Integrated Drought Management Programme

Drought Management measures in Central and Eastern Europe

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Drought Management measures in Central and Eastern Europe

- GWP/WMO Integrated drought management Programme (IDMP) IN Central and Eastern Europe (IDMP CEE)
- Drought guidelines
- Natural Small Water Retention Measures
- Transboundary cooperation in drought management – Moldova & Ukraine
Integrated Drought Management Programme

Increase the capacity of the CEE region to adapt to climatic variability by enhancing resilience to drought.

✓ variability and change in precipitation
✓ increased frequency of extreme weather events in the future
✓ well developed meteorological and hydrological monitoring but not as a support for decision makers
✓ limited sharing of information among countries
✓ lack of political will to solve the problem – drought was not considered a relevant issue
Cooperation with national governments

Main challenges:
Lack of political will to solve the problem – drought was not considered as a relevant issue.

Gaps in the implementation of the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD).

Solutions:
cooperation with national governments to help them to incorporate drought management issues into their national programs, policies and plans

Preparation of the guidance document

National Consultation Dialogues – acceptance at the policy level

Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans within RBMP
Process of preparation of the Guidelines

Existing documents, guidelines, ...

Policy Framework

Common Strategy for Implementation of WFD (CIS)

- Drought Management Plan Report Including Agricultural, Drought Indicators and Climate Change (Report 2007)
- Communication from the Commission - Addressing the challenge of water scarcity and droughts in the EU (July 2007)
- Blueprint (November 2012)
Parts of the Drought Management Plan

- Organizational structure
- Program of measures
- Early warning system
- River basin characteristics
- Historical drought events
- Indicators and thresholds
- Risk assessment

Drought Management Plan

National Consultation Dialogues

- 1st round – setting the stage: review of the current status
- 2nd round – how to overcome gaps: in the current drought management; developing Guidelines; national experiences and examples
- 3rd round – action plan: update for preparation of the Drought Management Plan
Step-by-step guidance towards Drought Management Plan

From crisis management to drought risk reduction

- **Step 1** Develop a drought policy and establish a Drought management Committee
- **Step 2** Define the objectives of a drought risk-based management policy
- **Step 3** Inventory of data needed for Drought Management Plan development
- **Step 4** Produce/update the Drought Management Plan
- **Step 5** Publicize the DMP to the public for comments and active involvement
- **Step 6** Develop a research and science programme
- **Step 7** Develop an educational programme
Testing and describing new approaches towards proactive drought management focusing on agricultural sector as one of the most vulnerable ones in the region

- Natural Small Water Retention Measures
- Increasing soil water holding capacity
- Drought impact on forest ecosystems
- Remote sensing agricultural drought monitoring methods
- Updating agricultural drought monitoring and forecasting in Ukraine & Moldova
Natural Small Water Retention Measures

adaptive measure which serves to adjust to extreme climate variability

it helps retain water in the land during wet periods and make this water more available for ecosystems, agriculture and forestry during drought periods & slows down flood waves during flood periods

• improve the water conditions in the river basin
• increase landscape resilience against the effects of climate
• preserve biodiversity of habitats that are strongly related to water resources, including habitats and species of a great natural value
Guidelines on Natural Small Water Retention Measures

• What are technical and non-technical measures to increase water retention?

• How to choose the catchment for the retention measures?

• How can we evaluate the results of NSWRM in terms of flood protection, drought mitigation, and biodiversity increase?

• How can we incorporate the natural water retention measures in the RBMP, FPMP and DMP?

GIS based tool for identifying the areas which are most suitable for the NSWRMs
CASE STUDIES
Lessons learnt from implemented projects in Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, and Slovenia including best examples of combined effects and involvement of stakeholders
Upgrade data assessment and forecasting tools to support drought management and monitoring

- Upgraded climate-zoning of Ukraine territory and Dniester River Basin territory
- Drought risk maps for agro sector of Ukraine and Dniester river basin

Agroclimatic zoning for May-September (1961-2013) according to Selyaninov's hydrothermal coefficients
Agricultural drought monitoring and forecasting in Ukraine and Moldova

- Working with rural authorities, farmers, local stakeholders
- Upgrading of forecasting models for identification of crop yield losses caused by droughts
- Guide on best practices on soil conservation
Transboundary cooperation

Natural Small Water Retention Measures (3rd phase of the RBMP)

Danube River Basin

Drought Risk in the Danube Region

Follow up project

Drought Management Centre for Southeastern Europe
Thank you for your attention

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