



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Entry points for promoting drought risk management: a classification of global instruments

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IDENTIFICATION OF POLICY OPTIONS

Hourglass approach

Identification of national priorities and
corresponding instruments



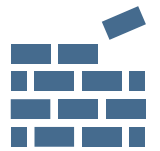
Stocktaking and streamlining ('classification') of
instruments at global level

Scalability strategy for the formulation of
national into global instruments

THE OBJECTIVE OF THE CLASSIFICATION



Delineating a sensible number of instrument categories to identify similarities in the adoption of individual instruments



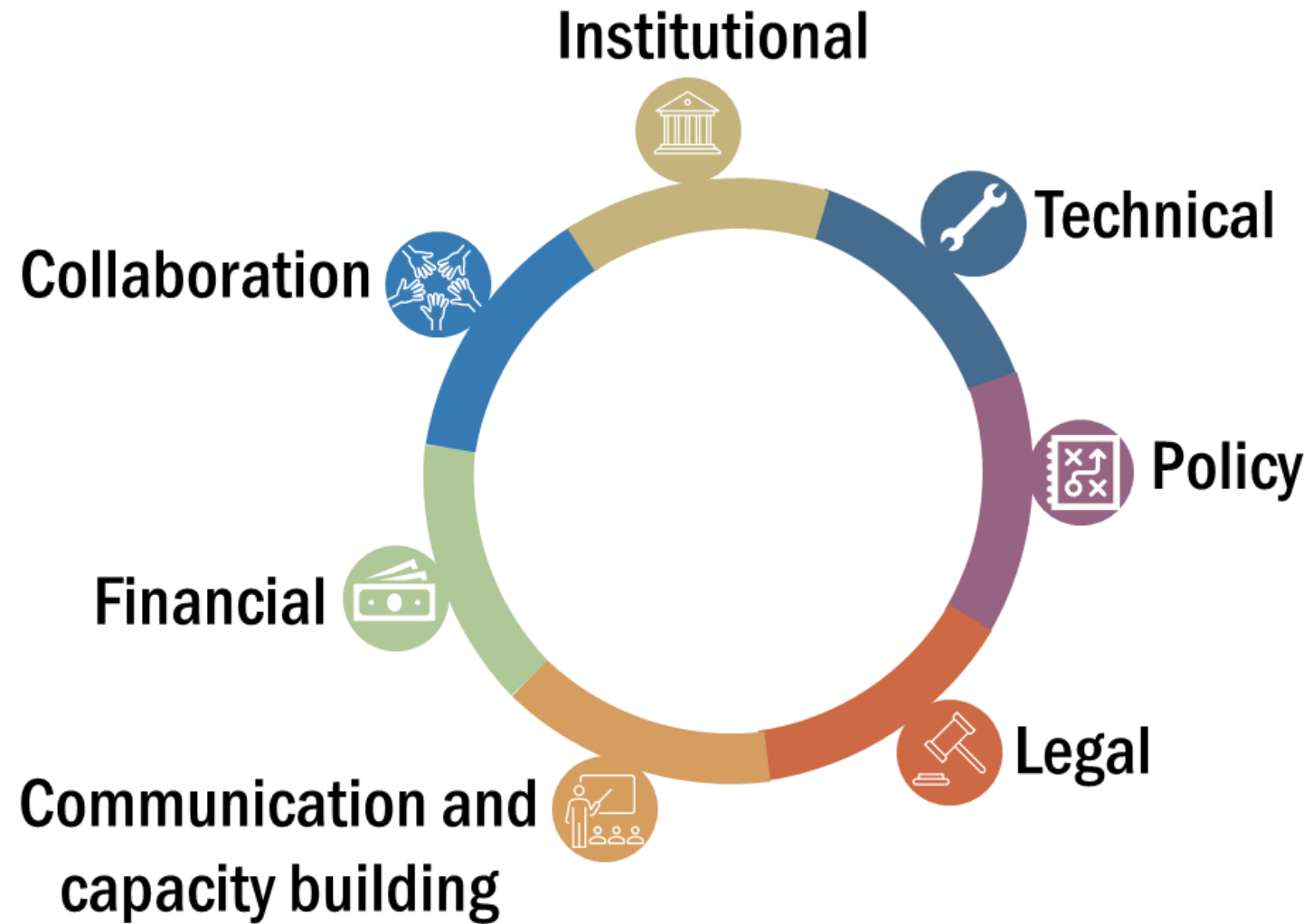
Understanding the enabling factors of drought management through the existence and frequency of instrument categories



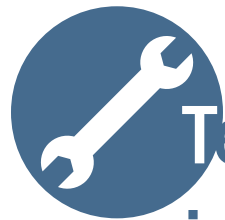
Leveraging the complementarity of instrument categories

GLOBAL INSTRUMENTS FOR DROUGHT MANAGEMENT

Instrument categories



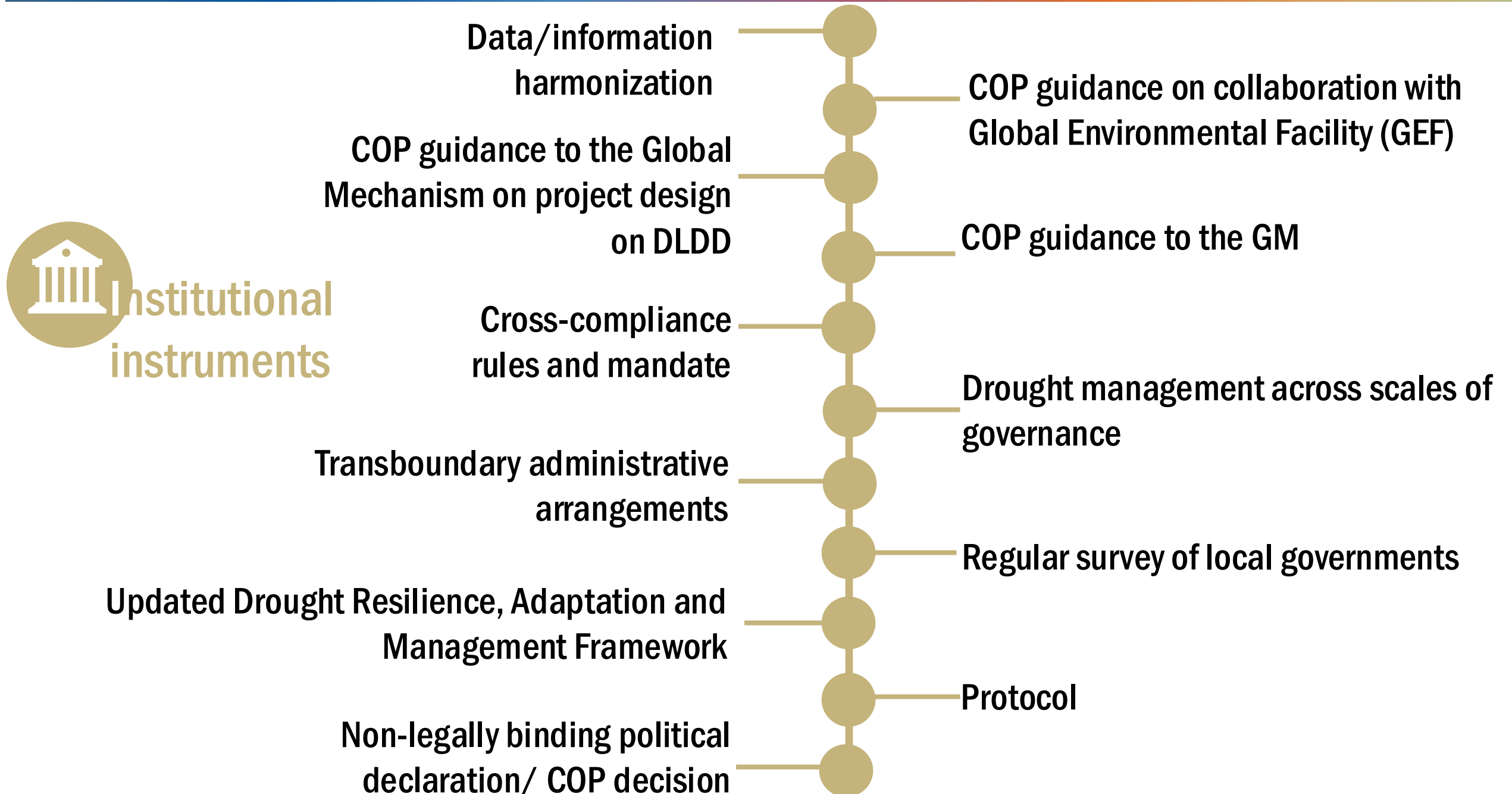
CLASSIFICATION OF THE EXTENDED LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG



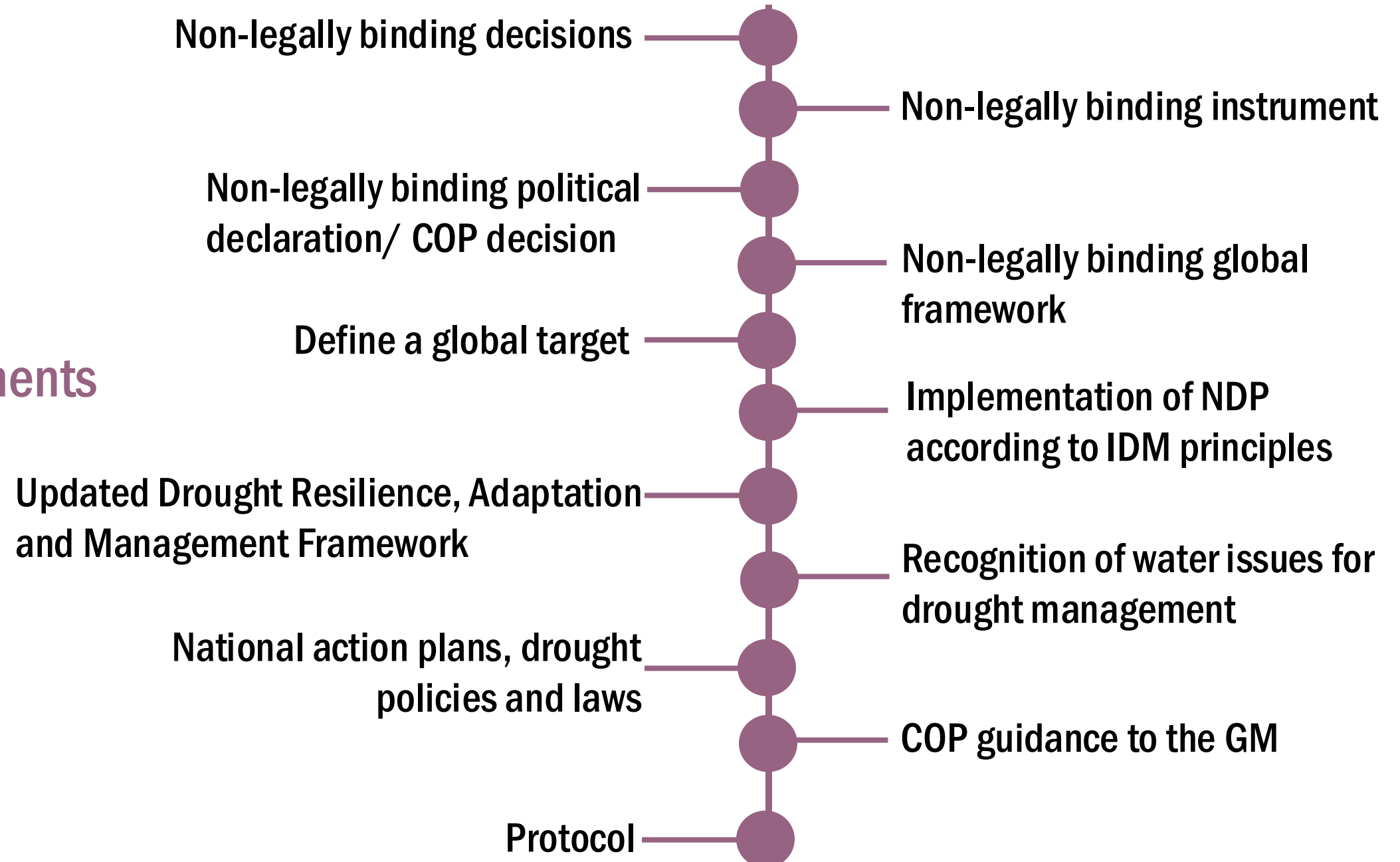
Technical instruments

- Periodic monitoring of drought risks
- Technology transfer
- Regional early warning systems
- Livelihood diversification
- Implementation of reforestation targets
- Data/information harmonization
- Green recovery programmes
- Protocol
- Work programme on drought resilience
- Enhanced monitoring of level 3 drought indicators (Vulnerability)
- Updated Drought Resilience, Adaptation and Management Framework
- Regular drought risk monitoring to trigger informed decision-making
- Addressing overconsumption
- Recognition of water issues for drought management
- Define a global target
- COP guidance to the GM

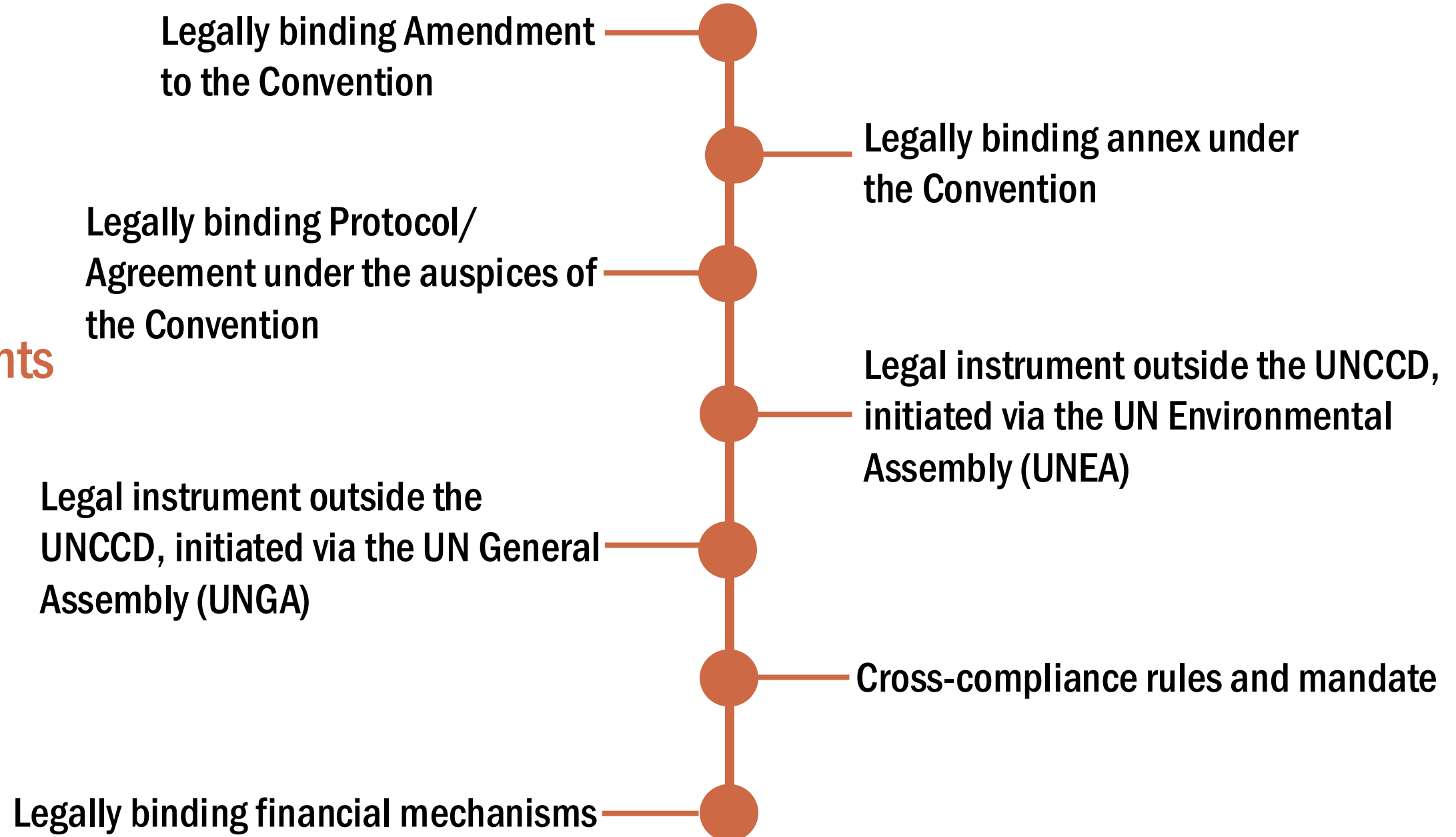
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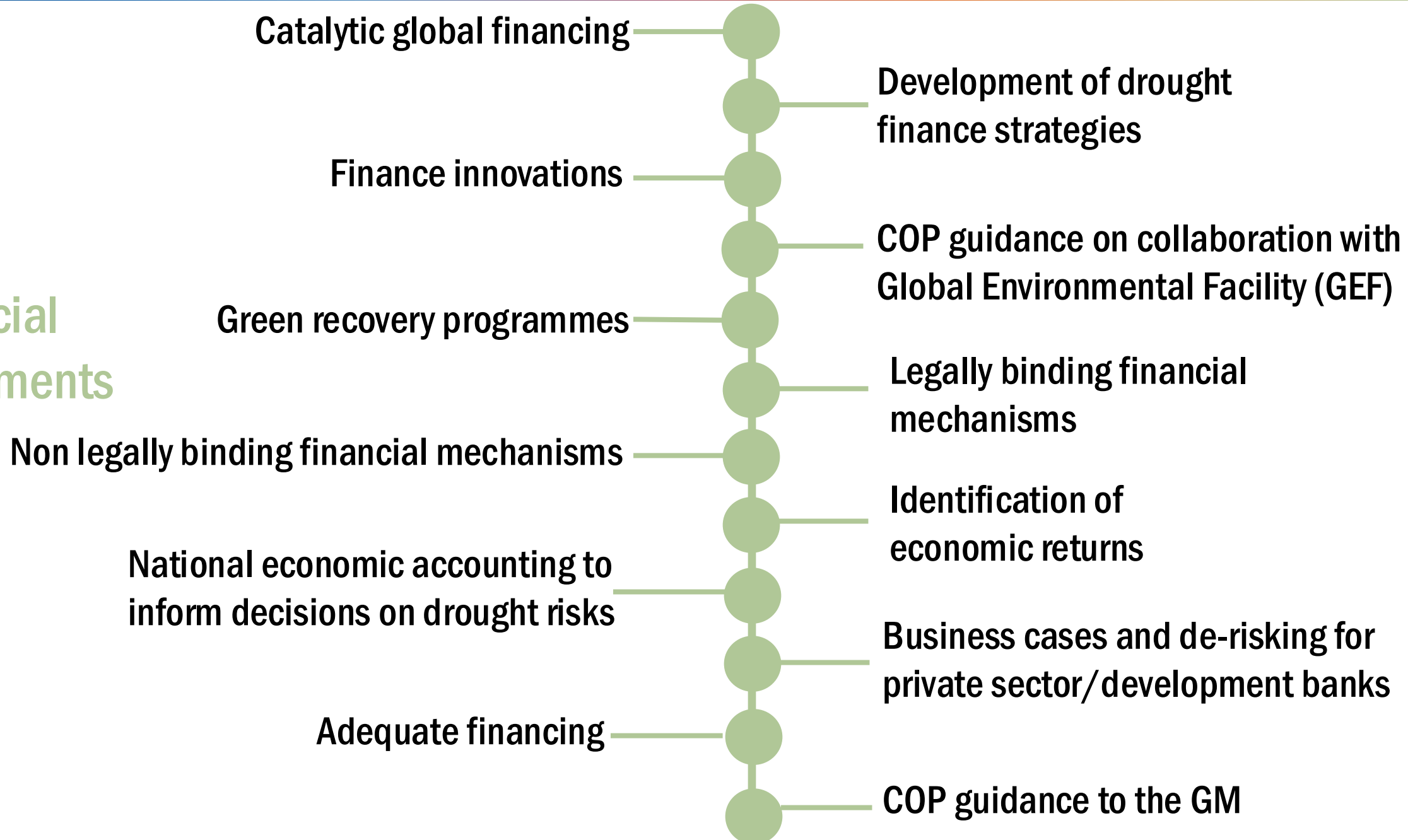
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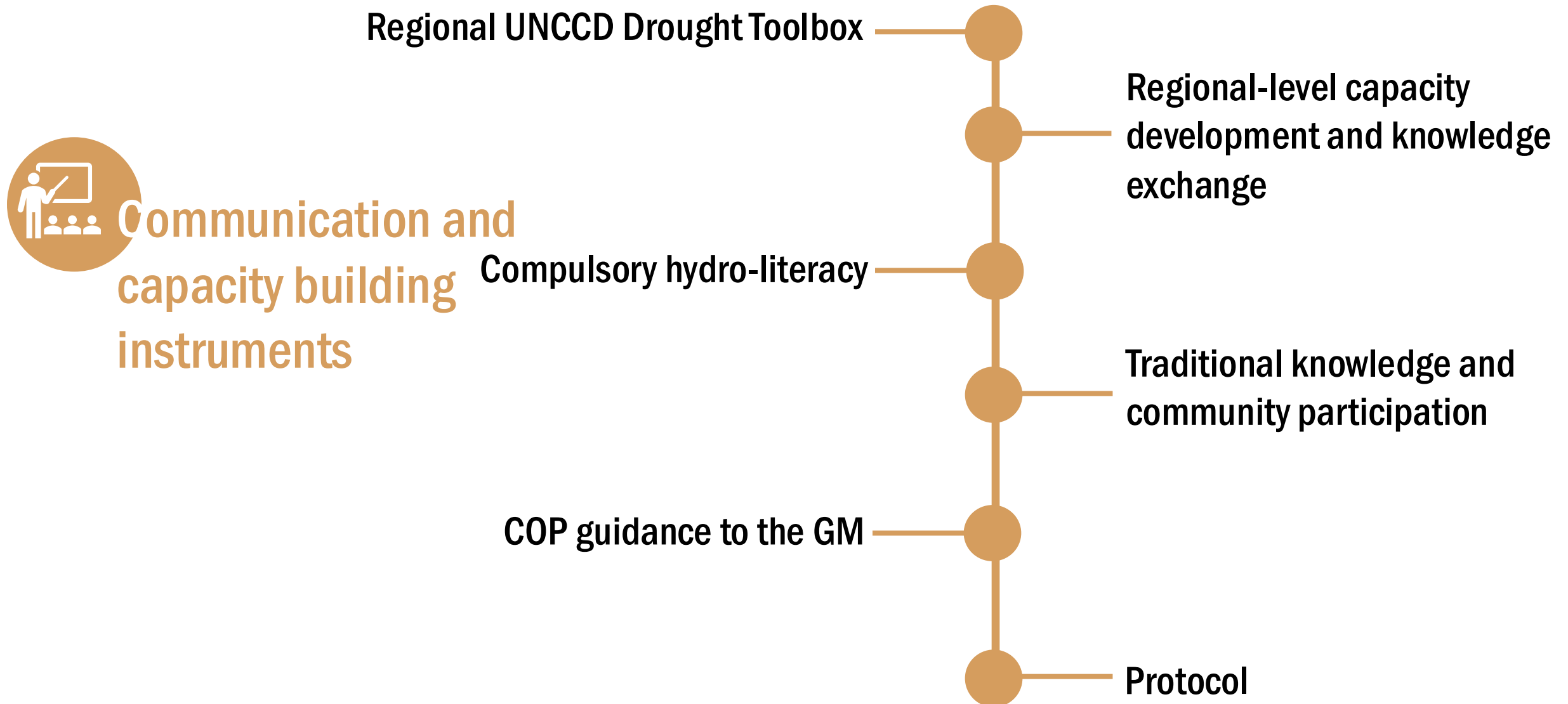
CLASSIFICATION OF THE EXTENDED LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG



Financial instruments



CLASSIFICATION OF THE EXTENDED LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG



CLASSIFICATION OF THE EXTENDED LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG



CLASSIFICATION OF THE FINAL LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG

#1: Amendment to the Convention

INSTRUMENTS CLASSIFICATION



Legal



Policy



Collaboration

Builds on an existing legally-binding instruments with potential enhancement of national policy frameworks and political commitment through global-level collaborations

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FINAL LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG

#2: COP decision on GEF collaboration

INSTRUMENTS CLASSIFICATION

 Institutional

 Financial

 Collaboration

Provides indication on the institutional coordination with the GEF and highlights relevance of financial approaches.

Contributes to strategic partnerships and informs decision-making

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FINAL LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG

#3: COP guidance to the Global Mechanism

INSTRUMENTS CLASSIFICATION



Institutional



Financial



Collaboration



Technical



Policy



Communication and capacity-
building

Through partnerships, supports country-specific drought management solutions,

Enhances policy frameworks and institutional coordination

Accelerates resource mobilization

Focuses on knowledge-building



UNCCD
COP16
Riyadh | 2024

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FINAL LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG

#4: Global Framework on Drought Resilience

INSTRUMENTS CLASSIFICATION

 Institutional

 Policy

 Technical

Reinforces policy structures based on technical targets

Builds on existing and progressively extended institutional structures

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FINAL LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG

#5: Political declaration

INSTRUMENTS CLASSIFICATION



Increases visibility and political commitment to building drought resilience

Emphasises the importance of cooperation at all levels

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FINAL LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG

6: Protocol

INSTRUMENTS CLASSIFICATION



Institutional



Legal



Collaboration



Technical



Policy



Communication and capacity-
building

Integrates a comprehensive set of policy, legal, technical, institutional, communication and knowledge, and collaboration instruments

Builds on existing instruments while complementing them with new ones towards its objectives



UNCCD
COP16
Riyadh | 2024

CLASSIFICATION OF THE FINAL LIST OF OPTIONS BY THE IWG

7: Special and ambitious COP decision on drought

INSTRUMENTS CLASSIFICATION

 Institutional

 Policy

 Technical

Supports the identification and scale-out of technical instruments

Gives importance to the recognition and improvement of policies

Capacitates institutional set-ups and governance structures

CONCLUSIONS



Technical instruments are the most widespread, referring to the dependence of drought management on technology and data



The instrument categories are complementary, referring to the factors of an enabling environment for drought management



Instruments are either cross-cutting or integrated within an option, thus serving multiple objectives



CASE STUDIES

ALGERIA

Context



Deserted area with limited natural resources



Threat of soil erosion and desertification



Strategic priority in drought impact mitigation: ecosystem restoration and increased vegetation cover

National instruments



Policy National Forest Strategy 2030 – restoration of impacted ecosystems in arid zones and strengthening drought resilience



Legal Law 23-21 on Forests and Forestry Resources – natural resources protection, sustainable management of forests and the conservation of forestry resources to build resilience

Scalability



National mechanisms for implementation: Barrage Vert



Regional alternatives (e.g.):
Great Green Wall, Middle East Green Initiative, Latin American Initiative 20x20 etc.



Global alternatives (e.g.):
Bonn Challenge, New York Declaration on Forests

Context



Intensified occurrence of droughts since 1970



Uneven distribution of water resources



Strategic priority in drought impact mitigation: decreasing livestock / crop losses to reduce food insecurity and avert crises

National instruments



Technical **Early Warning System (SAP)** to forecast food crises and implement aid for natural disasters.



Financial **African Risk Capacity (ARC)**: risk transfer facility under African Union. Forecast-based payouts and financial aid before full-scale impacts

Scalability



National mechanisms for implementation: country-owned contingency plans



Regional alternatives (e.g.): Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF), WB remote sensing-based payout scheme



Global alternatives (e.g.): private insurance companies (e.g. Allianz, Generali etc.), START NETWORK

GUYANA

Context



ENSO-related dry conditions, Jun/Aug peaks



Drought proneness of coastal areas



Strategic priority in drought impact mitigation: enhanced water use practice and improve water quality

National instruments



Collaboration Caribbean Assessment Regional Drought Tool – regional climate model to support drought analysis



Policy

Drought Early Warning System Protocol – drought-focused committee, dissemination and declaration, preparedness, monitoring

Scalability



National mechanisms for implementation: Drought Committee participated by relevant agencies



Regional alternatives (e.g.): East African Drought Watch, DriDanube regional drought monitoring (DroughtWatch)



Global alternatives (e.g.): UNCCD Flood and Drought Portal, Global Drought Monitor by NOAA

THE PHILIPPINES

Context



Extreme climate variability, periods of water scarcity



El Niño main driver of drought events



Strategic priority in drought impact mitigation: managing increased water demand and reduced agricultural production

National instruments



Legal

Executive Order (EO) 113/1986 - Establish comprehensive Agricultural Loan Fund, creating Agricultural Credit Policy Council



Financial

Department Administrative Order 02/2017 - General Implementing Guidelines of the SURE Assistance Program

Scalability



National mechanisms for implementation: Survival and Recovery Assistance Program (SURE)



Regional alternatives: Smallholder and Agri-SME Finance and Investment Network (SAFIN), Bank Asia digital solutions



Global alternatives (e.g.): Loss and Damage Fund

THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION

