

Regional Approaches to Drought Management: the case of Central Asia & Southern Africa Regions

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The UNCCD Global Drought Initiative

- Supported 70+ countries to develop national drought preparedness plans
- Facilitated regional efforts to reduce drought vulnerability and risk
- Developed a toolbox to boost the resilience of people and ecosystems to drought

Region	Countries	#
Africa	Algeria, Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Central African Republic, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eritrea, Eswatini, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Namibia, Somalia, Tanzania, Tunisia, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, The Gambia, Togo, Zambia, Zimbabwe.	35
Asia	Cambodia, India, Iraq, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Marshall Islands, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Syria, Tajikistan, The Philippines, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Vietnam.	15
LAC	Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Perú, Venezuela.	15
CEE	Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, Moldova, Montenegro, Russia, Serbia, Ukraine.	8
Total		73



The UNCCD-led Drought Toolbox

DROUGHT TOOLBOX

Providing drought stakeholders with easy access to resources to support action on drought preparedness with the aim to boost the resilience of people and ecosystems.

[About the toolbox \[ES/FR\]](#)

[Language support](#)

[Drought planning](#)

UPDATES

[Call to submit drought relevant information](#)

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The UNCCD Drought Toolbox

DROUGHT Monitoring and Early Warning

Explore tools and data

DROUGHT Vulnerability and Risk Assessment

Explore tools and maps

DROUGHT Risk Mitigation Measures

Find tools and solutions

The UNCCD Drought Toolbox: <https://knowledge.unccd.int/drought-toolbox>

Regional Approach for Combatting Drought in Central Asia

- High exposure and vulnerability to drought in CA countries (UZ, TurK, KAZ, TJK, KRY)
- 12 million people live in the areas with high drought probability which covers about 40 million hectares
- Regional Environmental Center for Central Asia - executing agency
- National consultations
- Partnerships: WMO, FAO, Global Water Partnership, ICBA



Regional Approach for Combatting Drought in Central Asia, 2020/21

Goal: increase the region's transboundary resilience to drought, based on transition from reactive proactive approach and regional integration.

Priority Areas:

1. Monitoring, Risk Assessment and Drought Prevention
2. Drought Mitigation, Development of Plans to Address Water Scarcity and Data Dissemination
3. Capacity Building and Awareness Raising
4. Transboundary Cooperation

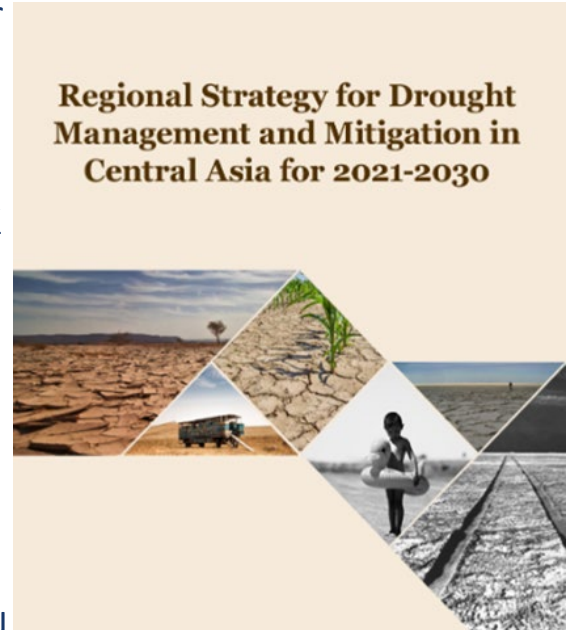
Decision of the Final Conference:

- To integrate drought preparedness in the national commitments of Rio-Conventions, DRR strategies and other policies
- To develop national or multi-country projects
- Call upon the international organizations to actively support the implementation of Drought Regional Strategy for CA



Findings of the project

- Agriculture & rural populations are particularly vulnerable to drought and other climatic events;
- The countries of the region have a sufficient institutional basis for regional integration on climate change and sustainable development, including drought risk reduction - ICSD;
- The regional database of agroclimatic and hydrometeorological data should become the basis for regional monitoring, forecasting and warning;
- Agricultural producers should be able to obtain data that is directly related to economic losses;
- The introduction of innovative technologies and capacity building both in agriculture and in the decision making system is especially necessary;
- The international community must intensify its focus on preventive measures related to climate change.



Basic directions & tasks (part 1)

Capacity building for drought monitoring, risk assessment and prevention

- Material and technical equipment of hydrometeorological services;
- Development of scientific-methodological manuals and tools for climate risk profiling and adaptation measures;
- Strengthening cooperation between the expert community, policy makers and hydrometric service providers.

Drought mitigation, development of plans to address water scarcity and data dissemination

- Integrate innovative solutions into national drought management and mitigation plans;
- Increased resilience of agriculture to climate change and diversification of agricultural practices and climate resilient plants;
- Increased awareness of drought occurrence, resilience and planning methodologies among farmers and the public.



Basic directions and tasks (part 2)

Capacity-building and awareness-raising

- Build the capacity of national institutions and decision-makers to monitor, assess and understand, directly and indirectly, the impact of drought on the socio-economic development of the countries in the region;
- Establish sustainable partnerships between hydrometeorological service providers and users, regional and national governmental institutions, and the private sector;
- Supporting women and other particularly vulnerable populations.

Regional cooperation

- Institutional reform;
- Establishment of the Regional Agrometeorological and Hydroclimatic Indicators Database;
- Integration into the Regional Environmental Protection Programme for Sustainable Development of Central Asia (RPEP for SD of CA).
- Creation of information array "One Region - One Ecosystem".



SADC Regional Drought Disaster Resilience Strategy (SDDRS): 2021 – 2030



Regional Project on Drought Risk Management for Southern African Development Community
Consultation Workshop: 30 June 2021



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification



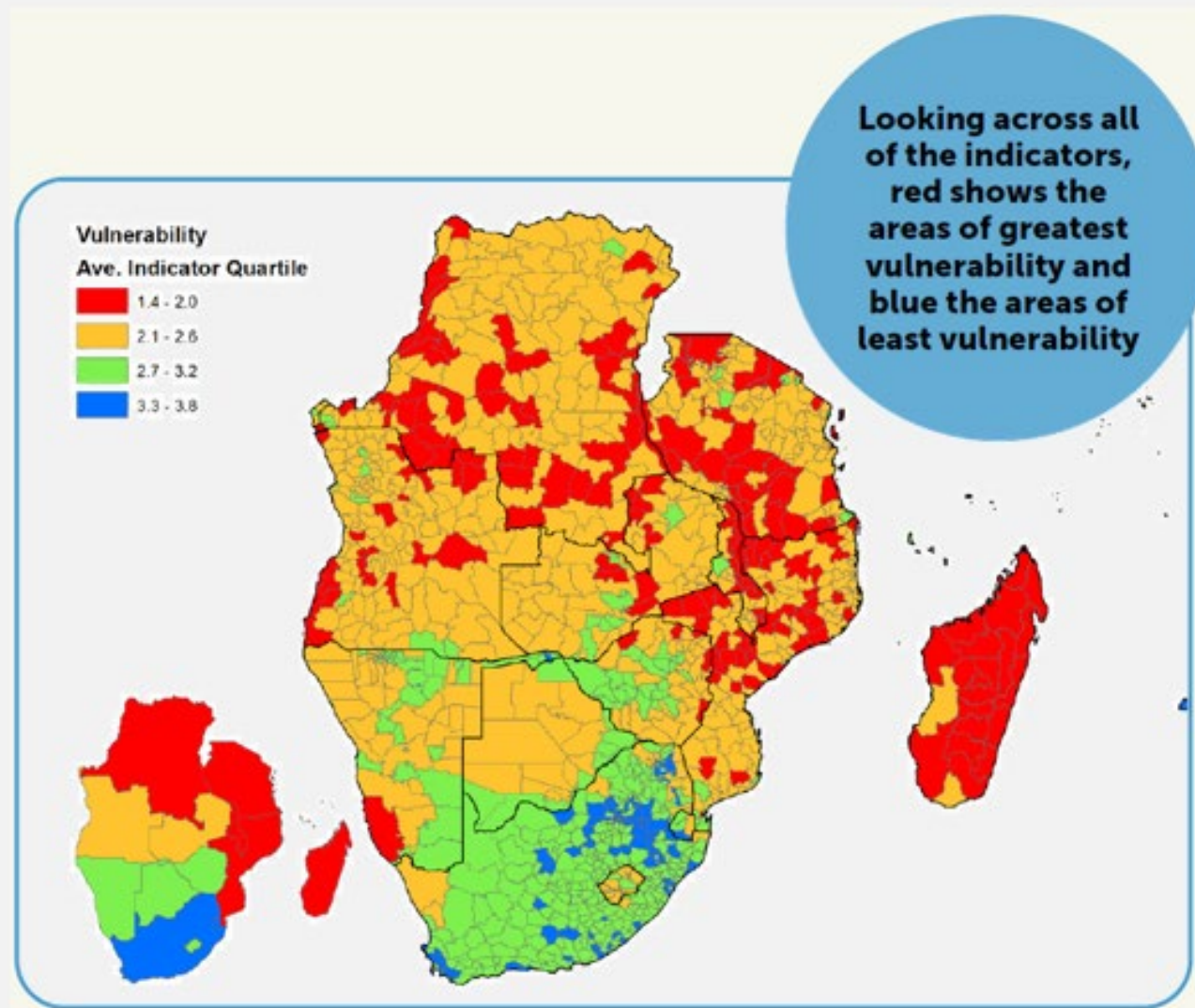


Figure 10: Drought vulnerability status of districts and countries across the SADC region (from Quinn et al, 2020). Quartiles represent the combined (10 indicators) relative vulnerability levels, whereby quartile 1 (red) = more vulnerable, quartile 4 (blue) = less vulnerable.

Vision

- A future that mitigates the effects of drought in Southern Africa at all levels and strives to achieve drought resilience at all levels consistent with the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, within the framework of the SADC Regional Development Strategies.

Objectives

- The objective of the strategy is to build and/or enhancing the resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems to the effects of recurrent droughts, while targeting simultaneous growth and sustainable development in the SADC Region



Pillar 1: Drought Monitoring and Early Warning	SFA 1: Effective drought monitoring and forecasting	SO 1: Enhanced and reliable data collection
		SO2: Enhanced drought monitoring and forecasting
	SFA2: Reliable drought early warning	SO3: Disseminate effective, credible and reliable warning messages to enable timely drought preparedness and response
	SFA3: Effective regional coordination of drought management	SO4: Enhanced regional coordination of drought management

Pillar 2: Drought impact, vulnerability and risk assessment	SFA4: Drought impact assessment	SO5: Enhanced drought impact assessment
	SFA5: Drought vulnerability & risk assessment	SO6: Enhanced drought vulnerability & risk assessment

<p>Pillar 3: Implement measures to limit impacts of drought and better respond to drought</p>	<p>SFA6: Drought risk reduction</p>	<p>SO7: Priority measures implemented to limit adverse impacts of drought</p>
		<p>SO8: Priority measures implemented to reduce drought exposure and vulnerability</p>
	<p>SFA7: Drought response</p>	<p>SO9: Drought response mechanism established</p>

Thank you



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