



UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
UNW-DPC

Regional Workshop: Asia-Pacific

UN-Water Initiative
(WMO, UNCCD, FAO, CBD and UNW-DPC)

Towards Developing National Drought Management Policy: The 10-Step Process

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Outline

- **Introduction**
- **Objectives of National Drought Policy**
- **The 10-Step Process**
- **Institutional Arrangements for Drought Policy**
- **Challenges**
- **Successful Examples**

1 | Introduction



Why should we care?

- Affects more people than any other natural hazard
- Complex & multi-dimensional impacts (environment, economy, personal/psychological hardship)
- Affects particularly food, water and energy sector including environment
- Significant secondary & tertiary impacts (economic loss & productivity↓)
- Recent droughts in the horn of Africa, China, USA, England & Wales, Australia

The **Three Pillars** of Drought Risk Management

- **Monitoring & Early Warning Systems**
- **Vulnerability & Risk Assessment**
- **Mitigation and Response**

2| Objectives of National Drought Policy



- To encourage vulnerable economic sectors & population groups to adopt self-reliant measures that promote risk management
- To promote sustainable use of agricultural & natural resource base (Ex. Land and water)
- To facilitate early recovery from drought through actions consistent with national drought policy objectives
- ❖ **Ultimate goal: to create more drought resilient societies!!!**

3| The 10-Step Process



Major Sources

“Drought Preparedness Planning: Building Institutional Capacity”

Donald A. Wilhite, Michael J. Hayes, and Cody I. Knutson. 2010

“Science Document: Best Practices on National Drought Management Policy”

HMNDP, CICG, Geneva, March 11-13 2013

“Guidelines for National Drought Management Policies and Preparedness Plans”

Donald A. Wilhite, 2013, Prepared for WMO/GWP IDMP

3 | The 10-Step Planning Process



- It is a one approach to assist nations with NDP process
- Requires political will
- Requires coordinated approach: diverse stakeholders must be engaged in the process
- It **can/should** be modified/adopted according to local conditions (No „One size fits all“ !)
- It has been fundamental in guiding drought mitigation and preparedness plans in the USA, among others.

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Step 1: Establish a “National Drought Commission”

- Appointed by a high level authority
- Supervises and coordinates the development of the plan
- Coordinates action, implement mitigation & response programs during times of drought & to make policy recommendations to the appropriate government stakeholders
- The commission should reflect the multidisciplinary nature of drought/impacts
- Should include appropriate representatives of both state & federal government agencies & universities (rep. of extension, climatologists, policy specialists, planners, private sectors, etc.) – Composition: Country/state specific

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Step 2: Define the goals of a risk-based National Drought Management Policy

- Should consider MANY questions as they define the purpose of the plan
- Scope of the plan should be defined. It should consider:
 - most drought-prone areas of the nation
 - Historical impacts and historical response to drought
 - Most vulnerable economic and social sectors
 - Legal and social implications of the plan
 - Environmental concerns caused by drought
- ❖ Drought plans may differ between countries/regions.
- ❖ BUT overall goal remains the same: **Reduce impacts of drought!!!**

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Step 3: Seek Stakeholder Participation & Resolve Conflict

- It is essential to identify all citizen groups (solicit input from all stakeholders) that have a stake in drought planning and to understand their interests.
- These groups (ranging from farmers, the poor, rural residents, marginalized, practitioners to decision makers) must be involved early and continuously for fair representation & effective drought management and planning.
- Forms of participation: establish citizens council/district (regional) advisory council, etc. as permanent feature of drought plan, helps to keep information flowing
- Resolve conflicts between key water user sectors (competition for scarce water resources among sectors)

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Step 4: Inventory Resources & Identify Groups at Risk

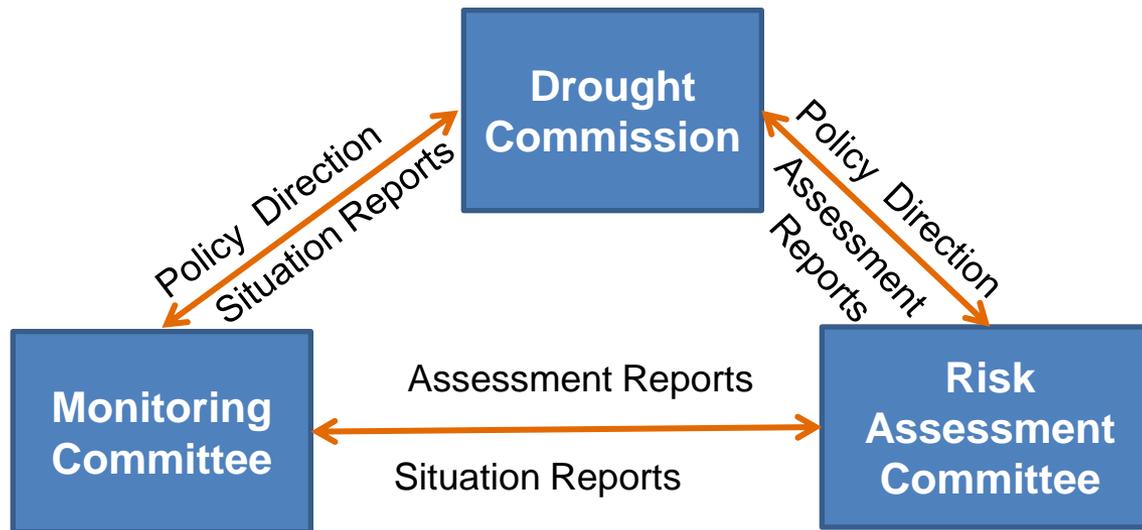
- An inventory of natural, biological, and human resources including the identification of constraints that may impede the planning process may need to be initiated by the commission.
- *Natural resource (ex. Water): where is it located?; how accessible is it? of what quality?*
- *Biological resources: quantity/quality of rangelands, forests, wildlife, etc.*
- *Human resources: labor, knowledge and capital needed to develop water resources, pipelines,...*
- Identify constraints to the planning process and to the activation of the various elements of the plan as drought conditions develop (*Constraints may be physical, financial, legal, or political*)
- Costs of the plan against losses (cost of inaction) should be weighed (time!)
- Areas of high risk should be identified (Exposure X Vulnerability)

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Step 5: Prepare Drought Preparedness & Mitigation Plan



Drought Commission Organizational Structure

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Step 5: Prepare Drought Preparedness & Mitigation Plan (Cont.)

- An important step of establishing relevant committees
- Write the drought plan & develop necessary organizational structure
- Drought plan's three main components: (1) monitoring committee, (2) risk assessment committee and (3) mitigation and response (commission)
- **Specific responsibilities of NDC (Mitigation and Response):**
 - **Determine mitigation and response actions** for sectors in collaboration with risk assessment committee
 - **Inventory** of all forms of assistance from the various levels of government during severe drought
 - Work with monitoring and risk assessment committees to establish **“triggers”**
 - Establish Drought Management Areas
 - Developing website for disseminating drought monitoring info & drought plan

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Step 5: Prepare Drought Preparedness & Mitigation Plan (Cont.)

Monitoring committee:

- Help policy makers adopt a ,workable‘ definition of drought
- Help the commission establish Drought Management Areas
- Develop a drought monitoring system
- Inventory data quantity and quality from current observation networks
- Determine data needs of primary users
- Develop/modify current data information delivery systems

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Step 5: Prepare Drought Preparedness & Mitigation Plan (Cont.)

Risk assessment committee

- Assemble the team
- Evaluate the effects of past droughts
- Rank impacts
- Identify underlying causes
- Identify ways to reduce risk
- Write “to do” list

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Step 6: Identify Research Needs & Fill Institutional Gaps

- The drought commission should compile a list of needs and deficiencies and make recommendations to the appropriate government body on remedial measures that should be taken.

3| The 10-Step Planning Process



Step 7: Integrate Science and Policy

- Integration of science and policy during the planning process will also be useful in setting research priorities and synthesizing current understanding.
- Often policy makers have a weak grasp of scientific issues/technical constraints associated with drought
- Often scientists have a poor understanding of existing policy constraints to respond to impacts of drought.
- Communication between science and policy must be enhanced
 - Setting research priorities
 - Synthesizes current understanding

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Step 8: Publicize the Drought Policy and Plans, Build Public Awareness & Consensus

Communicate constantly with the public, emphasising on issues like:

- How the drought plan is expected to relieve drought impacts in both the short and long term.
- What changes people might be asked to make in response to different degrees of drought (ex. changes in irrigation practice, consumption/production behavior)
- What it will cost to implement each option, and how it will be funded

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Step 9: Develop Education Programs

- An education program to raise awareness of short and long-term water supply issues will facilitate that people understand how to respond to drought when it occurs and that drought planning does not lose ground during non-drought years.
- Build better than “normal better awareness”

3| The 10-Step Planning Process



Step 10: Evaluate and Revise Drought Policy & Mitigation Plans

The final step in the planning process is to create a detailed set of procedures to ensure adequate plan evaluation.

- **Ongoing evaluation:**

It keeps track of how societal changes such as new technology, new research, new laws, and changes in political leadership may affect drought risk and the operational aspects of the drought plan.

- **Post-Drought Evaluation:**

It documents and analyzes the assessment and response actions of government, nongovernmental organizations, and others and provides a mechanism to implement recommendations for improving the system.

4| A National Drought Policy should



- Be broadly stated (to accomodate changes in time & space and context specific conditions)
- establish a clear set of principles/operating guidelines (next slide)
- Be consistent & equitable for all regions, pop groups & economic as well as social sectors
- Be consistent with the goals of sustainable development
- Should reflect regional differences in drought characteristics, vulnerability and impacts

4 | Guiding Principles for National Drought Policy



Capacity Development to Support
**National
DROUGHT**
Management Policies

- Favor preparedness over insurance, insurance over emergency relief, and local incentives over government regulation.
- Research priorities should be set based on the potential of the research results to mitigate and overcome the drought impacts in the particular region and for the particular sectors of concern. Thus, research must address the local needs.
- It is essential to coordinate the delivery of services at the national level through effective collaboration with all appropriate entities to ensure that all partnerships are fully established: Cooperation among all agencies, institutions and people is essential to its implementation.

4 | Institutional arrangements: Needs for Drought Policy (Cont.)



- Political commitment, strong institutions, & appropriate governance (essential for integrating drought risk issues to sustainable development & disaster risk reduction process)
- Stakeholder participation: Bottom-up approach with community participation (both in decision making and implementation)
- Preparedness at all levels of government (Individuals, community, decision makers, local and regional authorities)
- Legal/ institutional framework with defined responsibilities and cross-institutional collaboration

4 | Institutional arrangements: Needs for Drought Policy (Cont.)



- Capacity building and knowledge development to help build political commitment, competent institutions, and an informed constituency
- Establish clear set of principles and operating guidelines to govern management of droughts
- Policy mechanisms to ensure that strategies are carried out
- Development of long-term investment in mitigation and preparedness measures

5 | Drought Policy Challenges



1. Fragmented responsibilities for drought risk management

In Viet Nam, responsibility for drought risk is centralized within the national government, but the management of drought risk drivers falls between different institutions responsible for managing forests, agriculture, water and land use.

(Shaw et al., 2010)

2. Low priority given to drought by governments

In Mexico, 16 million hectares of agricultural land in Sonora, Mexico, 87 percent are rain-fed and highly vulnerable to agricultural drought and accounts for 70 percent of agricultural production. Nevertheless, there is no drought early warning system or any systematic recording of drought impacts. **Some recent developments in convincing the government ...**

(Neri, 2004; Neri and Briones, 2010)

5 | Drought Policy Challenges



3. Weak local drought risk governance capacities

In North-western Bangladesh, the local governments of Tanore and Shibganj have very low institutional resilience. They have not incorporated drought risk into disaster management plans, not developed effective drought risk management policies, training or demonstration programmes, and have weak coordination with other government institutions and NGO.

(Shaw et al., 2010; Habiba et al., 2011)

4. Conflict and excess water use

To manage scarce groundwater more efficiently during droughts, Morocco enacted a series of reforms, which included the privatization of water rights during the 1990s. The new policies conflicted with tribal customs and religious views and, due to the government's inability to ensure compliance, overexploitation of groundwater continued.

(Doukkali, 2005)

6 | Successful Case Studies



Australia: Major recent droughts

1982–83	One of the most intense and widespread droughts on record. Total loss was estimated to have been in excess of \$3 billion
1991–95	Particularly dry in parts of Queensland, northern New South Wales and parts of central Australia. Average production by rural industries fell by about 10 percent, resulting in a possible \$5 billion cost to the Australian economy. The Commonwealth Government provided \$590 million of drought relief between September 1992 and December 1995.
2002–07	Winter crop production declined sharply in 2002–03 and, after recovering, declined again in 2006–07. The Murray–Darling Basin inflows were the lowest on record, severely affecting irrigated agriculture.
2013	In inland Eastern Australia (Queensland). Over large parts of this region, the 12 month period to November 2013 has been in the driest 10% on record. Over most of this region, rainfall for the last 12 months has been 40 to 60% below average, and in a few areas it has been as far as 70% below.

Actions

- In 1992, a National Drought Policy was established
- Since the 1992 drought policy was enacted, it has been reviewed and its principles reinforced several times.
- In early 2008, the government further improved to the National Drought Policy in the context of responding to climate change, enhancing productivity and improving market access

Australia

Objectives of the National Drought Policy:

- encourage primary producers and other sections of rural Australia to adopt self-reliant approaches to managing climatic variability
- maintain and protect Australia's agricultural and environmental resource base during periods of extreme climate stress
- ensure early recovery of agricultural and rural industries, consistent with long-term sustainable levels.

An important Australian Government initiative has been to move away from a crisis management approach for droughts to an increased emphasis on climate risk management.

6 | Case Studies



USA

In 1998, Congress passed the National Drought Policy Act. The Act also created the National Drought Policy Commission.

The commission evaluated all the findings and concluded that the United States clearly needed to embrace a national drought policy with preparedness as its fundamental core. The NDPC recommended that Congress pass a National Drought Preparedness Act.

Some specific Recommendations of National Drought Preparedness Act

- Congress should authorize and fund the U.S. Department of Agriculture to evaluate different options
- The Department of Agriculture should establish a single procedure to trigger, in a timely fashion, all of the Department's disaster programs.
- **The President should request and Congress should provide administrative funding to support the interim and long-term National Drought Councils.**

6 | Case Studies



Brazil

The Brazilian Northeast, especially its semi-arid area, traditionally suffers from recurrent droughts that affect heavily its population, economy and environment.

Conclusions and Lessons learned

- As a result of drought and development policies, the Northeast of Brazil has reduced its economic and social vulnerability to droughts.
- Environmental vulnerability, however, has increased, due to increased human pressure on the natural resources of the Semi-arid Northeast
- Though the social impacts of droughts have decreased, due to social and economic policies, there is still a large group of the rural poor population that is vulnerable. This group continues to depend on social policies, especially on cash transfers.
- Climate risk should be considered as a dimension in economic, environmental and social public policies. This is an area where there seems to be increasing awareness but still little concrete actions...

6 | Case Studies



Spain

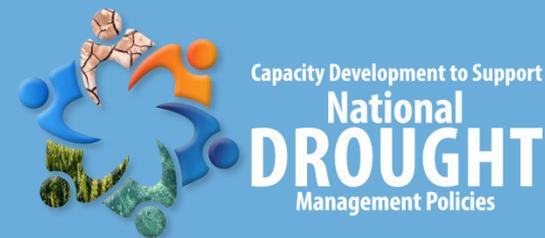
Spanish Constitution and the European Union Water Framework are the bases of the Spanish water codes and statutes, including drought management plans.

The Law of the National Hydrological Plan (2001) explicitly ordered the development of Special Drought Management Plans for all basins and Drought Emergency Plans for all urban water supply systems

Management actions under the drought policy:

- Internal operations
- Water uses
- Water reuses
- Industrial uses
- Legal aspects

6 | Case Studies



Spain

Summary of a planning framework for risk management of water scarcity

	Preparedness	Pre-Alert	Alert	Emergency
Monitoring Indicators	Indicators show a normal situation	Indicators show initial stage of danger; no observed impacts (meteorological drought)	Drought is occurring and impacts will occur if measures are not taken (meteorological and hydrological drought)	Drought is persistent and impacts have occurred; water supply is not guaranteed (socio-economic drought)
Objective of the plan in each stage	To ensure that a preparedness and early warning plan is in place	To ensure acceptance of measures to be taken in case of alarm or emergency by raising awareness of the danger of drought	To overcome the drought situation and to guarantee water supply while emergency measures can be put in place	To minimize damage, the priority is drinking water
Measures	Development of a management plan and strategy for revision and review Implementation of a monitoring and early warning system Integration with development and land use policies	Low cost, indirect, voluntary Non-structural directed to influence water demand and avoid worse situations. Focus on communication and awareness Intensification of monitoring and evaluation of worse case scenarios	Low cost, direct, coercive, direct impact on consumption costs. Non-structural directed to specific water use groups. Water restrictions for uses that do not affect drinking water. Changes in management. Revision of tariffs	High cost, direct, restrictive, approved as general interest actions. Structural, new infrastructure, intra-basin, inter-basin and transboundary transfers. Non-structural, such as permission for new groundwater abstraction points. Water restrictions for all users, including urban demand.

6 | Case Studies



China

In 2002 and 2004, China approved the Water and the Meteorological Law respectively, both of which are active in the prevention and control of drought

Purpose of the Plan:

- Identifies the local, provincial, state sector entities and non-governmental organizations that are involved with drought management and defines their responsibilities.
- Defines a process to be followed in addressing drought related activities, including monitoring, early warning, impact assessment, emergency response, hazard relief and recovery, and logistic supports
- Identifies long and short term activities that can be implemented to prevent and mitigate drought impacts

6 | National Drought Management Policies Initiative in UNW-AIS



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www.ais.unwater.org/droughtmanagement

Information on the initiative

UN WATER | UNW-AIS
UN-Water Activity Information System

Home Projects Publications Learning Platforms UN-Water

Home > Topics > Climate Change and Disaster Risk Management > National Drought Management Policies Initiative

Topic outline

UN WATER
A UN-WATER INITIATIVE ORGANIZED BY WMO, UNCCD, FAO AND UNW-DPC

Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies

WMO United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification FAO UN WATER

UNW-AIS is managed by UNW-DPC

Feedback Form

UN Water Interested in World Bank supported water projects? Check out UNW@ais.unwater.org ais@unwater.org <http://www.ais.unwater.org>

2 Reference Publications / Websites

WMO:

Towards a Compendium on National Drought Policy: Proceedings of an expert meeting

Early Warning Systems for Drought and Desertification: Role of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services

Climate and Land Degradation

Drought Monitoring and Early Warning: Concepts, Progress, and Future Challenges

Early Warning Systems for Drought Preparedness and Drought Management

Agricultural Drought Indices

Climate Change and Desertification

Impacts of Desertification and Drought and Other Extreme Meteorological Events

Coping with Drought in Sub-Saharan Africa: Better Use of Climate Information

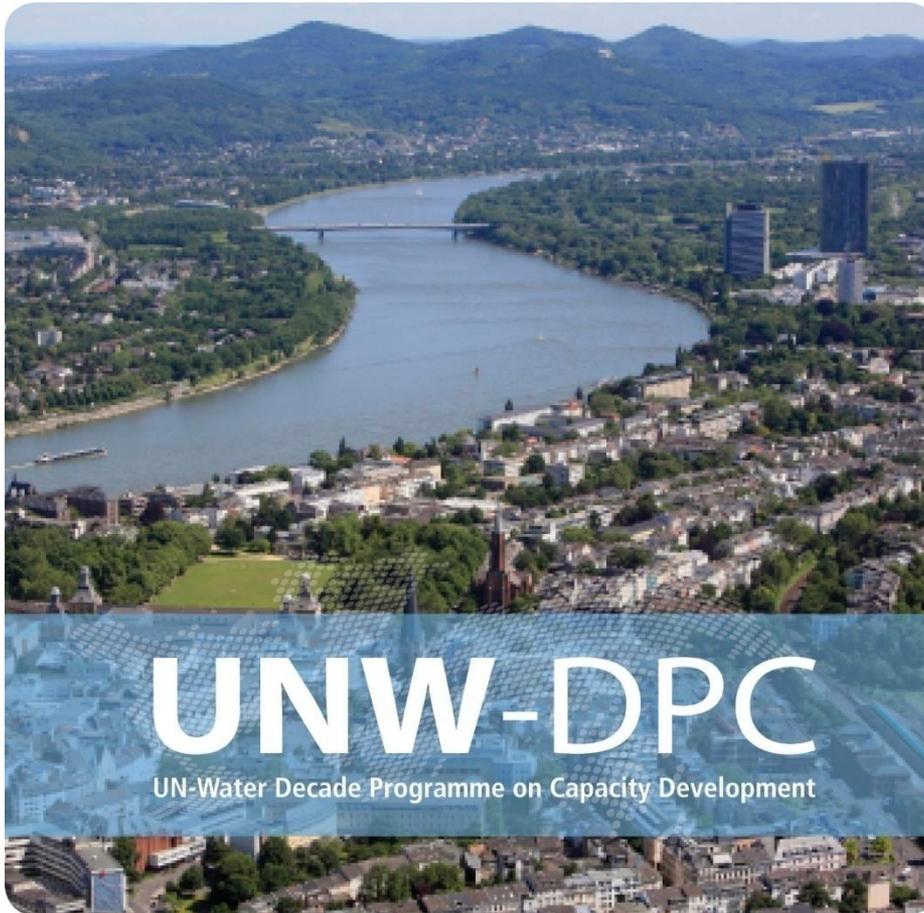
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- Sivakumar**, M.V.K., Motha, R.P., Wilhite, D. A. and Qu, J.J. (Eds) (2001): Towards a Compedium on National Drought Policy. WMO, Geneva
- UNISDR** (2011): Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk Reduction: Revealing Risk, Redefining Development. United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, Geneva, Switzerland
- UNISDR** (2007): Drought Risk Reduction Framework and Practices: Contributing to the Implementation of the Hyogo Framework for Action. United Nations secretariat of the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR), Geneva, Switzerland

Thank you!

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UN WATER

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Breakout Groups



Group A: What are the challenges for developing national drought policies?

Group B: What are the institutional arrangements necessary for developing national drought policies?

Group C: What are the steps being undertaken for developing national drought policies (context specific discussion)?