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Global Water
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**INTEGRATED DROUGHT
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

Integrated Drought Management Programme

(IDMP)

Activity Report 2023-2024

**June 2024
Geneva, Switzerland**

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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 behavior 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.

Website: www.wmo.int

The **Global Water Partnership (GWP)** is an international network whose vision is 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 organizations which recognize the principles of integrated water resources management endorsed by the network.

Website: 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.

Website: www.droughtmanagement.info

1. Introduction and Executive Summary

The reporting period 2023-2024 has been a remarkably intensive period for drought management, both globally and for our Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). This year marks the first reporting cycle under our new strategy for 2023-2025. As such, we have revamped the format of our annual report to align with the structure of this strategy, and we hope you find it insightful and engaging.

Drought has become a focal point, attracting increasing attention from the media, the public, and increasingly also donors. Consequently, IDMP has found itself at the center of these discussions, marking a significant rise in visibility and engagement.

As we navigate through this crucial year, we are exploring promising opportunities to scale up our efforts and grow our impact. The highlights for Integrated Drought Management (IDM) in 2024 will be two major events: the Drought Resilience +10 Conference (DR+10) in Geneva at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) from 30 September to 3 October, and the UNCCD COP16 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia. Consequently, we have moved our annual IDMP meeting to June, also in Geneva, Switzerland.

The reporting period of this document usually includes the period since the last report, in this case July 2023 until the finalization of this report in 2024. However, since this report also serves as a report on the progress of the implementation of the strategy, we include results for the whole year 2023. Results for 2024 are only reported in a narrative format since the quantitative results for 2024 through the Monitoring & Evaluation Units of GWP and WMO will only be available in 2025.

The IDMP Technical Support Unit (TSU) has taken on the role of secretariat for the International Organizing Committee of DR+10, a responsibility that has been and will continue to be integral to our work. The DR+10 conference aims to build a bridge to COP16, where the second part of this high-level event will take place.

In our efforts to strengthen drought resilience, we have been actively supporting countries such as Armenia, Kosovo, and those in the Volta Basin. Our pipeline of projects remains robust, and our community has grown successfully through close collaboration with many partners. We are particularly proud of the successful launch of our Community of Practice platform, which is gradually becoming the "home" for our IDMP partner community.

Additionally, we have relaunched online courses on drought monitoring and established a close collaboration with the IAHS working group 'Drought in the Anthropocene' (DitA), which helps us bridge the gap between research and practice. The contributions of David Walker, formerly of Wageningen University, Netherlands, have been invaluable. This allowed us to drive several exciting focus areas, including drought impact monitoring, drought legislation, and the development of a global drought monitor based on national and regional systems.

Our collaborative efforts also extend to working with IDMP CEE and GWP Southern Africa on gender and drought issues. This year, several knowledge products will be launched, reflecting the extensive work and collaboration within our community.

We extend our heartfelt thanks to all our partners, particularly the UNCCD secretariat, for their exceptional collaboration. These are indeed exciting times, and we are confident that 2024 will be a landmark year for drought management. The convergence of COP16 and DR+10 presents a unique opportunity to advance our efforts globally, potentially marking a watershed moment in addressing increasing drought risks.

With your continued support and dedication, we look forward to making significant strides in integrated drought management, ensuring a more resilient future for all.

2. Recommendations for 2023 - 2024

The table below outlines the action taken upon the recommendations received by the Advisory Committee and decided by the Management Committee in 2023. In addition to the activities mentioned in the table, the IDMP TSU and the regional programmes have also been involved in other activities, as detailed in the activity report at hand.

2023 Priorities	Main recommendation	Status
1	Support, organize, manage Drought Resilience +10	Ongoing
2	Cost the IDMP Strategy	Completed
3	Impact of IDMP (metrics of success)	Completed
4	Update guidance documents on Pillar 1 - Monitoring & Early Warning (Expert Team on Drought) including AI EWS and forecasting	Planning started
5	Need for concrete case studies on DRR and climate resilience demonstrating what works and the economic advantages/ return. Collection of case studies on investments and proof of concept of proactive drought management (e.g. BACI to continue)	Ongoing
6	Guidelines on collection of impacts on global level (pillar 1 and 2)	Baseline Done/ guidelines ongoing
7	Guidance / report on flash drought – awareness raising i.e. drought that emerges in the period of days or weeks	Not started
8	Use new media technologies for talking about drought management	Done
9	More research and focus on compound / cascading events is needed and available information to be collected and shared (e.g. through CoP) NIDIS	Not started
10	Need to better pool available courses and resources e.g. through CoP (e.g. APFM – catalogue of services);	Ongoing
11	Guidelines on connecting Early warning with management actions	Not started
12	Promote / increase awareness on climate extremes (floods and drought) to policy people, Too much focus on averages / normal climate	Done
13	Capacity building in project proposal preparation and access to finances	Done
14	IDMP team prepare a discussion paper on relationships between Drought Indices and actions provide some guidance how to use the indices in practice.	Ongoing
15	Connections between drought community and groundwater security / priorities (2022)	Not started

3. Activity report 2023 – 2024

The structure of this report is aligned with the IDMP Strategy 2023-2025. The first three sections of the strategy—(1) Implementing IDM, (2) Knowledge and its Management, and (3) Strengthening Partnerships—address the entire IDMP community. However, the reporting is not based on the progress of all partners of IDMP. Therefore, we primarily focus on the activities of the IDMP TSU and co-sponsoring organizations in these sections (2.1, 2.2, 2.3). The fourth section of the strategy, covered in this report as 2.4, concentrates on Programme Management and has a more operational perspective. The quantitative reporting on the measures of success includes the period from 1. January to 31 December 2023 since this is available through the M&E frameworks of WMO and GWP.

Activities in 2024 are mentioned as narratives in the relevant sections and will be reported quantitatively in 2025 when all results for 2024 are available.

3.1 GOAL 1: Support the implementation of Integrated Drought Management and catalyse change

Measures of success	2023
Number of people benefiting from improved drought management	
Number of countries supported in integrating the three pillars of IDM in drought policies, plans, and strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35 (3 GEF workshops) • 5 (Volta) • 4 (DRESS EA) • 1 (Uzbekistan) • 1 (Armenia) • 1 (Fiji) Total: 47

3.1.1 Application of the three pillars of Integrated Drought Management

Measures of success	2023
Number of drought information systems improved or established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 (DRESS EA) • 5 (Volta)
Number of drought (end-to-end) EWS improved or established that recognize the “last mile”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 (Volta basin) • 4 (DRESS EA)
Number of drought risk assessments formally used by drought managers and decision-makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiji
Number of activities supported focusing on risk mitigation, preparedness, and response	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5

Here only projects are included, that are directly supported through the IDMP TSU. Projects of the regional programmes are reported under 3.4.1.

Early Warning for All Initiative (EW4All)

The EW4All initiative, formally launched by the UN Secretary-General in November 2022 during the COP27, aims to provide Early Warning Systems for hazardous weather, water, and climate events including drought to everyone on Earth by the end of 2027. IDMP is officially contributing to the initiative.

The 2023 Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems report highlights progress made, but challenges remain. For more detailed information, you can refer to the 2023 Global Status of Multi-Hazard Early Warning Systems report, which analyzes the latest data one year into the Early Warnings for All Initiative EW4All initiative, launched by the United Nations, aims to provide life-saving early warning systems for hazardous weather, water, and climate events to everyone on Earth by the end of 2027.

Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) project in Lao and Cambodia

The CREWS project in Cambodia and Lao PDR aims to enhance meteorological and hydrological services for effective early warning systems. Supported by WMO, UNDRR, and WB, it runs from October 2021 to July 2025, engaging NMHSs and NDMOs to address gaps in risk knowledge, monitoring, dissemination, and response capability. Its five outcomes focus on governance, forecasting, ICT, preparedness, and gender integration. Key activities include development of drought management strategies for Cambodia and Lao PDR, which will guide the respective ministries and stakeholders. GWP CEE, under IDMP coordination, will collaborate with GWP-SEA to support the development of these strategies by advising on best practices for integrated drought management and building the capacity of national multi-stakeholders in both countries on Integrated Drought Management Policies.

3.1.2 Implementation of drought policies

Measures of success	2023
Number of formally adopted drought policies, plans, and strategies	4
Number of approved investment plans and budget commitments to implement drought management policies and measures	0

Three Joint FAO-UNCCD-IDMP workshops on Supporting the Implementation of National Drought Plans

To support the implementation of drought plans and policies, we organized three major workshops in collaboration with FAO and UNCCD under the GEF project to implement UNCCD decisions. These workshops, aimed at "Supporting the Implementation of National Drought Plans: Integrating National Drought Plans (NDPs) into National Action Plans (NAPs)," targeted Eurasia, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Africa and were mainly organized by the respective Regional Water Partnerships Mediterranean, Central America and Southern Africa. The first regional workshop took place in Istanbul, Turkey, from May 17 to 19, 2023; the second was held in Bogotá, Colombia, from August 1 to 3, 2023; and the third in Lusaka, Zambia, from September 5 to 7, 2023. Designed for ministries and national institutes, these events saw participation from over 60 national focal points to the UNCCD and experts from about 35 countries across Latin America, the Caribbean, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, South-Pacific Asia, North Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa. The workshops addressed critical themes such as the role of technology, financial resources, national regulatory frameworks, and coordination mechanisms, emphasizing the importance of integrating and enhancing national drought management strategies.

Policies, legislation and plans influenced through IDMP

The following documents have been prepared with the support of the respective GWP regions including the use of IDMP guidance material or support of the IDMP regional programmes:

- 2023:
 - [Zambia National Adaptation Plan](#)
 - [Tanzania Water Investment Programme](#)
 - [Water Development and Management Scheme for two regions of the Mekrou sub-basin in Niger](#)
 - [Mono Basin Strategic Plan](#)
- 2024:
 - Financing strategy and roadmap focusing on the adoption of 16 water-related climate technologies in Eswatini ([GCF Readiness project in Eswatini](#))
 - Pan-Africa: [Multi-country GCF Readiness project validation](#) (could be added as part of the investment influenced)

3.1.3 Finance for Integrated Drought Management

Measures of success	2023
Total value of investments from government and private sources influenced which contribute to drought management	Estimate is under development

See reports on IDMP regions for financing, see 3.4.1.

3.1.4 Gender-transformative approaches and social inclusion in Integrated Drought Management

Measures of success	2023
Number of drought policies, plans, and strategies influence that integrate gender inclusion	2 (see 3.1.2)
Number of initiatives that mobilise underrepresented groups (including gender and youth) to engage with drought management	2

Analysing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in National Drought Plans

In cooperation with FAO, IDMP has developed this report which addresses critical nexus of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) within National Drought Plans (NDPs). With droughts increasingly impacting communities worldwide, the document emphasizes the need to integrate GESI as a core component in building resilience. It highlights the disproportionate effects of droughts on marginalized groups, advocating for their active involvement in resilience efforts. The report analyzes NDPs, National Action Plans/Programmes (NAPs), and Policies, proposing methods to review them through a GESI lens. It examines how NDPs address GESI and suggests strategies for enhancing alignment between NDPs, NAPs, and Policies. Report will be available in following months.

Youth Competition

This initiative targeted young professionals interested in promoting access to multi-hazard early warning systems and disaster risk information and assessments by 2030, aligning with the goals of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. The competition was inaugurated through the webinar

"Engaging and Empowering Youth in Early Warning Systems for Flood and Drought Resilience," which featured over 100 participants from various regions and included the participation of the Director of Disaster Risk Reduction of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

This year we congratulate two winners:

Iguana project, Colombia

Yessica De Los Rios Olarte from Colombia and her team with their Iguaná project: The La Iguaná stream basin in Medellín is a crucial area for the city's development, connecting various neighborhoods and serving as a hub for socio-environmental projects. However, this area faces significant challenges, including high levels of poverty, overcrowding, and vulnerability to frequent flooding. In response, the "Collaborative Mapping for Territorial Appropriation and Flood Resilience" initiative aims to enhance flood resilience through community and youth engagement. The project focuses on empowering young people with participatory mapping tools, enabling them to recognize territorial vulnerabilities and develop resilience strategies. Through workshops and hands-on mapping activities, participants will use tools like OpenStreetMap to update and improve local geographic information, fostering a deeper connection to their community and promoting effective flood management practices.

Water From A Rock Initiative

Led by Martha Djan from YouthMappers and the Department of Geography, Geoinformatics, and Meteorology at the University of Pretoria, the Water From A Rock Initiative is a women-led, youth-driven project in Pretoria, South Africa. This project aims to enhance national and community preparedness and response capabilities for flood and drought management. The initiative focuses on developing a real-time risk and preparedness platform for vulnerable communities through mapping flood and drought events, creating a live dashboard of current and past events, and developing a geofencing-based Early Warning System (EWS) application. By engaging high school learners and university students, the project aims to increase awareness and preparedness among the youth using both digital and hardcopy resources. Key activities include risk assessments, sustainable community engagement, and monitoring community awareness and response. Expected outcomes include the creation of maps of historical events and vulnerable areas, a live dashboard within the application, a user-friendly app providing timely alerts, increased community preparedness, and active involvement of schools, public sector, government, and weather services.

3.2 GOAL 2: Generate and manage knowledge

3.2.1 Guidance on new topics

Measures of success	2023
Number of knowledge products on new drought-related topics produced or influenced by IDMP	0

Baseline report on Drought Impact Monitoring

The development of guidance on impact assessment was ranked top priority in the recommendations received by AC in 2022. The IDMP TSU has taken action in developing a baseline report on impact collection in collaboration with the NDMC. The draft report was shared for public review with the IDMP community in June 2023. Currently, the text is under editing and layouting within WMO and will soon be published. This baseline report is being used to develop a practical guidance document for countries and other stakeholders on how to assess impacts and collect impact data. The goal is to provide a comprehensive guideline based on the first

assessment of available data and practices.

Guidelines for Drought Impact Monitoring

The "Guidelines for Drought Impact Monitoring," based on the previously developed baseline report, are designed to offer a hands-on approach for establishing national drought impact monitoring. They include a checklist with concrete steps to facilitate implementation. These guidelines aim to provide practical tools for countries and other stakeholders to effectively monitor drought impacts. The document is currently being finalized and will soon be shared for review with the IDMP partners.

Guidelines on Institutional Coordination of Drought Policy

The "Guidelines on Institutional Coordination of Drought Policy" were developed under the GEF project to implement UNCCD decisions, similar to the workshops mentioned in the policy chapter (2.1.2). These guidelines, created in collaboration with FAO, aim to enhance the coordination and effectiveness of drought policies at the institutional level. The document is currently under editing with FAO and will soon be available to support countries in aligning their drought management strategies with international best practices.

Analysing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in National Drought Plans

The "Guidelines on Assessing Gender in National Drought Policies" were developed under the leadership of IDM CEE in collaboration with FAO. These guidelines aim to integrate gender considerations into national drought policies, ensuring that the impacts and needs of different genders are adequately addressed. The document is currently under editing with FAO and will soon be available to assist countries in creating more inclusive and effective drought management policies.

IDMP/APFM concept paper on Integrated Drought and Flood Risk Management

The paper has been finalized and is currently undergoing final editing by FAO. It will be published in a discussion paper series of FAO. It discusses concrete synergies and challenges of managing floods and droughts together with case studies and is complimentary and builds on the EPIC Response framework of World Bank and Deltares policy framework for flood and drought management.

Toolkit to develop drought legislation

A repository of drought legislation aims to support countries in creating effective laws and regulations across various government levels and sectors. This knowledge product includes a living database integrated into the IDMP repository and a publication with definitions, a "Rapid Legal Assessment Tool," and template terms of reference. These resources provide policymakers with concrete examples and tools to draft tailored drought legislation and improve national drought management strategies.

3.2.2 Sharing of knowledge and communities of practice

Measures of success	2023
Number of users of drought-related communities of practice	45

IDMP Community of Practice

The IDMP community has been active and growing. However, we noticed that most interactions were limited to meetings, emails, and online chats. So, in 2023, we [launched](#) the [IDMP CoP](#) on IWRM Action Hub to create a centralized space for our community. It is a place for drought experts, practitioners, and stakeholders from various sectors to come together, share knowledge, build connections, and learn about better ways to manage droughts. We are excited to see the community grow, with over 100 members already onboard. We

have materials contributed by members and ongoing invitations for events and opportunities.

3.3 GOAL 3: Strengthen partnerships

3.3.1 Strengthening the partner network

Measures of success	2023
Number of new IDMP partners	1

Collaboration with UNCCD, IDRA and FAO

The IDMP TSU participated in the UNCCD Committee for the Review of the Implementation 21 (CRIC) in Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

Staff of the IDMP TSU continue to be involved in the UNCCD International Working Group on Drought and the Science Policy Interface (SPI). R. Stefanski is a member of both of these UNCCD groups. The IWG is developing decision documents for review and approval at the UNCCD COP-16. These documents will focus on developing a possible global drought target and a possible framework on drought.

IDMP (WMO and GWP) was represented at the first Steering Committee meeting of the International Drought Resilience Alliance (IDRA) in March 2023 in New York, USA.

In order to leverage the work initiated by COP14 decisions, FAO and UNCCD have jointly developed and launched a project with GEF funding hosted by FAO and called “Enabling Activities for Implementing UNCCD”. This project is focused on liaising with countries that were part of the UNCCD Drought Initiative. IDMP has especially engaged in component 3 of the project which involves the organization of three workshops (see section 3.1.23.1.2 on implementation of drought policies).

In addition, the TSU developed the following guidance materials (more details under 3.2.1 guidance on new topics)

- Develop guidelines on National Drought Policy implementation, monitoring, and evaluation;
- Develop specific guidance on best practices in mainstreaming gender in all steps of National Drought Policy development and implementation.

WMO and GWP are co-leads together with UNCCD and the University of Nebraska in the FAO Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG) working group on Drought Preparedness. IDMP partners participated in the 2nd international forum of the Global Framework for Action to Cope with Water Scarcity in Agriculture in the Context of Climate Change (WASAG) that was held in Cape Verde, 7-10 February 2023. A joint side event with IDMP partners was held at this forum on the Drought Resilience +10 Conference.

Collaboration with the Drought in the Anthropocene group (DitA)

Since 2023, IDMP has been collaborating closely with the international Pantha Rhei Drought in the Anthropocene research network group. This group is a working under the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS). The group offers a platform to bridge science and research with the more applied aspects of drought. Collaborations include the work on specific topics like drought impacts or co-organization of events including the poster sessions of the Drought Resilience +10 Conference. DitA will also organize a slot at the annual IDMP meeting 2024 in June in Geneva, Switzerland.

Engagement with International Processes and Events

The IDMP TSU has been engaged with the following international activities (in addition to the UNCCD and FAO activities described in section 3.3.1 above);

- WMO and GWP participated in UN Water Conference in March 2023. Several interventions and sessions have been organized with partners.

3.3.2 Drought Resilience +10

Background:

Drought is a prolonged dry period in the natural climate cycle caused by a lack of rainfall. It is a complex disaster with systemic globally networked risks that drive global, regional, national and/or local imbalances in availability of water for energy, food, health, and ecosystems.

In 2013, several UN agencies, international and regional organizations and key national agencies organized the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policy ([HMNDP](#)) in Geneva. The conference was a watershed moment for drought management and helped to shift the focus from crisis management to pro-active drought management in many countries around the world.

In 2024, more than 10 years after this landmark event for drought management, partners of the International Drought Management Programme ([IDMP](#)) are organizing the *conference* to find new ways to tackle the challenge.

The Challenge:

Following the first HMNDP, many countries have established drought policies and the methods of drought risk management like the three-pillar approach of Integrated Drought Management (IDM) and other approaches have successfully helped to mitigate drought risk in many places around the world. Still, overall, the impacts of droughts on communities, livelihoods, economies and ecosystems are increasing in most regions, particularly in developing countries. Drought risk is growing rapidly in many regions around the world due to a combination of increasing magnitude and frequency of droughts under climate change, the increasing and unaddressed existing structural vulnerability of many societies, together with the increasing exposure of a growing, as well as aging, population in many regions. To keep up with this increasing need for drought resilience, IDM implementation needs to be accelerated and scaled up significantly. The results will be fed into a corresponding high-level segment at the 16th session of the Conference of the Parties (COP-16) to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), which will take place in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, in December 2024.

Goals:

- Reflect on successes and challenges of 10 years of drought risk management since 2013 to learn how to achieve drought resilience in the next decade;
- Consolidate and plan jointly how drought resilience can be brought to scale to respond to the accelerating impacts of climate change in the next decade by applying systems thinking; and
- Prepare communications with decision-makers and high-level country representatives to strengthen awareness, mobilize resources, prioritize drought and increase commitments to building drought resilience and to implement Integrated Drought Management. This will be presented and discussed at the High-Level Segment of the Conference at the UNCCD COP-16 in December 2024.

Time and Venue:

The conference will take place from **September 30 to 3 October 2024 in Geneva, Switzerland** (WMO Headquarters)) as a hybrid 3 to 4-day conference.

Workstreams

The Drought Resilience +10 Conference is based on 9 Workstreams, identified and developed through a series of consultations that took place at thematic events. The Workstreams reflect and group important aspects and challenges of drought management.

During the Conference, these workstreams will be presented and discussed and the results will feed directly into the declaration of the High-level Segment of the Conference. This will help to set the agenda for integrated drought management for the years to come.

N°	Workstreams Concept Notes	Lead organizations
1	Drought resilience and global mechanisms	UNDRR/NOAA
2	Drought risk governance: The regional, national, and local challenges	UNCCD/UNESCO
3	Drought impact monitoring, assessment and forecasting	WMO/NDMC
4	From policies into action	FAO/UNCCD
5	Ecosystems	IWMI/IUCN/TNC
6	Social inclusion and climate justice	GWP/IWMI/IOM
7	Drought risk finance	FAO/Global Mechanism UNCCD
8	Public-private-civil society partnerships	WMO/GWP/World Bank
9	Health	University Nebraska/WHO

Organization:

12 Partner Organizations of the IDMP (see list [here](#)) as well as representatives of the governments of Spain, Morocco and the United States of America formed the International Organizing Committee to coordinate the preparation of the *conference*. It is an open process and through the events towards the *conference* as well as through IDMP and all IOC partners all contributions are very much welcome!

Draft Agenda:

	Monday 30/9	Tuesday 1/10	Wednesday 2/10	Thursday 3/10
Pre-AM (8.00-9.00)	Registration	Side Events 3	Side Events 6	High-Level closing session: Turning drought resilience challenges into action
AM 1 (9.00-10.30)	Opening	Workstream 3: Drought impact monitoring, assessment and forecasting	Workstream 7: Drought Risk Finance	
Coffee (10.30-11.00)				Preparation of Declaration to be fed into corresponding high-level segment at UNCCD COP-16
AM 2 (11.00-12.30)	Setting the Stage	Workstream 4: The need to turn drought policies into action	Workstream 8: Public-Private-Civil Society partnerships	
Lunch (12.30-14.00) Incl. poster sessions	Side Events 1	Side Events 4	Side Events 7	
PM1 (14.00-15.30)	Workstream 1: Drought resilience and global mechanisms	Workstream 5: Ecosystems	Workstream 9: Health	Closing
Coffee (15.30-16.00)				
PM2 (16.00-17.30)	Workstream 2: Drought risk governance: The regional, national, and local challenges	Workstream 6: Social inclusion and climate justice	Summary of Conference Output	
Post-PM (17.30-18.30)	Side Events 2	Side Events 5		

3.3.3 IDMP focal points

The designation of Integrated Drought Management (IDM) focal points at the national level, discussed in past IDMP governance meetings, aims to connect global IDMP efforts with national governments to support drought policy implementation and proactive IDM activities. While leveraging GWP Country Water Partnerships

and collaborating with WMO and UNCCD members has been proposed, the implementation has not yet started. Given the existence of UNCCD focal points, it is still under consideration whether additional national focal points would be beneficial.

3.4 Programme management

3.4.1 Regional IDMP Programmes

Measures of success	2023
Number of joint global/regional activities carried out by IDMP on IDM leading to demonstrable follow-up actions taken by mandated actors	3

IDMP West Africa (WAF)

IDMP West Africa Objective 1: Catalyse change

Work Package 1: Drought negative effects are managed in West Africa through the regional initiatives and cooperation/Act.2: Reinforce regional collaboration among pertinent Institutions on drought management/Put in place a regional West African platform on Drought management.

Support for drought risk management in the Volta Basin: WMO, GWP-WA and VBA in collaboration with the CIMA Foundation have agreed on a collaborative framework for better drought risk management in the Volta Basin through the project titled “ Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin (VFDM) funded by the Adaptation Fund. Within this framework, a VoltAlarm early warning system at the scale of the Volta Basin has been developed and which makes it possible to develop forecast bulletins on drought in the Volta basin.

As part of the project titled: Reversing Ecosystem and Water Degradation in the Volta Basin (REWarD - Volta Basin), GWP-WA and VBA are working with DHI Center to strengthen Drought EWS at community level. The objective of the project is to reverse ecosystem and water degradation and support integrated ecosystem-based development in the Volta Basin through strengthened transboundary governance and ecosystem restoration and conservation for sustainable livelihoods. The project focuses on the establishment of a drought EWS in the basin, sustainable land management, restoration of degraded ecosystems, sustainable management of water resources, etc.

Work Package 2: Improved drought management through national and regional plans/ strategies

Regional strategy for flood and drought risk management/ As part of the implementation of the VFDM project, GWP-WA, in collaboration with WMO, VBA and CIMA Foundation, developed a regional strategy for flood and drought risk management for better drought risk management in the Volta Basin. This strategy has been validated by the basin's stakeholders, and a mechanism has been defined for mobilizing the financial resources needed to implement it.

Strengthening the flood and drought governance framework in the Volta Basin /As part of the implementation of the VFDM project, GWP-AO is working with the ABV and the WMO to strengthen political, institutional and organizational capacities for integrated management of flood and drought risks in the VFDM basin. Volta. In this context, he contributed to:

- improving policies, strategies, plans and instruments as well as decision support for long-term integrated flood and drought risk management to strengthen resilience to climate change (CC) at local levels , national and transboundary in the basin;
- capacity building of actors and decision-makers on policies, strategies, plans and instruments for long-term integrated management of flood and drought risks at local, national and transboundary levels;
- the development of a collaborative process to ensure that policies, strategies, plans and instruments for long-term integrated flood and drought risk management are accepted by local organizations and communities and adapted to the local context.

Best practices and opportunities from local communities in the Volta basin have been documented for improving integrated flood and drought risk management and CCA measures in the basin. The experiences of local communities in implementing key flood and drought risk management strategies were documented to strengthen their implementation at the community level.

Work Package 5: New innovative solutions found for Drought Management in the focus sub-area (water resources, agriculture, and desertification)

In collaboration with the International Water Secretariat, CWP-Benin and GWP-WA supported the implementation of the TonFuturTonClimat Project phase 3 entitled “Strengthening Climate Resilience and Water Security of Young People and Women for Sustainable Management of the Tchoutchoubou River in the Pendjari Subbasin, Benin”, financed by the Government of Quebec. The TFTC3 project aims to increase climate resilience and water security of young people and women for sustainable management of the Tchoutchoubou River. The project supported young people in the production and use of compost from organic waste and sustainable management initiatives for water resources in the Tchoutchoubou micro-basin in the Pendjari basin.

IDMP WAF OBJECTIVE 2: Generate and Sharing Knowledge

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

The results of the implementation of the activities of the TFTC2 Project, the Mékrou Phase 2 Niger Project and the VFDM project were documented and shared during the Regional Forum on the theme: “Capitalization and scaling of IWRM best practices for water security and the resilience of populations in the WAEMU Space” held in Ouagadougou, from November 28 to 30, 2023. In this context, summary sheets on the results of the projects were produced and then shared with the various stakeholders.

IDMP West Africa Objective 3: Strengthen partnerships

Work Package 8: Regional / countries level partnerships’ competencies enhanced/Act. 2: Key stakeholders’ engagement and strengthening the network

Youth involvement in water security and climate change:

- GWP-WA supported the Network of Young Parliamentarians for Water and Sanitation in Benin and Burkina Faso in the implementation of their strategic plan.

Participation in meetings

- Participation in virtual meetings of the Integrated Drought Management Program (IDMP): The VFDM Project Manager regularly reports on the activities of the IDMP carried out in West Africa.
- Participation in virtual meetings of the Integrated Drought Management Program (IDMP): The VFDM Project Manager regularly reports on IDMP activities carried out in West Africa. The Executive Secretary of GWP-WA took part in the annual meeting of the IDMP held in Stockholm

on August 18 and 19, 2023. The IDMP Program Manager in West Africa also took part in the drought workshop held September 5-7 Lusaka, Zambia. During the workshop, GWP-WA presented a communication focusing on: (i) the regional context of drought in West Africa; (ii) the legal, political and strategic frameworks for drought management; (iii) the institutional framework for drought management in West Africa; (iv) the regional initiatives for drought management in West Africa.

Fundraising

Mono Basin Authority, in collaboration with IUCN, Sahara and Sahel Observatory (SSO) and GWP-WA obtained USD 5,000,000 from the for the implementation of the project titled: Regional Initiative for Water and Environment in the transboundary basin of the Mono River (RIWE-Mono). The objective of the project is to develop the good practices related to water, ecosystems and adaptation to climate change for sustainable services to people and nature in Mono River basin. The project focuses on the sustainable land management, restoration of degraded ecosystems, sustainable management of water resources, etc. The project will start in July 2024 with the inception workshop.

Mono Basin Authority, in collaboration with Sahara and Sahel Observatory (SSO) and GWP-WA is mobilizing USD 14,000,000 from the Adaptation Funds for the implementation of the project titled: “Towards climate risks shield in the Mono River Basin (Benin, Togo): Strengthening adaptation and resilience to climate change through integrated water resources and flood management (BOUCLIER-CLIMAT/Mono)”. The objective of the project is to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable communities in the Mono River Basin through building adaptive capacity to the risks of recurrent flooding and promoting the sustainable and equitable use and management of water resources and related ecosystems. The project focuses on the sustainable land management, restoration of degraded ecosystems, sustainable management of water resources, etc. The project document is being developed and will be submitted before July 2024.

Four (04) concept notes were submitted to the African Water Facility (AWF) of the African Development Bank, three of which were accepted, and the project documents were developed and then submitted to the AWF on December 31, 2023. The proposed actions come from the findings of the Integrated Drought Management project in West Africa. The results are not yet available.

IDMP Central and Easter Europe (CEE)

PROJECT: Integrated Drought Management System and Measures to Mitigate the Impact of the Climate Change in Kosovo

Key Activities and Progress Since October 2022:

- State-of-the-Art Analysis: Provided a comprehensive overview of Kosovo's drought management framework, laying the groundwork for the Drought Action Plan.
- Mitigation Measures: Developed a set of measures to mitigate drought impacts, serving as vital inputs for the Action Plan.
- Kosovo Drought Community of Practice (CoP): Launched an online platform for stakeholder collaboration and knowledge sharing, including two training webinars:
 - [Drought Monitoring and Early Warning Systems](#): Focused on improving current monitoring capabilities.
 - [Practical Aspects of Calculating SPEI Indices](#): Offered potential upgrades to Kosovo's drought monitoring system.

One of the project's main outputs will be the **Kosovo Drought Action Plan**. This plan is structured to provide concrete recommendations and actions for each of the three pillars of Integrated Drought Management. It will guide Kosovo in developing a national drought plan and updating regional drought plans. The plan will be

refined through consultations with drought experts and stakeholders, and within the Kosovo Community of Practice.

Partners and experts organized the **Kosovo Drought Dialogue** (May 13-14, 2024) to facilitate discussion among stakeholders from various sectors to collaborate and finalize recommendations and actions for the Kosovo Drought Action Plan.

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

PROJECT: Knowledge transfer on drought issues due to climate change for Armenia

Visegrad Fund funded project support transfer of knowledge and lessons learned from the successful cooperation on drought from the Visegrad Countries (Slovakia, Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland).

A Visegrad funded training, 'Taking Action for Integrated Drought Management in Armenia,' was held in Yerevan, Armenia from October 11th to 12th, 2023. The training marked one of the final activities within this project.

Key topics addressed during training were three pillars of the IDMP and how those are implemented in Armenia. Also experiences from Visegrad countries (Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary) were shared. 1st day there was training on DIMP pillars and its adaptation in various countries. A World Café session allowed participants to discuss and address gaps identified in the "Integrated Drought Management in Armenia Gap Analysis" report. On the 2nd day youth engagement activities, including a visit to a hydrometeorological station near Yerevan, where practical examples of agricultural drought management were demonstrated.

The training enhanced participants' understanding of drought management and promoted collaboration. It aimed to improve Armenia's resilience to increasing drought severity and frequency, raising awareness of cross-sectoral drought management both within and outside the Visegrad region.

Read more about project [here](#).

REPORT: Overview Report on Drought in the Danube River Basin (DRB)

In June 2023 ICPDR Delegations agreed to develop an initial *ICPDR Overview Report on Droughts/Low Waters in the DRB (the Overview Report)* addressing related approaches, activities and policies in the ICPDR countries.

Report was prepared by GWP CEE in cooperation with ICPDR experts and serves several key purposes. Firstly, it gathers and updates information on various aspects of drought management in the DRB, including monitoring, early warning, risk assessment, mitigation measures, policy frameworks, institutional setups, and stakeholder involvement, through questionnaires from ICPDR countries. Secondly, it identifies existing good practices based on a thorough situation analysis. Thirdly, the report emphasizes the importance of adopting common approaches to enhance drought management in the basin and outlines the technical, financial, institutional, and research capacities needed for their implementation. Additionally, it reviews and maps specific roles and responsibilities for different aspects of drought management in the countries within the basin. Finally, the report provides a list of suggestions for future transboundary activities in the DRB, along with potential added values for the ICPDR.

PUBLICATION: Integrating Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in National Drought Management Planning

This publication reviews the ten-step process of drought management planning from the viewpoint of gender and social inclusion (GESI). The GESI entry points are indicated for each step of the planning process. An approach for mainstreaming gender considerations is suggested. The frameworks for developing gender-sensitive indicators are analyzed and recommendations /pathways for the monitoring, evaluation and verification of national drought policies/plans/strategies are suggested. The report is developed complimentary to the NDP analysis report.

IDMP Caucasus and Central Asia (CACENA)

Central Asia

1. CA countries are developing the National Adaptation Strategies (in collaboration with UNDP) – GWP CACENA’s key expert and partners are enrolled in these processes in their relevant countries.
2. The multi-component regional program - “Green CA” (GIZ) delivers activities on building capacity of Hydromet in Drought forecasting and monitoring.
<https://www.greencentralasia.org/en/posts/1612414431/1044>
3. Within this program the regional project on Climate Risks is implemented by GIZ

IDMP CACENA is in close contact with all these programs and support them in case of need and at the capacity available. In the end of July the workshop and presentation of Droughtmap-ASB will be organized for TKM Hydromet and Guljamal Nurmuhammedova, the Regional Coordinator plans to participate. Given the current capacity, IDMP CACENA is focusing on staying well-informed about ongoing programs to effectively identify gaps and opportunities for targeted interventions to support state agencies.

The regional strategy for drought risk management and mitigation in Central Asia for 2021-2030, developed under the umbrella of CAREC, was published in 2023. The document is available [here](#).

Caucasus

In Caucasus, it is UNDP that successfully implementing a large funding program on building the technical capacity of state institutions. At this state, Caucasus CWPs are in capacity of implementation of public awareness activities only.

IDMP Horn of Africa (HoA)

Through the IDMP program, GWPEA developed a project titled “Strengthening Drought Resilience for Smallholder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD Region (DRESS-EA)” which being implemented four countries of the IGAD region namely: Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan, and Uganda. The main objective of this project is to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to climate change risks, mainly those related to drought, through the establishment of appropriate early warning systems and implementation of drought adaptation actions.

The DRESS-EA project is funded by Adaptation Fund through Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS) which is the regional implementing entity while GWPEA is the regional executing entity. Through this project, GWPEA collaborated with the IGAD Climate Resilience and Applications Centre (ICPAC), who are the region’s leading experts in drought early warning. In this component with IGAD, the milestones achieved so far include: Enhancement of the Eastern Africa Drought Watch which is a prototype near-real-time drought monitoring system that uses Earth Observation and Weather information to monitor drought conditions in the eastern Africa region. The EADW is available to the users through the link available [here](#).

In addition, this project supported the enhancement of the Husika mobile application. HUSIKA is best used in reaching out to the communities at the local level. Husika mobile app has been upgraded with multi-language option they can be used the communities at the lowest level in the early warning chain. The next step is the customisation of those prototypes to the national and local levels to facilitate the dissemination of drought early warning information.

Also, through the Global Water Leadership Program (GWL), GWPEA is supporting two districts of Rwanda namely Karongi and Rusizi to mainstream water resilience in the district land use plans. This is an opportunity that was identified at the country level to influence climate plans by enhancing their attention to water management. land use is among the key factors affecting sustainable water management in Rwanda alongside climate change and the country’s topography predominantly composed by steep slopes. This coupled with flooding, landslides, in the western regions while the eastern region face the impact of extended drought.

This initiative will be also replicated in other districts.

3.4.2 IDMP HelpDesk and Communication

Measures of success	2023
Number of requests for support received through the IDMP HelpDesk	33

HelpDesk

In September 2017, Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk was launched. The HelpDesk consists of a “Find” section (to find resources in the library and access tools and guidelines), a “Connect” section (to link to IDMP initiatives) and an “Ask” section (to request advice and technical support). The “Ask” section was the final section that completed the HelpDesk. A draft profile of all partners for the catalogue of services of the HelpDesk was developed by the IDMP TSU and each Support Base Partner’s profile has been uploaded to the IDMP website. Fourteen IDMP Support Base Partners (see section 2.1) have reviewed the profile and concluded the discussion on the modalities of engagement with the HelpDesk to date. Follow-up has been sent to others. In addition to the “Ask” function of the IDMP HelpDesk, stakeholders can also submit questions via the comment function in the [online Drought Indicator tool](#).

We received 79 HelpDesk requests between July 2023 and end of May 2024. In 2023 we received a total 33 HelpDesk requests. This rather low number might be related to technical challenges in the online form, that we only discovered early 2024. In 2024, we received until end of May, 39 HelpDesk requests, which is a record.

IDMP Website

The [IDMP website](#) is the main knowledge hub and archive of the IDMP and is being maintained by the IDMP TSU with WMO and GWP support. Pages are updated to include the latest development on news, regional activities, national plans, publications, and documents. The TSU has been working with an external consultant to update the website template, with communication professionals to receive feedback on the structure and with the [Water Youth Network \(WYN\)](#) to update the content of the website.

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, with the last addition of last year’s 2022 IDMP annual meetings. This year, [Youth Engagement](#), [High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policy +10](#) and [Community of Practice](#) pages were included.

The pages of the IDMP regional initiatives are continuously being expanded. 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.

To date the library of drought-related publications contains 327 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.

According to Google Analytics, average number of total clicks on search results is 74.8K for the reporting period with visitors from India, United States, Kenya, Ethiopia, Philippines, South Africa, Germany, Morocco, UK, Spain, and others.

Development and Implementation of the Communication Strategy

An overall communication strategy is still pending but progress has been made: In order to disseminate information about IDMP’s activities and outcomes, different methods of communication have been used. The

IDMP website and social media channels are the primary methods of engaging with audiences and generating sustainable growth.

Virtual exchanges

The IDMP TSU has launched three IDMP Virtual Exchanges (VE) in 2023-24. On 24 October 2023, there was VE on Drought Indicators and Indices, 11 April on non-traditional data collection methods for strengthening drought management (103 participants) and on 5 June (jointly with APFM; 45 participants) on Community-Based flood and drought management. This format comprises a series of virtual meetings on the current status of IDMP and partner work and other drought-related topics of interest. More information can be found on the [IDMP VE page](#).

Social Media Communication - Promotion

IDMP TSU and the [Water Youth Network \(WYN\)](#) implemented a social media communication and promotion in the last 6 months. These actions included increase the posts in [APFM/IDMP LinkedIn account](#), [APFM/IDMP twitter account](#) and in [IDMP Website](#) especially, to engagement standards of each specific network and increase brand visibility. In addition, World Meteorological Organization and Global Water Partnership Communications Teams were involved in this process, mostly reposting the posts.

Promotions included:

- Drought Resilience +10_
- [Joint IDMP & APFM Virtual exchange](#)
- [New IDMP Community of Practice](#)
- [IDMP Virtual exchange on non-traditional data collection](#)
- [Re-launch of the online course on “Integrated Drought Management: Monitoring and Early warning” in French and English.](#)
- [Virtual Exchange within the framework of the Integrated Drought Management Programme \(IDMP\) and the Associated Programme on Flood Management \(APFM\).](#)

IDMP in the media

The TSU was approached several times by media in 2023 to provide information about the European winter drought and other specific droughts for radio, print and TV including Deutsche Welle, BBC, Publico, Smart Water Magazine, Ocean Magazine, The New European etc. It is planned to prepare links to these articles, videos etc. on the IDMP website. In addition there was media coverage for some of the workshops mentioned in section 3.1.2, for example a report on the workshop in Lusaka, Zambia from [Zambia TV2](#).

Information material

A new series of graphical factsheets was launched on World Drought Day 17 June 2021. These factsheet summarize on 1 page in a graphical, attractive way different aspects of IDM and are available on the IDMP webpage [here](#).

In addition, the IDMP has a brochure and roll-up posters for events.

3.4.3 Capacity development and training

Re-opening of the Online Course on Pillar 1

Based on the course developed in the framework of the [Volta Flood and Drought Management project](#), UNDP CapNet, UNEP-DHI Centre and IDMP developed a global course to be freely available on the IDMP website (and the UNDP CapNet online campus). The course was designed for English and French speaking participants (click below to access to the course in both languages):

- [Integrated Drought Management: Monitoring and Early Warning](#)
- [Gestion de la sécheresse à des fins de suivi et d'alerte précoce](#)

On November 15th 2023 1st editions of the course came to an end as planned. Statistics are following:
 Outreach: 825 (course with the second level of demand from CapNet 29 courses in 2023)
 Source started: 487 students
 Certificates got 241 students (completion rate 49%)

In 2024 we have [re-launched the course](#).

3.4.4 Technical Support Unit

WMO and GWP institutional developments

Prof. Celeste Saulo of Argentina has taken office as the first female and first South American Secretary-General of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). Previously, she served as Director of the National Meteorological Service of Argentina since 2014 and as the First Vice-President of WMO.

Prof. Saulo will guide WMO towards enhancing resilience to extreme weather, climate, water, and other environmental events. One of her priorities is to empower National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and increase WMO's regional presence. Prof. Saulo succeeds Prof. Petteri Taalas of Finland and officially took office on 1 January 2024. Ms Ko Barrett began her mandate as Deputy Secretary-General on 1 April 2024. Prior to her appointment, Ms. Barrett served as the Senior Advisor for Climate at the US National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). In 2015, Ko Barrett was one of the first women elected to serve as Vice-Chair of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), a role she held until July 2023.

Alan AtKisson has been appointed as the new Executive Secretary of the Global Water Partnership (GWP), taking over from interim Executive Secretary Per Bertilsson. Currently the Assistant Director-General at Sida, Alan brings significant experience from his leadership roles in the development sector. He will officially assume his new position on 1 February 2024. The GWP Chair, Pablo Bereciartua, expressed confidence in Alan's ability to lead GWP into its next chapter. The organization extends its gratitude to Per Bertilsson for his leadership during the transition period.

On World Water Day, GWP's Executive Secretary Alan AtKisson and WMO's Secretary-General Celeste Saulo signed a new Memorandum of Understanding (MoU). This agreement aims to strengthen collaboration between the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) towards achieving a world where people are no longer threatened by droughts or floods.

The MoU outlines several key priorities:

- Scaling up and accelerating the implementation of integrated flood and drought management globally through the joint programmes APFM and IDMP.
- Providing access to knowledge and support for stakeholders on integrated flood, drought, and water resources management through the joint 'HelpDesk'.
- Enhancing knowledge management, capacity building, South-South learning, and scaling up outreach efforts through Communities of Practice.
- Enabling countries, WMO Members, and partners to access climate finance for high-impact water and climate projects through capacity building.
- Strengthening multi-stakeholder engagement with a focus on the most vulnerable, enhancing hydrological monitoring systems, and establishing Early Warning Systems.
- Raising awareness for prioritizing climate and water resilience at all policy levels, including international conventions and platforms.
- Developing joint programmes, projects, service delivery, and resource mobilization.

This MoU marks a significant step in enhancing and further operationalizing the partnership of WMO and GWP especially in regard of the joint programmes APFM and DIMP.

Staffing

The TSU team includes Robert Stefanski (WMO), Valentin Aich (GWP), Sabina Bokal (GWP), Sebastian Grey (WMO), and Beatrice Giovinazzo (WMO), all working part-time with varying contributions. We are currently seeking opportunities of extending the team and would like to remind partners that secondment, also in part time is possible.

Fundraising

Work continues to identify fundraising opportunities for the IDMP. Several project proposals are under development to strengthen IDM implementation on the regional and national level (see section 3.1.3). Other fundraising approaches that are ongoing will be discussed at the Management Committee of the IDMP at the meeting.

Financial Support

The expenditure report of the IDMP for the year 2023 will be provided to the Management Committee of the IDMP at the meeting.

4. Planned activities for 2024-2025

The IDMP will continue to work towards a coherent approach to Integrated Drought Management and a strong joint push towards a proactive, risk-informed management of droughts.

In the 2022/23 reporting period, the IDMP TSU has worked intensely on finalizing the IDMP 2023-25 strategy, which will define the mid-term direction of the programme. The document has received input from many partners and builds on the following aspects:

1. Support the implementation of Integrated Drought Management and catalyze change
2. Generate and manage knowledge
3. Strengthen partnerships

Programme management and implementation

The strategy has been published and is available for download [here](#). It will guide the programme for the next 3 years and will be used to discuss additional funding opportunities.

The table below contains an overview of planned activities for the period 2024-2025 based on the 3-year strategy. This will be adapted and further developed in more detail based on input at the annual meeting.

Objectives	Planned activities 2024-2025
GOAL 1: Support the implementation of Integrated Drought Management and catalyse change	
Application of the three pillars of Integrated Drought Management	Continue project pipeline development including for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armenia and Georgia • Zambezi • North Macedonia and Montenegro • Costa Rica and Panama • Central Asia

Implementation of drought policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support countries including South Caucasus, Central Asia, South Asia
Finance for Integrated Drought Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to support countries and other stakeholders to raise funds for increasing drought resilience
Gender-transformative approaches and social inclusion in Integrated Drought Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue to ensure that projects and other activities are gender-transformative
GOAL 2: Generate and manage knowledge	
Guidance on new topics	<p>To be finalized and published:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline report on Drought Impact Monitoring Guidelines for Drought Impact Monitoring Guidelines on Institutional Coordination of Drought Policy Analysing Gender Equality and Social Inclusion in National Drought Plans IDMP/APFM concept paper on Integrated Drought and Flood Risk Management Toolkit to develop drought legislation <p>New topics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flash droughts Drought Early Warning Systems Drought as compound / cascading event
Sharing of knowledge and communities of practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further grow Community of Practice Hold at least 3 Virtual Exchanges
GOAL 3: Strengthen Partnerships	
Strengthening the partner network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further promote the collaborative approach and increase Support Base Partner Base
Drought Resilience +10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Will be held from 30 September to 3 October 2024 in Geneva, Switzerland and the second part of the high-level section at COP16 in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
IDMP Focal Points	On hold
Programme Management	
Regional IDMP Programmes	<p>IDMP CEE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrate the successful elements of DroughtWatch into existing regional systems to ensure continuous and effective drought monitoring and management. Assist the ICPDR in implementing selected drought management activities in the Danube River Basin (DRB) as per the recommendations outlined in the "Overview Report."

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the transfer of knowledge and lessons learned from the IDMP CEE, fostering exchange and collaboration between partners both within and outside the region. Support the establishment and development of a community of practice dedicated to drought management, enhancing communication and cooperation among stakeholders.
	<p>IDMP CACENA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDMP public awareness campaign (including activities in MEDIA, information workshop on best practices, youth camps) Round tables for expert community (state-business-NGOs) to identify the best option for joint efforts Support local communities on grant development
	<p>IDMP HoA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> District land use plans offer an opportunity to influence climate plans by enhancing their focus on water management, addressing key factors such as land use, climate change, steep slopes, flooding, landslides in the west, and extended droughts in the east, with the plan to scale this up to other districts.
	<p>IDMP WAF</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalisation et partage des bonnes pratiques de GIS Operationalization of Drought EWS in the Volta Basin; Support for the development and implementation of drought action plans Promotion of pilot drought management initiatives in West Africa; Support for young people and women in promoting integrated drought management actions; Capacity building of stakeholders on Integrated Drought Management; Development and submission of project concept notes to partners; Capitalization and sharing of integrated drought management best practices in West Africa.
IDMP HelpDesk and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start process of extending the IDM HelpDesk jointly with the IFM HelpDesk of APFM to include informing IWRM Further increase efforts in using social media and other channels for IDMP communication and awareness raising
Capacity development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New modules for online courses
Technical Support Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continue seeking additional funding to scale up operations and grow team

Annex 1 IDMP Operational Guidelines
([available here](#))