

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



## The Maghreb Vision & Strategic direction for Drought Resilience

#### Abdourahman Maki

Land and Water Officer, FAOSNE Abdourahman.maki@fao.org

#### Faouzia Chakiri, UMA

Head of Food Security Division sg.chakiri@gmail.com faouzia.chakiri@maghrebarab

## II. The current Maghreb context

The drought is primarily a climatic phenomenon of cessation of rainfall recognized as structural, whose risk of not satisfying water needs increases with the scarcity of this resource.

## Libya, Tunisia & Algeria than 400m<sup>3</sup>/capita/y

Morocco
811 m<sup>3</sup>/capita/y
Of renewable water resources
Mauritania

2571m<sup>3</sup>/capita/y

These average figures do not necessarily indicate hydrological ease or lack thereof. Spatial variability is important in this context and adds to the temporal variability.

## Impacts of the drought in the Maghreb region

The regional drought in 2015-16 has affected the whole Maghreb and the direct impacts have weighed heavily on different levels, particularly on the production of strategic rainfed crops:

Algeria 14% of increase in import volumes





#### Mauritania between -47,000 & -76,000 tons decrease in the rice stock that entered a negative cycle

## **A DECLINE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

Morocco 3 points Decrease in the national economic growth





Tunisia 50% of financial damage reaching farmers

Source: World Bank, 2017

## Impacts of the drought in the Maghreb region

CONFLICT INCREASES BETWEEN SECTORS AND USERS (i) between economic or social objectives;

(ii) between sectors, with priority given to drinking water, industry and tourism

(iii) between users within the same sector, and this is the case of water allocation conflicts between irrigated areas.

# Opportunities for a Maghreb framework on drought resilience

- Improve decision making, inform and assist vulnerable sectors
- Transform the response from reaction to building a proactive and continued response
- Capitalize on national policies, strategies, capacities and experiences to improve drought management
- Improve regional collaboration on drought under the facilitation of UMA

## The Drought Management Framework



SDGs 2, 6, 15 and 13 cover the issue of drought management

#### The Maghreb countries (AMU)

are an appropriate context for the regional example of drought management to be promoted

#### High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP) Set up in March 2013, to support country and regional

policies for drought management

#### **The National Drought Policy**

National strategies and policies on drought management

## Examples of regional frameworks on drought

Examples of common regional frameworks supported by bodies similar to UMA exist and have been built step by step, despite the sometimes opportune and sometimes difficult political context.



## The Maghreb vision for drought resilience

#### LA SÉCHERESSE STRUCTURELLE AU MAGHREB

La region da maginaria andi des advensesse médicinsignoses a rejentimante por un della portagonal aus atravisadas en acoresas, las el desvalatores advensesses antes della desvalante a dessa della desta advensessa de para maginaria. Las el desvalatores advenses a combantes a comparativa en acresas de para maginaria alternaria en las parates advenses atraves as atraves as della desvanastiva da advensessa e las elevaneses in horizonas, las escenterios des segonas darranses atravesas atravesas atravesas para regionas da advenses de las devas es a para torques es travesas atravesas atravesas atravesas atravesas para regionas da advenses de las devas de las es para torques es travesas atravesas atravesas atravesas para regionas da advenses de para en para torques es travesas atravesas atravesas atravesas atravesas atravesas atravesas de advenses de para en para torques es travesas atravesas atravesas

Substrates aprocis notifie para declares nationalização en operante para malha para de presentes para malha para de presentes para malha para de como entre a presente para entre entre a presente para entre e

en registrate ser la el dels des changeminis d'antigrations de colospose par Workhows et al en 2017 es registration de la colospose de la colospose par la colospose par la frégois da ragarias, la se alta d'anti a colospose de la colospose de la colospose par la colospose de la colospose de la colospose en al ave auximismo es aproximismo da ragaria da colospose para esta de la colospose de la Tursing energy and parties and as easies advances of the properties and the properties advances on the properties of the

CONTEXTE

Avec une moyenne de 654 mètre sube par habitant ser un (AGLASTAT 2011), et et la règier du magtrete sont en altutation de remés derospage en escu la règier sont grande variabité de plavionémire entre les zones colletes modelleminieures parter avec 1 600 millimètre par an et les zones andres salaritemes avec moixe de 50 million par anti-

species of date plotoux of transfer allowers in most based pairs of allow species of the species of transfer and transfer transfer allowers. The species of the species of transfer allowers are provided by the species of transfer allowers are provided by the species of the species of transfer allowers are provided by the species of the

Document available online through this link -

## Drought resilience

The objective of drought resilience has **TWO COMPLEMENTARY ASPECTS** for an acceptable threshold of food sovereignty and sustainability of scarce resources:

proactive drought management Efficient management of scarce natural resources

### Foundation of the vision

The Maghreb drought resilience vision is to **"Promote concerted policies for the protection of populations and ecosystems and the strengthening of their resilience against natural disasters in the Maghreb region"** and build on a :

A common concern to face drought, combined with the fight against desertification and climate change, from a proactive and shared approach

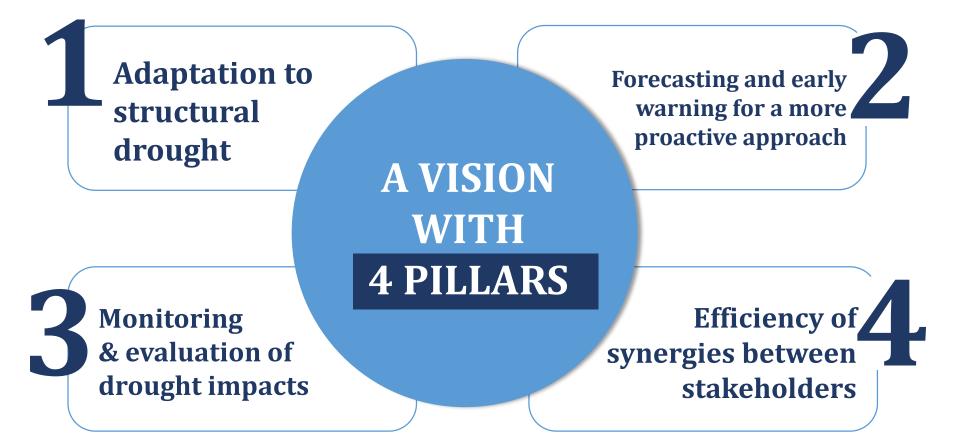
To produce regionalized drought indicators, as well as data for forecasting and early warning

Proactive, participatory and multi-sectoral approach, combining disaster adaptation, early warning, preparedness, response and mitigation, and integrating drought management into national development plans

Pooling regional knowledge and data that have an impact on drought management in the countries

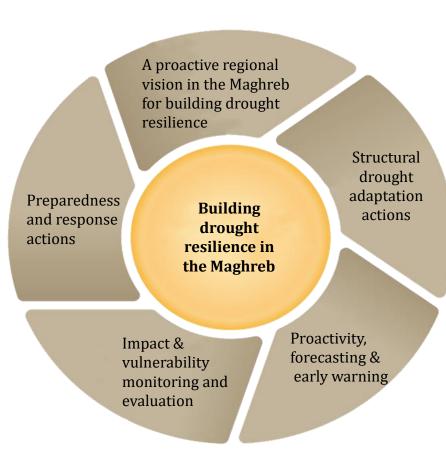
> Advocate for resource mobilization to strengthen drought resilience programs

### The FOUR pillars of Maghreb Vision for drought resilience



## Conclusion

- The Maghreb countries have assets, scientific, technical and institutional capacities that allow them to be part of a proactive drought management dynamic.
- The Maghreb vision of drought resilience is based on an institutional opportunity: the existence of the AMU, the presence of meteorological institutes, agronomic research and natural resources management, space and remote sensing technologies, territorial organization, as well as national drought management procedures.
- From this observation, it is important to underline the priority and feasibility of Maghreb programme on drought resilience





Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

