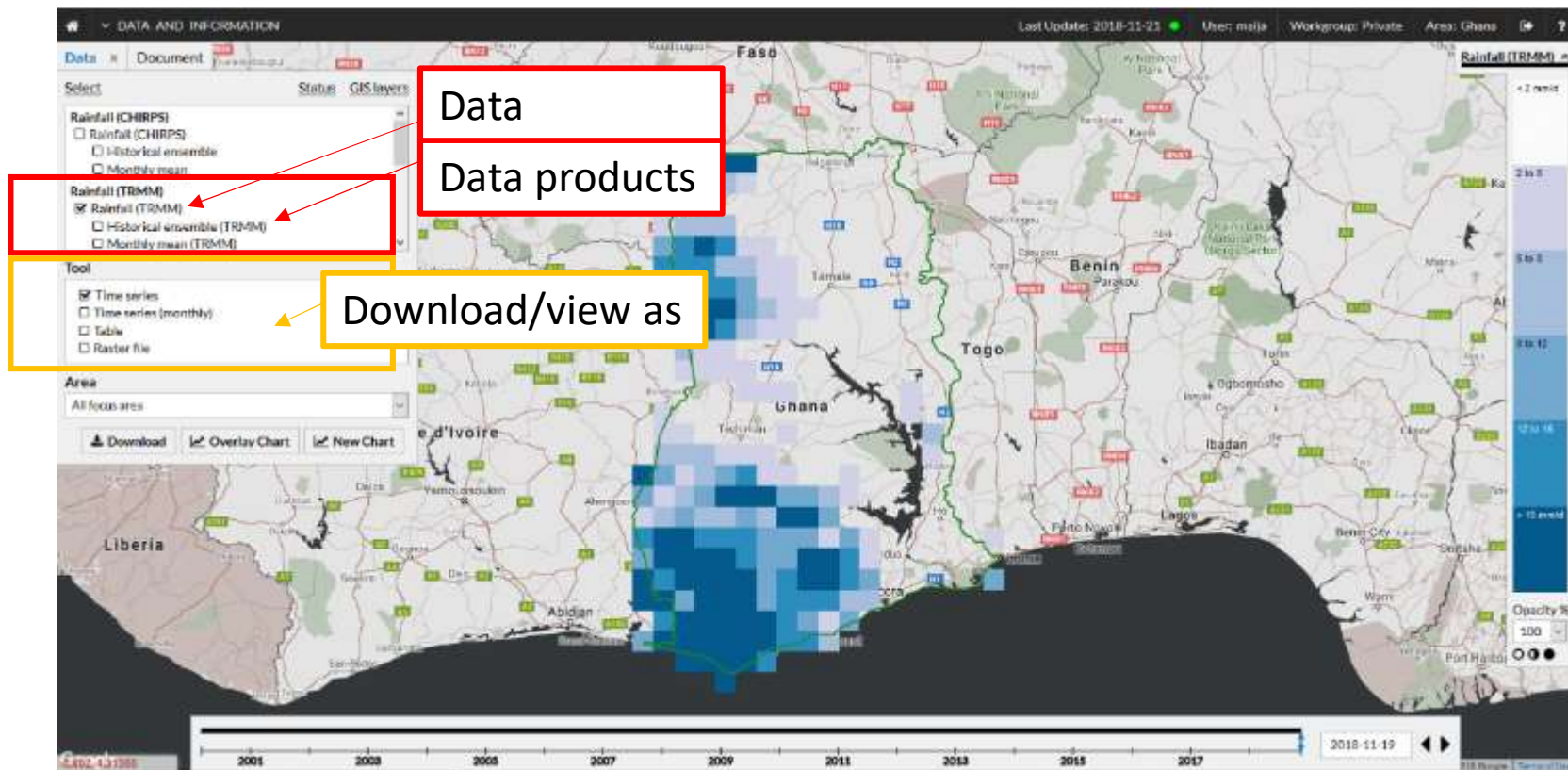
Pillar 1: Monitoring and Early Warning



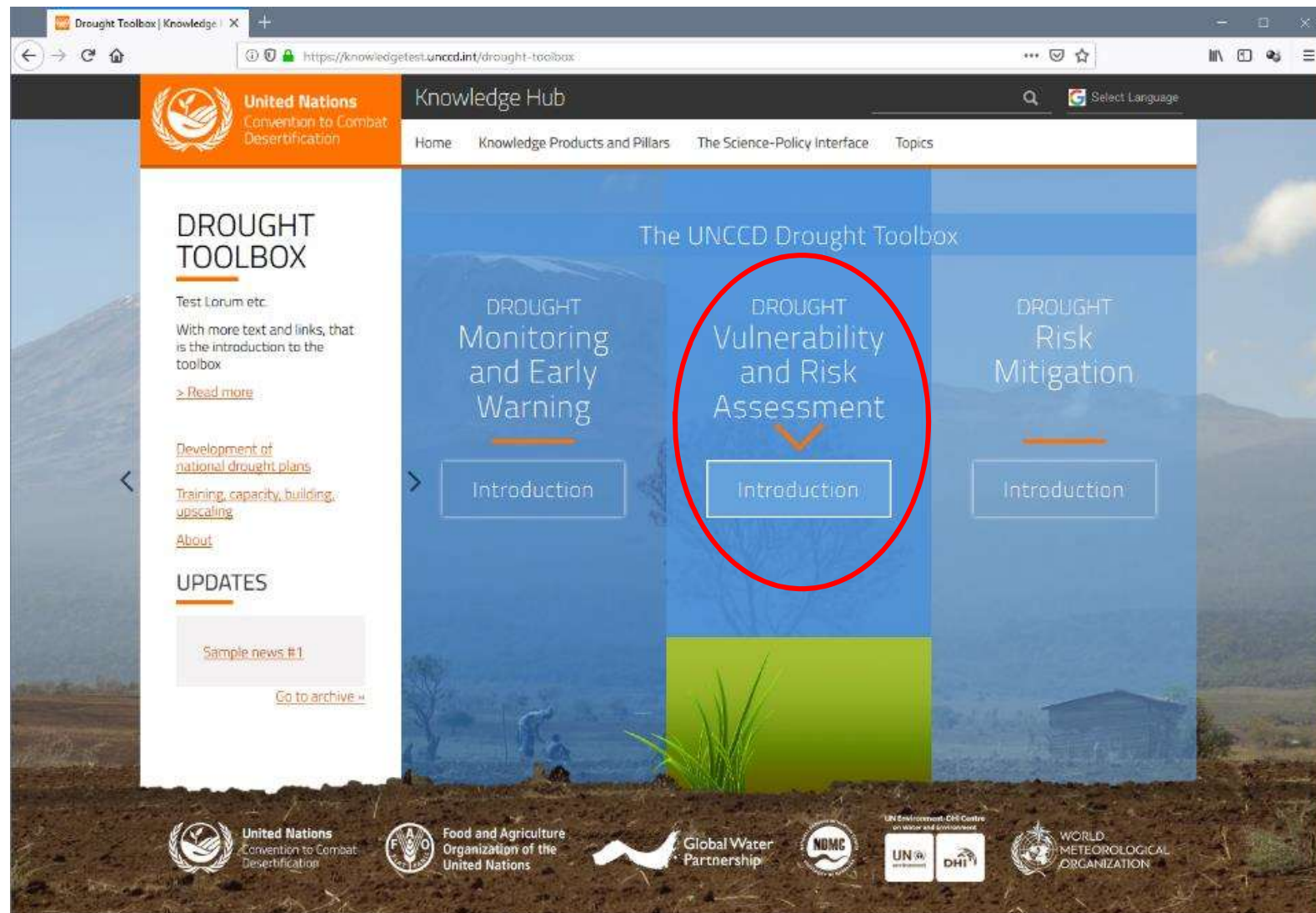
A mapping & reporting tool is developed through a collaboration between UNCCD & UNEP-DHI.



Example: TRMM Data

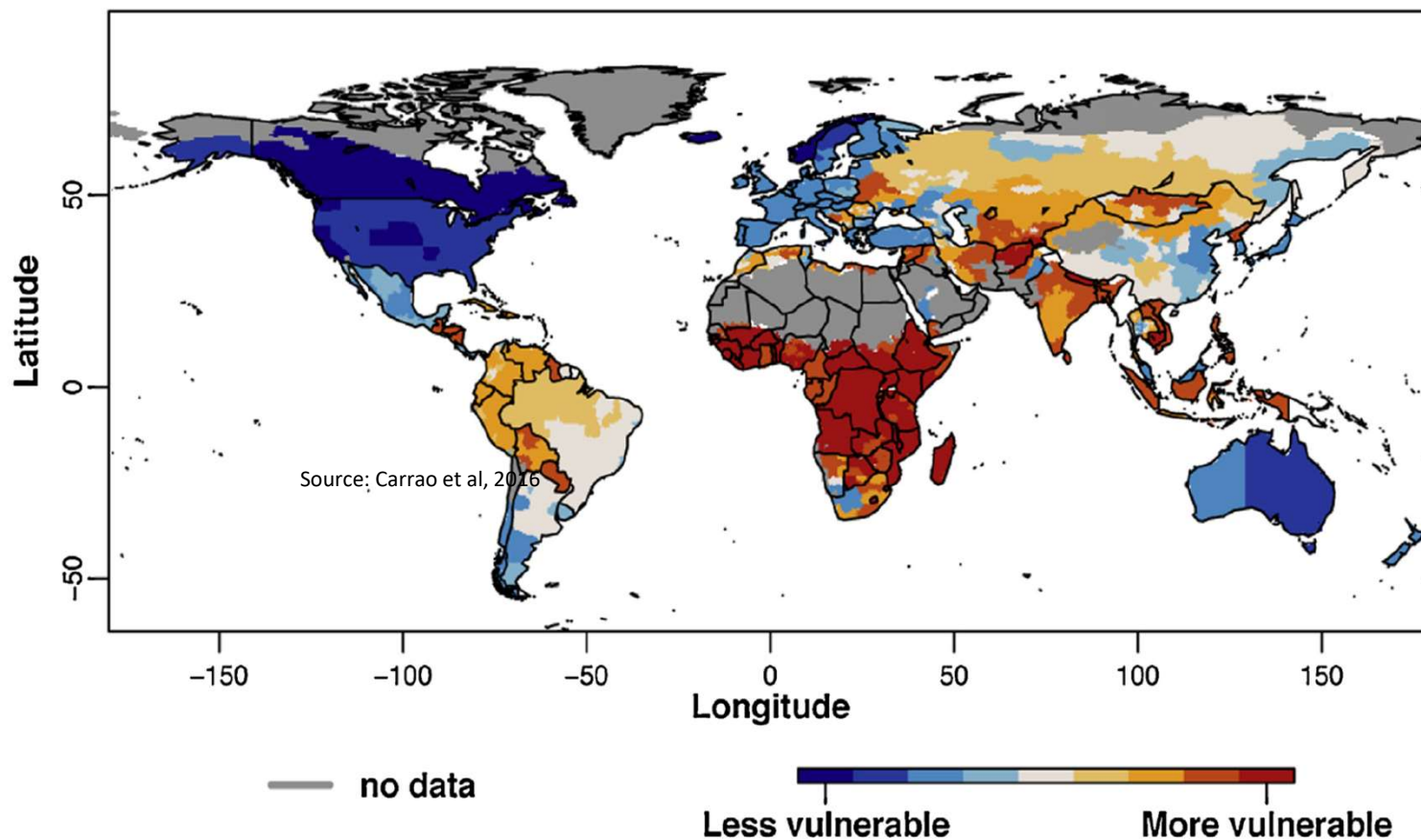


Pillar 2: Drought Risk assessment



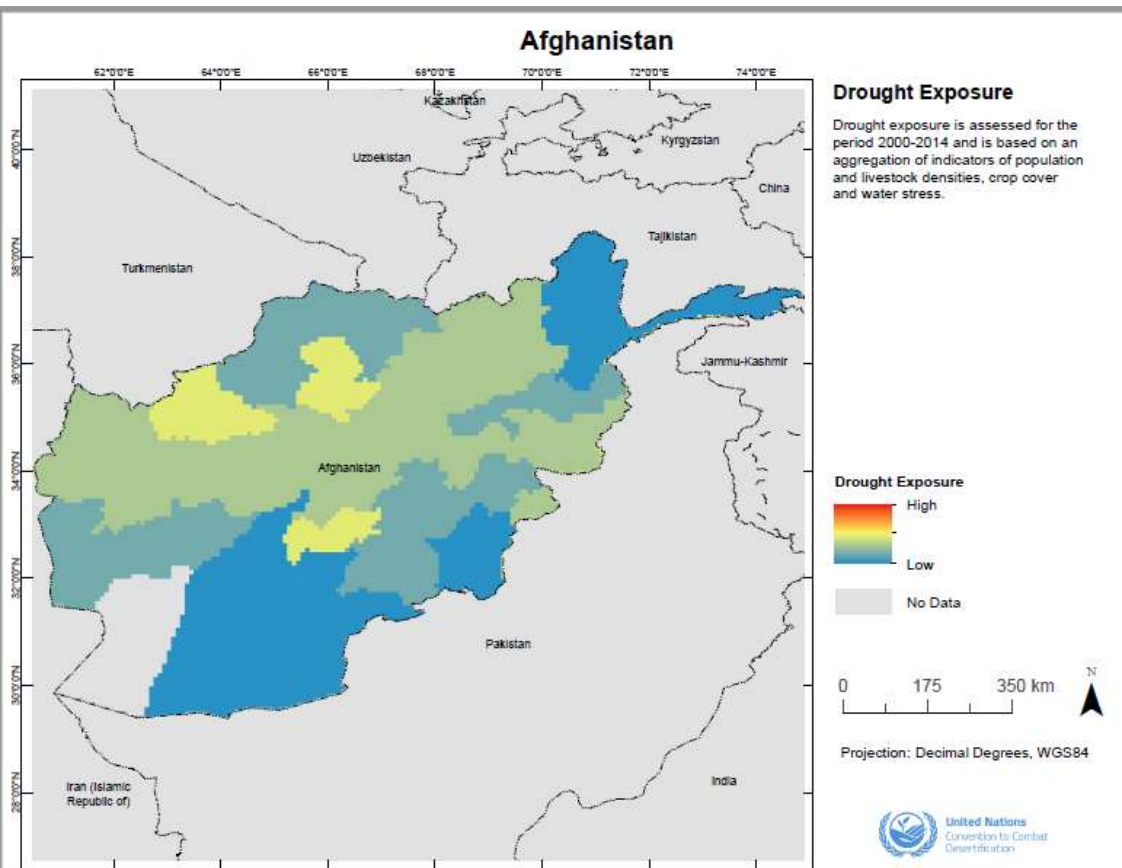
Global Vulnerability Indicators Map

Risk= Hazard x Vulnerability x Exposure



Source: Carrao et al, 2016

Pillar 2: Drought Risk assessment



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) and the United Nations. Care was taken in the creation of this map. The UNCCD, its staff and contractors cannot accept any responsibility for errors, omissions, or positional accuracy or be held responsible for any damages due to errors or omissions in these maps. Depiction of boundaries is not authoritative. There are no warranties, expressed or implied, including the warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, accompanying these maps. However, notification of any errors will be appreciated.

Data Source:

Carrao et al (2016). Mapping global patterns of drought risk: An empirical framework based on sub-national estimates of hazard, exposure and vulnerability. Global Environmental Change, 39, 108-124

URLs: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0959378016300585>
<https://www.edo.irc.ec.europa.eu/scado>

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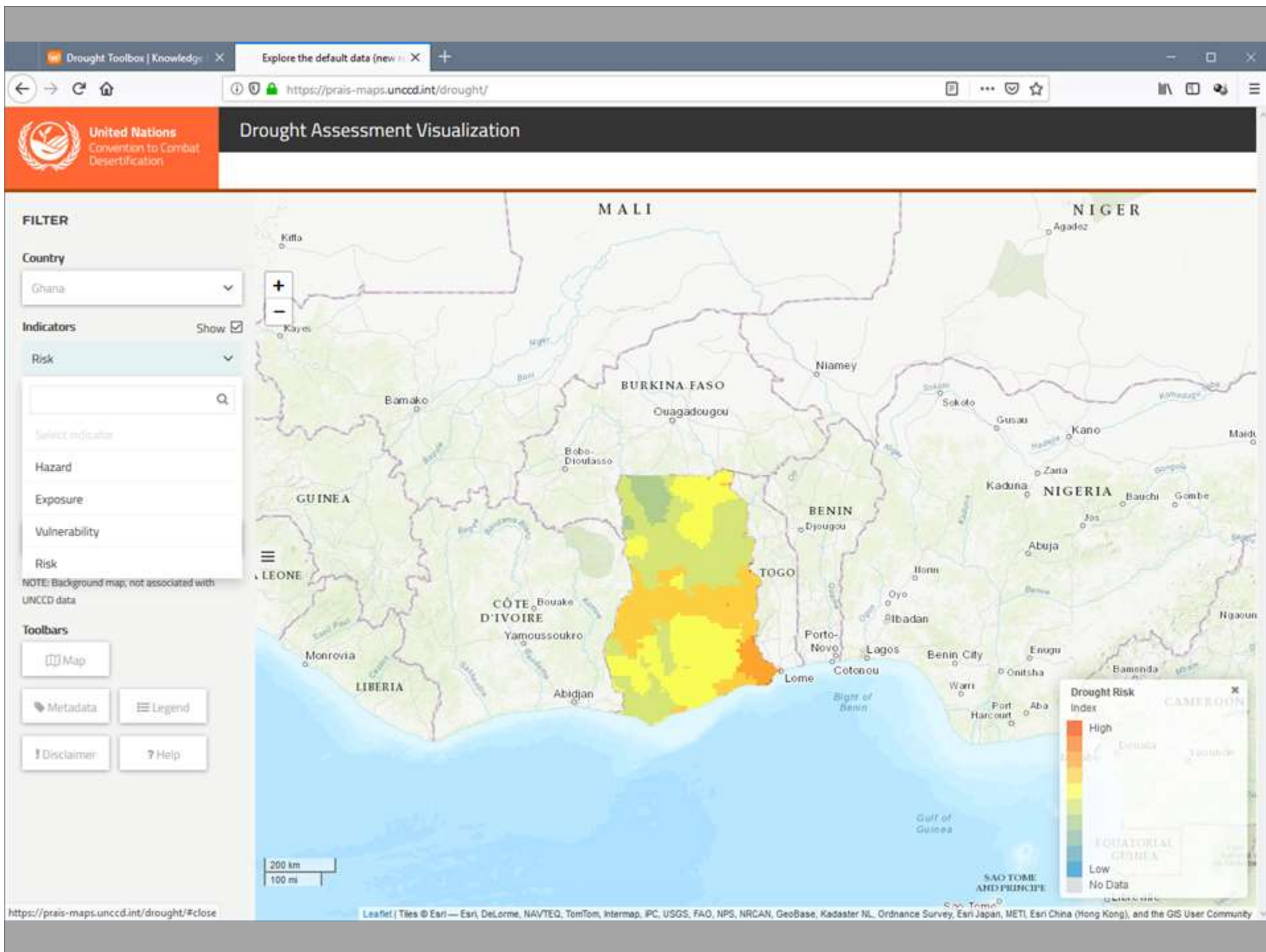
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Drought risk mapping tool will be available in the UNCCD Drought Toolbox.

Based on drought risk assessment as completed by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, applicable for 2000-2014.

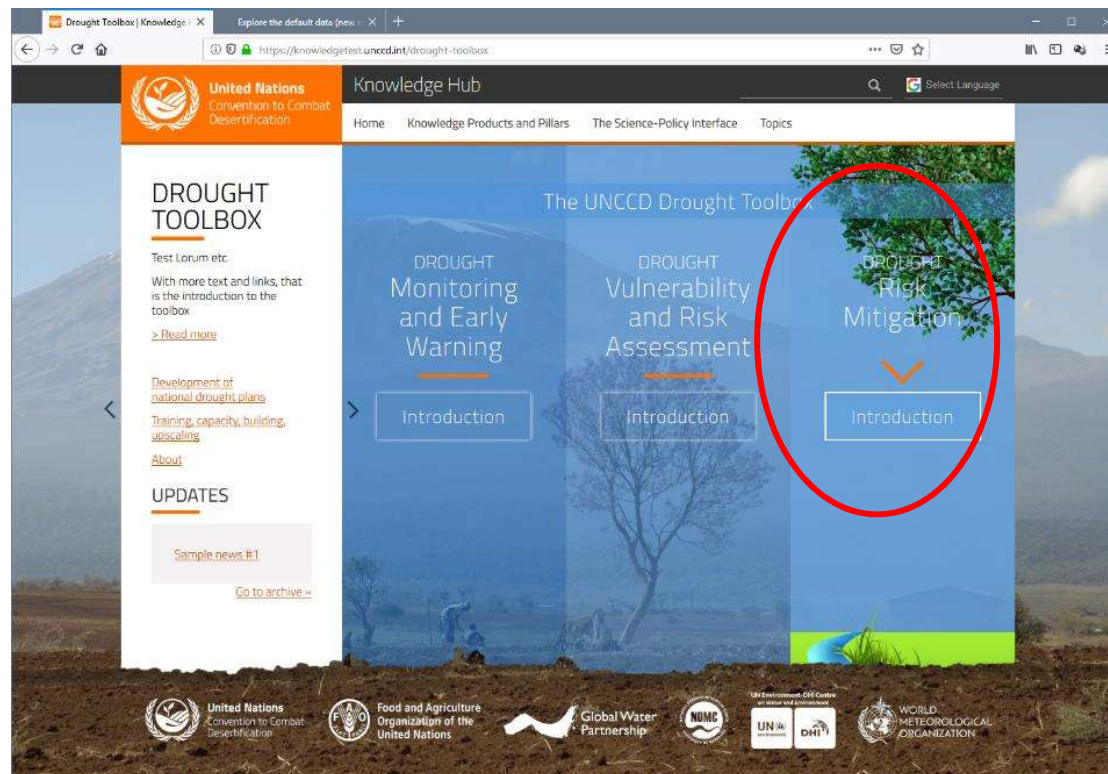


Pillar 3: Drought Risk mitigation

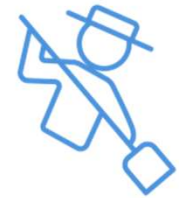


As part of the UNCCD drought Toolbox an extensive database of solutions will be available for Drought Risk mitigation options.

- Solutions are searchable through an interactive guidance.
- Solutions offered by partners, as well as from external sources.



THANK YOU!



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