



UNW-DPC
UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development

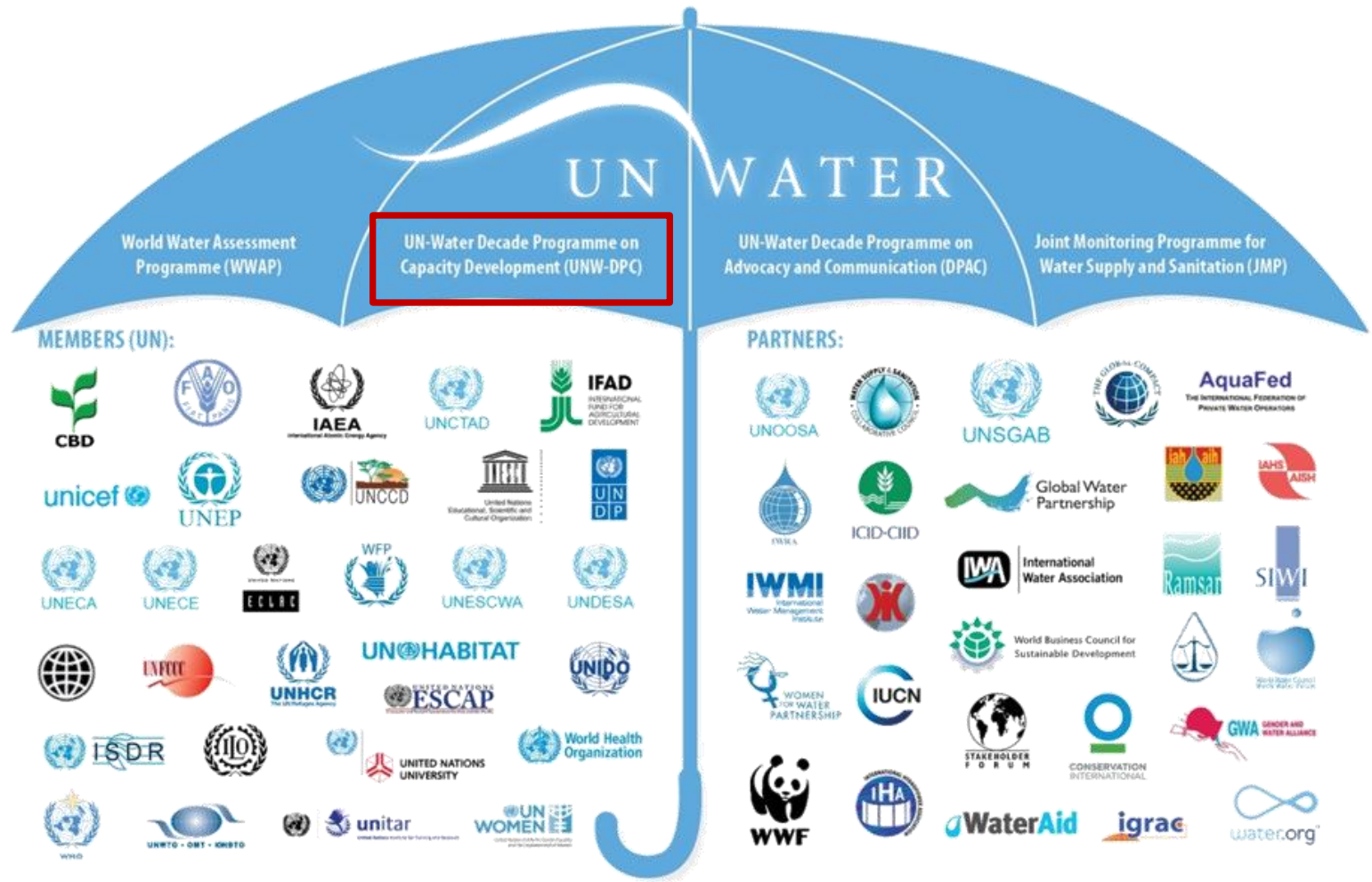
1st Regional Workshop of the joint UN-Water Initiative of WMO, UNCCD, FAO and UNW-DPC on **Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies**

Dr. Daniel Tsegai
Programme Officer
UN-Water Decade Programme
on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)
Bonn, Germany

09-11 July, 2013, Bucharest, Romania

About UN-Water

UNW-DPC



Drought: Quick Facts

- Drought ranks first among all natural hazards (Bryant, 1991) (based on severity, duration, spatial extent, life and economic loss and other measures)
- Impacts of drought include reduced crop production and water levels, increased livestock and wildlife death rates, and drastic socioeconomic impacts.
- Significant implications for food security, water scarcity and energy
- Climate change is likely to shift the patterns of droughts and possibly increase the frequency and severity of extreme drought conditions



Source (Sivakumar, K.M.)

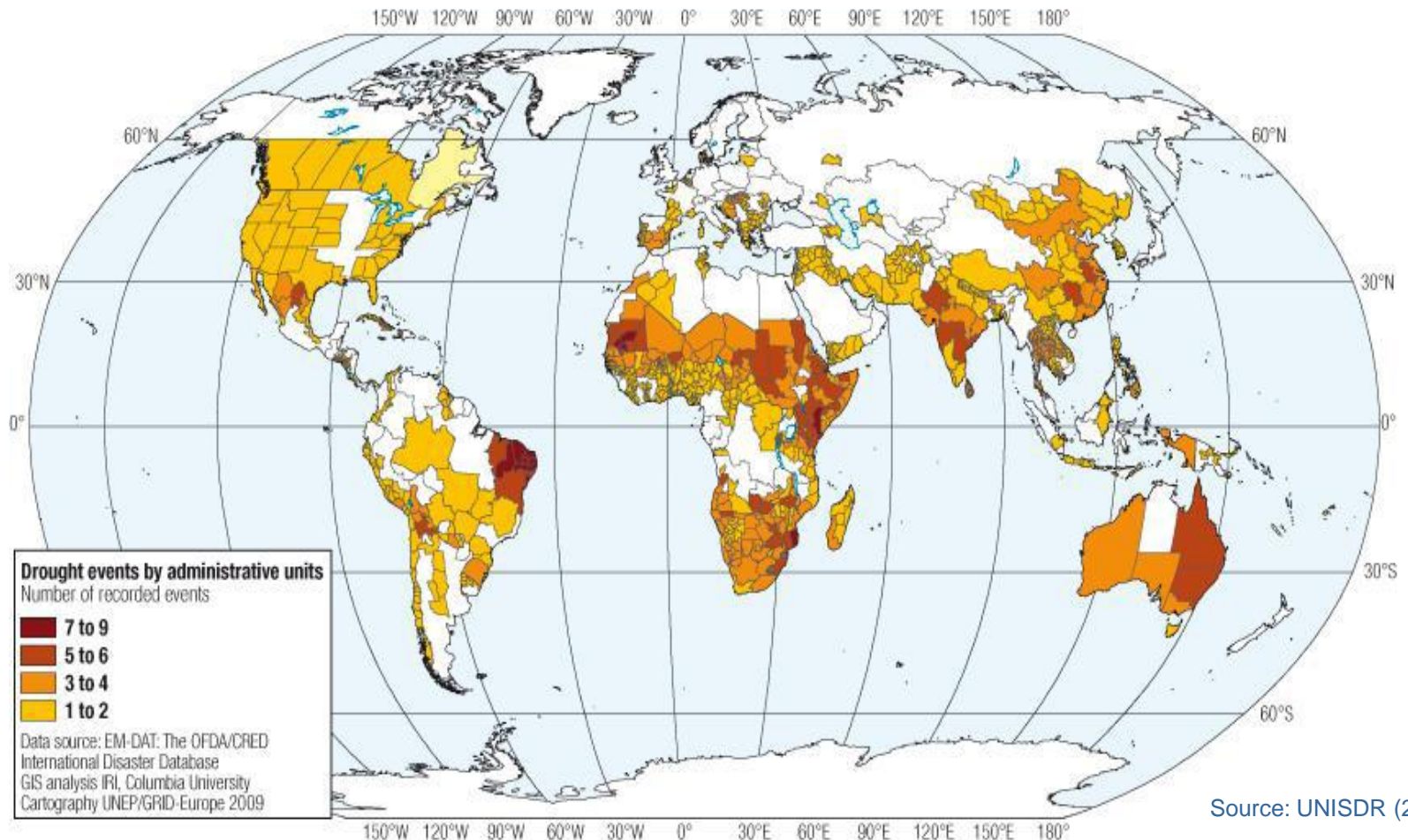
Concerns



- Predominance of disaster response/crisis management over *risk-based* drought management
- The problem of making a distinction between general development activities and ‘drought preparedness’ to identify specific problems related to drought
- Failure to recognize the need of developing drought management policies at country level taking into account long-term issues
- Lack of collaboration between sectors on country level and poor coordination among drought concerned institutions

Droughts – affected areas

Number of drought disasters as recorded by EMDAT (1974–2004)



- Drought affects almost all climatic regions
- Most affected: Africa, Australia, Brazil, Central Asia, China, India, **S.E. Europe** and USA

Quick Survey on Drought

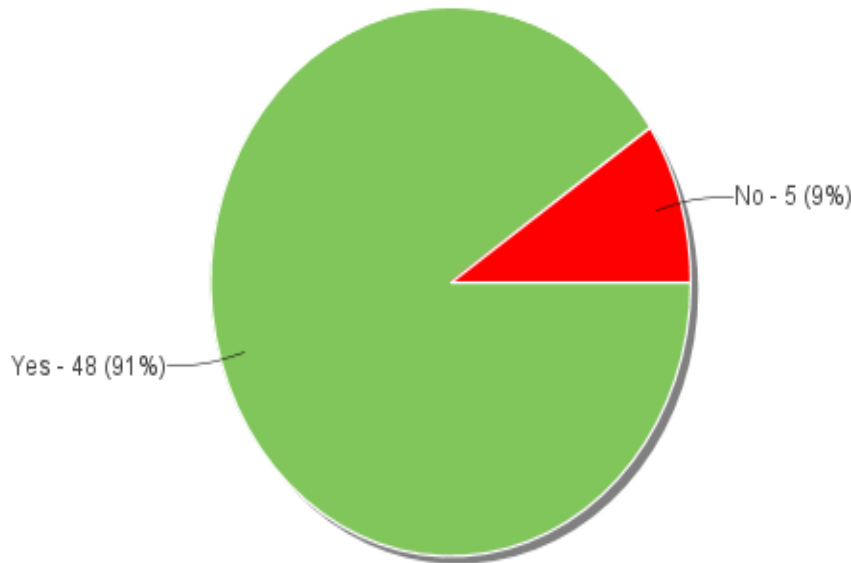
(conducted during the kickoff, March 2013)

(42 countries)



Capacity Development to Support
**National
DROUGHT**
Management Policies

Has your country encountered drought in the last 10 years?



If yes, how often in the last 10 years?

Frequency of drought	Percentages
1 - 2	33%
3 - 5	50%
6 - 10	12%
> 10	4%

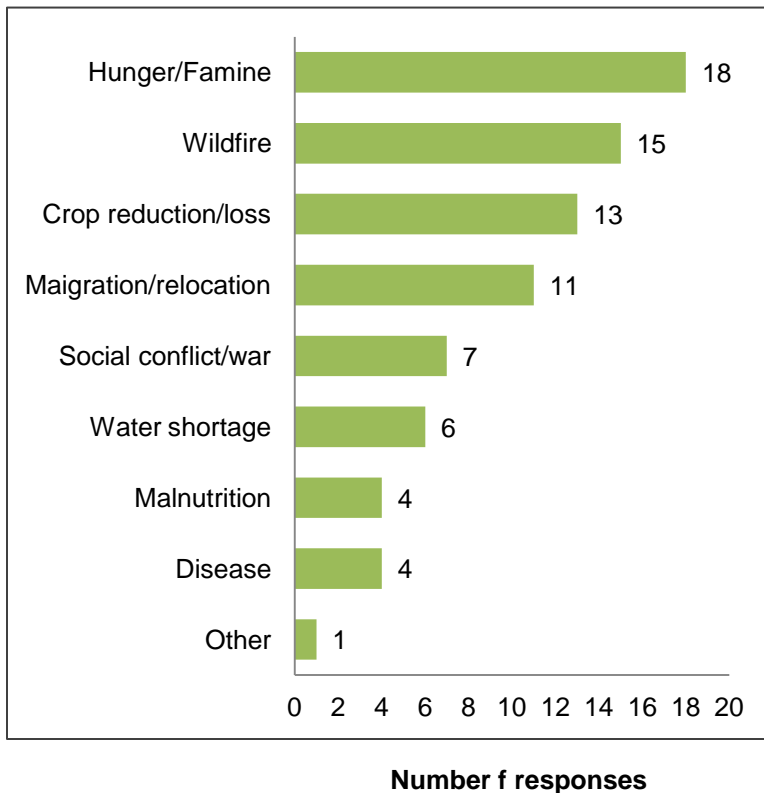
Survey on Drought

(From 42 countries)

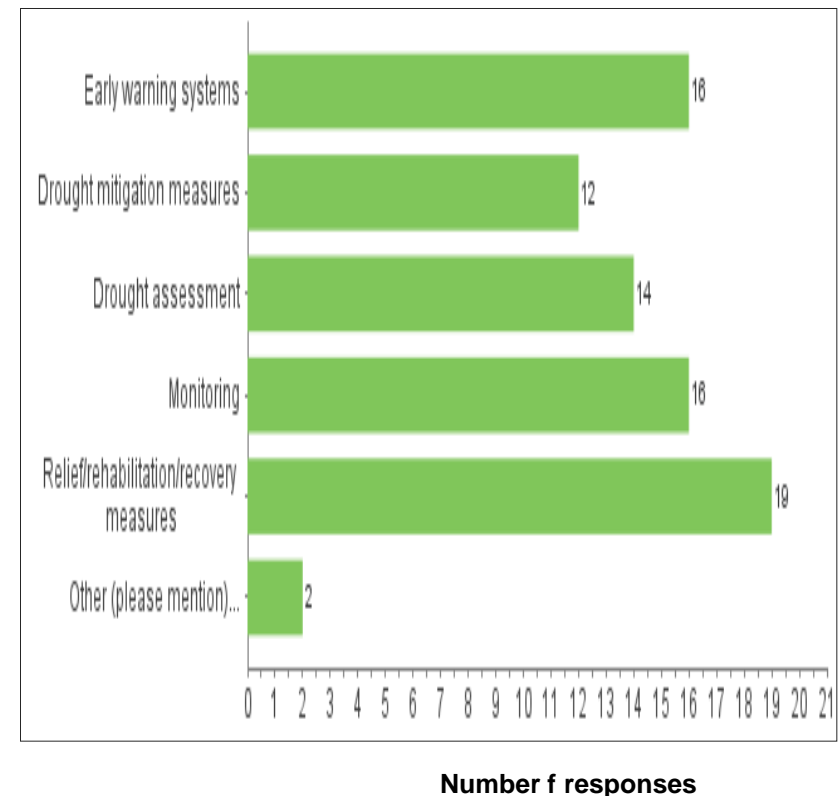


Impacts & Measures

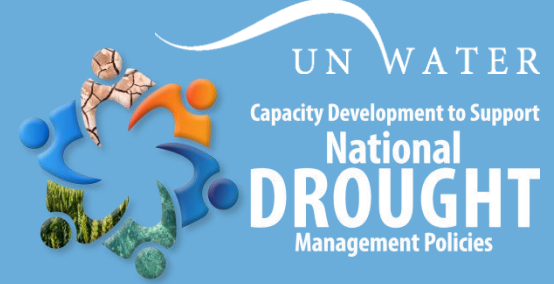
What was the most significant **impact** of the last drought?



What **measures** did you take?



On the Initiative ...



“Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies”

initiative, **under UN-Water**, which brings together the expertise of several UN agencies to advance capacity in targeted drought-prone countries to enable them develop effective drought management policies



Source: World Bank

About the Partners



Capacity Development to Support
National DROUGHT
Management Policies

UNW-DPC

- **The World Meteorological Organization (WMO):** The UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behavior of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, climate and the resulting distribution of water resources. (www.wmo.int)
- **United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD):** the sole legally binding international agreement linking environment and development to sustainable land management. (www.unccd.int)
- **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO):** aims to raise levels of nutrition and agricultural productivity, enhance the lives of rural populations and contribute to the growth of the world economy. (www.fao.org)
- **UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC):** strengthens the capacity development activities of UN-Water members and partners and supports them in their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) related to water. (www.unwater.unu.edu)



Local Partner for this Workshop

- **RNMA** – a national organization with vast exp. in monitoring/control of extreme events at nat. level by observations, forecasts & case studies; influences regional policies by developing approaches to respond through effective emergency planning & adaptation analyses.



Key Goals of the Initiative



- Raise awareness on risk based NDMP
 - Enable nations to assess their national situation on disaster management and to identify and address the capacity needs
 - Capacity development to enable nations to identify a suite of strategies needed to develop risk based national drought management policies
- ❖ **The overall aim of the initiative is enable countries to formulate a proactive, risk based drought mgt policy at national level.**



Core of the Initiative



“Proposed Elements in the Compendium on National Drought Policy”

Set of key elements suggested for consideration in the development of national drought management policies:

1. **Drought Monitoring and Early Warning Systems**
2. **Vulnerability Assessment and Impacts**
3. **Emergency Relief and Response**



Sivakumar, Mannava V.K., Raymond P. Motha, Donald A. Wilhite, and John J. Qu (eds.), 2011.

Focus of the initiative



Towards . . .

- Proactive mitigation, preparedness and planning measures
- Increased emphasis on policy
- Improved drought monitoring tools and early warning systems
- Coordination of drought programs and response in an effective manner
- Development of regional drought preparedness networks



Implementation Mechanism



UNW-DPC



Kick-Off Meeting:
12 March 2013, Geneva



- Regional Workshops:**
- **Eastern Europe**
 - Asia-Pacific
 - Africa
 - Latin America and the Caribbean



UNW-DPC



1st Regional Workshop

Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria,
Croatia, Macedonia, Montenegro,
Republic of Moldova, Romania,
Serbia, Slovenia, Turkey



Find out more on the initiative:
www.ais.unwater.org/droughtmanagement



Workshop Agenda: Day 1



**Session 1: Keynote presentation by Prof. Donald A. Wilhite
(University of Nebraska)**

On

**“Risk based National Drought Policy: background,
challenges and opportunities”**

**Session 2: (Afternoon): Presentation and discussion of
country reports (10 Countries)**

Workshop Agenda: Day 2



Morning

Session 3:

- ❖ **Drought monitoring and early warning systems (WMO)**
- ❖ Roundtable discussions: Breakout groups
- ❖ Presentations of working group results and discussion

Afternoon

Session 4:

- ❖ **Vulnerability and risk assessment (UNCCD)**
- ❖ Roundtable discussions: Breakout groups
- ❖ Presentations of working group results and discussion

Workshop Agenda: Day 3



Morning

Session 5:

- ❖ Drought preparedness, mitigation and responses (FAO)
- ❖ Breakout groups/Presentations of working group results

Afternoon

Session 6:

- ❖ Action plan– Developing drought management policy (UNW-DPC)
- ❖ Breakout groups/Presentations of working group results

Session 7: Closing/Wrap-up

UNW-AIS

UN-Water *Activity* Information System

Discover, learn and share!

An integrated online information system and
e-learning platform for water-related activities



www.ais.unwater.org

UNW-AIS is managed by UNW-DPC



Find out more on the initiative:
www.ais.unwater.org/droughtmanagement

NDMP on UNW-AIS



UN WATER | UNW-AIS UN-Water Activity Information System

Home Projects Publications Learning Platforms UN-Water

Home > Topics > Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management > National Drought Management Policies Initiative

Topic outline

A UN-WATER INITIATIVE
Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies

WMO FAO UNCCD UN-WATER

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in cooperation with the UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC) have initiated the Joint Capacity Development Project on National Drought Management Policies. The project was launched by an international kick-off workshop in Geneva in March 2013, and will be followed by a series of regional workshops in several drought-prone regions worldwide in 2013-2014. After the workshop series, the initiative will close with a final wrap-up conference.

It has been estimated that droughts are the world's costliest natural disaster, accounting for a cost of 6-8 billion US dollars annually, and affect more people than any other form of natural disaster (Wilhite, 2000). They are considered to be the most far-reaching of all natural disasters, causing short and long-term economic losses as well as significant secondary and tertiary impacts, particularly in the food, water and energy sectors. Droughts are considered to impact nations and countries around the world with dramatic economic and ecologic damage. To reduce the societal vulnerability to droughts, the initiative aims to reinforce a paradigm shift to overcome prevailing

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Feedback Form

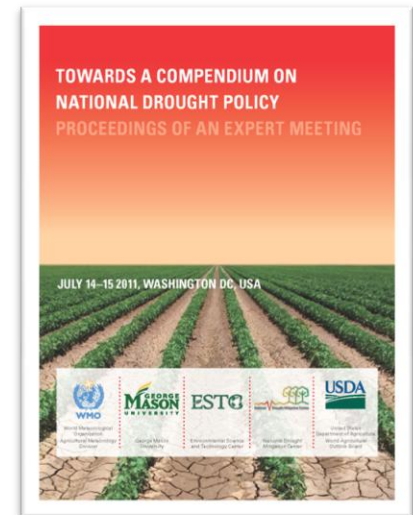
UN-Water UN-Water

UN_Water Interested in "Safe Use of Waste Water in Agriculture"? Check out <http://t.co/BQwveb9UqI> #UNWais <http://t.co/ZBG1tbZswiS>

19 hours ago · reply · retweet · favorite

UN_Water Find out about Water & Climate change priorities from #UNWais

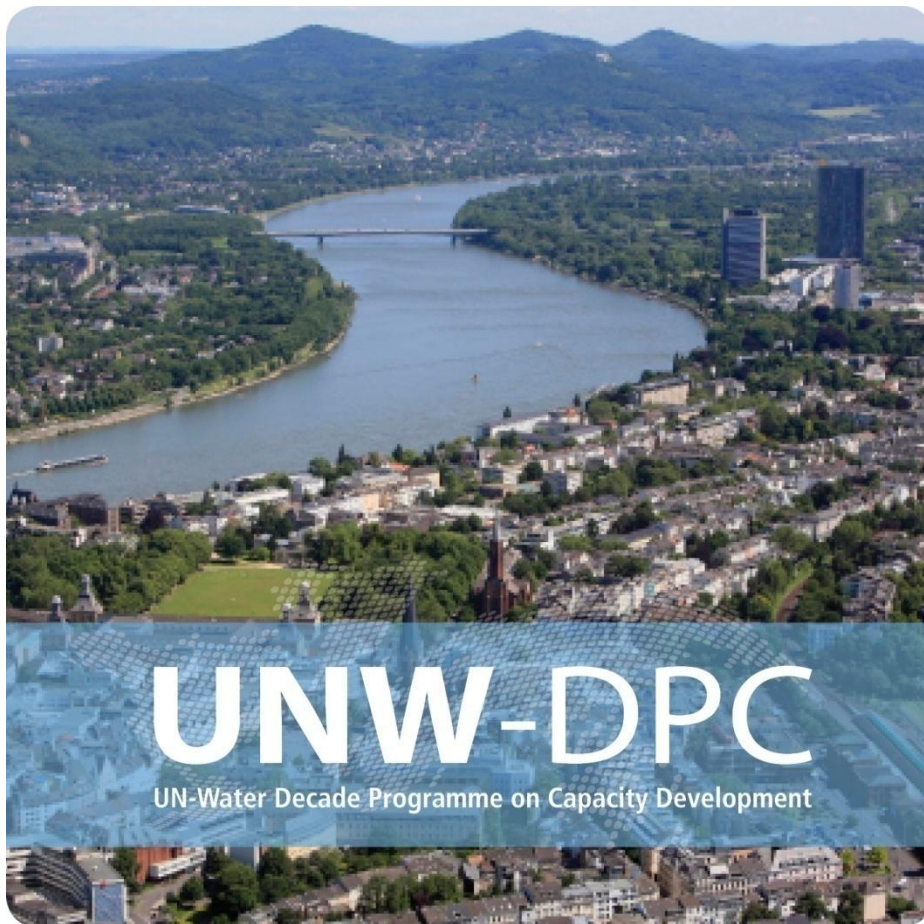
- Documents the activities of the initiative
- Reference and workshop material, such as



www.ais.unwater.org/droughtmanagement

Thank you!

UNW-DPC



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY
UNW-DPC



WATER FOR LIFE
2005-2015

UN WATER

**UN-Water Decade Programme on
Capacity Development
(UNW-DPC)**

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UNW-DPC



A UN-Water Initiative

UN WATER

Moving from crisis to risk management



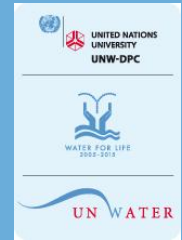
Capacity Development to Support National DROUGHT Management Policies



Find out more on the initiative:
www.ais.unwater.org/droughtmanagement



UNW-DPC's mission



- Enhance coherence and effectiveness of **capacity development activities** of UN-Water members and partners
- **Strengthen the capability** of UN-Water members and partners **to support member states** to achieve the MDGs

The UNW-AIS Model

- UNW-AIS is a **multi-stakeholder water platform** requested by UN-Water for its members & partners
- **Brings together information** about water-related activities from all UN-Water M/Ps
- UNW-AIS presents **gateway to other platforms** of UN-Water M/Ps



E-Learning gateway

A gateway to e-learning initiatives of UN-Water and its members and partners

[View All Focus Areas](#)

Climate Change & DRM



Virtual Learning Environment

A Virtual Learning Environment for moderated e-learning courses from UN-Water

[Urban water Governance and Management in the Asia-Pacific Region](#)

Note: only for registered users /selected course participants



Learning topics

Each learning topic includes a variety of materials, such as

- a collection of learning materials
- selected links to learning services of UN-Water and its members and partners



Capacity Development



Climate Change & DRM



Drinking Water, Sanitation & Health



Integrated Water Resources Management



Transboundary Waters



Water Scarcity



Pollution



Financing and Valuation



Green Economy

Implementation Mechanism



Capacity Development to Support
National DROUGHT
Management Policies

UNW-DPC

UN-Water Activity Information System (UNW-AIS)

UN WATER | UNW-AIS
UN-Water Activity Information System

Home | Projects | Publications | Learning | Platforms | UN-Water

Home > Topics > Drinking-Water, Sanitation & Health > DWLR > Reducing Water Loss in Cities

Topic outline

Reducing Water Loss in Cities

Water efficiency, and particularly drinking water loss, is a widespread issue which has significant financial and environmental repercussions. However, awareness regarding the scope of the problem and available solutions is lacking. UNW-DPC actively participates in the efforts to increase the understanding of the crucial issue. In the following sections supporting material is provided to foster the learning process on reducing water loss.

1 Training and Workshops

International Workshop on Drinking Water Loss Reduction Developing Capacity for Applying Solutions
Born
September 3rd-4th 2008
[Click here to download the Summary](#)

UNW-DPC Regional Workshops

UN Water's Perspective on Water Supply and Sanitation and Needs for Capacity Development in Africa March 15 th 2010 Kampala, Uganda	1st Regional Workshop on Water Loss Reduction in Water & Sanitation Utilities November 2 nd -4 th 2009 Leon, Mexico
2nd Regional Workshop on Water Loss Reduction in Water & Sanitation Utilities November 16 th -19 th 2009 Sofia, Bulgaria	3rd Regional Workshop on Water Loss Reduction in Water & Sanitation Utilities January 20 th -21 st , 2010 Rabat, Morocco

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Drinking Water Loss Reduction

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UN-Water Activity Information System

Home | Projects | Publications | Learning | Platforms | UN-Water

Home > Topics > Integrated Water Resource Management > Spate Irrigation Systems

Topic outline

Spate Irrigation Systems

Spate irrigation is the art and science of managing floods for irrigation. It is unique to arid and semi-arid environments, found in the Middle East, South Africa, West Asia, East Africa and parts of Latin America. Spate irrigated farming systems come from ancient traditions. They are becoming increasingly relevant to water & food security, in the modern context defined by resource scarcity and climate variability.

1 Video Lecture Series on Spate Irrigation Systems and Rural Livelihoods

The Spate Irrigation Network aims to improve the livelihoods of those living in spate irrigated areas. It exchanges experiences and good practices, initiates and supports new programs and policies, and maintains education and training. It is supported by FAO, World Bank/IDN, UNW-DPC, UNESCO-IHE, UNW-DPC and FAO.

The Video Lecture Series on Spate Irrigation Systems is a follow-up from the "Mainstreaming Spate Irrigation in Higher Education" Workshop, jointly organized by FAO, UNESCO-IHE, UNW-DPC, The Spate Irrigation Network and Masdarika in Doha, The Netherlands from 2012-2013 (September 2013).

The Spate Irrigation Network, with support from UNW-DPC, has produced the following series of lectures. The series aims to capture and disseminate key aspects and emerging issues of Spate Irrigation systems relevant to rural livelihoods, and food and water security. The lectures feature experts and stories from major spate-irrigated areas from Yemen, Pakistan, Ethiopia and Eritrea.

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Spate Irrigation Systems

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Home > Topics > Drinking-Water, Sanitation & Health > Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture

Topic outline

Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) together with the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (IHE), the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (IHE) and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), have initiated a Capacity Development Project on the Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture. The project was launched in November 2011 with an international workshop in Born, and will run until May 2013.

The impetus behind the project is population growth and rapid urbanization which are intensifying pressure on fresh water resources. The high level of local water demand is leading to increasing water scarcity and stress and is consequently driving the use of nonconventional waters, such as (treated) urban wastewater.

[Click here to download the Project Concept Note](#)

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Safe Use of Wastewater in Agriculture

Source: www.ais.unwater.org