

National Capacities to Manage Water Scarcity and Drough in West Asia and North Africa"

24-25 June 2013 Beirut, Lebanon

DESA and **ESCWA** Partnership







Strengthening
National Capacities
to Manage Water
Scarcity and
Drought in West Asia
and North Africa

DESA and ESCWA Partnership

(UN Partners: ECA, FAO, WMO, UNISDR, INEP, UNCCD, UNDP)

Outline

- 1 Introduction to Department and Division
- Introduction to Division's work on Capacity Building for Sustainable Development
- Overview of Capacity Building project on Water Scarcity and Drought Management



UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs Division for Sustainable Development



Mandate



UN DESA:
Division for
Sustainable
Development



DESA Mandate:

Promote and support international cooperation in the pursuit of sustained economic growth, the eradication of poverty, and sustainable development for all.



DSD Mission:

The Division for Sustainable Development (DSD) provides leadership in promoting and coordinating implementation of the sustainable development agenda of the United Nations.

Capacity Building for Sustainable Development

Rio+20 main outcome document—The Future We Want—puts emphasis on building developing countries' capacity for sustainable development

To enhance the technical, human and institutional capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement national strategies for sustainable development

Capacity Development Activities and Projects

The provision of advisory services addressing specific needs of a technical nature;

National, regional and interregional training workshops;

The production of guidance notes and training material on specific methodologies;

Establishing/strengthening networks of expertise through the exchange of best practices.

Funding Resources

the Secretariat's regular budget

Development Account (DESA, UNCTAD, UNEP, UNODC, UN-HABITAT, The 5 Regional Commissions)

Regular Programme of Technical Cooperation (RPTC)



STRENGTHENING NATIONAL CAPACITIES TO MANAGE WATER SCARCITY AND DROUGHT IN WEST ASIA AND NORTH AFRICA



Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD-17)

Called for effective drought management considering social, economic and environmental aspects.



This project is a response to Rio + 20's:

- Call for urgent action to address desertification, land degradation, drought, and water scarcity
- Call for disaster risk reduction and the building of community resilience to disasters

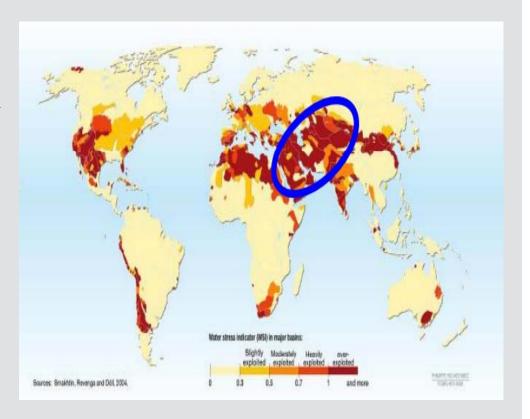
Drought is an extremely serious problem in the Arab region

• The West Asia/North Africa region is highly vulnerable to natural disasters, and is increasingly bearing greater social and economic losses due to natural disaster events.



Vulnerability in West Asia/North Africa to Water Scarcity

- About 90% of the West Asia & North Africa region is considered as arid or semi arid.
- About 70% of the region's water flows across international borders (shared rivers).



Geographic Locations

Water-scarce and in transition settings countries in West Asia/North Africa

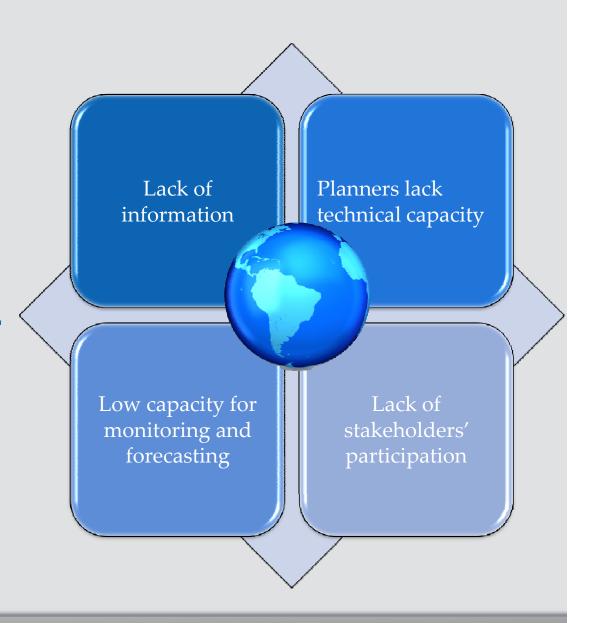
Five (5)
pilot
countries
among:

- Yemen
- Tunisia
- Syria
- Sudan
- Palestine
- Morocco
- Libya
- Lebanon
- Jordan
- Egypt
- Algeria

Current national drought management Plans in West Asia/North Africa

-Ex-post (reactive)

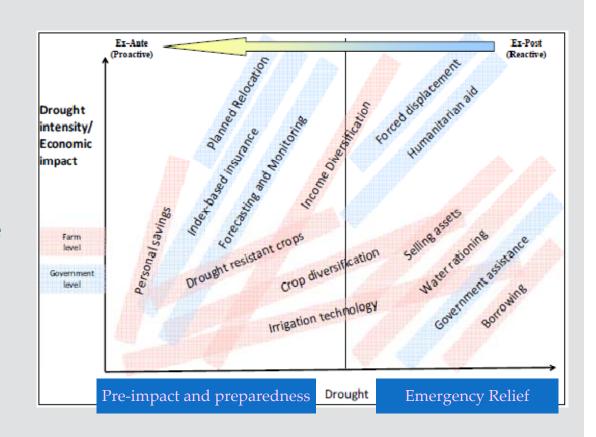
-Emergency relief that take effect after or during a drought event.



Strengthening National Capacities to Manage Water Scarcity and Drought in West Asia and North Africa

Main objective:

Capacity building in the formulation, implementation and monitoring of proactive and preparedness drought management strategies.



Ref: The Near East Drought Planning Manual: Guidelines for Drought Mitigation and Preparedness Planning (By FAO and University of Nebraska)

Fundamental Steps in developing and implementing a national drought plan:

Creating Political Momentum and Authority

Strategic Planning and Coordination

Fostering Involvement and Developing Common Understandings

Investigating Drought Monitoring, Risk, and Management Options

Writing a Drought Plan

Implementing a Drought Plan

Best Practices/Essential Elements for National Drought Management Policy

Promoting standard approaches to vulnerability and impact assessment

Implementing effective drought monitoring and early warning systems

Enhancing preparedness and mitigation actions

Implementing emergency response and recovery measures that reinforce national drought management policy goals

Water scarcity and drought conflict prevention measures

Regional/National stakeholders, Counterparts and Institutions

Government
Ministries (Planning,
Agriculture,
Environment, and
Water)

National and Local water authorities and water suppliers

Farmer communities

Water consumers and users

Meteorological
Departments and
research institutions

NGOs

Strengthening National Capacities to Manage Water Scarcity and Drought in West Asia and North Africa

Expected Accomplishments:

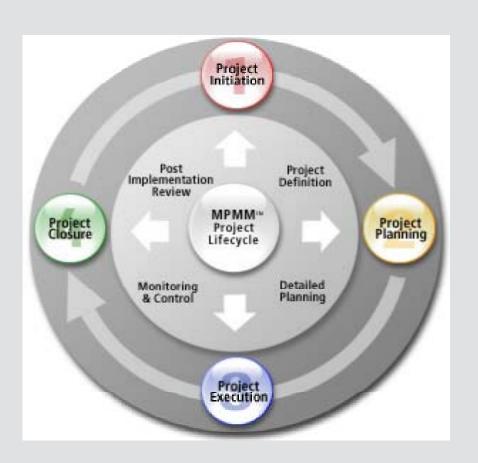
EA.1: Increased awareness and knowledge

EA.2: Increased human and institutional capacity Linkage to IWRM, NDP and relevant Strategies (i.e. PRSP)

Project Management

The project will be executed by UN-DESA in partnership with UN-ESCWA and cooperation with the UN partners

- UN Partners including FAO, WMO, UNISDR, UNEP, UNCCD, UNDP.
- The two regional commissions ESCWA and ECA.

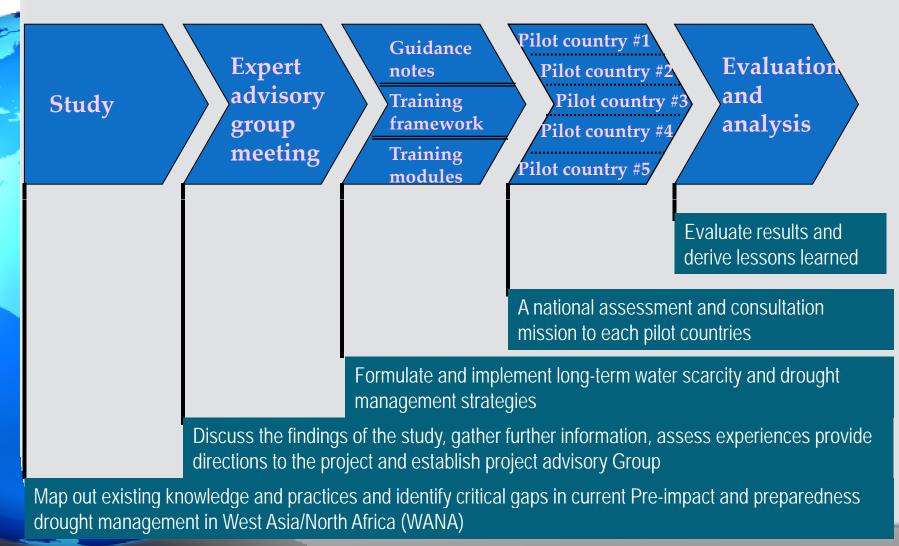


Results Based Workplan

ANNEX 2: RESULT BASED WORK PLAN

Expected Accomplishments	Main Activities					Time	fram	e by	outp	ut/ac	tivity	<i>!</i>			
		20)12	2013				2014				2015			
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q/
EA.1: Increased	A1.1: Analyze and map out														
awareness and	existing knowledge and	1 1013 BT													
knowledge of tools	practices and identify critical	e for acco													
and methodologies	gaps in the area of ex-ante	0.750 1122	i ujid												
for national	drought management for		digital line												
planners,	countries in transition														
policymakers and	settings.														
stakeholders in	A1.2: Convene an expert														Ī
transition settings'	advisory group meeting to			100000											
countries to	discuss the findings of the		aller like												
develop conflict-	analytical report, gather														
sensitive ex-ante	further information and														
drought	assess experiences and			no-ii											
management	status of methodologies for														
plans.	conflict-sensitive ex-ante														
	drought management in													:	
	countries in transition			Salar Salar											
	settings.	1		0.91045											
	A1.3: Produce guidance	1													
	notes package on conflict-			Secolus:	2002004										
	sensitive ex-ante water														
	scarcity and drought		1												
	management for national			0.000/20		900	10000								
	planners, policy makers and														
	stake-holders in countries in						10.00								
	transition settings.					6 705 9	Byrosenii Byrosenii								
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	the guidance notes.														
	A1.5: Include the training								- Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Ann						
	modules on the dedicated									A SECTION N					
	project webpage on DESA-														
	DSD and DESA TF website,														
	along with partner														
	organizations.	'						į.							
	A1.6: Evaluation of the	t								word at it	naunausen:	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.		212 22-13	
	project.														
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Strengthening National Capacities to Manage Water Scarcity and Drought in West Asia and North Africa – Activities (2013-2015)



Thank you!



Sami Areikat, Sustainable Development Officer

Water, Energy and Capacity Development Branch

Division for Sustainable Development

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