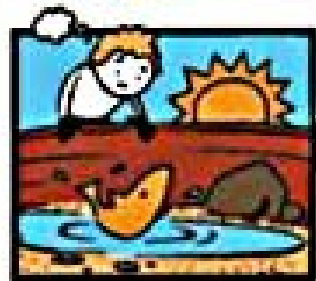


Drought Preparedness Partnership (DPP)

**Drought Preparedness
Assessment (DPA) & Drought
Early Warning System (DEWS)**

September 26, 2008



CONCERN



PANIC



RAIN



AWARENESS



DROUGHT



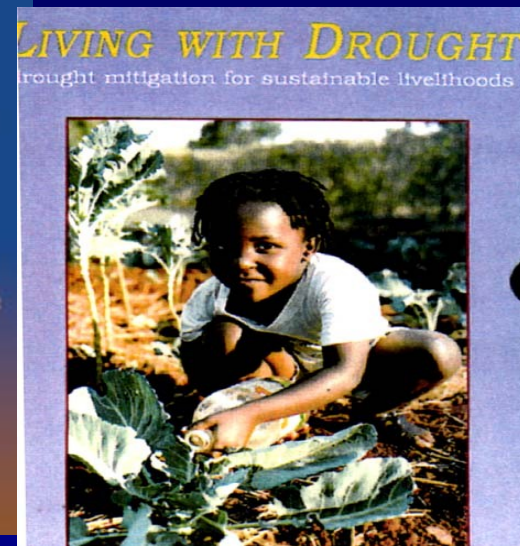
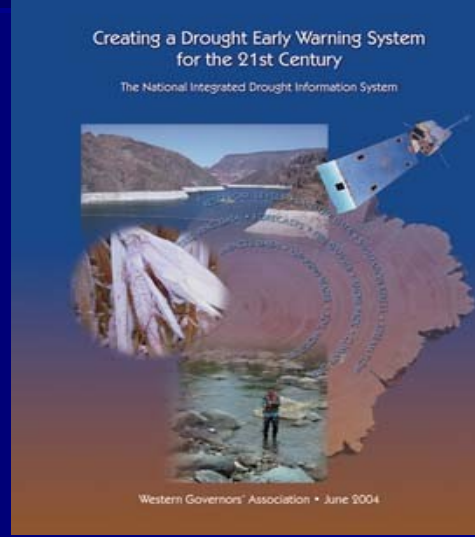
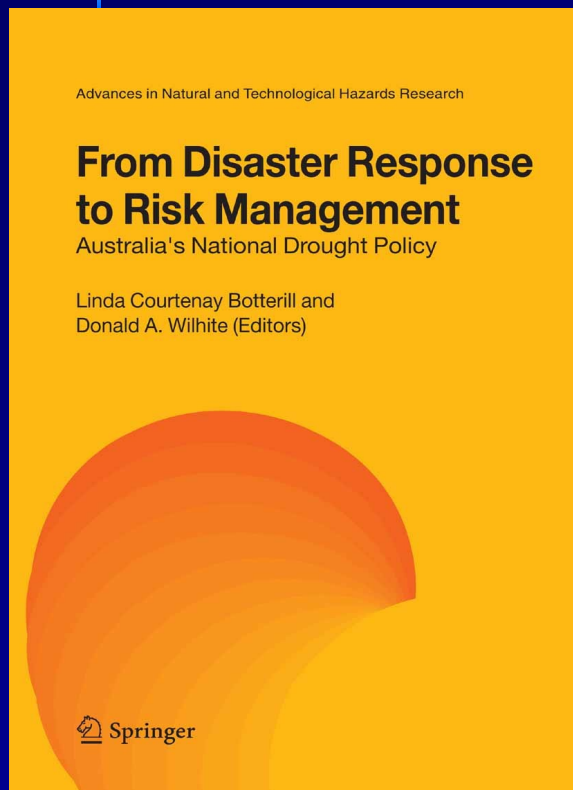
APATHY

**THE
HYDRO-ILLOGICAL
CYCLE**

Why does this occur?

- Resources are allocated to the most clear and present danger.
- *When it rains* the sense of vulnerability to drought diminishes dramatically.
- **Risk = Vulnerability x Hazard (drought)**

Many Have Adopted a Risk Awareness Vs. Crisis Management Approach



Drought Science and Drought Policy in Australia: A Risk Management Perspective

Greg Laughlin and Anthony Clark
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Abstract

This paper describes Australian science about, and policies to deal with, drought from a risk management perspective. Coverage includes a review of recent policies, the role that the Bureau of Rural Sciences (BRS) plays within the Commonwealth Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry-Australia in relation to drought, and Australian examples of seasonal forecasting tools and services.

http://www.drought.unl.edu/MONITOR/EWS/ch3_Laughlin.pdf

Drought Planning

- Purpose of creating a drought plan
 - Need formal arrangements so that these plans are supported and kept in place
 - To get out of the hydro-illogical cycle

DPP Project Overview

- Evaluate institutions':
 - Past drought response
 - Assess current drought response capacity
 - Work on future drought planning and preparedness
- Look at the same drought and compare past, present, and future responses
- Two goals
 - To decrease our vulnerability and increase our resiliency to drought
 - To improve our drought preparedness and response

Project Objectives - DEWS

- Improve the accessibility and usefulness of drought information.
- Identify and address user group data and decision-making gaps and vulnerabilities.
- Determine the direction for further drought research and research applications.

Project Objectives - DPA

- Year One
 - Develop simulations and methods.
 - Develop a Public Participatory GIS (PPGIS) prototype.
 - Hold a pilot project and distribute results to stakeholders to use the information to supplement their drought planning.
 - Build relationships between Federal and Provincial governments.

- Following Years
 - A range of drought and extreme events preparedness activities.
 - Include new research and information
 - trends in geographic movement of droughts
 - potential drought “hot spots”
 - Expand the process to other regions.

Methodology

- Workshops
- Score Card
- PPGIS Tool

Tabletop Exercises

- Facilitator
- Evaluators
- Observers
- Notetakers
- Resource Person

Deliverables - DRI/DEWS

- List of available drought research data and results.
- Information about potential future drought research which will help improve current provincial drought response capacity.
 - Forecast, frequency, accuracy
- Report on workshop results.