Drought Mitigation & Preparedness: Benefits of Action & Costs of Inaction- Current status of work and way forward

Advisory Committee Meeting of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), *September 7, 2017*

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- ✓ DC workshop “Drought Mitigation & Preparedness: Benefits of Action & Costs of Inaction”
- ✓ White Paper on a Drought Risk Management Framework in Support of the BACI for Drought Mitigation & Preparedness Workstream

Workshop “Drought Mitigation & Preparedness: Benefits of Action & Costs of Inaction”

Washington, DC, April 26/27, 2017

Workshop “Drought Mitigation & Preparedness: Benefits of Action & Costs of Inaction”

PURPOSE

Reflect on **documenting the social, environmental, and economic impacts** associated with drought events and **understand the cost/benefit relationships between a reactive response to drought vs proactive preparedness investments**

Workshop “Drought Mitigation & Preparedness: Benefits of Action & Costs of Inaction”

KEY MESSAGES

- ✓ The economic argument and the assessments can help trigger proactive drought management BUT numbers alone will not lead to action
- ✓ Such assessments need understanding of the political economy for creating change, and a dissemination plan

Need for a **framework for action and assessments:**

- Common and systematic but flexible and tailored
- Allow for comparability across sector, countries and contexts
- Highlight not only the benefits of action in relation to a drought, but also the possible low- regrets and the additional co-benefits
- Address drought as a continuum, mixing mitigation and preparedness
- Be multidisciplinary, particularly in FCV
- Based on practical examples where early action worked

White Paper on a Drought Risk Management Framework in Support of the BACI for Drought Mitigation & Preparedness Workstream

White Paper on a Drought Risk Management Framework in Support of the BACI for Drought Mitigation & Preparedness Workstream

PURPOSE

- Bring together the work accomplished to date under this work stream, alongside best practice from many agencies and related work streams
- Support the next steps towards a framework to assess BACI for drought mitigation and preparedness

DRAFT PAPER SECTIONS

A. Review of some of the key issues that have resulted in a lack of action on drought risk management (DRM)
B. Some current tools and approaches that are being used to initiate DRM
C. Summary of key issues for developing a framework, as highlighted in the IDMP/BACI work stream and the April 2017 workshop.
D. Next steps

White Paper on a Drought Risk Management Framework in Support of the BACI for Drought Mitigation & Preparedness Workstream

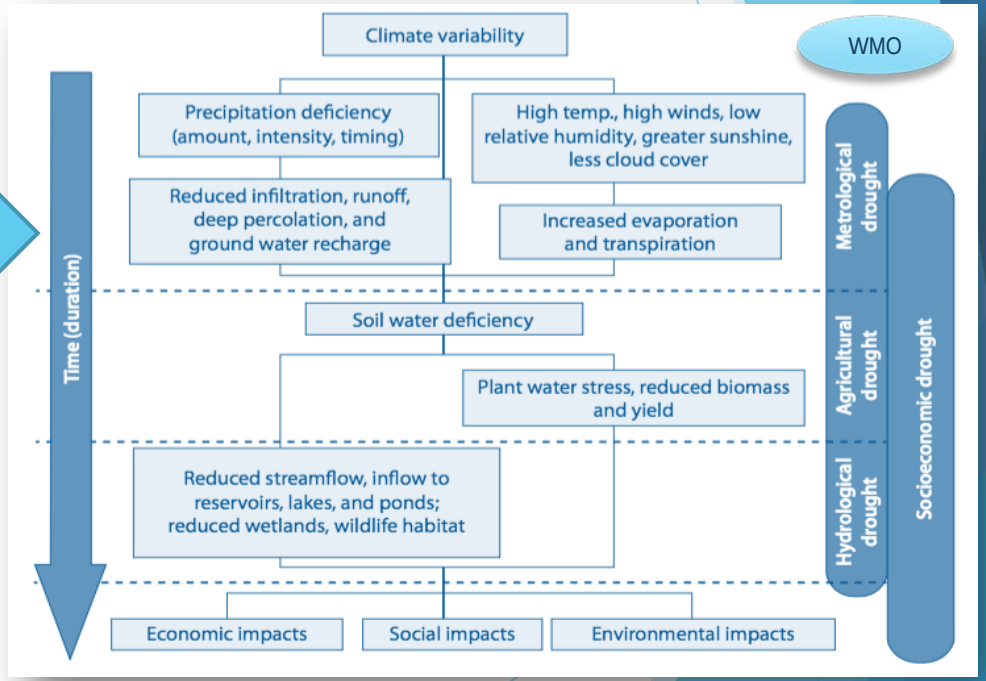
SECTION A. Review of some of the key issues that have resulted in a lack of action on drought risk management:

1. The underlying causes of drought risk are extremely multi-faceted
2. Understanding drought impacts is considered a strong entry point (but how to measure them well?)
3. There is a lack of appreciation for the non-climatic drivers of drought risk
4. There are deficiencies in the enabling environment that could foster progress on DRM
5. Greater awareness on the economic argument for risk reduction not always drives drive progress towards greater investment in preventive actions

SECTION B. Some current tools and approaches that are being used to initiate DRM:

1. Those used to Understand drought and its impacts

DEFINITIONS



METHODS

		Damage	Losses
Crops Livestock Fisheries Forestry	Production	Pre-disaster value of destroyed stored production and inputs	Value of lost crop production (disrupted economic flows)
	Assets	Replacement or repair value of destroyed assets – machinery, equipment, tools	

FAO

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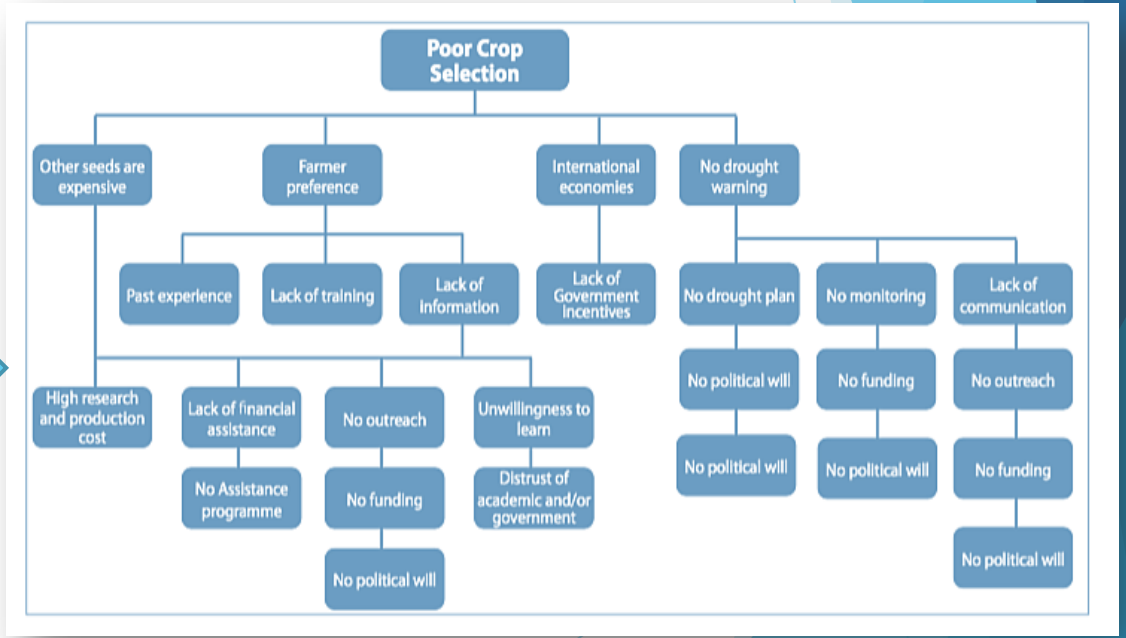
SECTION B. Some current tools and approaches that are being used to initiate DRM:

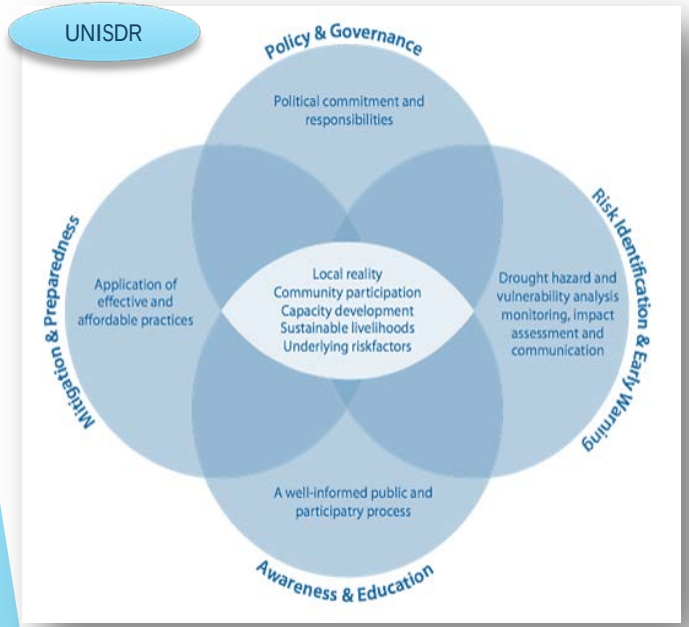
2. Those to understand why drought impacts occur

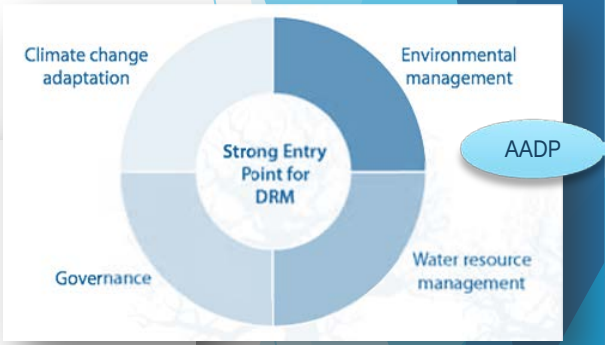
MODELING UNDERLYING CAUSES OF IMPACTS AND THE COSTS OF GETTING OVER THEM



SECTION B. Some current tools and approaches that are being used to initiate DRM:

3. Those based on sets of integrated/comprehensive solutions





SECTION B. Some current tools and approaches that are being used to initiate DRM:

4. Those aimed at developing DRM Policy

STEPWISE METHODOLOGY FOR DRM POLICY

Step 1:	Appoint a national drought management policy commission
Step 2:	State or define the goals and objectives of a risk-based national drought management policy
Step 3:	Seek stakeholder participation; define and resolve conflicts between key water use sectors, considering also transboundary implications
Step 4:	Inventory data and financial resources available and identify groups at risk
Step 5:	Prepare/write the key tenets of the national drought management policy and preparedness plans, which would include the following elements: monitoring; early warning and prediction; risk and impact assessment; and mitigation and response
Step 6:	Identify research needs and fill institutional gaps
Step 7:	Integrate science and policy aspects of drought management
Step 8:	Publicize the national drought management policy and preparedness plans and build public awareness and consensus
Step 9:	Develop educational programmes for all age and stakeholder groups
Step 10:	Evaluate and revise national drought management policy and supporting preparedness plans

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SECTION C. Summary of key issues for developing a framework

[How the benefits of action must be applied strategically and pragmatically to help unlock barriers]

1. The economic argument must sit within a wider disaster risk management strategies to be successful
2. Account for non-climatic indicators of drought
3. Strengthen the evidence base and awareness on co-benefits of DRM
4. Develop practical examples of where early action is demonstrated to result in benefits
5. Develop comparable methodologies

SECTION D. Next steps

Continue reflecting on a common but flexible framework for assessments:

- multidisciplinary,
- based on examples, and
- well disseminated

The generic **10 step methodology** can be used to develop a DRM plan

10 Drought Policy Steps	BACI-related Steps
Step 1: Appoint a national drought management policy commission	Embed an economic expert to lead on the assessment of the BoA in this commission.
Step 2: Define the goals and objectives of a risk-based national drought management policy	State the value for money argument for proactive risk management.
Step 3: Seek stakeholder participation	Seek stakeholder views on the costs and impact of drought on lives and livelihoods
Step 4: Inventory data and financial resources available and identify groups at risk	Inventory financial and economic data on the costs of drought and the benefits/avoided losses of action
Step 5: Prepare/write the key tenets of the policy, based in the 3 pillars	This is where the core of the BACI-type assessment would take place, quantifying the impacts and benefits alongside the impact and vulnerability assessment, as well as the ranking of potential response options.
Step 6: Identify research needs and fill institutional gaps	Identify data gaps for quantifying the impacts of drought and action and develop appropriate research plans.
Step 7: Integrate science and policy aspects of drought management	Evaluate the pros and cons of options using a multi-criteria analysis that integrates economic feasibility as one of the key criteria
Step 8: Publicize, build public awareness and consensus	Use the economic argument for action as part of a communications plan to build public awareness and advocate for the importance of early action.
Step 9: Develop educational programmes	Integrate the economic case into these programmes
Step 10: Evaluate and revise policy and supporting plans	Gather empirical evidence on the impact of drought risk mitigation and preparedness action on a regular base to evaluate and revise cost effectiveness of actions

Thanks for your attention!!!

Questions, comments…