

Group C

Drought preparedness and mitigation

- There is a need to establish quality drought management system. It include administrative/legal measures and proper organizational structure. Reliable early warning system is important part of the system and requires reliable forecasts and availability of data.
- Improvement of irrigation systems, use pipe systems instead of open channels. Improvement of land use planning.
- Sustainable development of soil, water and air should be assured in national legislation and controlled within same institution.
- New practices for water collection in reservoirs.

Drought response and recovery measures

- Supply of drinking water.
- Distribution of water in cisterns. Mainly in carstic regions groundwater level is deep and is difficult to dig wells to use ground water. This is mainly issue in rural areas, urban areas are less vulnerable, however there are experiences with reductions in some regions.
- Reduction of water use, water saving measures. Limit of types of use and daily shedule (night irrigation).
- Priority of water use. Fresh water has higher priority, agriculture follows
- Reduction of industrial water consuption.

- Tax reduction or deferral
- Direct compensations are in place in case natural disaster is declared. Compensations are assured in national budget, which is not optimal practice (mutual funds!). Mitigation measures should be imposed together with compensations.
- Together with drought response measures, wildfire warnings and measures take place. Interaction with health institutions (chemical treatment of water).
- Crossborder actions in water management based on agreements of municipalities.
- Protective measures for soil moisture (minimum tillage)