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- Main tools for drought planning used by the Spanish General Administration
  - Indicators Set to control the hydrological status of water bodies by river basin authorities.
  - Special Plans for Situations of Alert and Temporary Drought
  - Urban Water Supply Emergency Plans in towns with more than 20.000 inhabitants

SPECIAL PLANS FOR SITUATIONS OF ALERT AND TEMPORARY DROUGHT

# Special Plans for Situations of Alert and Temporary Drought



FROM a crisis management system, focused on immediate reaction to the problems posed by drought

TO a well-planned system for preventing water scarcity and drought

Tackling the hydrological droughts not the meteorological

**Definition** Management Plan that allows to detect hydrological drought and adopts mitigation measures in advance that minimize the effects on water demand and on the environment

It is NOT an Infrastructure Plan, although it can include measures related to infrastructures

The DMP were approved by Ministerial Order (MAM/698/2007) in 2007

#### **Specific objectives:**

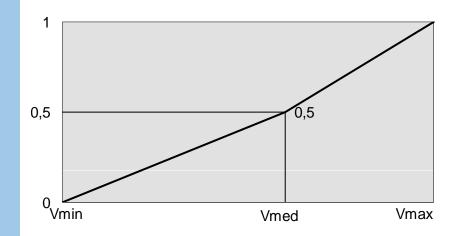
- Guarantee water availability to sustain population life and health.
- Avoid or minimize negative drought effects on the ecological status of water bodies.
- Minimize negative effects on public water supply.
- Minimize negative effects on economic activities, according to the prioritization of uses established by the River Basin Management Plans.

#### **Tools:**

- Indicator system → which allows the early detection of droughts by establishing progressive thresholds on drought gravity.
- Programme of measures → which defines the measures to put in place in function of the phase
- Management system → which allows to adopt the measures.
- Follow-up system → thanks to specific indicators allows to determinate the correctly function of these plans.

#### **Indicator system**

- Each river basin develops its own set of indicators adapted to its specific characteristics.
- All the indicators are normalised to values from 0 to 1, which allows the combination of different indicators by weighted additions.



$$-Si \ V_i \ge V_{med} \Longrightarrow I_e = \frac{1}{2} \left[ 1 + \frac{V_i - V_{med}}{V_{max} - V_{med}} \right]$$

$$-Si V_i < V_{med} \implies I_e = \frac{V_i - V_{\min}}{2(V_{med} - V_{\min})}$$

#### • REPRESENTATIVE INDICATORS

- Reservoir Storage Level Indicator and Reservoir Outflow
- Streamflow Indicator in Gauging Stations
- Piezometric Indicators
- Pluviometric indicators
- Snowpack

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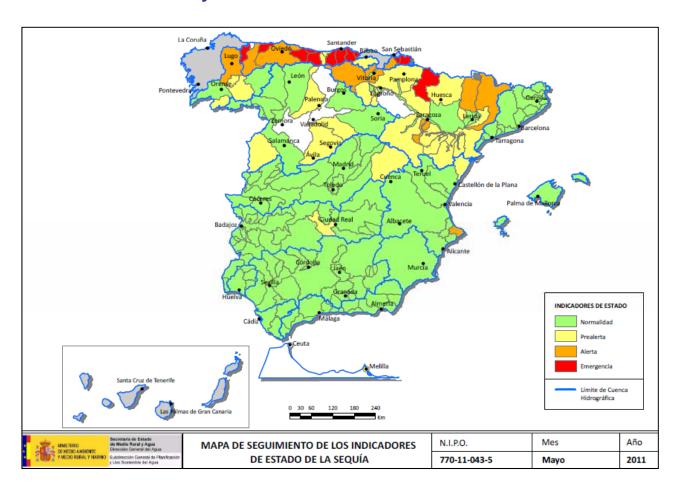
By using hydrological simulations, 4 drought phases had been established

- 1. Normal situation
- 2. Pre-alert situation
- 3. Alert situation
- Emergency situation



Since the DMPs were launched, the indicators have been recorded at least monthly, increasing in many cases to a weekly collection.

Taking into account the information provided by the indicators, maps relating to the drought situation in the country are created on a monthly basis.



#### **Programme of measures**

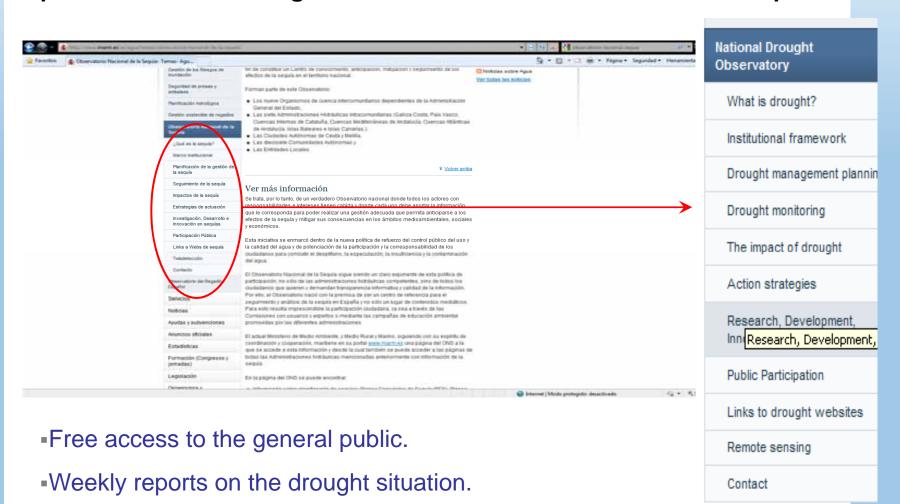
Each river basin elaborates a programme of measure to launch in the different phases of drought severity

TYPES OF MITIGATION MEASURES				
Status	Normal	Pre-alert	Alert	Emergency
Objective	Planning	Information- control	Conservation	Restrictions
Type of measure	Strategic	Tactics		Emergency

- Strategic measures → long term actions, included in the River Basin Management Plan
- Tactic measures → planned short term actions
- Emergency measures → extraordinary actions adapted to the extension, affected areas and gravity of the situation

#### **Drought National Observatory:**

http://www.marm.es/es/agua/temas/observatorio-nacional-de-la-sequia/



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# Thank you for your attention!

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