



Adaptation: Managing for Drought

South Central Climate Adaptation Science Center
Virtual Climate 101 Workshop for Natural Resource Managers
August 12, 2020

Jack R. Friedman, Ph.D.
jack.r.friedman@ou.edu
Center for Applied Social Research, University of Oklahoma

About Me

- Anthropologists, Center for Applied Social Research, University of Oklahoma
- 2013-2018 Research on 4 watersheds in OK looking at drought/water across a range of socio-ecological systems (agriculture, forestry, tourism, urban, prairie/mixed-use)
- 2016-2020 Research on drought and water management across the Rio Grande/Bravo (from Colorado to the Gulf of Mexico, including portions of the Rio Conchos in Mexico)

Overview

- A Typology of Drought Decision Making in the Western United States: Synthesizing Across Cases to Understand Drought Preparedness and Response (In)actions
 - **Amanda E. Cravens**, U.S. Geological Survey; **Jen Henderson**, CIRES, University of Colorado, Boulder; **Jack Friedman**, University of Oklahoma; **Nina Burkardt**, U.S. Geological Survey; **Ashley E. Cooper**, U.S. Geological Survey; **Tonya Haigh**, National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska, Lincoln; **Michael Hayes**, University of Nebraska-Lincoln; **Jamie McEvoy**, Montana State University; **Stephanie Paladino**, MeroLek Research; **Adam K. Wilke**, University of Minnesota Water Resources Center; **Hailey Wilmer**, USDA-Agricultural Research Service Rangeland Resources and Systems Research Unit.
- Currently under review — DO NOT QUOTE

FOUR CRITICAL ELEMENTS IN OUR DROUGHT DECISION MAKING TYPOLOGY

- Element 1: Problem Definition
- Element 2: Actors
- Element 3: Decisions
- Element 4: Interactions

Drought Management:

Poll #1

Element 1: Problem Definition

How the Drought Problem is Framed

- Is drought the primary problem or secondary problem?
- What is the spatial scale of the drought problem?
- What is the temporal scale of the drought?
- How is the type of drought being frame?
 - Meteorological
 - Agricultural
 - Hydrological
 - Ecological
- To what extent is a drought being defined by DRIVERS vs. IMPACTS
- Proactive (preparedness) vs. Reactive (responsiveness)

Rio Grande: ENVIRONMENT-DETERMINIST COGNITIVE MODEL OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR



Rio Grande: COMPACT COGNITION MODEL OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR



Rio Grande: Temporal and Spatial Decoupling in Drought Preparedness, Response, and Perception

- **Time:**
 - **When** are we “in a drought,” and when should that trigger a response?
 - **When** does management need to shift from “business as usual” to “drought contingency” practices?
 - **When** will a sustained drought overwhelm a drought plan and what will that mean?
 - **When** are we “out of a drought,” and what follows?

Element 2: Actors

Who Makes Decision About Drought

- What *actors* make decisions about a drought?
 - When is this about a “job title” vs. what people actually do.
- How much *agency* — the power and ability to affect a change or take a desired action — do different actors have?
- To whom or what are drought managers accountable?
 - Individual vs. Collective

Drought Management:

Poll #2

Element 3: Decisions

What Decision or Actions are Taken in Response to Drought

- What is a decision?
 - Conscious choice between options
 - Deliberative judgment
- Does the scale of the management decision match the scale of the drought problem?

Types of Decisions in the Rio Grande

- Most drought decisions were **RESPONSIVE** only to local **conditions** and **fails to account for teleconnections**.
- Most drought decisions **shifted the burden of a drought to downstream users**
- Most drought decisions did not provide resilience to drought impacts; **drought plans simply concealed and deferred the impact of a drought**
- Most drought decisions were viewed as successful if the response made **the drought invisible to their constituents as long as possible**
- **Most drought decisions** were viewed as successful if regular people (the constituents) never **experienced** these water-limited-but-manageable situations

Drought Management:

Poll #3

Element 4: Interactions

Dynamic Interactions among Actors, Decisions, and/or Problem Framings

- What connections are there between drought decisions? What relationship is there between drought actors?
- How much do different actors share a decision space and share a drought problem definition/framing?
- How do one actor's decisions constrain or enable another actor's decision or agency?
- How do decisions feedback across decision spaces?
- To what extent do decisions and actors interact across multiple spatial and temporal scales?

Typology Based on Temporal Scales

Seasonal

Irrigators (CO & NM)

MRGCD

Bureau of
Reclamation

Annual

Irrigators (CO & NM)

RG Water
Conservation District

City of Albuquerque

MRGCD

Bureau of
Reclamation

Decadal

RG Water
Conservation District

City of Albuquerque

Bureau of
Reclamation

The Nature
Conservancy

Typology Based on Spatial Decision Making

Local

Irrigators (CO & NM)

City of Albuquerque

The Nature Conservancy

Regional

RG Water Conservation District

City of Albuquerque

MRGCD

Bureau of Reclamation

The Nature Conservancy

Trans-State

Bureau of Reclamation

City of Albuquerque

The Nature Conservancy

Trans-Basin

Bureau of Reclamation

City of Albuquerque

The Nature Conservancy

Acknowledgments

- Funding for this research was provided by the United State Geological Service and the South Central Climate Science Center (“Improving Resilience for the Rio Grande Couple Human-Natural System.” PI Jack Friedman. G15AP00132.)
- Thanks to Stephanie Paladino, Sophie Plassin, and Jennifer Koch.

