



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

The alignment process towards integrating drought into the national policy frameworks and the UNCCD National Action Plans

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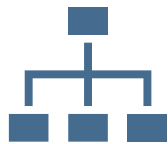


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THE OBJECTIVES



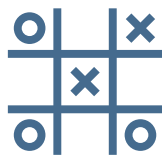
Recognition: level of recognition of drought in national policies/ strategies / plans and involvement of priority actions



Institutions: drought agendas in the institutional set-ups and coordination mechanisms



Results: proposals for how to mainstream drought agendas into policies and institutions



Specific results: analysis of national and international frameworks, assessment of institutional coordination mechanisms, stocktaking of drought-related studies

THE SPECIFIC GOALS

Better coordination amongst institutes



Well defined responsibilities and roles

Involved and activated stakeholders from all sectors



Increased inclusivity and ownership

Joint and leveraged resources



Higher resource-efficiency and facilitated knowledge transfer

Rapid detection of risk



Improved effectiveness and timing of anticipatory actions

Understanding of cause-effect relationship



More accurate prediction of foreseen impacts

Diverse communication channel



Facilitated and inclusive flow of information

THE APPROACH FOR THE ANALYSIS OF POLICY ALIGNMENT



Identification of sectors relevant to drought

Definition of the sectors directly or indirectly affected by drought:

- require actions to mitigate the impacts (e.g. agriculture, water resources etc.)
- have potential contribution to IDM (e.g. weather service, statistical service etc.)



Stocktaking of documents

Identification and collection of the sector-specific policies, strategies, plans, frameworks and commitments, which are in force (sub-national, national, regional, international)



Cross-matching the attributed weight of drought

Comparison of the identified relevance of the sector in the NDP and the reference to drought in each document to highlight the consistency or the inconsistency between the position of drought in the sector-specific agenda and the stress on the sector in the NDP



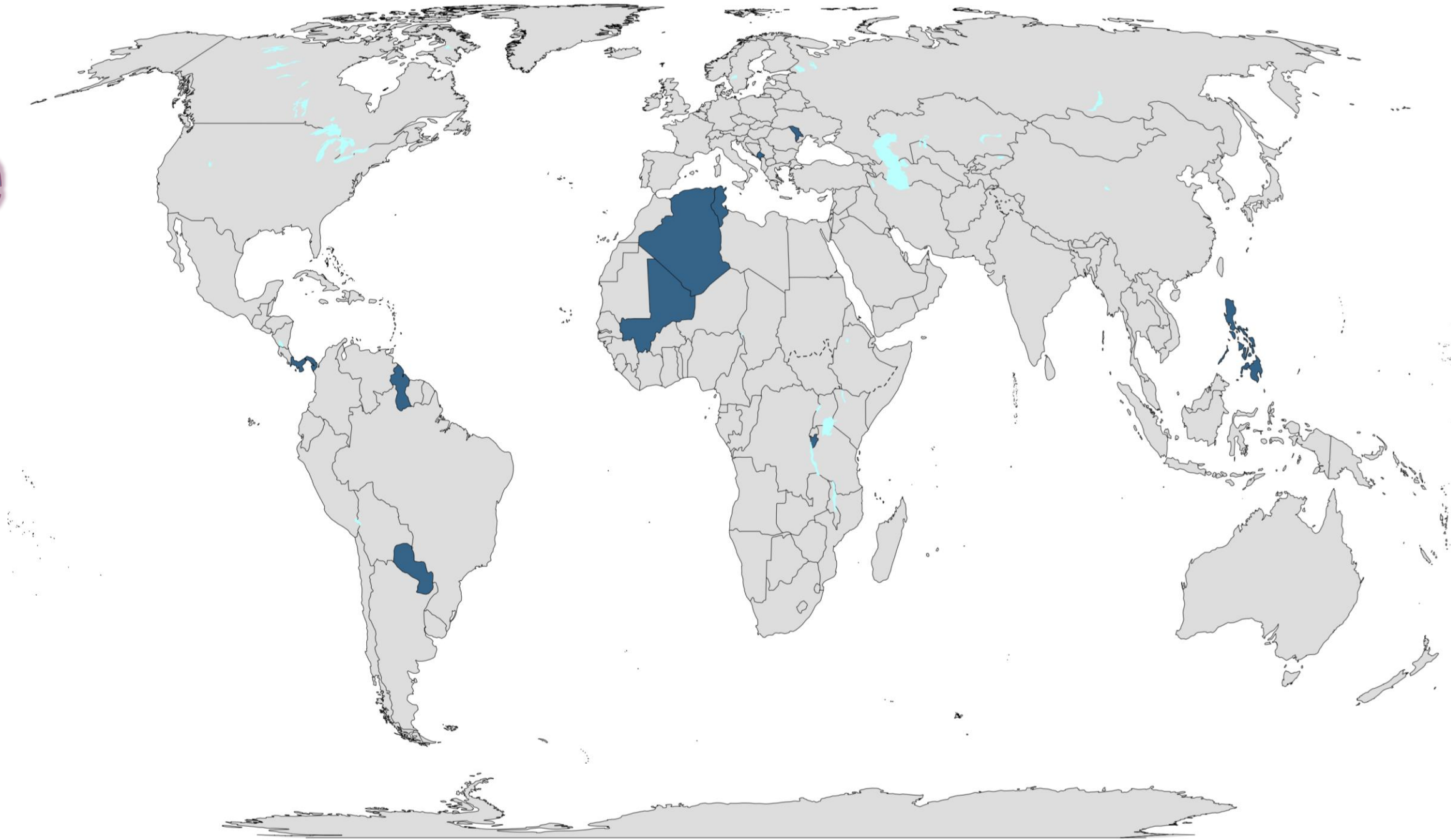
Analysis of institutional responsibilities

Analysis of the allocated roles, responsibilities, and mandates of the involved organizations, as institutional framework is the connector between drought management and specific sectors



OUTCOME OF THE GLOBAL ANALYSIS

11 case studies




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THE CLASSIFICATION

Policies, strategies and legislation and programs or plans classified into:

 **1st group** recognizes drought and formulated corresponding drought-related priority actions or measures

 **2nd group** mentions or recognizes drought without drought-related priority actions

 **3rd group** does not recognize drought

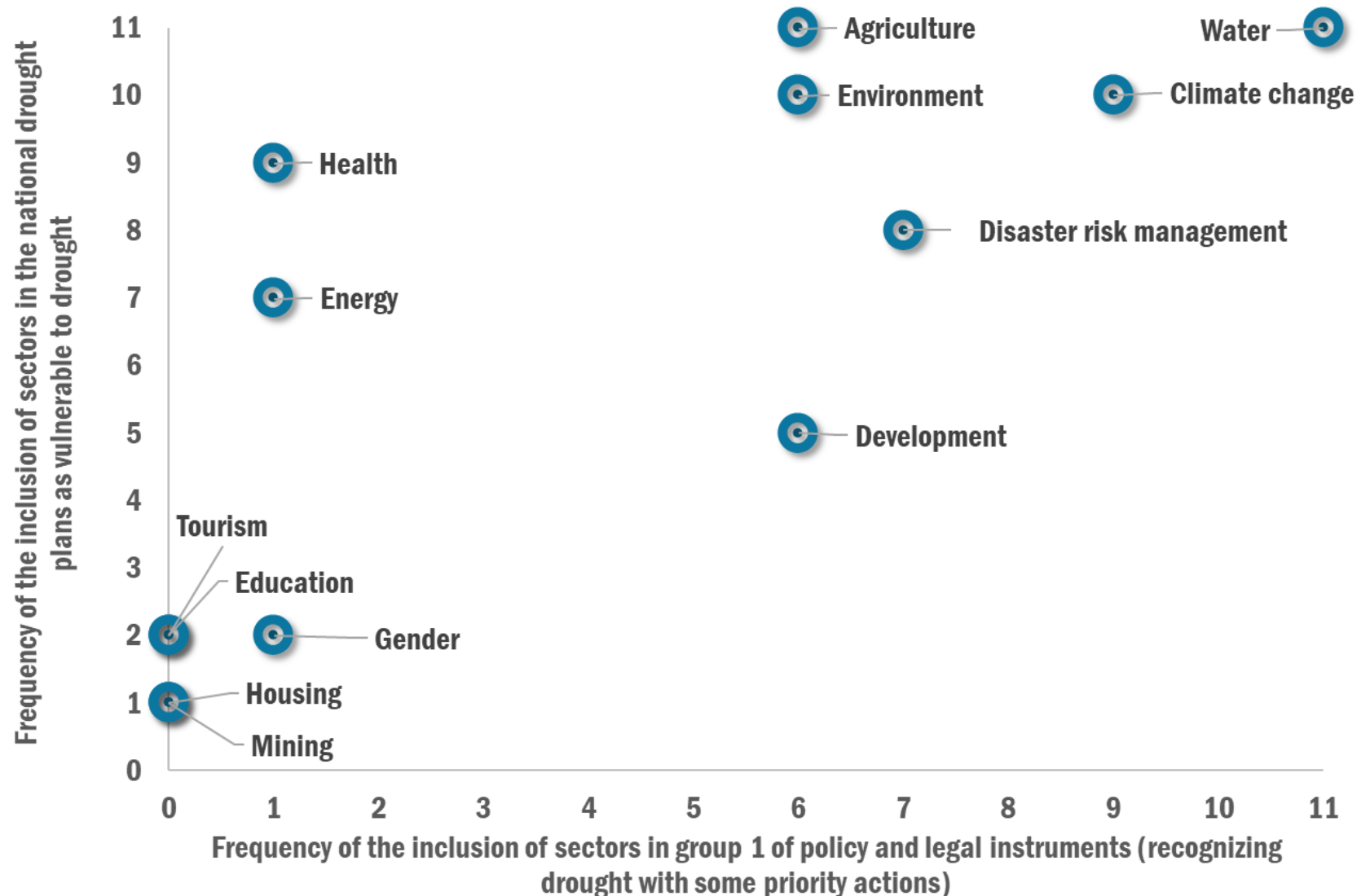
CONCLUSIONS – cross-sectoral impacts

Most NDPs report cross-sectoral impacts, thus implying the importance of aligning drought in the sector-related regulatory framework

Levels of need for alignment vary among sectors

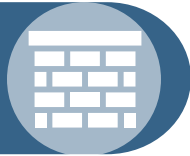
Strong alignment with the national regulatory framework is concentrated to the following sectors: water, climate change, agriculture, disaster risk management

Some sectors are significantly impacted (e.g. health and energy), yet drought is not recognised in their regulatory framework



CONCLUSIONS – cross-sectoral impacts

Strong alignment



Strong alignment and integration with some sectors are due to the impacts or the potential synergies

- 1 agriculture, water and environment sectors absorbing the impacts
- 2 climate change and disaster risk management coordinating efforts with drought management (synergies)

Water sector



Water sector is key to drought management

- 1 most established alignment with NDPs
- 2 most water-specific regulatory frameworks include drought priority actions
- 3 water conservation, water use efficiency, reserve stocks among the most frequent actions, appearing simultaneously in policies
- 4 water monitoring and mapping of strategic reserves contributing to drought risk assessment
- 5 legal instruments, such as water rationing, among the most important early actions to mitigate drought impacts

CONCLUSIONS – overview of the national regulatory frameworks

Time lag



most regulatory frameworks have already existing instruments at the time of the NDP development

Contribution
recognition



though drought is not spelt out, the sector-related actions inherently contribute to resilience

Independent
policy



drought is part of the disaster risk management mechanism handled by civil protection policies and legislation

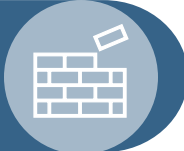
Mandated
institution



legally mandated and authorized agency is often missing, thus intercepting actions, accountability, access to sufficient resources

CONCLUSIONS – alignment with the national development plans

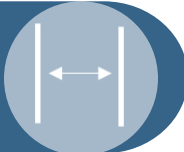
Baseline



Drought recognised as a setback for socioeconomic development (e.g. reduction in farmers income, limited access to WASH, food insecurity concerns)

Drought recognised as a major cause of poor agricultural performance

Gap



Focus on general information (climate change, water etc.)

No explicit reference to drought, thus no priority actions

Required actions



Identification and reference to affected sectors with actions defined before, during and after drought

Extensive information about drought with responsibility allocation to sectoral agencies

Directions to sectoral agencies to enable commitment in terms of political priority and resource allocation

CONCLUSIONS – alignment with UNCCD NAPs

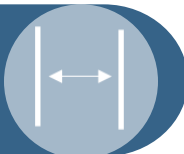
Strategic
level



S03 of the UNCCD Strategic framework – to mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought:

- Expected impact 3.1 – Ecosystems' vulnerability to drought is reduced, including through sustainable land and water management practices
- Expected impact 3.2 – Communities' resilience to drought is increased

Gap



NAPs recognize drought but with a significant degree of variation

Good
practices



Strong alignment requires the drought definitions, historical events, diagnostic studies, inclusion in the results monitoring framework and budgets, definition of mitigation measures



CASE STUDIES

TUNISIA

IMPACTED SECTORS AND MITIGATION EFFORTS



Water

Groundwater exploitation, drying wells, restricted access to potable water

Alternative water sources (desalinization, wastewater reuse etc.)

Water conservation
Additional sources



Agri- culture

Exposure of cereal production, livestock decline, reduced olive oil production

Irrigation development
Innovative financial instruments
Monitoring and early warning
Oasis protection
Conservation practices



Energy

Increasing energy demand for water lifting, consumption peaks

Energy supply diversification
Innovative regulatory models
Energy saving programmes
Capacity-building



Health

Increased food insecurity
Undernutrition

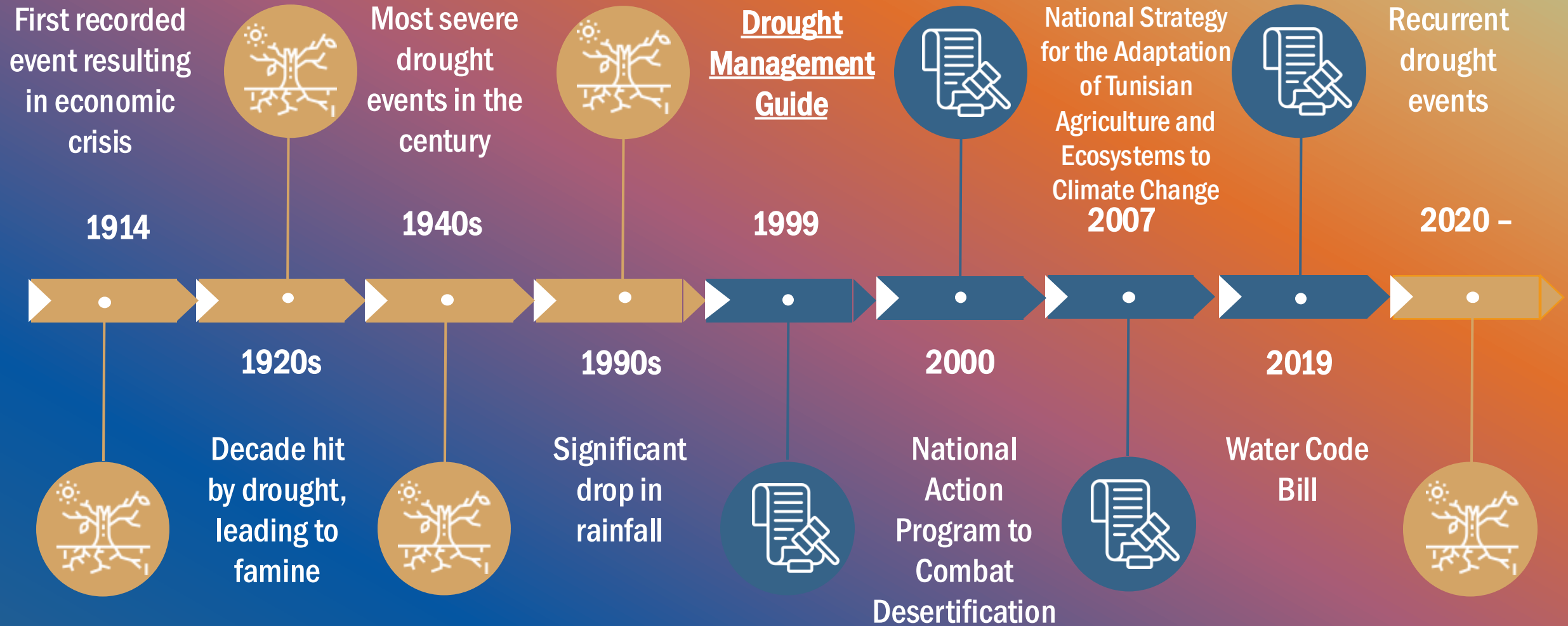
Early warning for health risk
Health surveillance and risk mapping
Expanding health system
Awareness raising

IMPACTS

RESPONSES

(examples)

TIMELINE OF MAJOR DROUGHT EVENTS AND NATIONAL POLICIES



IMPORTANCE OF DROUGHT IN THE POLICY FRAMEWORKS

7

International commitments

15

National policies

10

Core national policies

1. Group

recognizing drought with priority actions

Water Code Bill

Drought Management Guide

National Action Program to Combat Desertification

National strategy for water and soil conservation by 2030

National Strategy for the adaptation of Tunisian agriculture and ecosystems to climate change

2. Group

recognizing drought without priority actions

National Sustainable Development Strategy

Disaster Risk Reduction Policy

Water Sector Strategy (2030)

National strategy for the development and sustainable management of forests and journey

3. Group

not recognizing drought

National Climate Change Adaptation Policy

Health Sector Climate Change Adaptation Policy

National strategy for the economic and social empowerment of women and rural girls

OBSERVATIONS

National climate change planning demonstrates strong synergies with drought management through the following:

- Natural resources use optimisation through a coordination structure
- Incentives for efficient water use
- Payments for ecosystem services
- Insurance instruments (index-based)
- Establishment of monitoring and early warning systems



The Drought Management Guide is at the center of the implementation of IDM but requires periodic revisions



The lack of a comprehensive national drought management policy or strategy is a core policy gap



The lack of an independent institutional body, the coordination among stakeholders and the robust and tested drought indicators are the core institutional gaps

IMPACTED SECTORS AND MITIGATION EFFORTS



Water

Water stress, early drying of water points, high cost of water, conflicts, poor water quality

Improving watershed management, increasing water supply, control of surface water, boreholes, aquifer recharge, flood water harvesting



Agri- culture

Decrease in crop yields, pest infestation, poor yield of livestock and high fatality rate, decreased fish stocks, food insecurity

Intercropping, higher density of cowpea, pest and disease forecast, suitable crop / short cycle, improved varieties, diversification, agro-meteorological information, intensive livestock



Health

Nutrition insecurity, malnourishment, epidemics, psychological and physical tensions

Prevention campaign, vaccination campaigns, temporary closure of public places, observation of climate-sensitive diseases



Biodiversity

Reduced vegetation, intensification of wildfires, loss of biodiversity, degradation of wetlands

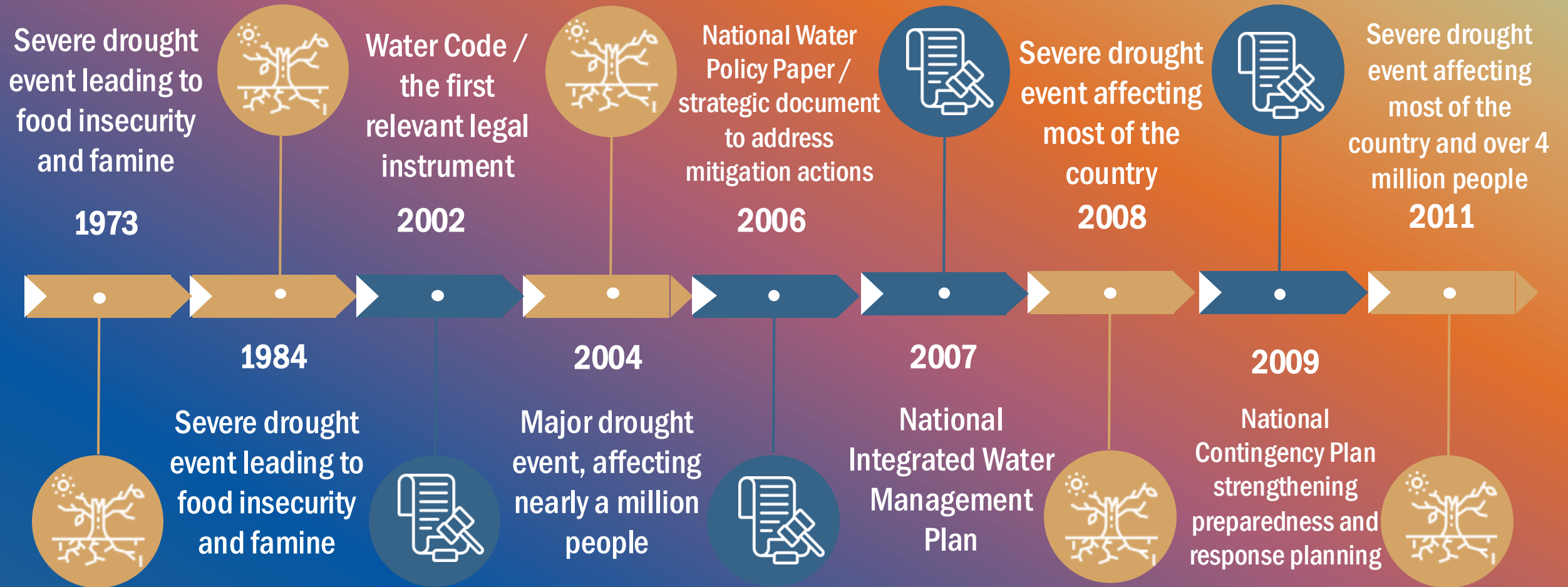
Environmental protection through legislation, forest protection, sensitization and organization of campaigns to preserve natural resources

IMPACTS

RESPONSES

(examples)

TIMELINE OF MAJOR DROUGHT EVENTS AND NATIONAL POLICIES



IMPORTANCE OF DROUGHT IN THE POLICY FRAMEWORKS

19

International commitments

21

National policies

2

Legal instruments

1. Group

recognizing drought with priority actions

Strategic Framework for Economic Recovery and Sustainable Development

Strategic Plan Development of Meteorology 2018-2027

National Water Policy

National Integrated Water Management Plan

National Adaptation Program of Action, 2007

National Strategy Reduced Risk of Disasters

The National Multirisk Disaster Preparedness and Response Contingency Plan

2. Group

recognizing drought without priority actions

National Policy on Climate Change

National Investment Plan in Agriculture Sector, 2014

National Proximity Irrigation Program

Health and Social Development Plan

National Food and Nutrition Security, 2019-2028

Implementation Strategy and Action Plan for the Great Green Wall of Mali

Water Resource Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy

3. Group

not recognizing drought

The Law on the Water Code

The Agricultural Orientation Law

National Policy of Climatic Changes, 2011, complemented by its strategy and his action plan

National Forest Policy

National Energy Policy

Development Policy Agricultural

National Policy on Sanitation

Strategic Framework of Investment of Sustainable Land Management

National Strategy Adaptation of the Forestry

OBSERVATIONS



Water sector policies and legal instruments are fundamental for drought management, including the Integrated Water Resources Management Plan including priority on early warning systems



Institutional coordination mechanism is not operated permanently, therefore the implementation of drought management remains reactive



Drought is managed through contingency plans, defining trigger indicators based on food and water security conditions (SAP – Early Warning System)

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

1. Group

recognizing drought with priority actions



Agency tasked to lead on drought coordinating with the custodians of the documents

Ensuring that drought-related priority actions included in the annual work plan and budget, and M&E protocol

Reporting on the achievements in sectoral results frameworks



Conducting impact assessment of planned drought-related actions



RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

2. Group

recognizing drought without
priority actions



Short

Agency tasked to lead on drought coordinating with the custodians of the documents

Facilitating the identification of drought-related priority actions



Medium

Reframing the sectoral annual work plan and budget, and monitoring and evaluation protocol by including drought-related actions

Including and reporting on drought-related actions in sectoral results frameworks

Conducting impact assessment of planned drought-related actions



Long

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

3. Group

not recognizing drought



Agency tasked to lead on drought identifying and institutionalizing the coordination mechanism with the custodians of the documents

Advocating for the recognition of drought



Conducting rapid assessment to identify priority actions, and including the priority action in the sectoral annual work plan and budget as transitional implementation method

Piloting scenarios of potential priority actions, and conducting impact assessment to support the future planning process

THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION

