



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations

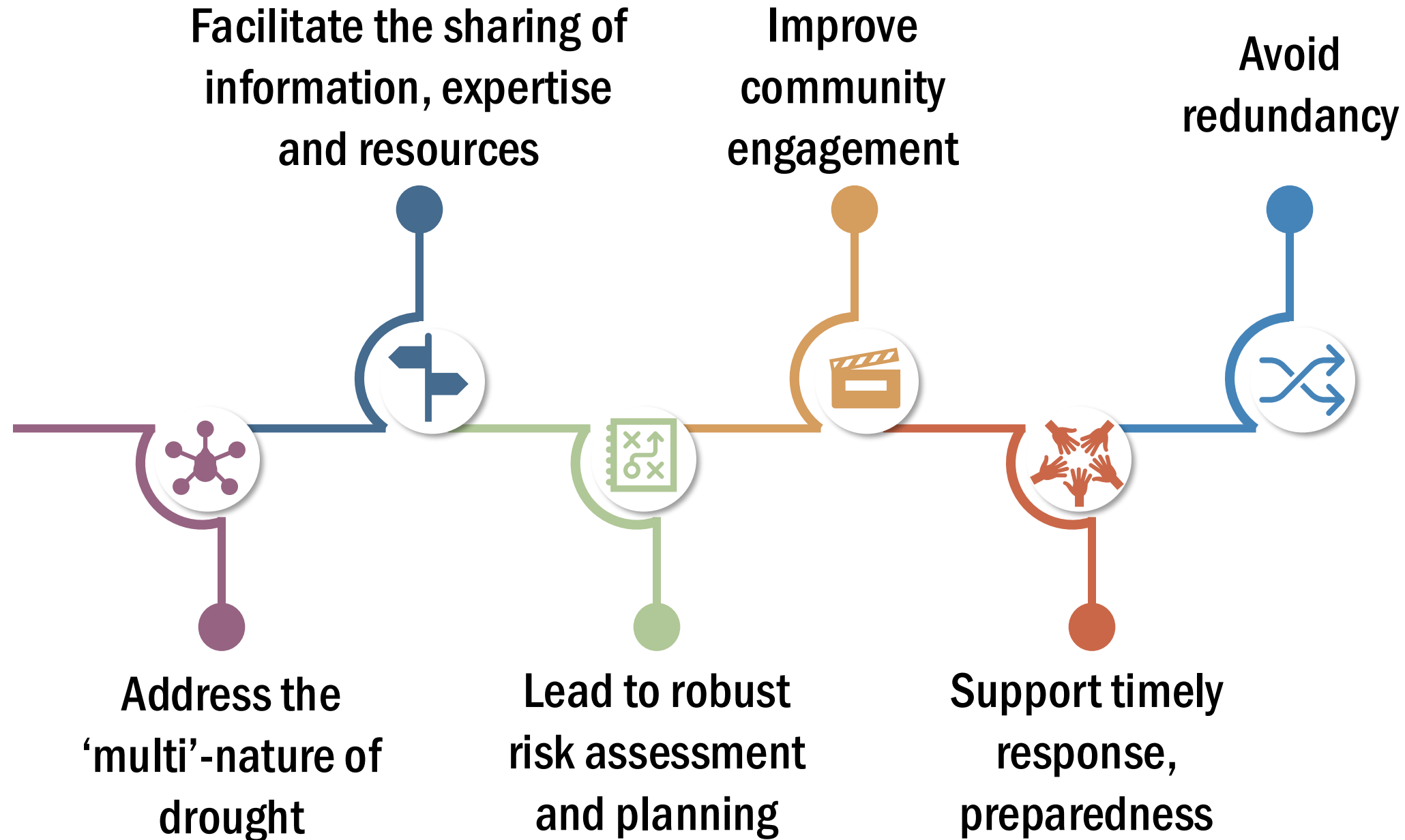
# Institutional coordination for the implementation of drought plans and policies

Eva Pek  
NSL, FAO

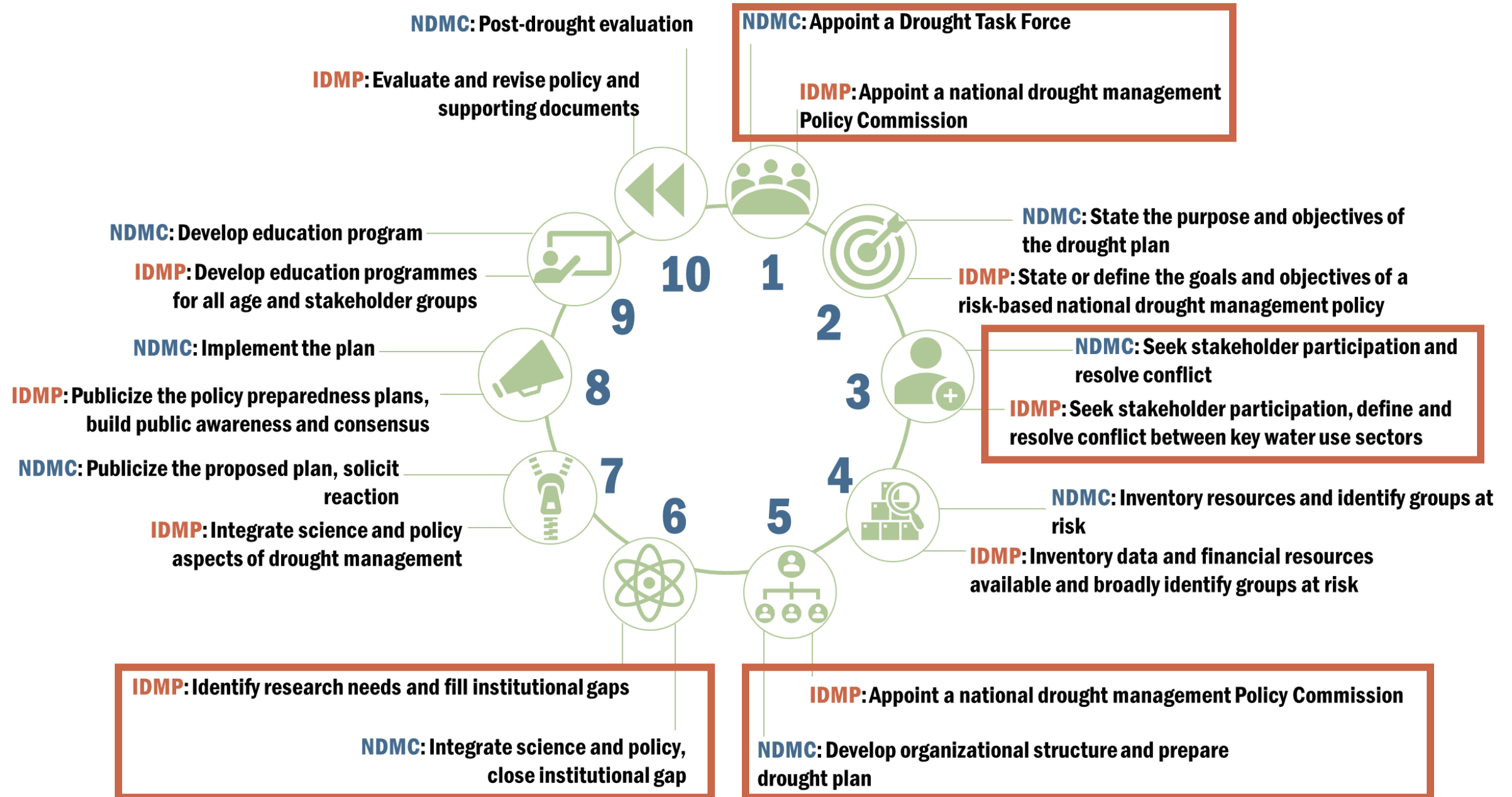


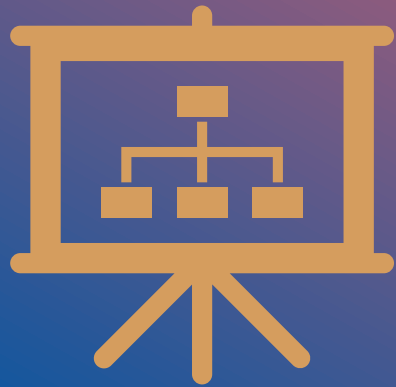
5-7 November 2024  
Livingstone, Zambia

# THE ROLES OF COORDINATION MECHANISM IN DROUGHT MANAGEMENT



# INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION IN THE PLANNING MECHANISM





# THE MINIMUM INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

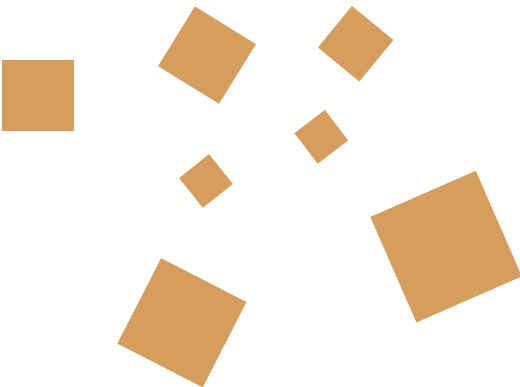
# THE GROUPING OF INSTITUTIONS

---

*[required in each context]*

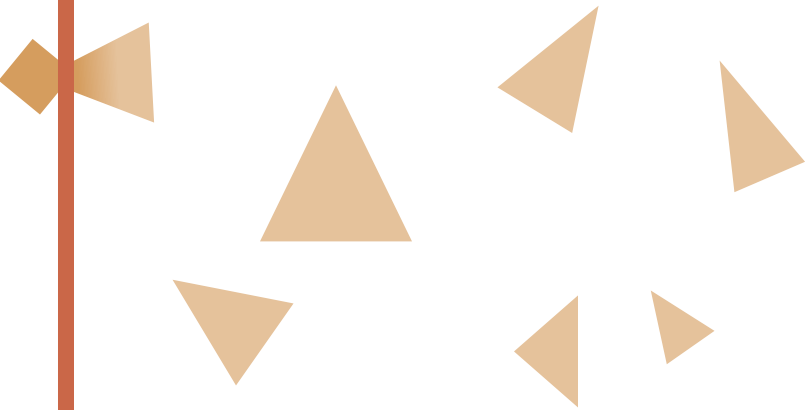


**Fundamental institutions**



*[can become fundamental, based on the context]*

**Additional institutions**





# THE GROUPING OF INSTITUTIONS

## Fundamental institutions !



# THE GROUPING OF INSTITUTIONS

## Additional institutions +

*[examples]*

### Vulnerable population

*Ministry of rural and sustainable development, NGOs, Provincial, district and village-level agencies, Organizations for indigenous people, minorities or other vulnerable groups, etc.*



### Affected sectors

*Ministry of health, Ministry of energy, Ministry of public works and infrastructure, Department of tourism, etc.*



### High risk of natural hazards

*National disaster risk management /climate change agency, Ministry of education, Ministry or department of communication, Ministry of the interior or of civil or public protection, etc.*

### Research, innovation and collaboration

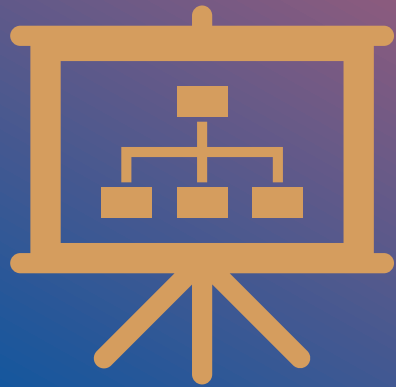
*Universities and research institutes, Ministry of foreign affairs, Private sector, etc.*

# RELEVANCE OF NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS IN GLOBAL PROCESSES

---







# A GLOBAL TAXONOMY OF COORDINATION MODELS

# SELECTION CRITERIA OF COORDINATION MODELS

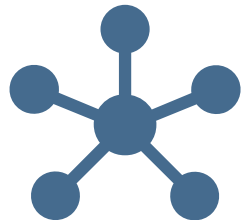
---



**Temporal consideration: permanent vs temporary**



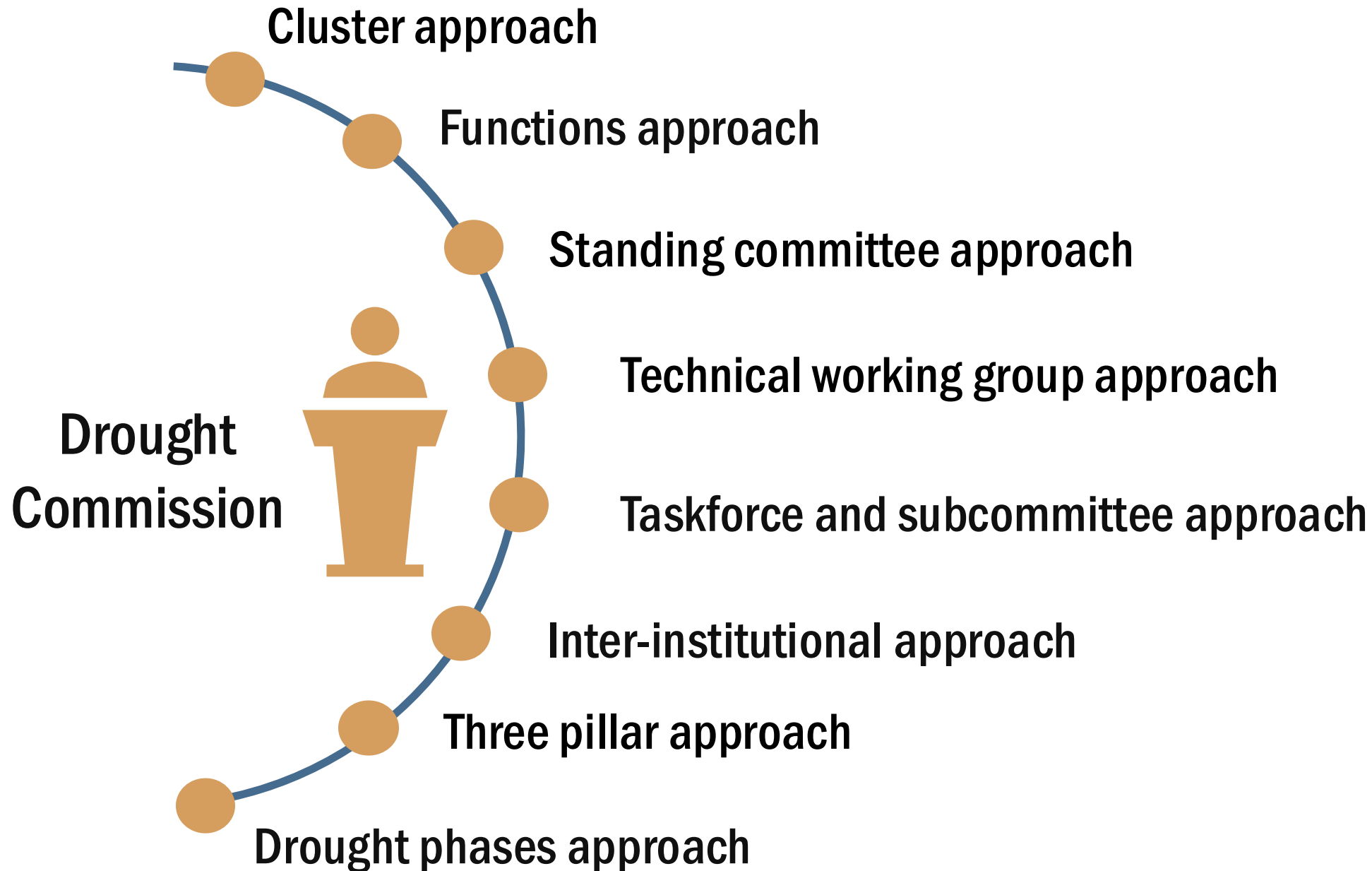
**Resources consideration: independent vs integrated**



**Institutional architecture**

# COORDINATION MODELS

---

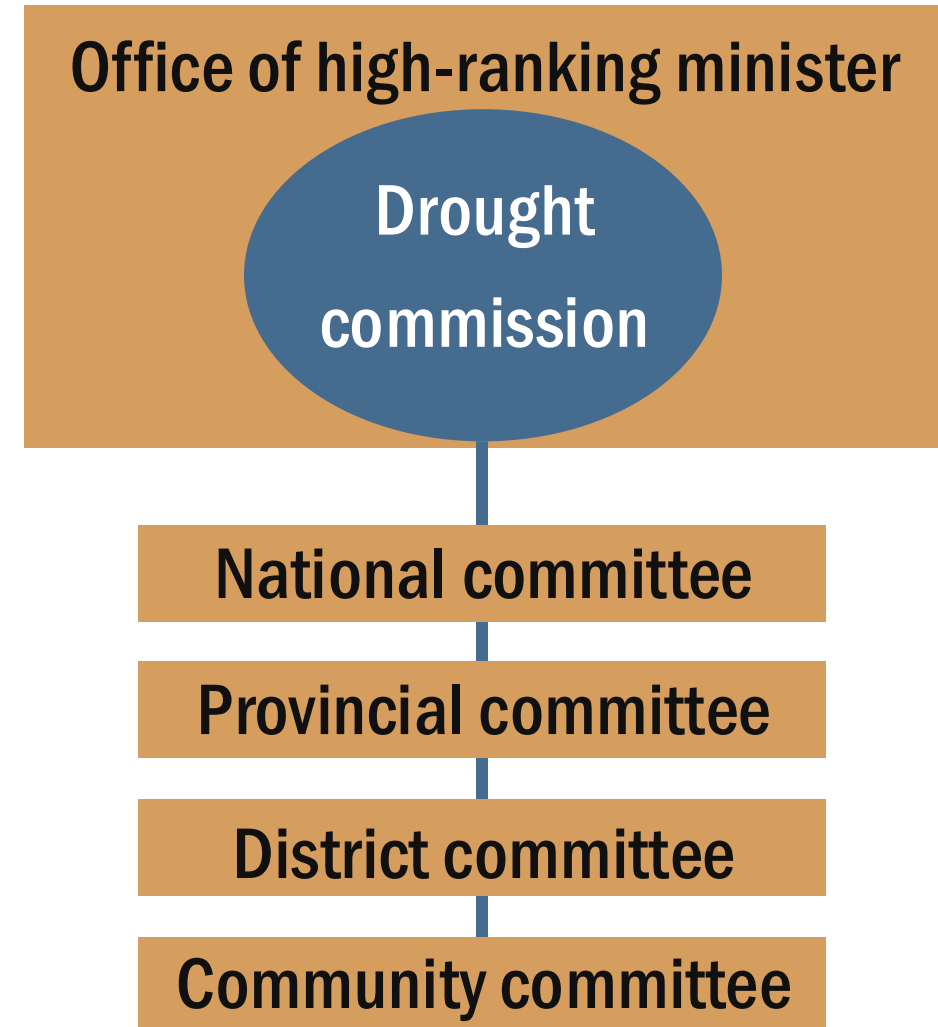


# COORDINATION MODELS - *examples*

---

## Standing committee approach

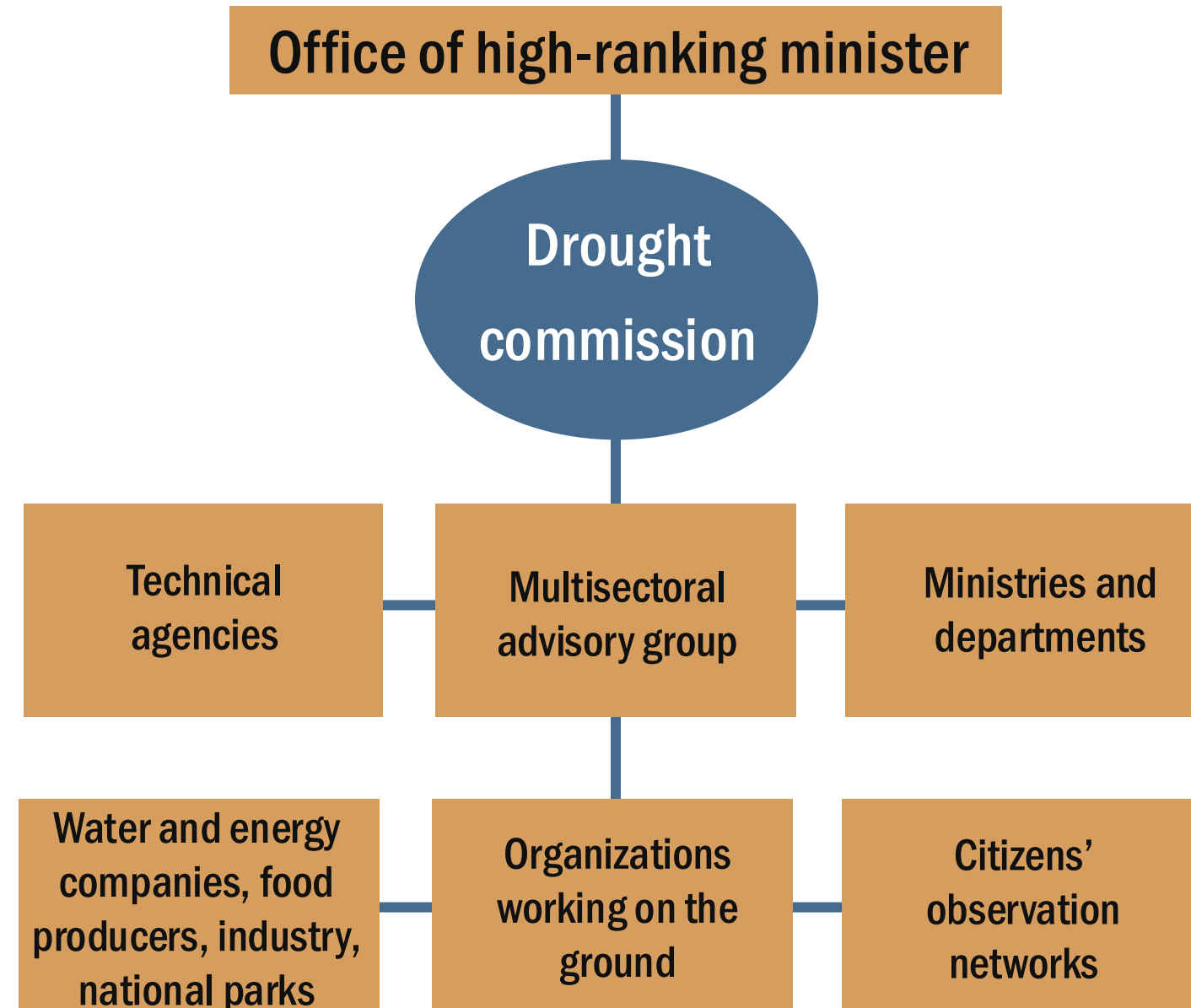
- Vertically aligned
- A permanent high-level committee
- Relevant institutions present in each committee
- Applicable in countries with
  - regular drought events
  - hierarchical governance structure
  - large area



# COORDINATION MODELS - *examples*

## Interinstitutional approach

- Vertically aligned
- Multisectoral bodies on the ground
- Applicable in countries with
  - established monitoring and data provision
  - good coordination and network



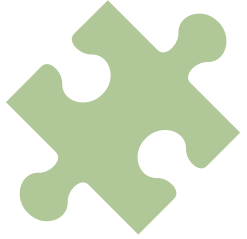


# **MONITORING AND EVALUATION AS AN ESSENTIAL INSTRUMENT OF THE COORDINATION**



# CHALLENGES

---



**Integrated actions – action plans of a sum of measures implemented by different sectors**



**Multiple actors – responsibilities allocated to different institutions, often fragmented horizontally and vertically**



**Recognition of measures – implemented actions not recognised as resilience-building interventions**

# THE OBJECTIVE

---

“It is vital that all institutions in the coordination mechanism are mutually aware of each other’s actions when those actions pertain to drought management.”



# THE OBJECTIVE AND SPECIFIC GOALS

---

“It is vital that all institutions in the coordination mechanism are mutually aware of each other’s actions when those actions pertain to drought management.”



# THE OBJECTIVE AND SPECIFIC GOALS

---



## **International cooperation**

Participation in collaboration platforms to be evaluated to improve the effectiveness of sharing information, data, best practices, and lessons learned on drought management

Foster cooperation, dialogue, and collective action to address shared drought risks and promote sustainable development



## **Plan and policy improvement**

Evaluation findings to inform the revision and improvement of drought plans and policies.

Policies to be relevant and adaptive to changing

Identification of priorities and their alignment with global processes

THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION

