

IDMP

INTEGRATED DROUGHT
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME

Virtual Exchange on Non-traditional Data Collection Methods for Strengthening Drought Management

11 April 2024



Agenda

- **Welcome and short update.** Robert Stefanski, IDMP TSU, WMO
- **Using large language models for assessing the socioeconomic impacts of droughts.** Mariana Madruga de Brito, UFZ
- **Next Generation Drought Monitoring Toward Emotion-Focused Coping.** Jonghun Kam, POSTECH
- *Q&A and discussion*
- **Integrating agriculture experts in participative national drought monitoring.** Monika Blahova, Global Change Research Institute, CzechGlobe
- **Strengthening Drought Management: Indigenous knowledge and early warning systems in the lower Shire valley in Malawi.** Blessings Angoni Mlowoka, Malawi Red Cross Society
- *Q&A and discussion*
- **Marketplace: Partners' initiatives**
- **Closing Remarks**



Integrating knowledge & practice for drought resilience

Date: Sept/Oct 2024 or Apr/May 2025

Where: Barcelona, Spain



In collaboration with: **Alliance**
International Drought Resilience Alliance

International Organizing Committee



WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION



Global Water Partnership



United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification



THE WORLD BANK
IBRD • IDA



UNDRR
UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction



IWMI
International Water Management Institute



AEmet
Agencia Estatal de Meteorología

For more info visit:



Water
ship

September/October 2024 Barcelona, Spain



Drought Resilience



High-level Meeting
on **National Drought Policy**

N°	Workstream	Leading organizations
1	Drought resilience and global mechanisms	UNDRR/ NOAA
2	Drought risk governance: The regional, national, and local challenges	UNCCD/ UNESCO
3	Drought Impact monitoring, assessment and forecasting	WMO/ NDMC
4	The need to turn drought policies into action	FAO/ UNCCD
5	Ecosystems and drought	IWMI/ IUCN/ TNC
6	Social inclusion, climate justice and drought	GWP/ IWMI
7	Drought risk finance	FAO/GM UNCCD
8	Public-Private-Civil society partnerships for integrated drought risk management	WMO/ GWP/ World Bank
9	Health and Drought	University Nebraska/ WHO

Next Steps:

- Register on Email list on website to not miss updates
- Call for Side events will be launched soon
- Call for Posters will be launched soon
- Public Review of Workstream Concept papers will be launched soon
- If you plan to come, book soon since America's Cup is in the same week

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For more info visit:





Re-launching IDMP online course: Monitoring and Early Warning


Free, online and self-paced course is **re-open until 15th November 2024.**




MORE INFO HERE

 Time: 8 hours.

 Total time dedication: 4 weeks.

 Institutions: Cap-Net, UNEP-DHI, World Meteorological Organisation, Global Water Partnership, IDMP, Volta Flood and Drought Management

 Certification: Attendance and Completion

INTRODUCTORY

CAP-NET UNDP VIRTUAL CAMPUS
ONLINE COURSE

**INTEGRATED DROUGHT MANAGEMENT:
MONITORING AND EARLY WARNING**
2024 EDITION

FREE

SELF-PACED

CERTIFICATE

ENROLL NOW

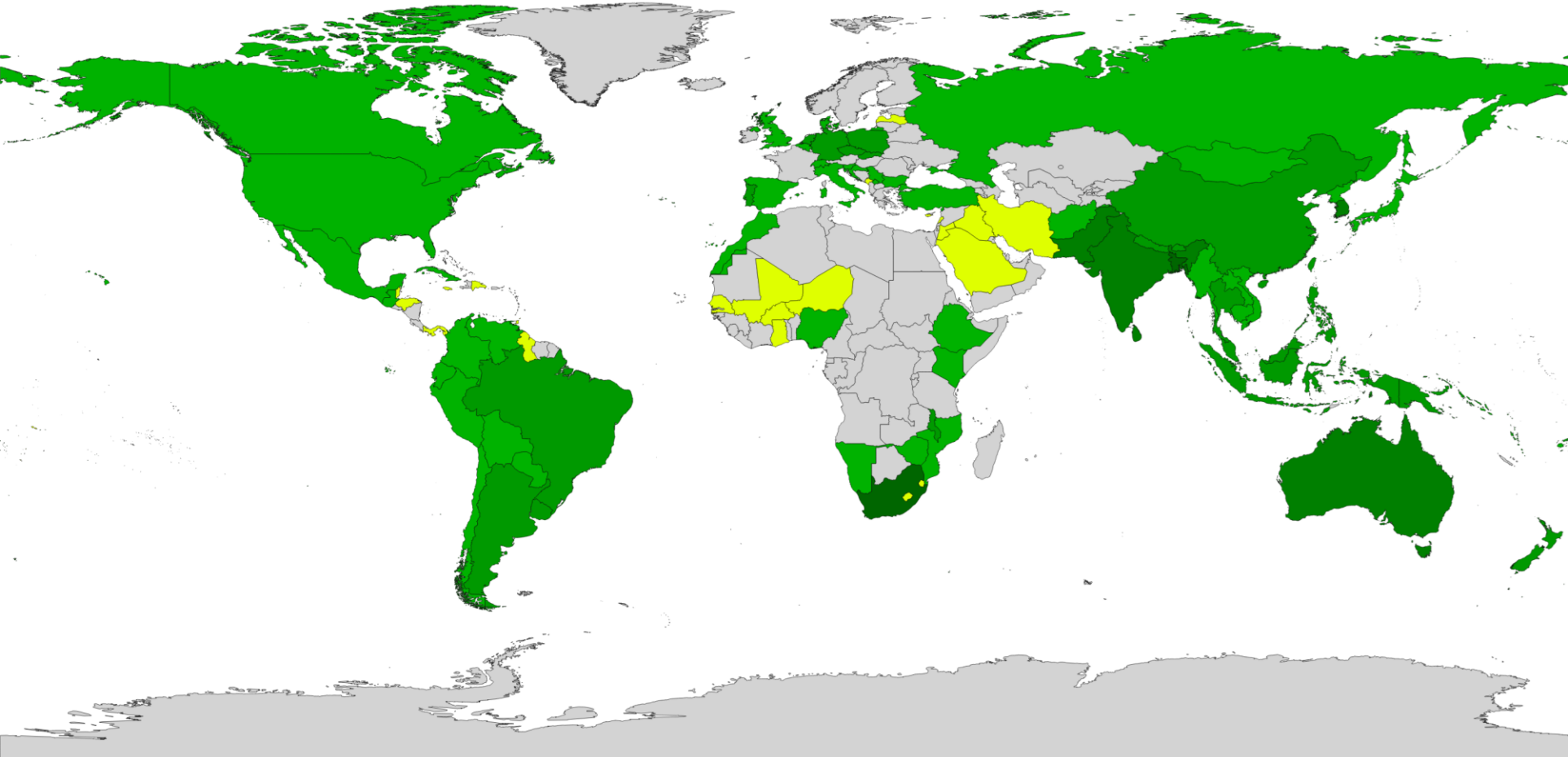
VISIT: [BIT.LY/DROUGHTMANAGEMENT](https://bit.ly/droughtmanagement)




SCAN ME
FOR MORE DETAILS

Cap-Net | UNEP-DHI CENTRE | WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION | Global Water Partnership

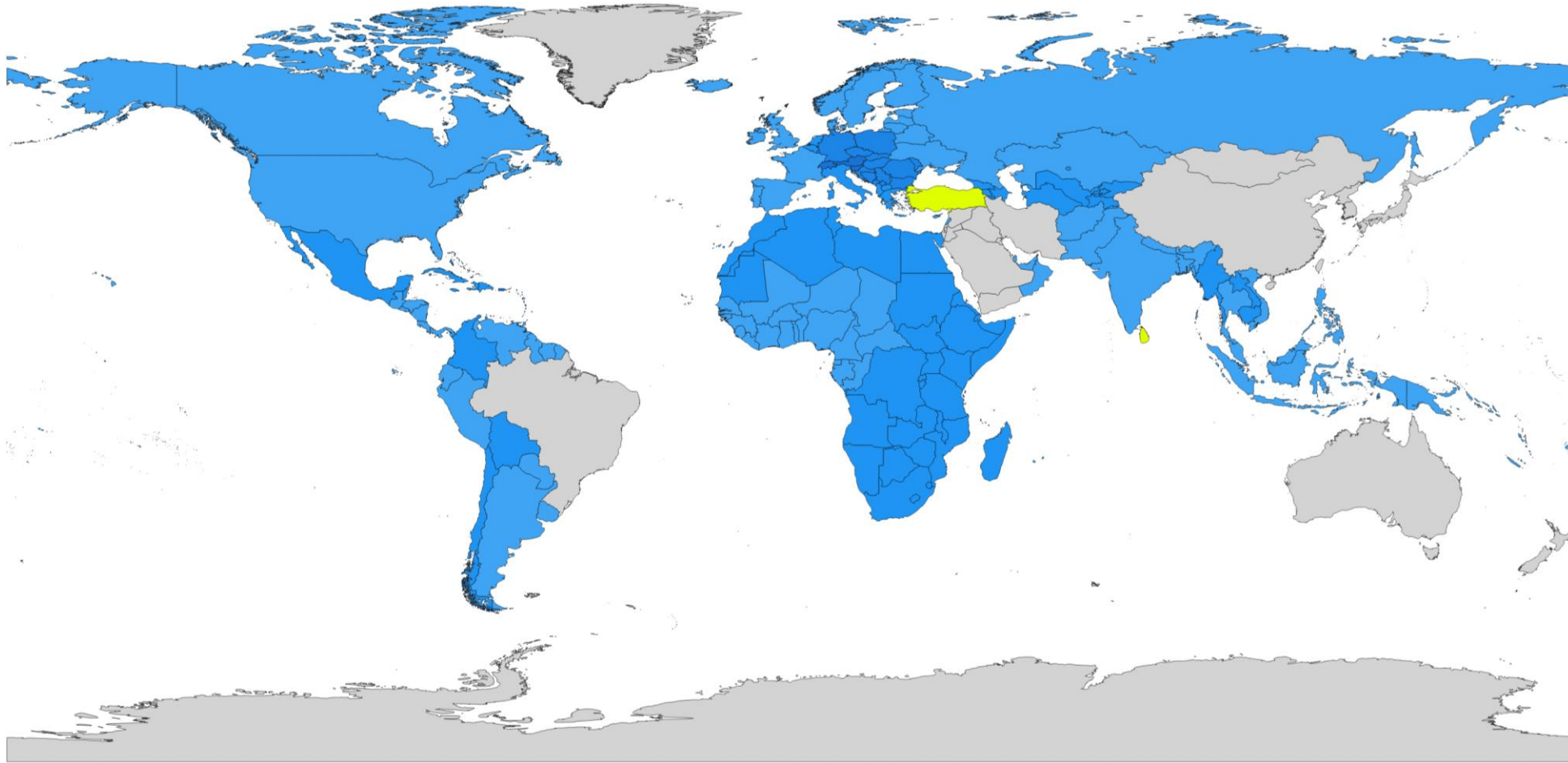
ENGLISH & FRENCH COURSE




World National Drought Monitors



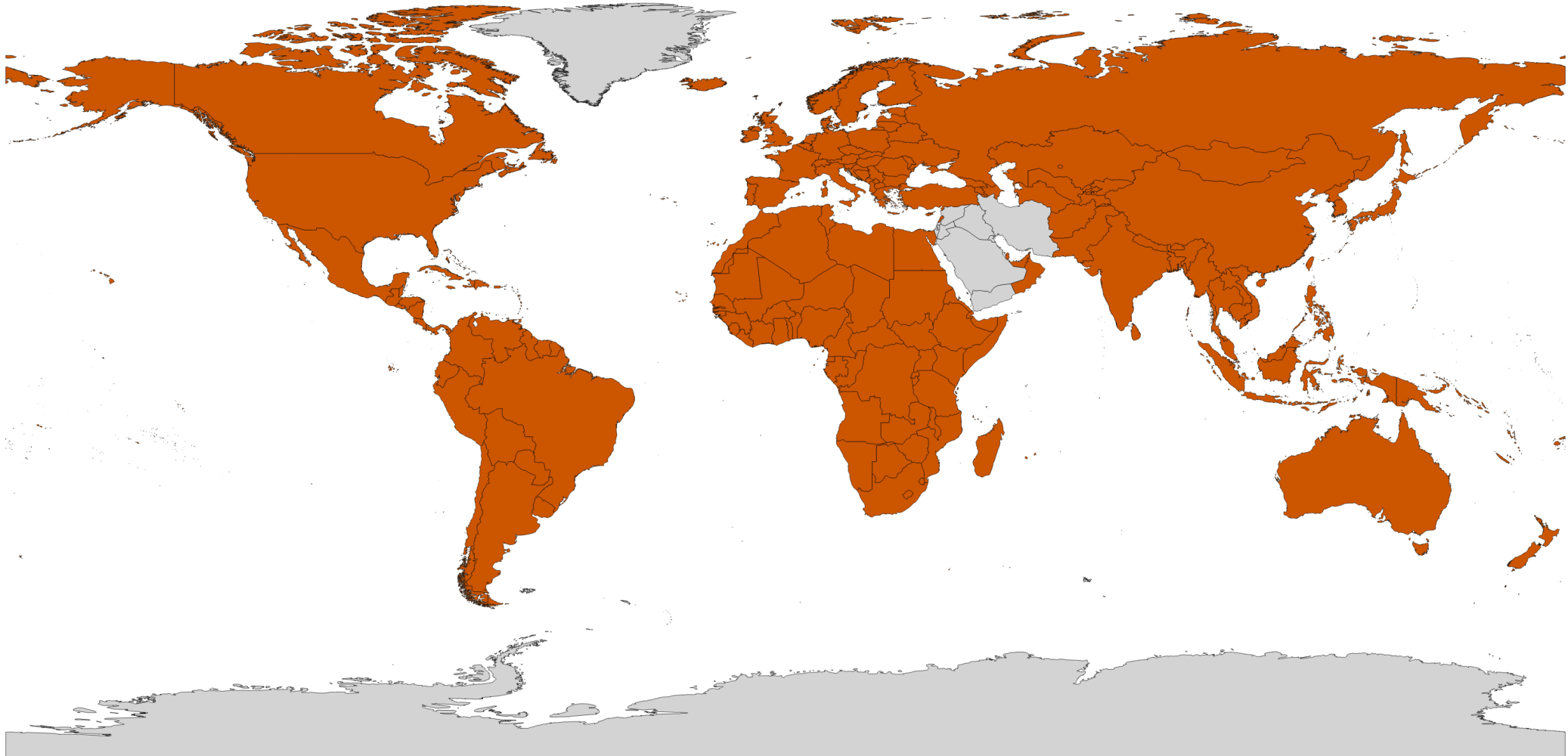
-  The country has a national drought monitor. The darker the green relates to having an increasing number of national drought monitors (from one to four).
-  Only non-functional (out of date or link not working) national drought monitor identified.
-  No national drought monitor identified.

World Regional Drought Monitors



-  Present on a regional drought monitor. The darker the blue relates to presence on an increasing number of regional drought monitors (from one to four).
-  Only present on a non-functional (out of date or link not working) regional drought monitor.
-  Not present on a regional drought monitor.

World Regional and National Drought Monitors



- Present on a functioning regional or national drought monitor
- Not present on a functioning regional or national drought monitor

World Drought Legislation Repository and Tools for the Assessment and Drafting of Drought Legislation



THE WORLD BANK

Objectives

- Database of drought legislation from a variety of sectors, including water, agriculture, environment, finance, etc.
- Definitions of different types of drought legislation, e.g. drought law, regulation, plan, policy, strategy, etc.
- Rapid policy assessment tool to guide the policy process for drought legislation.
- Template terms of reference for developing drought legislation.

Please get in touch and provide a link or pdf if you are aware of specific drought legislation in your country.

MINISTARSTVO POLJOPRIVREDE

Pravilnik o provedbi Programa potpore poljoprivrednim proizvođačima za obnavljanje šteta od suše u 2022. godini

Order of the State Council of the People's Republic of China (No. 552)

PRAVILNIK O PROVEDBI PROGRAMA POTPORE POLJOPRIVREDNIM PROIZVOĐAČIMA ZA OBNOVLJANJE ŠTETA OD SUŠE U 2022. GODINI

Pravilnik o provedbi Programa potpore poljoprivrednim proizvođačima za obnavljanje šteta od suše u 2022. godini

Drought Control Regulation of the People's Republic of China

Promulgation date	02-26-2009	Department	State Council
Effective date	02-26-2009	Subject	Water Resources

The Drought Control Regulation of the People's Republic of China, which was adopted at the 49th executive meeting of the State Council on February 11, 2009, is hereby promulgated, and shall come into force on the date of promulgation.

Pravilnik o provedbi Programa potpore poljoprivrednim proizvođačima za obnavljanje šteta od suše u 2022. godini

rgencat Juridic de Catalunya

LEI 9/2023, del 19 de maig, de mesures extraordinàries i urgents per a afrontar la situació de sequera excepcional a Catalunya.

El present text és una traducció de la versió original en català.

Pravilnik o provedbi Programa potpore poljoprivrednim proizvođačima za obnavljanje šteta od suše u 2022. godini



Analysing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in National Drought Plans

Analysis of National Drought Plans (NDPs), National Action Plans/Programmes (NAPs) and Policies concerning their Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) mainstreaming

Content:

- GESI as an essential Tool for Drought Resilience
- **Methods to Review Drought Plans with a GESI Perspective**
- GESI Aspects in Drought Plans and their Impact on Plan's effectiveness
- Interaction between National Drought Plans, National Action Plans and Drought Policies in the context of GESI

Quality Categories	Criteria	Guiding Questions		Rating 0 – 1
Gendering of the policy/plan	i.	Does the background or situation analysis section explore or make mention of the drought or climate issues affecting women, men, and other social groups in the country?	There is a clear intention of including gender issues in the document from the situation analysis to the other sections of the plan. However, there is no inclusion of sex and gender disaggregated data and information as it is reported to have not been available.	0.6
	ii.	Was the policy/ plan informed by data and information from a social analysis or gender assessment? Did the vulnerability assessment include a separate social vulnerability assessment or gender analysis?	Although there is no evidence of a gender assessment being conducted, there is acknowledgement of the need for gender analysis, gender impact assessment and gender responsive approaches. There is acknowledgement that impacts of droughts are not gender neutral.	0.2
	iii.	Does the policy/plan examine the differentiated effects of drought on men, women and other social groups such as the elderly, persons with disability?	The drought impacts on women are well elaborated. There is recognition of women's leadership role at the household level and how drought increases their burden in terms of ensuring water supplies and food security.	0.3
	iv.	Can the language used in the policy / plan be defined as gender transformative?	The language is not gender transformative in that it did not dwell on the root causes of female and male vulnerability. There is no acknowledgement of the	0.1

Baseline Assessment of Drought Impact Collection/Monitoring Efforts

Organized by the U.S. National Drought Mitigation Center, University of
Nebraska-Lincoln

October 2023

for the Integrated Drought Management Program

Contributing authors:

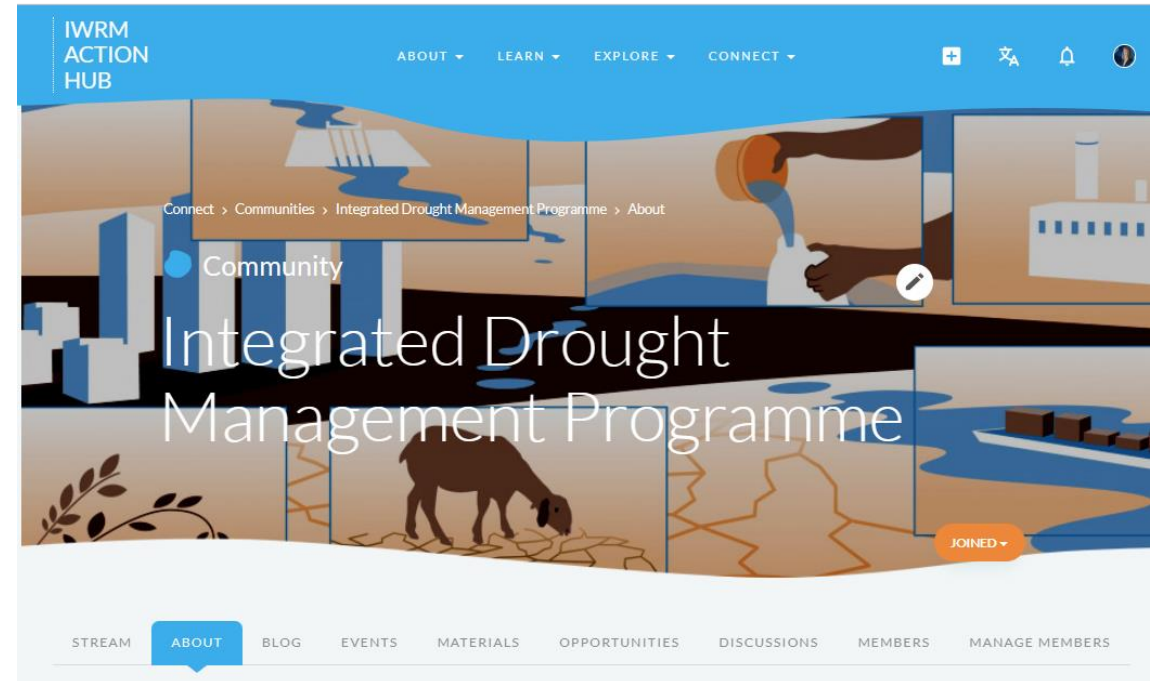
Kelly Helm Smith¹, David W. Walker², William Veness³, Marleen R. Lam², Cody
Knutson¹, Robert Stefanski⁴, Valentin Aich⁵, Beichen Zhang¹, Caily Schwartz¹,
Mark Svoboda¹

Currently under editing, will be published soon
Thanks for all contributions and review!

Join IDMP Community of Practice

1. Register to the IWRM Action Hub
2. Search for the IDM Community of Practice – click JOIN
3. ... and you are a member!

Virtual space to discuss, exchange, inform, share, establish synergizes and learn.



Welcome in the Community of Practice for Integrated Drought Management Programme!

Disclaimer: Most content is only visible to the community members, please join to see more.

This community aims to engage drought experts, practitioners and other stakeholders from different sectors and levels to discuss, exchange knowledge and experiences, establish synergizes with other organizations and learn about the integrated approaches for drought management.



Non-traditional data collection methods for strengthening drought management

- Satellite imagery and remote sensing technologies
- Crowdsourcing
- Social media data
- Citizen Science Projects
- Mobile applications
- AI

Novel insights and actionable information to bolster resilience against droughts

How familiar are you with non-traditional drought data collection methods (e.g., social media monitoring, text mining, crowd sourcing)?

Very familiar



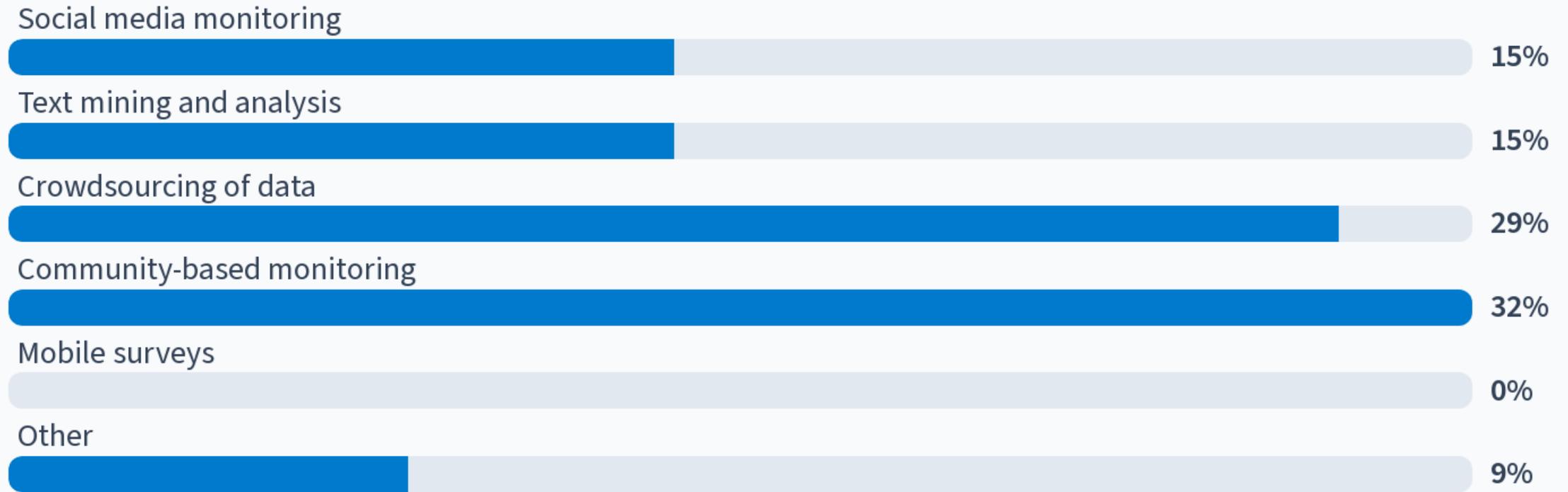
Somewhat familiar



Not familiar at all



Which non-traditional data collection method do you believe holds the most promise for improving drought monitoring and management?

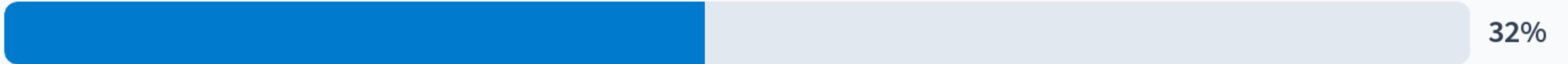


Have you or your organization used non-traditional data collection methods for drought monitoring or impact assessment?

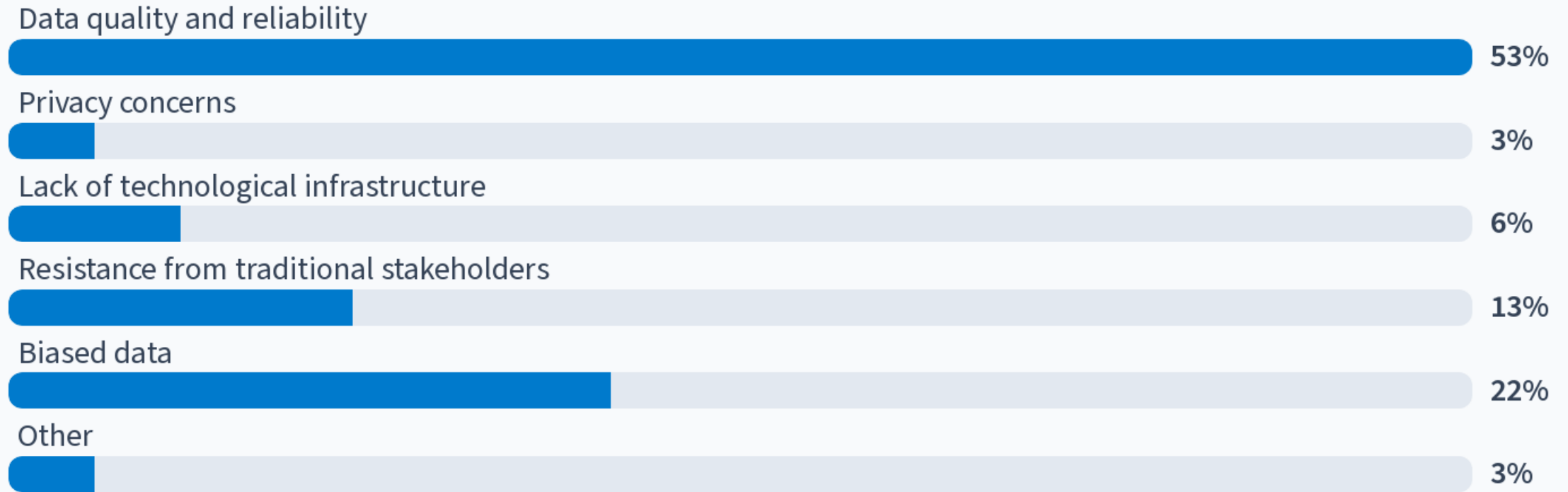
Yes



No



What are the main challenges you perceive in adopting non-traditional drought data collection methods?



What support or resources do you think IDMP could provide to further promote the use of non-traditional drought data collection and analysis methods?

Funding opportunities



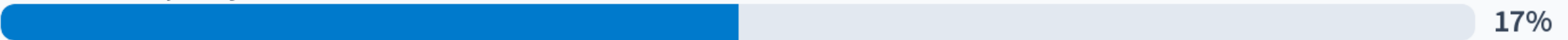
Capacity-building workshops and training



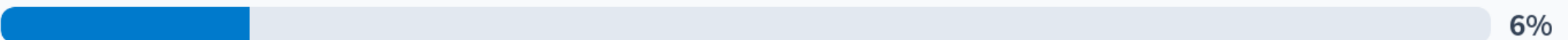
Knowledge sharing platforms



Factsheets/policy briefs about each method



Case Studies



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Closing Remarks

Robert Stefanski – Head of Applied Climate
Services
WMO
9 April 2024



Thank you!



ASK

Ask for assistance on integrated drought management



FIND

Find knowledge resources on integrated drought management



CONNECT

Join our Community of Practice to CONNECT with our partners and other drought experts, practitioners and stakeholders.

www.DroughtManagement.info