THE HANDBOOK ON WATER INFORMATION SYSTEMS

ADMINISTRATION, PROCESSING AND EXPLOITATION OF WATER-RELATED DATA

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Case study 33: Drought indicators in Chile [9]

In close collaboration with the Chilean Ministry of Agriculture, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI), the Chilean Agroclimatic Observatory (www.climatedatalibrary.cl/UNEA/maproom/) was launched in June 2013. A similar system was developed in collaboration with the Autoridad Nacional del Agua (ANA) in Peru in 2014 (http://ons.snirh.gob.pe/Peru/maproom/). The system is used to create integrated indices, taking into account a number of different drought indicators. The system builds upon the Climate Data Library (CDL), a tool that collects all raw databases relevant to drought monitoring from national and international institutions [67]. Data in numerous formats can be added, and additional indicators can be calculated using advanced arithmetic or geo-statistical functions. In order to provide effective decision-support tools, a user-friendly interface was built on top of the CDL, called the "maproom", which holds relevant drought indices on meteorological, hydrological and agricultural drought, and combines information from national and international datasets.
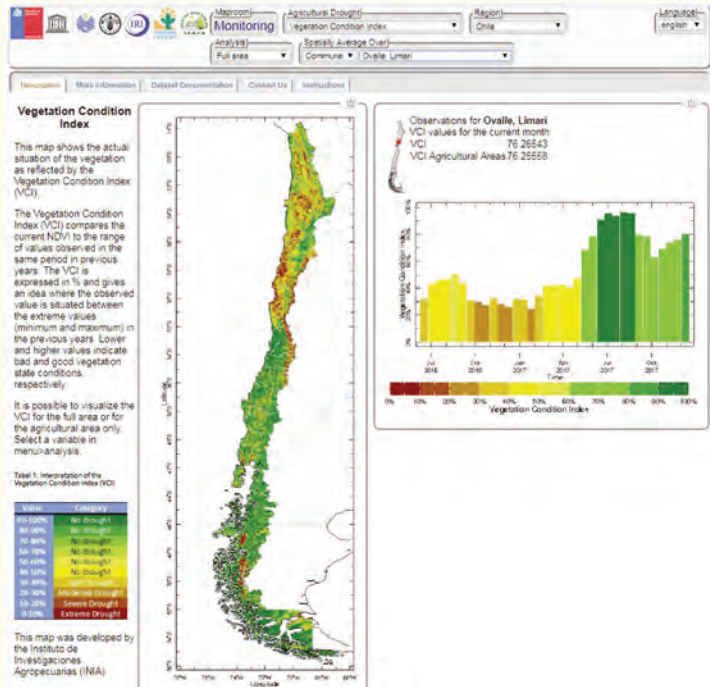

Figure 43: Information on drought available on the Chilean Agroclimatic Observatory