

Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)

2026 Partner Meeting
5 March 2026



Opening Remarks



Dr Véronique Bouchet

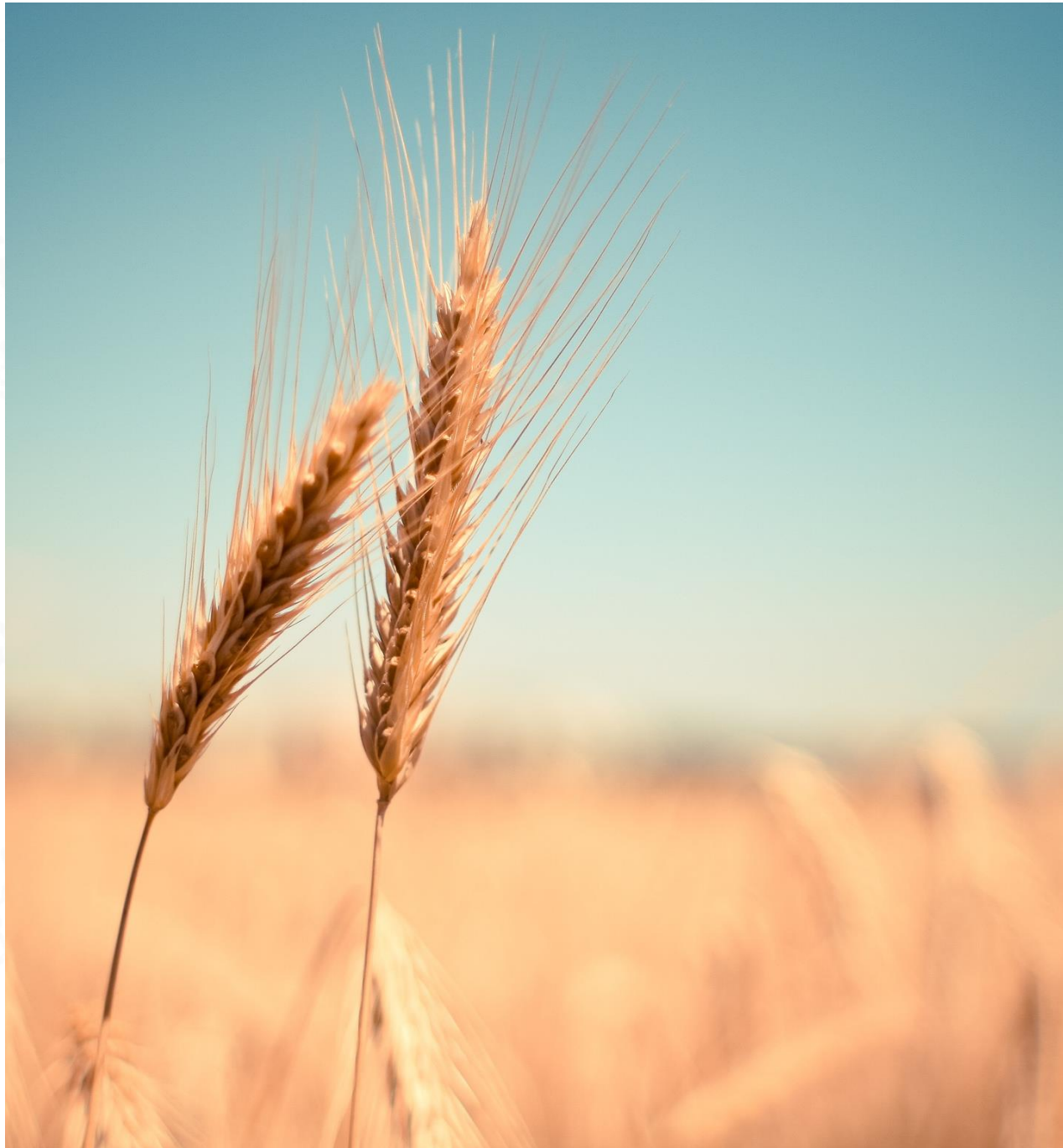
Senior Director

Science, Services and Capacity Development Department

Introduction of Participants

- **Name**
- **Affiliation**
- **Expectation for today in one sentence**

Table of Content



01

Welcome & Opening

02

Overview of current activities and follow-up on 2024 recommendations

03

Implementation Plan 2026-2028 (IP) Overview

04

Support the Implementation of Integrated Drought Management (IDM) and Catalyze Change

05

UNCCD and Global Mechanism

06

Generate and Manage Knowledge

07

Marketplace of IDMP partners: to introduce partners' initiatives

08

Strengthening Partnerships: DR+10

09

Recommendations and priorities for 2026 and the IP

Overview of current activities & follow-up on 2024 recommendations

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



Overview of current activities & follow-up on 2024 recommendations

2024 Priorities	Recommendation	Status
9	<p>Finalize and publish drought legislation knowledge product and use it for communication purposes incl. for the DR+10</p> <p>Complement the drought legislation tool with relevant materials for constitutions</p>	Completed
10	<p>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)</p>	Ongoing
11	<p>IDMP team prepare a discussion paper on relationships between Drought Indices and actions provide some guidance how to use the indices in practice.</p>	Ongoing
12	<p>Explore drought relation to MHEWS and alternatives</p>	Completed
13	<p>Community and sector-based drought/flood management incl. short term preparedness</p>	Completed
14	<p>Review existing regional and national vocabularies on drought</p>	Ongoing
15	<p>Need to better pool available courses and resources e.g. through CoP (e.g. APFM – catalogue of services);</p>	Ongoing



IDMP Technical Support Unit

- Bob Stefanski, WMO, Head, retired
- Valentin Aich, GWP, Senior Water and Climate Specialist, also working for APFM
- Robert Reinhardt, WMO, Junior Professional Officer, also working for APFM
- Gideon Simiyu, WMO, intern
- Sabina Bokal, GWP (based in Slovenia)
- Beatrice Giovinazzo, WMO, Communications and project support
- Sebastian Grey, WMO, Scientific Officer
- Petra Mutic, WMO, providing project support from the Development Partnership Office (2 projects)

TSU HelpDesk

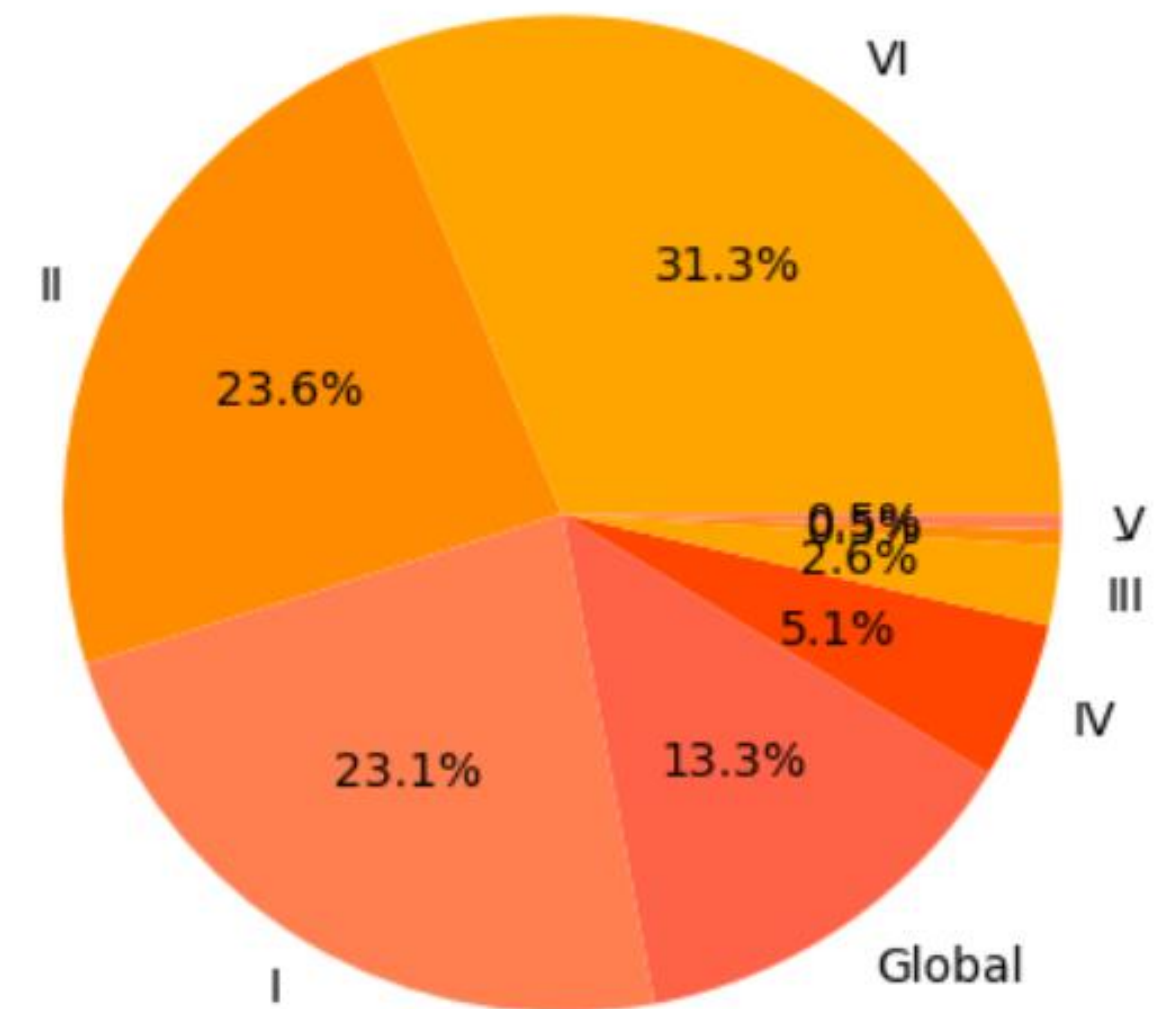
Key Highlights

- Since 2016 received around 400+ requests
- Requests from more than 80 countries
- More 60% rapid guidance requests

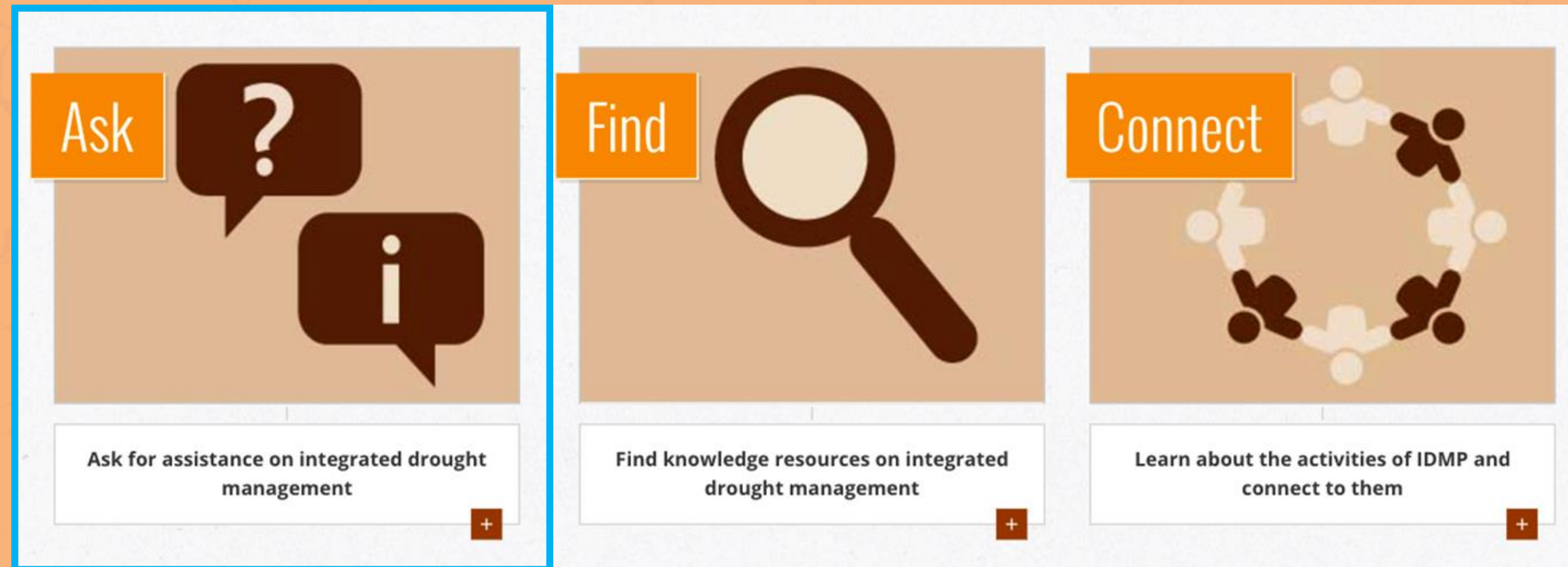
Current Tendencies

- Between 2024 and end 2025 around 91 requests
- In 2024: 55 requests
- In 2025: 36 requests (-19 requests)

WMO Region Distribution



Get in touch: Integrated Drought Management Helpdesk



www.droughtmanagement.info

droughtmanagement@wmo.int

Revisiting the Definition of Drought

- **WMO 1992: International meteorological vocabulary, WMO No. 182:**
 - (1) Prolonged absence or marked deficiency of precipitation.
 - (2) Period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged for the lack of precipitation to cause a serious hydrological imbalance.
- **Expert Team on Drought of WMO** is considering to update this definition for the new “International Glossary of Hydrology”
- **Many definitions exist** (Sims et al. (2021)., e.g. including
 - hydrological imbalances
 - adversely affect land resource productions systems,
 - evaporative demand
 - soil moisture,
 - streamflow
 - groundwater...
- **Overcoming separation** of meteorological, hydrological, agricultural, socio-economic drought - > one drought, complex impacts, integrated management needed

Revisiting the Definition of Drought

- **Is there a need to update this definition from 1992**
 - (1) Prolonged absence or marked deficiency of precipitation.
 - (2) Period of abnormally dry weather sufficiently prolonged for the lack of precipitation to cause a serious hydrological imbalance.
- **If yes, what are elements or aspects that should be reflected?**



Or go to (link also in chat):

[PollEv.com/gwp](https://pollev.com/gwp)

Implementation Plan 2026–2028 (IP) Overview

Overview and Context



The 3-year IDMP Implementation Plan translates the principles of integrated drought management and the outcomes of the Drought Resilience +10 Conference into concrete actions.



3 Thematic Areas

- 1. Support the Implementation of Integrated Drought Management and Catalyze Change**
 1. The Application of the Three Pillars of IDM
 2. Supporting Country Implementation through Projects
 3. The Implementation of Drought Policies
 4. Finance for IDM
 5. Gender-Transformative Approaches and Social Inclusion in IDM
- 2. Generate and Manage Knowledge Promote sustainable land and water management**
 1. Guidance on new topics
 2. Sharing of Knowledge and Communities of Practice
- 3. Strengthen Partnerships**
 1. Strengthening the Partner Network
 2. Supporting the UNCCD Political Process for drought resilience

Implementation Plan 2026–2028 (IP) Overview

Programme Management and Means on Implementation

1. Regional IDMP Programmes
2. The IDM HelpDesk
3. Capacity development
4. Communication
5. Youth
6. The Technical Support Unit



Implementation Plan 2026–2028 (IP) Overview

Introduction and Vision

What changed in the since the last IP?

- Drought impacts continue accelerating with global water crisis intensifying
- Geopolitical shifts redirecting resources away from climate adaptation and development
- Insufficient investment in drought resilience exacerbates vulnerability and instability

→ **Scaling up IDM is more critical than ever**

What is IDMP's role in this?

- Action: Support the Implementation of Integrated Drought Management and Catalyze Change
- Guidance: Strengthen coordination across global, regional, national and local levels
- Unite: Strengthen Partnerships

Cross-cutting Priorities for IP 2026–2028

Youth Engagement • Knowledge Dissemination • Inclusiveness • Institutional Resilience and Effectiveness

Metric of success and budget estimate

Metric of success	Number of drought information systems improved or established	
Budget estimate	USD 240,000 (for 3-years)	Provision of technical support to apply the Three Pillars of IDM (see IV. Budget Estimate)
	USD 150,000 (for 3-years)	Further development of Global Drought Mosaic (see IV. Budget Estimate) (see IV. Budget Estimate)

Metric of success and budget estimate

Impact indicators	
1.	Total value of investments influenced which contributes to drought management
Outcome indicators	
1.	Number of drought information systems improved or established
2.	Number of drought risk assessments formally being used by drought managers and decision-makers
3.	Number of drought policies/plans/strategies supported
Output indicators	
1.	Number of countries supported in integrating the IDM Three Pillars in drought policies/plans/strategies
2.	Number of activities supported focusing on risk mitigation, preparedness and response
3.	Number of initiatives that mobilize underrepresented groups (incl. gender and youth) to engage with drought management
4.	Number of knowledge products on new drought related topics produced or influenced by IDMP
5.	Number of users of drought-related Communities of Practice
6.	Number of new IDMP partners
7.	Number of joint global/regional activities by IDMP on integrated drought management, which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions by mandated actors
8.	Number of requests for support received through the IDMP ServiceDesk

Metric of success and budget estimate

Position	Budgeting Factor	Planned 3-year Budget
Three Pillars of IDM	Provision of technical support, planning and develop drought monitoring, workshops, technical assistance, targeted large scale country support with mixed financing	\$ 450 000
Implementation of Drought Policies	Projects supporting countries in establishing and implementing drought policies	\$ 240 000
Finance for Drought Management	Support access to funding for drought work in developing economy including workshops	\$ 150 000
Gender Transformative Approaches and Social Inclusion in IDM	Support of gender expert and develop and implement new actions for gender integration into IDM	\$ 225 000
Guidance on New Topics	Development of knowledge products including dissemination and personal costs	\$ 150 000
Sharing Knowledge and Communities of Practice	Organization of events to share knowledge within CoP framework	\$ 225 000
Strengthening Partner Network	Resources needed to retain and grow partner network through workshops	\$ 225 000
IDMP Focal Points	Establishment and communication with focal points	\$ 0
Regional IDM Programs	Targeted capacity building and running costs as well as pot. Expanding IDMP regional nodes	\$ 450 000
The Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk	Expert-guided technical support and growth of IDMP HelpDesk	\$ 225 000
Capacity Development and Training	Creation of online training modules of at least 1-2 online courses	\$ 90 000
Youth Engagement	Funding for administrative positions and support of Youth-led projects	\$ 120 000
Communications	Communication and promotion of IDM and knowledge management	\$ 216 000
The Technical Support Unit	Expansion of HelpDesk with additional personnel to support and expand TSU functions	\$ 200 000
TOTAL		\$ 2,966,000

The Application of the Three Pillars of Integrated Drought Management

Pillar 1: Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning



Improve Drought Monitoring Systems

- Establish and enhance drought information systems globally
- Harmonize regional and global approaches using various indicators (SPI, SPEI, CDI) for monitoring

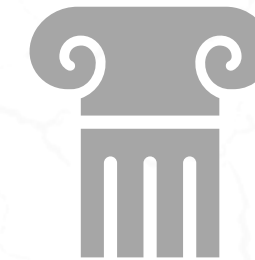
Enhance Drought Forecasting

- Focus on S2S forecasts for anticipatory action
- Strengthen forecasting capabilities to support food security and EWS
- Integrate new approaches and tools, including machine learning, to better capture drought dynamics

Pillar 2: Risk and Impact Assessment



Pillar 3: Risk Mitigation, Preparedness and Response



Metric of Success

Number of Drought Information Systems Improved or Established



The Global Drought Mosaic

The Global Drought Mosaic intends to provide a global overview of drought conditions by integrating information from regional and national drought monitors as well as their status (3 Products)

Product 3: National Drought Monitor Status Map

The screenshot displays the website's header with logos for the Integrated Drought Management Programme, World Meteorological Organization, and Global Water Partnership. The navigation menu includes Home, About, HelpDesk, Resources, Activities, Drought Resilience +10, and Community, along with a search bar. The main content area is titled 'Drought Monitors' and contains introductory text about drought monitoring, a section for the 'Status of National Drought Monitors' map, and contact information.

Drought Monitors

"Monitoring and Early Warning" is the first pillar of integrated drought management, and it is critical for drought preparedness, planning and mitigation.

A **drought monitor** is a tool that tracks and assesses the extent and severity of drought conditions in a specific region or country, using indicators such as precipitation, soil moisture, and temperature. This helps track the severity, extent, and impacts of drought over time, supporting decision-making for agriculture, water management, and disaster preparedness.

Status of National Drought Monitors

The map below displays an **overview of national drought monitors** identified across countries and territories worldwide. It showcases the presence and operational status of these systems, providing links to the available resources.

The information presented on the map is based on open-source internet searches and is intended solely for information-sharing purposes. It does not constitute official data provided by national governments or institutions. If a country or territory is marked as having "No national drought monitor identified" this does not necessarily mean that no such system exists. The map is a living resource and is continuously updated as new information becomes available.

If you are aware of any national drought monitor not currently reflected here, please contact us at droughtmanagement@wmo.int to help improve and update this information.

Status of National Drought Monitors

Legend

Information

Details

Country/Territory	Status
Slovenia	Identified
National Drought Monitor 1	View
National Drought Monitor 2	
National Drought Monitor 3	
National Drought Monitor 4	

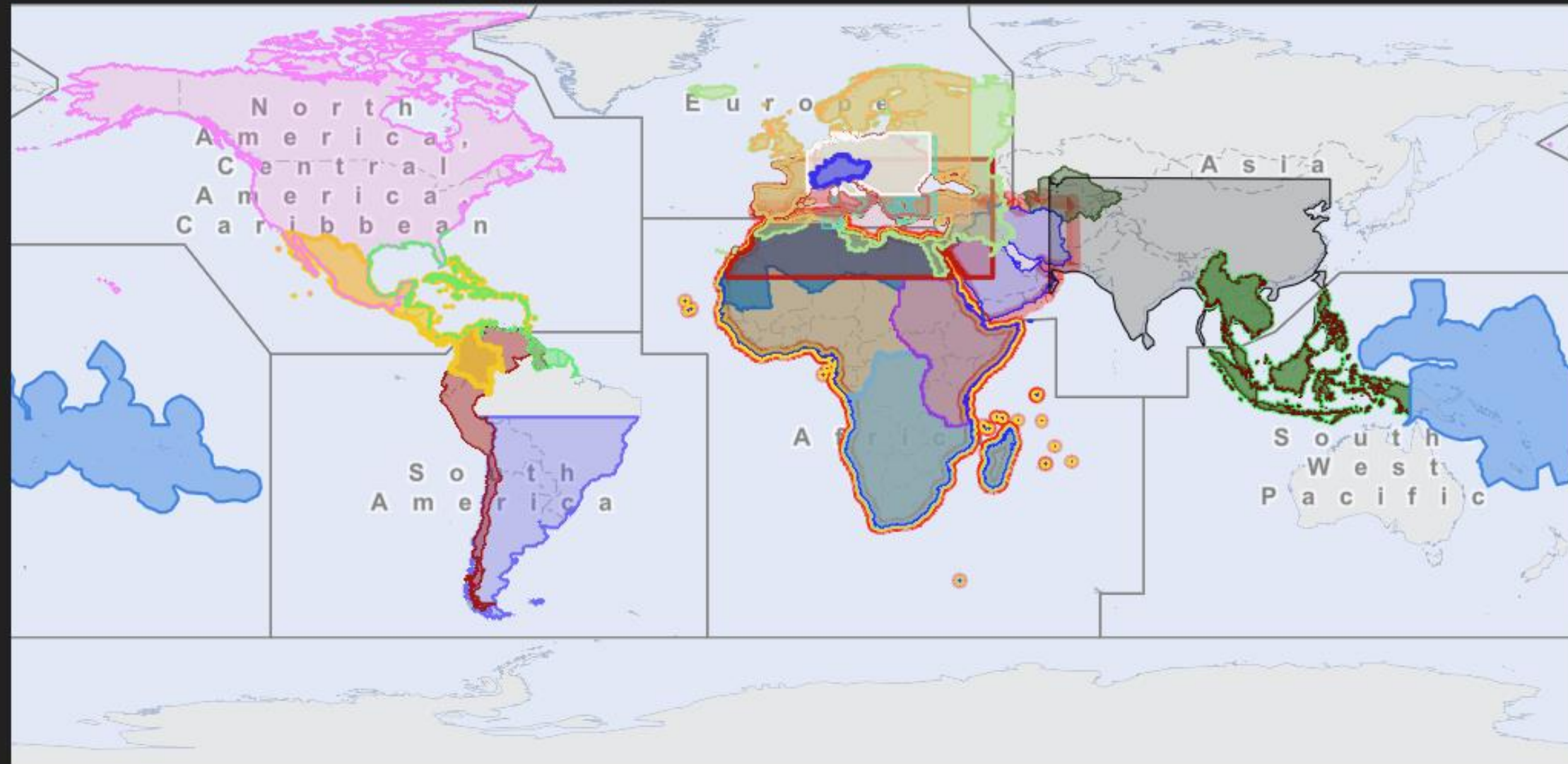
200 mi

The designations employed and the presentation of material herein do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariats of ... Powered by Esri

The Global Drought Mosaic

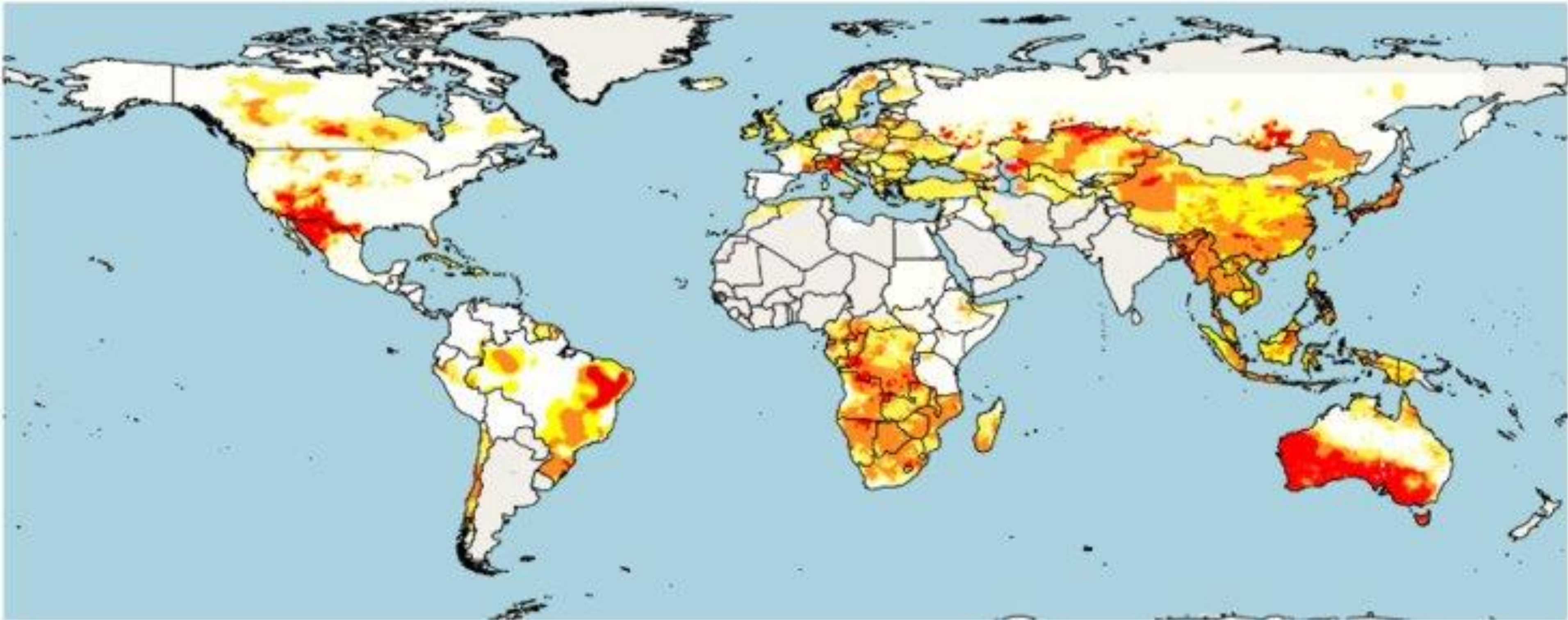
Product 2: Regional Drought Monitor Status Map

The Regional Drought Monitor aims to visualize interactively which regional drought monitors are available for a specific region covering more than one country.



The Global Drought Mosaic

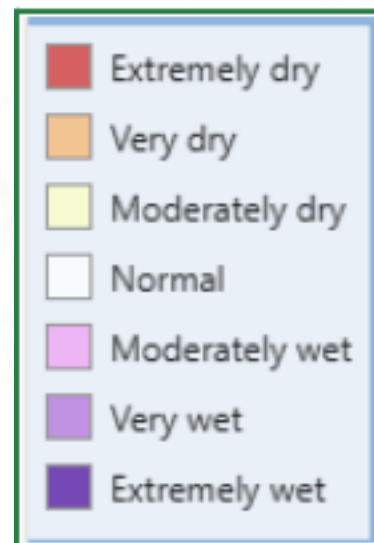
Product 1: Harmonized Global Drought Map



The Global Drought Mosaic

Simple qualitative harmonization approach suggested

Examples of diverse drought indicators used on regional level



Soil Moist. Index (-)



Combined Drought Indicator (CDI) v4.0

2025-08-01 to 2025-08-10



Reclassified qualitatively into 4 corresponding classes based on description

No Drought

Moderate Drought

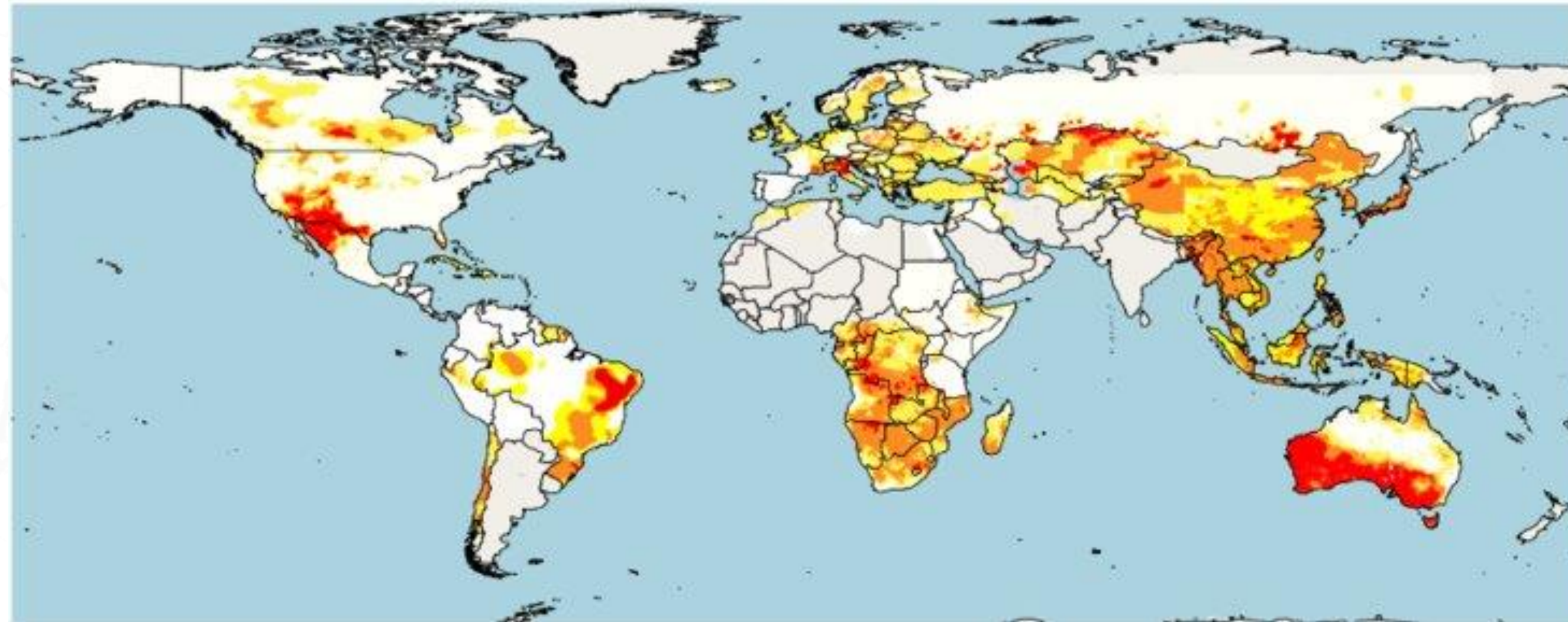
Severe Drought

Extreme Drought

The Global Drought Mosaic

Planned next steps

1. Add missing regional monitors
2. Share with data producers to vet the re-classification
3. Develop process to collect data regularly and produce map
4. Start process to include more national monitors where possible



The Application of the Three Pillars of Integrated Drought Management

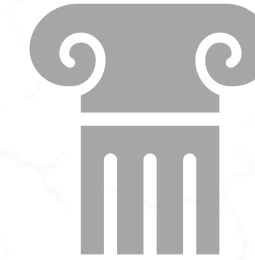
Pillar 1: Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning



Pillar 2: Risk and Impact Assessment



Pillar 3: Risk Mitigation, Preparedness and Response



Strengthen Drought Risk Assessment

- Improve measurement, communication and action on drought risk
- Use DRR framework for comprehensive risk assessment
- Update assessments periodically to support adaptive management and policy adjustment

Develop Impact Monitoring

- Develop knowledge base for drought impact monitoring
- Shift focus to operational rollout and country implementation
- Support partners in applying guidance in practice through IDMP supported projects



Metric of Success

Number of Drought Risk Assessments Supported

Drought Impact Monitoring



PUBLICATION

Baseline Assessment of Drought Impact Monitoring

WMO-No. 1355



The report:

- Presents a comprehensive global overview of current drought impact monitoring practices.
- Highlights case studies from diverse geographic and institutional contexts – regional, basin-level, national, and sector-specific.
- Identifies good practices and enabling conditions for effective monitoring.
- Lays the groundwork for operational guidelines to support countries in establishing or refining their own monitoring systems.



Read the Report

Drought Impact Monitoring

**Thank you for reviewing
the Guidelines on
Drought Impact
Monitoring!**

Guidelines on Drought Impact Monitoring

January 2026

for the Integrated Drought Management Programme

Contributing authors:

David W. Walker¹, Valentin Aich^{2;3}, Robert Stefanski³, Kelly Helm Smith⁴, Mark Svoboda⁴

¹ Independent consultant

² Global Water Partnership

³ World Meteorological Organization

⁴ U.S. National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Contents

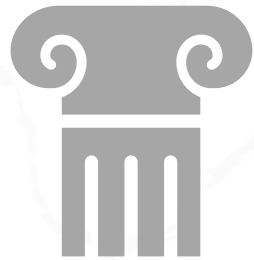
1. Introduction	2
2. Drought impact monitoring: a key aspect of Integrated Drought Management.....	4
3. Drought impact monitoring: a process	5
4. Six steps for establishing drought impact monitoring	6
Step 1. Assess:	7
Step 2. Agree:	8
Step 3. Take inventory:	9
Step 4. Plan:	11
Step 5. Implement:	14
Step 6. Review and improve:	15
5. Selecting a drought impact monitoring solution	15
6. Case studies	18
Europe – European Drought Impact Report Inventory (EDII)	18
U.S.A. – CoCoRaHS Condition Monitoring	20
Brazil – <i>Monitor de Secas</i>	21
Eastern and Central Europe – DriDanube and Intersucho.....	21
U.S.A. – Condition Monitoring Observer Reports (CMOR)	22
Kenya – National Drought Management Authority.....	23
Conclusions	24
References and bibliography of useful guidance documents	25

Drought Risk Assessment



The Application of the Three Pillars of Integrated Drought Management

Pillar 1: Monitoring, Forecasting and Early Warning



Pillar 2: Risk and Impact Assessment



Pillar 3: Risk Mitigation, Preparedness and Response



Address the Full Drought Continuum

- Implement risk mitigation, preparedness, and response measures
- Develop and share best practices and guidance
- Integrate measures across the full drought continuum

Support Implementation of Drought Policies

- Operationalize risk mitigation, preparedness, and response
- Enable national and subnational implementation of drought policies
- Strengthen participatory planning and stakeholder engagement
- Align with climate adaptation, DRR, and water management frameworks



Metric of Success

Number of Activities Supported Focusing on Risk Mitigation, Preparedness and Response

IDMP Project Pipeline

No°	Name	Countries	Funding request ~USD
1	Integrated water resources management and early warning system for climate change resilience in the Lake Chad Basin	Chad, Cameroon, Central African Rep., Niger, Nigeria	12 mio
2	Integrated Drought Management in the riverine countries of the Drin basin	Montenegro, North Macedonia	22 mio
3	Integrated Drought Management for Central Asia	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan	30 mio
4	Integrated Drought Management for South Asia	Bangladesh, Buthan, Maldives, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Pakistan	30 mio
6	Integrated Flood and Drought Management in the Zambezi Basin Countries	Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe	30 mio
5	Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation Capacity in Central America with Focus on Costa Rica and Panama: Improving Hydroclimatic and Early Warning systems and integrating with Water Resources Management	Panama and Costa Rica	22 mio
Not yet submitted:			
5	Strengthening Drought Resilience across scales in Southern African and the Upper Guinea Coast	Botswana, Namibia, Senegal, The Gambia,	30 mio
8	Multihazard EWS and Resilience Building in Eurasia	Moldova, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, Kazakhstan	30 mio

Drought Legislation

**Thank you for
reviewing the
Knowledge
Product!**

Legal and Regulatory Frameworks for Drought Management
Concepts, Tools, and Templates to
Support the Drafting Process

February 2026

for the Integrated Drought Management Programme

Contributing authors:

David W. Walker¹, Valentin Aich², Robert Stefanski³, Nathan L. Engle⁴, Ana Nunez Sanchez⁵, Owen McIntyre⁶, Christina Leb⁴

¹ Independent consultant

² Global Water Partnership

³ World Meteorological Organization

⁴ The World Bank

⁵ [Deltares](#)

⁶ University College Cork, School of Law

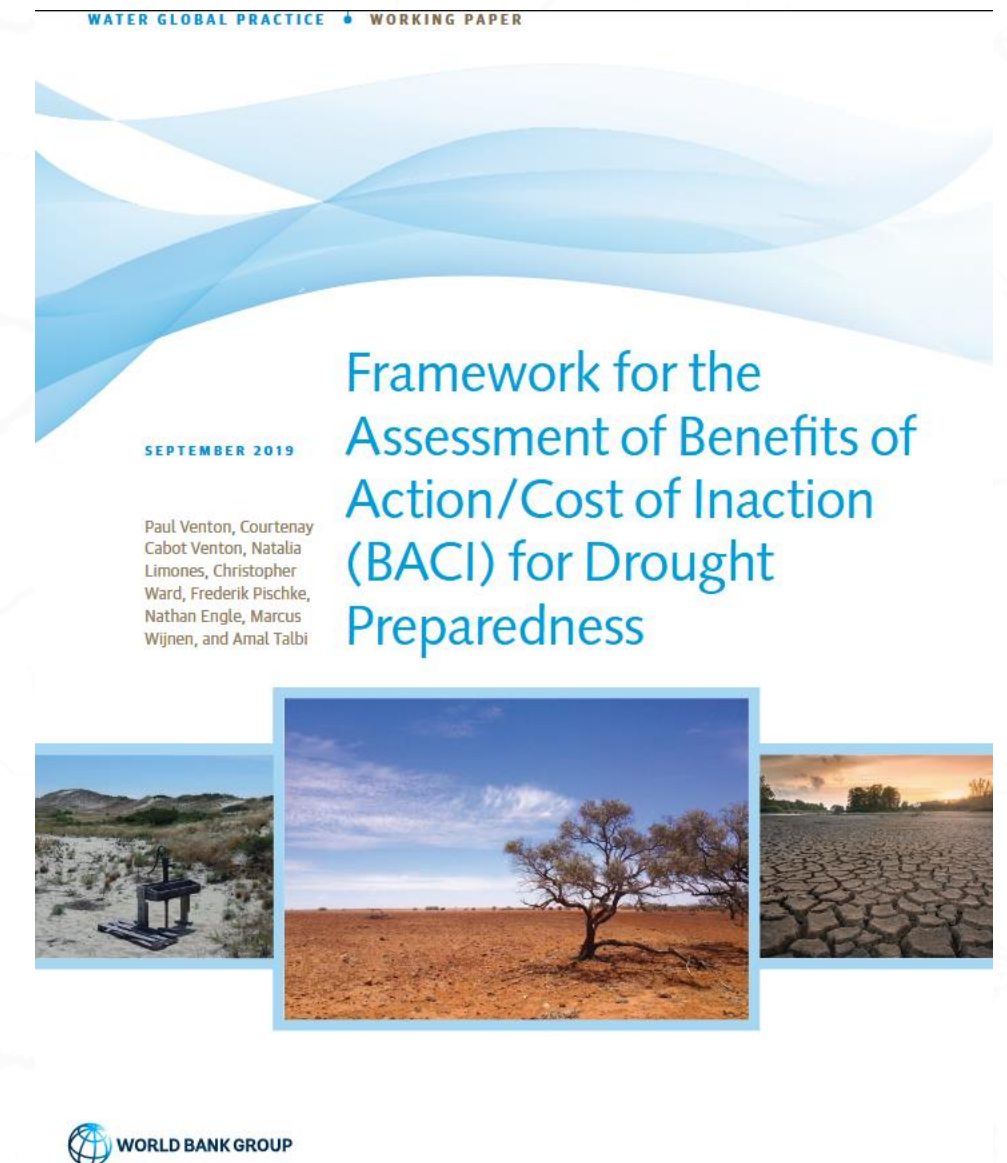
Benefits of Action Cost of Inaction (BACI)

Main Objectives

- Strategic Framework developed in a World Bank/GWP/WMO working paper from 2019
- Should allow for **comparability across countries** while being adaptable to specific contexts.
- Document serves as a **guideline** for drought management officials to formulate appropriate questions throughout various assessment stage
- Applications by FAO (Cuevas, Pek and Salman, 2024)

Why revisit BACI?

- Goal is to apply the BACI for IDMP-related projects to be **multi-sectorial, comparable, transparent** and **aligned with the 3-pillar of IDM approach**

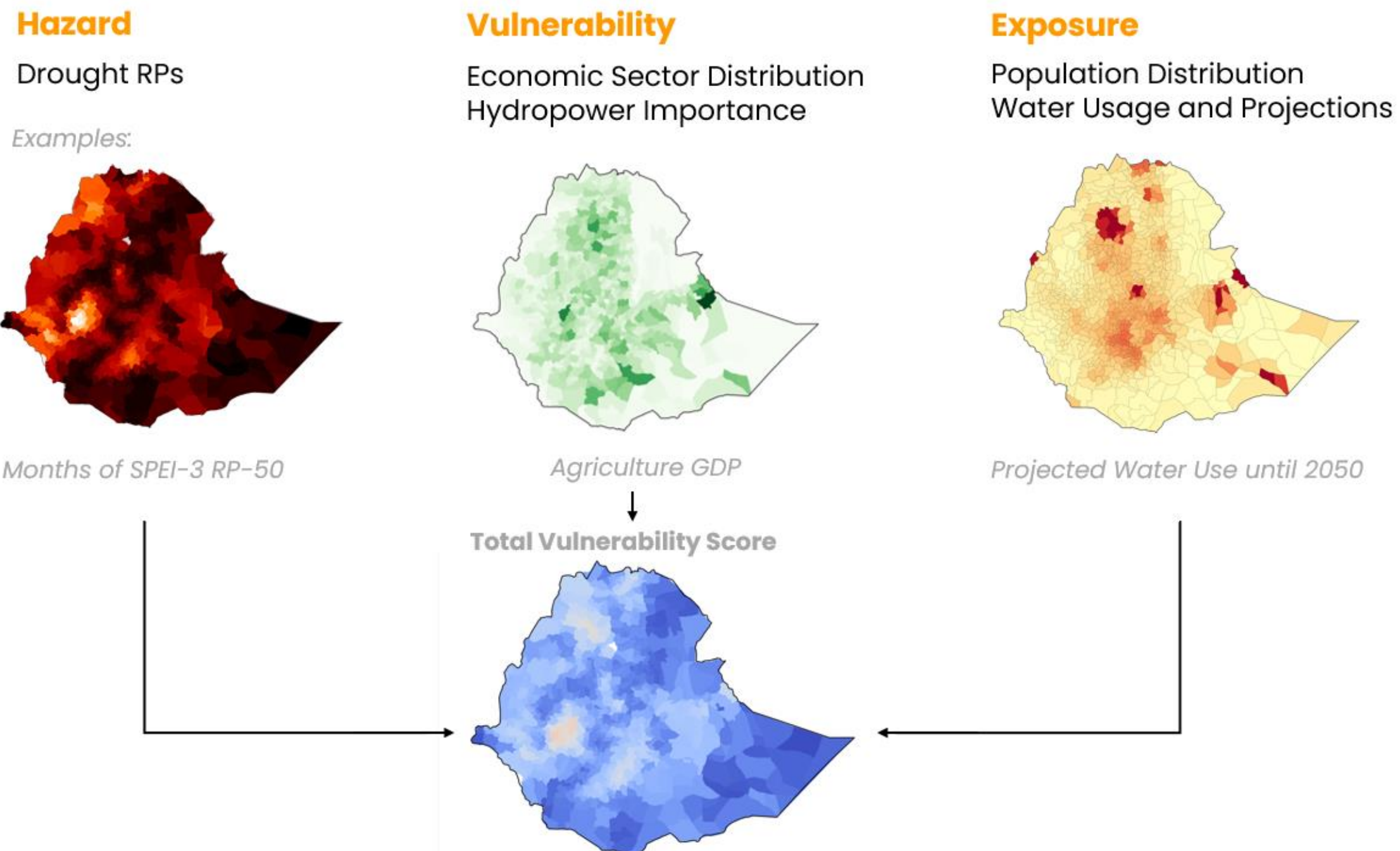


Benefits of Action Cost of Inaction (BACI)

EBACI Step 1: Vulnerability and Impact Assessment

Goal:

- Identify sectors, regions, and populations with the highest marginal ROI to guide decisions.
- If the country can provide data, proceed to Step 2; otherwise run the automated Python script.



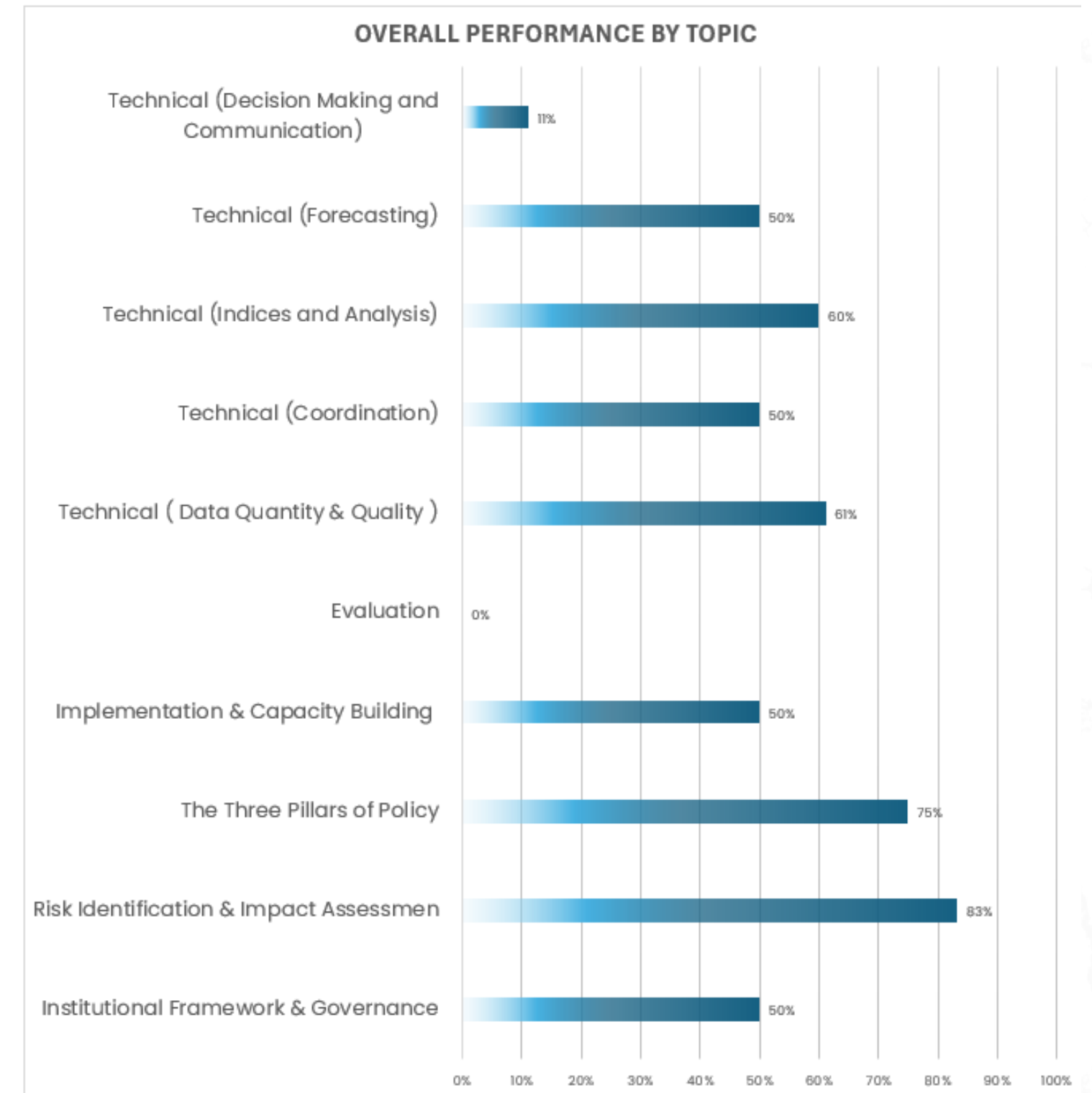
Benefits of Action Cost of Inaction (BACI)

EBACI Step 2: Monitoring and EWS

Goal:

Evaluate value of hard-to-quantify benefits (e.g., monitoring, capacity building) using a 10-step, 39-question qualitative cost-benefit framework that:

- Identifies dimensions where adaptive actions produce improvements and assigns a dollar value to percentage gains
- Incorporates CBA techniques (benefit transfers, pre/post-treatment measures) for additional quantification

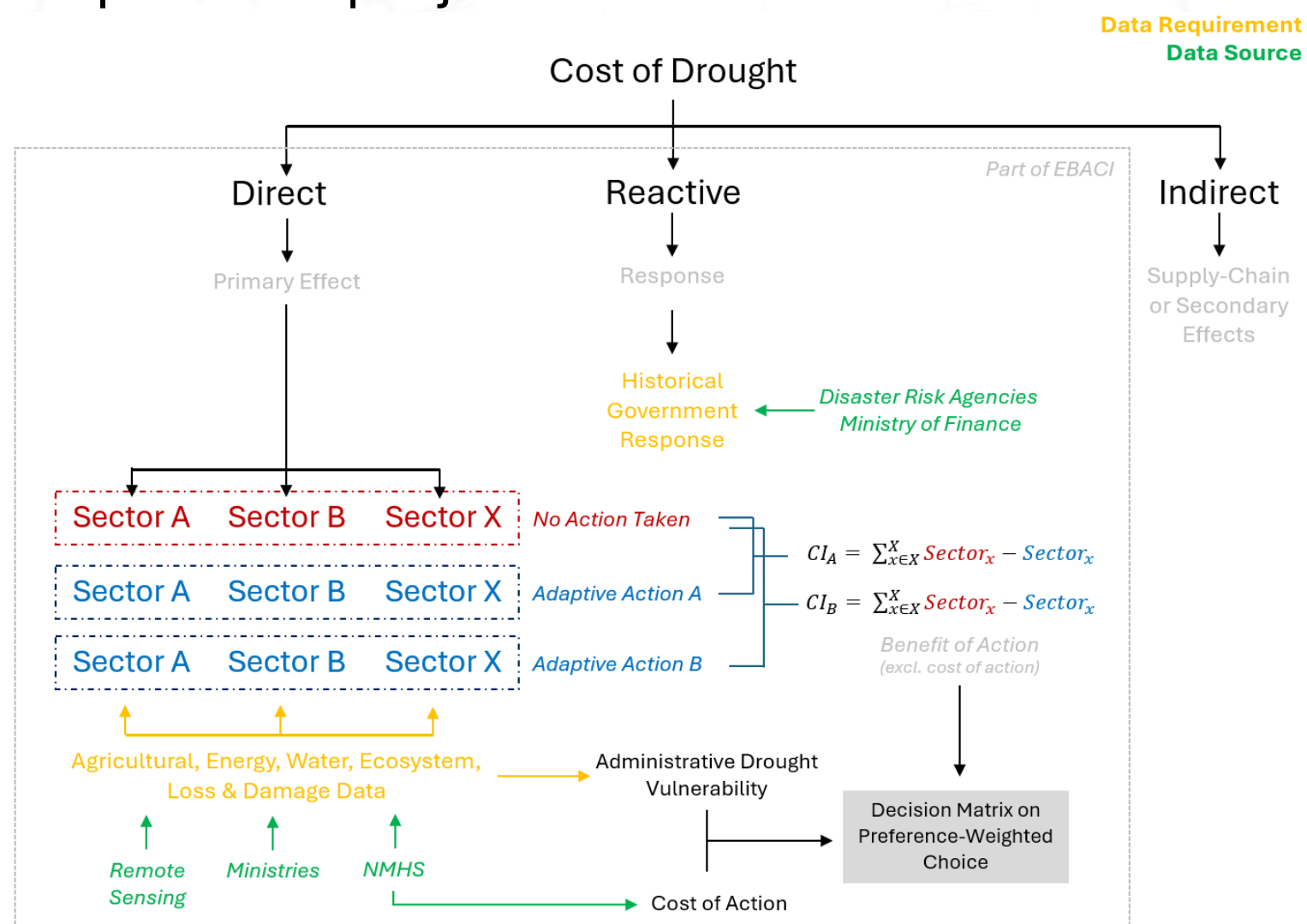


Benefits of Action Cost of Inaction (BACI)

EBACI Step 3: Mitigation, Preparedness and Response

Goal:

- Quantification of CBR and IRR based on 8 sectoral impacts under probabilistic hazard scenarios in MS Excel
- Quantifies direct losses (e.g. agricultural losses) and some indirect losses (e.g. SCC or ESS)
 - Based on avoided loss estimations (either through literature or expert-interviews) → in long term based on previous projects



Probabilities	0.005	0.01	0.02	0.05	
Column2	Extreme (RP-200)	High (RP-100)	Medium (RP-50)	Weak (RP-20)	Alternative (historical AAL)
Reduction in Hydropower	80	70	65	3	
With Option A	65	60	64	3	
With Option B	64	71	66	1	
Total Hydropower of Energy (%)	30 Total Energy Production		7836625		
Most common alternative source	Gas Social Cost of Carbon (per ton Co2)		50		
Cost Differential per MWh	-23 Carbon Differential per MWh		0.5		
Estimated Costs	£ 18,807.90	£ 32,913.83	£ 61,125.68	£ 7,052.96	
Estimated Costs with Option A	£ 15,281.42	£ 28,211.85	£ 60,185.28	£ 7,052.96	
Estimated Costs with Option B	£ 15,046.32	£ 33,384.02	£ 62,066.07	£ 2,350.99	
Column2	Extreme (RP-200)	High (RP-100)	Medium (RP-50)	Weak (RP-20)	Alternative (historical AAL)
Reduction in Nuclear Power	40	70	65	3	
With Option A	40	65	65	3	
With Option B	40	65	65	1	
Total Hydropower of Energy (%)	5 Total Energy Production		7836625		
Most common alternative source	Gas Social Cost of Carbon (per ton Co2)		50		
Cost Differential per MWh	-23 Carbon Differential per MWh		0.5		
Estimated Costs	£ 313,465.00	£ 548,563.75	£ 509,380.63	£ 23,509.88	
Estimated Costs with Option A	£ 313,465.00	£ 509,380.63	£ 509,380.63	£ 23,509.88	
Estimated Costs with Option B	£ 313,465.00	£ 509,380.63	£ 509,380.63	£ 7,836.63	

Expected Final Outcome

An Extension to BACI

Working Manual for Proactive Drought Management

Robert Reinhardt • Applied Climate Services



Conclusion

The EBACI extension aims to simplify and guide decision on IDM-related decisive action accounting for

- Drought/exceedance probabilities
- Multi-sector avoided damage estimations
- Quantification, as much as possible, from hard-to-quantify measures

Status

Currently, the EBACI approach is drafted and trying to find a suitable project-context to test it

Gender-Transformative Approaches and Social Inclusion in Integrated Drought Management



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Mainstreaming gender in national drought plans, national action plans and national policies



BACKGROUND

- The report is a result of the collaboration between FAO, IDMP, WMO and GWP.
- Draws on comprehensive reviews of national drought plans (NDPs), national action plans (NAPs), and related policies.
- It applies the **Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) framework**, exploring how strategies can better incorporate gender dimensions to enhance inclusivity.

GESI - not additional considerations but fundamental components in building resilient societies.



GESI as an essential tool for drought resilience



It is crucial to understand that **women** are agents of change and not just vulnerable victims of climate change.



Policies and programmes in the education sector focused on early **childhood** development can be a major transformative element in climate action.



Young people have emerged not only as proactive leaders during disasters but also as innovators & enablers of knowledge-building and preparedness.



Persons with **disabilities** are changemakers because they possess the knowledge and experience to create better, more inclusive, resilient, and accessible environments.



While a vast body of knowledge has documented the gendered impacts of drought on women, very little has been done focusing on **men**, yet their engagement is vital for GESI.

Method to review NDPs through GESI Framework

Each question is assigned one score, and the scores are then rated against the gender continuum, which shows an incremental progression of gender considerations from gender-blind to gender-transformative.

0 - 1.8	Gender blind	No attempts to address gender inequalities. likely perpetuates gender inequalities
1.9 - 3.7	Gender neutral	Vague, erratic or insubstantial effort
3.8 - 5.6	Gender aware	Acknowledges gender differences but does not address gender inequalities
5.7 - 7.5	Partial gender mainstreaming	Efforts are made to include women as beneficiaries
7.6 - 9.4	Gender mainstreaming	Includes statements around gender across the program; no focus on gender norms or harmful practices
Above 9.4	Gender Transformative	Addresses underlying causes of gender-based inequalities; transforms harmful gender norms, roles, relationships.

Integrating GESI in national drought management planning

- **Joint effort by FAO, GWP (Central & Eastern Europe, Southern Africa), and WMO**
- **Purpose:** Equip professionals with knowledge and tools to integrate Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) into drought management planning.
- **Target audience:** professionals, technicians and decision makers from relevant ministries, research institutes, and national institutions operating in the field of drought management planning



“ ”

Women and socially excluded groups are more vulnerable to drought because their social roles, responsibilities, limitations, and capacities are different from those who are privileged.

(UNCCD, 2018).



Two main Modules:

- 1) Gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) in drought management
- 2) Drought management planning from GESI perspective

Integrating GESI in national drought management planning

10 Steps for integrating gender equality and social inclusion into national drought management planning

Droughts do not impact everyone equally. Social roles, gender, age, and systemic exclusion, among others, shape who is most vulnerable. As climate change worsens drought risks, inclusive planning becomes essential.

This infographic outlines 10 key steps to help integrate gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) into national drought management, supporting more just, resilient, and effective responses.

-  1) Establish an inclusive **national drought management commission**.
-  2) Define the **GESI-responsive objectives** of the national drought plan.
-  3) Facilitate **inclusive and equitable participation** in the drought plan development process.
-  4) Map **resources**, analyze **vulnerabilities**, and identify **at-risk groups**.
-  5) Develop the National Drought Management Plan embedding **GESI approaches**.
-  6) Identify **GESI research gaps and needs** in national drought planning.
-  7) **Integrate GESI transformative approaches** with science and innovation.
-  8) **Raise awareness** on GESI benefits and inspire change.
-  9) Educate and empower all stakeholders through **GESI training**.
-  10) Evaluate and revise national drought management plans through **GESI indicators**.

Gender equality and social inclusion

10 steps for integration into drought management planning

Discussion: / GESI

- 1) What GESI-related actions are you already implementing in your drought or climate work – and where could we better align efforts?
- 2) How can IDMP best support you – guidance, technical assistance, capacity building, or partnerships?
- 3) BACI: Do you see any important benefits or cost that might have been overlooked?
- 4) BACI: Do you see any bottlenecks already that might complicate implementing the approach?

Updates by the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

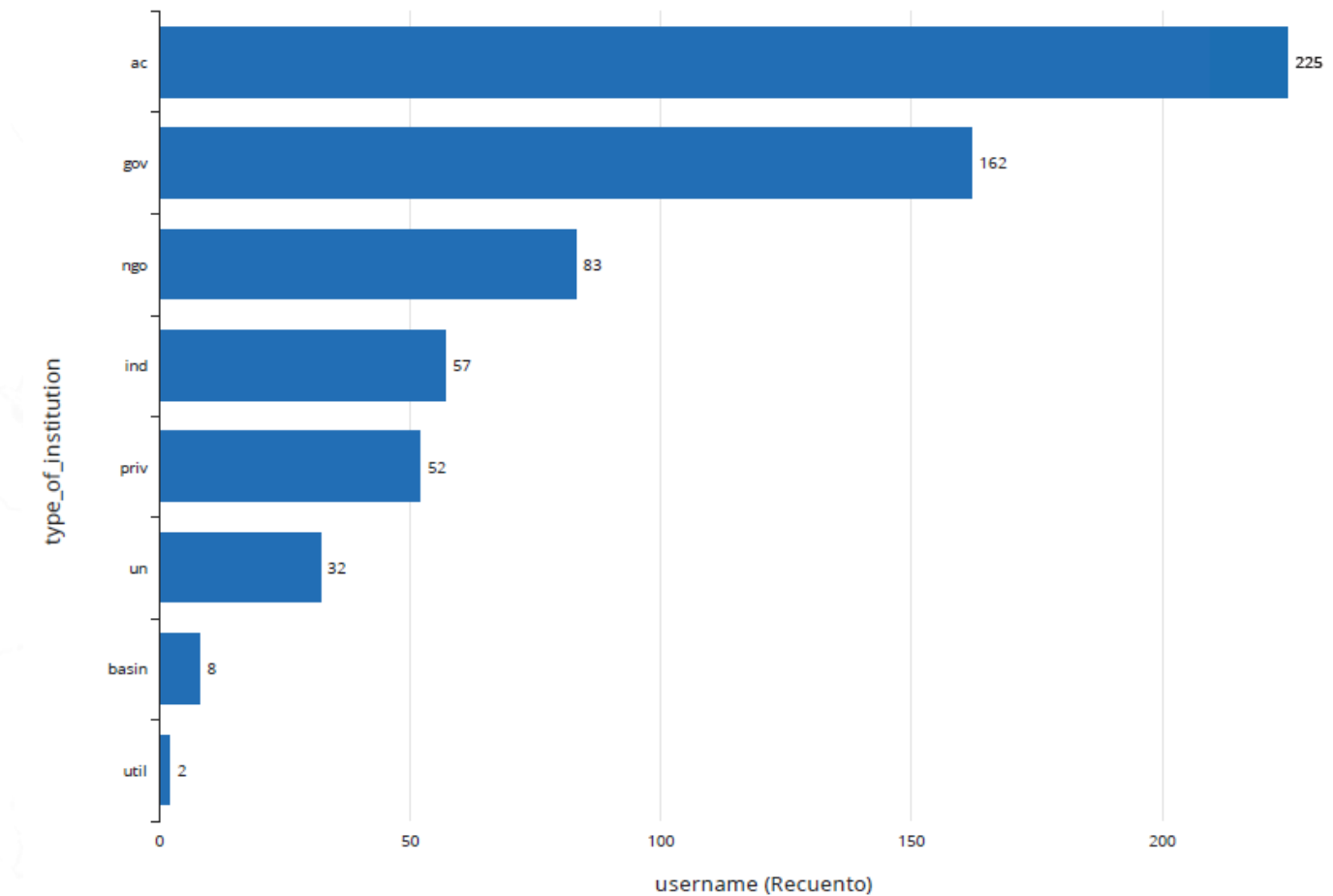
Knowledge sharing and capacity building

Capacity building

Pillar 1 Online course: Monitoring and Early Warning 3rd re-launch in 2025



Enrollment by Type of institution



ENGLISH & FRENCH COURSE

Course	Outreach	Participants	Certificates	Completion rate
DDR EN 2025	1086	620	252	41%
DDR FR 2025	113	54	15	28%

"Very beneficial, as it provided valuable insights and deepened my understanding."

100% beneficial.

AWESOME

Being in the field of meteorology this course has been an added advantage as it has brought some wonderful insights along the way.

Being a Mechanical Engineer it is highly beneficial course for me

Early warning systems allow communities and governments to anticipate drought conditions rather than react to them, enabling timely interventions to mitigate impacts.\r\nResource Management: Monitoring helps in the effici...

Happy to share that this course was a good platform to improve my knowledge and skills in the sector

I am a student at the university. I already had some courses taken before, but anyway, I found this course quite beneficial

I am pleased to have learned about droughts and their impacts on global societies.

I am so happy from this course and very helpful, as currently I am working in the drought monitoring tool development.

I got a very clear understanding of the topic and will use the learnings in my work

I got the maximum possible benefit form this course.

I have added to my pool of knowledge on Drought Management and have been introduced to some very useful tools to help me discharge my duties more efficiently.

Capacity building



United Nations
Convention to Combat
Desertification

Pillar 2 Online course – Launch in December 2025

- Build a solid understanding of drought and its core components
- Apply methodologies and tools to analyze risks and impacts using diverse data sources across sectors
- Embed drought risk assessment into early warning systems and policy planning, strengthening impact-based forecasting and drought resilience

Jointly with UNCCD, WMO, GWP and International Drought Resilience Alliance

Enrolled: 462
Completed: 70



CONTENT SUMMARY

- Modules: 6
- Lessons: 32
- Type of content:
Reading, Video

Course Contributors:





Capacity building

Pillar 3 Online course – coming soon

Pillar 3 provides a structured pathway to:

- Reduce drought vulnerability
- Strengthen institutional & community preparedness
- Implement coordinated multi-sectoral responses
- Enhance long-term resilience

Jointly with UNCCD, WMO, GWP and International Drought Resilience Alliance



**From risk understanding (Pillar 2)
→ to practical implementation and
resilience building**



ONLINE COURSE
**DROUGHT RISK MITIGATION,
PREPAREDNESS AND
RESPONSE**

COMING SOON 

IDMP Virtual Exchanges

To strengthen the communication with partners and to share activity updates and opportunities to interact throughout the year


- High interest and participation (around 200 participants per exchange)
- Connection with IDMP CoP (pre/post discussions, ...)
- Co-organized with partners (UNCCD, FAO, ...)


Next: Virtual Exchange on Institutional Mechanisms for Drought Resilience

(jointly organized by IDMP and FAO)

Wednesday, 14 April

13:00 – 14:30 CET

 **INTEGRATED DROUGHT MANAGEMENT PROGRAMME**

 **Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations**

VIRTUAL EXCHANGE

INCLUSIVE DROUGHT PLANNING: FROM GUIDELINES TO ACTION

2 SEPTEMBER 2025
14:00 – 15:30 CEST

IDMP Community of Practice

A Global Hub for Integrated Drought Management Knowledge & Collaboration
Community growth: currently 331 members

- **IDMP CoP is now part of the WMO Water and Climate Communities** – more interactive space and wider network for collaboration on drought, water, and climate challenges.



Welcome in the Community of Practice for Integrated Drought Management Programme!
Disclaimer: Most content is only visible to the community members, please join to see more.
This community aims to engage drought experts, practitioners and other stakeholders from different sectors and levels to discuss, exchange knowledge and

MEMBERSHIP NOTICE
You are a member of this community, which means you can freely interact with it by posting new messages or content.



Join our community!

A composite image showing a banner for 'Water and Climate Communities' with the tagline 'A global hub for advancing knowledge and action on water and climate'. Below the banner are two boxes: a green one with text about the hub's objective and a blue one with '457 members' and a 'Visit the communities!' button.

Water and Climate Communities
A global hub for advancing knowledge and action on water and climate

The overall objective of this hub is to provide an interactive and dynamic space for communities of practice dedicated to climate and water-related topics.

Bringing together researchers, practitioners, policymakers, civil society, students and young professionals, entrepreneurs and more, this platform serves as a hub for engagement, where members can share knowledge and opportunities, and collaborate on pressing global climate and water-related challenges.

Join our communities of practices, engage in discussions, comment on key topics, and explore events and opportunities!

457 members
Visit the communities!

IDMP Community of Practice

Community membership

331

Registered users

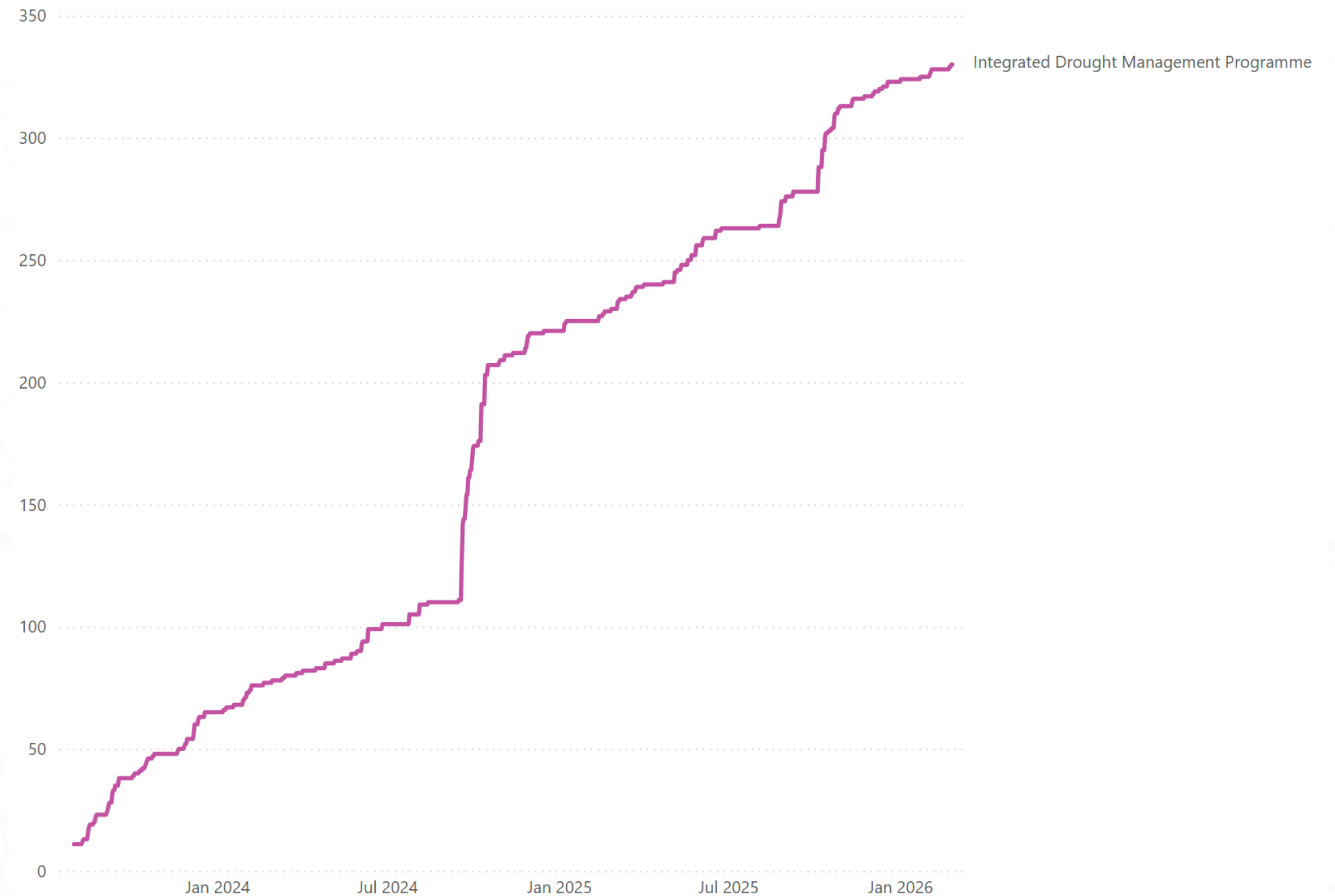
95

Different Countries

USERS BY STAKEHOLDER TYPE



EVOLUTION OF COP MEMBERSHIP



Community Content

29

Events

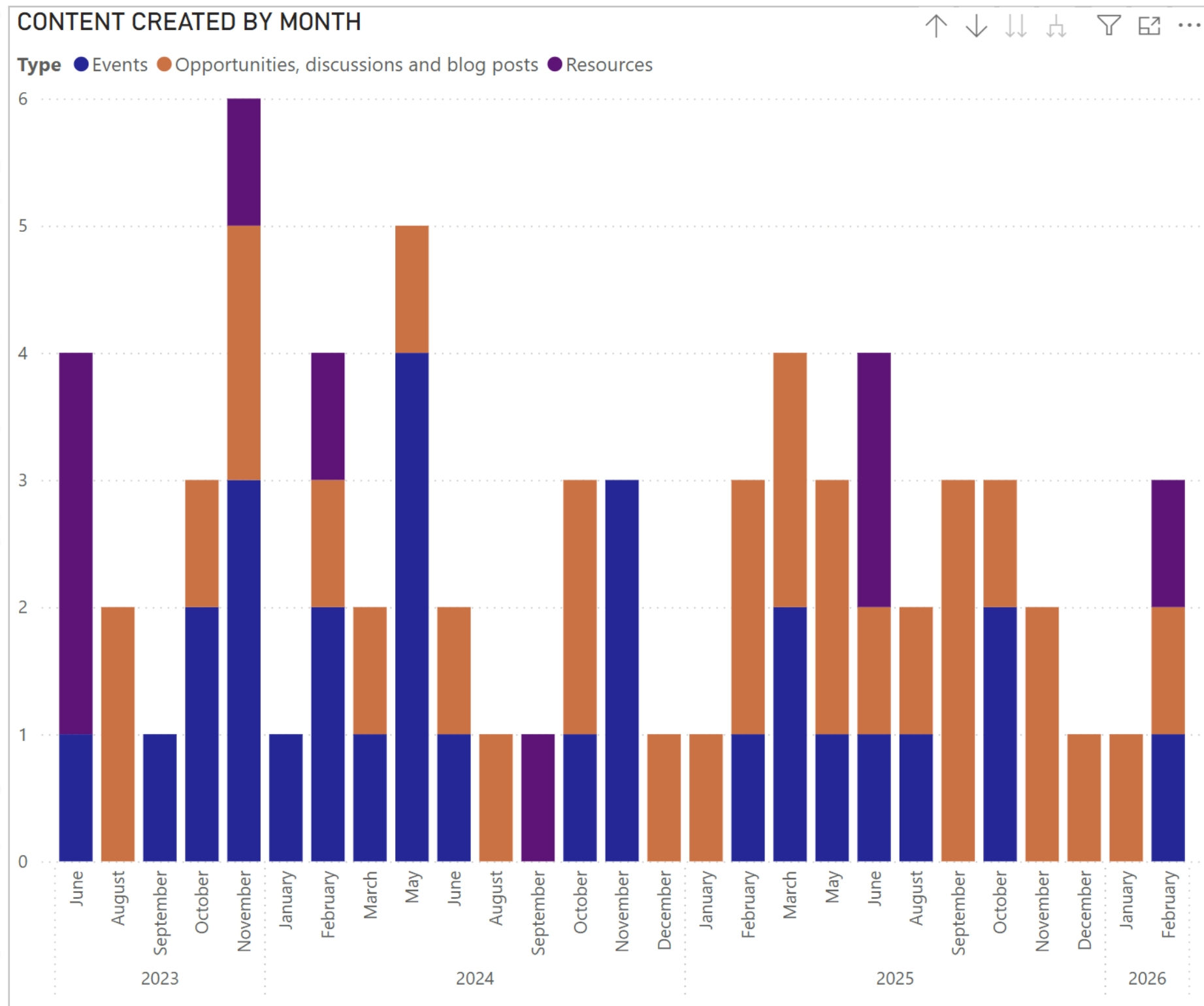
9

Resources

31

Opportunities, blog posts and discussions

- Linked with Virtual Exchanges - Follow-up discussions connected to webinars
- Activities/Projects shared
- Feedback & peer review - Inputs on draft guidelines, comments on technical documents
- Research & collaboration opportunities



Space for exchange and co-creation

Interactive session ...

Step 1: Challenge Marketplace

- In the room there are 3 whiteboards, one for each Pillar of Integrated Drought Management.
- Walk around the room and write down the main challenges for each of the pillars on post its, then add them to the board.
- Vote for challenges you believe are the most important one to be addressed in each board.

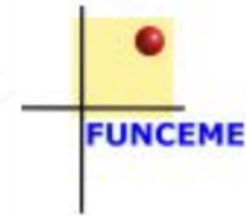
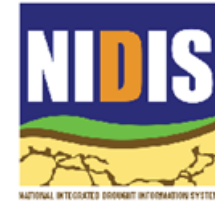
Step 2: Group discussions

- 3 main challenges are identified. Please select the challenge you want to discuss:
 - What knowledge already exists in IDMP/community that could help addressing the challenge?
 - What is missing or needs greater attention to help address the challenge?
 - What's ONE action that should happen next?

Step 3: Report back

Marketplace

Strengthening Partnerships



Drought Resilience +10 Conference



- **1,000 participants joined from 158 countries** – 275 from 101 countries attending in person, and over 730 from 144 countries online.
- We hosted **25 side events**, and showcased **77 posters**.
- During the Conference, **9 workstreams** were discussed:

Nº	Workstream	Leading 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	The need to turn drought policies into action	FAO/ UNCCD
5	Ecosystems and drought	IWMI/ IUCN/ TNC
6	Social inclusion, climate justice and drought	GWP/ IWMI
7	Drought risk finance	FAO/GM UNCCD
8	Public-Private-Civil society partnerships for integrated drought risk management	WMO/ GWP/ World Bank
9	Health and Drought	University Nebraska/ WHO

Drought Resilience +10 Conference



Key Takeaways

- We need integrated, proactive, and perspective drought management to cope with drought.
- Cross-sectoral and whole-of-society approaches must be integrated into national drought policies.
- Strengthening data-sharing and monitoring systems is crucial.
- Drought action is central to sustainable development, climate adaptation and Early Warnings for All.
- There is a critical need to mobilize resources and strengthen political will for drought resilience.

Conference Conclusions and Recommendations



Supporting the policy process of UNCCD

Decision 16/COP.16

Science-policy recommendations on aridity trends, projections and impacts

1. Invites the **World Meteorological Organization**, the **Global Water Partnership** and other technical and scientific partners, working within their respective mandates, to integrate aridity information into existing drought monitoring and early warning systems, with the aim of developing a comprehensive monitoring approach that would: [...]
2. Also invites the **Integrated Drought Management Programme**, **its cooperating partners and other technical and scientific partners**, acting within their respective mandates, to facilitate, as appropriate, and in line with national circumstances, needs and priorities, the development of science-based standards and guidelines for assessing the socio-economic and environmental impacts of increasing aridity and drought that would:

Recommendations and priorities for 2026

1. Guidance / report on flash drought – awareness raising i.e. drought that emerges in the period of days or weeks
2. Develop and share a clear core work plan with stakeholders to provide direction and clarity for new staff
3. Consider updating current WMO drought definition by reviewing and synthesizing definitions in recent literature, start with collecting existing definitions. Keep it simple
4. Improve Drought Mosaic visualization to clearly distinguish between no drought, no data, and drought conditions using standardized indicators
5. Explore how Global Drought Mosaic can potentially provide baseline also for post-2030 agenda or other processes
6. Increase awareness through webinars and COP17 side events rather than relying solely on publications to raise political engagement
7. Review discussions on how they can be incorporated in IDMP action
8. More research and focus on compound / cascading events is needed and available information to be collected and shared (e.g. through CoP) NIDIS
9. Update guidance documents on Pillar 1 – Monitoring & Early Warning (Expert Team on Drought) including AI EWS and forecasting
10. IDMP team prepare a discussion paper on relationships between Drought Indices and actions provide some guidance how to use the indices in practice.
11. Consider prepare capacity building/knowledge product on sectorial S2S drought impacts

Recommendations and priorities for 2026

11. Consider prepare capacity building/knowledge product on sectorial S2S drought impacts forecasting
12. Consider webinar on Drought Risk Assessment to raise awareness
13. Consider developing guidance for establishing crowdsourcing data for drought e.g. for impact collections
14. Explore how to promote the EOTEC Drought Tool Tracker
15. Include Health into impact sectors for projects
16. Consider launching DR+10 book at COP17
17. Support work on developing a metric(s) for drought resilience
18. Promote IDM at the UN Water Conference

.

THANK YOU.

