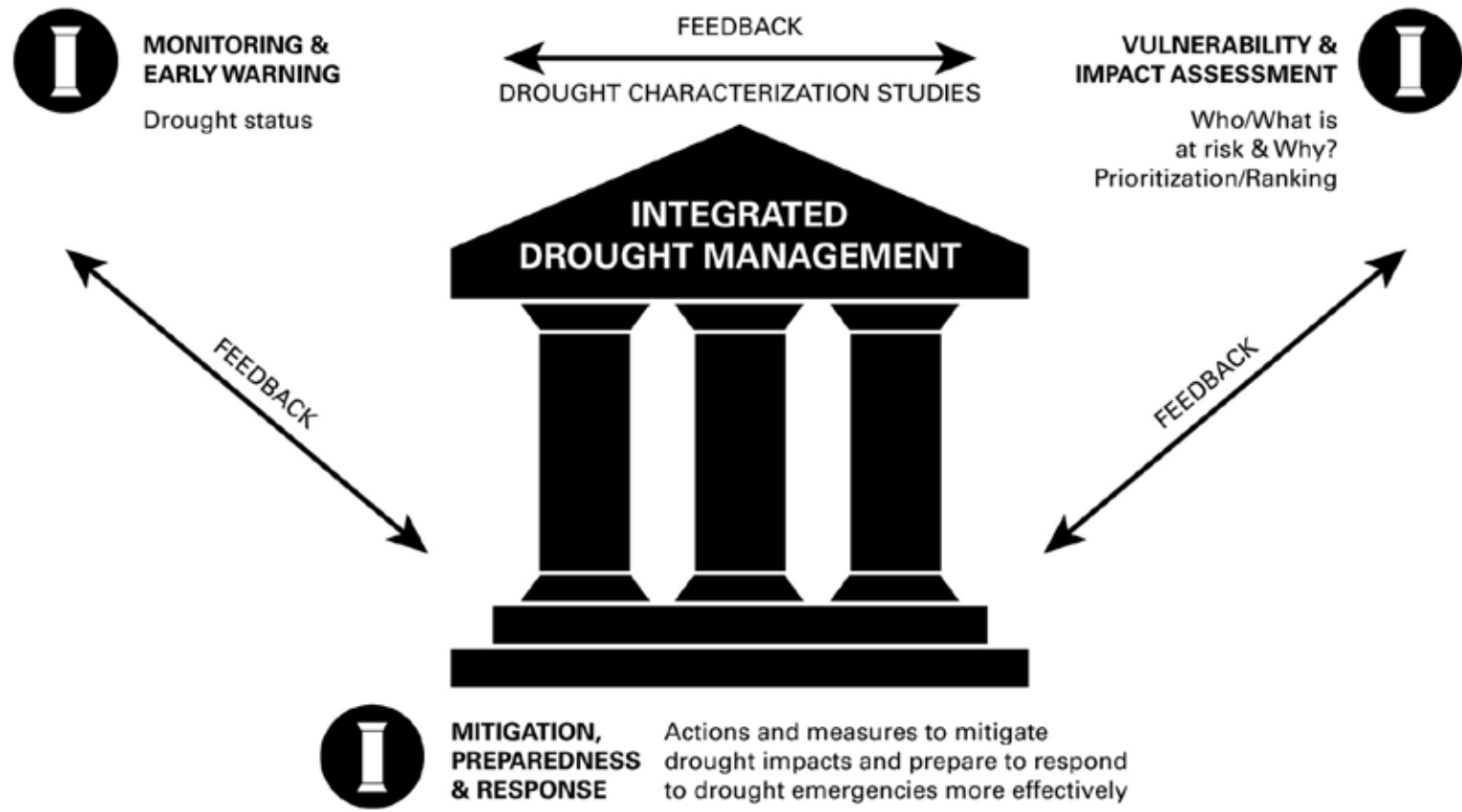


The next 3 years of the IDMP

Building on achievements:

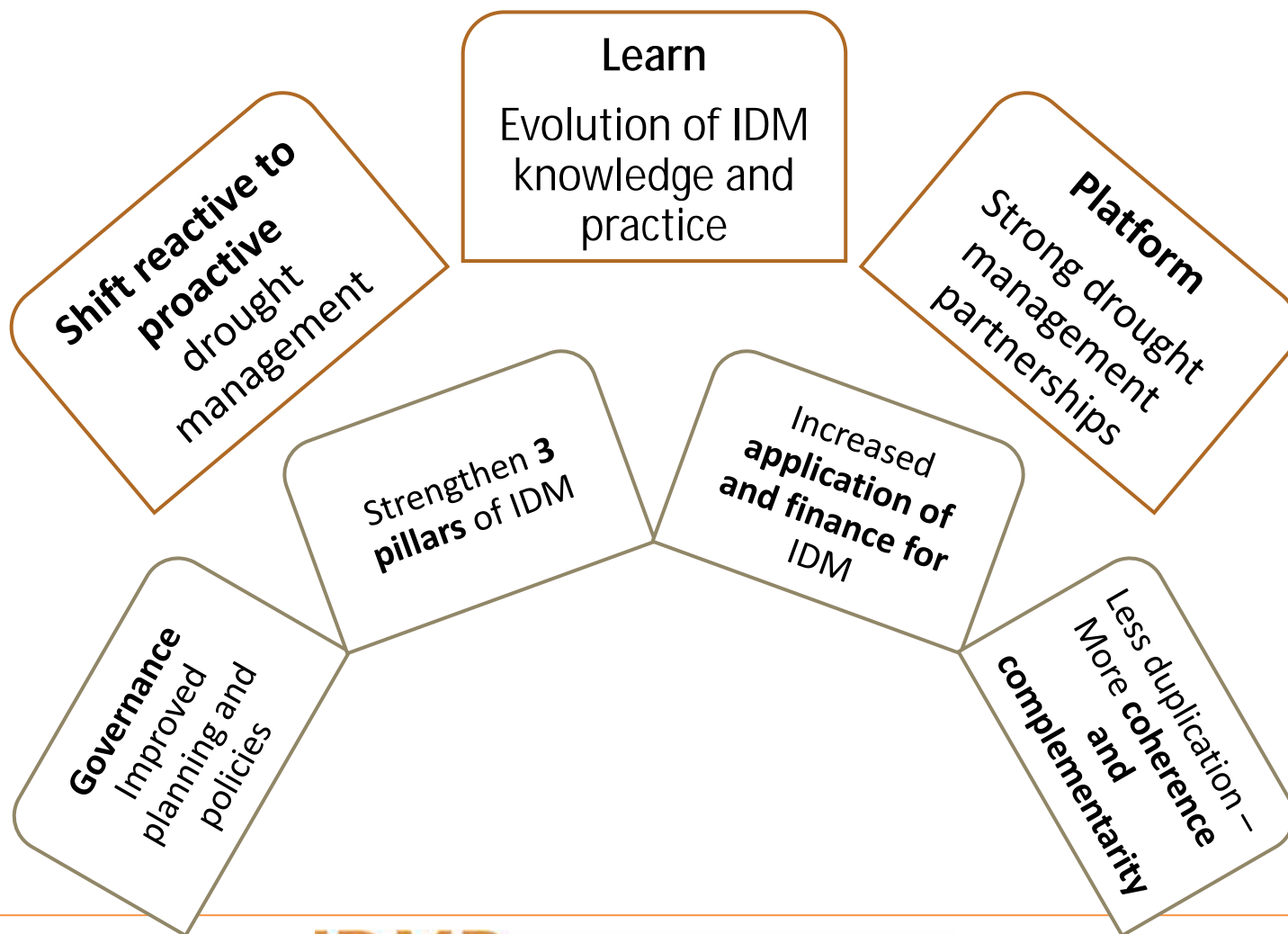
- Platform for main actors on drought at global & regional level
- Advance in a coherent and synergistic way knowledge & applications of IDM
- Drought risk management: Systemic nature of risk
- Integrated drought and flood management to build climate resilience

3 Pillars of Integrated Drought Management



- Provide relevant guidance and support to countries in the practical application and interplay of pillars

Outcomes

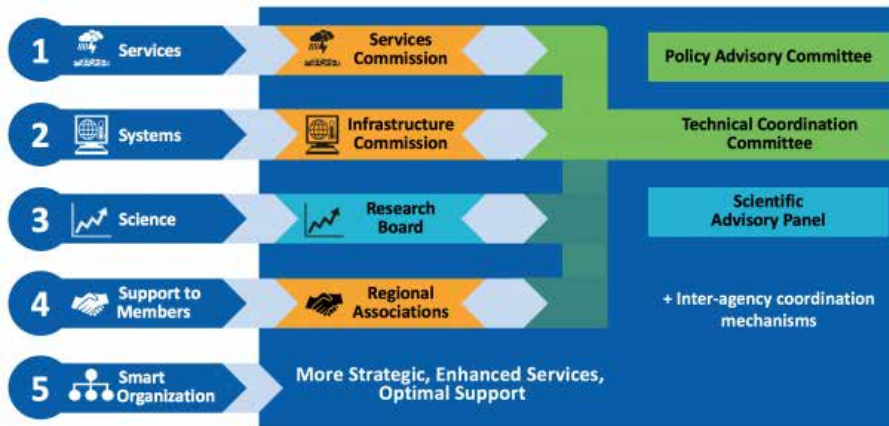


- **Inform proactively:** leverage climate finance for integrated drought management that builds resilience
- **Shift paradigms:** droughts and floods managed proactively
- **Address fragmentation:** Water data and information for NDCs-NAPs, DRR planning
- Role of droughts in improving management à systems change



WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION

Constituent Body Reform



Mobilising for a Water Secure World

Strategy 2020–2025



THE URGENCY

The global water crisis urgently needs **more attention** and **coordinated action**. Sound and integrated water resources management is needed more than ever.

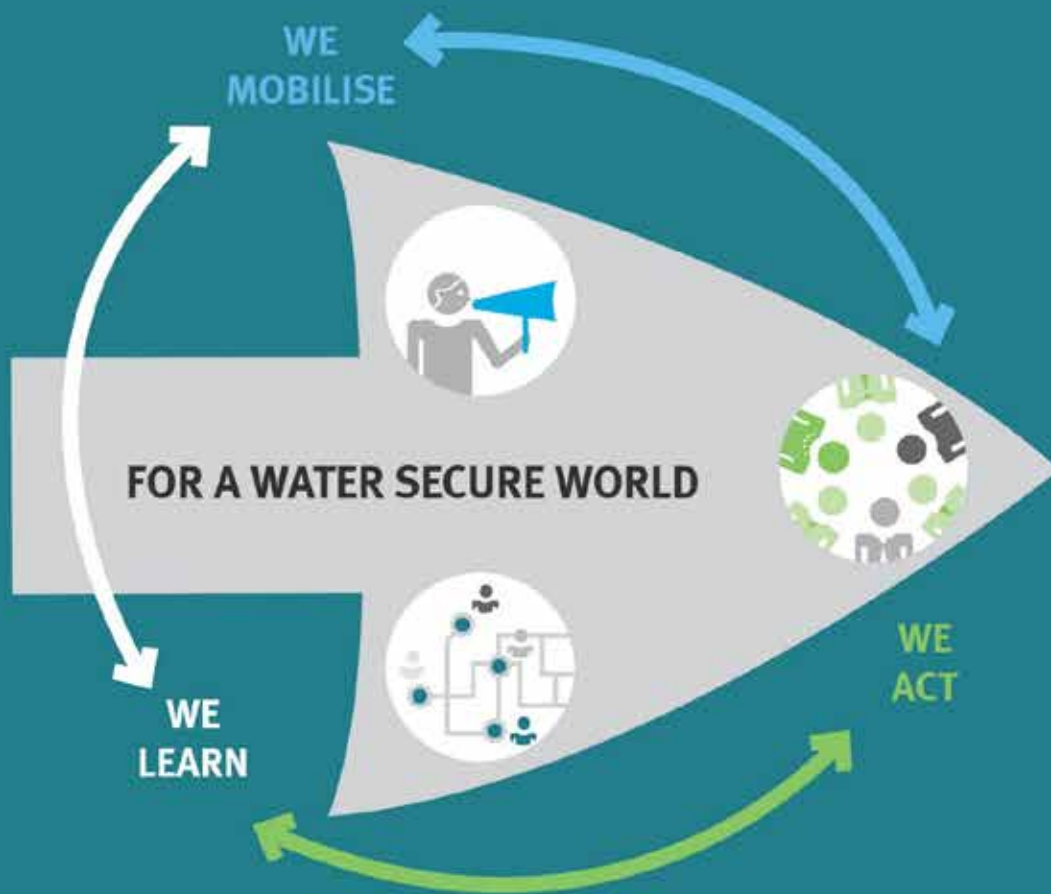


OUR STRATEGY 2020–2025:

MOBILISING FOR A WATER SECURE WORLD

As countries and development partners work to address major water challenges, the Global Water Partnership (GWP) will mobilise key players and learn from new experiences in order to create and maintain momentum for coordinated action.

A multi-stakeholder action network, GWP will leverage global policy frameworks and mobilise its 3,000+ partner organisations – both within and beyond the water sector – to bring voices of water to the table and get things done.



HOW WE WILL DRIVE CHANGE

Leveraging global policy frameworks, we will inject motivation, opportunity, and capacity into processes that have the potential to lead to systems change at all levels.



CATALYSE CLIMATE-RESILIENT DEVELOPMENT

- ☞ Advance national adaptation planning
- ☞ Facilitate access to climate finance
- ☞ Support integrated resilience planning, including for water infrastructure



ANCHOR AREAS



SUCCESS
WILL BE...

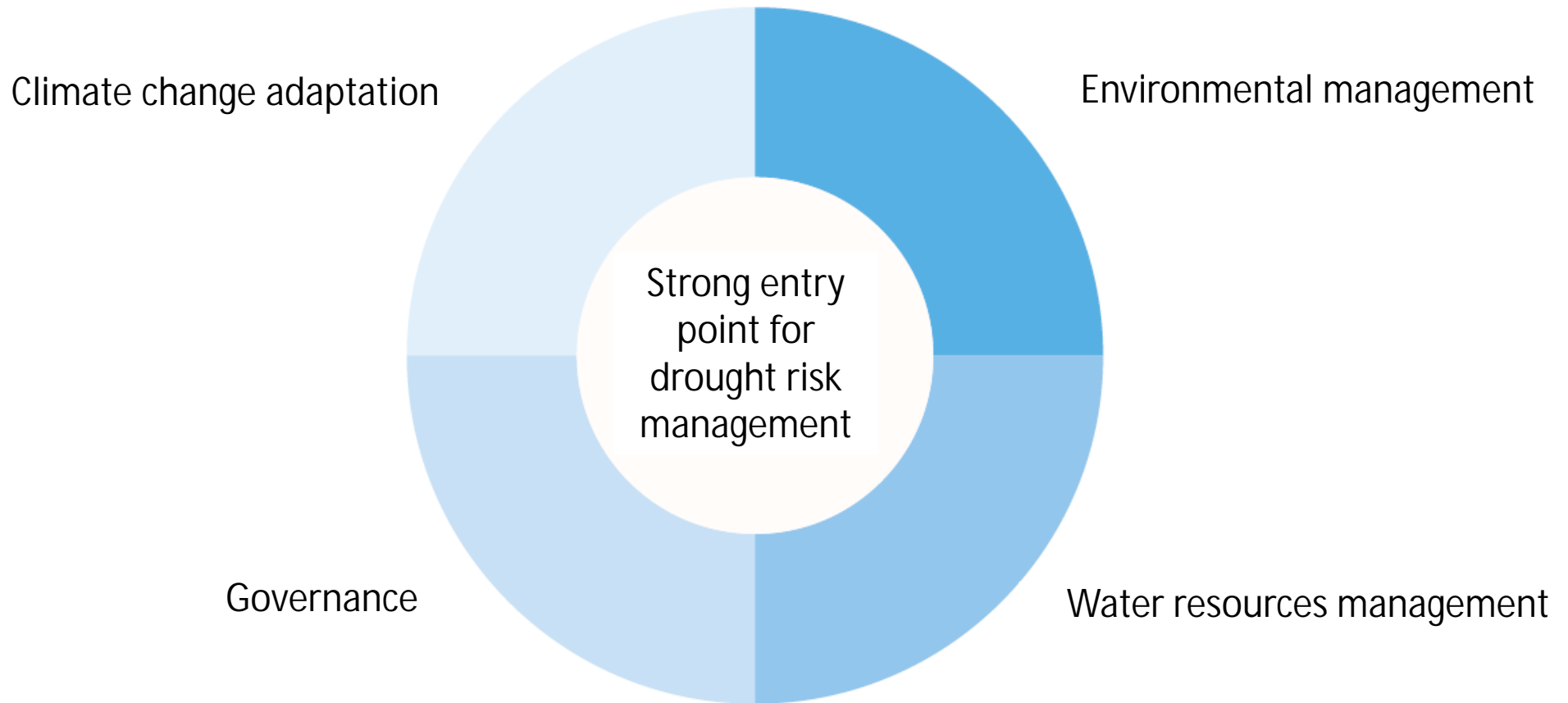
30+ countries access climate finance

to implement water-informed National Adaptation Plans and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures.

Investments of more than €1 billion

directly supported in climate-resilient water management and infrastructure founded on robust, inclusive, and effective water governance systems.

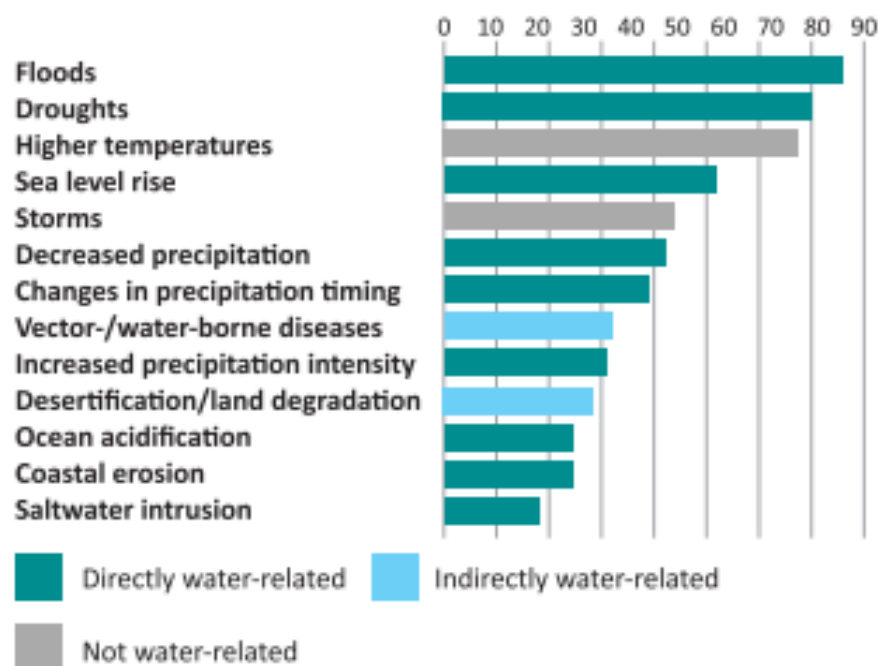
Some Macro-Level Entry Points to Drought Risk Management



Source: UNDP. 2012. *Drought Risk Management: Practitioner's Perspectives from Africa and Asia*. UNON, Nairobi United Nations Office at Nairobi

Figure 2. Key climate hazards identified in the adaptation components of NDCs

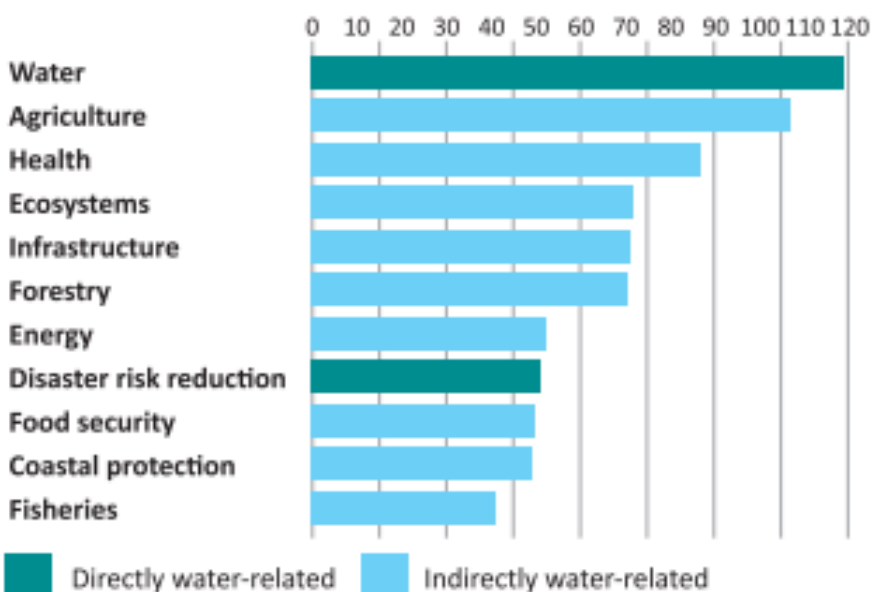
(number of countries referring to a hazard)



Source: UNFCCC, 2016, 137 countries. Categorisation into Directly water-related, Indirectly water-related, and Not water-related done by GWP.

Figure 3. Priority areas and sectors for adaptation actions in NDCs

(number of countries referring to area or sector)



Source: UNFCCC, 2016, 137 countries. Categorisation into Directly water-related, Indirectly water-related, and Not water-related done by GWP.

SENDAI FRAMEWORK

Scope and Purpose

1 Global Outcome

1 Goal

7 Global Targets

13 Guiding Principles

4 Priorities for Action

at 4 Levels
Local, National, Regional and Global

Role of Stakeholders

International Cooperation and Global Partnerships

Chart of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030

Scope and purpose

The present framework will apply to the risk of small-scale and large-scale, frequent and infrequent, sudden and slow-onset disasters, caused by natural or man-made hazards as well as related environmental, technological and biological hazards and risks. It aims to guide the multi-hazard management of disaster risk in development at all levels as well as within and across all sectors

Expected outcome

The substantial reduction of disaster risk and losses in lives, livelihoods and health and in the economic, physical, social, cultural and environmental assets of persons, businesses, communities and countries

Goal

Prevent new and reduce existing disaster risk through the implementation of integrated and inclusive economic, structural, legal, social, health, cultural, educational, environmental, technological, political and institutional measures that prevent and reduce hazard exposure and vulnerability to disaster, increase preparedness for response and recovery, and thus strengthen resilience

Targets

Substantially reduce global disaster mortality by 2030, aiming to lower average per 100,000 global mortality between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Substantially reduce the number of affected people globally by 2030, aiming to lower the average global figure per 100,000 between 2020-2030 compared to 2005-2015	Reduce direct disaster disaster damage to global gross domestic product (GDP) by 2030	Substantially reduce disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services, among them health and educational facilities, including through developing their resilience by 2030	Substantially increase the national and local disaster risk reduction strategies by 2030	Substantially enhance international cooperation to developing countries to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to complement their national actions for implementation of this framework by 2030	Substantially increase the availability of and access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments to people by 2030
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Priorities for Action

There is a need for focused action within and across sectors by States at local, national, regional and global levels in the following four priority areas:

<p>Priority 1 Understanding disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk management needs to be based on an understanding of disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, exposure of persons and assets, hazards characteristics and the environment</p>	<p>Priority 2 Strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk</p> <p>Disaster risk governance at the national, regional and global levels is vital for the management of disaster risk reduction in all sectors and ensuring the coherence of national and local frameworks of laws, regulations and public policies that, by defining roles and responsibilities, guide, encourage and incentivise the public and private sectors to take action and address disaster risk</p>	<p>Priority 3 Investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience</p> <p>Public and private investment in disaster risk prevention and reduction through structural and non-structural measures are essential to enhance the economic, social, health and cultural resilience of persons, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment. These can be drivers of innovation, growth and job creation. Such measures are cost-effective and instrumental to save lives, prevent and reduce losses and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation</p>	<p>Priority 4 Enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to 'Build Back Better' in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction</p> <p>Experience indicates that disaster preparedness needs to be strengthened for more effective response and ensure capacities are in place for effective recovery. Countries have also demonstrated that the recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction phase, which needs to be planned ahead of the disaster, is an opportunity to 'Build Back Better' through integrating disaster risk reduction measures. Women and persons with disabilities should be publicly led and promote gender-equitable and universally accessible approaches during the response and reconstruction phases</p>
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Guiding Principles

Primary responsibility of States to prevent and reduce disaster risk, including through cooperation	Shared responsibility between central Government and national authorities, sectors and stakeholders as appropriate to national circumstances	Protection of persons and their assets while promoting and protecting all human rights including the rights to development	Engagement from all of society	Full engagement of all State institutions of an executive and legislative nature at national and local levels	Empowerment of local authorities and communities through resources, incentives and decision-making responsibilities as appropriate	Decision-making to be inclusive and risk-informed while using a multi-hazard approach
Coherence of disaster risk reduction and sustainable development policies, plans, practices and mechanisms, across different sectors	Accounting of local and specific characteristics of disaster risks when determining measures to reduce risk	Addressing underlying risk factors cost-effectively through investment or risk rating primarily on post-disaster response and recovery	'Build Back Better' for preventing the re-creation of, and reducing existing, disaster risk	The quality of global partnership and international cooperation to be effective, meaningful and strong	Support from developed countries and partners to developing countries to be tailored according to needs and priorities as identified by them	

www.preventionweb.net/go/sdr
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Investments in Water Security: “the 3 Is”

Information



Monitoring/
Measuring



Hydrometeorological



Modelling



Study/Report

Institution



Allocation



Cooperation/
New Organization



Environmental



Irrigation/
Agriculture



Policy



Permit



Plan

Infrastructure



Irrigation
Infrastructure



Reservoir/
Dam/
Hydropower



Sewage/
Sanitation
Infrastructure



Environmental

Group Discussions

Group 1. Knowledge gaps (Future of the HelpDesk; Developing vulnerability and impact assessment pillar; Knowledge gaps IDMP should address) à **Katrin**

Group 2. Partner Platform (Strengthening the IDMP Community of Partners; Future support on drought policies) à **Frederik**

Group 3. Research (Research needs; Developing IDMP Intl. Drought Mitigation Research Centre) à **Bob**

Group 4. Funding/future projects (Securing funding; Possible projects) à **Sara**

**Chose 2 Groups – about 45 min.
each with coffee break in between**