

OVERVIEW OF FINANCING LANDSCAPE

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Regional gathering

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Tunis, 15 December 2022

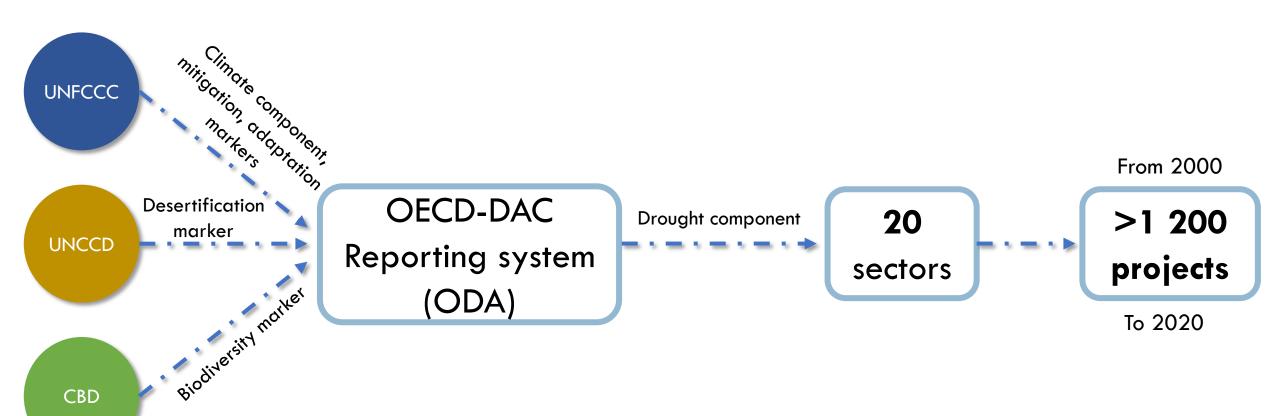
Tunis, 12 – 16 December 2022



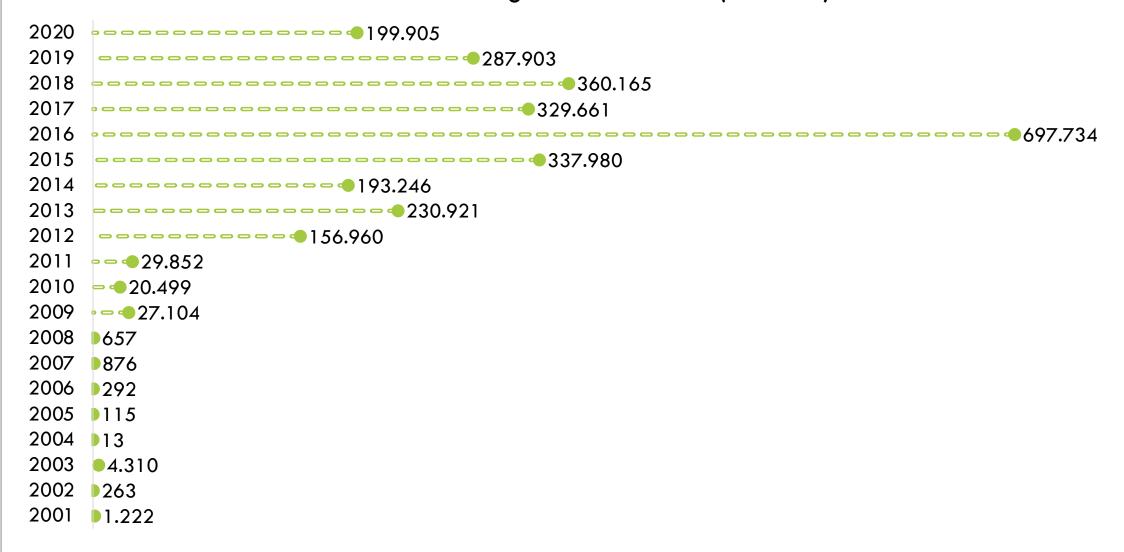




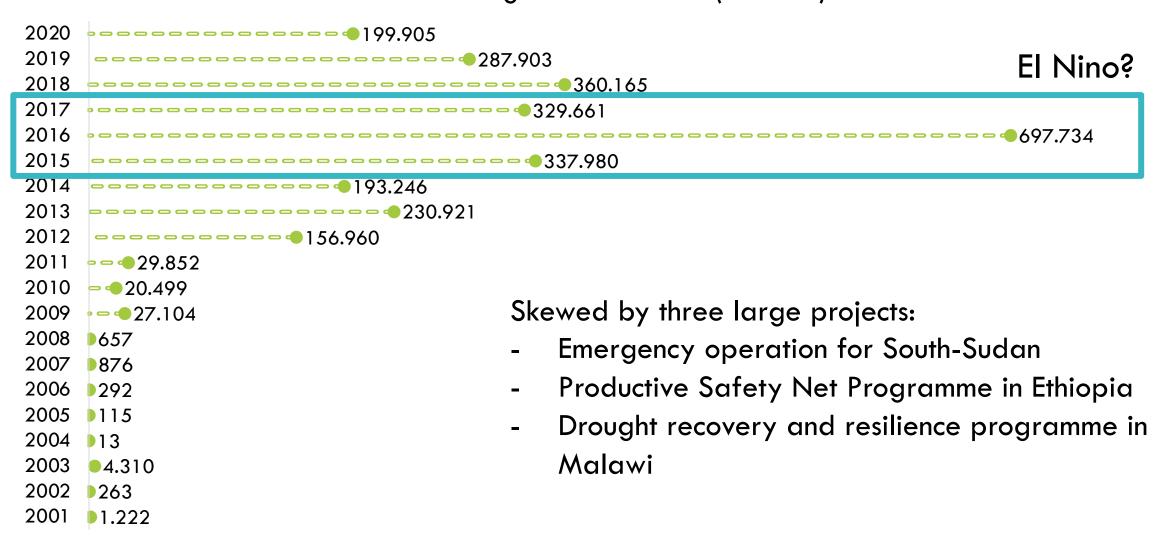
THE SOURCE OF STATISTICS



Annual drought finance flow (1k USD)



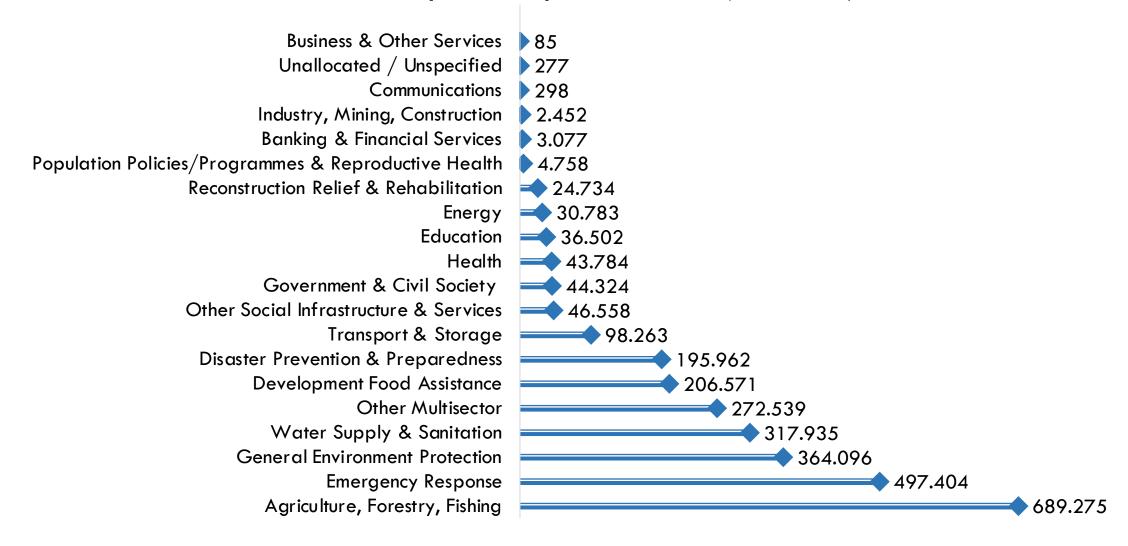




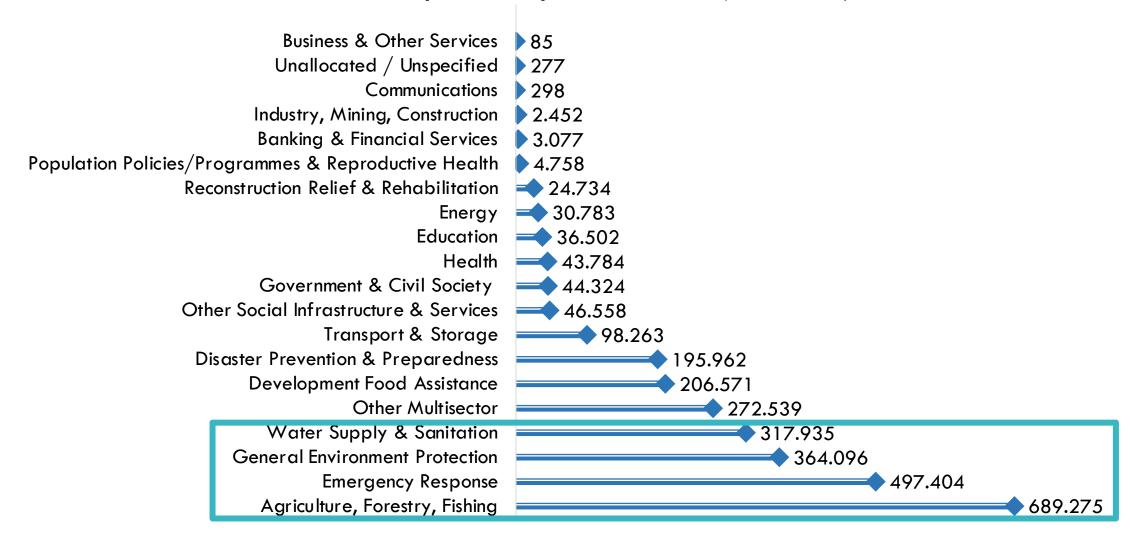


WOULD THESE PROJECTS BE FINANCED WITHOUT EMERGENCY SITUATION?

Distribution per recipient sector (1k USD)



Distribution per recipient sector (1k USD)









Water supply and sanitation

freshwater
ecosystem, livelihood
development and
resilience are
interconnected





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General environmental protection

healthy ecosystem is the pre-condition of resilience-building





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Emergency response

implementation of integrated drought management is incomplete, and not all drought impacts can be mitigated or eliminated





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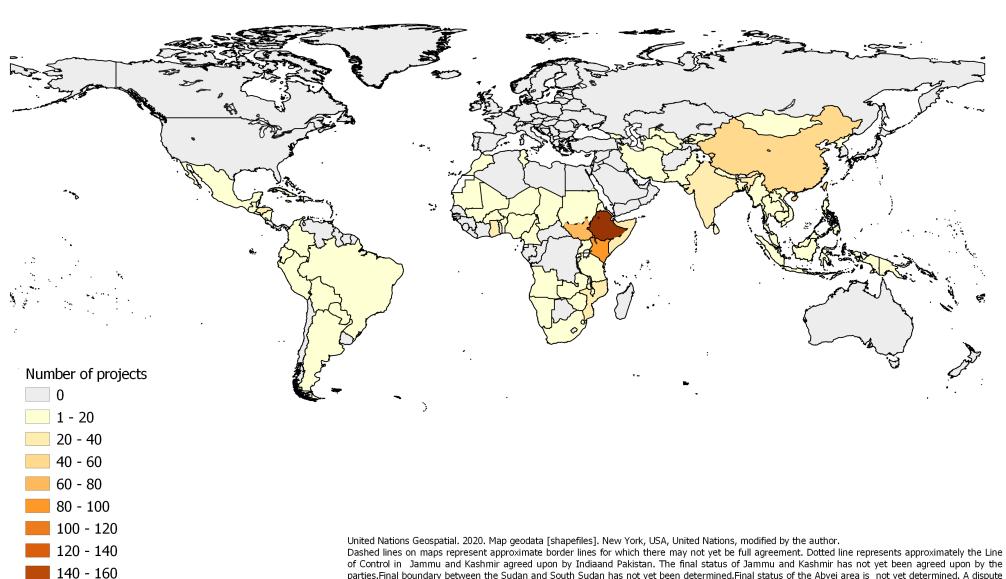
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Agriculture, fishery, forestry

agricultural sectors sustains 80% of the adverse impacts of drought

Number of single-country projects



160 - 165

parties. Final boundary between the Sudan and South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Great Britainand Northern Ireland concerning sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION



50 percent of recorded drought events



GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION





KEY MESSAGES

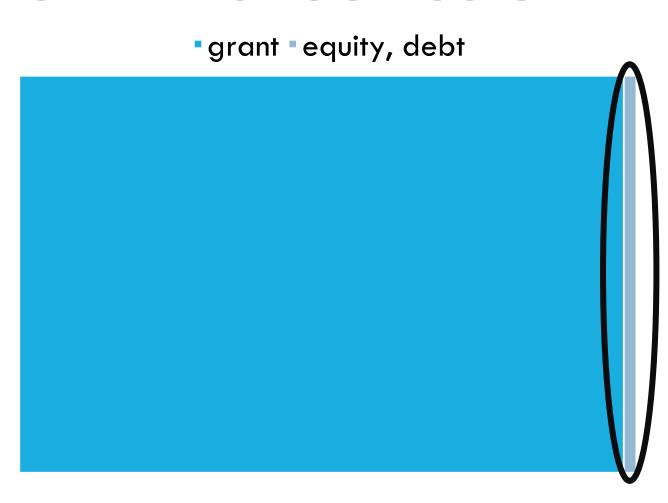
Paradigm shift: re-balance financing for resilience and emergency

No-regret strategy: prove the financial feasibility with co-benefits

Reporting system: establish more rigorous and overarching reporting



THE PROBLEM OF FINANCING STRUCTURE





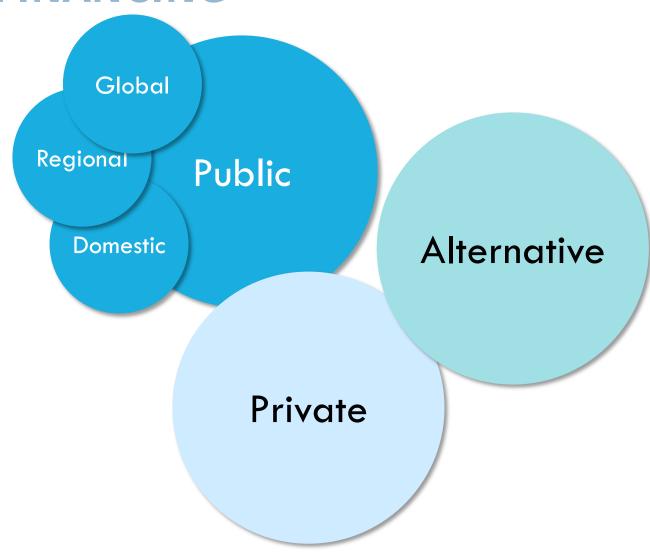
Grant is <u>not</u> a financial instrument

Financing depends merely on public sources

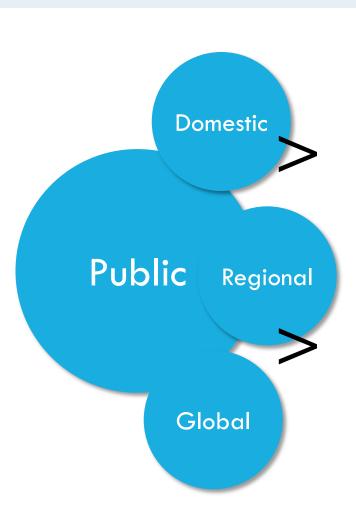
WHY IS THIS A PROBLEM?



SOURCE OF FINANCING

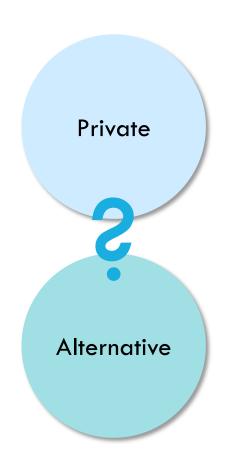






- Unmonitored
- Impacts unknown
- National standards
- i.e. national tax system
- Monitored
- Impacts measured
- International standards
- i.e. regional development banks (AfDB, ADB etc.)
- Monitored
- Impacts measured
- Lead of international standards
- i.e. multilateral funds (WB, climate funds etc.)





PRIVATE SECTOR IS REQUIRED TO FILL THE FINANCING GAP, but

- not present in drought risk financing;
- shortcomings of enabling environment;
- lack of convincing business cases;
- no entry point to the market;
- information asymmetry;
- poor financial inclusion of beneficiaries.



KEY MESSAGES

Diversification of financial sources: harmonize and programme domestic, regional, global and private sources

Private sector inclusion: create enabling environment to make drought risk financing appealing for private sector



THANK YOU FOR THE ATTENTION