
- + • **IWRM, ANTICIPATORY
ACTION, AND DISASTER
RISK REDUCTION**
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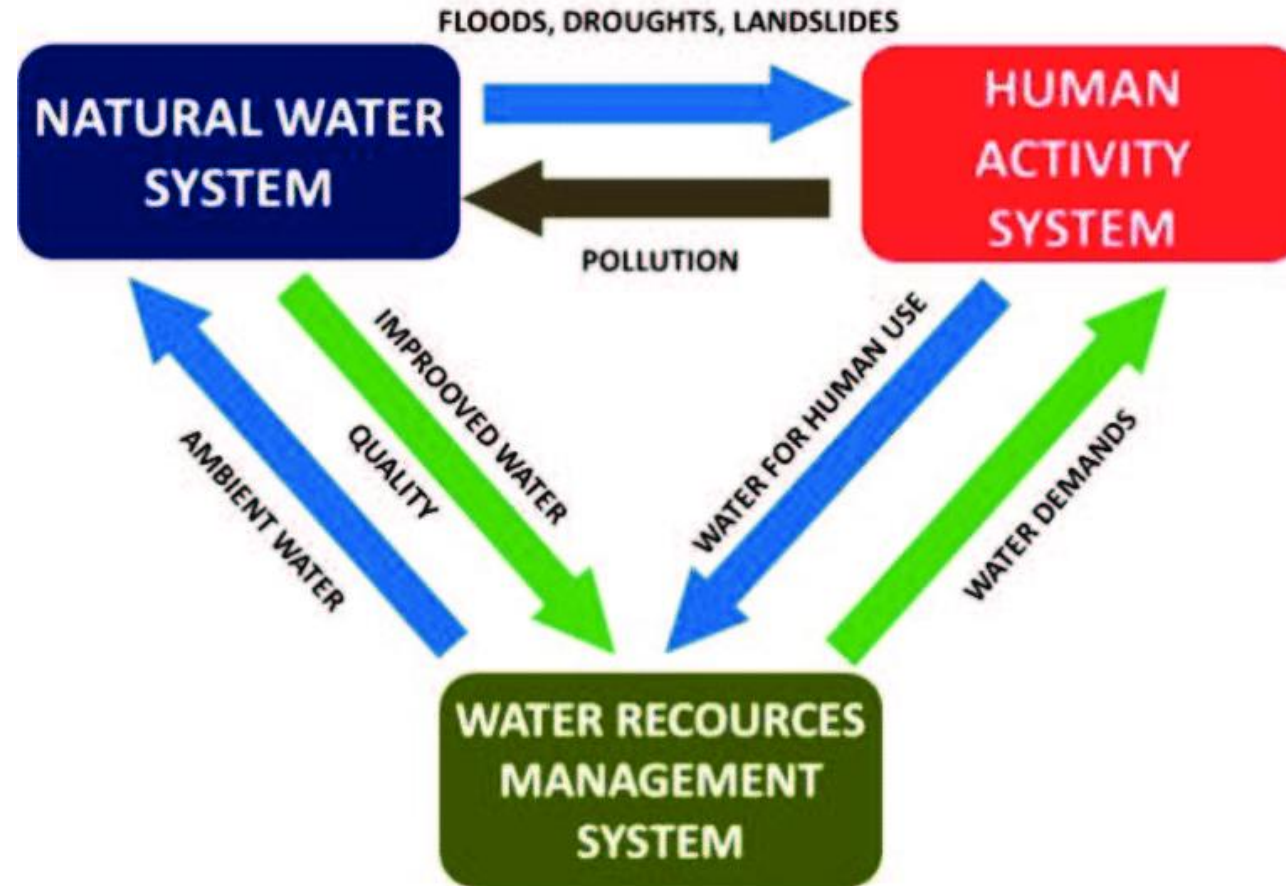
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Why IWRM for Disaster Risk Reduction ?

Disaster risk reduction is a critical policy objective that competes with other development priorities and cuts across multiple sectors, requiring coordination, management, and resources.

Integrated Water Resource Management is a process of strategic coordination and management of water resources designed to maximize the returns from good water management for economic and social welfare.

The role of disaster in IWRM



Disasters and Preparedness



Disasters are largely determined by how a society manages its environment, how prepared it is to face adversity and what resources are available for recovery from the hazard.

DRR refers to the development and application of policies, strategies, and practices that recognize and minimise vulnerabilities or underlying causal factors of disasters.

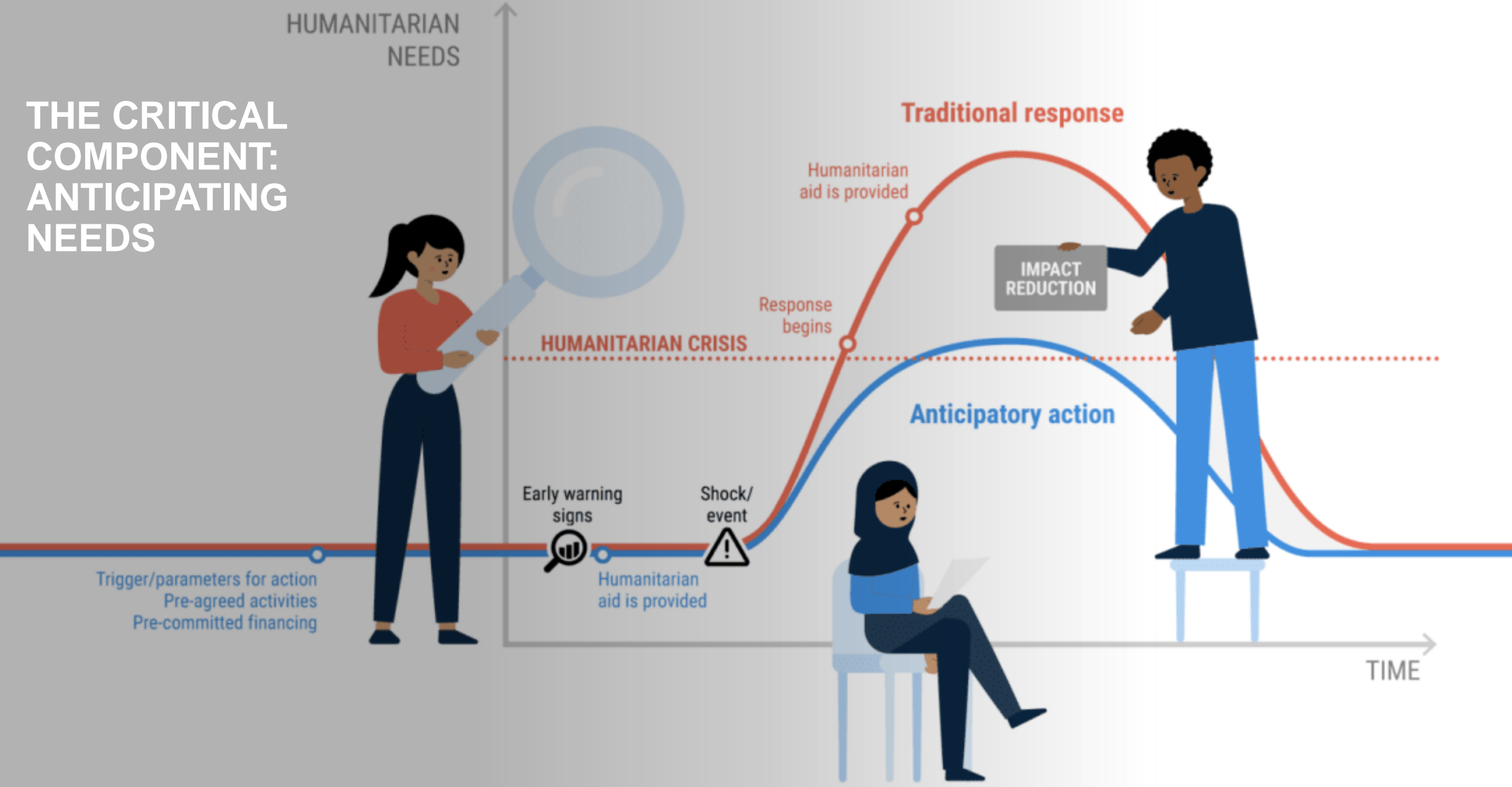
Integrated Disaster Management

Integrated Disaster Management requires adopting a river basin approach to planning through multidisciplinary inputs in order to reduce disaster vulnerability and risks and preserve ecosystems + also strengthen the adaptive capacity to climate variability and change.

However, in order to do so, we need to **anticipate vulnerabilities, risk, and plan for coordinated efforts to reduce disaster impacts.** In IWRM that might be better flood plain management, strengthening eco-system services, adapting agricultural approaches to water management and so on. But the most critical component is **anticipating risks and needs.**

HUMANITARIAN
NEEDS

THE CRITICAL COMPONENT: ANTICIPATING NEEDS



Traditional response

Humanitarian aid is provided

IMPACT REDUCTION

Response begins

HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

Anticipatory action

Early warning signs

Shock/ event

Humanitarian aid is provided

Trigger/parameters for action
Pre-agreed activities
Pre-committed financing

TIME