

The role of Decision Support Tools in operational drought management: Insights from the Netherlands



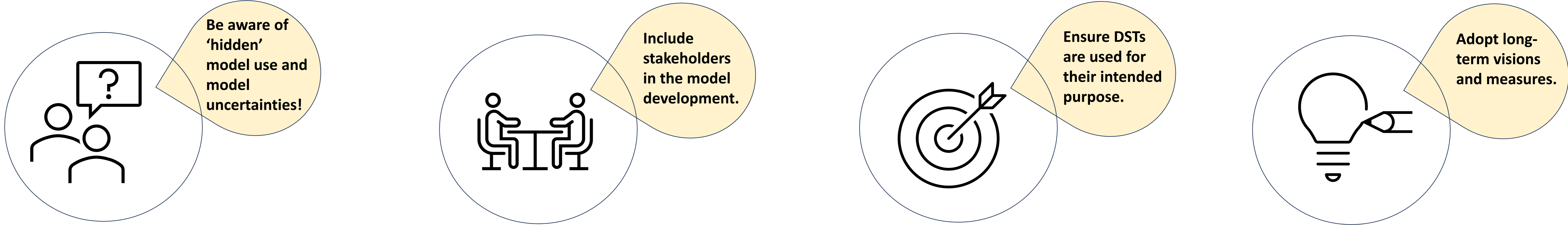
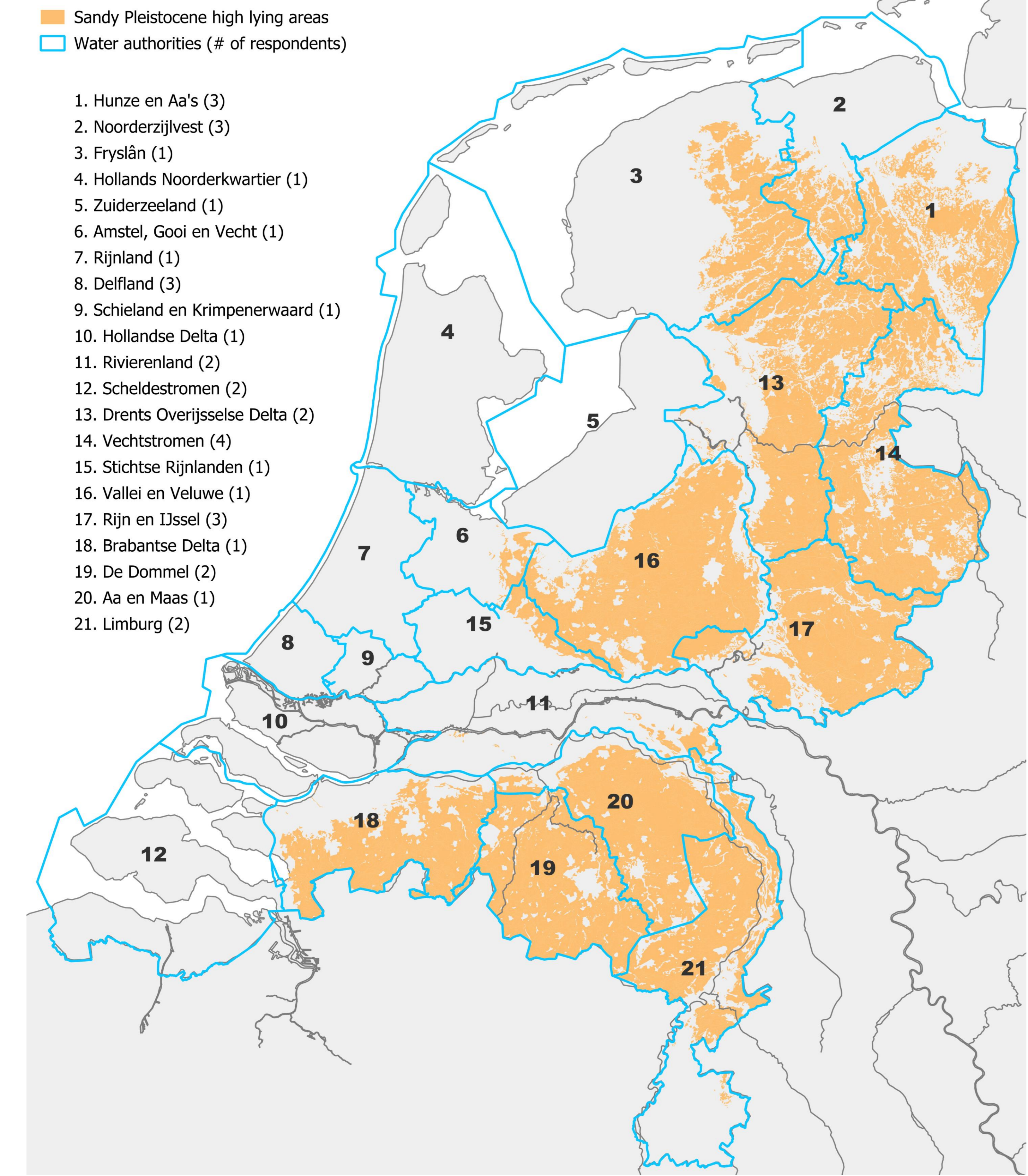
Marleen R. Lam¹, Liduin M.T. Bos-Burgering^{2,3}, Lieke Melsen⁴, Adriaan J. Teuling⁴, Ruud Bartholomeus^{5,6}, Petra Hellegers¹, Miriam Coenders-Gerrits², and Pieter van Oel¹

¹Water Resources Management (WRM), Wageningen University & Research (WUR), Wageningen, the Netherlands
²Delft University of Technology, Water Resources Section, Delft, the Netherlands
³Department of Ground Water management, Deltares, Utrecht, The Netherlands
⁴Hydrology and Environmental Hydraulics Group (HWM), Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, the Netherlands
⁵KWR Water Research Institute, Nieuwegein, Netherlands | Soil Physics and Land Management, Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, Netherlands
⁶Soil Physics and Land Management (SLM), Wageningen University & Research, Wageningen, the Netherlands

Research question:

To what extent are Decision Support Tools (DSTs) employed in both the strategy development process and operational drought management advice throughout different drought phases in the Netherlands?

Quick drainage



Drought management phases

Phase 0 <i>Normal situation (adaptation)</i>	Phase 1 <i>Impending water shortage</i>	Phase 2 <i>Actual water shortage</i>	Phase 3 <i>(Impending) area-wide crisis</i>
Strategy process	Operational drought management		

