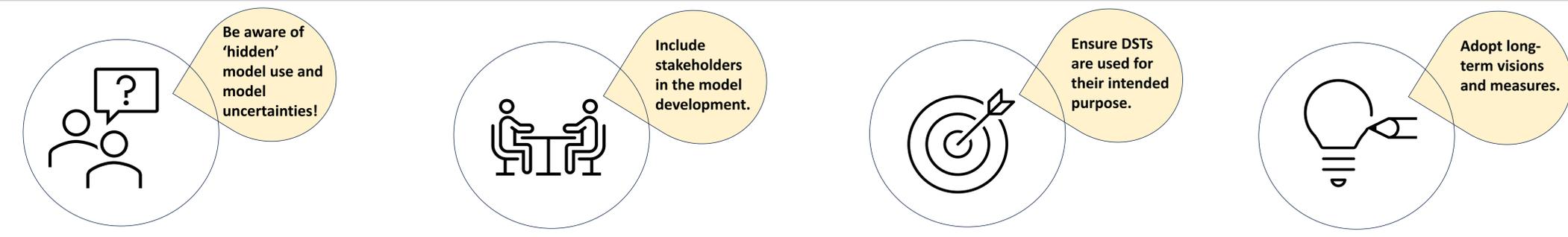
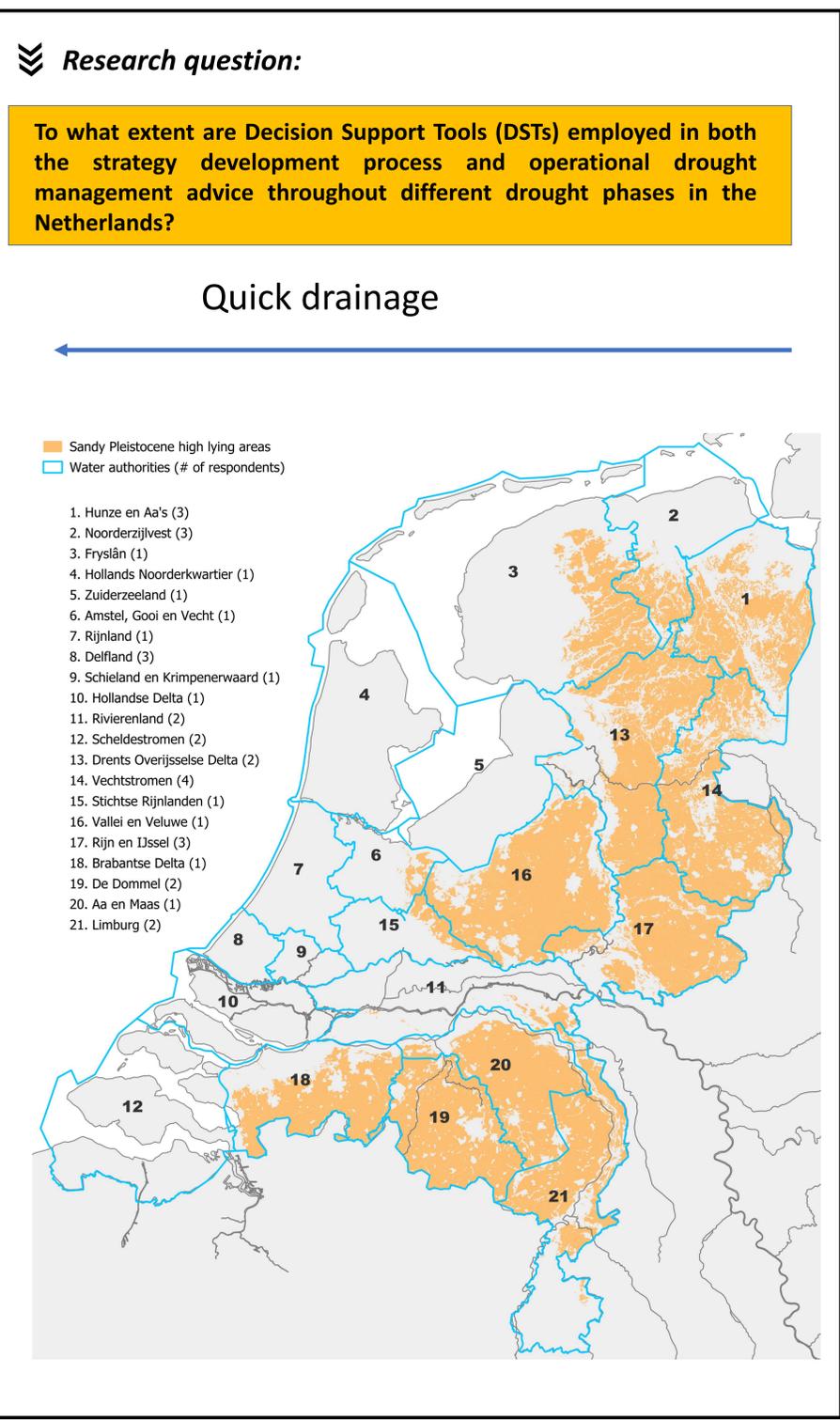


# The role of Decision Support Tools in operational drought management: Insights from the Netherlands

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## 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		

### Key insights

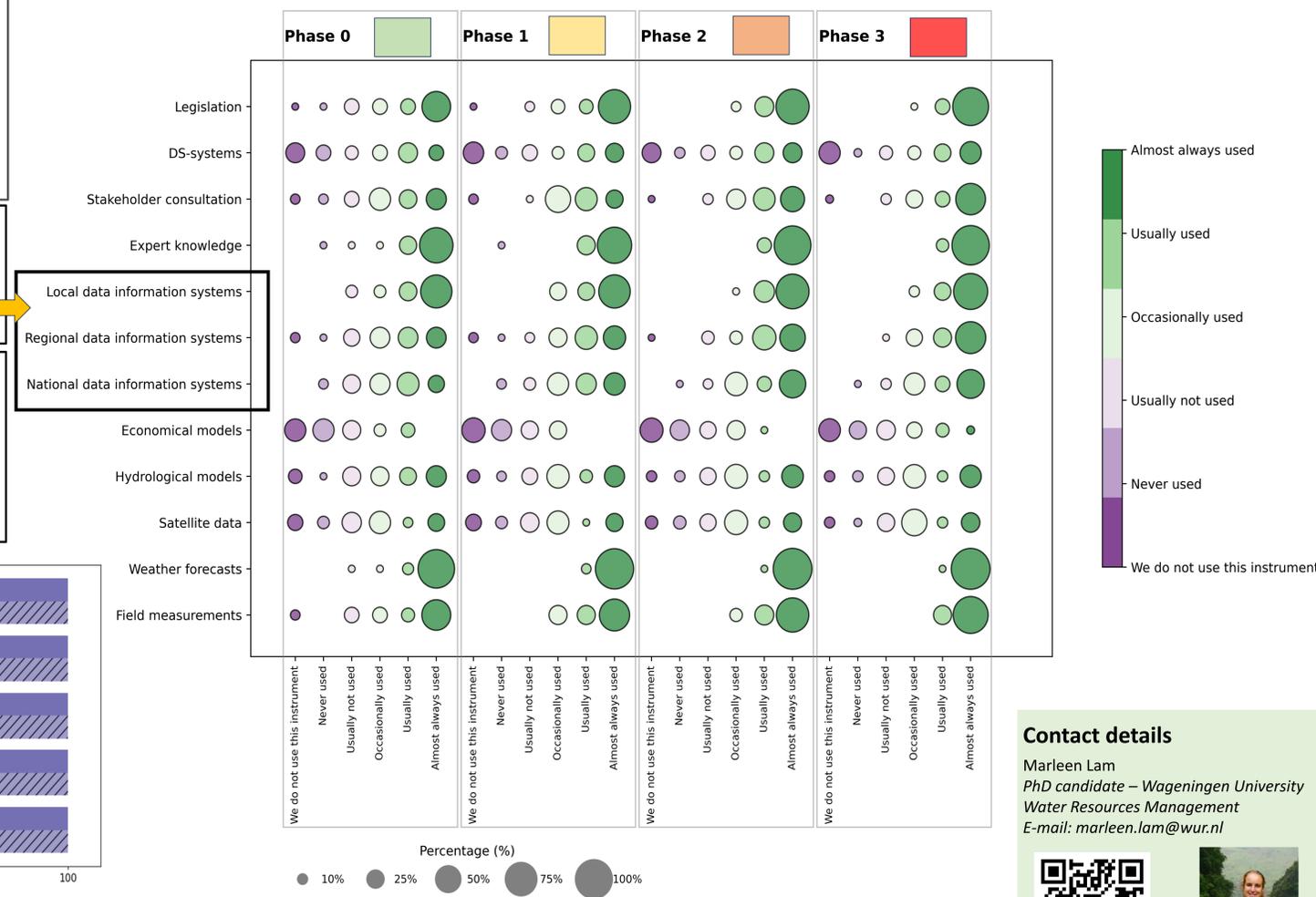
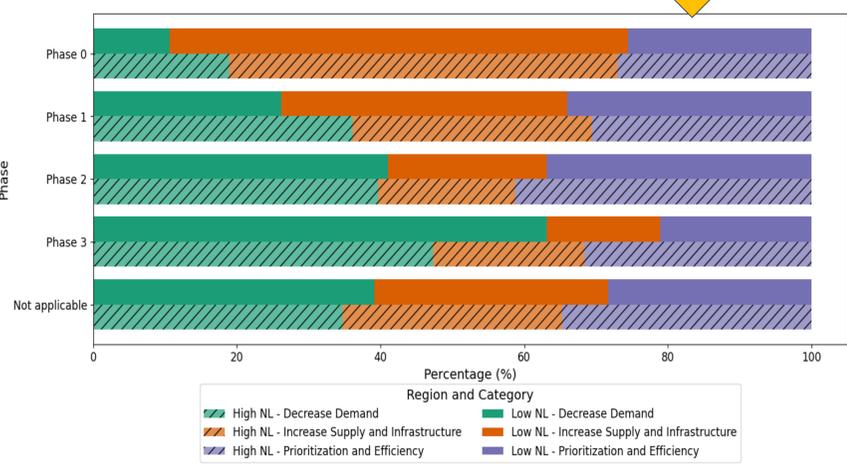
- Increased reliance on legislation, stakeholder consultation, and field measurements in later phases.
- Expert knowledge and weather forecasts: important throughout all phases.
- Limited use of economic models and satellite data.
- No significant changes in the use of Decision Support Systems (DS-systems) or hydrological models

### Data Information Systems (DISs)

- Growing importance of DISs, while the use of hydrological models remains relatively stable.
- Over 60% of DISs include or focus on models.
- Models evolve from key artefacts to participants in DISs.

### Drought measures

- Early measures: Focus on increasing supply and infrastructure.
- As drought phases progress: Demand reduction, prioritization, and efficiency gain importance.
- Key measures from the EC Blueprint to Safeguard Europe's Water Resources (2012): Decrease Demand – Prioritization and Efficiency – Increase Supply and Infrastructure.



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