



- ☀️ Drought-related data can be better marshaled, interpreted, and disseminated to all parties with an interest in drought, including the media and public at large, so that citizens and experts in drought management alike can gain the knowledge they need to help lessen the impacts of drought.
- ☀️ Drought-related research is the foundation of many drought programs and is critical in the production of high-quality innovations and technology that lead to improved drought preparedness.
- ☀️ Even the best preparedness measures may not sufficiently reduce many risks associated with drought nor eliminate the need for emergency relief during severe droughts.
- ☀️ There is considerable sentiment among farmers, ranchers, and tribes to make the U.S. Department of Agriculture's crop insurance more responsive to their needs by extending coverage to include all crops and livestock.
- ☀️ Disaster declarations are much less common for severe urban droughts than for agricultural droughts. Like agricultural droughts, however, they will occur despite the best preparedness measures.
- ☀️ Federal drought-related programs lack a coordinated approach so that delivery of program services is less efficient, effective, and timely than it could be. The U.S. Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies involved in assisting people with drought activities need to improve their internal and external coordination practices to provide services more appropriately and expediently.
- ☀️ Some federal drought-related programs are neither authorized nor funded at the level needed to deliver effective services. Furthermore, their eligibility criteria and cost-sharing requirements may restrict participation by tribes, farmers and ranchers, and others who may have limited resources.