

3rd NATIONAL CONSULTATION DIALOGUE ON DROUGHT in Ukraine

1. General Data

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| Country: | Ukraine |
| Organizer: | Institute of water problems and amelioration – GWP-UA member |
| Date & Place: | 25 May 2016, Kyiv |
| Expected participants (institutions) | parliamentarians, Apparat of Council of national security and defence of Ukraine, Ministry of Agro policy, Ministry of ecology and natural resources, the State Agency of water resources, the State Agency of Forestry, the State Agency of fish resources, Ukrhydromet Centre, the Central Geophysical Observatory, academia and research institutes, NGOs, mass-media |

2. Objectives & Programme

| Main objective of the 3 rd NCD (which processes are you targeting) | | |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Euro-integration and harmonization of Ukrainian water legislation to EU water Directives, particularly EU Water Framework Directive • Rethinking of water security for Ukraine and development of Water Strategy 2030 in the context of SDG on water (with focus on water and food security nexus under climate change) • adaptation of the water management to droughts | | |
| How will the 3 rd NCD contribute to the development of the Drought Management Plan? | | |
| <p>3rd NCD will contribute to the development of the common understanding of proactive drought management and will present IDMP CEE Guidelines for preparation of the DMPs. Stakeholders will emphasize to the policy makers the need to recognise officially relevance of drought issues and why drought has to be integrated into the water management planning process at national and river basin levels. Stakeholders will get familiar with the GWP CEE Guidelines and step-by-step approach to develop DMP. 3rd NCD will contribute to the development of the water resources management gap analysis and set up first steps towards water risk analysis and assessment.</p> | | |
| Programme of the 3 rd NCD | | |
| Time | The theme of the speech | Speaker |
| 09:30 – 10:00 | <i>The registration</i> | |
| 10:00 – 11:40 | Session I: The issue of water security in the agricultural sector | |
| 10:00 – 10:20 | Opening speech: - from NAAS - from Minecology - from Minagropolicy | V. Kurylo Y. Kolmaz, O. Bon V. Topchiy |

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| | - from GWP-Ukraine | A. Tsvietkova |
| 10:20 – 10:40 | NPD participants introduction | All participants |
| 10:40 – 11:00 | The Strategy of the irrigation and drainage systems development in Ukraine | M. Romaschenko, director of IWPLR of NAAS P. Khoruzhii, IWPLR of NAAS |
| 11:00 – 11:20 | Ensuring access in rural areas | A. Shevchenko, IWPLR of NAAS |
| 11:20 – 11:40 | Coffee break | |
| | Continuous of Session I: The issue of water security in the agricultural sector | |
| 11:40 – 11:55 | Water supply and needs of modern livestock farms | I. Piskun, Institute of animal science of NAAS |
| 11:55 – 12:25 | Discussion | All participants |
| 12:25 – 15:20 | Session II: Droughts management in Ukraine | |
| 12:25 – 12:40 | The relevance of the best practices of drought management using in context of the unique drought of 2015 year: trends of key parameters of the climate of the last decade, as the future forecast (background study). | Tetiana Adamenko, Ukrainian Hydrometeorological Center |
| 12:40 – 13:00 | Implementation of the National Action Plan to combat land degradation and desertification (CMU order dd. March 30, 2016 № 271-p), | Yuri Kolmaz, Minecology of Ukraine |
| 13:00 – 13:20 | Development of management Plans for drought in the context of the Water framework Directive of the EU. | Anna Tsvietkova, GWP-Ukraine/NGO "MAMA-86" |
| 13:20 – 13:40 | Coffee break | |
| | Continuous of Session II: Droughts management in Ukraine | |

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| 13:40 – 13:55 | The role of natural biological systems in water security of Ukraine | S. Afanasyev, Institute of Hydrobiology, NAS |
| 13:55 - 14:10 | Vulnerability of forests under the increasing aridity of the climate, their adaptive capacity and role in water security (by example of Eastern Ukraine). | I. Buksha. Institute of forestry and agroforestry them. G.M. Vysotsky |
| 14:10 – 14:25 | Assessment and forecast of condition of agrolandscapes in the context of climate change. | O. Fordick, Institute of agroecology and environmental management of NAAS |
| 14:25 – 14:55 | Discussion | All participants |
| 14:55 – 15:20 | Summary and planning of the next NPD-3 | All participants A.Tsvietkova, GWP-Ukraine |

3. Report

Report (max 2000 characters)

short description of the 3rd NCD

3rd NCD was a part of the National policy dialogue “Rethinking of water security for Ukraine” which was the second one and focused on Water and Food Security. 60 representatives of the key stakeholders attended the event: central authorities responsible for environmental protection, water management and agro sector, forestry and fishery, academia, water experts, NGOs and mass media took part in the dialogue.

The dialogue had 2 sessions: Water and food security and the Drought management in Ukraine. The participants developed the recommendations to the policy makers and national executive authorities on the need to develop the sectoral strategies taking into account the water security aspects, water risks analysis and assessment, adaptation to climate change in water and other sectors (agro). They have emphasized that drought management issue has to be recognized as a relevant one for Ukraine. Analysis of the Drought 2015 was presented. Implementation of the National Action Plan to combat land degradation and desertification and link to drought management were presented. The EU drought policy framework, management concept, EU legislative framework and IDMP CEE Guidelines for preparing of the Drought management plan were presented and step-by-step approach was discussed. The role of ecosystems services, wetlands, forest and importance of land –forest-water integrated management were discussed.

Outcomes

Briefly explain what were the main outcomes of your NCD and if you have achieved any of the below listed outcomes.

Some of outcomes from the 3rd NCD were:

- Water strategy, Amelioration Strategy and National Action Plan to combat land degradation and desertification in Ukraine were identified as related to drought management, as well as authorities responsible for them;
- Analysis of the current status of the drought management as reactive management and analysis of last drought in 2015 were done;
- NCD participants concluded that droughts have to be recognized by Government as relevant issue for main territory of Ukraine and that it is a significant water management issue. There is no competent organ responsible for drought policy and management in Ukraine. Hydromet Centre

of Ukraine is responsible for drought monitoring, prognoses development and providing information to authorities and farmers about droughts.

- Taking into account the UA-EU Association Agreement and implementation plans related to harmonisation and implementation of EU water legislation (6 EU Directives related to water quality and water resources management) in Ukraine, the DMP can be developed within the NAP implementation; in future the drought management measures have to be included into RBMPs.
- Recommendations were developed and first key actions related to drought management issue were included.

Next steps

What were the next steps agreed on the NCD?

Awareness rising on drought risk-based management among authorities and key stakeholders to change the understanding of nowadays approaches to drought management. Promotion of IDMP CEE Guidelines for preparing DMP.

Lobbying the development of drought policy and establishment of a Drought Committee in Ukraine.

Impacts that IDMP CEE have in your country

Please explain what are the main impacts in your country that are in some way connected with the IDMP CEE activities (NCDs, demonstration projects, etc.). What kind of changes have you noticed in the last two years in a field of the drought management in your country?

Since the first NCD in 2013, the risk-based approach as well as EU WFD as a common framework for protection of water resources were promoted among national authorities and water experts/ stakeholders in Ukraine. All NCDs contributed to development of common understanding of risk management as a basis of the proactive approach for drought management.

Due to participation in IDMP demonstration projects on agro/ forest and droughts management issues, Ukrainian experts developed the instruments for drought monitoring, forecasting, made analysis of the main Climate change trends and developed the new agro-climatic zoning for the territory of Ukraine as well as for the Dniester River Basin. The vulnerability of forests were assessed too. All these outcomes of IDMP demo projects were presented and disseminated as publications in Ukrainian (“New agro-climatic zoning of Ukraine under climate change”, The Guidelines for preparation of the DMPs).

The Drought Management Plan development was incorporated to the NAP to combat desertification but not accepted till now by the Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine.

Ukrhydromet Centre regularly shares the mega-data on Regional drought data exchange platform as a result of IDMP participation.

Upgraded model for crop yield reduction caused by droughts as a result of IDMP demo project is used to improve provision of agro-meteorological services to the agricultural sector of Ukraine in terms of ensuring food security of the country, decision-making on grain import and export, drought management, and provide provision of high quality information to the stakeholders.