IDMP
Integrated Drought Management Programme

WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Global Water Partnership

Robert Stefanski, WMO
Frederik Pischke, GWP
Integrated Drought Management Programme

BUILDING DROUGHT RESILIENCE TO REDUCE POVERTY

IDMP Background

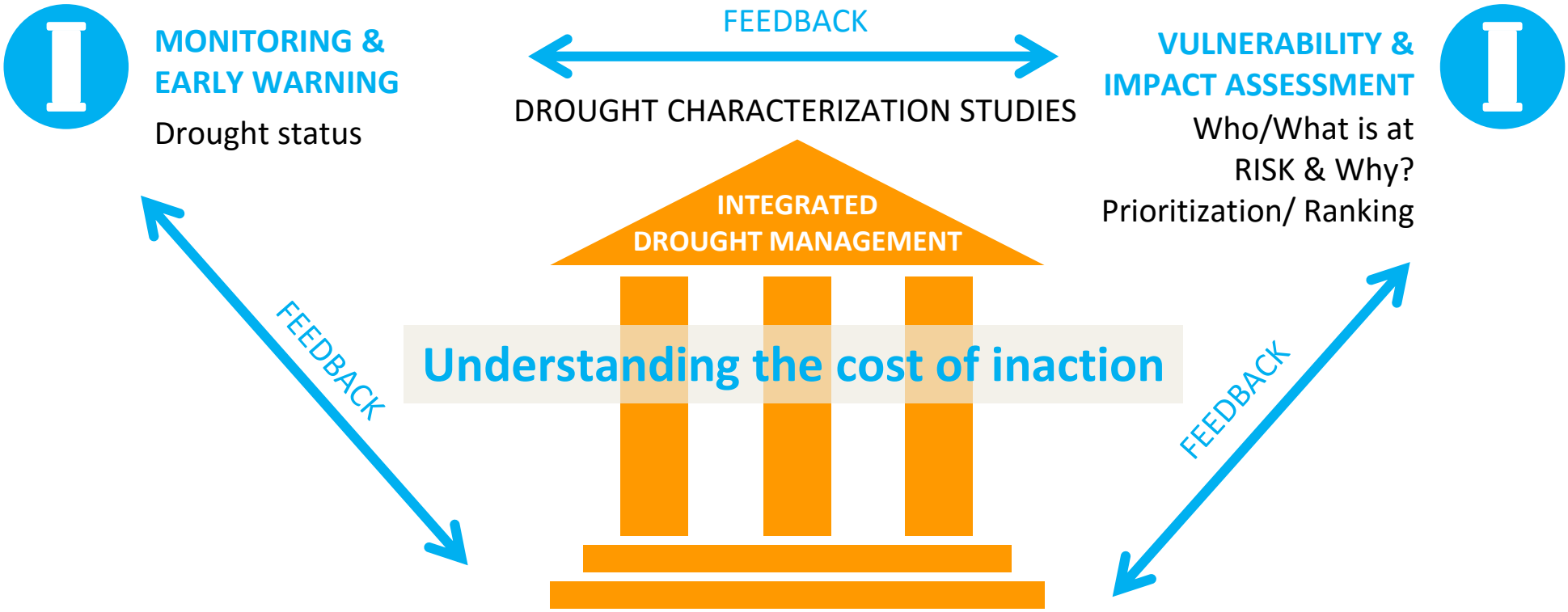
IDMP was launched by WMO and GWP in 2013 at the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policies (HMNDP) to support implementation of the HMNDP outcomes

[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 website: www.droughtmanagment.info

3 Pillars of IDM



IDMP Approach 1/2

- **Proactive rather than Reactive:**
  - Focus on drought prevention, mitigation, vulnerability reduction, planning and preparedness (including monitoring and early warning)
  - Consider all aspects of disaster risk management and shift the focus to Risk Management (rather than crisis management)
- **Horizontal Integration:**
  - Draws on the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management
  - Bring together partners from different disciplines and sectors to find solutions (sectoral approaches from the past are limited in reducing drought impacts)
  - Highlight approaches to Integrated Drought Management of its partners, with a spirit that more can be achieved working together
- **Vertical Integration:**
  - Connects and exchanges experiences among the global, regional, national and local level
  - Principles of Integrated Drought Management are adapted to the context applied

IDMP Approach 2/2

- **Knowledge Sharing – "Clearinghouse of Information":**
  - Connect knowledge providers with those seeking knowledge (IDM HelpDesk)
  - Provide entry points to understand and apply the principles of Integrated Drought Management, pointing as much as possible to existing knowledge (see National Drought Management Policy Guidelines)
  - Rather than producing new scientific/ highly technical knowledge, the IDMP closes gaps in knowledge and in communicating/applying existing knowledge (see Handbook on Drought Indicators and Indices)
- **Demonstration Projects**:
  - Innovation - applying the principles of Integrated drought management
  - Build on existing efforts that are scalable and make a significant contribtion to building drought resilience through an integrated approach
- **Develop Capacities:**
  - Through the above and closing gaps where necessary through trainings that add value and collaboration with partners

Activities

Regional activities

National activities

WMO and GWP

www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/

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Initial Discussions IDMP Advisory Committee

- Costs of Inaction and Benefits of Action
  - **Avoided costs** of inaction (i.e. reduced drought impacts and savings in relief)
  - **Co-benefits** of drought mitigation actions and **no- and low-regret** options
- How do lessons learned translate into actions

  Obstacles in the transition from crisis to risk management
  - political will
  - Perverse incentives, e.g. emergency funds
  - lack of resources
  - short term and conflicting priorities
  - targeting and effectiveness of interventions
  - …
- Synthesise existing knowledge and convene experts to decide on way forward

Expert Group Meeting Sept. 2016

- Evidence gap – slow transition from reactive to proactive drought risk mgmt
- No comparable performance metrics
- **No consistent cataloguing of costs and benefits**
- Development of **a common template for assessments**
- **Costs of action**: should cover the costs of the intervention, as well as potential institutional costs
- Focus on scarcity of water within drought "**water scarcity during drought events**" with socio-economic consequences

Expert Group Meeting Sept. 2016

Discussion: Addressing obstacles and opportunities

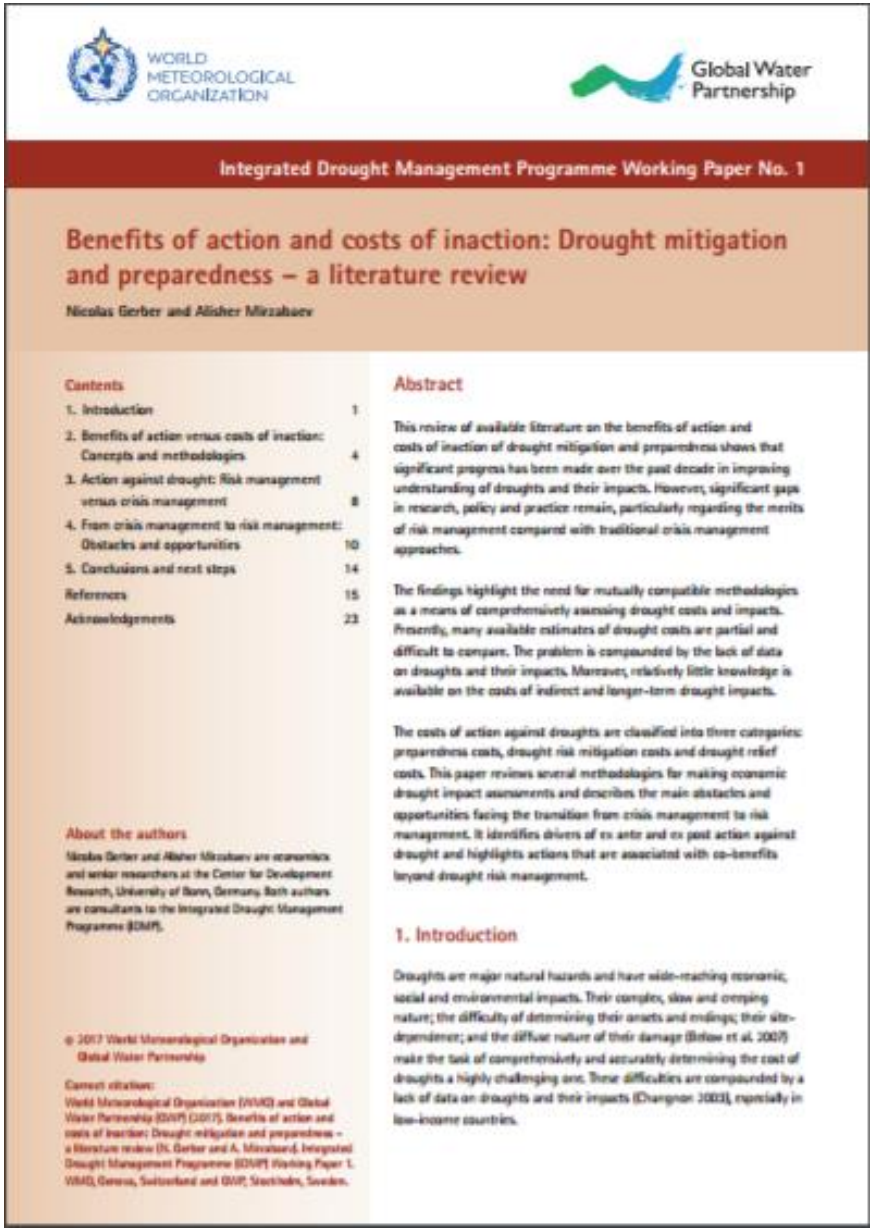
- **Cognitive failure**
- **Institutional failures**
- **Information failure**
  - Possible way forward focus on **co-benefits of drought preparedness and drought mitigation**, as ways to guarantee that actors will take steps.

EGM – emerging points

- Framework or structured way of looking at impacts, direct and indirect, by sectors (agriculture, industries, health, tourism, environment, …) seems necessary.
- Build up evidence base
- Tracking benefits to different sectors, costs of inaction, costs of action, benefits without drought event, is necessary but challenging
- Value in developing compatible and comparable methodologies – handbook on performance metrics

✓ Publish Literature Review as Working Paper with comments from EGM

✓ Larger Workshop to start address knowledge gaps



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Integrated Drought Management Programme Working Paper No. 1

Benefits of action and costs of inaction: Drought mitigation and preparedness – a literature review

Nicolas Gerber and Alisher Mirzabaev

Contents

Abstract

This review of available literature on the benefits of action and costs of inaction of drought mitigation and preparedness shows that significant progress has been made over the past decade in improving understanding of droughts and their impacts. However, significant gaps in research, policy and practice remain, particularly regarding the merits of risk management compared with traditional crisis management approaches.

The findings highlight the need for mutually compatible methodologies as a means of comprehensively assessing drought costs and impacts. Presently, many available estimates of drought costs are partial and difficult to compare. The problem is compounded by the lack of data on droughts and their impacts. Moreover, relatively little knowledge is available on the costs of indirect and longer-term drought impacts.

The costs of action against droughts are classified into three categories: preparedness costs, drought risk mitigation costs and drought relief costs. This paper reviews several methodologies for making economic drought impact assessments and describes the main obstacles and opportunities facing the transition from crisis management to risk management. It identifies drivers of ex ante and ex post action against drought and highlights actions that are associated with co-benefits beyond drought risk management.

1. Introduction

Droughts are major natural hazards and have wide-reaching economic, social and environmental impacts. Their complex, slow and creeping nature; the difficulty of determining their onsets and endings; their site-dependence; and the diffuse nature of their damage (Below et al. 2007) make the task of comprehensively and accurately determining the cost of droughts a highly challenging one. These difficulties are compounded by a lack of data on droughts and their impacts (Changnon 2003), especially in low-income countries.

About the authors

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