Preparedness, Mitigation and Response – the 3rd pillar

 Measures and actions aimed at reducing the vulnerability to drought and reducing the impacts of droughts

Goal: Identify the appropriate actions for drought risk reduction

- Measures can be subdivided into long-term, medium-term or short-term options
- Measures can be structural or non-structural









Mitigation measures - basics

- Countries have different opportunities for mitigation measures due to
 - Climatic region
 - Topography
 - Existing infrastructure
 - Socio-economic context
- Drought conditions vs aridity vs water scarcity vs desertification

aridity	desertification
drought	water scarcity

Nature induced Anthropogenic







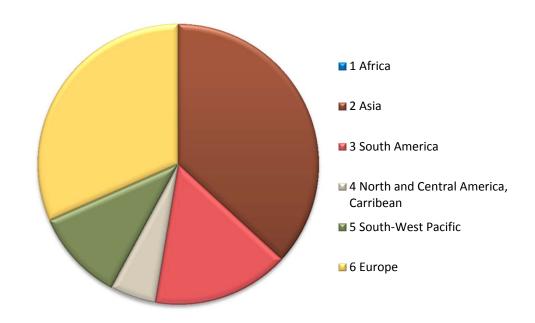
Online Survey on National Drought Mitigation Strategies

Scope of Survey

Gather information on current National Drought Mitigation Strategies available online

Basic information

17 countries: Argentina,
Austria, Brazil, Chile,
China (PRC), Dominican
Republic, Greece, Israel,
Jordan, Lithuania, New
Zealand, Pakistan,
Russian Federation,
Slovenia, Spain, Thailand,
Australia









Online Survey on National Drought Mitigation Strategies

Search Keywords:

- National Drought Plan / Mitigation
- Meteorological/hydrological service
 - Drought monitoring, drought forecasting
 - Hydrological monitoring
- Ministry for Agriculture / Water
- Current or past drought emergency response

Challenges:

- Drought Management Plans versus Actions
- Digital versus analogue data and information dissemination
- Variety of climatic, geographic and socio-economic backgrounds
- Intra-national complexity: Preparation of drought management plans per region/watershed







Summary: Categories of encountered Mitigation Measures

- Monitoring and forecasting of water resources
- Enhancing water supply (water storage and allocation)
- Water demand management (priorization, restrictions)
- Agricultural water management (irrigation, efficiency increase) proactive
 - Adaptation of crops (varieties, breeding)
 - Public education and awareness (increase self sufficiency)
 - Land use planning and management
 - Insurance
 - Financial help (compensation,
 - **Emergency water supply**
 - Food / Feed relief

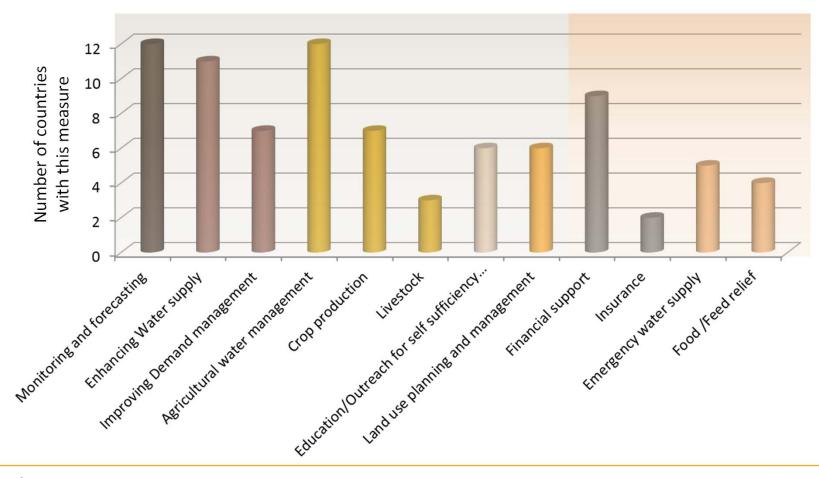








Analysis of mitigation strategies









Short-, Mid- and Long Term Proactive Measures

Enhancing water supply

Brazil, Chile
China (PRC), Dominican
Republic, Greece,
Israel*, Jordan, Pakistan,
Spain, Turkey,
Australia

Water demand management

Austria, **Brazil**, Chile, Greece, **Jordan, Spain**, Turkey

*tackles both water scarcity and drought

Education and self reliance

Brazil, Israel*, New
Zealand,
Pakistan, Spain
Australia

Improving agricultural Practices/water supply

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Chile, China (PRC), Israel, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Thailand, Turkey, Australia

Reactive Measures

Emergency water, food and feed supply

Brazil, Chile,
Dominican Republic,
Greece,
Pakistan, Thailand

Financial provisions, Insurance

Argentina, Austria, Brazil, China (PRC), New Zealand, Pakistan, Slovenia, Thailand, Australia















Expansion of irrigation

Argentina, China (PRC), Russian Federation, Slovenia

Technical Improvement of irrigation

Austria, Brazil, Chile, Thailand, Australia

Ecological
Diversification of crops

Austria, Russian Federation, Slovenia

Drought-resistant plants

Austria, Brazil, New Zealand Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain Improving agricultural practices/water supply

Land use techniques (i.e. no-till, mulching), combat desertification

Austria, Brazil, Greece,
Russian Federation

Livestock management

New Zealand, Australia Moisture saving technologies

Russian Federation, Slovenia







Spain: Management of water usage

- Drought management plans are developed for water sheds
- Distinction between water scarcity and prolonged drought
- Example Miño-Sil watershed drought plan:
 - Clear definition of drought indicators → Monitoring
 - Definition of territorial units and water demand
 - Definition of drought stages and severities
 - Key Measures:
 - Outreach and education water saving campaigns
 - Restrictions on water usage, priorization of vital sectors, nocturnal decreases in water pressure, water cuts
 - Attenuation of water usage from sensitive or protected areas

Resources: https://www.miteco.gob.es/es/agua/temas/observatorio-nacional-de-la-sequia/planificacion-gestion-sequias/
Copia de default.aspx, https://www.chminosil.es/es/chms/planificacionhidrologica/nuevo-plan-especial-de-sequia/consulta-publica-plan-especial-de-sequia









Pakistan: Drought emergency response

 No drought management plan in place: Early stage development of national drought management plan

National consultative workshop in January 2019

- Emergency response measures to current drought (IFRC):
 - Provision of safe drinking water through solar boreholes and storage facilities
 - Conduct hygiene and water treatment awareness activities
 - Provision of unconditional cash grants for immediate needs such as food, fodders for livestock

Resources: http://ndma.gov.pk/files/NCWD%20Report-11.2.2019.pdf, https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/MDRPK015do.pdf







Australia: Support self-reliance

- Intergovernmental approach to drought management between the Commonwealth of Australia and states/territories
- Well established drought monitor and forecasting system – data for farmers
- Measures:
 - Self-reliance:
 - Farm business trainings: develop and monitor business plan and manage risk
 - Rebate scheme for self-reliant improvement of water infrastructure (pipes, pumps, etc.)
 - Social support and well-being assistance
 - Financial aid: Farm household allowance for families in hardship, Farm management deposit scheme, Drought communities programme (including work opportunities)

Resources: http://www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/drought/drought-policy/national-drought-agreement, http://www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/drought







National Drought

Agreement (NDA)

2018

Chile: Infrastructure and technology

- Coordinated plan elaborated by ministries of the interior, agriculture, civil engineering, mining, energy and environment
- Long-term measures: construction of 19 reservoir lakes until 2024, desalination plants
- Mid-term measures: construction of small reservoir lakes, microdesalination plants, hydro-efficiency in housing projects
- Short-term measures:
 - Farmer support: financial support for feed, seeds or materials, food provisions
 - Household water storage systems, Geomembranes for decreased water loss
 - Groundwater exploitation, channelling of rivers or channel restoration, improvement of irrigation techniques
 - Water trucks

Resources: https://www.gob.cl/noticias/las-medidas-que-componen-el-plan-nacional-para-la-sequia/





