



UNCCD COP 15 THROUGH THE LENS OF DROUGHT

Highlights, outcomes, and the way forward

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United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

Tunis, 15 December 2022

Regional gathering
Tunis, 12 – 16 December 2022



PARTNERS

The Conference of the Parties (COP) was established by the Convention as its main decision-making body. It is made up of governments and organizations such as the European Union and is responsible for guiding the Convention so that it can respond to global challenges and national needs.

The United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) was established in 1994 to protect and restore our land and ensure a safer, just, and more sustainable future.



The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations that leads international efforts to defeat hunger.



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

Established in 1991, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) is the largest funder of projects to improve the global environment.





INTRODUCTION — THE FIFTEENTH SESSION OF THE CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES OF UNCCD



9 - 20 May 2022



The theme of COP15 was *Land. Life. Legacy: From scarcity to prosperity.*

COP15 discussed sustainable solutions for land restoration and drought resilience, with a strong focus on future-proofing land use. COP15 explored links between land and other key sustainability issues, such as climate, biodiversity, green jobs and gender equality. These issues were discussed at a Heads of States Summit, roundtables and interactive dialogue sessions among ministers and other high-ranking officials.





MAIN RESULTS



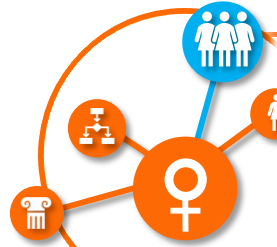
Intergovernmental Working Group on Drought for 2022-2024 to support a shift from reactive to proactive drought management



Capacity building, sharing of knowledge and lessons, and coordination towards these efforts at the regional level;



Participation of **civil society** organizations and youth in the work and meetings of the UNCCD



Women's involvement in land management through ensuring secure land tenure and collecting gender-disaggregated data on the impacts of desertification, land degradation and drought



National policies and **early warning, monitoring, and assessment**, in particular as related to sand and dust storms and drought



Greater synergies among the three Rio Conventions, including complementarities in the implementation of these treaties through nature-based solutions and target-setting at the national level;



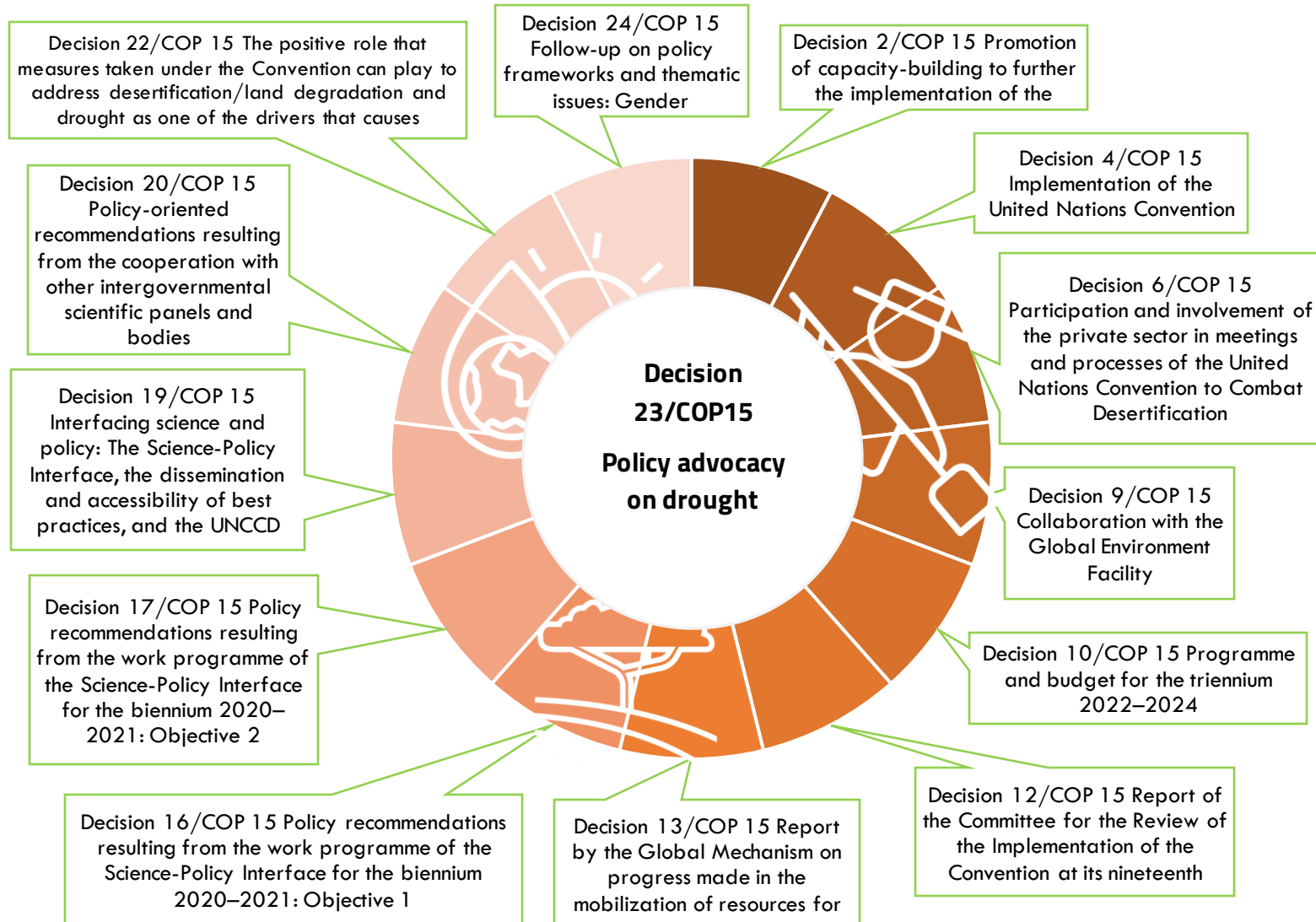
DROUGHT IN COP 15 – DECISIONS

Decision 23/COP 15 | Policy advocacy on drought | “Driving actions on drought”

- **A new Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) on Drought:** established during the triennium 2022-24 to identify and evaluate options of global policy instruments and regional policy frameworks, linked to national plans.
- **Tasks of the IWG:** review and analyze reports and decisions, options to drive the shift to proactive drought management, support the establishment and implementation of policy options.
- **Increased commitment:** policies and partnerships with all sectors and stakeholders to enable holistic and integrated approach for resilience-making.
- **Informed decision:** enhanced information from monitoring, early warning, and action systems for decision-making.
- **Knowledge-sharing:** support of knowledge- and experience-sharing, with innovative and transformative tools, including the Drought Toolbox.
- **Financing:** scale-up and facilitation of effective financing for drought risk reduction and resilience-building.
- **High-level awareness:** increased high-level global awareness of drought resilience, including the organization of a High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy.



DROUGHT IN COP 15 – RELEVANT DECISIONS ON PROGRESS, PLANNING AND PROGRAMMING, AND THEMATIC AREAS





DROUGHT NOTE BY THE SECRETARIAT

Enabling environment	Tools - Ground actions	Approach	Knowledge
<p>Collaboration National action can greatly benefit from regional collaboration and exchange of experience. The regional strategies developed in Central Asia and SADC provide elements for similar efforts in other regions</p> <p>Finance The GM, in collaboration with others, will ensure that the financing opportunities target identified needs, and that the countries have the necessary capacity to access the available financial tools</p> <p>Partnership Partnership building, coordination and information exchange can advance global action on drought and assist in reinforcing the momentum of countries' cooperation at regional and global levels</p>	<p>Technology Drought forecasting, monitoring, early warning, and preparedness systems, as necessary measures, need further development. This is a critically important area for further support, collaboration and capacity building</p> <p>Measures Rigorous actionable and concrete measures are required that enhance drought monitoring and early warning systems, and reduce the impacts and vulnerabilities of economies, communities and ecosystems</p> <p>Toolbox The Drought Toolbox provides easy access to multiple tools, case studies and other resources. Its upgrading and expansion, as well as related capacity building ensures that this tool remains useful and interesting</p>	<p>Paradigm shift The positive experience and enhanced collaboration of the UNCCD, United Nations agencies and other relevant stakeholders transformed the drought management approach from reactive to proactive</p> <p>Integration The development and implementation of the NDPs boosted integrated and inclusive action, while coordination and interlinkages among policies/programmes in different sectors remain a challenge</p>	<p>Learning The co-organization of communities of learning and practice offer one potential solution while networks of experts and institutions could provide further expertise and backstopping to the UNCCD work on drought</p> <p>Awareness-raising Awareness-raising and advocacy will continue. The secretariat will identify opportunities at the highest level, by co-organizing a ten-year follow-up to the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policy in 2023</p>



THE DECLARATIONS OF COP15

Abidjan Call

Give the highest priority to the issue of drought and desertification.

Address the issue of gender equality and the full participation of women and the youth in the development and implementation of drought and land restoration policies.

Urge the development partners to align their interventions, combine their efforts and initiatives and engage more forcefully in responding to the impacts of drought.

The COP15 “Land, Life and Legacy” Declaration

Take a proactive, comprehensive, and holistic approach towards drought impact mitigation, adaptation and resilience, including through responsive policy frameworks that incorporate early warning systems and timely interventions, scientific collaboration, and multi-stakeholder partnerships which should be sustained with adequate levels of finance.

Abidjan Declaration on achieving gender equality for successful land restoration

Promote all necessary measures to identify and eliminate all forms of discrimination against women in the context of fighting against desertification/land degradation, and drought, in relation to land tenure security and access to, ownership of, and control over land and natural resources, and other forms of property and inheritance.

Declaration of the Youth Forum

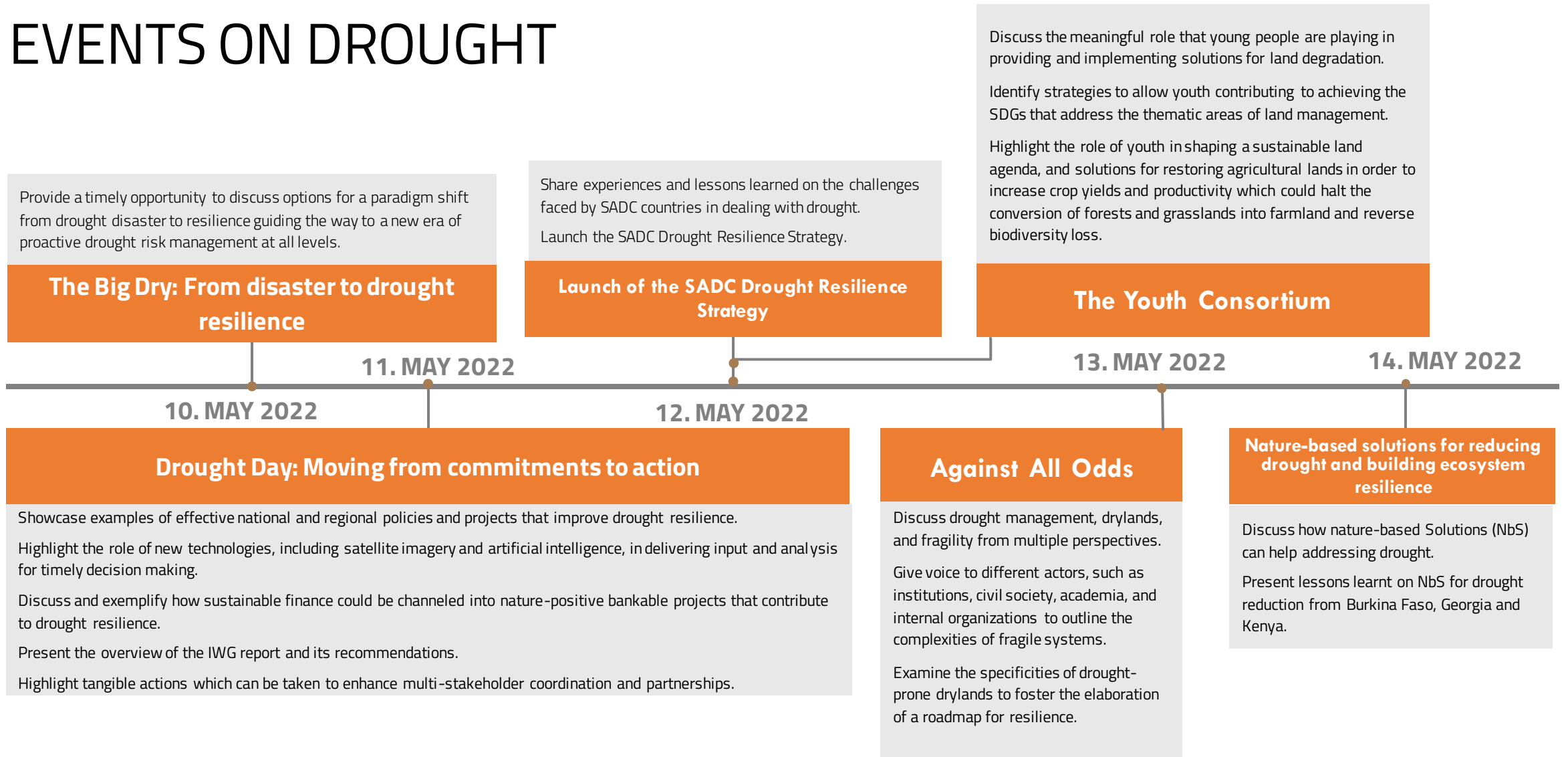
Reaffirm the relevance of all the measures to combat desertification promoted by the two previous editions of the Youth Forum of the COP of UNCCD;
Call for an inclusive amplification of the mobilization of public opinion and the sensibilization of citizens to sustainable human development and desertification issues through diversified outlets.

Declaration of civil society organizations attending the fifteenth session of the Conference of the Parties

Give drought a human face and better understand the impacts of this disaster on “people in situations of vulnerability”, including children, women, men, farmers, pastoralists, indigenous peoples and local communities;
Ensure better coordination of information exchange, policies and budget allocation regarding drought preparedness and response among different levels of stakeholders;
Support the observance of the International Year of Rangelands and Pastoralists in 2026 by the United Nations General Assembly in March 2022, and promote and develop multidimensional mechanism regarding the IYRP;
Support and promote the role of sustainable pastoralism and mobile pastoralists’ strategies on mitigating, adapting to and living with climate variability and droughts.



EVENTS ON DROUGHT





PUBLICATIONS AND MEDIA COVERAGE



Valuing, restoring and managing "presumed drylands": Cerrado, Miombo-Mopane woodlands and the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau



A rapid review of drought risk mitigation measures Integrated drought management



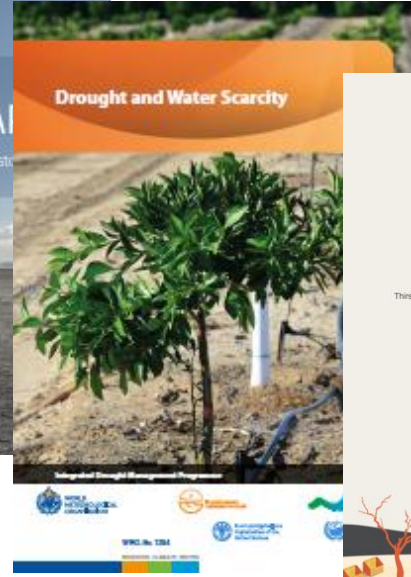
A rapid review of effective financing for policy, implementation and partnerships addressing drought risks



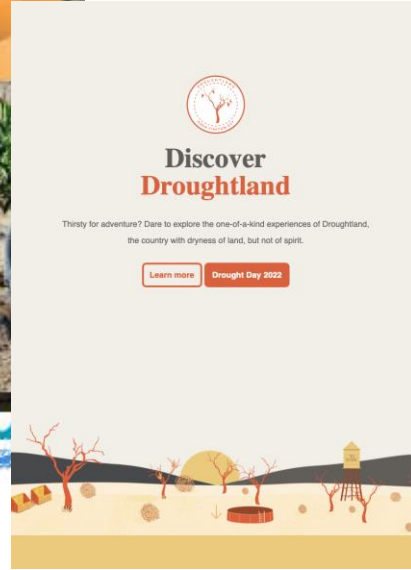
Drought in Numbers 2022 - restoration for readiness and resilience -



The Blue Paper - Drought Risks, Resilience and Restoration



Drought & Water Scarcity



Droughtland

THANK YOU

