Integrated Drought Management Programme

Guidance on drought management plans and tools

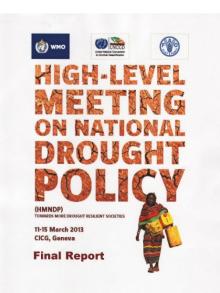
Robert Stefanski, wmo Frederik Pischke, gwp

In cooperation with many IDMP partner organizations









IDMP Background

IDMP was launched by WMO and GWP in 2013 at the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policies (HMNDP) to support implementation of the HMNDP outcomes

[Excerpt of HMNDP final declaration, emphasis added]

- Develop proactive drougth impact mitigation, preventive and planning measures, risk management, fostering of science, appropriate technology and innovation, public outreach and resource management as key elements of effective national drought policy
- Promote greater collaboration to enhance the quality of local/national/regional/global observation networks and delivery systems
- Improve public awareness of drought risk and preparedness for drought
- Consider, where possible [...]risk reduction, risk sharing and risk transfer tools in drought management plans
- Link drought management plans to local/national development policies



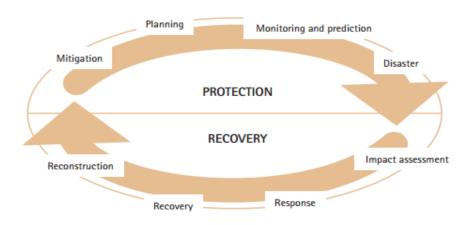




IDMP Approach

- Proactive rather than Reactive
- Horizontal Integration
- Vertical Integration
- **Knowledge Sharing "Clearinghouse of Information"**
- **Demonstration Projects**
- Develop Capacities

Risk Management



Crisis Management









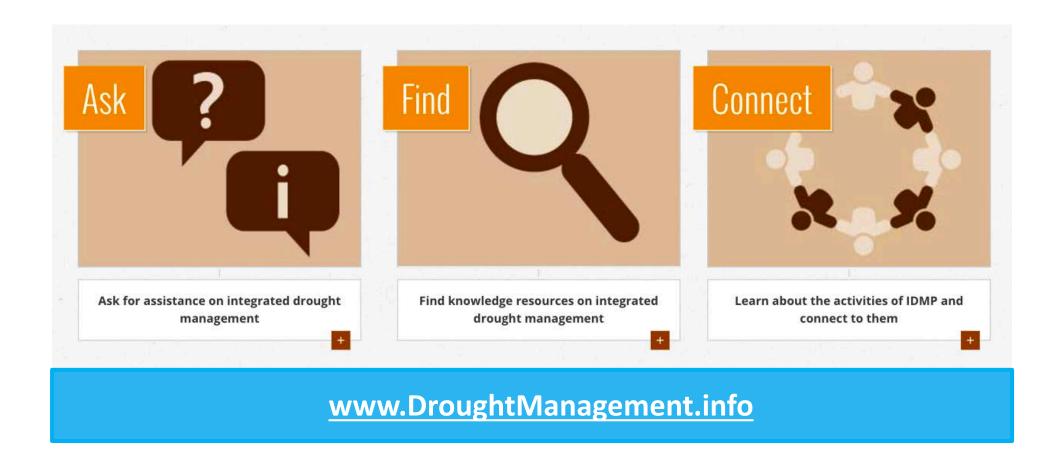
Applications in 3 Pillars of Integrated Drought Management

















IDMP Partners

- AEMET Spanish Meteorological Agency
- Australian Bureau of Meteorology
- CONAGUA Mexico's National Water Commission
- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- FEWS NET Famine Early Warning Systems Network
- UNCCD United Nations Convention to Combat DesertificationUN CBD UN Convention on Biological Diversity
- George Mason University Global Environment and Natural Resources Institute
- ICARDA International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
- ICID International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage
- IMTA Mexican Institute of Water Technology
- IWMI International Water Management Institute

- JRC Joint Research Centre
- SEI Stockholm Environment Institute
- NDMC U.S. National Drought Mitigation Center
- NIDIS U.S. National Integrated Drought Information System
- UNDP Cap-Net
- UNDP United Nations Development Programme
- UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
- UNISDR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- University of Nebraska Daugherty Water for Food Institute
- University of Southern Queensland
- UNU Flores
- World Bank

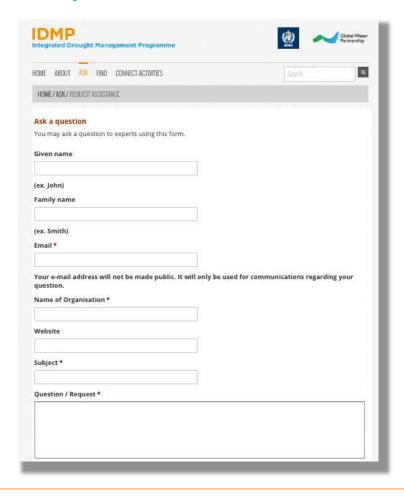








Request Assistance



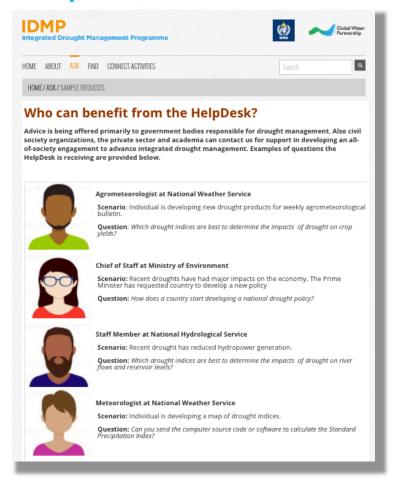








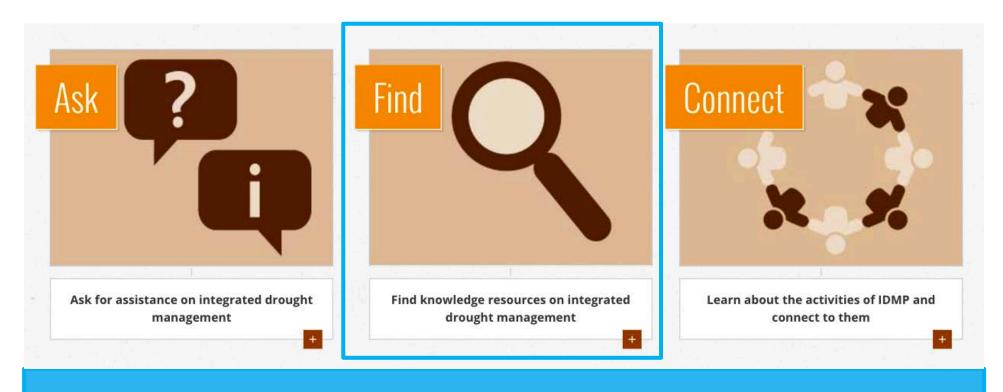
Sample Questions









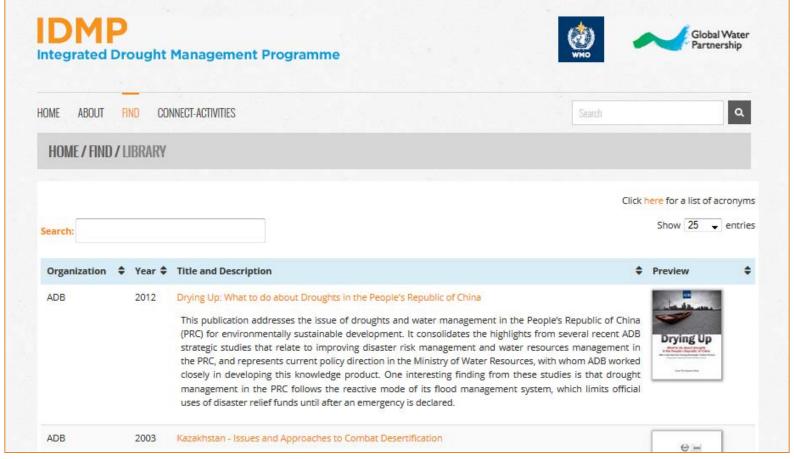


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Drought Management Library



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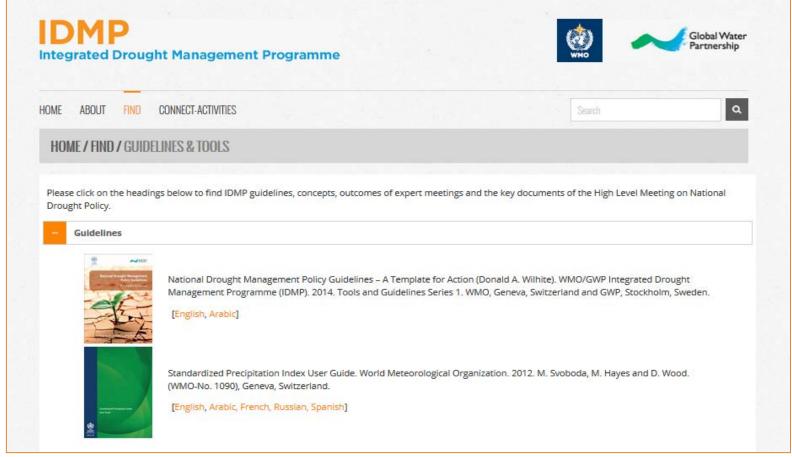








Guidelines and Tools

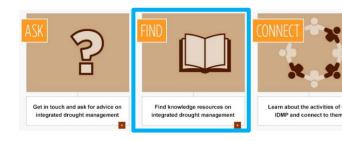


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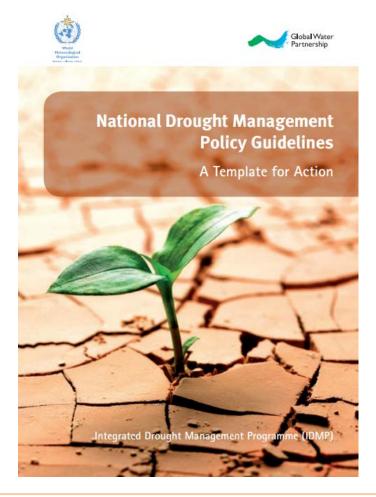






Policy Guidelines

- Adapting of 10-step process by Don Wilhite (National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln)
- Response to need articulated at High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP)
- Template that can be adapted to national realities and needs
- Building on existing risk management capacities









Objectives of National Drought Management Policies

- To encourage vulnerable economic sectors & population groups to adoptself-reliant measures that promote risk management
- To **promote sustainable use** of agricultural & natural resource base
- To facilitate early recovery from drought through actions consistent with national drought policy objectives
- It can be a stand-alone policy or part of national policy for disaster risk reduction that is centered on the principles of risk management (UNISDR, 2009)

...and some pointers:

- It is **one approach** to assist nations with NDP process
- It should be modified/adapted according to local conditions
- Requires political will and coordinated approach; diverse stakeholders must be engaged in the process.
- It has been fundamental in guiding drought mitigation and preparedness plans in the <u>USA</u>, <u>Brazil</u>, <u>Mexico</u>, <u>Morocco</u>, among others.



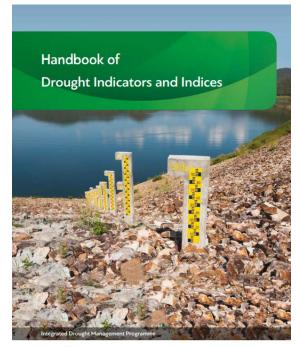






Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices

- Handbook is a resource to cover most commonly used drought indicators/indices
- A starting point to describe and characterize the most common indicators and indices and their applications
- Does not recommend a "best" set of indicators and indices, given research requirements for appropriate application in location in question.













Selecting drought indicators and indices

- Timely detection of drought to trigger appropriate communication and coordination to mitigate or respond
- Sensitivity to climate, space and time to determine drought onset and termination
- Responsive to reflect drought impacts occurring on the ground
- Which indicators/indices and triggers to use for going into and coming out of drought
- Data for indices/indicator available and record consistent
- Ease of implementation? (Human, institutional and financial capacity available)









Benefits of Action and Costs of Inaction for Drought Mitigation and Preparedness

- Work stream on the costs of inaction and benefits of action of drought preparedness, including an analysis of social and environmental losses.
- Explores how lessons on pro-active drought management have been learned (and which actions were taken) over time and in different sectors.
- Consideration of obstacles in the transition from crisis management to risk management, such as lack of resources and other more impelling short term problems.
- Not only focuses on the costs of inaction, but also more short term benefits that make a compelling case for taking preventive measures.
- Expert Group Meeting held mid-September 2016 in Geneva, workshop with World Bank held in April 2017 in Washinton DC
- <u>Literature Review released 2017</u>
- World Bank White Paper under development



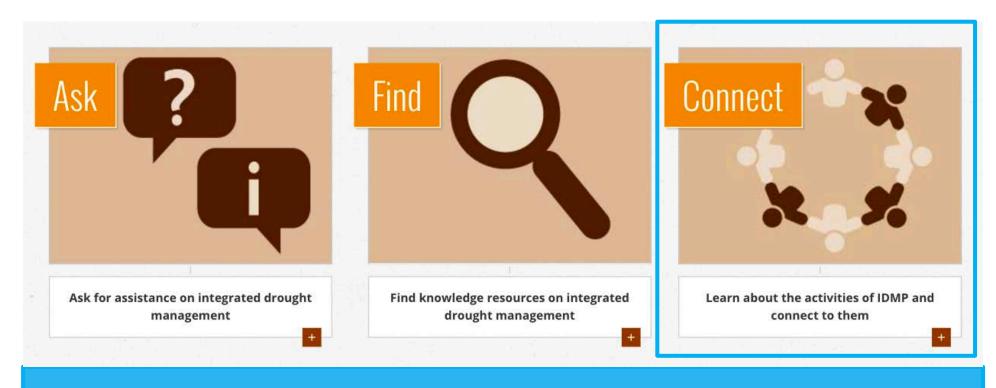
Drivers of and barriers to drought risk management

Drivers	Barriers
↑ frequency, severity & socio-economic costs	Path dependency, Size of up-front costs in multi- year events (e.g. Brazil)
↑ awareness of efficiency of drought risk management, evidence on co-benefits	Information failure on: occurences, impacts, costs/benefits of drought risk management
↑ burden of drought relief costs on budgets	Market failure (credit constraints)
Past shocks	Economic rationality of ex-ante action (uncertainty and irreversibility)
Evidence	Negative externalities of preparedness plans
	Institutional failure (no direct costs of drought to government)









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Activities











Regional programmes and initiatives

Support action and implementation on the ground, adding to existing efforts the strength of IDMP and its partners

- Central and Eastern Europe (2013): Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine
- Horn of Africa (2014): Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.
- West Africa (2015): First in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali, and then share lessons learned with other neighbouring countries through the WMO partners, GWP Country Water Partnerships and other partners.
- South Asia Drought Monitoring System (2014): with IWMI in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- Central America (2013): Regional workshop leading to training on SPI and assessment of current drought and assessment of economic impacts of droughts.
- South America (2015): Regional workshops in Bolivia and Argentina leading to follow-up activities with partners on drought management planning and monitoring.













Example: IDMP Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA)

Implementation: executed by GWP Eastern Africa in 2015

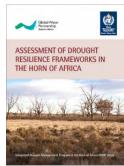
MoU with IGAD with close links to IDDRSI

Wee Will Fells Will close links to 125 her					
Impact/ Goal	Improved drought resilience of communities and ecosystems in the Horn of Africa through managing water resources				
Outcome	1. Collabora	tive drought	2. High priority	& commitment for	
	management programs and		implementing I	DM as part of	
	actions		national development plans		
Outputs	c. Enhanced	a. Enhanced	b. Innovative	d. water resources	
	partnership for	capacities for	approaches of	management	

- c. Enhanced partnership for drought management in the HOA
- a. Enhanced capacities for drought management in the HOA



- b. Innovative approaches of drought management demonstrated and scaling-up plan developed
- d. water resources
 management
 approaches
 integrated into
 drought
 management
 policies/programs in
 countries of the HOA







National initiatives

■ PRONACOSE Mexico (2013 – now):

- National Program against Drought (PRONACOSE) slated to run for the next 6 years in Mexico's 26 basin councils
- IDMP provides technical advice, capacity building, project management and links to international expertise and platforms
- Work Programme has been developed as part of the WMO/CONAGUA PREMIA project.

■ Support to Turkish Government (2014):

- In line with the recommendations of the HMNDP (March 2013), the Government of Turkey through the Turkish State Meteorological Service (TSMS) started a process to formulate a national policy on drought management
- IDMP requested to provide guidance and international expertise
- IDMP contributes technical guidance and experiences from the Mexican PRONACOSE and the IDMP Central and Eastern Europe.







Summary









For further information

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