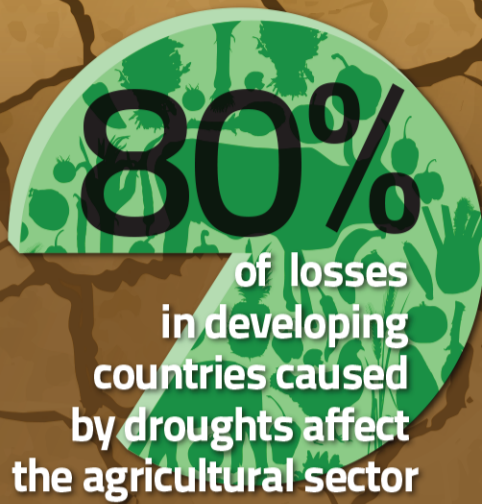


DROUGHT & AGRICULTURE

Droughts have affected more people worldwide in the last 40 years than any other natural hazard, but we can stop them becoming famines, reversing gains in food security and poverty, and heightening social tensions and conflict. Managing drought by reducing risk and increasing resilience is key to achieving many of the Sustainable Development Goals, including those related to climate change, migration, food security, poverty, water and nutrition.



The percentage of our planet affected by drought has more than doubled in the last 40 years



of losses in developing countries caused by droughts affect the agricultural sector

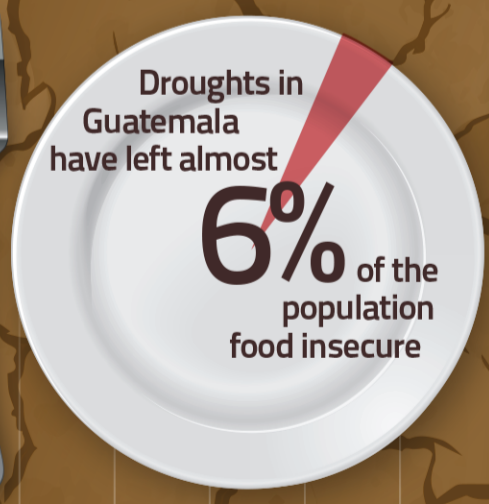
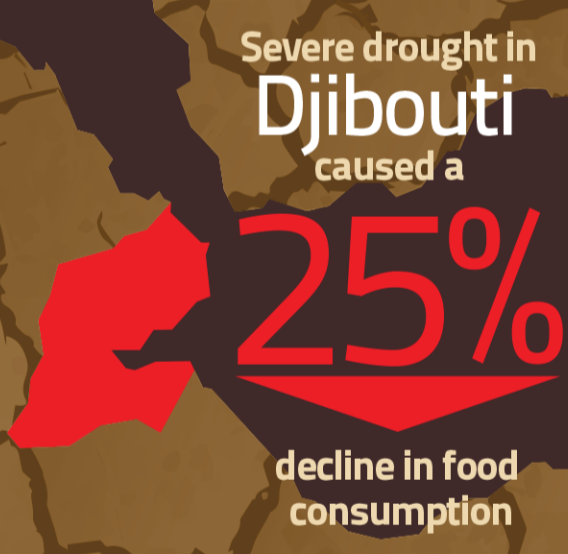
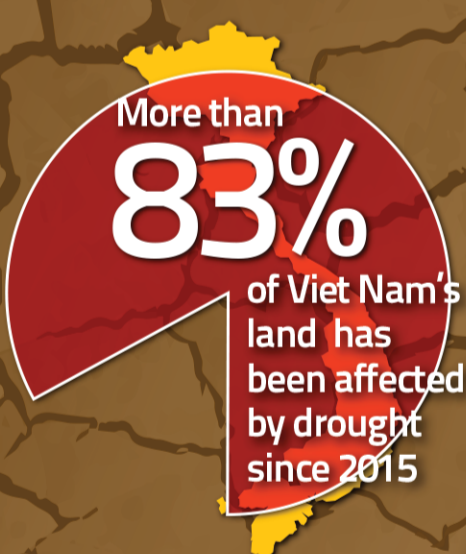
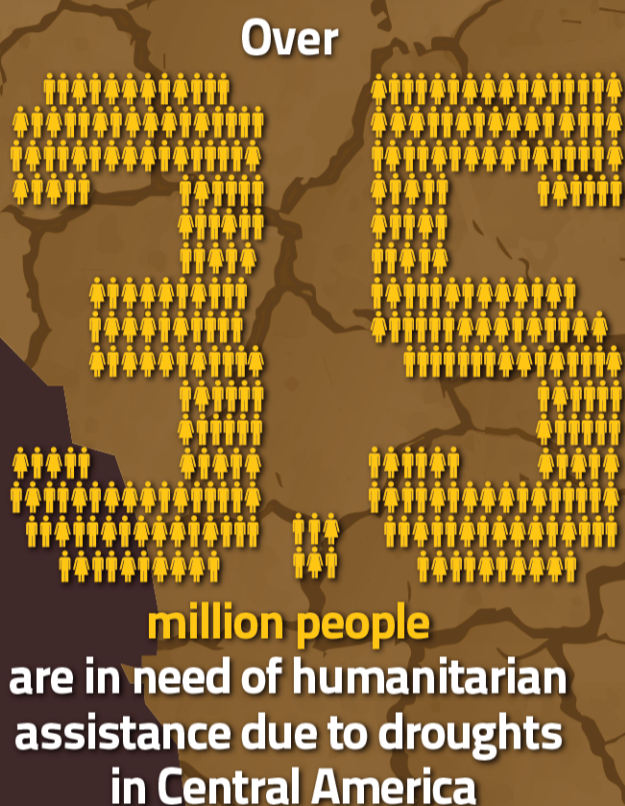
An estimated

12

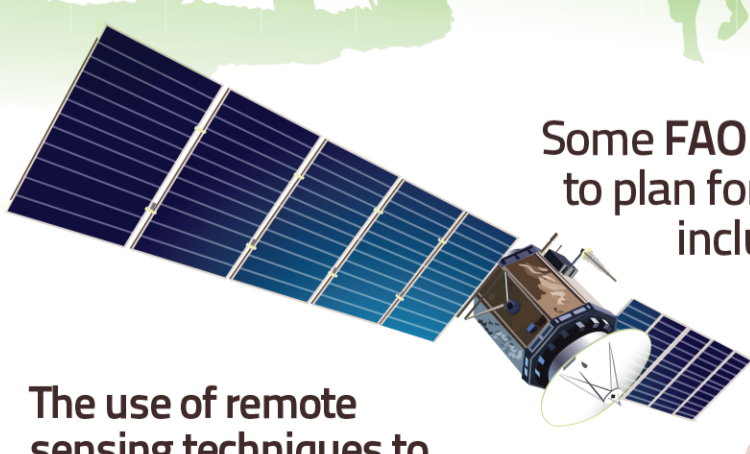
million hectares of land is lost due to drought and desertification each year



Source: University of California-Davis



Up to 49 000 farmers have lost their jobs due to recent droughts in Sub Saharan Africa



The use of remote sensing techniques to better inform national drought policies

Some FAO proposals to plan for drought include:



The development of drought tolerant seeds