



Global Water  
Partnership

# From national to regional plans

## *GWP CEE Integrated Drought Management Programme*

High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policy  
Geneva, 11 March 2013

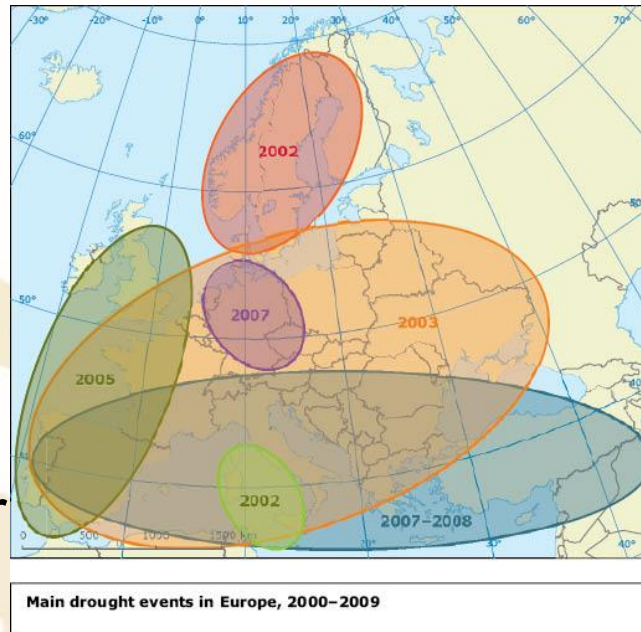
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Future climate



increased frequency of extreme weather events



- better drought monitoring
- better drought management system
- better social response to manage the drought risk

## ... about what?

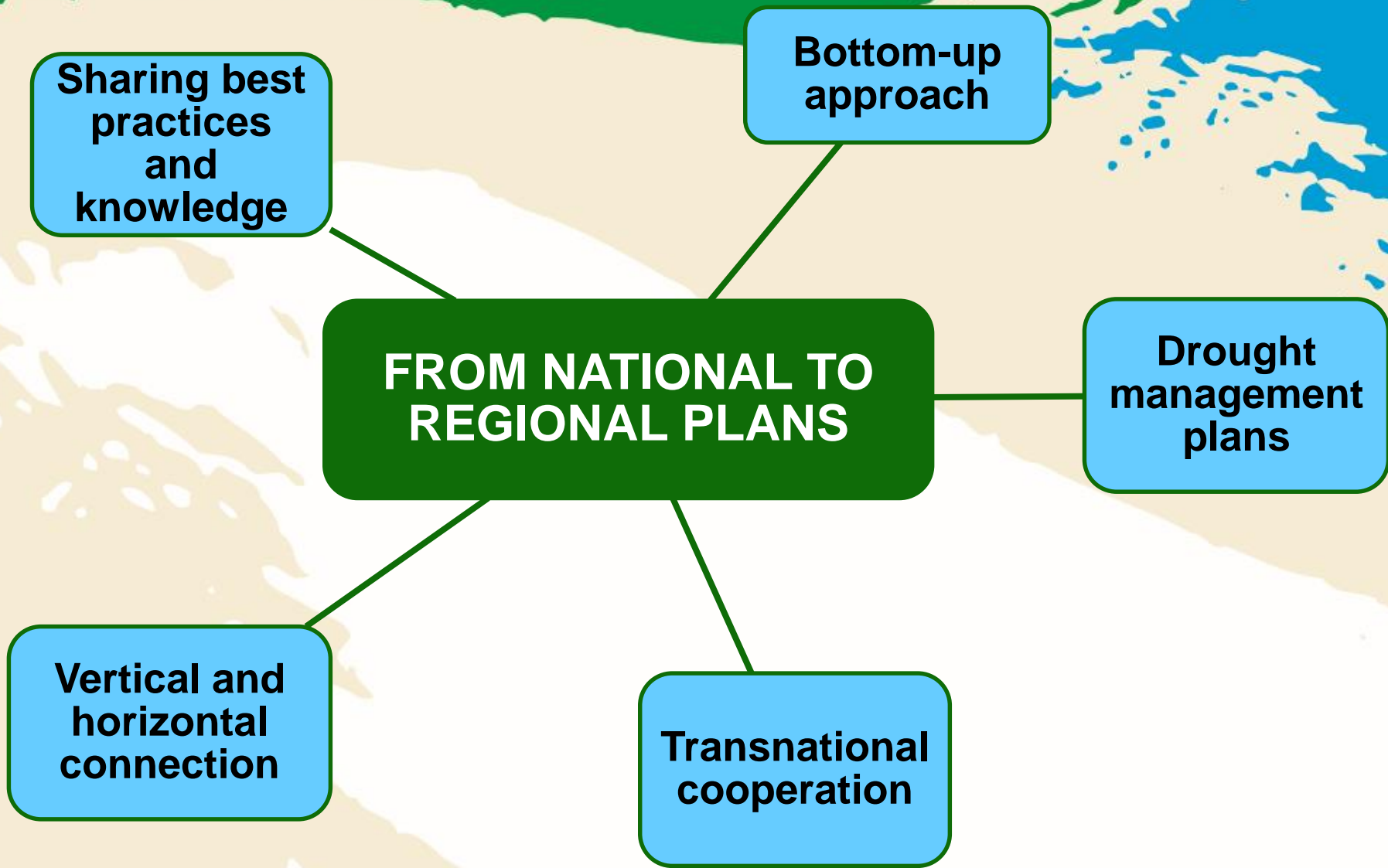
How it all began?

Drought situation in CEE and inception phase

Regional programme proposal

Structure of the project & main outputs

Role of advocacy in IDMP activities



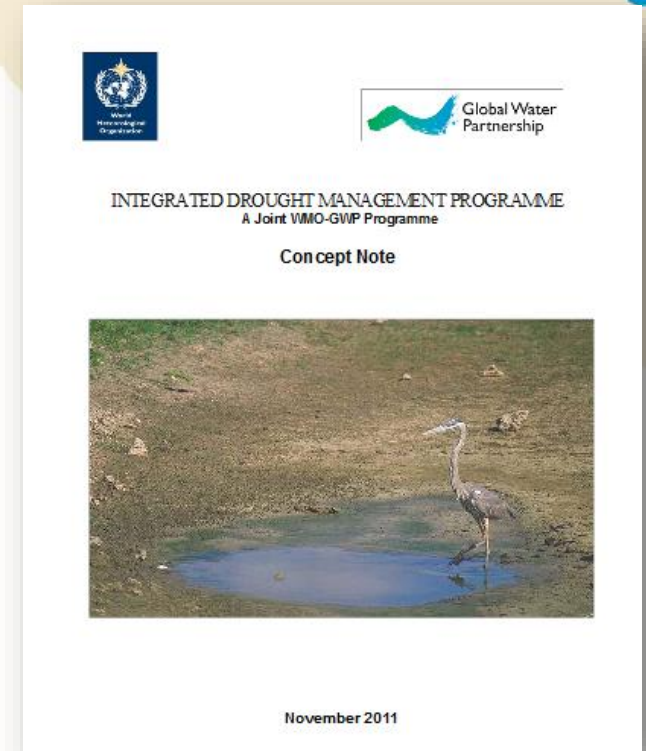


# 1. How it all began?

- collectively working on improving drought management through a risk-based approach
- spatial scope of the WMO/GWP programme is **global**



Results will be policy relevant and tailored to specific **regional and national** needs and requirements



# FOUR KEY PRINCIPLES OF WMO/GWP PROGRAMME

1. From REACTIVE to PROACTIVE
2. Integration: regional, national, local & all sectors impacted by drought
3. Sharing knowledge with stakeholders across sectors at all levels
4. Capacity building



## 2. Inception phase

### Review of:

- Drought situation, existing drought risks
- Policies and strategies
- National and regional initiatives

... in GWP CEE region



### INCEPTION REPORT

Inception report for the GWP CEE part of the WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme

Edited by Prof. Janusz Kindler and Dr. Danka Thalmeinerova

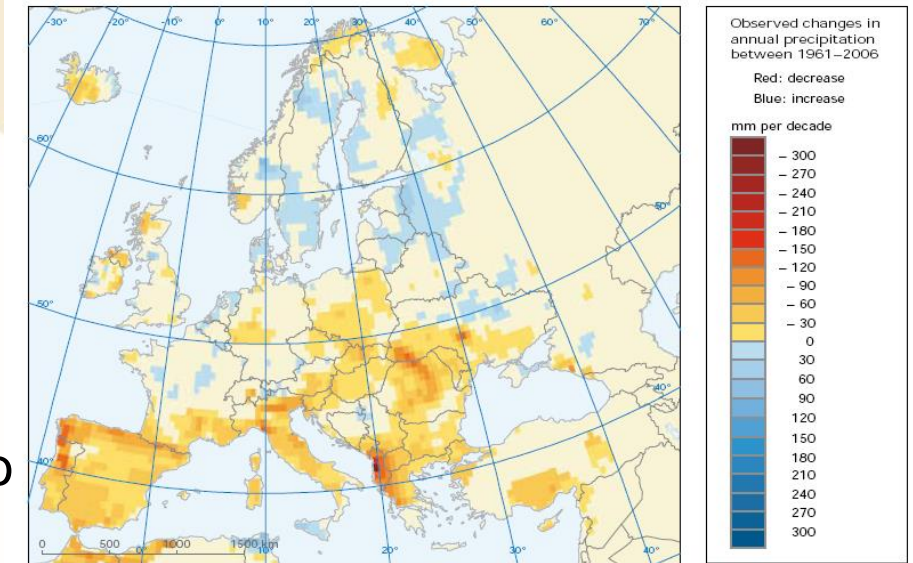
The GWP CEE region





# DROUGHT and CEE REGION

- Variability and change in precipitation
- Warm and slightly drier summers
- Increased frequency of extreme weather events
- Agriculture the most vulnerable to drought
- Well developed meteorological and hydrological monitoring but not as a support for decision makers.
- No sharing of information and knowledge between countries



**Note:** Data are in mm per decade, blue means an increase, red a decrease. The observations indicate that large decadal scale variability in precipitation amount is superposed on the long time scale trends described above. This variability is partly related to the decadal scale variability in atmospheric circulation anomalies (see Box 5.1). Calculating trends over shorter time periods may therefore lead to different results.

**Source:** The climate dataset is from the EU-FP6 project ENSEMBLES (<http://www.ensembles-eu.org>) and the data providers in the ECA&D project (<http://eca.knmi.nl>).



# DROUGHT MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES in CEE COUNTRIES

- There is no regional strategy as such;
- all CEE countries have more or less advanced documents with some instructions how to cope with drought events;
- need to improve national drought monitoring and management policies – to increase preparedness and reducing drought effects;
- most CEE countries have well developed meteorological and hydrological monitoring – not for support for the decision makers.

### 3. Regional programme proposal

Inception phase was closed by the regional workshop in Slovakia (October 2012).



#### Principal programme objectives:

- Policy and management **guidance**
- **sharing** best practices and knowledge for drought management,
- **Coordinated regional framework** for drought monitoring, early warning, prediction and management
- Develop **guidelines and tools** for the development of regional, national and local drought policies and plans
- **Capacity building**

# IDM PROGRAMME

Estimated duration: 2013 – 2015

Project team: GWP CEE and CWPs, together with their national (e.g. National Meteorological and Hydrological Services) and international drought management related partners.

Partners: more than **40 organizations from 9 CEE countries** (intergovernmental (UN Agencies, Regional Drought Centers, especially DMCSEE), governmental & non-governmental)

## 4. Structure of the programme

### **Policy advice + practical experiences**

Focuses on integrated approach not on fragmented solutions

#### Elements of the IDMP Programme:

- Policy advices
- Demonstration projects
- Capacity building & knowledge management
- Regional cooperation & transnational integrated approach



## 4 OUTPUTS

***Countries supported to incorporate drought management issues into their national plans***

***Innovative solutions to enhance drought resilience of countries***

***Capacity building and knowledge transfer***

***Building capacity of GWP network and enhance regional/country level of fund raising***

# 8 WORK PACKAGES



## MAIN OUTPUTS

- Coordinated regional **framework** for drought monitoring, early warning, prediction and management,
- **guidelines** for the preparation of the Drought Management Plans,
- national consultation **dialogues**,
- map of the areas most **vulnerable to drought**,
- **case studies** – mitigation measures for reducing drought impacts,
- workshops & **capacity building** trainings,
- **investment schemes** of selected demonstration projects,
- **good practice** compendium, ...

## IDMP BENEFICIARIES

- **People living in drought prone areas**
- **government institutions** responsible for developing drought management policies, monitoring and systems for drought risk mitigation, prediction and response at different scales;
- **Decision-makers** and managers implementing these policies and systems at different levels;
- **NGOs** involved in drought advocacy, awareness and response effects
- **ultimate target group** - population and all stakeholders vulnerable to drought



## 5. Role of advocacy in IDMP activities

- **Advocacy** is about influencing people, policies, structures and systems in order to bring about change
- Developing **guidelines** together with the stakeholders (at workshops) - support tool for preparation of the drought management plans
- **National consultation dialogues** – to support process of the development of the DMPs
- **Capacity building trainings** – to build capacity of key actors to implement the process of the preparation of the DMP

***Thank you for your attention!***

