



“Capacity Development to support National Drought Management Policy”

(WMO, UNCCD, FAO, CBD and UNW-DPC)

In

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Outline

- Jordan Water Scarcity and Drought Challenges Overview
- Existing Water Scarcity and Drought Programs and Gaps
- Programs on Water Scarcity and Drought Preparedness and Mitigation Plan for Jordan

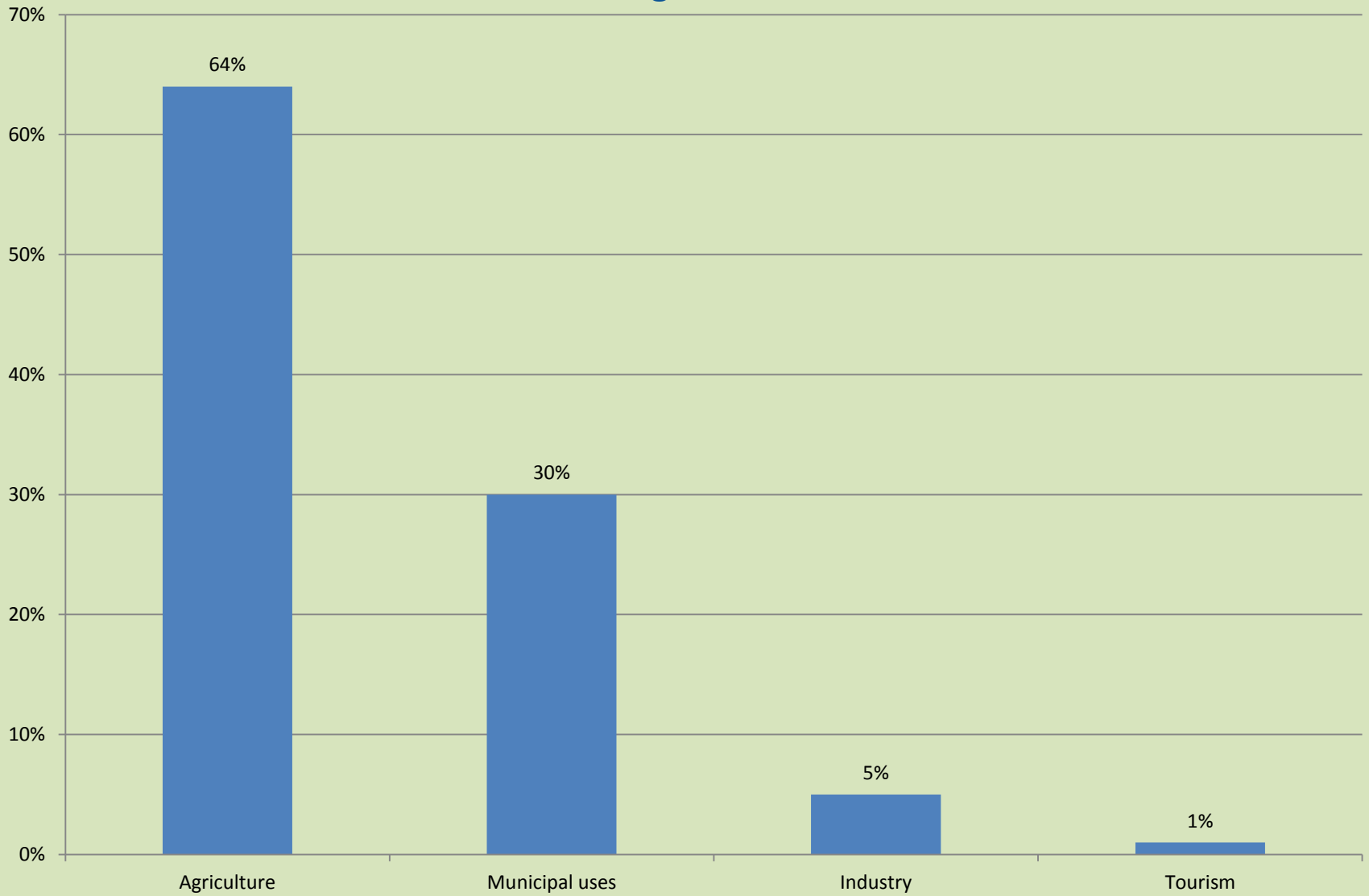
Impacts of Droughts on Jordan

- Jordan is one of the **most drought vulnerable countries** in the region.
- Droughts that occurred in all Arab countries in the last three decades affected most of the Mashreq and Maghreb regions, where Jordan locates.
- In Jordan, the most vulnerable to drought are the small farmers and herders.

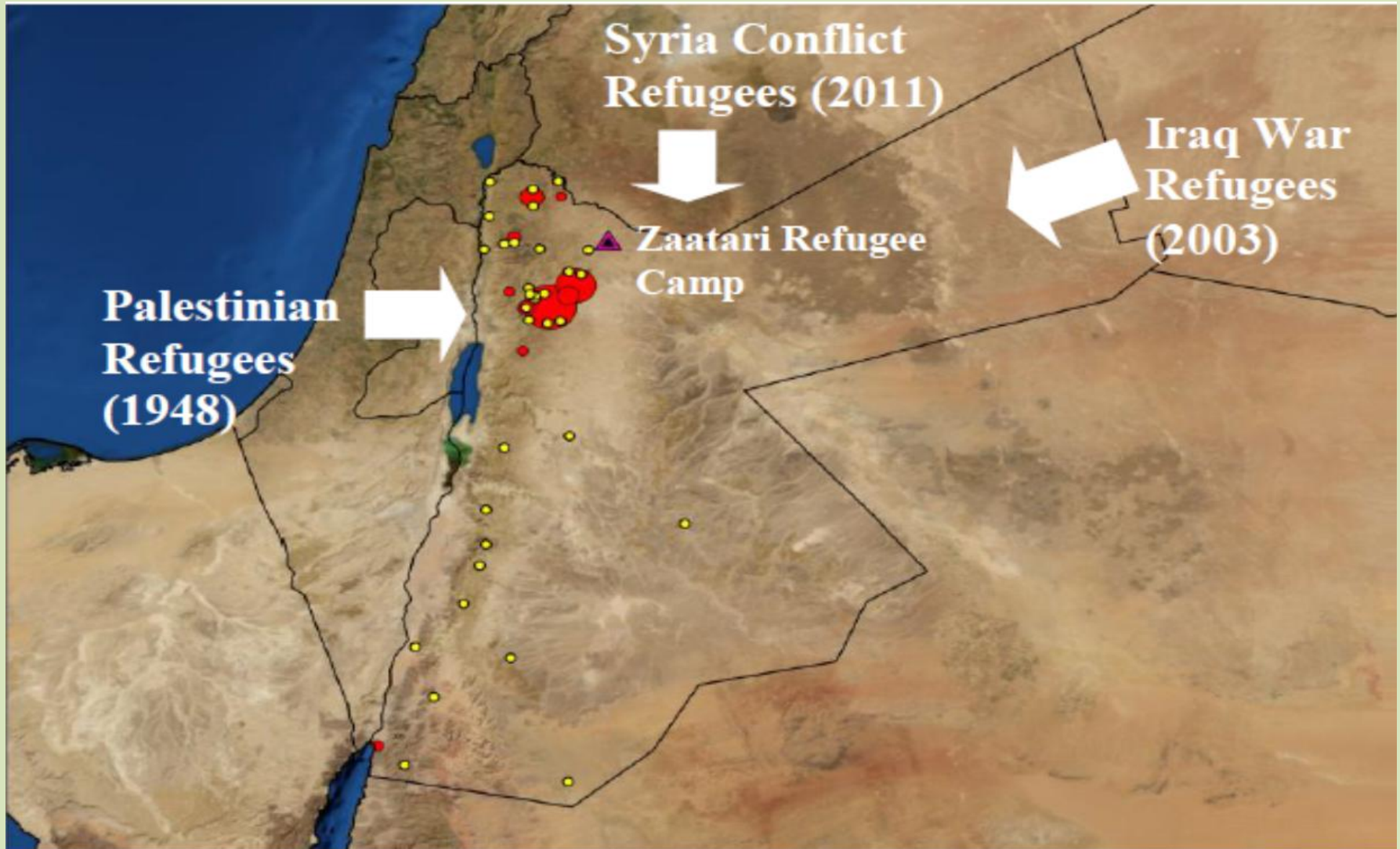
Impacts of Droughts on Jordan

- The 1999 drought caused estimated only 1% of cereals and 40% of red meat and milk harvested in Jordan .
- Also in Jordan around 30% of sheep flock died or was slaughtered prematurely in 1997 drought .
- At least 70% of camel herd died due to the drought effect of the period 1958 and 1962.

Jordan's Water Useage Allocation



Water Scarcity in Jordan And Refugees challenge



Trans-boundary Water challenge

- The main existing water sources in Jordan are Yarmuk and Jordan Basins.

But Jordan does not have the control of the headwaters, which raises concerns about the **water resource security for the country.**



Managing Water Scarcity and Drought in Jordan

***TECHNICAL & IMPLEMENTATION
GAPS***

Technical Drought Management Gaps

- Regional Sharing of Drought Information
- Impacts assessment
- Monitoring and Early Warning Systems
- Drought Projection
- Standard Management Approaches
- Standard Mitigation Plan

Implementation Gaps

- The Drought National Action Plan (NAP) is still a new document that requires an effective awareness program and a resource mobilization strategy. It can be considered as a framework for action at the country level. A precise reference was made to it in the National Agenda.
- The involved ministries and organizations do not include the actions stated in the NAP in their plans or projects. In each ministry, there is no unit specialized and responsible for drought issues, rather the responsibilities are scattered between various sections.

- The ministry of environment's role is limited to calling meetings and updating strategies and policies concerning drought. There is a need to expand this role in order to establish coordinate between various ministries so that the drought action plans are included in the ministries plans and projects.
- The Metrological department is not a member of the steering committee.
- The Steering committee meets every 3 months. Members are absent frequently and the meeting's agenda items are not met within a timely fashion.
- The members in the steering committee changes frequently, which affects the follow up and understanding of the agreed upon issues.

Jordan Needs to Enhance Drought Management

- Rise awareness and enhance the national preparedness.
- Improve Jordan drought monitoring and forecasting capacity.
- Establish drought early warning systems(networks) in Jordan.
- Develop and Adopt standardized drought management planes and mitigation approaches for Jordan.

- Foster high-level political forums, workshops, training sessions and regional dialogs.
- Exchange of accumulated knowledge and best management practices (BMPs).
- Provide technical and capacity building support.
- Facilitate further coordination and cooperation with international and regional initiatives.

Thank You For Good Listening

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