



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Vertical partnerships for the integration of drought actors at all levels

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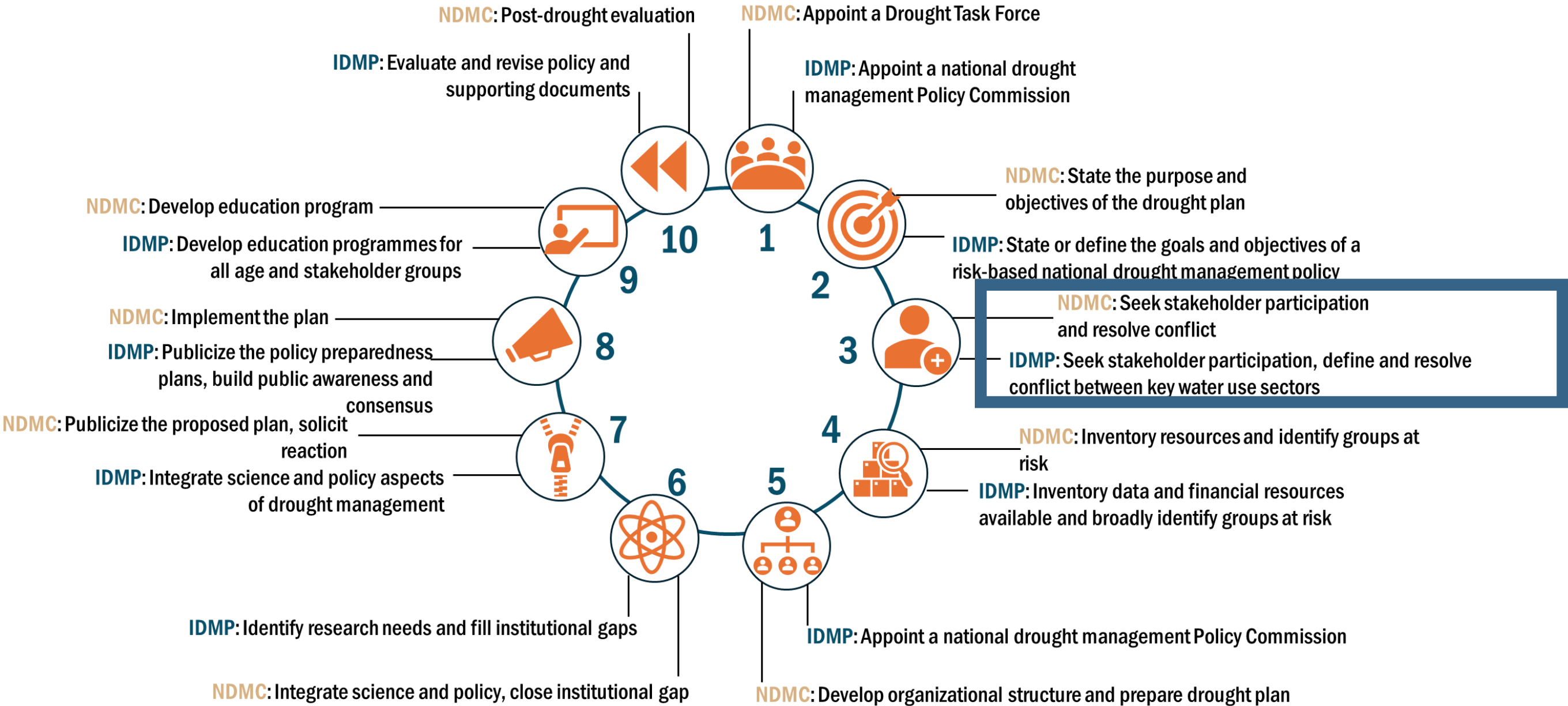
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Podgorica, Montenegro

PARTNERSHIP IN THE 10-STEP PROCESS



DEFINITION CLARIFICATION

Global level (international commitments, regional and global cooperations, UNCCD etc.)



National level (government key figures, ministries, national research centers, authorities etc.)

Sub-national level (decentralized authorities, community leads, households etc.)

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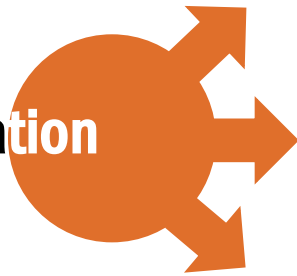
Sub-national level (decentralized authorities, community leads, households etc.)

Σ = stakeholders

DEFINITION CLARIFICATION

Global level (international commitments, regional and global cooperations, UNCCD etc.)

Vertical integration

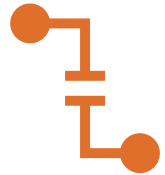


National level (government key figures, ministries, national research centers, authorities etc.)

Sub-national level (decentralized authorities, community leads, households etc.)



CHALLENGES OF ALIGNMENT / INTEGRATION



Disconnection between the national drought plans and sub-national plans

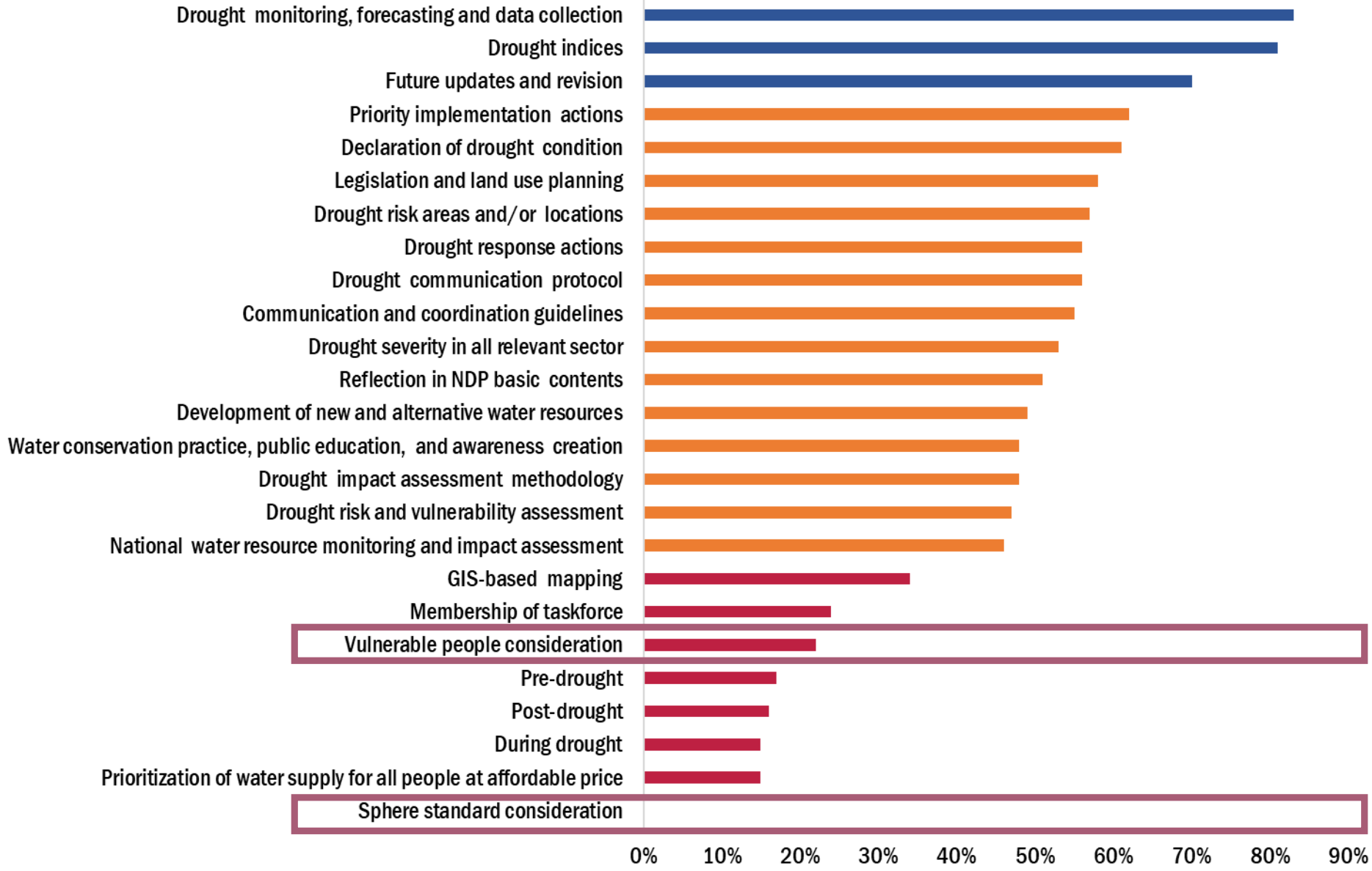
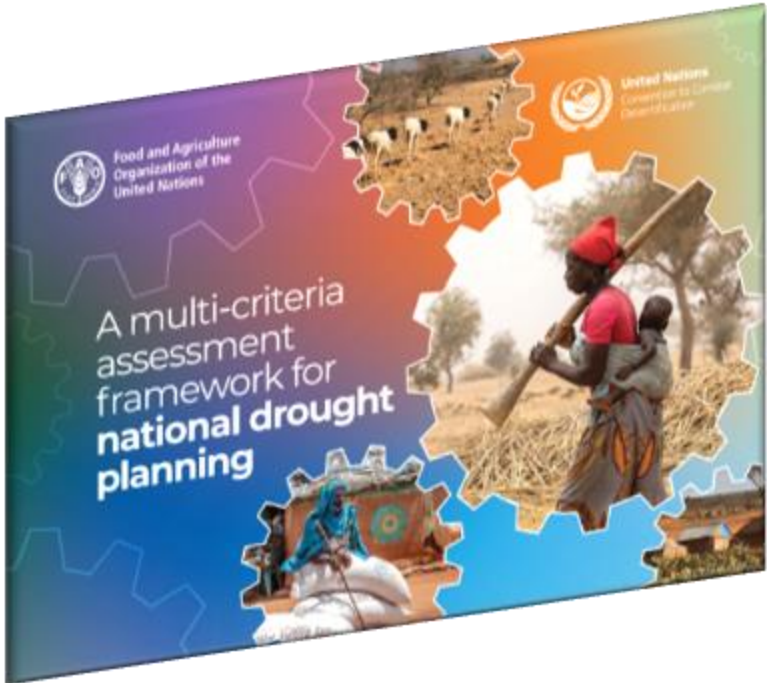


Inadequate understanding of the vulnerability of and potential impacts on the communities



Often informal or non-institutionalized processes at sub-national level

CHALLENGES OF ALIGNMENT / INTEGRATION



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The majority of NDPs investigates vulnerability from the perspective of the exposure to drought

Risk / impact / vulnerability assessments are limited to the modelling of impacts on agricultural production or water resources availability

The concept of multidimensional vulnerability is silent



THE APPROACH

THE APPROACH – 1st step

Mapping out communities at risk based on hazard, exposure and vulnerability indicators

Vulnerability dimensions: environmental, social, economic, institutional, infrastructural

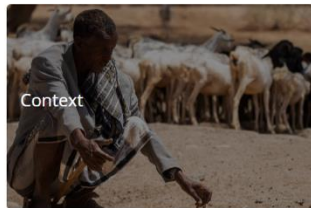
Compendium

In recent years, the interest in shifting from reactive to proactive drought management has been rising. This shift requires a better comprehension of drought, its impacts, and the corresponding vulnerability of systems to drought. Understanding and applying these concepts correctly is necessary to perform drought impact and vulnerability (I&V) assessments that, in turn, can serve as a guide for implementing mitigation measures. This is why I&V assessment is an essential component of a country's national drought plan. It serves as a foundational tool to prepare for drought events, plan for drought impact reduction, and design measures for proactive or drought risk management.

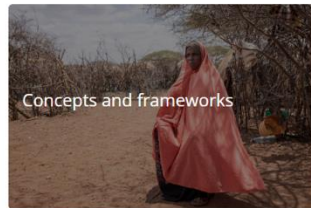
This digital compendium attempts to address the complexity of I&V assessments by:

- reviewing and synthesizing the existing approaches and supporting tools for an I&V assessment;
- presenting explicit and clear guidance in developing I&V assessments; and
- showcasing the conduct of a comprehensive and straightforward I&V assessment through case studies.

The presented approaches, tools, and guidance emphasize gender mainstreaming, which has been too often overlooked in previous I&V



Context



Concepts and frameworks



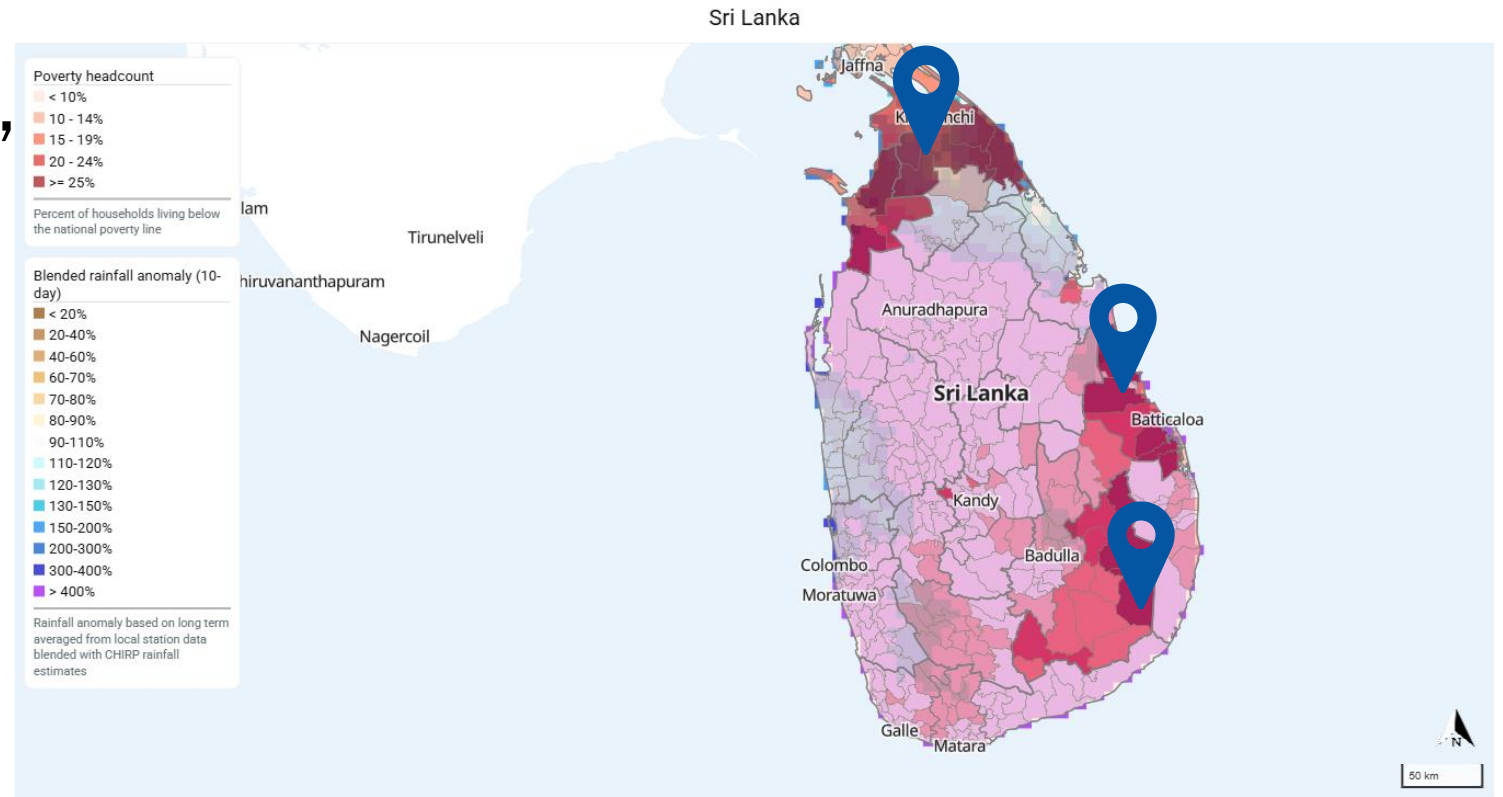
Guidelines



Indicators and data sources



National case studies



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THE APPROACH – 2nd step

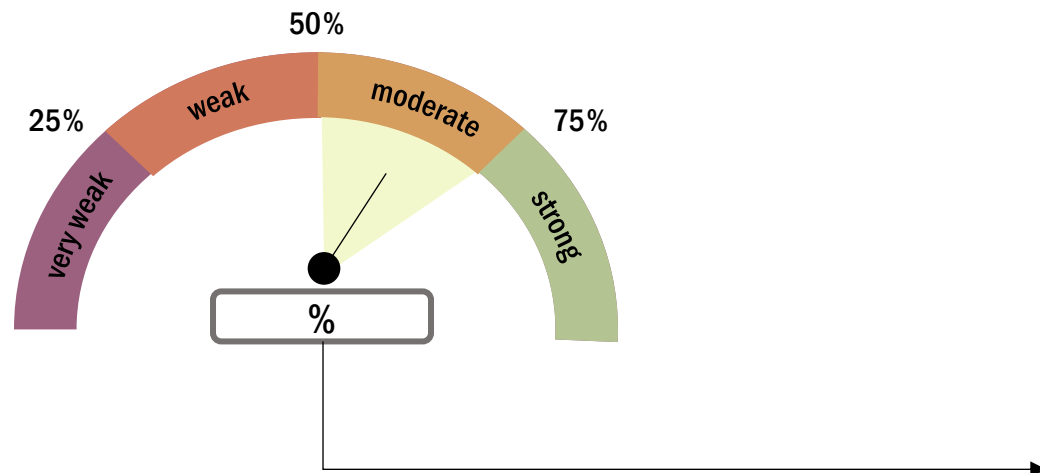
Focus group discussion with all sub-national stakeholders: communities, private sector, LNGOs, INGOs, CBOs, CSOs, financial institutions, decentralized offices



Type of survey: stakeholder-differentiated needs assessment

THE APPROACH – 3rd step

Analysis of the synergy of the sector-specific actions in the development plans and the IDM pillars



GRADING FRAMEWORK

	Pillar I early-warning and monitoring	Pillar II impact and vulnerability	Pillar III preparedness and mitigation
Disaster risk management	%	%	%
Water	%	%	%
Agriculture	%	%	%
Health	%	%	%
Education	%	%	%
Forest	%	%	%
Biodiversity	%	%	%
Land management	%	%	%

THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION



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