



**INTEGRATED DROUGHT  
MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

## **INTEGRATED DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME (IDMP)**

### **IDMP ADVISORY COMMITTEE and MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETINGS 2024 REPORT**



25-26 June 2024

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) Management Committee approved the new initiatives and strategic direction proposed for the year 2024-2025 by the IDMP Advisory Committee and the IDMP Technical Support Unit (TSU). Discussions were based on the IDMP Activity Report 2023/2024 (see Annex V) and IDMP Strategy 2023-2025 (see [IDMP Website](#)), distributed to all partners prior to the meeting.

Furthermore, the Advisory Committee gave the following recommendations, later endorsed, and ranked by the Management Committee for their priority (the first 10 recommendations are sorted according to their assigned priority):

1. Support, organize, manage Drought Resilience +10,
2. Include baseline/progress on recommendations and analyse gaps and achievements on drought management since 2013 to feed into Drought Resilience +10; Include in reporting also requests that cannot be answered entirely, e.g. country request for supporting IDM,
3. Guidance / report on flash drought – awareness raising i.e. drought that emerges in the period of days or weeks,
4. Guidelines on collection of impacts on global level (pillar 1 and 2),
5. More research and focus on compound / cascading events is needed and available information to be collected and shared (e.g. through CoP) NIDIS,
6. Review the UNCCD global stocktake and others in the context of drought - also IDMP partner products,
7. Update guidance documents on Pillar 1 - Monitoring & Early Warning (Expert Team on Drought) including AI EWS and forecasting,
8. Part 3 for impacts monitoring: how to apply drought impact data;  
Knowledge Product on impact-based drought forecasting;  
Collection of case studies and possible Guidelines on connecting Early warning with management actions,
9. Finalize and publish drought legislation knowledge product and use it for communication purposes incl. for the DR+10;  
Complement the drought legislation tool with relevant materials for constitutions,
10. 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),
11. IDMP team prepare a discussion paper on relationships between Drought Indices and actions provide some guidance how to use the indices in practice,
12. Explore drought relation to MHEWS and alternatives,
13. Community and sector based drought/flood management incl. short term preparedness,
14. Review existing regional and national vocabularies on drought,
15. Need to better pool available courses and resources e.g. through CoP (e.g. APFM – catalogue of services).

All recommendations from the meetings, further related content of each recommendation, and priority ranking by MC are summarized in [Annex IV](#).

# PART I ADVISORY COMMITTEE

## 1. Foreword

The IDMP Technical Support Unit (TSU) organized the programme's annual governance meetings on 25-26 June 2024 at the WMO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting also allowed for online participation. The Advisory Committee meeting took place all day on Tuesday, 25 June. The Management Committee meeting took place during the morning of Wednesday, 26 June. The goal of the IDMP governance meetings is to review the progress of the programme during the reporting period and formulate recommendations for the coming year 2024/25.

In advance of the meeting, the [IDMP 2023/24 Annual Activity Report](#) had been sent out to all partners to inform them about IDMP's current work.

In addition to the governance meetings and to stay connected to the partner community, the IDMP TSU organized frequent Virtual Exchanges throughout the year with updates from the IDMP regional programmes and featuring partners' initiatives throughout the reporting period. All information on these IDMP virtual exchanges, including recordings and slides, is available on the [IDMP Virtual Exchange Platform page](#).

## 2. Opening

The meeting was opened by Frederik Pischke (Scientific Advisor, German Environment Agency), who welcomed all participants to the meeting. He introduced, Dr Ko Barrett, Deputy Secretary-General of WMO who gave some opening remarks. Dr Barrett mentioned that we all know that drought is a persistent challenge. She stressed the importance of helping assist countries with drought, monitoring, early warning systems, risk assessments and robust drought, management and preparedness plans, and these efforts really do have a proven record of building awareness and resilience. She also connected work of the Early Warnings 4 All initiative to the work of IDMP and its partners. She wished everyone a successful meeting.

Then Mr Pischke asked the Executive-Secretary of the Global Water Partnership (GWP), Mr Alain Atkinson, to make some opening remarks. Mr Atkinson mentioned that this is a key year for IDMP and it is a year of bridge building including strengthening the bridge between policy and practice.

The official opening was followed by an introduction round for all participants (see List of Participants in [ANNEX I](#)). The Committee adopted the agenda (see **ANNEX II**) with no amendments.

## 3. Overview of Activities

A brief [overview of current activities](#) during the reporting period (2023-24) was given by Robert Stefanski and Valentin Aich, in particular concerning the following:

- Updates from IDM TSU
- Review of 2023 MC Recommendations
- HydroSOS
- Impact Forecasting
- EW4All

The presentations were followed by discussions on some of the key issues identified. A new Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between WMO and GWP during the World Water Day on 22 March 2024. With regards to the IDMP **HelpDesk**, 53 requests were received in 2023/2024. The IDMP website was updated with pages on Youth Engagement, Drought Resilience +10 and IDMP Community of Practice. Several knowledge products were being edited and under review at the time of this meeting ([link – slide 16](#)). There was an overview on status of National and Regional Drought Monitors.

The IDMP is engaged with several international processes including UNCCD's Intergovernmental Working Group on effective policy and implementation for addressing drought under the UNCCD (IWG) and the UNCCD Science and Policy Interface (SPI). Under the WMO governance structure, drought issues are handled by the WMO Services Commission under the Expert Team on Drought in the Standing Committee on Services for Agriculture Expert Team on Drought in coordination with Standing Committee on Hydrological Services. There was a discussion on the national and regional drought monitoring products. A prototype for a specific month will be developed and shared with IDMP partners for comments.

There was a [presentation by Sulagna Mishra](#) from the WMO Secretariat on the HydroSOS (Hydrological Status and Outlook System) which provides real-time hydrological status and seasonal forecasts. HydroSOS uses national, regional, and global data. HydroSOS uses the following key variables: soil moisture, runoff, groundwater, streamflow, snow water equivalent. Mr Stone asked Ms Mishra who are actually your users? Is it policy, people, policy makers in each country? Dr Mishra responded that the users are managers or dam managers.

Ms Erica Allis from the WMO Secretariat made a [presentation on the Early Warnings for All Initiative](#). There are the following four pillars of the initiative: Disaster Risk knowledge led by UNDRR; Detection, observation, monitoring, analysis, and forecasting led by WMO; Dissemination and communication - led by the [International Telecommunication Union \(ITU\)](#) and Preparedness and response capabilities led by the [International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies \(IFRC\)](#). The current progress was that were 21 national consultations, 13 coordination mechanisms, and 9 roadmaps developed. There was a question on how do you measure progress for EW4ALL? Ms Allis responded that there is a monitoring and evaluation subgroup that has developed a theory of change. There is also information on the EW4ALL website.

Silvana Alcoz from the WMO Secretariat made a [presentation on Impact Based Forecasting \(IBF\) Guidelines](#). She focused on the work of the work of the WMO Services Commission Standing Committee on Hydrological Services (SC-HYD). She mentioned that IBF guidelines under development for floods and droughts that would focus on practical steps, communication, and case studies. The challenges include lack of operational drought case studies and inter-agency coordination. Ms Alcoz asked if there were any case studies on IBF for drought, she would be happy to receive them. Several

IDMP members mentioned case studies for Australia and the Guadiana River Basin between Spain and Portugal.

Victoria Alexeeva from the WMO Secretariat presented an overview of post-impact needs assessment (PDNA). The Post Disaster Needs Assessment (PDNA) is a comprehensive methodology to assess loss and damage and to estimate recovery needs from a disaster or crisis for early to long term recovery. A country led assessment is usually led by the national government's planning agency and involves all relevant Ministries. In collaboration with UNDP, the WMO is undertaking a sectoral analysis of damage and losses due to weather, climate, and water-related hazards. This analysis reviewed 91 PDNAs covering weather, climate, and water-related disasters and included all six WMO Regions.

#### **4. Presentation and discussion of regional activities**

Short presentations were delivered by the IDMP regional programme coordinators as follows:

- IDMP Horn of Africa, Theobald Bizuhoraho (GWP) (online, [Slides](#))  
Mr Bizuhoraho mentioned several projects in Djibouti, Sudan, Kenya, and Uganda. The focus of the GWP Eastern Africa Office is on early warning systems, land use planning, and drought resilience building.
- IDMP West Africa, Maxime Teblekou (GWP) (online, [Slides](#))  
Ms Teblekou mentioned two regional projects: Volta Basin Flood and Drought Management (funded by the Adaptation Fund); and Reversing Ecosystem and Water Degradation in the Volta Basin project (funded by GEF). She gave an overview of the regional activities which included forecasting, reforestation, composting, and youth engagement. She also mentioned the various fundraising efforts and the action plan for 2024-25.
- IDMP Central Asia and Caucasus, Guljamal Nurmuhammedova (GWP)  
She mentioned the development of the regional strategy and work on national adaptation plans. Planned activities include an awareness campaigns, expert roundtables, and youth engagement.
- IDMP Central and Eastern Europe and Drought Management Centre for Southeast Europe (DMCSEE), Sabina Bokal (GWP) and Andreja Sušnik (DMCSEE) ([Slides](#))  
Ms Bokal and Ms Susnik provided an overview of projects in Kosovo, Armenia, and Danube Basin which focused on gender inclusion, drought watch integration, and seasonal drought forecasting. Ms Susnik also mentioned the DMCSEE projects: [X-RISK-CC](#) and [CLIM4CAST](#). She also promoted the upcoming DMCSEE Consortium Meeting in Nov 2024 and Ministerial Conference to be held in early 2025. There was on if there were any lessons learned from the compounding and cascading hazards on drought, heat, and wildfires. Ms Susnik replied that when working with hazard experts, they are in agreement on the possible solutions. But when you are talking about water managers in a river basin, it can be a bit tricky. How to handle these issues with politicians, this is another story. In summary, it is about intersectoral and inter institutional cooperation.

## 5. Policy Session, organized by UNCCD

Daniel Tsegai and Birguy Lamizana from the UNCCD Secretariat provided an [overview of the upcoming UNCCD COP-16](#) in Saudi Arabia in December 2024. COP-16 will focus on land degradation, drought resilience, youth, finance and science. There will be the following key thematic days: Land Day, Resilience Day (focus on drought), and People Day. The expected outcomes include a political declaration on drought resilience, global drought observatory, and private sector engagement.

There was a question on the International Drought Resilience Observatory. Ms Lamizana replied that both Spain and Senegal are supporting IDRA which is more at the political level and really bringing the issue of drought into international agenda. We have almost 40 countries in IDRA with more than 36 international agencies, including WMO. IDRO is trying to focus on proactive actions. Carlos Corvalan from WHO asked a question on trying to understand the linkages between disease and drought. There will be a workstream on drought and health at the upcoming DR+10 Conference.

Mark Schauer from GIZ provided a presentation on the [Economics of Drought](#). He talked about the Economics of Land Degradation Initiative (ELD) which attempts to provide economic evidence to demonstrate the true value of land, reveal the costs of land degradation and the benefits of sustainable land management-promote (transformative) land solutions to support decision-making. He finally presented an overview of the Global Report on the Economics of Drought.

There was an overview of the [Global Drought Atlas](#) which is a visual, sector-based overview of drought risks and responses. The Atlas is being produced by the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission, Cima Research Foundation, UNU, the Institute of Environmental Studies under the auspices of UNCCD.

## 6. Flood and Drought Session jointly with APFM

Ramesh Tripathi from the WMO Secretariat gave a overview of the [Flood and Drought Session jointly held with APFM](#). He mentioned the following topics: APFM business model, project development, updates on various projects, and ways forward. He focused on the APFM strategy for 2022-25 which will focus on support to the EW4ALL Initiative, expansion of IDMP and APFM Helpdesks to focus on IWRM, develop Community of Practice and have an integrated approach to floods and droughts.

## 7. Marketplace of IDMP Partners

Participants were given the opportunity to present in 3 minutes activities undertaken by their organizations that could be of interest to the other members of the AC. The following table summarizes the presented initiatives with links to their presentations:

	<b>Name (Affiliation)</b>	<b>Initiative</b>	<b>Link</b>
1	Maher Salman, FAO	<b>Agriculture Stress Index System (ASIS)</b>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
2	Roger Stone	<b>Applying seasonal and multi-year forecasting systems in dam management for drought and flood in Queensland, Australia</b>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
3	Jamie Hannaford, UKCEH	<b>UK Centre for Ecology &amp; Hydrology initiatives</b>	<a href="#">Click here</a>
4	Seneka Basnayake, ADPC	<b>Drought Risk Management and Mitigation in South Asia</b>	
5	Mark Svoboda, NDMC	<b>Updates from NDMC on 2</b>	



6	Martyna Stelmaszczyk-Górska, EOTEC DevNet	Overview of EOTEC DevNet
8	Jaehyang So, GWP	AI Water Governance Lab

## 8. Community of Practice

Valentin Aich presented an [overview on the IDMP Community of Practice](#) which seeks to Engage drought experts, practitioners, and stakeholders across sectors to discuss and exchange knowledge and to establish synergies with other organizations. He encouraged everyone to the [join the CoP](#) and to propose concrete activities for the CoP (e.g. joint webinars on specific topics, developing joint publication, etc.).

Daniel Tsegai from the UNCCD Secretariat provided an [overview of the UNCCD Communities of Learning and Practice on Drought Management](#). The main goal of this community is to pursue co-learning and collaboration for drought risk reduction and resilience capacity building. Some objectives include: enhancing the knowledge and technical capacities of national actors and key stakeholder working on drought management and desertification and supporting a paradigm shift towards proactive, gender responsive and transdisciplinary thinking on integrated drought management.

## 9. Scientific session organized by Drought in the Anthropocene

This session was organized by the Drought in the Anthropocene (DiTa). DiTa started as a Working Group under the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS) and it continues as a group of like-minded scientists focused on drought issues.

The first talk, [Drought as a Continuum, was presented by Anne Van Loon](#), from the Free University of Amsterdam. One key concept from her talk was that drought should be viewed as a continuum, not a discrete event. She noted that repeated droughts in the Horn of Africa and Europe (e.g., 2003, 2015) show the importance of preconditions, duration, and recovery. Her recommendations include the following: Continuous drought monitoring (not seasonal); Include social and ecological indicators; forecasting should consider memory and feedbacks; and management should be prospective and integrated.

Valentin Aich asked for examples of resilient systems. She noted some in Kenya and the Rhine Basin but no fully integrated examples. Roger Stone emphasized the need for water managers to understand the drought-flood continuum. Roger Pulwarty stressed the importance of understanding decision-making constraints and integrating adaptive management literature. Jamie Hannaford raised the issue of water quality during droughts. Anne acknowledged its importance and noted it's mentioned in the paper.

The second talk, [Survey on 2022 European Drought](#), was presented by Anastasiya Shyroka and Riccardo Biella from the DiTa group. They were able to receive 481 responses from 30 countries for the survey. The focus of the survey was on impacts, preparedness, response, and adaptation to the 2022 drought. The survey responses show several impacts: early onset in Southern Europe; agriculture, ecosystems, and energy sectors were most affected and some sectors (e.g., forestry) had high impacts but low water allocation priority. Some key findings of the report included that only 50% of the countries had forecasting systems or drought plans; short-term preparedness dominates; organizations with plans and forecasts responded more effectively and timely; and forecasting systems improved timeliness; plans improved effectiveness. They mentioned some



recommendation which called for a European Drought Directive that would manage drought as a risk, not just a hazard; prioritize environmental needs; coordinate actions across borders and focus on preparedness and systemic approaches.

Daniel Tsegai from the UNCCD Secretariat made a comment on why we should refer drought as an event. At UNCCD, we are talking about drought preparedness and transitioning from preparedness to resilience because if you treat drought as an event, you prepare for an event. So I think the narrative on how we approach drought, maybe, especially this network. we should have the same use of terminologies. He stated that resilience would be the word that we should probably use more than preparedness.

## **10. Update on International Drought Resilience Observatory (IDRO)**

Daniel Tsegai from the UNCCD Secretariat made a brief presentation on the International Drought Resilience Observatory (IDRO). He mentioned that the goal of IDRO is to create a global platform to monitor and support drought resilience. IDRO can provide Indicators for ecological, social, and economic resilience ; AI-powered dashboards, country snapshots, immersive data stories and case studies from various countries (Senegal, South Africa, UAE, etc). He mentioned that the following IDRO challenges: fragmented data ; need for consistent terminology (e.g., resilience vs. preparedness), and long-term sustainability and hosting. A prototype will be launched at the UNCCD COP-16. During the discussion the following topics were discussed: terminology, data gaps, integration, governance and sustainability.

Marthe Wens made a comment on the different terminology. Quite often in the climate change adaptation community in the disaster communities, especially with words around vulnerability and resilience. And so this is I. I don't know if it was discussed yesterday, but definitely the words resilience in the climate or in the disastrous community.

Marthe Wens: can have different meanings. Same with vulnerability. For example, in one of the slides you showed. I saw that there was the word hydrological vulnerability, meaning the changes in water level and down which to me I would never call vulnerability, as I'm wondering by merging if there was also big thinking behind. How are we going to use which concepts to avoid future confusion?

Marthe Wens: That would be my 1st question. And then maybe a second, not really question. But the point is that I know that the International Association for Hydrologists, they're working on a digital water globe, which is basically something that would perfectly fit within the AI component of what you were suggesting. So maybe it would be good to contact us to see if that could work together there. There was a discussion on provide drought alerts and Bob Stefanski commented that alerts should only be provided by national governments.

## **11. Drought Resilience +10**

Valentin Aich from GWP provided an [update on the Drought Resilience +10 Conference](#) that is scheduled to take place later this year from 30 September to 3 October 2024 in Geneva, Switzerland. He reviewed the target audience for the Conference and the 9 workstreams. He noted that because of possible space constraints at the WMO building, the International Organizing Committee (IOC) are requesting everyone who will attend in-person to register by 14 July 2024. He also noted the current

financial situation of the Conference. He then opened the floor for discussion on funding, the Declaration, links to COP-16, making the Conference a 3-day meeting, the high-level segment and invitations. The following discussion was centered on getting a good mix of funded participants from the youth, gender and indigenous perspective. It was noted that the DR+10 will link very well with the UNCCD COP-16 and the Resilience Day.

## **12. AOB and Wrap-up**

The TSU briefly highlighted some of the recommendations formulated by the AC over the time of the meetings for the implementation phase 2024/2025 and explained that the collected recommendations would be consolidated by the TSU for the meeting of the Management Committee (see [Annex III](#)). The meeting was closed by Mr Pischke who thanked the participants for their participation on behalf of WMO and GWP.

# **PART II - MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE**

## **1. Opening**

The meeting of the IDMP Management Committee (MC) was held afternoon of Wednesday, 26 June 2024. The meeting was chaired by Roger Stone, University of Southern Queensland, Australia. The meeting aimed to address critical aspects of the IDMP planning for 2024 and beyond and highlighted challenges and opportunities in resource mobilization. Key points include the staffing situation, liaison with APFM, financial status and outlook, donor engagement, partner engagement and discussion and recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

### **Selection of partners for the Management Committee**

In compliance with IDMP Operational Guidelines, the Advisory Committee selected Jamie Hannaford (UKCEH) and Daniel Tsegai (UNCCD) as representatives of the partners for the Management Committee. Financial partners were represented by Valentin Aich for GWP, Robert Stefanski for WMO. A full list of participants for the MC meeting is given in [Annex I](#).

## **2. Staffing situation and liaison with APFM**

The staffing situation of the TSU was described to the Committee. In brief, the TSU depends on part-time staff from WMO (Head of TSU, and to a lesser extent Scientific Officer) and GWP (Senior Water and Climate Specialist and 50% Programme Officer Based with GWP Central and Eastern Europe) based at WMO. In addition, the Programme receives in-kind support and person days (staff time) from Partners. In particular, the Water Youth Network has identified 3 volunteers to support the TSU with communication, outreach and other activities.

## **3. Financial Status and Outlook**

The financial situation of the IDMP will be made available to partners upon request (contact [rstefanski@wmo.int](mailto:rstefanski@wmo.int)).

#### **4. Donor Engagement**

The IDMP TSU has continued the development of several project proposals that are mainly targeting the Adaptation Fund (please refer to [IDMP Activity Report](#) 2023-24 (also [Annex IV](#)) for further information). Many IDMP activities are reliant on donor funds. There was a discussion of approaching the Trafigura Foundation. WMO went through an internal vetting process and it finally decided that WMO wouldn't engage with the Foundation at this time. There was also an overview of several other donors.

#### **5. Oversight recommendations from Management Committee**

The Management Committee reviewed and endorsed the recommendations formulated by the Advisory Committee and ranked them with regard to their priority for action (see [Annex III](#)).

#### **6. Concluding remarks**

Dr Stone then closed the meeting thanking all participants for their valuable contribution to the discussions. Bob Stefanski reminded the group that the AC/MC meetings reports would be available in the upcoming weeks and invited partners to provide comments.

## ANNEX I – LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

25-26 June 2024

IDMP Advisory Committee and Management Committee meetings

Venue: WMO HQ, Geneva Switzerland

In-person

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## ANNEX II – AGENDA

### Advisory Committee Meeting of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)

**Venue:** World Meteorological Organization Headquarters,  
7 bis, Avenue de la Paix, Geneva, Switzerland

**Tuesday, 25 June 2024**

Time	Item
<b>IDMP Advisory Committee Meeting</b>	
09:00	<b>Welcome and opening of the meeting</b>
09:10	<b>Overview of current activities and follow-up of the recommendations of the 2023 IDMP Advisory and Management Committee Meetings (see also the 2023-24 Activity Report)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Updates from IDM TSU</li> <li>▪ Review of 2023 MC Recommendations</li> <li>▪ HydroSOS</li> <li>▪ Impact Forecasting</li> <li>▪ EW4All</li> </ul>
10:00	<b>Presentation and discussion of Regional Activities</b> <i>(5-minute presentation each followed by discussion)</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ IDMP Central and Eastern Europe</li> <li>▪ IDMP Horn of Africa</li> <li>▪ IDMP West Africa</li> <li>▪ IDMP CACENA</li> </ul>
10:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>
11:00	<b>Policy Session, organized by UNCCD</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ COP16 (UNCCD)</li> <li>▪ Economics of Drought (GIZ/UNU -INWEH)</li> <li>▪ Global Drought ATLAS (EC-JRC and Cima Research Foundation)</li> </ul>
<b>12:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00	<b>Flood and Drought Session jointly with APFM</b>
15:00	<b>Coffee break</b>
15:30	<b>Marketplace of IDMP partners: 3-minute pitch to introduce partners' initiatives</b>
16:15	<b>Community of Practice</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Future Activities of the CoP</li> <li>▪ Ambitions for the CoP</li> <li>▪ Enlarging the Community</li> </ul>
17:30	<b>Closing day 1</b>
19:00	<b>Possible self-paid dinner for Geneva participants (TBC)</b>



Wednesday, 26 June 2024

Time	Item
<b>IDMP Advisory Committee Meeting</b>	
09:00	<b>Scientific session organized by Drought in the Anthropocene</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Empirical observations re drought management in EU in 2022 (compared with 2018 (Riccardo Biella, Anastasia Shyrokaya)</li> <li>• Drought as a continuum (Anne van Loon)</li> <li>• Discussion</li> </ul>
10:30	<b>Coffee break</b>
11:00	<b>Drought Resilience +10</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Update and discussion</li> <li>▪ Workstreams group discussions</li> <li>▪ Structure of workstreams</li> </ul>
12:30	Closing of Advisory Committee Meeting
<b>12:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>

**Management Committee Meeting of the  
Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)**

**Wednesday, 26 June 2024**  
**Venue: WMO HQ, Geneva, Switzerland**

Time	Item
13:30	Welcome and Introduction
13:45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Staffing situation and liaison with APFM</li> <li>▪ Financial status and outlook</li> <li>▪ Donor engagement</li> <li>▪ Partner engagement</li> </ul>
<b>14:30</b>	<b>Coffee break</b>
15:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Discussion on recommendations of Advisory Committee and priority setting for 2023/2024 Work Plan and 2024-2025 Work Programme</li> </ul>
15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ AOB</li> <li>▪ Concluding Remarks</li> </ul>
16:00	Closing of Management Committee Meeting

## ANNEX III – RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Endorsed by the Management Committee)

Table 1 is a summary overview of the ranking of AC recommendations by the MC, including the total score of each main recommendation and an additional derived assignment of high, medium, and low priority. Priority ranking was done by the MC in assigning a number from 1-15 to each of the AC recommendations (1= highest priority, 15= lowest priority). The total score was calculated by summing up the individual scores.

*Table 1 Final result overview of the ranking of AC recommendations. The main recommendations are sorted according to their total ranking score / priority given.*

2024 Priorities	Main recommendations
1	Support, organize, manage Drought Resilience +10
2	Include baseline/progress on recommendations and analyse gaps and achievements on drought management since 2013 to feed into Drought Resilience +10  Include in reporting also requests that cannot be answered entirely, e.g. country request for supporting IDM
3	Guidance / report on flash drought – awareness raising i.e. drought that emerges in the period of days or weeks
4	Guidelines on collection of impacts on global level (pillar 1 and 2)
5	More research and focus on compound / cascading events is needed and available information to be collected and shared (e.g. through CoP) NIDIS
6	Review the UNCCD global stocktake and others in the context of drought - also IDMP partner products
7	Update guidance documents on Pillar 1 - Monitoring & Early Warning (Expert Team on Drought) including AI EWS and forecasting
8	Part 3 for impacts monitoring: how to apply drought impact data  Knowledge Product on impact based drought forecasting  Collection of case studies and possible Guidelines on connecting Early warning with management actions
9	Finalize and publish drought legislation knowledge product and use it for communication purposes incl. for the DR+10

	Complement the drought legislation tool with relevant materials for constitutions
<b>10</b>	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)
<b>11</b>	IDMP team prepare a discussion paper on relationships between Drought Indices and actions provide some guidance how to use the indices in practice.
<b>12</b>	Explore drought relation to MHEWS and alternatives
<b>13</b>	Community and sector based drought/flood management incl. short term preparedness
<b>14</b>	Review existing regional and national vocabularies on drought
<b>15</b>	Need to better pool available courses and resources e.g. through CoP (e.g. APFM – catalogue of services);

## **ANNEX IV – IDMP ACTIVITY REPORT 2023/2024**

To access the report, please follow this [link](#).