



## **Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)**

**Activity Report 2016-2017 and Work Programme 2017-2019**

**August 2017  
Geneva, Switzerland**

**IDMP**  
**Integrated Drought Management Programme**

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The **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)** is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It is the UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behaviour of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources. WMO has a membership of 191 countries and territories.

[www.wmo.int](http://www.wmo.int)

The **Global Water Partnership (GWP)** is an international network whose vision is for a water secure world. The GWP mission is to advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development. The GWP network is open to all organisations which recognize the principles of integrated water resources management endorsed by the network.

[www.gwp.org](http://www.gwp.org)

The **Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)** was launched by WMO and GWP at the High Level Meeting on National Drought Policies in March 2013. The IDMP works with a wide range of partners with the objective of supporting stakeholders at all levels by providing them with policy and management guidance through globally coordinated generation of scientific information and sharing best practices and knowledge for integrated drought management. The IDMP is a contribution to the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS), especially with regards to GFCS priority areas of disaster risk reduction, water, agriculture and food security. It especially seeks to support regions and countries to develop more proactive drought policies and better predictive mechanisms.

[www.droughtmanagement.info](http://www.droughtmanagement.info)

## **1. Introduction and Executive Summary**

This document reports on activities undertaken by the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), including its regional programmes, in the last two Quarters of 2016 and the first two Quarters of 2017. It also provides an overview of activities that are in the process of being implemented and planned as of August 2017 and focuses in its second part on the 2017-2019 Work Programme.

The Integrated Drought Management Programme was launched at the High Level Meeting on National Drought Policies in March 2013. The IDMP Technical Support Unit (TSU) based at WMO is headed by Mr Bob Stefanski, the Chief of the WMO Agrometeorology Division. Mr Frederik Pischke from GWP based at WMO since July 2013 works part-time on the IDMP and its sister programme, the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) as well as a Senior Network Officer supporting the GWP Regional Water Partnerships in Eastern Africa and in Southern Africa. José Camacho, Scientific Officer at the WMO Agricultural Meteorology Division also supports the IDMP part time in addition to his responsibilities in the WMO Agrometeorology Division. In addition, Ms Jenniger Mungai supported part-time the IDMP on administrative issues. Ms Celine Novenario supports the IDMP as Associate Outreach Officer of the Climate and Water Department. The IDMP received support through the internship of Ms. Brooke Hirsheimer.

Professor Don Wilhite supports the IDMP as the Chairperson of the programme's Advisory and Management Committees.

The IDMP in Central and Eastern Europe (IDMP CEE) is managed by Ms. Sabina Bokal, supported by the GWP CEE office in Bratislava, Slovak Republic. Mr Gerald Kairu manages the IDMP Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA) at the GWP office for Eastern Africa in Entebbe, Uganda. Ms Felicite Vodounhessi manages the IDMP West Africa (IDMP WAF) at the GWP office for West Africa in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso.

The IDMP builds on long-standing cooperation of WMO and GWP and is inspired by the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) that is developing and applying the concept of Integrated Flood Management and provides support through a HelpDesk with the involvement of a wide range of partners.

The IDMP and the APFM are both contributions to the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). The GFCS bridges the gap between climate information producers and the practical needs of policy makers, planners and other users, such as farmers. It aims to facilitate climate-smart decisions and the APFM and IDMP HelpDesks have been offered as mechanisms to support the GFCS in this endeavour.

The IDMP's objective is to support stakeholders at all levels by providing them with policy and management guidance through globally coordinated generation of scientific information and sharing best practices and knowledge for integrated drought management. The IDMP especially seeks to support regions and countries to develop more proactive drought policies and better predictive mechanisms. While the spatial scope is global, the results of the IDMP are aimed to be practical and policy relevant - tailored to specific regional and national needs and requirements. One of the main areas of work has been on supporting the regional activities of the IDMP and develop an open and inclusive platform, which can foster synergies among partners and close gaps.

With this focus of the programme, a number of actions have been taken in the fourth year of operation of the IDMP, which are discussed in more detail in the report:

- After the “Find” and “Connect” functions of the HelpDesk already in place, the “Ask” function has been, thanks to a close engagement of IDMP partners, been put online for a pilot phase of the Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk (see section 2.6).
- An external review of the IDMP has been completed (see section 2.3 and Annex 4).
- Presentation of the IDMP at strategic events in order to promote the IDMP. These included the UNFCCC COP 22 in Marrakech, the Third UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters in New York, the UNCCD African Drought Conference in Namibia, the UN World Water Day Special Event in New York, the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Conference in Cancun, at the occasion of the 2017 World Day to Combat Desertification, the Sixty-Ninth Session of WMO’s Executive Council in Geneva, International Seminar on Drought and Agriculture at FAO, the UNCCD regional conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for Management and Preparation for Drought in Bolivia (see section 2.10)
- Development of the IDMP website [www.droughtmanagement.info](http://www.droughtmanagement.info) (see section 2.8)
- Translation of the Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices in all 6 official UN languages and the development of an online tool (see section 2.4.2)
- Development of drafts of the publications “Integrated Drought Management Framework Paper” and case studies (see section 2.4.5)
- Development of the work stream on the Benefits of Actions and Costs of Inaction for Drought Preparedness with partners and launch of the Working Paper on the subject (see sections 2.4.1 and 2.7.1)
- Cooperation with and advice to the IDMP in Central and Eastern Europe that has been operational since early 2013 (see section 2.5.1), the IDMP in the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA) operational since September 2014 (see section 2.5.2) and West Africa (IDMP WAF) operational since January 2015 (see section 2.5.3)
- Developing jointly with IWMI and GWP South Asia the South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SA DMS) project. (see section 2.5.4)
- Support to drought activities in Central America (see sections 2.5.5) and South America (see sections 2.5.6).
- Support to drought activities in the Pacific Islands (see section 2.7.8)

With the intent of keeping the Annual Report as succinct as possible, the reader is invited to refer to previous Annual Reports and decisions taken at previous meeting (available on the IDMP [Advisory and Management Committee meeting website](#)).

## 2. Activity Report 2016-2017

Below is an overview of the status of the tasks that were agreed at the Management Committee meeting in September 2016:

### MANAGEMENT

TASK	PRIORITY	DEADLINE	Status
Approach on 3 pillars (Drought Monitoring and Early Warning Systems; Vulnerability and Impact Assessment; Preparedness and Mitigation Actions) is important to keep - progress on institutionalization:	Medium-High	Continuous for the next 3-year work programme	Included in 2017-2019 Work Programme and highlighted in

- Consolidate partner engagement - Make explicit that the 3 pillars are components of national drought policy			presentation and outreach of IDMP
Finalize IDM Framework Document with strong emphasis that all 3 pillars are part of integrated drought management – strong argument for programme on integrated drought management.	High	Review comments and send second draft latest by mid-December 2016. Comments by February 2017 Finalize by May 2017	Pending
Develop focus on Risk, Vulnerability and Impact Assessment (ensure that not only impacts on agriculture are considered – drawing on table from NDMPG publication)	Priority 2	Request partners for information / inputs on topic	In discussions with UNCCD on hiring a consultant to develop this further
- Review tools/work on drought impact assessment and vulnerability assessment		TSU to develop TOR for review by October 2016	
- Develop method on impact assessment and vulnerability assessment with partners with examples from and for countries		During 2017	
Make an assessment of Phase I of IDMP with perspective for Phase II		Before end 2016	IDMP Review completed see section 2.4
Publication and/including case studies on crisis vs risk mgmt. - cost of inaction and benefits of actions	Medium	March 2018	Publication released, see section 2.5
Early impact stories of IDMP			Pending

## Help Desk

TASK	PRIORITY	DEADLINE	Status
Engagement of already appointed focal points of partners to (a) define support and (b) specify input of organization in Catalogue of Service (description of partners' expertise)  Share Terms of Reference for HelpDesk and role of partners	Priority 1	Send out catalogue of service, TOR of HelpDesk and different options for process to be part of HelpDesk until the end of 2016	Completed
Add a section on website recommended tools/expertise/ initiatives from partners available on each of the 3 pillars to offer starting point for countries	Medium	Spring 2017	First steps taken through HelpDesk Support Base Partners page, needs to be further developed
Feedback on communications including website - Highlight success stories - Highlight social media on website - Generate news based on publications - Link GFCS website to IDMP and APFM website - Link to partners' meeting sites / develop system for partners' to post their events - Explore further opportunities for digital advocacy	Medium	Further feedback by email to TSU by partners	Mostly completed, some items pending
HelpDesk Pilot phase		September 2016 –	Soft launch of

	High – core business of IDMP	August 2017	HelpDesk end of July 2017
HelpDesk Monitoring of use		See above	Continuous
HelpDesk Obtaining feedback from users		See above	Continuous
Mechanism in place for user to provide feedback			Yes
HelpDesk Remedial action		April – August 2017	Pending gathering of further experience
HelpDesk Explore sustainable funding mechanisms		Now until December 2016	Continuous. First steps taken with donor mapping.

## OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

TASK	PRIORITY	DEADLINE	Status
Clarify link of IDMP with UNESCO initiatives (IDI) for example on capacity development	High	Joint meeting in 2016	Joint meeting held on 6 March 2017. Follow-up initiated.
Strengthening links of IDMP with national initiatives (i.e. PRONACOSE, US NDRP)	High	ongoing	Collaboration elevated and concrete activities identified.
Investigate INFORMA – relationship with IDMP	Medium	By end 2016	Pending
Drought Monitoring and Early Warning Systems; Vulnerability and Impact Assessment	Medium	Ongoing	Assisted with regional drought workshop for South American and UNCCD Regional drought conference for Latin America and the Caribbean
Share with Advisory Committee report of Benefits of Action / Cost of Inaction Expert Group Meeting with timeline for next steps Seek inputs from AC on literature review on Cost of Inaction – Benefits of Action	High	Once meeting report is available with request for comments and additional cases until early October	Done
Connect IDMP reviewer with APFM reviewers		Immediately	Done
Send Review to Advisory Committee for information and comments on the future of IDMP once finalized		Share review once review is finalized with TSU and IDMP Chair	Done
Work with UNDP CapNet to revise drought management training manual	Medium	During 2017	Pending
Workshop on Drought Monitoring for South America and Central America	High	2017	Done for South America 8-10 August 2017
Development of regional drought information system for Central and South America (contribution to GDIS)	Medium	2017 after workshop mentioned above	Initiated with workshop
Regional Drought Monitoring System for Central Asia – (IARH)	Low	2017	WMO and UNCCD are planning a regional drought workshop for Central Asia in Nov 2017
Initiate a Dialogue (Develop mutual understanding/ joint language/ explore	High	Ongoing	Participation in GIZ retreat on Financial

common space/ explore cooperation) with a view for suitable funding opportunities with finance/(re)insurance industry			Systems Development and Insurance. Discussions continuing using and contributing to the GWP Technical Committee paper on water management and insurance.
Elaborate a way forward on Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment and MHEWS in cooperation with UNDP (INFORMA) and JRC	High	June 2016	Pending

## 2.1 IDMP Work Programme

Following the guidance received at the 2016 IDMP Advisory and Management Committee meetings and the findings of the IDMP Review (see section 2.3 and Annex 4), the TSU developed the IDMP 2017-2019 Work Programme (Annex 2). The fundament remains the IDMP governance structures established and detailed in the IDMP Operational Guidelines (Annex 1). The Results Based Framework/ Logframe has also been updated in line with the new Work Programme.

## 2.2 Cooperation with partners

The WMO Secretary-General and the GWP Executive Secretary sent a joint letter to potential partners of the IDMP. An interest to collaborate has been expressed by the following organizations:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nation Environment Program (UNEP)
- UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN ISDR)
- UN-Water Decade Programme for Capacity Development (UNW-DPC)
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity
- United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
- UNDP CapNet
- World Food Programme (WFP)
- Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET)
- International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
- International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA)
- CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)
- The World Bank
- Group on Earth Observations (GEO)
- Deltares
- International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)
- The International Research Institute for Climate and Society (IRI)
- International Commission on Irrigation and Drainage (ICID)
- International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)
- Instituto Mexicano de Tecnología del Agua (IMTA)
- National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS)

- Stockholm Environment Institute
- U.S. National Drought Mitigation Center (NDMC)
- Robert B. Daugherty Water for Food Institute at the University of Nebraska
- Australian Bureau of Meteorology
- National Water Commission of Mexico (CONAGUA)
- European Joint Research Centre (JRC)
- AGRHYMET Centre
- IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Center (ICPAC)
- U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Spanish State Met. Agency (AEMET)
- UNU FLORES
- George Mason University Global Environment and Natural Resources Institute (GENRI)
- University of Southern Queensland

In addition, a revised MoU was signed in June 2017 between WMO and FAO, which highlights many issues including strengthening further cooperation on drought activities especially in relation to the IDMP and FAO's Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture.

The IDMP brochure is being continuously updated and translated into all official UN languages to inform potential partners of the programme. Pop-up stands/posters in English and French have been produced and used in the events the IDMP participated.

### **2.3 IDMP Review**

Following the recommendation of the 2015 IDMP AC/MC meeting a review of the IDMP was commissioned in 2016. It came at a crucial stage to review progress made in the first three years of implementation of the IDMP and provide inputs and strategic direction for the 2017-2019 work programme. The review focused primarily on the Geneva-managed IDMP work with a global reach and the support provided to the overall development of the IDMP regional and national level initiatives / projects.

The review focused on the following questions: (i) Based on the existing information what are the ways that the IDMP can become more relevant, more effective, more efficient and achieve more significant impact that is sustainable considering the progress made since its launch in 2013. (ii) Provide findings, conclusions and recommendations to the IDMP in order to draw lessons for future design and implementation.

The review is included in Annex 4.

### **2.4 IDMP Publication**

#### **2.4.1 IDMP Working Paper: Benefits of action and costs of inaction: Drought mitigation and preparedness – a literature review**

The working paper has been developed by Nicolas Gerber and Alisher Mirzabaev, reviewing available literature on the benefits of action and costs of inaction for drought preparedness and based on input from IDMP partners and an expert group meeting held on 16 September 2017 in Geneva (more information on the work stream in section 2.7.1).

The publication is available

at: [http://www.droughtmanagement.info/literature/IDMP\\_BACI\\_WP.PDF](http://www.droughtmanagement.info/literature/IDMP_BACI_WP.PDF)

#### **2.4.2 Handbook of drought indicators and Indices translated into all official UN languages**

The handbook on drought indices, officially released in August 2016 at the African Drought Conference in Windhoek, Namibia has been translated to all official UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish). It is available at:

<http://www.droughtmanagement.info/handbook-drought-indicators-and-indices/>

In addition, an online version of the Handbook – a searchable database that includes the option to provide comments and additional resources on the indicators and indices – aiming to make this publication a ‘living document’ has been released. The publication is proving very popular (see website user statistics in section 2.9).

#### **2.4.3 Journal Article in special issue on Droughts**

The IDMP Technical Support Unit has published an article titled “Drought Management Policy – from global collaboration to national actions” for a special Issue on Droughts of the Water Policy Journal. The article details the findings from the implementing the IDMP with partners. The special issue has been released at the UNFCCC COP22 in Marrakesh in November 2016. The journal article is available here: <http://wp.iwaponline.com/content/18/S2/228>

#### **2.4.4 Contribution to Book “Drought and Water Crises: Integrating Science, Management, and Policy, Second Edition”**

The IDMP contributed four chapters to the book “Drought and Water Crises: Integrating Science, Management, and Policy, Second Edition” edited by Donald Wilhite and Roger Pulwarty: (i) Integrated Drought Management Initiatives (detailing the experience of the IDMP and related initiatives so far based on the above mentioned journal article released in 2016), (ii) National Drought Management Policy Guidelines (based on the publication the IDMP released in 2014), (iii) Benefits of action and costs of inaction: Drought mitigation and preparedness – a literature review, (based on the publication the IDMP released in 2017), and (iv) Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices development (based on the publication the IDMP released in 2016). The book is scheduled to be released in October 2017.

#### **2.4.5 Work in progress**

Several publications are work in progress (see activity plan section 3.2):

- The development of a **framework paper to serve as the intellectual framework of the concept of integrated drought management**. It is a synthesis of existing publications around the topic to succinctly define the concept and approaches to integrated drought management and thus provide the basis for publications and actions carried out as part of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). Albeit the concept comes through in some existing publications, currently the literature does not provide a succinct overview of integrated drought management, particularly from a water management angle, a gap that this publication intends to fill. A first draft of the framework paper has been developed and shared with IDMP partners. 16 inputs have been received but work on this has been slower than expected due to other commitments.

- The collection and development of several **case studies** to highlight how elements of an integrated approach to drought management are applied in practice is being further pursued (see section 3.2.2).

## 2.5 IDMP Regional Initiatives

The IDMP regional project managers for the IDMP CEE, IDMP HOA and IDMP WAF together with the TSU have initiated monthly skype teleconference to share experiences, learn and plan jointly. In addition, an online discussion group in the internet platform Yammer was established to share information among regional projects.

### 2.5.1 IDMP Central and Eastern Europe (IDMP CEE)

#### Main achievements Overview

No	Time	Activity	Status
<b>WP1: Regional and Transboundary Cooperation</b>			
1	Q4 2016	<a href="#">Review of current situation in drought management in CEE after 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the IDMP CEE (2013 – 2015)</a>	A short review on the status of the drought management in countries which were involved in the IDMP CEE, was prepared at the end of the 1 <sup>st</sup> phase.
2	Q1 & Q2 2017	<a href="#">State-of-the-art of the drought monitoring, drought risk assessment and drought management in the Danube Region</a>	The review was done within DriDanube project through questionnaires' for each topic separately. Summary reports will be available in September 2017
<b>WP2: National and development sector plans</b>			
3	Q3 & Q4 2016	<a href="#">Third round of the National Consultation Dialogues</a>	Four countries organized their 3 <sup>rd</sup> round of the consultations already in Q1 and Q2 2016, Hungary and Slovenia organized it in Q3 and Q4 2016. Other countries decided to rather link the 3 <sup>rd</sup> round with the seminars organized within DriDanube project ( <i>see point 5 below</i> )
4	Q4	<a href="#">Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans translations (WP2)</a>	Guidelines were translated into 6 languages (HU, LT, RO, SI, SK and UA), in Q4 2016, also Slovak and Slovenian version were published online.
5	June 2017	<a href="#">DriDanube National Seminars as continuation of the IDMP CEE National Consultation Dialogues</a>	Seminars were organized under coordination of the GWP CEE in June 2017 in Romania, Austria, Croatia, Slovakia, Hungary, Slovenia, Bosna and Herzegovina, Serbia; within the DriDanube project
6	Q2 2017	<a href="#">Support to the development of the National Drought Action Plan for Slovakia</a>	GWP CEE was invited to participate in a cross-sectoral (core) expert group that will develop the National Drought Action Plan for Slovakia

WP4: Project Preparation and Financing and Regional cooperation			
7	2016/2017	<a href="#">Cooperation with Regional organization</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with the EU Strategy for the Danube Region (working together on the IDMP CEE)</li> <li>• ICPDR (providing expertise from IDMP CEE)</li> <li>• DMCSEE (implementing EU Interreg DriDanube (Drought in the Danube Region) project together)</li> </ul>
8	2016/2017	FUNDRAISING: <a href="#">Follow up project proposal – DriDanube (Drought Risk in the Danube Region)</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• September 2017; Q4 conditions</li> </ul>
9	2016/2017	FUNDRAISING: <a href="#">Natural Small Water Retention measures - follow up (project FramWat) (WP5)</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Follow up of the small retention demonstration project from the 1st phase of IDMP CEE started already in Q2 and continued in Q3 2016. In March Interreg Central Europe, EU funded programme, awarded FramWat financial support, in a highly competitive open grants call. The official start of the project is July 2017.</li> </ul>
WP5: Demonstration Projects			
10	2016/2017	<a href="#">Promotion of the N(S)WRM in the region and beyond (WP5 &amp; WP7)</a>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Best practices and case studies of the Carpathians - Online Platform</li> <li>• IDMP CEE Case Study for the Climate-ADAPT Platform</li> <li>• IDMP CEE Small Retention at Dresden Nexus Conference 2017</li> </ul>
11	2016/2017	<a href="#">Preparation of the Small Water Retention Online lecture</a>	Developed in Q4 2016 and online in Q3 2017
WP7: Knowledge and awareness			
12	2016/2017	<a href="#">Youth involvement</a>	<p>Promotion and lectures on IDMP CEE at the GWP Summer Schools:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summer University on Integrated Management Approaches for Biosphere Reserves and other designated areas in Samothraki, Greece (July 2016; organized by GWP MED)</li> <li>• <a href="#">Summer School</a> “Water in sustainable development” in Warsaw, Poland (July 2017; organized by GWP CEE)</li> </ul>
13	March 2017	<a href="#">Regional conference on drought</a>	Conference was organized together with the DMCSEE; within the DriDanube project
14	June 2017	<a href="#">IDMP CEE 2013 – 2015 Compendium</a>	<a href="#">Final publication of the first phase of the Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern</a>

			<a href="#">Europe</a> (IDMP CEE)
15	2016/2017	<a href="#">Visibility of the IDMP CEE</a>	Activities for better visibility of the IDMP CEE in the region and beyond; promotion of the results, outcomes of the IDMP CEE on different events and through different media channels
<b>WP8: Coordination of the IDMP CEE</b>			
13	Q3, Q4 2016	<a href="#">Preparation of the 3-year work programme</a>	Majority of 2016 was devoted to the development of the new 3-year work programme, related fundraising and partner engagement. In January 2017, the new plan was also accepted and activities started.

### **Main achievements Detailed Information:**

#### **1. Review of current situation in drought management in CEE**

Towards the end of the 2016 and during preparation of the new 3-year work programme we checked in 10 countries, where 1<sup>st</sup> phase of the IDMP CEE was implemented, if the status from 2015 has changed and what was IDMP CEE contribution to this change. Report hasn't been published officially but helped with shaping of the next 3-year IDMP CEE programme. Partners provided their comments/answers on the following topic:

- Current status of the drought strategy in their countries;
- What is the status of the establishment of a national drought committee;
- And whether drought is officially declared as a Significant Water Management Issue (according to the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) that is then the basis for preparing a Drought Management Plan) by the competent authority.

#### **2. State-of-the-art of the drought monitoring, drought risk assessment and drought management in the Danube Region**

Within DriDanube project, information on the current status on all three areas (monitoring, risk, management) has started. This overview will be updated already collected information in the [Review of the Current Status](#) (in 2013) (IDMP CEE 1<sup>st</sup> Phase) and during the preparation of the [Drought Management Plan Guidelines](#) (2014-2015). Work Package leaders have prepared three online questionnaires which have been circulated around the countries of the region. IDMP CEE will facilitate involvement of countries who are not part of the DriDanube project (MD, BG and UA) and support and drought related information collection.

#### **3. Third round of the National Consultation Dialogues (NCD) (WP2)**

The main point of the 3rd round of the NCDs was to focus on the identified problems and challenges (which were defined in the first two rounds) with key actors at the national level. Through this process partners focused on preparation of an action plan (together with the competent authorities) which would identify what to do to support "non-functional" parts of the management or identify future activities that are needed in order to establish/maintain drought management process on national level.

In Q3 and Q4 in 2016 two additional countries organized their NCDs:

- **GWP Hungary** organized their 3rd NCD on 6th July, 2016 in Debrecen, Hungary. You can read more [here](#).

- **GWP Slovenia** organized their 3rd NCD on 10th October, 2016 in Ljubljana, Slovenia. You can read more in a report [here](#) or in a short [article](#). The brochure [Drought and Water Framework Directive](#), which is a Slovenian version of the [Drought Management Guidelines](#), featuring the characteristics of the drought management in Slovenia, served as a basis for discussions.

#### **4. Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans translations**

Slovenian and Slovak versions of the Guidelines on the preparation of the DMP were finalized in Q4 and are available here: <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-CEE/IDMPCEE/National-Planning/>.

#### **5. DriDanube National Briefing Seminars as continuation of the IDMP CEE National Consultation Dialogues**

Within the DriDanube project, we are continue working with our stakeholders on the national level through DriDanube Seminars. The aim of these events is to inform stakeholders about the planned tools and strategy, exchange their ideas and expectations on DriDanube outputs and discuss with them the main challenges in their daily operations when it comes to drought management on a national level. You can read more about already organized events here: <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/news-and-events/project-news/621>.

You can read more about each event here: <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/approved-projects/dridanube/section/calendar-of-events>

Through IDMP CEE we manage to assure link with IDMP CEE National Consultation Dialogues (as a continuation of those) in Hungary, Slovenia, Romania and Slovakia. Especially CWP Slovakia and Romania closely cooperated with their National Meteorological institute in organizing this seminar.

GWP CEE as WP Communication leader is in charge of monitoring and supporting all partners with their work with stakeholders.

#### **6. Support to the development of the National Drought Action Plan for Slovakia**

GWP CEE was invited to participate in a cross-sectoral (core) expert group that will develop the National Drought Action Plan for Slovakia, coordinated by Ministry of Environment. Letters of nomination will be signed by the Minister of the Environment. In June, the GWP CEE Regional Coordinator provided answers to a structured questionnaire on a basis of the first phase of the IDMP CEE. During the DriDanube National Briefing Seminar (mentioned above) on 7 June, the Regional Coordinator presented preparation of the National Drought Action Plan. During the summer, the first draft of the Drought Action Plan will be prepared and presented to the stakeholders for comments in October. In November, it is expected that the Drought Action Plan will be formally adopted by the Government. In addition, the Regional Coordinator provided an input to a part on a drought of an Environmental Policy Strategy 2030 (Slovakia) that was reflected in the first draft. Comments on the first draft will be provided by 15 August and discussed at a coordination meeting at Ministry of Environment in the last week of August.

#### **7. Cooperation with regional organizations**

EU Strategy for Danube Region

Programme manager participated at the **11th Steering Group Meeting of EU Strategy for the Danube Region - Priority Area 5** (Environmental Risk) on 27 January, 2017 in Budapest. GWP CEE was invited to present DriDanube project which already received a letter of recommendations from the EUSDR PA5. It is considered an important initiative that contribute to implementation of the Strategy, especially in the Priority Area 5 – Environmental risks. As a result of the meeting,

IDMP CEE has been included into EUSDR PA5 workplan and budget for 2017 that is funded by the Danube Transnational Programme.

Danube Strategy PA5 expresses their interest to cooperate with the IDMP CEE already in November 2016. We have prepared list of possible activities where we could cooperate together and they have decided that they will support us in following activities:

- collection of historic droughts events in CEE part of the basin with PA5's network to identify the right data sources/people at the national level who have access to this information.
- review the policy instruments and strategies and their potential to contribute to EU droughts and water scarcity policies (EU Climate Adaptation Policy, Floods Directive, the EU Habitat and Birds Directives, the EU Groundwater, etc.).
- support of a special international issue of a scientific journal on climate change through research. It is planned to be issued in 2018 and GWP CEE can provide 2 contributions – one from IDMP CEE and another from DriDanube.
- contribution with an expertise to the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy 2018 Update for the Danube region (2017-2018). EUSDR PA5 will keep us informed about the development of the strategy and identify possible linkages with IDMP CEE and DriDanube.

International Commission of the protection of the Danube Region (ICPDR)

Input to the ICPDR analysis on climate change strategies and measures in the region

ICPDR (Expert Group on River Basin Management Plan) prepared Questionnaire about the national strategies and adaption measures for the update of Climate Change Adaptation Strategy, slated for 2018. Initially the questionnaire was prepared for contracting parties but they have also requested input from our side. Especially our experiences and knowledge gained through IDMP CEE.

Drought Management Center for Southeast Europe (DMCSEE)

We continue with a close cooperation with the DMCSEE:

- development of the DriDanube project (Q3, Q4 2016) and joint implementation (started in January 2017)
- organization of the **regional conference on drought** that brought together almost 90 participants. Please read more in story no. 13

## **8. Follow up project proposal – Drought Risk in the Danube Region (DriDanube)**

In October 2015 GWP CEE together with the Slovenian Environment Agency (Drought Management Centre for Southeastern Europe, DMCSEE) developed a project proposal “Drought Risk in the Danube Region (DriDanube)”.

In September 2016, we were informed that DriDanube project was successful in the 1<sup>st</sup> Call of the [Danube Transnational Programme](#) (Danube TP) Project started in January 2017 and its duration is 30 months..

Project budget:

Total budget:	<b>1,974,750.00</b> EUR
GWP CEE Budget:	128,350 EUR

Own (IDMP CEE) contribution	22,650 EUR
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Project partners:

**Slovenia:** Slovenian Environment Agency (DMCSEE), SPACE-SI, Centre of Excellence for Space Sciences and Technologies, Administration of the RS for Civil Protection and Disaster Relief

**Austria:** EODC Earth Observation Data Centre for Water Resources Monitoring GmbH, Vienna University of Technology, Environment Agency Austria, Austrian Federal Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Environment and Water Management

**Czech Republic:** Global Change Research Centre AS CR, v.v.i., State Land Office

**Slovakia:** Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute

**Hungary:** Hungarian Meteorological Service, Szent Istvan University

**Romania:** National Meteorological Administration

**Croatia:** Meteorological and Hydrological Service, Ministry of Agriculture

**Serbia:** Faculty of Agriculture, University of Novi Sad, Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia

**Montenegro:** Institute of Hydrometeorology and Seismology

**Bosnia and Herzegovina:** Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Republic of Srpska

**International:** Global Water Partnership CEE, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River

Project summary:

DRiDanube aims to improve capacity of the Danube region for drought emergency response and enhance preparedness for drought management by introducing recently developed monitoring and risk assessment tools.

Cooperative and interactive Drought User Service will be developed in order to enable more accurate and efficient drought early warning. Service will integrate all available data, including large volume of the most recent remote sensing products. Technologically, Drought User Service will be developed using modern web services and “Big Data” management techniques.

Apart from the timely warning a risk analysis is required to effectively reduce the effects of drought. Following a transnational approach, DRiDanube will **harmonize** the currently heterogeneous **methodologies for risk and impact assessments**, based on existing achievements in participating countries and on EU guidelines in the frame of the Civil Protection Mechanism. Users’ capacities at different level (policy, professional, stakeholders) in the management cycle will be strengthened through sharing experiences and project learning interactions. DRiDanube Strategy to improve drought emergency response (tested on pilot actions) will be the basis for more efficient drought management cycle (monitoring–impact assessment–response–recovery–preparedness) in the region.

DRiDanube aims to change mainly ad-hoc drought response to pro-active response based on risk management procedures. Cooperation among all relevant institutions will be strengthen leading to increase culture of preparedness throughout the Danube region.

You can read more about the project here: <http://www.interreg-danube.eu/dridanube>.

**DRiDanube project is addressing majority of the objectives that IDMP CEE has and will help to implement 2017-2019 IDMP CEE Work Programme.**

#### **9. FramWat - Framework for improving water balance and nutrient mitigation by applying small water retention measures (FramWat)**

Partners in Small Water Retention measure demo project started to work on the follow-up project proposal soon after IDMP CEE officially ended (June 2015). They have worked on Knowledge gap analysis and review of similar previous/ongoing projects has started. There were two project preparation meetings organized where partners finalized the project proposal and submit it to the [CENTRAL EUROPE Programme](#) 2<sup>nd</sup> call on 23 June.

In March 2017 CENTRAL EUROPE Programme decided to support FramWat project. The official start of the project is 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017.

Project budget:

Total Budget:	1,725,000 EUR
Total GWP CEE budget:	170,000 EUR
Own (IDMP CEE) contribution	30,000 EUR

Project partners:

POLAND: Warsaw University of Life Sciences, Regional Water Board Warsaw

SLOVAKIA: Slovak Water Enterprise

AUSTRIA: WasserCluster Lunz – biologische Station GmbH

HUNGARY: Regional Environmental Centre, Middle-Tisza District Water Directorate

SLOVENIA: Limnos Ltd., University of Ljubljana

CROATIA: Croatian Waters

International: Global Water Partnership CEE, International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River, International Sava River Basin Commission

Short project summary:

FramWat aims to strengthen the regional common framework for floods, droughts and pollution mitigation by increasing the buffer capacity of the landscape. It will do so by using the natural (small) water retention measures (N(S)WRM) approach in a systematic way. So far, the majority of water management and flood protection measures lack innovation and follow more traditional approaches without taking into account valuable ecosystem services provided by nature in the landscape settings.

The FramWat project supports the idea of using landscape features to help solving environmental problems in water bodies in a sustainable way. Partners will develop methods which translate existing knowledge about N(S)WRM features into river basin management practice. This will result in improving the water balance, in decreasing sediment transport, and in enhancing nutrients re-circulation. Moreover, it will provide decision makers with appropriate tools to incorporate N(S)WRM into the next cycle of River Basin Management Plans and offer guidance and raise awareness about the importance of horizontal integration of different planning frameworks.

IDMP CEE benefits from FramWat project:

Already in 1st phase of the IDMP CEE, it was proven that using small water retention measures, the natural retention capacity improves, which contributes to the potential for an increased amount of water that can be naturally stored in the environment, and used for alimentation of water courses during droughts. It is a good example of integrated water resources management approach because the same measures can also be used for flood protection, biodiversity increase, etc.

IDMP CEE will benefit (and contribute) out of following project outputs:

- GIS tool for identifying locations where N(S)WRM are needed; choosing the best location for a set of measures to help achieving the water quantity (mitigation of droughts and floods) and quality (decreasing the N and P loads) goals
- Training course on the GIS tool with manual
- Demonstration project: Testing the new GIS tool for N(S)WRM locations
- Guidelines to improve water balance and nutrition mitigation by applying system of N(S)WRMs
- National and regional policy dialogues; increasing capacity for integrated approach toward N(S)WRM
- Demonstration project: Testing the method how to calculate and analyse N(S)WRM costs on river basin scale

## 10. Promotion of the N(S)WRM in the region and beyond

Best practices and case studies of the Carpathians - Online Platform

The Secretariat of the Carpathian Convention together with the Slovak Presidency of the Council of the EU, and with the technical and financial support of UN Environment, was organizing a side event during the [13th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity](#), which was held in Cancun, Mexico from 4 to 17 December 2016. One of the objectives of the [side event](#) was launching an interactive [Knowledge sharing platform](#) showcasing success stories of mainstreaming biodiversity into other sectors of the Carpathians. Small Water Retention team (IDMP CEE demo project) submitted case study for this Platform and was among the selected ones which were presented at the launch of the platform – [Link](#).

IDMP CEE Case Study for the Climate-ADAPT Platform

In November (with the support of GWP CEE Intern) we have developed a case study from IDMP CEE activities (in the 1<sup>st</sup> phase) which was submitted to the Carpathian Convention. The Carpathian Convention will collect similar projects/activities in Carpathian region and integrated them into European Climate Adaptation Platform: <http://climate-adapt.eea.europa.eu/>. Till now, we still do not know when this case study will be online.

IDMP CEE Small Retention on Dresden Conference

GWP Poland representative (Mikolaj Piniewski) presented the IDMP CEE NSWRM demo project on Dresden Nexus Conference 2017 (17 May 2017). Presentation “*Can We Use Natural Small Water Retention Measures as a Tool to Optimize Services Provided By Water Systems?*” was presented in a session [A.3: Roles of Multifunctional Reservoirs in the SDG Agenda](#).

## 11. Preparation of the Small Water Retention Online lecture

Together with partners from IDMP CEE demo project on Small Water Retention Measures, we started to work on the development of the online lecture already in Q4 in 2016 and continue with it in Q1 and Q2 2017. The online lecture will present the measures into the details and raise awareness about their protentional in CEE region and beyond. It is expected to be online in August 2017 and will be available here: <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-CEE/WE-ACT/Projects/IDMPCEE/Demonstration-projects/Small-retention-measures/>

It has 5 parts:

- Water resources – the idea of small (natural) retention
- The small retention measures – agriculture and forest
- The small retention measures: Hydrography, including urban areas
- The role of small retention in environment
- Implementation of small retention measures – conclusions

## **12. Youth involvement**

In July 2016, IDMP CEE was presented at the IWRM ToolBox training for students for the Summer University on Integrated Management Approaches for Biosphere Reserves and other designated areas in Samothraki, Greece. IDMP CEE promotional materials were shared among the participants.

In July 2017 GWP CEE organized the [Summer School](#) “Water in sustainable development”. Two days were devoted to “climate topics”. One day lectures were about climate extremes in the region and special emphasis was put on drought situation and current drought management in the region. A proactive approach which is promoted through IDMP CEE was explained to the students as well as main achievements of the programme.

## **13. Regional conference on drought**

Together with DMCSEE and in the frame of the DriDanube project, the regional conference on drought was organized on 16 March 2017 in Ljubljana, Slovenia. There were around 90 participants from representatives of the Ministries, water authorities, Universities, EU Strategy for the Danube Region, Joint Research Centre of the EC.

The event focused on the needs and challenges for drought management in the Danube region. It aimed to serve as a forum for discussion among stakeholders from the whole region, experts working on drought, water managers, scientists and representatives of authorities. Particularly, the conference addressed the following questions:

- How can earth observations support drought monitoring and early warning?
- How can we quickly and efficiently assess drought impacts?
- How high is the drought risk in the Danube region?
- Which strategies support DriDanube project?
- What are end users’ needs and expectations of DriDanube outputs?

You can read more about the event [here](#).

## **14. IDMP CEE Compendium of good practices from 1st phase of the programme (2013-2015)**

In June 2017 Compendium - the [final publication of the first phase of the Integrated Drought Management Programme in Central and Eastern Europe](#) (IDMP CEE) was finally published. It provides an overview of the programme’s outputs and accomplishments achieved in the period from 2013 to 2015. Each activity is described in a way that first main objective is emphasized, background (on which processes or similar initiative activity was based), how the implementation took place and links to the main outputs on IDMP CEE sub-web page.

Press release and Compendium available on this link: <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-CEE/WE-ACT/news/2017/good-practices-in-drought-management-in-central-and-eastern-europe/>

## **15. Visibility of the IDMP CEE and contributions to the events**

- October 2016 - Article on IDMP CEE Guidelines was published in European Centre for River Restoration's October Newsletter: <http://www.ecrr.org/Publications/tabid/2624/mod/11083/articleType/ArticleView/articleId/3786/ECRR-Newsletter-October-2016.aspx>
- Participation of the Programme Manager at the Budapest Water Summit, 28-30 November 2016; IDMP CEE products were presented in GWP info booth.
- Participation of the Programme Manager at the 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Forum of the EUSDR on 3 November 2016 in Bratislava. The Regional Coordinator presented outcomes of the IDMP CEE at one of the workshops – presentation jointly developed with the Programme Manager.
- Support participation of the Ukrainian partner (involved in demo project on Dniester river basin) at the workshop organized by Slovenian Environmental Agency (*Agrometeorologist for farmers in hotter, drier, wetter future*); 9-10 November in Ljubljana, Slovenia: <http://eumetcal.eu/event/agrometeorologists-for-farmers-in-hotter-drier-wetter-future/>.

Visibility during DriDanube national briefing seminars – IDMP CEE directly linked from an article in Forbes magazine (Slovak edition).

### 2.5.2 IDMP Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA)

During the 2016/2017 reporting period, the Integrated Drought Management Programme in the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA) has made contributions to processes that catalyse change in policy and practice at a continental level (Africa Union) and in the IGAD region, capacity building and knowledge management in drought management and networking, thus, bringing countries together with aim to mobilise resources to enhance drought resilience in the IGAD countries.

The key achievements include:

#### A) Catalyzing change in policy and practice:

*IDMP HOA component: Regional and Transboundary cooperation- Support strengthening of regional cooperation of Regional Economic Community's (RECs), River Basin Organisations (RBOs) and research institutions in drought management.*

- IDMP HOA contributed to the 1st Africa Drought Conference (ADC) that was held on 15-19 August 2016 in Windhoek, Namibia. The conference was aimed at discussing ways to enhance drought resilience on the Africa continent. The conference strengthened partnerships and cooperation within AU member states to support the development of new and the improvement of existing national policies and strategies on drought management. The key outcome of the conference was the adoption of the Windhoek declaration [here](#) aimed at combating droughts on the African continent.
- There was consultation undertaken in October 2016 for four countries (Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda) about supporting drought management frameworks. All the countries acknowledged the unavailability of drought frameworks/guidelines. The countries recommended resource mobilization with the concerned departments (managing droughts/disasters). Designing a project in partnership with the concerned countries is one way to influence priority actions such as development of guidelines or frameworks that can provide an enabling environment and incorporate a more proactive approach to drought management that will apply the principles of Integrated Water Resource and Risk Management

#### B. Capacity building

*IDMP HOA component: Support capacity development of institutions & stakeholders for drought resilience in the IGAD region*

IDMP HOA supported capacity building training of institutions in applying Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) tools for Drought Risk Management (DRM). The training course was designed for local (countries) and regional (Regional Economic Community-IGAD) professionals, practitioners, academicians, private sector from various disciplines related to drought/water security management. Participants from six (6) countries from the Horn of Africa (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda- in the Horn of Africa) and IGAD Hycos (Rwanda and Burundi) acquired skills in IWRM tools for DRM. The training enabled participants to learn, share lessons and experiences from other countries in IWRM good practices. Its anticipated the skills acquired will be customized in the participants' respective countries for replication and as well to initiate country IWRM trainings as way to sustain the capacity building programme.

### **C. Knowledge Management**

*IDMP HOA component: Enhance knowledge management on integrated drought management in the IGAD region*

Following on the documentation of the drought management cases studies in the IGAD region, one case study entitled "*Enhancing water availability for livelihood improvement in Karamoja region, Uganda*" was submitted to the World Water Week 2016. The case study summarised [here](#) was accepted by the conference organisers and part sponsorship provided to present it as a poster. The focus of the case study was to improve community livelihoods through building productive assets water infrastructure (rock catchments, valley tanks, subsurface dams and rain water jars). The case study aims to improve crop and livestock production to address food insecurity, mitigate drought related risks at household level, and increase household income. The next step is to mobilise resources with the partners institutions to address the gaps and priorities identified.

### **D. Partnerships and Sustainability Strengthened**

The IDMP HOA is partnering with the IGAD member states to put together a regional project that is expected to promote drought resilience amongst the most affected/vulnerable communities in the IGAD region. The most affected communities live in the Arid and Semi- Arid lands (ASALs). The proposed project is entitled "*Strengthening Drought Resilience for Small-holder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD region*". This project is targeting four countries namely Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda.

## **2.5.3 IDMP West Africa (IDMP WAF)**

### **1. IDMP WAF goals and expected results**

#### **a. Goals**

Contribute to the development of capacity-building and investment plans on drought management on the basis of community's experiences and improved existing drought management strategies through three specific goals:

- i. *Catalyse Change*: This goal focuses on improving water resources management by putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security and emphasizing an integrated approach, including good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and others as they emerge.

- ii. *Generate and Share Knowledge*: This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.
- iii. *Strengthen Partnerships*: This goal focuses on enhancing the network’s resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, performance measurement to support learning and financial sustainability.

**b. Main expected results**

- Effective and comprehensive drought management policies in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger;
- Improved drought management through reviewed national and regional plans/strategies;
- Enhanced capacities and partnership for drought management in West Africa;
- Managed drought negative effects in West Africa through regional initiatives and cooperation;
- No-regret investments included in some institutions’ budget mechanisms;
- New sources of project financing leveraged by national institutions in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger.

**2. Summary of main results**

From July 2016 to June 2017, activities are being carried out according to each of the GWP’s three strategic goals in West Africa.

- **Goal 1, “Catalyse Change** “Country Partnerships and their partners have developed joint demonstration projects with their partners in Mali, Niger and Burkina. The implementation of the 3 projects started since January 2016 at Komki Ipala (Burkina Faso, Torodi (Niger) and Gouendo Region (Mali). The process of putting in place regional and national west African “platform on Drought management” is on-going : the members of each core group (3 national and 1 regional) have been chosen and a proposition has been made for the virtual structure. These platforms are an exchange/consultation place, sharing of experiences, information, analysis and advice within institutions working in the area of drought and climate change.
- **Goal 2, “Generate and Share Knowledge”**: knowledge and awareness, the program is sharing drought related information and implemented activities through the GWP website, local newspapers and IDMP global programme sheet. The process to review Cap-Net training manual on “Drought risk reduction in the context of IWRM” is still on-going. The Program is collaborating with AGRHYMET to write the west Africa guidelines on Integrated Drought Management. The main goal of the guidelines is to provide to professionals tools and methods adapted to the Sahelian region. These tools will help in the planning and implementation of drought management actions for a better adaption and mitigation to climate change negative effects.
- **Goal 3 “strengthen Partnerships”** the implementation path was conducted with key stakeholders and demonstration projects’ agreement was developed with partners. VBA is supporting IDMP WAF for the regional platform website. This soft structure will be an electronic space for sharing of experiences, information, analysis and advice within institutions partners to GWPAO.

**3. Results by specific goals**

**IDMP WAF Goal 1: Catalyse change**

**Work Package 1: Drought negative effects are managed in West Africa through the regional initiatives and cooperation.**

**Act.1: Review in details of Drought's Initiatives/Institutions in West Africa (institutional analysis) and selected countries**

- Finished. Three review documents available and also, the document on “*Analysis of plans, strategies and synthesis of reviews of initiatives in the field of drought: cases of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger*” [http://www.droughtmanagement.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Synthesis\\_report\\_Reviews\\_national\\_studies.pdf](http://www.droughtmanagement.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Synthesis_report_Reviews_national_studies.pdf)

**Act.2: Reinforce regional collaboration among pertinent Institutions on drought management/Put in place a regional West African platform on Drought management**

- One of the key IDMP actions in West Africa is the establishment of the national platforms in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and at regional level. These platforms will be used to discuss issues related to the integrated drought management. These platforms are an exchange/consultation place, sharing of experiences, information, analysis and advice within institutions working in the area of drought and climate change. The platforms will store and share informations, facilitate online fora, facilitate online seminars (webinars), facilitate online training and, publish some research results. The main outcome is to have continual capacity building on Drought Management and share also funding opportunities. Through this tool, IDMP WAF will support the stakeholders for drought monitoring and the evaluation of the impacts of the on-going project in the region.
- **At regional level:** Focal points, members to the core group are coming from VBA, UCIN/PACO, WASCAL, 2ie, ECOWAS/WRCU, CILSS, UEMOA and 1 resource person from GWP/AO Technical Committee. The focal points are expected to get involved in regional IDMP actions and specifically the establishment process of a regional platform on Integrated Drought Management (IDM).

The virtual structure has been validated during a core meeting in December 2016 at Ouaga. <http://burkinademain.com/2016/12/14/progis-ao-lheure-du-bilan-des-actions-de-2016/>

➤ **IDMP national platform in Niger, Burkina Faso and Mali**

Ten national (10) institutions have designated their representatives (2 by institution) making it possible the effective establishment of the platform in each country. Mali CWP and its partners have adopted the internal statutes and regulations of the National Platform for Integrated Drought Management in Mali during a meeting on 15 June 2017 in Bamako.

Also, the 3 countries validated the presentation's documents of each platforms will soon be available online.

➤ **Work Package 2: Improvement of drought management through national and regional plan/strategies reviewed**

**Act.1: Assessment of existing national and regional plans/strategies on drought management**

Done. Document available in French and English: “*Analysis of plans, strategies and synthesis of reviews of initiatives in the field of drought: cases of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger*”

. [http://www.droughtmanagement.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Synthesis\\_report\\_Reviews\\_national\\_studies.pdf](http://www.droughtmanagement.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Synthesis_report_Reviews_national_studies.pdf)

**Act. 2: Elaboration (with AGRHYMET) of West African regional guidelines for national sector plan**

The main goal of the guidelines is to provide to professionals some tools and methods adapted to the Sahelian region. These tools will help in the planning and implementation of drought

management actions for a better adaptation and mitigation to climate change negative effects. The document is focused on:

- i. the state of knowledge on drought in the Sahel (Concepts, terminology, data on drought);
- ii. History of drought management in the Sahel;
- iii. Key indicators of integrated drought management in the Sahel (climate, Hydrological and Hydrogeological, agronomic, pastoral, forest, Soil surface states, biodiversity (wetlands, protected areas, etc.);
- iv. Socioeconomic, cultural and policies;
- v. Integrated Drought Management in the Sahel (prevention, prediction, Early Warning and Response / Rehabilitation);
- vi. Legislative, policy and institutional framework for integrated drought management in the Sahel (Regional Level, National Level and Community Level) ;
- vii. And the keys recommendations of good practices of Integrated Drought Management in the Sahel.

➤ **Work Package 3: No regret investments are included in some institutions budgets mechanisms Act.1: Identification of no regret investment options for IDMP Act. 2: Advocacy for integration of these no regret investment option into national budget mechanism + Activity 3 Elaboration and implementation of an investment plan**

IDMP / WA supports the efforts of the Government of Niger to improve food security and reduce rural poverty in line with the goals of the 3N (Les Nigériens Nourissent les Nigériens) Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agricultural Development. The goal is to help stakeholders engage in a community-based, participatory learning process on the ground that leads to better understanding, adaptation and eventual adoption of improved agro-pastoral practices that create a trend towards increased. The support consists in accompanying the Ministry of Agriculture in the realization of its new concept of Farmers' Field School (FFS) for the popularization of techniques and production practices appropriate to the management of water resources in the scarcity of the resource following the long drought cycle.

The main objective of this action is to assist four (4) market gardening groups to adopt a community-based, participatory field learning process that leads to better understanding, adaptation and eventual improved agro-pastoral practices which, in turn, create a trend towards increased productivity and improved livelihoods, as well as food and nutrition security. Each FFS brings together 32 women with whom consultations have led to the identification of a site where concrete practical gardening experiments are discussed with weekly sessions during which practical exercises are carried out on the crops. These market gardening experiments are mainly based on Agro-Ecosystem Analysis, which involves certain practices such as systematic observation, learning by discovery, critical analysis, collective decision-making. Three of these sites are in the village of Gardi Beri and the 4th in Koygolo.

**Main results**

- Women master market gardening techniques with great enthusiasm and dedication as a guarantee of the appropriation of the project and the perpetuation of the gains on the ground;
- Successful four (4) "Farmers' Field Schools" set up. The beneficiaries are mastering the techniques of managing the plots, monitoring the evolution of the plants and are ready to adopt them in their own sites to improve crop yields;

- Both experiences in Torodi and Dosso support the concerns of the country's national development programs, notably the Farmers' Field Schools, which reinforces their impact and gives more chances of duplication of achievements at a larger scale;
  - The CWP has built good relationships and left responsibility for the implementation of actions to the various national actors and has taken on a supervisory role, giving higher chances of success and appropriation.
- **Work Package 4: New sources of project financing are leveraged by concerned governments**  
**Act.1: Need assessment**  
**Activity 2: Mapping of investment project and financial source /Activity 3: Elaboration and implementation of a fundraising strategy**  
 See the activity described previously for the Activity 2, support of an investment plan in Niger through the I3N initiative.
- **Work Package 5: News innovates solutions found for Drought Management in the focus sub area (water resources, agriculture, desertification)**  
**Act. 1: Identification of the sub area**  
 Done during 2015
- Act.2: Competition for selecting the best project in targeted countries**  
 Done during 2015
- Act. 3: Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the demonstration projects**  
 Agreements have been signed with the CWP of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger to allow the implementation of pilot projects in the countries during 2016/2017.
- **Mali: "Water and Soil Conservation / defense and restoration of soils for agriculture, forestry and pastoral and Communication for adaptation to the effects of climate change in the rural commune of Gouendo"**  
 The project has been implemented in 5 villages and attracted a lot of enthusiasm from the populations, especially the youth. The first results are already perceptible such as the application of techniques like the Zaï and the half-moons on bare soils, the regrowth of the herbs and the heading of the cereals despite the early stop of the rain. It emerged from the interview and the field visit that the pilot farmers managed to describe the composting technique and thanks to restoration techniques, about **8 hectares were recovered** (Please also see weblinks to articles below under Work Package 7).
  - **Burkina : "Promoting innovative drought resilience practices through the establishment of a multifunctional agroforestry park in the municipality of Komki-Ipala"**  
 In terms of results achieved,
    - Two (2) hectares of degraded land have been recovered and protected and can served other purposes to generate revenues for the group mainly through the sale of bunches produced on the site; the regrowth of the herbaceous state allowing for the reforestation;
    - The capacity of the beneficiaries are built (training of beneficiaries, sensitization of actors, study trip) on recovery techniques and practices that respect the environment.
    - The Kogoloweogo group members and especially the landowner who made available his land of 2 ha for the needs of the project are totally convinced to push actions forward and scale up in their own lands. The project has created a strong attraction in the population willing to learn about the techniques used to recover the degraded land and restore vegetation;

- the local political authorities including the mayor and the deconcentrated services of komki Ipala have supported the project giving more smile and pride to the project beneficiaries. (Please also see weblinks to articles below under Work Package 7).

➤ **Niger “ CWP Niger project is about the development of a site for irrigated crops for the women of the village of Kankantouti a village of the rural municipality of Torodi»**

Niger CWP has signed a convention with the “Potol” Union of Torodi, the town where the demonstration project has been implemented.

There a great satisfaction of the beneficiaries of the pilot actions at the Kankantouti site : From 25% gain to 200% gain. The sustainability is ensured since the Union has set up a fund for the maintenance of the investments (wire fencing, wells, reservoirs) and their security during the rainy season. The transformation unit for farm’s product allows the **occupation of nearly 70 women** in the processing of rice, cowpea, sorghum into couscous, deguè, niéri (mixture of beans and rice).

Implementation of the IDMP pilot project yielded lessons and recommendations for the implementation of a similar project:

- The involvement of customary, administrative and technical authorities to think the project through before will facilitate better implementation and any readjustment with the beneficiaries;
- The valuation of local knowledge makes it possible to develop projects that are adapted to the needs of riparian and beneficiary populations with concrete and visible impacts;
- Sharing experience between the new beneficiaries and the elders makes it possible to create a framework for exchanges in order to break the last resistances and facilitate the conviction of achieving a probable success.

(Please also see weblinks to articles below under Work Package 7).

**IDMP WAF Goal 2: Generate and share knowledge**

➤ **Work Package 6 : Stakeholders capacities are built on drought management /New capacities improved by the previous stakeholders trained**

**Act. 1: Assessment of the personal, organizational and institutional capacity needs**

Done during Q1 2016

**Act.2: Elaboration of training module based on the 3 steps and 3 levels of a capacity building**

Done during Q2 2016

**Act. 3: Implementation of the training**

Done during Q2 2016

**Act.4: Evaluation/follow up of the trainers**

The IDMP WA carried out a Training of trainers in April 2016 which gathered 20 participants including 5 women from Mali, Burkina and Niger and some regional institutions in West Africa. It was meant to increase the participants’ knowledge on integrated risks management related to drought/ Climate change. After 8 months, a first assessment carried out via a survey through emails has revealed positive impacts for most participants.

The trainees highlighted in this 1st evaluation that the lessons learned were useful for drafting concept notes and project planning. Some noted that some modules have been used for academic purposes for IWRM students and stakeholders. These two modules "*managing*

*conflicts over natural resources" and "developing strategies for effective management of water resources in the context of climate change" were cited as very inspiring.*

All the participants shared information and knowledge gained among colleagues. The survey revealed also that learning outcomes have been exploited to define stakeholder roles, characterization of land during project planning, assessment of communities' vulnerability to climate change, and some tools have been exploited for an environmental assessment. The IDMP project manager promises to continue to carry out surveys on a regular basis to monitor long-term impacts.

#### **Act.5: Adaptation of the training Manuel**

After the training, participants recommended to adapt Cap-Net training manual to the West Africa region. This extra activity is still ongoing and by the end of October the document will be completed.

### ➤ **Work Package 7 The results of IDMP WAF are well shared in the region and the selected countries / Awareness on drought are improved**

#### **Act. 1: Communication action plan**

GWP WAF has already a communication plan but a list of Knowledge Products has been done with the communication officer. Some of KM products are being elaborated :

- A document and a video on the 3 pilot projects
  - A document on the partnership during the IDMP WAF implementation
  - The IDMP WAF phase 1 global report
- The 3 factsheets on the demonstration projects of the Integrated Drought Management Project (IDMP) West Africa have been translated. These factsheets give basic information on the various pilots projects being carried out in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger in the framework of the IDMP. The English version of the factsheets are available on the IDMP web site [http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/idmp\\_waf/](http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/idmp_waf/)
- Finished. Three review documents available and also, the document on "*Analysis of plans, strategies and synthesis of reviews of initiatives in the field of drought: cases of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger*" [http://www.droughtmanagement.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Synthesis\\_report\\_Reviews\\_national\\_studies.pdf](http://www.droughtmanagement.info/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Synthesis_report_Reviews_national_studies.pdf)

#### **Act. 2: Engage the media for drought management in the region –The following articles which feature IDMP WAF have been published in one of IDMP WAF media partner siteweb:**

- <http://burkinademain.com/2016/07/20/gestion-de-la-secheresse-au-burkina-creation-dune-plateforme-dechange-dinformations/>
- <http://burkinademain.com/2016/12/14/progis-ao-lheure-du-bilan-des-actions-de-2016/>
- <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/idmp-monitors-training-outcomes/>
- [Gestion des risques liés à la sécheresse : Des formateurs ouest-africains se mettent au diapason](#)
- <http://burkinademain.com/2016/08/04/elaboration-de-manuel-de-gestion-de-la-secheresse-au-sahel-le-processus-marque-un-grand-bond-a-kaya/>

#### **On Mali Project pilot**

- <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/idmp-mali-field-visits-interest-of-partners/>
- <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/idmp-mali-field-visits-interest-of-partners/>

### On Niger Project pilot

- <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/idmp-saves-up-15-cubic-meters/>
- <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/idmp-follow-up-mission-in-niger/>
- <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/niger-idmp-project-allows-time-gain-to-very-busy-women/>
- <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/idmp-pilot-action-beneficiaries-in-niger-satisfied/>

### On Burkina Project pilot

- <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/burkina-faso-idmp-pilots-soil-recuperation-in-komki-ipala-to-contribute-to-poverty-alleviation/>
- <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/idmp-in-burkina-faso-need-to-advocate-for-fundraising/>

### IDMP WAF Goal 3: Strengthen Partnerships

#### ➤ Work Package 8: Regional/ countries level partnerships' competencies enhanced

- The partnership has strengthened thanks to the preliminary exchanges and actions with the main actors involved.
  - National and regional platforms will be established with the keys regional (2IE, CILSS, UICN, VBA, WRCU/ECOWAS, WASCAL, Ouaga University) and national actors;
  - The website of the platform has been done by VBA webmaster
  - The adapted West Africa manual on Drought is still writing with the contribution of IDMP WAF partners
- **Participation in meetings**
  - Participation to IDMP Advisory Committee Meeting from 14 to 15 September 2016
  - 8th GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) Technical Coordination meeting – Yaoundé, Cameroun, 28 – 30 September 2016:
  - Participation to the Collaborative Modelling Workshop 10 April 2017 in Accra (Ghana)
  - Participation to the National Water Day from 20 to 21 March at Boromo (Burkina Faso)

### 2.5.4 South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SADMS)

IWMI has put the SADMS online: <http://dms.iwmi.org>

GWP South Asia jointly with IWMI, ICID and WMO convened a workshop on 30 and 31 January 2017 in New Delhi with the objective to explore the application of the SADMS at the country level in South Asia facilitating near real time drought monitoring information to improve the assessment of drought risks and development of drought mitigation measures. More information on these activities is available at: <http://www.gwp.org/en/gwp-SAS/WE-ACT/change-and-impact/News-and-Activities/2017/satellite-based-early-warning-system-to-bolster-drought-risk-reduction/>

### 2.5.5 Activities in Central America

Drought management activities have been developed by GWP Central America with support from the IDMP and with close involvement of the regional WMO office in Costa Rica. They build

on the workshop organized by the Spanish Met Service (AEMET) financially supported by the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) in November 2013 on integrated approaches to drought management in Antigua, Guatemala. Two regional workshop on the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) were organized in June and November 2014 by GWP Central America with the Regional Committee on Water Resources (CRRH) and IDMP technical and financial support. The IDMP National Drought Management Policy Guidelines have been introduced to several partners in the region by GWP Central America.

GWP Central America has developed a video on the impacts of the drought in the region (available at: <https://youtu.be/nl1dWJjSPjA>)

GWP Central America has also developed analysis of the socio-economic impacts of the 2014 drought as well as an infographic on drought in Central America (available in English and Spanish at: [http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/central\\_america/](http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/central_america/)).

GWP Central America has developed a case study “Benefits of action and costs of inaction in a water reservoir project for agricultural purposes in Azacualpa, Honduras” (available in English and Spanish at: [http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/central\\_america/](http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/central_america/)).

### **2.5.6 Activities in South America**

A Workshop on Developing a Drought Monitoring, Early Warning and Mitigation System for South America was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina from 8 to 10 August 2017. The event was organized by the National Meteorological Service (SMN) of Argentina, the Regional Climate Center for Southern South America (CRC-SAS), the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and WMO. The objective of the meeting was to analyze the tools and capacities needed for drought monitoring, forecasting and mitigation with the ultimate goal of developing of a South American Drought Information System. The Workshop involved over 80 participants from both the public and private sectors who work on drought issues from the region and experts from North America and Europe and representatives of International and multilateral organizations. Participants included representatives from the 13 National Meteorological and Hydrological Services from all of South America, but also from the agriculture, water and energy sectors from the six Southern American South America. The next steps include developing one or two pilot project proposals, an implementation plan and searching for donor funds to develop the proposals.

Following the workshop of GWP South America, led by GWP Argentina with national partners from the government and civil society in San Miguel de Tucuman, Argentina on 30 June and 01 July 2016 aimed to set the basis for the development of a pilot program of GWP South America to support the development of provincial / national integrated drought management plan and extrapolate the lessons learned to other regions of Argentina and other Latin American countries, discussions with the Argentinian Government have advanced.

In addition, the IDMP TSU connected remotely to give a presentation to AECID training course in Bolivia for national authorities from the region on monitoring and prediction of drought. The connection offered a chance to introduce the IDMP broadly, the work and publications on drought monitoring and the efforts for a regional IDMP project in South America.

### **2.5.7 Activities in Central Asia**

In 2017, UNCCD and WMO had discussions on how to assist the countries of Central Asia with drought issues. There is increased focus among the UN agencies in the region including the on-

going [GEF/FAO project entitled “Integrated natural resources management in drought-prone and salt-affected agricultural production landscapes in Central Asia and Turkey \(CACILM2\).”](#) UNCCD and WMO will attempt to organize a Regional Workshop on Drought for this region in November 2017 or early 2018. The objectives of the workshop would be to develop a common strategic framework for the five Central Asian countries for drought management, raise the political momentum of the Central Asia region on the issue of drought preparedness and resilience to drought events and to identify the specific needs and shortcomings as well as the good practices in the region for mutual learning and cooperation.

## **2.6 Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk**

Following the recommendations of the 2016 IDMP AC/MC meeting (see table in the introduction to section 2 above) the work on the establishment of the HelpDesk started. Discussions to explore the lessons learned from the APFM Integrated Flood Management HelpDesk were held. A draft profile of all partners for the catalogue of service was developed by the IDMP TSU which was sent together with a request to specify the modality of engagement and person days that could be contributed to the help desk.

The technical capability for the HelpDesk has been guiding the IDMP website development since its launch. Following the “Find” (to find resources in the library and access tools and guidelines) and “Connect” (to link to IDMP initiatives) sections of the IDMP HelpDesk the third section - “Ask” (to request advice and technical support) has been technically developed and has been put live in August 2017 but not advertised in an effort to promote it more fully in September and give partners a chance to join the help desk in time for the promotion.

## **2.7 Other National, Regional and Global Support Activities**

### **2.7.1 Development of Work Stream on the Benefits of Action / Costs of Inaction**

Following the preparation of a first draft of a literature review on the topic an expert group meeting was held on 16 September 2016 in Geneva with the objective to kick-start the involvement of experts for a global reflection on the current state of knowledge on the economic costs and benefits of action and inaction for drought preparedness and drought risk management, on the immediate needs or constraints preventing actors to take action and on the way forward to improve people’s and systems’ resilience to drought events. The group recommended to develop the draft literature review prepared for the meeting into an IDMP Working Paper on the subject. It also identified the value of producing a handbook on performance metrics for impact studies based on existing approaches in different sectors that address specifically the socio-economic manifestations of drought. An extended workshop was proposed in order to respond to the knowledge gaps identified in the literature review and by the Expert Group Meeting.

The expert group meeting report is available [here](#).

Based on the literature review, inputs received at the expert group meeting and from IDMP partners the working paper was finalized and published in 2017 (see section 2.4.1).

The World Bank, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), and the Integrated Drought Management Programme jointly organized a workshop on the subject in Washington DC on 26 and 27 April 2017. During the workshop, participants collaborated on compatible methodologies, building a framework and developing a work plan to assess the benefits of action and costs of inaction for drought mitigation and preparedness. These actions are aimed at achieving a better understanding of the drought costs, impact pathways,

vulnerabilities, costs and benefits of drought crisis and risk management approaches, and the co-benefits of risk management approaches.

Download the [Concept Note, Presentations and Workshop Report](#).

All information on the work stream is available at: <http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/benefits-of-action-and-costs-of-inaction/>

### **2.7.2 Global Competition for Youth-Led Projects on Flood and Droughts**

In an effort engage more closely with youth a competition was organized by the Water Youth Network in collaboration with the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). The winners are:

Category 1: Ongoing youth projects

Winner: Prakash Khadka (Center for Social Development and Research (CSDR)). The project engages young social mobilizers and volunteers by training them to integrate community-based participatory mapping processes with internet-based collaborative digital mapping technologies. The main objective is to map key information pertaining to flood hazard, exposure and vulnerability at the household and community level across lower Karnali river basin before the 2017 monsoon, and to develop a transdisciplinary approach that can be replicated in similar regions across Nepal. So far, 54 communities in Kailali and Bardiya districts have been remotely mapped (including more than 2500 houses and over 100km of roads/trails) by volunteers from around Nepal.

Category 2: New project proposals

Winner: Lily Yumagulova, Casey Gabriel, Sandy Bernice and students from the “Preparing our Home” program (Xetólacw Community School and International Sustainability Education Foundation (ISEF).

“Preparing our Home” is a community-based disaster resilience program developed and implemented by Canada’s First Nations communities. Beginning with developing multiple grade school curriculum, it creates intergenerational, multi-stakeholder opportunities to understand risk and develop context-specific youth-led and community implemented risk management and planning activities. Training activities in their project implementation pipeline, focus on understanding risk, developing flood and drought resilience strategies, and developing emergency management plans and preparedness planning.

The winning projects were presented at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Conference, in Cancun, Mexico from 22 to 26 May 2017. The winners are also receiving a small direct financial support and an opportunity for collaboration with APFM and IDMP.

### **2.7.3 Discussion on the Community of Practice on Drought in WMO Commission for Hydrology (CHy) Advisory Working Group**

The WMO Commission for Hydrology (CHy) decided in its 15<sup>th</sup> Session in December 2016 to establish a community of practice on drought. Discussions were held by the TSU with CHy experts on developing this community that would, at this time, focus on the impacts of drought on hydrological systems. The TSU will keep CHy informed of IDMP activities while this community of practice develops over the next few years.

#### **2.7.4 Request for feedback on the Limpopo Disaster Preparedness Action Plan 2016-2030**

GWP Southern Africa is supporting the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) in the development of a Disaster Preparedness Action Plan, which focuses on building resilience to floods and droughts. The APFM and IDMP have provided inputs to this Action Plan. Based on this support the IDMP and APFM have also provided training material.

#### **2.7.5 "Sort-Out Drought" Workshop, Dresden, Germany**

The IDMP and partners participated in the "Sort-Out Drought" Workshop in Dresden, Germany from 16-18 November 2016 organized by the Deutscher Wetterdienst (DWD) together with the Saxon State Office for Environment, Agriculture and Geology (LfULG), and the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). A WMO representative made a presentation on behalf of IDMP. The objective of this workshop was to present and develop best practices and climate services helpful to deal with droughts. The final meeting report is available [here](#).

#### **2.7.6 GIZ retreat on Financial Systems Development and Insurance**

The IDMP TSU participated in a GIZ (German Development Cooperation) retreat on 5 September 2017 in Bad Neuenahr, Germany, on Financial Systems Development and Insurance to gain better understanding of this space and potential opportunities as the IDMP continues to work and defining its role in this field. The discussions in the retreat focused on the (1) innovations needed in insurance, (2) the question of subsidies and (3) integrated solutions. Follow-up opportunities with partners were identified and are being pursued.

#### **2.7.7 WMO Training Workshops on Satellite Data and Products for Drought Monitoring and Agrometeorology (Hungary and Zimbabwe)**

Under the mandate of the WMO's Commission for Agricultural Meteorology (CAgM), training events on various subjects are held throughout the year. Two training workshops on Satellite Data and Products for Drought Monitoring and Agrometeorology were in the 12 months. The first was held [in Harare, Zimbabwe](#) from 24 to 28 October 2016 and the second was held in [Budapest, Hungary](#) from 24 to 28 April 2017. These workshops were co-sponsored by WMO and the European Organisation for the Exploitation of Meteorological Satellites (EUMETSAT). The training was supported by FAO, FEWSNET, EU Joint Research Centre, European Space Agency and several national institutions including National Meteorological and Hydrometeorological Services. These workshops involve many of the partners that are involved in IDMP and therefore, an opportunity to develop standard training modules on drought monitoring.

#### **2.7.8 National Drought Consultations in the Pacific Islands**

Based on recommendations from the Pacific Island Climate Outlook Forum (PICO) held in 2015 a National Drought Consultation was organized by the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP) and WMO for the Solomon Islands from 5-8 September 2016. In 2017, a consultant company was hired by WMO to further assist the Solomon Islands in developing a national drought plan that would be incorporated into their disaster management framework. SPREP and the consultants will undertake similar workshops and the development of national drought plans in Kiribati and Tuvalu in the second half of 2017.

## 2.8 IDMP Website

The IDMP website is being maintained by the IDMP Technical Support Unit with WMO and GWP support. Pages are constantly updated to include the latest development on regional activities, publications, and documents.

To date the library of drought-related publications contains 243 drought-related publications.

Publications can be easily added to the library by the IDMP Technical Support Unit and IDMP partners are invited to suggest additional and new publications that should be included.

The website also contains a map that provides an overview of the various activities of the IDMP and a space to explain the status of each of the activities. It accommodates the above-mentioned Library, a section on tools and a general explanation of the programme.

The section "[Advisory and Management Committee Meetings](#)", provides an overview of the meetings of the management group and their main recommendations since its establishment in 2013. A "[Partners](#)" page and presents the programme's partner organizations, with links to their websites. The pages of the IDMP regional initiatives are continuously being expanded.

An online tool has been developed to enable users to easily explore and provide comments on the indicators and indices contained in the Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices. As detailed in section 2.6 the "[Ask](#)" function of the HelpDesk has been launched, thus competing the HelpDesk's previously available "[Find](#)" and "[Connect](#)" functions.

User statistics are included in section 2.9 below.

Please visit the IDMP website to find out more: <http://www.droughtmanagement.info/>

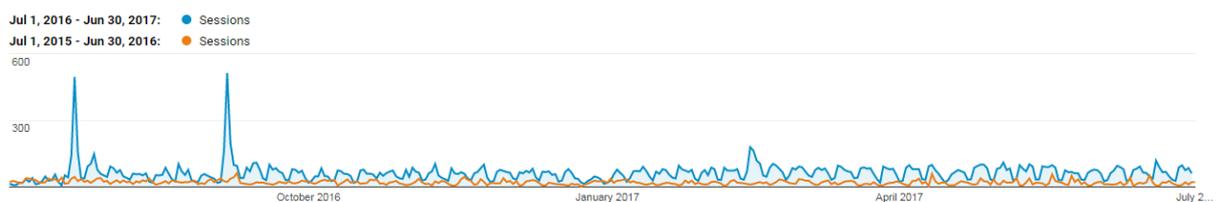
## 2.9 Development and Implementation of the Communication Strategy

To disseminate information about IDMP's activities and outcomes, different means of communication have been used:

- **Website and social media**

User statistics show increasing interest in the IDMP website. From 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2017 it registered 16,207 users (+179.33% compared to the same period one year ago) and 23,149 sessions (+211.27%), of which 69.72% are by new visitors.

**Figure 1: Visits to the IDMP website (1 July 2016-30 June 2017 compared to the previous period)**



Most of the website visitors come from the U.S.A. (21.64%), India (8.42%) and Switzerland (7.43%). English continues to be the language used by the majority of visitors (71.2%), followed distantly by Spanish (7.79%) and French (2.55%).

Concerning social media, IDMP is continuing its strategy of publicizing major activities and achievements through the Facebook and Twitter accounts of the APFM, GWP and WMO. Spikes in visits to the IDMP website can be attributed to the promotion of the *Handbook on Drought Indicators and Indices* on GWP and WMO websites and social media accounts.

Excluding the homepage, the most visited pages on the IDMP website are:

1. [Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices](#) (10.68% of pageviews)
  2. [Online Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices](#) (9.65% of pageviews)
  3. [Standardized Precipitation Index \(SPI\)](#) (4.81% of pageviews)
  4. [Find: Library](#) (4.73% of pageviews)
  5. [Palmer Drought Severity Index \(PDSI\)](#) (4.42% of pageviews)
  6. [About IDMP](#) (2.07% of pageviews)
  7. [Crop Moisture Index \(CMI\)](#) (2.07% of pageviews)
  8. [Vegetation Condition Index \(VCI\)](#) (1.68% of pageviews)
  9. [Find: Guidelines & Tools](#) (1.64% of pageviews)
  10. [Standardized Precipitation Evapotranspiration Index \(SPEI\)](#) (1.63% of pageviews)
- **Information material:** A three-folded flyer in all six UN languages and pop-up posters in English and French have been developed by the Communication Department of GWP and WMO. The IDMP HOA and IDMP CEE have also developed a regional programme flyer and IDMP WAF has developed an introductory video. The IDMP TSU has started to revise its programme flyer.
  - **International Events:** Members of the TSU took part to various international conferences, where they gave presentations introducing the IDMP, they are further detailed below in section 2.10. Please refer to section 2.5.1, for events attended by the IDMP CEE, section 2.5.2 for IDMP HOA and section 2.5.3 for IDMP WAF
  - **Articles:**
    - [Water Policy Journal Special Issue on Drought](#) journal article published (see section 2.4.3)
    - Publication of article focused on the GWP-WMO relationship in the WMO bulletin titled "20 Years of Impact – Working in Partnership on Water", which highlights the work in the IDMP. Article available [here](#).
    - Please also refer to section 2.5.1, for articles published by the IDMP CEE, section 2.5.2 for IDMP HOA and section 2.5.3 for IDMP WAF

## 2.10 Engagement with International Processes

- The IDMP participated in the [African Drought Conference](#), 15-19 August 2016 in Namibia organized by the UNCCD and the Namibian Government. The three pillars of integrated drought management featured prominently in the conference's declaration. The IDMP launched the Handbook on Drought Indicators and Indices at the conference. See press releases [here](#) and [here](#).
- [UNFCCC COP 22](#): The Water Policy Journal Special Issue on Drought with the journal article focused on the IDMP was launched at UNFCCC COP 22. The IDMP Technical Support Unit also supported the UN-Water side event "Hydro-Climate Services for All" Video available [here](#), summary article [here](#).
- [United Nations World Water Day Special Event](#): The Chair of GWP, Dr Oyun Sanjaasuren was invited to a United Nations World Water Day-Special Event Priority Actions for Water and Disasters in the next Decade as part of the planning of the 2018-2028 International Decade for Action "Water for Sustainable Development" on 22 March 2017 at the UN Headquarters in New York. She presented the APFM and IDMP as part of her role as a panellist in the discussion.

- Third UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters: The GWP Chair and the Chair of the GWP Technical Committee, Dr Jerry Delli Priscoli were also invited to the third UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters “Adaptation to Climate Change, Boosting Financing and Investment, and Advancing Science and Technology” on 20 July 2017 at UN Headquarters in New York. The APFM and IDMP were also presented to UN member states in this forum.
- Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Conference: The winning projects of the Global Competition for Youth-Led Projects on Flood and Droughts were presented at the Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction Conference, in Cancun, Mexico from 22 to 26 May 2017 (see section 2.7.2)
- WMO’s message on 2017 World Day to Combat Desertification, Theme: *Our Land. Our Home. Our Future.*, highlighted the work done as part of the IDMP (available [here](#)).
- The Sixty-Ninth Session of WMO’s Executive Council held in Geneva, 10 to 17 May 2017, recognized the IDMP, its work and the contribution from its 30 partner organizations.
- A presentation by WMO and the Chair of the IDMP at the International Seminar on Drought and Agriculture co-organized by Iran, the Netherlands and FAO in Rome on 19 June 2017. Event details available [here](#).
- The IDMP submitted inputs and participated in the Partners Meeting of the Global Framework on Water Scarcity on 19 and 20 April 2017 at FAO HQ in Rome. More information available [here](#).
- A Regional Conference of Latin America and the Caribbean for Management and Preparation for Drought was held in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia from 14 to 16 August 2017. The Conference addressed the effects of drought in the region and was attended by representatives from 16 countries. With the slogan "Together against drought", participants reviewed the progress of the region in developing drought monitoring, early warning systems, impacts and risk assessments, and mitigation and preparedness plans. The conference participants approved a Declaration in which they agreed to the following:
  - Consider the three pillars on Integrated Drought Management in the process of developing National Drought Policies and Plans,
  - Further agree to work with their Governments in the region to work on developing and implementing National Drought Policies and Plans;
  - Reaffirm their commitment to use the 10-step National Drought Management Policy Guidelines as a template for action
  - Agree to provide additional input to the Draft White Paper on “Towards National Drought Policies in LAC”;
  - Request UNCCD, FAO and WMO and other related UN agencies, programmes and initiatives, to work in coordination to assist governments in the various drought issues.

The Conference was organized by the Bolivian Ministry of Environment and Water, UNCCD, FAO and WMO. During the conference, officials from the Bolivian Government requested assistance from WMO, FAO and UNCCD to develop a drought monitoring

systems. There was a proposal to organize a stakeholder workshop in Bolivia in December 2017.

## **2.11 Fundraising**

Jointly with the GWP Resource Mobilization function the APFM and IDMP TSU embarked on an effort to better map the funding landscape. The aim was to support the APFM and IDMP's quest for resource mobilization as part of a new APFM and IDMP business model. The APFM has taken a lead in developing a business and a costing model, which will be presented in the joint APFM-IDMP meeting on 6 September.

Two outputs have been developed as part of this effort:

### 1. Donors database

A database of strategic platforms and donor categories at the global and regional levels, including corresponding entry points and rationale for these potential donors to support the APFM and IDMP. It includes at this stage 104 entries. It builds on information provided by GWP regarding existing donors and looks systematically at the 29 DAC members, development banks, multilateral organizations, private sector foundations and other funding platforms.

The database captures donor information in the following fields and filters:

- Donor type
- Sector
- Water commitments/initiatives (e.g. WRG 2030 members, CEO Water Mandate members)
- Geographic emphasis (by GWP region)
- Water themes emphasized by the donor
- Brief donor profile
- GWP (including APFM and IDMP) comparative advantage for donor / donor's advantage for GWP (including APFM and IDMP)
- Contact point and contact info

### 2. Power mapping tool

With the support of GWP staff and sector-specific research, a power mapping questionnaire for top donor prospects was designed. The tool combines strategic information about donor prospects with GWP history and current programming to suggest tailored and strategic entry points for engagement with these prospects. The questionnaire is being used to map 30 top prospective donors for GWP (including bilaterals, regional banks and foundations), with a specific focus on GWP, APFM and IDMP.

The questionnaire has been pre-filled for 13 of the 30 donors and is being circulated within GWPO. Once feedback has been collected, the questionnaire input will be streamlined into short, easily digestible power maps.

The 30 donors are: 1. ADB 2. AfDB-AWF 3. Austria 4. Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation 5. Canada 6. Coca-Cola 7. Denmark 8. EIB 9. EU 10. Finland 11. Ford Foundation 12. France 13. GCF 14. GEF 15. Germany 16. Hilton Foundation 17. IDB 18. Islamic Development Bank 19. Japan 20. Netherlands 21. Nordic Development Fund 22. Norway 23. OFID 24. Rockefeller Foundation 25. South Korea 26. Spain 27. Sweden 28. Switzerland 29. UK 30. USAID

## **2.12 Financial Support**

The expenditure report of the IDMP for the year 2016 will be provided to the Management Committee of the IDMP at the meeting.

### 3. Work Programme for the Period 2017-2019

The activity plan below only covers ongoing and already planned activities. New activities can be proposed and discussed at the Advisory and Management Committee meetings. Activities will be shaped by the new work programme for 2017-2019, which has been developed (Annex 2) and will be discussed in the 2017 Advisory and Management Committee meetings.

#### 3.1 Support to Regional Activities for 2017-2019

##### 3.1.1 IDMP Central and Eastern Europe

###### IMPACT:

**Improved preparedness for drought risk management and enhanced cooperation of key actors (operational services, decision making institutions, end users) on national and regional level for an integrated drought management approach.**

###### OUTCOMES:

**Enhanced regional drought resilience and improved capacities of target groups for integrated drought management approach:**

- Improve drought monitoring / early warning system
- Unification of drought risk and impact assessments
- Built capacities to monitor, forecast, evaluate and respond; enhancing accessibility of knowledge and appropriate information, and increased capacity for the effective use of drought information before, during and after a drought event, use/communicate drought information
- fostering dialogues between the scientific and policy-making communities for integrating water security and drought resilience into national development planning and decision-making processes.

**WP1 FOCUS:** Support the establishment of the efficient and operational drought management in CEE region and contribute to the **improvement of the drought monitoring** by operational innovative service and **unification of drought impacts and risk assessments** for the whole region.

*\*Majority of the WP1 activities will be implemented within DriDanube project – focus more on the Danube part of the CEE region.*

Project activity	2017				2018				2019			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
<b>WP1: Regional and Transboundary Cooperation</b>												
Act. 1.1: Drought User Service												
Task 1.1.1: Designing the service based on user requirements												
Task 1.1.2: Collection and preparation of satellite data												
Task 1.1.3: Development of the graphical user interface/web application (Drought User Service)												
Act. 1.2: Drought Impact Assessment												
Task 1.2.1: Preparation of common methodology for near real-time drought impact assessment												
Task 1.2.2: Collection of historical drought events in CEE												

<i>Task 1.2.3.: Preparation of common methodology for near real-time drought impact forecast</i>												
<b>Act. 1.3: Drought Risk Assessment</b>												
<i>Task 1.3.1: State-of-the-art analysis</i>												
<i>Task 1.3.2.: Preparation of common methodology for drought risk assessment</i>												
<i>Task 1.3.3: Mapping of Risk</i>												

**WP2 FOCUS:** Support national and regional organizations in **overcoming gaps in decision-making processes** in drought management, **improve dialogue between the scientific and policy-making communities** and **increased knowledge on EU policy instruments and their relevance to drought policy** implementation in CEE.

Project activity	2017				2018				2019			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
<b>WP2: National and development sector plans</b>												
Act. 2.1: Improvements of the drought management cycle												
Act. 2.2: “Science - Policy Interface” workshops (national level)												
Act. 2.2: “Bridging the gap” conference (continuation of the Science – Policy Interface workshop on national level)												
Act. 2.4: Governance for Drought Resilience												

**WP4 FOCUS:** Increased **fundraising capacity**, connect all “drought related” initiatives in the region and partners interested to work on different aspects of drought management

Project activity	2017				2018				2019			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
<b>WP4: Project Preparation and Financing</b>												
Activity 1: Follow-up, fundraising, regional cooperation												
<i>Task 4.1.1: Development of a dedicated Resource Mobilization and Partnership plan</i>												
<i>Task 4.1.2: Implementation of a dedicated Resource Mobilization and Partnership plan</i>												
<i>Task 4.1.3: Cooperation with regional organization and strengthening IDMP CEE /GWP CEE partnership</i>												

**WP5 FOCUS:** **demonstrating operational value of the new developed tool** for forecasting, monitoring and responding before, during and after the drought (tool tested in real situation with realistic data) (*act. 5.1 will be implemented within DriDanube project*) / **Increasing the buffer capacity of the landscape using the N(S)WRM approach** in a systematic way (*act. 5.2 will be implemented within FramWat project*)

Project activity	2017				2018				2019			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
<b>WP5: Demonstration Projects</b>												
Act. 5.1: Demonstration / testing of the new developed Drought User Service (act. 1.1)												
Act. 5.2: Natural Small Water Retention Measures												
<i>Task 5.2.1: Identification of potential locations of the Natural Small Water Retention measures</i>												
<i>Task 5.2.2: Training course on how to use GIS tool</i>												
<i>Task 5.2.3: Testing the GIS tool in pilot catchments</i>												
<i>Task 5.2.4: Policy integration and economic instruments</i>												
<i>Task 5.2.5: National and regional policy dialogues</i>												
<i>Task 5.2.6: Cost analysis</i>												

**WP7 FOCUS:** Improving knowledge base, with **better access to information and products** and enhancing the accessibility of IDMP CEE knowledge and outputs to the stakeholders across sectors. **Building communication capacities** for conveying drought information.

Project activity	2017				2018				2019			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
<b>WP7: Knowledge and awareness</b>												
Act. 7.1: Communication activities												
Act. 7.2: Conveying drought information												
Act. 7.3: Media (journalists) training												

**WP8 FOCUS:** Efficiently managed and implemented IDMP CEE

Project activity	2017				2018				2019			
	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q	1 Q	2 Q	3 Q	4 Q
<b>WP8: Governance and Fundraising</b>												
Act. 8.1: Coordination of the IDMP CEE												
Act. 8.2: IDMP CEE Strategic Advisory Group												

### 3.1.2 IDMP Horn of Africa

IDMP HOA overall aim is to promote drought resilience of communities and ecosystems in the Horn of Africa region. In achieving this aim, IDMP HOA efforts are contributing to the global IDMP

programme objective which is to support stakeholders at all levels by providing policy and management guidance and by sharing scientific information, knowledge and best practices for Integrated Drought Management.

The IDMP HOA programme is set to enter the second implementation phase (2018-2019). The 2018-2019 implementation period will carry forward and build on the achievements, successes, lessons and experiences emanating from its work to further enhance the resilience of stakeholders in the Horn of Africa countries. This phase will further Strengthen linkages with other on-going programmes like the Water, Climate and Development programme at the regional and global level; and also create linkages with the global component of the IDMP and the Associated Programme on Flood Management. This approach will ensure concretization and sustainability of IDMP HOA interventions beyond its project life. The focus will be to firm up the interventions and achievements in the first phase of IDMP HOA and support the three pillars of integrated drought management which include: i) drought monitoring and early warning systems; ii) vulnerability and impact assessment; and iii) drought preparedness, mitigation, and response. The programme will also support countries in implementation of the Paris Agreement commitments on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Furthermore, the second phase of IDMP HOA will make a follow up on the implementation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction [link](#) and the Windhoek declaration on enhancing drought resilience in Africa [here](#) . The IDMP HOA programme will utilize the available expertise within the Partnership i.e. GWP and WMO at the global, regional and country levels. The existence of IDMP help desk and experiences from APFM and other collaborations on droughts and floods offers a great opportunity to learn, share and contribute to the IDMP HOA achievements in the second phase.

Overall, IDMP HOA 2018-2019 implementation phase will support the following components below:

### **1. Influencing policies and practice towards more integrated drought management**

This component will facilitate engagement of policy makers in the countries. It will support review of the Policy instruments and strategies and their potential to contribute to IGAD drought strategy. Further, the interventions will seek to interest IGAD member states (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, and Uganda) to put in place drought management guidelines/plans. Linkages of the policy instruments with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Windhoek declaration to enhance drought resilience in Africa will be made as part of follow up on the frameworks implementation. The project will support countries in implementation of the Paris Agreement commitments on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs). Countries in the IGAD region have put in place the NDC as part of their national development processes. In addition, the countries have developed National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) and /or National Adaptation Frameworks. IDMP HOA will engage the responsible entities and focal point institutions in the countries to identify priorities and synergies in their NDCs and NAPs for potential support. The 2018-2019 IDMP HOA phase will integrate SDGs as part of the programme framework and contribute to their (SDG) achievements in the targeted countries. Many of the targets of SDGs are closely linked to water resources management, as water remains a key resource in several sectors of the economies of countries. Strengthening national, regional and inter-regional alliances is required not only in realizing Goal 6<sup>1</sup>, but for many other development goal targets such as 13<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all- Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary. IDMP HOA will contribute to the IWRM- which promotes transboundary cooperation

These two goals align quite well with the strategic framework proposed in the 2018-2019 implementation period. Also, IDMP HOA capacity development approach reflects the essence of SDG 17<sup>3</sup> i.e. use of national, regional and global partnerships for developing a knowledge base, and effective capacity development.

## **2. Strengthening capacities and enhancing knowledge development for drought management at regional, national and local levels.**

The project will support capacity to monitor, forecast early warning information to disseminate it to the information users. In addition, the project will support the improvement to timely response of droughts- through engaging the responsible institutions in the countries to act timely and fast. This will contribute to drought preparedness, mitigation, and response. The project will improve the knowledge base of stakeholders in drought management, better access to information and products- this will be through building better communication capacities to convey drought information. The help desk at WMO (with various experts identified to support the programme) will be instrumental in both knowledge management and capacity building on drought. Interested countries will request for information within the framework of drought management.

## **3. Support demonstration of innovative initiatives by stakeholders and document best practices and lessons on drought management.**

Innovative drought initiatives and their priorities were identified during the IDMP HOA first phase. The 2018-2019 phase will focus on supporting partners to implement the identified adaptation actions (this will include technical and financial support to develop early warning systems. For the traditional early warning systems, efforts will be made to combine generated climate information from technical institutions and the available indigenous knowledge systems with aim of better informing the stakeholders. Also, packaging existing and generated drought data/information into usable form by stakeholders will be supported.

## **4. Strengthen partnerships in drought management.**

This component will target net-working to coordinate and collaborate on project interventions. In addition, the component will enhance fundraising. For example, the programme will partner with accredited entities to access climate funds and- will support preparation of projects and proposals to access climate funds from the Green Climate Fund (GCF), Adaptation Fund (AF) and other identified opportunities.

## **Workplan for 2018-2019 IDMP HOA**

The Workplan below presents the activities to be done with the period 2018-2019. To deliver on the workplan, resource mobilization is on-going. For example, IDMP HOA programme is collaborating with partners like IGAD, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) to mobilise resources for the work programme. A project worth \$USD 12.9 has been submitted in partnership with OSS to adaptation fund. This is work in progress and partners are welcome to join efforts in this fundraising drive to realize resources to implement the activities.

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<sup>2</sup> Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. This is taken in combination with target 1.5 of goal 1 (to build the resilience of the poor and those who are in vulnerable situations and reduce their vulnerability to climate related extreme events and other economic social and environmental disasters. IDM will contribute to the three targets i.e. Target 13.1; 13.2; 13.3

<sup>3</sup> Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development everywhere- IDMP HOA will contribute to target 17.18. IDMP HOA will use its networks e.g. use of national, regional and global partnerships for developing a knowledge base, and effective capacity development

			
	<b>Total Budget 2018</b>	<b>Total budget 2019</b>	<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>
<b>IDMP Project</b>			
<b>TOTAL BUDGET</b>	<b>418,000</b>	<b>379,000</b>	<b>797,000</b>
<b>Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policy and practice</b>			
<b>Output 1: Regional/National policies, strategies and programs towards sustainable drought management influenced</b>			
<b>Outcome challenge: Regional and trans boundary organizations support integrated drought management for regional economic development</b>			
Activity 1: Collaborate with IGAD on policy issues for IDMP i.e. develop/review regional strategic documents e.g. MOUs, strategic plans and guidelines in Drought Management	18,000	20,000	<b>38,000</b>
Activity 2: Support drought information exchange Platforms in the region	7,000	8,000	<b>15,000</b>
<b>Total Outcome Challenge</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>
<b>Outcome challenge: Countries integrate water security and drought resilience into national development planning and decision-making processes</b>			
Activity 1: Support countries to integrate drought management in their policy frameworks, strategies, sectoral, development plans	60,000	55,000	<b>115,000</b>
Activity 2: Support identified priorities related to drought resilience (guided by the content in the documents-NDCs, NAPs and NDPs)	30,000	25,000	<b>55,000</b>
Activity 3: Intergrate/align SDG interventions into the IDMP programme	10,000	10,000	<b>20,000</b>
<b>Total Outcome Challenge</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>190,000</b>
<b>Outcome Challenge: Support to No/low regret investments in regional and national development</b>			
Activity 1: Support to institutions (Ministry Finance, Water and disaster related ministries) in incorporating drought management into their development of investment strategies/plans	30,000	30,000	<b>60,000</b>
<b>Total Outcome Challenge</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>
<b>Outcome challenge: Governments and other stakeholders demonstrate enhanced efficiency in project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing as well as new financing mechanisms</b>			
Activity 1: Support to countries/institutions in the development of projects to access drought resilience related funds	10,000	10,000	<b>20,000</b>
Activity 2: -Organise capacity building trainings in project preparation to key partners- focusing on drought management	15,000	12,000	<b>27,000</b>
<b>Total Outcome Challenge</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>47,000</b>
<b>Output 2: Innovative drought Management demonstrated</b>			
<b>Outcome challenge: Stakeholders develop and implement innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive 'green 'solutions for addressing critical water security challenges to enhance drought resilience of countries and communities</b>			
<b>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 5: Demonstration Projects</b>			
Activity 1: Support the priorities in innovative small scale initiatives in the countries with potential multiplier effect and support scaling up	40,000	25,000	<b>65,000</b>
<b>Total Outcome Challenge</b>	<b>40,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>65,000</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 1</b>	<b>220,000</b>	<b>195,000</b>	<b>415,000</b>
<b>Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge</b>			
<b>Output 3: Capacities and knowledge development in drought management at national and local levels strengthened</b>			
<b>Outcome challenge: Institutions and stakeholders have enhanced capacity to develop and integrate water security and drought resilience in development plans</b>			
Activity 1: Conduct trainings at regional and national levels targeting institutions that are responsible for water and drought management	30,000	25,000	<b>55,000</b>
<b>Total Outcome Challenge</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>25,000</b>	<b>55,000</b>
<b>Outcome challenge: Institutions and stakeholders have access to and use information and knowledge on how to enhance water security and drought management</b>			
Activity 1: Facilitating knowledge sharing and raising awareness of stakeholders /link the stakeholders to the demonstration of innovative projects	10,000	10,000	<b>20,000</b>
Activity 2: Supporting institutions and communities in drought early warning systems (linkages with indigenous knowledge)	10,000	10,000	<b>20,000</b>
Activity 3 Support to participation in key events eg. Disaster/drought Risk management platforms, meetings to popularize the program and influence policy	8,000	8,000	<b>16,000</b>
<b>Total Outcome Challenge</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>28,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 2</b>	<b>58,000</b>	<b>53,000</b>	<b>111,000</b>
<b>Goal 3 – Strengthen partnerships</b>			
<b>Output 4: Partnership and sustainability strengthened</b>			
<b>Outcome challenge: Stakeholders at regional and country levels, partners have enhanced competencies in fund raising, stakeholder engagement and collaboration in drought management</b>			
Activity 1: Strengthen the existing CWP's as key multi-stakeholder national platforms and effective coordination mechanism for proactive management of droughts	10,000	10,000	<b>20,000</b>
Activity 2: Training CWP in accessing climate finance-targeting droughts/water security	14,000	14,000	<b>28,000</b>
Activity 3: Support the youth and women in the drought interventions	20,000	20,000	<b>40,000</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 3 - activities (excl Running Costs)</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>44,000</b>	<b>88,000</b>
<b>Running Costs Secretariat (Region and Country)-30%</b>	<b>96,000</b>	<b>87,000</b>	<b>183,000</b>

### **3.1.3 IDMP West Africa**

From 2018 to 2019, during the second phase of IDMP WAF, will continue to contribute to the development of capacity building and investment plans on drought management on the basis of community's experiences and improved existing drought management strategies through 3 specific goals: (i) catalyze change; (ii) generate and share knowledge; and (iii) strengthen partnerships. The actions will be a continuity of the phase 1 (2015 to 2017) and will create synergies with the on-going programmes: GWP/AMCOW Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) at the regional and global level; the global component of the IDMP and the WMO/GWP Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM).

#### ***Goal 1: Catalyse change***

The implementation of the activities defined by national and regional platforms will continue especially fundraising activities and the dissemination of IDMP WAF documents through the virtual platform and any other channels. There will be a strategy to reinforce information and Knowledge sharing. Joint projects will be elaborate with the core group to respond to some call of proposals and/or submit to some donors. The elaboration and the validation of the technical guidelines of Drought Management is also planned during 2017.

Through the 3 countries platforms actions, there will be a support for the development/implementation of the National Adaptation Plans and for the implementation of the Paris Agreement commitments on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) at Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali.

Countries will integrate drought resilience into NAP development and implementation process. There will be also a support to No/Low regret investment in National development plan and a support to countries for project preparation and fundraising.

New project pilot document is being elaborated to access climate funds from Green Climate Fund and other funding sources. The main goal of this project is to strengthen the Climate Resilience of Women and Young Farmers to Improve Agricultural Productivity in Rural Communities in Komki Ipala of Burkina Faso, Gouendo in Mali and Torodi in Niger.

#### ***Goal 2: Generate and share knowledge***

The Cap-Net revised manual on drought risk reduction will be finalised during 2017 to be used for national actor's capacity building on DM.

The need assessment at personal, organisational and institutional level will help to draw training session from adapted training modules at national level.

Key communication actions points based on GWP/AO communication strategy and specific visibility actions plan will be planned for each activity. A focus will be on Knowledge Management products and the dissemination of IDMP WAF documents: short video on the pilot project, capitalisation documents, etc.

#### ***Goal 3: Strengthen Partnerships***

This specific goal concerns the IDMP WAF project financial and technical management, which is a continuous action. The network will be strengthened through several actions with the national and regional platforms and the monitoring/evaluation of demonstration projects with technical partners.

### **Workplan for 2018-2019 IDMP WAF**

GWP [West Africa]	2018	2019	TOTAL
<b>TOTAL GOALS</b>	<b>369 642</b>	<b>240 642</b>	<b>610 283</b>
<b>Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policy and practice</b>			
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 1 : Drought negative effects are managed in West Africa through the regional initiatives and cooperation.</i>			
Activity 1 : Reinforce regional collaboration among pertinent Institutions on drought management through the nationals platform on DM	6 000	6 000	12 000
Activity 2 : Reinforce regional collaboration among pertinent Institutions on drought management through the regional platform on DM	12 000	12 000	24 000
Activity 3 : Dissemination of regional guidelines on Drought Management	15 000	5 000	20 000
Activity 4			0
<b>Total Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 1</b>	<b>33 000</b>	<b>23 000</b>	<b>56 000</b>
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 2 : Countries integrate drought resilience into NAP development and implementation process</i>			
Activity 1 : Support countries to integrate DM in their strategic documents (NAP, policy, etc)	50 000	0	50 000
Activity 2 : Support identified priorities related to drought resilience in line with NDCs, NAPs and NDPs	15 000	0	15 000
<b>Total Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 2</b>	<b>65 000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>65 000</b>
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 3 : Support to No/Low regret investment in national development</i>			
Activity 1 : Identify and advocate for integration of no regret investment option into national budget mechanism	0	20 000	20 000
<b>Total Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20 000</b>	<b>20 000</b>
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 4 : Project preparation and fundraising</i>			
Activity 1 : Actors capacity building and mapping financial source	10 000	10 000	20 000
Activity 2 : Support countries through CWP for the development of projects to access drought management related funds	25 000	25 000	50 000
<b>Total Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 4</b>	<b>35 000</b>	<b>35 000</b>	<b>70 000</b>
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 5 : New innovatives solutions found for Drought Management in the agriculture area.</i>			
Activity 1 : Identification/Validaton and situation analysis of the sub area	7 500	0	7 500
Activity 2 : Validation of the pilot project document	10 000		10 000
Activity 3 : Implementation and monitoring of the demonstration projects	86 000		86 000
Activity 4 : Monitoring and evaluation of the demonstration projects		17 000	17 000
<b>Total Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 5</b>	<b>103 500</b>	<b>17 000</b>	<b>120 500</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 1</b>	<b>236 500</b>	<b>95 000</b>	<b>331 500</b>
<b>Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge</b>			
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 6 : National stakeholder's capacities are built on D.M. / New capacities improved by the previous stakeholders trained</i>			
Activity 1 : Assessment of the personal, organizational and institutional capacity need at national level in the 3 countries	0	0	0
Activity 2 : Elaboration of the module of the training session based on the adapted training module	0	0	0
Activity 3 : Implementation of the training	37 500	37 500	75 000
Activity 4 : Evaluation/follow up of the trainers		22 500	22 500
<b>Total Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 6</b>	<b>37 500</b>	<b>60 000</b>	<b>97 500</b>
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 7 : The results of IDMP WAF are well shared in the region and Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger/ Awareness on drought are improved</i>			
Activity 1 : Developpement of communication keys actions	5 000	5 000	10 000
Activity 2 : Engage the media for drought Management in the region and in the 3 countries	3 000	3 000	6 000
Activity 3 Include for each step of the project an awareness activity	0	0	0
<b>Total Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 7</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>8 000</b>	<b>16 000</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 2</b>	<b>45 500</b>	<b>68 000</b>	<b>113 500</b>
<b>Goal 3 – Strengthen partnerships</b>			
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 8 : Regional/ countries level partnerships' competencies enhanced</i>			
Activity 1 : Project financial and technical management	0	0	0
Activity 2 : Key stakeholder engagement and Strengthening the network	5 000	5 000	10 000
Activity 3 : Fundraising	10 000		10 000
Activity 4 : Monotoring and evaluation	7 500	7 500	15 000
<b>SUM GOAL 3 - activities (excl Running Costs)</b>	<b>22 500</b>	<b>12 500</b>	<b>35 000</b>
<b>Running Costs Secretariat (Region and Country):</b>			
Staff costs Secretariat (salaries, social security etc.)	42 529	45 529	88 058
Office Running Costs	12 412	12 412	24 825
Audit fees	2 200	2 200	4 400
Financial costs	0	0	0
Bank Interest (reported as negative expenditures)	0	0	0
Host Institution fees	8 000	5 000	13 000
<b>SUM Running Costs</b>	<b>65 142</b>	<b>65 142</b>	<b>130 283</b>
<b>SUM GOAL 3 INCLUDING Running Costs</b>	<b>87 642</b>	<b>77 642</b>	<b>165 283</b>

In addition to the plans described above, the APFM has developed a pre-concept note for a project titled 'Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin' and submitted it to the Adaptation Fund in early August 2017. The overall objectives of the project is to assist the six riparian countries of the Volta Basin in the implementation of joint measures for flood and drought management at regional, national and local level and to build on the lessons learned from the past and current projects related to disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation. The six riparian countries will therefore benefit not only from a coherent basin-wide transboundary management framework to ensure long-term environmental and economic development, but also from concrete solutions to alleviate a potential increase of poverty (reducing risks and vulnerabilities) and to build an effective network of actors along with increased capacity to prepare bankable projects to access finance from traditional and non-traditional sources.

The Volta Basin project has the ambition to provide the first large scale and transboundary implementation of these well recognized strategies by empowering the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHS) of the six riparian countries with robust, as well as innovative solutions for disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation.

The result of the pre-concept note submission is expected to come out in October 2017. The workshop that will be conducted with GWP West Africa, Permanent Representatives and Hydrological Advisors from the 6 riparian countries in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, on 30 October-3 November 2017 will provide useful information that will be integrated in the Concept Note (next stage after the submission/review of the pre-concept note).

#### **3.1.4 South Asian Drought Monitoring System (SADMS)**

With the SADMS Tool ready at the regional level there is a need for further buy-in by the respective countries which lead to customization and capacity building. This application and use at the country level is a major task and will be crucial for the SADMS to demonstrate its value, particularly vis-à-vis other initiatives in the region.

#### **3.1.5 Activities in Central America**

After the successful activities in Central America (see section 2.5.5), GWP Central America is scoping the further development of its efforts. The WMO Regional Office, GWP Central America and CRRH are continuing to explore the establishment of an early warning system on drought and work with national decision-makers on the formulation on national drought policies.

#### **3.1.6 Activities in South America**

Following from the workshop in San Miguel de Tucuman, Argentina and the South America regional drought monitoring initiative (see section 2.5.6), as well as the UNCCD Regional Conference in Bolivia (see section 2.10), follow-up actions will be taken the IDMP partners.

### **3.2 Publications planned for 2016/2017**

#### **3.2.1 Integrated Drought Management framework document**

The framework document started in 2014/2015 shall be finalized in 2017 (see section 2.4.5).

#### **3.2.2 Drought management case studies**

The IDMP is continuing to develop case studies to highlight how elements of an integrated approach to drought management are applied in practice, what the challenges and lessons are. Partners of the IDMP are invited to propose ideas for case studies.

### **3.2.3 Benefits of action and costs of Inaction for drought preparedness**

Following the workshops in 2016 and 2017 (see section 2.7.1) a way forward, which crystallized in the discussions is to develop a common but flexible framework for assessments of the benefits of actions and costs of inaction for drought mitigation and preparedness (BACI). This framework should be systematic enough to allow for comparability across countries and contexts. However, it should also be modular/provide options so that it can be tailored depending on the context in which it is being used. In the discussions was mentioned several times that this framework should help actors to ask the right questions to establish the case for more proactive response.

Key elements of this framework that were discussed and will now be taken forward jointly with the World Bank include:

- The framework needs to be relevant to multiple disciplines and sectors, and hence flexibility will be important. It should be able to take account of issues such as conflict that intersect with drought.
- The conceptual framework needs to include a communications plan to ensure that any assessments contribute to capacity building and planning for action.
- It needs to include examples and case studies of where frameworks/assessments have resulted in positive action.

The methodology developed by Wilhite of a set of generic steps that can be used to develop a drought risk management plan provides clear entry points for embedding a BACI-type assessment within this wider drought risk management framework. It is therefore proposed that a framework for embedding a BACI-type assessment is developed based on this framework.

### **3.3 Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk**

With the Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk now entering into its pilot phase with the “Find”, “Connect” and “Ask” function established as described in section 2.7, a campaign to promote its services and regular feedback of the IDMP TSU and participating partners is planned to learn and adapt. Discussions on the APFM, IDMP and the envisioned Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) HelpDesks are ongoing to ensure synergies and avoid duplication. It has been agreed that multiple entry points should be retained, acknowledging that each HelpDesk focuses on a specialized topic and addresses a specific audience. However, it has been proposed that the terminology, functionality, and look and feel of the different HelpDesks should be streamlined to provide a consistent user experience on the front-end and prepare for the possibility of integration on the back-end. Integrating the IFM, IDM and HydroHub HelpDesks into a similar structure seems to be advancing well, as per the rationale described above. The integration might prove to be more difficult with the GFCS HelpDesk, due to the fact that GFCS should also accommodate the needs of its partners as identified at the Scoping Workshop for the development of the GFCS HelpDesk held in Offenbach in June 2017 in which the IDMP participated.

### **3.4 Strategic Opportunities for 2017/2018**

Efforts will be continued to support the regional programmes to connect with partners in the region and identify clearly their added value and synergies in relation with on-going activities of WMO, GWP and (regional) partners.

Following the contribution of the IDMP and APFM to the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai in March 2015, the decision on the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Paris Agreement the IDMP will closely follow the development of the post-2015 development agenda and aim to contribute to its realization. Particularly the work with countries, who have identified drought in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) will be intensified. The HelpDesk will be a key tool in leveraging the capacities of the partners of the IDMP in responding to countries' requests.

The IDMP will also be present at the UNCCD COP-13 in Ordos, China – 6 -16 September 2017 organizing a side event.

#### **4. Logframe**

The IDMP results based framework/ logical framework (logframe) is contained in Annex 3. Please note that it contains only the results of the activities managed directly from the global level and for 2016. The IDMP regional programmes have their own results based frameworks, which are available upon request.

**Annex 1 IDMP Operational Guidelines**

**Annex 2 IDMP Programme Document 2017-2019**

**Annex 3 Logframe 2013-2016**

**Annex 4 IDMP External Review**