



Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)

Activity Report 2015-2016 and Activity Plan 2016-2017

**August 2016
Geneva, Switzerland**

IDMP
Integrated Drought Management Programme

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

www.wmo.int

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

www.gwp.org

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

www.droughtmanagement.info

1. Introduction and Executive Summary

This document reports on activities undertaken by the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP), including its regional programmes, in the last two Quarters of 2015 and the first two Quarters of 2016. It also provides an overview of activities that are in the process of being implemented and planned as of August 2016.

The Integrated Drought Management Programme was launched at High Level Meeting on National Drought Policies in March 2013. The IDMP Technical Support Unit (TSU) based at WMO is headed by Mr Bob Stefanski. Mr Frederik Pischke from GWP based at WMO since July 2013 works part-time on the IDMP and its sister programme, the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM). José Camacho, Scientific Officer at the WMO Agricultural Meteorology Division also supports the IDMP. In addition, Ms Nga Eichrodt supported part-time the IDMP on administrative issues until August 2016 and Ms Isabel Riboldi supported the IDMP, APFM and related projects on communication until April 2016. Ms Celine Novenario has supported the IDMP since May 2016 as Associate Outreach Officer of the Climate and Water Department. The IDMP received support through the internship of Ms. Charlotte Poussin and Mr. Ivan Zhivkov.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Governance structures implemented and further developed to allow greater engagement of partners as per the “IDMP Operational Guidelines”, see Annex 1, which establishes the functions of the different parts of the IDMP, including its Advisory and Management Committees.
- An external review of the IDMP commissioned, whose results are expected in October 2016 (see section 2.4).
- Discussion with partners to add value to existing efforts on drought management and avoid duplication (see sections 2.3).
- Presentation of the IDMP at strategic events in order to promote the IDMP. These included the UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris, UNCCD COP 12 in Ankara, Second UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters in New York. (see sections 2.11 and 2.12)
- Development of the IDMP website www.droughtmanagement.info (see section 2.10)
- Development of the technical functionality of the IDM HelpDesk (see section 2.7)
- Application of the National Drought Management Policy Guidelines, which are available in all official UN languages (see section 2.5.1)
- Development and launch of Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices and online tool (see section 2.5.2)
- Development of drafts of the publications “Integrated Drought Management Framework Paper” and case studies (see section 2.5.3)
- Development of new work stream on the Benefits of Actions and Costs of Inaction for Drought Preparedness (see section 3.2.3)
- Cooperation with and advice to the IDMP in Central and Eastern Europe that has been operational since early 2013 (see section 2.6.1), the IDMP in the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA) operational since September 2014 (see section 2.6.2) and West Africa (IDMP WAF) operational since January 2015 (see section 2.6.3)
- Developing jointly with IWMI and GWP South Asia the South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SA DMS) project. (see section 2.6.4)
- Support to drought activities in Central America (see sections 2.6.5) and South America (see sections 2.6.6).
- Support to CONAGUA - Mexico for the implementation of the national drought management plan (PRONACOSE – see section 2.8.7)

2. Activity Report 2015-2016

Below is an overview of the status of the tasks that were agreed at the Management Committee meeting in September 2015:

Task	Priority	Deadline	Status
Financial reporting/ financial planning to coincide with calendar year.	High	2016 MC meeting: 2016 reporting with estimate of remaining months in 2016; 2017 planning	Done
Structure and arrange IDMP and APFM AC/MC meetings – joint half	High	2016 APFM-IDMP meetings	2016 APFM-IDMP meeting

day of APFM-IDMP			planned accordingly
Formal relationship (both ways) between IDMP and WMO Technical Commissions (CAgM, CCI, CHy)	Medium	Now – December 2016	Reviewing whether formal agreements are needed
Make an assessment of Phase I of IDMP with perspective for Phase II	High	Finalized by 2016 AC/MC meeting	Review currently conducted
Post 2015 – TSU to monitor the run-up to these events and identify other organizations active on drought and collaborate	Medium	Ongoing as events arise	Done, participation in UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris and UNCCD COP 12 in Ankara
WMO (IDMP/APFM) participation in GWP Regional Days and meeting with Financial Partners	High	24-25 November 2015 in Stockholm	Done
Handbook on Drought Indices	High	Published December 2015	Published in July 2016
Web-version of Handbook on Drought Indices	High	March 2016	Published in July 2016
IDM Framework Document	High	First Comments 15 Nov 2015 Second version end Feb 2016 Final Comments May 2016 Published September 2016	Pending, second version yet to be finalized
Literature and desk review on cost-benefits of crisis vs risk mgmt. - request for inputs from partners – cost of inaction and benefits of actions	High	End 2015	Complete in July 2016
Workshop of institutional and CBA economists on crisis vs risk mgmt. – cost of inaction and benefits of actions	High	September 2016	Planned
Publication and/including case studies on crisis vs risk mgmt. – cost of inaction and benefits of actions	Medium	March 2018	Work ongoing
Case studies on: Insurance issues; MHEWS; Cost of inaction/ Benefit of action (see above); use of drought indices; drought management policies; mitigation practices	High	1st online versions Jan. 2016 2nd online versions June 2016 Tentative Publication Dec 2016	Work ongoing – draft case studies available

- Provide IDMP Case Study Guidelines/ToR to all partners		End September	
Early impact stories of IDMP			Pending
Explore lessons learned from APFM HelpDesk	High – core business of IDMP	February 2016	Discussions between programmes ongoing – analysis of APFM external review will support this process
ToR of HelpDesk (incl identification of target audience)		February 2016	IDMP Operational Guidelines revised
ToR for partner engagement/commitment		February 2016	IDMP Operational Guidelines revised
Profile of partners for catalogue of services		May 2016	First draft available
Pilot phase		September 2016 – August 2017	Technical capability available, start after ACMC meeting
Monitoring of use		See above	Future action
Obtaining feedback from users		See above – mechanism in place Sept. 2016 for user to provide feedback	Future action
Remedial action		April – August 2017	Future action
Explore sustainable funding mechanisms		Now until December 2016	Future action
Revisit set-up of HelpDesk		End of pilot phase	Future action
Collaboration among regional projects (including South-South cooperation)	Medium	Ongoing	Joint meeting held, Yammer (internet) platform established for exchanges
Workshop on Drought Monitoring for South America and Central America	High	2016	Moved to 2017

Development of regional drought information system for Central and South America (contribution to GDIS)	Medium	2016/2017	Planned for 2017 after workshop (mentioned above)
Central and South America Drought Planning			Workshop held in Tucuman, Argentina in June 2016; South American Drought workshop to be held in early 2017
Regional Drought Monitoring System for Central Asia – (IARH)	Low	2017	To be linked with the development of climate advisories and forecasts for Central Asia
Initiate a Dialogue (Develop mutual understanding/ joint language/ explore common space/ explore cooperation) with a view for suitable funding opportunities with finance/(re)insurance industry	High	Ongoing	WMO support to project proposal on insurance. Discussions African Risk Capacity and GIZ. GWP Technical Committee developing knowledge product.
IDMP Partners and TSU to review CAP-NET drought training and adopt	High	November 2015 – February 2016	IDMP TSU supported holding CapNet's Online Course <i>Drought Risk Reduction In Integrated Water Resources Management</i>
Support CAP-NET with drought risk management training in virtual campus	Medium	After CAP-NET incorporates any changes from review Tentatively during 2nd half of 2016	
Elaborate a way forward on Multi-Hazard Risk Assessment and MHEWS in cooperation with UNDP (INFORMA) and JRC	High	June 2016	Currently under review and discussions with UNDP & JRC
Publish existing training material online	High	December 2015	Posted UN-Water drought workshop material on IDMP website
Publish standard IDMP presentation online	High	October 2015	Available on IDMP website – About page

2.1 Development of Governance Structures – IDMP Operational Guidelines

The IDMP's Operational Guidelines, first approved in October 2013, have been reviewed with the aim to ensure that the IDMP offers different forms of partner engagement, adding a section on co-sponsoring international organizations and detailing further the section on Support Base Partners. This is based on discussions with Partners to ensure that there is a common understanding on working together and that the IDMP provides an inclusive and transparent structure for working together. The Operational Guidelines are included in Annex 1.

2.2 IDMP Work Programme

The current programme document covering the period 2013 - 2016 is included in Annex 2. Based on the ongoing IDMP review (see section 2.4) and the input from the 2016 Advisory and Management Committee meetings a new three-year work programme for the period 2017 – 2019 is being developed. The existing Results Based Framework/ Logframe is included in Annex 3.

2.3 Cooperation with partners

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

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

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

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

2.4 IDMP Review

Following the recommendation of the 2015 IDMP AC/MC meeting a review of the IDMP has been commissioned. It comes at a crucial stage to review progress made in the first 3 years of implementation of the IDMP and provide inputs and strategic direction for the next work programme. The review will focus primarily on the Geneva-managed IDMP work with a global reach and the support provided to the overall development of the IDMP regional and national level initiatives / projects.

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

The review has started in June 2016 and is expected to be finalized in October 2016.

2.5 IDMP Publication

2.5.1 National Drought Management Policy Guidelines

After the launch of the National Drought Management Policy Guidelines as the first publication of the IDMP in May 2014 at the 5th Africa Water Week, the publication has been used in the efforts of the regional IDMP initiatives (see sections 2.6.1, 2.6.2 and 2.6.3) as well as in the UN-Water Initiative on Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies (NDMP) (see section 2.8.1). The publication is used as a template for action that countries can use in the development of a national drought management policy and drought preparedness/mitigation plans and is available in Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish. The IDMP aims to continuously revise these guidelines to reflect the experience gained in applying them and adding new case studies.

The publication is available in all six official UN languages at:

<http://www.droughtmanagement.info/guidelines/>

2.5.2 Handbook of drought indicators and Indices

The development of a handbook on drought indices, including the characteristics, applications, and strengths and weaknesses of indices with widespread applications that are readily available to users has been drafted by Mark Svoboda and Brian Fuchs of the National Drought Mitigations Centre and 23 IDMP focal points and partners, including experts from the WMO Commission for Agricultural Meteorology, have provided comments. The Handbook has been released in 2016 and is being translated to all official UN languages. It is available at:

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

In addition, an [online version of the Handbook](#) – a searchable database that includes the option to provide comments and additional resources on the indicators and indices – aiming to make this publication a ‘living document’ has been released. The Handbook was officially launched at the African Drought Conference held from 15-19 August 2016 in Windhoek, Namibia.

2.5.3 Work in progress

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

- The development of a **framework paper to serve as the intellectual framework of the concept of integrated drought management**. It is a synthesis of existing publications around the topic to succinctly define the concept and approaches to integrated drought management and thus provide the basis for publications and actions carried out as part of the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). Albeit the concept comes through in some existing publications, currently the literature does not provide a succinct overview of integrated drought management, particularly from a water management angle, a gap that this publication intends to fill. A first draft of the framework paper has been developed and shared with IDMP partners. 16 inputs have been received and are currently being incorporated for a second draft (see section 3.2.1).
- The collection and development of a number of **case studies** to highlight how elements of an integrated approach to drought management are applied in practice is being further pursued (see section 3.2.2).
- The IDMP Technical Support Unit has been requested to develop an **article for a special issue on Droughts of the Water Policy Journal**. A draft has been submitted and is being reviewed. The aim of the Journal is to release the special issue in time for the UNFCCC COP22 in Marrakesh.
- A consultancy has been commissioned to carry out a **literature review on the Benefits of Actions and Costs of Inaction for Drought Preparedness** and the preparation of an **Expert Group Meeting** on the issue, which is to define how to add value on this work stream requested at the 2015 IDMP AC/MC meeting (see section 3.2.3).

2.6 IDMP Regional Initiatives

A joint meeting of the IDMP regional projects was organized at the margins of the GWP Regional Days in May 2016 and an online discussion group in the online platform Yammer was established to share information among regional projects.

2.6.1 IDMP Central and Eastern Europe (IDMP CEE)

Short summary of the main programme activities

1st phase of the Integrated Drought Management Programme in CEE was officially finished in June 2015. However, several activities, mainly connected to communications and fundraising, continued in Q3 and Q4 2015 and Q1 and Q2 of 2016.

In 2015 we mainly continue processes that have started in the 1st phase (National Consultation Dialogues), finalizing our main products or “upscaling” achievements made in the 1st phase (fact sheets, case studies, contributions to different platforms, networks, etc.)

In 2016 our main focus started to be developing follow-up proposal, fundraising and promotion of the IDMP CEE with the purpose to approach additional donors from the region and position the programme in the region.

Link to all IDMP CEE Quarterly Progress Report: <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-CEE/IDMPCEE/For-Partners/Progress-reports/>

IDMP CEE materials available online:

You can find all final reports (outputs) from each of the activity on our public web page: <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-CEE/IDMPCEE/> (on the right side).

On “for partners” web page you can find besides final outputs (available on public web page) also:

- some other materials prepared by partners: [Final outputs](#)
- all BTORs and meeting minutes from IDMP CEE workshops: [BTORs & meeting minutes](#)

Detailed description of the IDMP CEE programme activities:

Materials and publications

Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans (WP2)

On 4 September 2015 we officially realised Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans as part of the River Basin Management Plan. You can find link to the guidelines on our web page and article about the realise here: <http://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-CEE/gwp-cee-in-action/news-and-activities/Step-by-step-guidance-towards-Drought-Management-Plans/>.

Guidelines in national languages

At the GWP CEE Council meeting (at the beginning of the October 2015) Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) expressed their interest to translate the Drought Management Guidelines into national languages. Till July 2016 CWPs translated Guidelines into Hungarian, Lithuanian, Romanian and Ukraine language. It’s important to highlight that the translation was part financed by the IDMP CEE, the rest of the funding was provided by the CWPs. You can find links to the national versions [here](#) (under English version of the Guidelines).

Fact Sheet on Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans

Regional Communication Officer in cooperation with the Programme Manager developed Fact Sheet on NSWRMs with the main purpose to promote our idea on developing/working on NSWRMs in the future. See Fact Sheet [here](#).

Guidelines on Natural Small Water Retention Measures (WP5; Demonstration Project)

On the occasion of EUROPE INBO 2015, we officially released Guidelines on Natural Small Water Retention Measures together with the Case Studies collected form 4 CEE countries (Hungary, Poland, Slovakia and Slovenia) on 22 October 2015.

Link to the Guidelines [here](#), for Case Studies [here](#) and article about the release [here](#).

Fact Sheet on Guidelines on Natural Small Water Retention Measures

Communication manager in cooperation with the programme manager developed Fact Sheet on NSWORMs with the main purpose to promote our idea on developing/working on NSWORMs in the future. See Fact Sheet [here](#).

Two short papers on achievements of the IDMP CEE demonstration projects (WP5)

Important parts of the Programme were Demonstration projects focusing on various aspects of drought management and covering different sectors (i.e. water, agriculture, forestry, meteorology). Working closely with partners we prepared two short papers presenting main achievements of two demonstration projects.

In cooperation with Institute of Meteorology and Water Management, National Research Institute, Wroclaw Branch (activity leaders) from Poland Technical note on **Drought Risk Management Scheme - A decision support system** was prepared. The primary purpose of this demonstration project was to present a planning process (scheme) which can facilitate the preparation of the decision support system for drought risk management. The Technical note is explaining briefly how the Framework for Drought Risk Management is composed and outlines the interrelationships and functional linkages between different components (institutional, methodological, public, and operational) supporting the drought decision-making.

In cooperation with University of Debrecen (activity leaders) from Hungary Briefing note on **Agricultural drought monitoring and yield loss prediction method** was prepared. Remote sensing (RS) of crop biomass is one of the most important solutions for measuring agricultural droughts and its effects. The information gained through this kind of monitoring can facilitate drought intervention activities, reduce impacts of drought on possible stock uncertainty, and can support decision makers in more accurate planning for mitigation measures for specific regions. The Briefing note gives an overview of the Agricultural Drought Monitoring and Yield Loss Forecasting Method and its positive effects.

Short news with the links to both papers can be found [here](#).

Events

3rd round of the National Consultation Dialogues (WP2)

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

Till July 2016 following countries already organized the 3rd NCD:

- **GWP Slovakia** organized their 2nd NCD (*because of some organizational difficulties they couldn't organized 2nd NCD in 2014 as other countries did*) on 27 October, 2015. You can read more [here](#).
- **GWP Lithuania**: 7 December 2015; link to the report [here](#).
- **GWP Poland** organized 3rd NCD on 23 February 2016; link to the report [here](#).
- **GWP Bulgaria** organized the 3rd National Consultation Dialogue on Drought during the World Water Day celebrations on 22 March 2016 in Sofia. You can read more about the event in an [article](#) and report available [here](#).
- **GWP Ukraine** organized 3rd NCD on 23 May, 2016. NCD was part of the National policy dialogue "Rethinking of water security for Ukraine" which was the second one and focused

on Water and food security. Drought management in Ukraine was discussed in the 2nd part of the event. Link to the report [here](#).

- **GWP Hungary** organized 3rd NCD on 6 July, 2016 in Debrecen; link to the report [here](#).

GWP CEE participated at several events and presented IDMP CEE achievements and outputs (WP1):

- ***Voice of the Danube***

IDMP CEE participated in the public consultations of two international plans – the Danube River Basin Management and Flood Risk Management Plans on 2-3 July 2015 in Zagreb, Croatia. IDMP CEE experts provided comments to both planning documents that will guide development in the Danube River Basin in 2016-2021.

- ***Carpathian Convention***

GWP CEE was invited by the Carpathian Convention to present our activities, projects and filed of working in order to find some common interest and joint initiatives. You can read more in BTOR [here](#). We are also planning to submit case studies from IDMP CEE demonstration projects and activities to the European Climate Adaptation Platform ([Climate-ADAPT](#)) in cooperation with the Carpathian convention (most of our activities have been implemented in the area of Carpathian).

- ***Europe-INBO 2015***

At the "13th International Conference "Europe-INBO 2015"; Thessaloniki, Greece; 21 - 24 October 2015 IDMP CEE Programme Manager gave presentation on the Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans. Presentation was part of the [Round table 1](#) (measures of adaptation to the effects of climate change). Contacts were made International Office for Water to exchange small water retention case studies on [Natural Water Retention Measures](#) portal.

- ***Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda 2.0 Workshop***

Regional Coordinator presented IDMP CEE as part of GWP CEE portfolio in a roundtable on international cooperation at [Water JPI](#) workshop in Orleans, France on 8-9 October 2015. Drought and water scarcity was prioritised as top research priority in the Theme 1: Maintaining Ecosystem Sustainability of the Strategic Research and Innovation Agenda 2.0.

- ***Third meeting of the global network of basins working on climate change adaptation (organized by UNECE); 6-7 April 2016, Geneva, Switzerland***

GWP CEE was invited to present drought management measures (transboundary aspect) implemented within IDMP CEE. IDMP CEE was presented in [Session 3 - Dealing with water scarcity and drought in transboundary basins, including consideration of the role of groundwater](#). First, short presentation on the whole programme was giving and then some more detail information on Drought Management Guidelines, small retention measures and demonstration project on Dniester river between Ukraine and Moldova. You can read more in BTOR available [here](#).

- ***Climate Change and security in the Dniester river basin as part of the project Climate Change and Security in Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Southern Caucasus; 20-21 April 2016, Kiev, Ukraine***

Andriy Demydenko (GWP Ukraine) at the meeting and presented IDMP CEE results and drought management in Ukraine (as part of the IDMP CEE demo project). During the meeting DMP Guidelines (in Ukrainian) as well as [publication on agroclimatic zoning of Ukraine](#).

- ***Training course on the use of satellite products for drought monitoring and agro-meteorological applications; (organized by WMO and EUMETSAT); 16-20 May 2016, Geneva, Tbilisi, Georgia***

GWP CEE Partners Slovenian Environmental Agency (hosting Drought Management Centre for Southeastern Europe; Sušnik) and Ukrainian Hidro-meteo office (Adamenko) (both also partners in IDMP CEE) presented main outcomes of the IDMP CEE and demonstration project on Dniester river between Ukraine and Moldova. You can read more on the event in GWP Ukraine monthly report section.

- **International Conference - Effective Utilization of Water Resources in the conditions of climate change (Drought and Water Scarcity)** - presentation of the IDMP CEE by Regional Coordinator; 17-18 May 2016, Bratislava, Slovakia

- **Presentation of the IDMP CEE by Richard Muller at the EUSDR PA4 Meeting;** 17-18 May 2016, Bratislava, Slovakia

- **Participation at the kick off meeting of the project EOP-Danube (Towards an Earth Observation Platform for the Greater Danube Region: Initial Developments and Scientific Experiments),** organized by Technical University Vienna; 25 May, Vienna, Austria

GWP CEE is involved in this project as end users; selected GWP CEE partners who will gain access to the project outputs will provide comments, requirements and feedbacks on functionality of the outputs back to the project team. The main purpose was therefore to understand the structure and implementation plan of the project and what will be the role of GWP CEE partners. TU Wien, DMCSEE and GWP CEE are also involved as partners in project proposal DRiDanube (final results expected by the end of September).

- **Presentation of the IDMP and IDMP CEE by the Networking Officer and Regional Coordinator at the International Commission for the Protection of the Danube River (ICPDR) Standing Working Group Meeting,** 16-17 June 2016, Modra, Czech Republic

- **IDMP CEE publications** were distributed during various events, most notably ICPDR Ministerial Meeting on 9 February 2016 in Vienna, Danube Financing Dialogue on 24 May in Bratislava, Slovakia, Sava Commission Ministerial Meeting on 1 June in Belgrade, Republic of Serbia and Environment for Europe Ministerial Conference on 8-10 June in Batumi, Georgia.

Contributions

IDMP CEE forest experts published an article (WP7)

Bulgarian experts involved in the IDMP CEE demonstration project [Assessment of drought impact on forests](#) published an article about the results in Silva Balcanica:

https://silvabalcanica.files.wordpress.com/2015/09/sb_161-2015_005-024.pdf

Input for the “ICT for Water Security” training manual (WP7)

IDMP CEE was invited to participate to the training manual for decision makers on “ICT for Water Security” with some case studies. The publication is part of the project run by Central European University and connected with the initiative called “Eye on Earth” - global initiative, comprised of a diverse set of stakeholders (UNEP, UNOOSA, USEPA, WRI, GEO, EEA, etc.) from all around the world aiming to increase access to information to support sustainable development. Three case studies have been prepared and published:

<http://isepei.org/organization/global-water-partnership-central-and-eastern-europe-gwp-cee>

Case study from Small retention demonstration project in GWP Toolbox (WP7)

Poland case study on their national programme to improve water balance (small retention case study) was published within the GWP Toolbox. Please read here: <http://www.gwp.org/en/ToolBox/CASE-STUDIES/Europe/Poland-Small-retention--Big-deal-national-program-to-improve-water-balance--473/>

Follow up projects and fundraising (WP8)

In 2015 we have started to focus on following-up to IDMP CEE and devoted a lot of capacity and resources for resource mobilisation. In March 2015 discussions started among partners about the potential follow-up activities connected or related to IDMP CEE. As a first step, a list was prepared of several interesting topics, which can be later developed in the form of projects, applied to a specific programme or even presented in calls for proposals. A document was prepared in cooperation with the Drought Management Centre for South-eastern Europe, combining the proposals or ideas gathered at the National Consultation Dialogues. All partners were asked to contribute to the document by sending their proposals about new topics of interest and how they could be of concern to them, practical activities/tasks, and so forth. The third step was a special Follow-up Workshop, included in the final IDMP CEE workshop on 22 April 2015 in Bucharest; during this event all ideas were discussed and further developed into more concrete proposal(s). Below are two full scale project proposals are results of this strategic scoping process were developed in cooperation with partners and submitted for Danube Transition Programme and INTERREG Central Europe in April and June 2016. Results will be published by end of September 2016 and Spring 2017. Together with the DMCSEE, IDMP CEE is a stakeholder in the project EOP-Danube (Towards an Earth Observation Platform for the Greater Danube Region: Initial Developments and Scientific Experiments) that started in May 2015 and is coordinated by the Technical University in Vienna.

“Drought Risk in the Danube Region (DRiDanube)

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

Already at the beginning of October GWP CEE participated (and partly organized) a preparatory meeting with the core partners (Earth Observation Data Centre for Water Resources Monitoring from Czech, Vienna University of Technology, National Meteorological Administration from Romania and Hungarian Meteorological Service) in Vienna. The main topic was discussion on the core project activities, outcomes, objectives, etc.

Project was submitted to the 1st call of the EU [Danube Transnational Programme](#) on 3 November 2015. From the IDMP CEE partnership also Szent Istvan University from Hungary and National Meteorological Administration from Romania are part of the partnership. ICPDR, JRC (with whom we also cooperated in IDMP CEE) and Slovak Hydrometeorological Institute (GWP Partner) support project as Associated Strategic Partners.

At the end of March 2016, we were [informed](#) that DRiDanube project was among selected projects (100 out of 576) that were invited to submit Application Form to the 2nd step. Deadline for submitting the 2nd step Application Form was 9 May 2016. In the 2nd step project is in competition with 90 others submitted (within the deadline) projects and among 4 projects which were submitted to the Specific *Objective 2.4. Improve preparedness for environmental risk management*. A new assessment (eligibility and quality) of all applications has started, and a final decision on the approved projects is expected to be taken in autumn 2016.

You can read more on the 1st call [here](#). GWP CEE is a work package leader on communication activities within this project.

Project summary:

Water scarcity and droughts hit the Danube region frequently and have had large impacts on the economy and welfare of the people. Despite damages in last decades, drought is still not considered as an issue of high priority. People are not aware of its impacts.

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

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

Apart from the timely warning a risk analysis is required to effectively reduce the effects of drought. Following a transnational approach, DRiDanube will **harmonize** the currently heterogeneous **methodologies for risk and impact assessments**, based on existing achievements in participating countries and on EU guidelines in the frame of the Civil Protection Mechanism.

Users’ capacities at different level (policy, professional, stakeholders) in the management cycle will be strengthened through sharing experiences and project learning interactions. DRiDanube Strategy to improve drought emergency response (tested on pilot actions) will be the basis for more efficient drought management cycle (monitoring–impact assessment–response–recovery–preparedness) in the region.

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

Framework for improving water balance and nutrient mitigation by applying small water retention measures (FramWat)

Partners in Small Water Retention measure demo project started to work on the follow up project proposal soon after IDMP CEE officially ended (June 2015). They have worked on a knowledge gap analysis and review of similar previous/ongoing projects. There were two project preparation meetings organized:

- On 3rd December 2015 in Bratislava, Slovakia; partners discussed content and funding options. You can read more in report available [here](#).
- On 6th March 2016 in Warsaw, Poland. Middle Tisza District Water Directorate joined the team as one of the new partner. Main focus was to develop the project idea further and looking for potential partners in upcoming [Interreg Central Europe Programme](#) 2nd call. The [2nd Call](#) of this programme was announced on 26 April and deadline for submitting proposal was 23 June 2016.
- 31 May and 1 June core partners had an additional **preparatory meeting** in Warsaw, Poland. Its main purpose was to finalize project structure, review Application Form and define concrete task before the project submission (23 June).

By the deadline 210 project and results are expected to be known by spring 2017. [Link](#)

Project summary:

The good ecological status of surface water in EU in 2015 has improved by 10 % since 2009. However, there is still a lot of work to be done in order to achieve a better status of fauna and flora, as well as favourable hydrological and chemical characteristics. Various types of measures listed under the name Natural (Small) Water Retention Measures (N(S)WRM) can have significant positive effects on solving environmental problems such as hydrological extremes, nutrients' transport and decreased biodiversity. FramWat will follow on previous developments in identifying new, innovative solutions in a systematic way and since the management of rivers do not observe national boundaries, a collective response and transnational integrated approach is needed.

Firstly, a valorisation method will be developed for identifying locations in a river basin where N(S)WRM are needed. It will be based on multi-criteria analysis of topographic, hydrological, meteorological and economic data. A GIS software will be used, which will enable the users to populate it with their data and after calculations will review the resulting maps and statistics.

Secondly, innovative methods and tools (e.g. decision support system) will be developed for river basin authorities to evaluate the cumulative effectiveness of the system of N(S)WRM at river basin scale, as they influence processes in a synergic way.

The final step will be a preparation of Guidelines which will provide decision makers with policy options and cost analysis for implementation of N(S)WRMs. FramWat will support bottom up dialogue with all stakeholders and look for the positive implementation of solutions that mitigate negative effects of floods and droughts and prevent water pollution to preserve natural heritage in Central Europe. The development of systematic approach through transnational cooperation will strengthen the N(S)WRM planning process and serve as an instrument to fulfil the WFD obligations (3rd RBMP).

IDMP CEE benefits from FarmWat project:

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

IDMP CEE wants to continue with developing and implementing N(S)WRM while increase of water retention capacity of a catchment can significantly limit unfavourable impact of climate change (especially droughts and floods), as well as the investments accelerating water runoff from the catchment.

In regions like CEE, where there is an increase of extreme events (not only droughts, but also floods), to talk and focus only on drought measures is less effective than promoting measures such as N(S)WRM which, among other positive effects on nature, cover both events (drought and floods). IDMP CEE can have more success in integrating drought issues into policy and planning documents (such as RBMP or DMP) by promoting, testing, supporting implementation of measures such as N(S)WRM.

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

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

2.6.2 IDMP Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA)

The Integrated Drought Management Programme in the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA) collaborates with the Country Water Partnerships (CWPs)¹ and other partners in the Horn of Africa countries to contribute to efforts in promoting drought resilience in the region within the IDDRSI² framework. During the period from July 2015 to June 2016, a number of activities that aim at enhancing drought resilience in the HOA have been supported. Below is a summary of progress made by the IDMP HOA during the aforementioned period.

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

Activity 1: Collaborate with IGAD on policy issues for IDMP

As part of regional cooperation, the IDMP HOA participated in the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) platform. The platforms' aim was to take stock of progress and forge way forward in implementing the IDDRSI framework in the IGAD region. The meeting provided an opportunity for IDMP HOA to discuss with key partners in the region on drought management guidelines as a key tool in developing drought resilience in the countries. For example the IDDRSI focal point persons for Sudan and South Sudan are discuss with the respective ministries to explore initiating mainstreaming drought management in the current disaster policies. Also, a meeting for the IDDRSI focal point persons to discuss policy issues in drought management is planned for September 2016.

IDMP HOA Work Package: National development and sector plans

Activity 1 Support national consultation dialogues to countries

- IDMP HOA supported Country Water Partnerships (CWPs) of Kenya and Ethiopia to strengthen governance within the partnerships; Develop strategies for working with the wider network of stakeholders in their countries to contribute to water and climate development Other CWPs will be supported in the subsequent quarters.

¹ CWPs are neutral, multi-stakeholder platforms for dialogue and facilitating change processes and facilitating the implementation of Integrated Water Resources Management instrumental in contributing to countries preparedness to drought.

² IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Initiative. The framework seeks to address the catastrophic phenomenon of recurrent droughts and related worsening environmental concerns in a sustainable manner

IDMP HOA Work Package: Demonstration Projects: *Support development and implementation of innovative Integrated Drought Management solutions in the HOA region*

Activity.1: Support Country Water Partnership to develop drought related/water security case studies.

Eleven case studies have been documented from three countries i.e. Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda. The case studies offer opportunities for learning and sharing lessons from within and amongst countries in the HOA region. The case studies include:

- *Water Security and Drought Management in Abreha we-Atsebeha Watershed, Lake Haramaya Watershed, Lake Ziway Watershed (in Ethiopia)*
- *Management of Drought and Social related Development challenges in Makueni using integrated community initiatives (in Kenya)*
- *Water Harvesting for economic empowerment in Kitui County (in Kenya)*
- *Community Management of Water Resources by the Marakwet Furrow Initiative (in Kenya)*
- *Building drought Resilience through Land and Water Management in Aswa-Agago Sub-Catchment (in Uganda)*
- *Enhancing Water Availability for Improving Livelihoods in Karamoja Region (in Uganda)*
- *Case study on Climate Smart Agriculture for drought management in Namutumba district (in Uganda)*
- *Mushumba Community Initiatives for Development sharing the case study on Restoration of Lake Kako and its surroundings (in Uganda)*
- *Low Cost Water Management in the Drylands of Rakai District (in Uganda)*

They will be published in the publication: *Towards drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa: Learning from countries experiences*

IDMP HOA Work Package: Capacity Building: *Support capacity development of institutions & stakeholders for drought resilience in the IGAD region*

Activity 1: Support regional/national trainings of institutions responsible for water and drought

- IDMP HOA organized a regional training on applying Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) tools for Drought Risk Management (DRM). The training brought together representatives from various countries in the HOA region from key institutions and partners. Through the IDMP HOA programme, GWPEA together with partners i.e. Nile IWRM Net/Capnet, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) secretariat, the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre, Kenya Water Partnership (KWP) capacitated key institutions in the IGAD region on drought management. The training contributed to IGAD capacity development efforts in drought and water resource management in the region. Specifically, the training contributed to IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) framework capacity component and partnership building as well as networking. The training targeted local and regional professionals, practitioners, academicians, private sector from various disciplines related to drought/water security management in the IGAD member states i.e. Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. A total of 35 participants were trained-which included 26 men and 9 women.

Activity 2: Capacity building programme:

IDMP HOA has started developing a five-year capacity building programme on drought resilience in the IGAD region. This follows a recommendation by participating partners in a capacity building training in Addis Ababa in 2015. A capacity building concept is in place. The 2016 capacity building training on applying Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) tools for Drought Risk Management (DRM) was supported by IDMP HOA, Nile IWRM Net/Capnet, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) secretariat and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre and the Government of Kenya- Ministry of Water and Irrigation. It was coordinated by the Kenya Water Partnership. More partners have expressed interest. These include the United Nations Institute for Training and Research- UNITAR)/ UNOSAT, and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). More partners are welcome to participate in the programme.

IDMP HOA Work Package: Knowledge and awareness: *Enhance knowledge management on integrated drought management in the region*

Activity 1: Engage the media, strengthen the regional media network for water and climate/drought

- Support to the regional media workshop in collaboration with WACDEP program in Rwanda in June 2016. The media are key partners in conveying the messages to various stakeholders. The media engagement aimed to increase the knowledge on IWRM and its application to journalists to enhance their reporting skills

Activity 2: Organize a regional learning event

- GWPEA organized a Regional Learning Platform to facilitate learning and exchange of experiences based on GWPEA programs (IDMP and WACDEP) and also based on the experiences from its partners' works. IDMP HOAs' role was to bring some of the partners in the HOA region share and also learn what other programs have done. The learning platform provided an opportunity to partners to share knowledge, experiences and best practices regarding water security and climate resilience and IWRM approaches.

2.6.3 IDMP West Africa (IDMP WAF)

1. IDMP WAF goals and expected results

a. Goals

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

- Catalyse Change:* This goal focuses on improving water resources management by putting IWRM into practice to help countries towards growth and water security and emphasizing an integrated approach, including good governance, appropriate infrastructure and sustainable financing. In doing so, it also focuses on contributing to and advocating solutions for critical challenges to water security, such as climate change, urbanisation, food, energy, ecosystems, transboundary water management and others as they emerge.
- Generate and Share Knowledge:* This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, so as to support better water management.

- iii. *Strengthen Partnerships*: This goal focuses on enhancing the network's resilience and effectiveness through stronger partnerships, good governance, performance measurement to support learning and financial sustainability.

b. Main expected results

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

2. Summary of main results

From July 2015 to June 2016, activities are being carried out according to each of the GWP's three strategic goals in West Africa.

- **Under goal 1, "Catalyse Change"** Country Partnerships and their partners have developed joint demonstration projects with their partners in Mali, Niger and Burkina. The implementation of the 3 projects started since January 2016 at Komki Ipala (Burkina Faso, Torodi (Niger) and Gouendo Region (Mali). The process of putting in place regional and national west African "platform on Drought management" is on-going : the members of each core group (3 national and 1 regional) have been chosen and a proposition has been made for the virtual structure. These platforms are an exchange/consultation place, sharing of experiences, information, analysis and advice within institutions working in the area of drought and climate change.
- **Under the goal 2, "Generate and Share Knowledge"**: knowledge and awareness, the program is sharing drought related information and implemented activities through the GWP website, local newspapers, and TV and IDMP global programme sheet. A capacity workshop on drought risk reduction has been organized with the participation of 21 persons including 5 women. The Program is collaborating with AGRHYMET to address drought related challenges in the region. Currently the region lacks regional institutions specialized in drought and linked areas (meteorology, water resources, agriculture, socio-economy) and the ones to push for more synergy and coordination in drought related initiatives. To contribute to addressing these challenges, the IDMP has engaged with AGRHYMET establish technical guidelines on drought management in West Africa.
- **In line with the goal 3 "strengthen Partnerships"** the implementation path was conducted with key stakeholders and demonstration projects' agreement was developed with partners. VBA is supporting IDMP WAF for the virtual structure of the regional platform.

3. Results by specific goals

IDMP WAF Goal 1: Catalyse change

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

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

- Finished. 3 review documents available and will be published.

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

- One of the key IDMP actions in West Africa is the establishment of the national platforms in Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and at regional level. These platforms will be used to discuss issues related to the integrated drought management. These platforms are an exchange/consultation place, sharing of experiences, information, analysis and advice within institutions working in the area of drought and climate change. The platforms will
 - store and share information,
 - facilitate online fora,
 - facilitate online seminars (webinars),
 - facilitate online training and,
 - publish some research results.

- **At regional level:** Focal points, members to the core group are coming from VBA, UCIN/PACO, WASCAL, 2ie, ECOWAS/WRCU, CILSS, UEMOA and 1 resource person. The focal points are expected to get involved in regional IDMP actions and specifically the establishment process of a regional platform on Integrated Drought Management (IDM).

During the second 2015 meeting a presentation was made on various tools that could be used to ease communication between members of the platform before and when it is set up. Among these tools were social media (Twitter, Facebook, etc.), Google communication tools, Yammer, etc. The participants' concerns were on the security of the data through the use of these tools and the storage limits allowed but the tools were mostly welcome as there are free and can be easily used.

In June 2016 meeting, a clearer idea of the virtual platform on IDM and the prioritized actions that could be undertaken during the 2nd half of 2016 in order to trigger the feeding process of the platform have been defined. A resource person from VBA presented what the platform may look like to get the reaction of the stakeholders. Main concerns were on the institutional anchorage, the hosting of the platform in a data center, the data to be shared and the duration of the platform.

It is necessary to ensure a good institutional linkage of the Platform in order to seek funding for its sustainability even after the project ends. Institutional partnership connections should be established with CILSS or ECOWAS for the institutional aspects.

- **IDMP national platform in Niger :**

Ten national (10) institutions have designated their representatives (2 by institutions) making it possible the effective establishment of the Platform. DGRE (Direction Générale des Ressources en eau), DGGR (Direction Générale du Génie Rural), DGA (Direction Générale de l'Agriculture) , DGPIA (Direction Générale de la Production des Industries Animales) , DGEF (Direction Générale des Eaux et Forêts), DMN (Direction Météorologique Nationale), CNEDD (Conseil National de l'Environnement et du Développement Durable), ABN (Autorité du Bassin du Niger), CRA (Centre Régional Agrhymet), Université Abdou Moumouni

The validation of the project document for the institutional framework of PGIS Niger is still on going.

- **IDMP national platform in Mali**

Focal points are people from the CWP Mali, local NGOs, meteorological services, civil society and government departments in charge of the issues of water resources, agriculture and climate change. 2 documents on "legal and institutional framework " have been validated: "Decision of the establishment and operating procedures of the Platform for the Integrated Drought Management in Mali (PGISM)" and the "rules and statutes for the establishment of

the PGISM". It was decided at the first meeting that the various statutory documents should be signed by the Ministry of Water and Energy of Mali backed up by the representative of Water Aid Mali.

➤ **IDMP national platform in Burkina Faso,**

Exchanges are under way to define how the platform will be framed including the official recognition of the platform, the description of the platform, the activities of the platform, a broad involvement of all sectors and the management of the platform.

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

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

Completed. Document available in French : *"Analyse des plans, stratégies et synthèse des revues des initiatives dans le domaine de la sécheresse : Cas du Burkina Faso, Mali et Niger"*

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

ToR available and amendments received from AGRHYMET. Planned for Q3 and validation on Q4.

➤ **Work Package 3: No regret investments are included in some institutions budgets mechanisms**

Act.1: Identification of no regret investment options for IDMP

Options identified by CWP through a validated template

Act. 2: Advocacy for integration of these no regret investment option into national budget mechanism + Activity 3 Elaboration and implementation of an investment plan

1 investment plan on agriculture received from CWP Mali and discussions are still on-going to see how IDMP WAF can support the implementation of this investment plan.

➤ **Work Package 4: New sources of project financing are leveraged by concerned governments**

Act.1: Need assessment

To be done after WP3 completed.

Activity 2: Mapping of investment project and financial source

To be done after WP3 completed.

Activity 3: Elaboration and implementation of a fundraising strategy

To be done after WP3 completed.

➤ **Work Package 5: News innovates solutions found for Drought Management in the focus sub area (water resources, agriculture, desertification)**

Act. 1: Identification of the sub area

Done last year

Act.2: Competition for selecting the best project in targeted countries

Done by CWP and their partners at national level.

Act. 3: Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the demonstration projects

Agreements have been signed with the CWP of Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger to allow the implementation of pilot projects in the countries during 2016.

- **Mali** : “Développement des actions CES/DRS (Conservation des eaux et des sols / Défense et restauration des sols à des fins agricoles, forestières et pastorales et Communication pour l’adaptation aux effets des changements climatiques dans la commune rurale de Gouendo”
The Mali CWP project pilot is about Water and Soil Conservation / defense and restoration of soils for agriculture, forestry and pastoral and Communication for adaptation to the effects of climate change in the rural commune of Gouendo.

The CWP has signed an agreement with a local NGO, AED for the implementation of the pilot project in 5 villages in the county of Barouéli, Ségou region in Mali.

Project appreciate by local authorities: Mr. Boureima DIARRA, the mayor of the rural town, expressed strong interest to the initiative and reiterated the commitment of the municipality to support as far as possible the implementation of actions. During one field visit, he said that *"It is always better to teach us how to fish than to give us the fish"*. Traditional leaders thanked the choice of their respective villages. The pilot planned actions are mostly those for the defense and restoration of degraded lands through various techniques such as making grazing, composting, half-moons, stone bunds. They aim at restoring degraded land in 5 targeted villages namely Gouendo, Djiella, Baguini, Baguiba and Nérémikoro under the administration of the town of Gouendo. These new activities for the people of the area will allow undoubtedly contribute to improving the living conditions of the population of the targeted area. There is much expectation that the success of pilot actions will undoubtedly impact.

Mali project activities of Gouendo have been officially launched on May 21, 2016 with the local authorities. 30 people from the 5 villages trained during 2 days on several techniques of soil restoration ; After the training the participants will practice on a surface area of 7 ha with the materials they received from the project.

- **Burkina** : “Promotion de pratiques innovantes de résilience à la sécheresse par la mise en place d’un parc agro forestier dans la commune de Komki Ipala “
The pilot demonstration action of the CWP Burkina is about promoting innovative drought resilience practices through the establishment of a multifunctional agroforestry park in the municipality of Komki-Ipala. This commune of Komki-ipala is about 49 km away from Ouagadougou, the capital city of Burkina on the route leading to Bobo Dioulasso.

There are some difficulties at the beginning to have site approved by all the beneficiaries. The work is in progress on the second site in the village of Komki after the first one was abandoned because of some land dispute in the village of Baragho.

On March 21, 2016, a meeting was held with the authorities and technical services of the municipality of Komki –ipala to discuss the modalities, strategy and project start-up timing. After discussions it was agreed that the CWP should meet the Village Chief and landowners to explain the content and expectations and get their commitment despite the initial introduction that was already done. This meeting was done on March 25 in collaboration with the IDMP project manager at regional level. After several negotiations with the villages authorities, there was an agreement and a surface area of 2.5 ha was given to carry out the demonstration action. This site has many advantages including the fact that no soil conservation technique has been done previously.

Activities done: The topographical boundaries of the site, training of beneficiaries by the CWP Project officer for the materialization of the fence, installation of the fence and mobilization

of beneficiaries for digging holes. A summary study of the current site is done to characterize the soil, and the floristic inventory of the site is made as well as the GPS coordinates of the inventoried trees.

There is possibility of collaborating with the DHI Group on several activities including the production of maps (satellite images), for monitoring vegetation cover, soil and the complete time series (from 2007 to date) of the index NDVI (Normalized Differential Vegetation Index) over the study area and the soil moisture index and rainfall detected by satellite. These actions will also help to assess the satellite performance on this scale.

➤ **Niger** «Aménagement du site de cultures irriguées au profit des femmes du village de Kankantouti »

Niger CWP has signed a convention with the “Potol” Union of Torodi, the town where the demonstration project will be implemented. CWP Niger project is about the development of a site for irrigated crops for the women of the village of Kankantouti a village of the rural municipality of Torodi. The demonstration project is on the development of a land for irrigated crops benefiting to the women of the village of Kankantouti, in Niger. Actions are carried out according to schedule with a great commitment of beneficiaries who are the women, the authorities of the Torodi municipality and support teams of the ministries of agriculture and environment.

Activities made: Finalization of the 2 garden wells, installation of 401 ml (linear meters) of wire fence, installation of 200 ml Californian irrigation network, 7 distribution ponds dug and a nursery is being achieved to protect the site by biological means. The laying of a sprinkler system (“reseau californien”) including river basins and the installation of poles for the wire fence of the site that covers 1 ha. Also, the promoter of the union added GWP logo on the packaging of agriculture products (beans, rice) as a partner of the consortium.

IDMP WAF Goal 2: Generate and share knowledge

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

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

Consultations were conducted with CAPNET on their Drought Management training module. A tool for need assessment was elaborated (tool available upon request). Need assessment has been completed during fourth quarters of 2015.

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

From Cap-Net training manual and with West Africa partners, an adapted manual will be written for the West Africa region with specific case studies from the region during Q3.

Act. 3: Implementation of the training

A training of trainers’ capacity building workshop was held from 25 to 29 April 2016 on "drought risk reduction in the context of Integrated Water Resources Management" with the financial and technical support of Cap-Net. The course content focused on six (6) modules on Overview of drought / occurrence of droughts, vulnerability and IWRM (Module 1), Vulnerability and impacts of droughts (Module 2), Managing the risks of drought (Module 3), Characterization of droughts, temporal and special scale, monitoring and forecasting ((Module 4), Strategic Planning in IWRM for risk management of drought (Module 5), Preparing for drought, emergency management and post drought recovery (Module 6).

Participants were selected taking into account five (5) considerations that include i) the professional aspects, ii) the basics on drought management / climate change issues, iii) the

personal and institutional needs, the facilitation skills and the availability to replicate the training at national level. A total of 21 participants including five (5) women took part in the workshop. They are professionals from the private sector, government institutions and civil society from Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger and some regional institutions based in Ouagadougou.

The assessment made at the end of the workshop shows that 87% of the participants are satisfied of the training. They were assessed on the goals, the educational content, the quality of exchanges, the organizational and material conditions of the training.

Act.4: Evaluation/follow up of the trainers

Follow up: during the Niger core group platform meeting held on 22 June in Niamey, the CWP made the restitution on the training of trainers on drought risk management in the context of IWRM and recalled the decisions taken during 2015 in meetings that preceded.

The first evaluation will be done during Q4

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

Act. 1: Communication action plan

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

- A video on “*Understanding and contributing to the integrated drought management in West Africa*” was produced by GWP West Africa. The video has been uploaded on GWP Waf and on the IDMP Website available at:
- Three factsheets on the three demonstration pilot projects of the Integrated Drought Management Project (IDMP) West Africa have been produced. These factsheets give basic information on the various pilots projects being carried out in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger in the framework of the IDMP. The French version of the factsheets are available and can [be downloaded here](#).

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

- Burkina Plateform : <http://burkinademain.com/2016/07/20/gestion-de-la-secheresse-au-burkina-creation-dune-plateforme-dechange-dinformations/>
- Regional Platform : [Gestion de la sécheresse: Vers la mise en place d’une plate-forme régionale d’échange d’informations](#)
- Training on Drought Risk Reduction : [Gestion des risques liés à la sécheresse : Des formateurs ouest-africains se mettent au diapason](#)

IDMP WAF Goal 3: Strengthen Partnerships

➤ **Work Package 8: Regional/ countries level partnerships’ competencies enhanced**

- The partnership has strengthened thanks to the preliminary exchanges and actions with the main actors involved.
 - National and regional platforms will be established with the keys regional (ZIE, CILSS, UICN, VBA, WRCU/ECOWAS, WASCAL, Ouaga University) and national actors;
 - The design of the pilot project documents was produced with partners.
 - The structure of the virtual platform will be done by VBA webmaster
 - The adapted West Africa manual on Drought will be written with the contribution of IDMP WAF

- **Participation in meetings**

- *7th GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) Technical Coordination meeting - Accra, Ghana 5th October 2015 – 7th October 2015: A presentation on the Integrated Drought Management Programme in West Africa (IDMP-WA) highlighting that the Programme is working with regional institutions in West Africa mostly from the water sector and based in Ouagadougou where GWP West Africa Executive Secretary is located. The programme is being implemented in three countries (Burkina, Mali and Niger).*

- *IDMP acting for environment*

The IDMP Project manager participated to the commemoration of the African Environment Day "Wangari Maathai Day" of the African Union in Addis Ababa from 1 to 06 March 2016. The opportunity was good to learn about several African initiatives driven by women and enable their empowerment and financial independence.

The majority of the initiatives presented are held in several contexts and different climate zones from where IDMP WA is implemented. However, a Mali's initiative on arabic gum from the *Acacia Senegalensis* was presented. This tree aims to restore degraded areas in the Sahel region and transform the products made from it. Thus the IDMP WA project officer took the opportunity to discuss with Mrs. Aminata Diallo Sidibé, the presenter, president of the Rally for education on environment and sustainable development (REDD), for a technical support for the development of a larger similar program in IDMP target countries.

2.6.4 South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SA DMS)

The IDMP supports the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and GWP South Asia to develop a regional drought monitor for South Asia covering Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. It involves the national authorities, the Country Water Partnerships and other interested partners.

The South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SA DMS) is a project using an innovative approach for monitoring and assessment of the drought risk based on integration of meteorological data, vegetation canopy indicators from satellite imagery, and targeted collection of ground truth moisture and crop-yield data in the South Asian region. It will be possible to perform drought risk analysis in different sub-regions as well as to analyze and design specific adaptation measures for the prevention of damage in the future.

The objective is to develop and illustrate to stakeholders in South Asian countries a system for a near-real-time drought monitoring system for a country, state or district with an 8-day time interval.

Following a Needs and Capacity Assessment Survey for the development of the system conducted in Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Maldives, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka with the support of the relevant GWP Country Water Partnerships in early 2014, initial discussions at the 5th South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF-5) in Pune, India, in April 2014, the first phase of the South Asian Drought Monitoring System (SA DMS) was agreed and co-funded by GWP and IWMI until April 2015. At the end of phase 1 of the development of the SADMS an Interactive workshop on the South Asia Drought Monitoring System was held on 20 April 2015 in Dhaka, Bangladesh in conjunction with the South Asia Climate Outlook Forum 6 (SASCOF-6). Information on the technical development of phase 1 is available at

<http://www.droughtmanagement.info/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/SADMS-TechnicalDevelopment-Phase1.pdf>.

The Second phase of the development of the system until mid-2016 is being funded by WMO. The SADMS has been introduced in a webinar on 30 September 2015 and with a presentation at the 7th South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF-7) in Colombo, Sri Lanka.

More information on these activities is available at: http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/south_asia/

Please see section 3.1.4 for the activities planned in the future.

2.6.5 Activities in Central America

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

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

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

Please see section 3.1.5 for the activities planned in the future.

2.6.6 Activities in South America

Similarly to the IDMP workshop organized by the Spanish Met Service (AEMET) in Guatemala in 2013, the Spanish Cooperation Agency (AECID) granted its support to carry out another workshop with IDMP technical support in the AECID training centre of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, targeting South American countries, which took place in November 2014. It was a successful forum for the region and resulted in the planning of initiatives for South America. GWP South America, led by GWP Argentina with national partners from the government and civil society has conducted a workshop in San Miguel de Tucuman, Argentina on 30 June and 01 July 2016. The workshop aimed to take steps towards formulating a drought management plan, with the objective to set the basis for the development of a pilot program of the IDMP to support the development of provincial / national integrated drought management plan and extrapolate the lessons learned to other regions of Argentina and other Latin American countries. This activity has been technically supported by the IDMP and the IDMP partners AEMET and IMTA, as well as WMO and GWP participated in the workshop. Further information on the workshop is available in Spanish at: <http://www.gwp.org/es/GWP-Sud-America/EN-ACCION/GWP-en-las-noticias/2016/2016-07-04/>

2.7 Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk

Following the recommendations of the 2015 IDMP AC/MC meeting (see table in the introduction to section 2 above) the work on the establishment of the HelpDesk started. Discussions to

explore the lessons learned from the APFM Integrated Flood Management HelpDesk started. The ongoing review (to be finalized mid-September 2016 will undoubtedly be useful). The IDMP Operational Guidelines have been further revised with the idea of the HelpDesk in mind (see section 2.1). A profile of partners for the catalogue of service has been developed and is ready for validation by partners at the 2016 IDMP AC/MC meeting.

The technical capability for the HelpDesk has been guiding the IDMP website development since its launch. Following the “Find” (to find resources in the library and access tools and guidelines) and “Connect” (to link to IDMP initiatives) sections of the IDMP HelpDesk the third section - “Ask” (to request advice and technical support) has been technically developed but is not yet live. There are limited human resources in the IDMP Technical Support Unit, which has slightly delayed the pilot phase of the IDMP HelpDesk. This is being partly addressed by the hiring of a project officer at WMO, who will mainly support the APFM but also allocate some time on supporting the IDMP particularly on the HelpDesk.

2.8 Capacity Development

2.8.1 Contributions to UNW-DPC, WMO, FAO, UNCCD, UN CBD Regional Workshop on Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies

As reported in the previous annual IDMP report, an initiative emanating from the HMNDP is a series of Regional Workshops on Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies (NDMP) organized by UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development (UNW-DPC), WMO, UNCCD, FAO and CBD. The objectives of these workshops are to raise awareness of the existing misperception between general development activities and drought preparedness and advance drought management, taking into account long-term issues to address drought and water scarcity problems and to promote collaboration between sectors at country and regional level. Six workshops have been held in Central and Eastern Europe (Romania, July 2013), Latin America and the Caribbean (Brazil, December 2013), Asia-Pacific (Vietnam, May 2014), Eastern and Southern Africa (Ethiopia, August 2014), Near East and North Africa (Cairo, November 2014), and West and Central Africa (Ghana, May 2015). Since WMO is involved in these workshops, the IDMP it is well-placed to ensure that both initiatives are well coordinated. The IDMP National Drought Management Policy Guidelines were presented at the workshops and links to the regional IDMP initiatives as well as the HelpDesk were established to provide a follow-up avenue to the workshops, which is currently being discussed. Based on discussions in August 2016 with FAO and UNCCD, there are several proposals on how to use the remaining funds from this initiative. One idea is to use the funds to investigate methodologies of vulnerability and impact assessments.

2.8.2 Collaboration on CapNet Drought Training Course

The IDMP TSU supported CapNet’s Online Course *Drought Risk Reduction in Integrated Water Resources Management* which is based on the training material introduced to the IDMP Advisory Committee in 2015. The 6 module training course ran from 01 June – 05 August. GWP facilitated module 1 and WMO facilitated module 4.

In the Horn of Africa a Regional Training on Applying Integrated Water Resource Management Tools for Drought Risk Management has been conducted by the IDMP HOA and CapNet (see section 2.6.2). In West Africa a Regional Training has been conducted by IDMP WAF and CapNet (see section 2.6.3).

2.8.3 Training Course on the use of satellite data and products on drought monitoring and agricultural meteorology

A fifth edition of the Training Course on the use of satellite data and products on drought monitoring and agricultural meteorology was held in Tbilisi, Georgia from 16 to 20 May 2016 to fulfil commitment to support that country after a WMO Mission held in 2015. The training was co-organized by WMO, EUMETSAT and the Department of Meteorology under the National Environmental Agency of Georgia.

There were 12 participants from Georgia were 2 participants from Armenia, 1 from Belarus, 2 from Moldova and 2 from Ukraine. Several institutions collaborated in kind to the training mentioning European Space Agency (ESA), EU-Joint Research Centre (JRC), UNEP, FAO, Spanish AEMET, Météo-Belgique, Meteo-Romania and the Drought Management Centre for South Eastern Europe (DMCSEE).

Topics covered were use of basic tools on satellite image management based on SEVIRI channels, Land SAF products, Rainfall estimation Nowcasting SAF products, FAO ASIS software for crop estimations, Use of new ESA Sentinel data and products, EU-JRC crop monitoring tools, WMO Sand and Dust Warning Advisory System , review of drought monitoring tools and agricultural meteorology in Romania, Drought Monitoring and Drought Management tools for South Eastern Europe and UNDP plans and activities in Central Asia on drought monitoring and support to drought management. There were also country presentations on the use of remote sensing in their respective countries.

2.8.4 Lecture on APFM and IDMP at the CERG-C/University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland

WMO was invited by the CERG-C (Specialization certificate for the assessment and management of geological and climate related risk) to participate to a roundtable at Geneva University with other organisations dealing with disaster management (UNISDR, UNESCO, HELVETAS Swiss Intercooperation, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation).

During this event, WMO presented its activities related to Disaster Risk Reduction, illustrating key programs (e.g. Flash Flood Guidance System, Associated Programme on Flood Management, Integrated Drought Management Programme) and the concepts driving them. It was a good opportunity to network with organizations working in the same area and with CERG-C students who interacted on a dynamic manner with speakers.

2.8.5 Training Material on Disaster Risk Reduction for the Limpopo basin

GWP Southern Africa is developing a training manual on disaster risk reduction for national institutions in the 4 riparian countries (South Africa, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Mozambique) in the Limpopo basin. The APFM and IDMP have been approached for inputs and have provided material.

2.8.6 Drought and Multi-Hazard Tournaments

The IDMP has been invited to a Drought Tournament and a Multi-hazard tournament in the USA (1-2 day events). These Tournaments are a table-top or simulation exercise designed to aid decision-making by playing out potential strategies to reduce drought and other risks. It might be a useful tool, exported in other socio-economic realities, for drought management planning.

Unfortunately, due to conflicting agendas the IDMP could not attend the events, but will be kept in the loop regarding the Tournament outcomes and future developments.

2.8.7 Mexico

During the reporting period IDMP continued its support Mexico's National Program against Drought (PRONACOSE). WMO with the WMO Office in Mexico organized the Workshop "Taller de reflexión sobre avances y perspectivas en torno a la implementación del PRONACOSE y el PRONACCH" ("Workshop on progress and perspectives on the implementation of PRONACOSE and PRONACCH") from 18 to 20 November 2015. The main themes taken up in the workshop were related to flood and drought management, particularly Flood Loss Assessment, Vulnerability Assessment, Flood Forecasting and Risk Mapping. Workshop attendees included officials from CONAGUA, both from the central and regional offices, and of the Mexican Institute of Water Technologies (IMTA).

2.9 Other National, Regional and Global Support Activities

2.9.1 Request for feedback on the Limpopo Disaster Preparedness Action Plan 2016-2030

GWP Southern Africa is supporting the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) in the development of a Disaster Preparedness Action Plan, which focuses on building resilience to floods and droughts. The APFM and IDMP have provided inputs to this Action Plan. Based on this support the cooperation on providing training material described under 2.6.5 developed.

2.9.2 National Drought Consultations in the Pacific Islands

Environment Canada has providing funding to WMO for the Implementing the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) at Regional and National Scales Project. The goal of the project is to enhance resilience in social, economic and environmental systems to climate variability and climate change through the development of effective and sustainable Regional and National Climate Services under the GFCS in selected regions and countries.

Two of the Key Results of the project are:

- KR 1: Capacities and mechanisms for climate services production and delivery are in place in Small Island Developing States (Caribbean and South Western Pacific Ocean Region);
- KR 4: Free access to a consolidated, cutting-edge knowledge base on Integrated Drought Management.

Based on discussions during the PICOF in 2015, the Solomon Islands and several other countries in the region requested WMO to assist them in developing National Drought Policies. A National Drought Consultation is being organized by SPREP for the Solomon Islands from 5-8 September 2016. Consultation with other Pacific Islands countries will take place in early 2017.

2.10 IDMP Website

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

To date the library of drought-related publications contains 229 drought-related publications. Publications can be easily added to the library by the IDMP Technical Support Unit and IDMP partners are invited to suggest additional and new publications that should be included. The website also contains a map that provides an overview of the various activities of the IDMP and a space to explain the status of each of the activities. It accommodates the above mentioned Library, a section on tools and a general explanation of the programme. The section “[Advisory and Management Committee Meetings](#)”, provides an overview of the meetings of the management group and their main recommendations since its establishment in 2013. A “[Partners](#)” page and presents the programme’s partner organizations, with links to their websites, current efforts to provide more information of partners’ work on drought is ongoing. The pages of the IDMP regional initiatives are continuously being expanded. An online tool has been developed to enable users to easily explore and provide comments on the indicators and indicators contained in the Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices (see section 2.5.2).

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

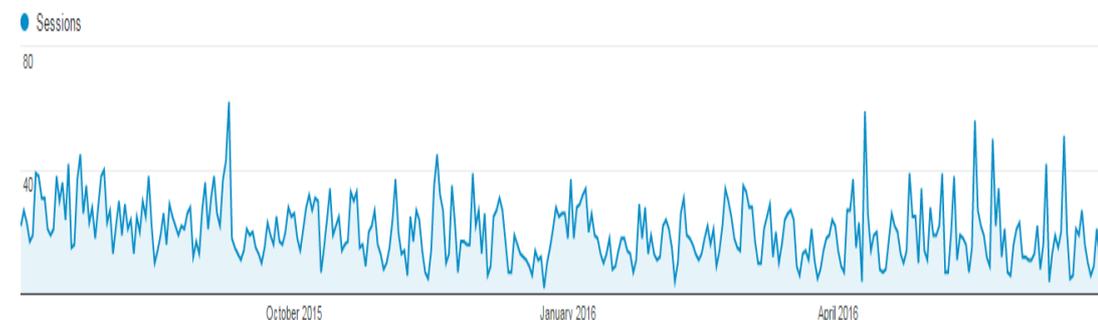
2.11 Development and Implementation of the Communication Strategy

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

- **Website and social media**

User statistics show continued interest in the IDMP website. From 1 July 2015 to 30 June 2016 it registered 5,802 users (+3.14%) and 7,437 sessions (+3.78%), of which 77.40% are by new visitors.

Figure 1: Visits to the IDMP website (1 July 2015-30 June 2016)



Most of the users come from Russia (18.87%), Switzerland (9.45%) and U.S.A. (8.38%). This approximately corresponds to the demographic distribution by language: 54.02% of the sessions are from English-speaking countries, while 20.06% are from Russian-speaking regions.

Concerning social media, the same approach as last year has been adopted, namely not to create IDMP’s own profiles, but to publicize major activities and achievements through the APFM’s, GWP’s and WMO’s Facebook and Twitter accounts.

- **Information material:** A three-folded flyer in all six UN languages and pop-up posters in English and French have been developed by the Communication Department of GWP and WMO. The IDMP HOA and IDMP CEE have also developed a regional programme flyer and IDMP WAF has developed an introductory video.

- **International Events:** Members of the TSU took part to various international conferences, where they gave presentations introducing the programme, its objectives and activities:
 - Second UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters: GWP was asked by the organizers to develop a panel on *Creating effective partnerships for water-related DRR* at the the Second UN Special Thematic Session on Water and Disasters on 18 November 2015 at the UN Headquarters, New York, which was supported by and featured experiences from the IDMP and APFM.
 - 7th South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF-7): The 7th South Asian Climate Outlook Forum (SASCOF-7) in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in April 2016 gathered climate experts from the region to pool knowledge for a seasonal forecast. As part of the Climate Service Water User Forum drought issues in the region were discussed and the SADMS presented.
 - See section 2.6.1, for events attended by the IDMP CEE, section 2.6.2 for IDMP HOA and section 2.6.3 for IDMP WAF
- **Articles:**
 - Water Policy Journal Special Issue on Drought journal article drafted exploring the lessons learned in the IDMP's work on drought management and currently under review to be published for UNFCCC COP 22 (see section 2.5.3)

2.12 Contribution to International Processes

2.12.1 UNFCCC COP 21 in Paris:

The IDMP has been invited to present the work of the programme at two side events at the COP on 01 and 02 December (1) "*Faire face aux grandes sécheresses dû au changement climatique*" and (2) "*Climate is Water: Solutions for the future*"

2.12.2 UNCCD COP 12 in Ankara

WMO attended the UNCCD COP-12 in Ankara, Turkey. WMO participated in a side event on the UN-Water Regional Workshop on Capacity Development to Support National Drought Management Policies (see section 2.8.1) and on a side event on the Sand and Dust Storm Warning Advisory and Assessment System (SDS-WAS). Also, the IDMP brochures and publications were distributed at these side events.

2.13 Financial Support

The expenditure report of the IDMP for the year 2015 will be provided to the Management Committee of the IDMP at the meeting.

3. Activity Plan for the Period 2016/2017

The activity plan below only covers ongoing and already planned activities. New activities can be proposed and discussed at the Advisory and Management Committee meetings. Furthermore activities will be shaped by the new work programme, which will be, as discussed in section 2.2

based on the ongoing IDMP review (see section 2.4) and the input from the 2016 Advisory and Management Committee meetings.

3.1 Support to Regional Activities for 2016/2017

3.1.1 IDMP Central and Eastern Europe

1 July – 31 December 2016

1. Materials and publications

Finalization of the Compendium of good practices from IDMP CEE

One of the first task in the second half of the 2016 is finalization of the Compendium. Main reason for a delay is in delays of the experts who were working on the content and proofreading and lack of time (involvement in the follow-up developments) of Programme Manger to focus on this task.

Guidelines for preparation of the Drought Management Plans - translations

Work on translations into Slovenian, Slovakian and Poland language.

Natural Small Water Retention Measures

Preparation of the infographic which would show effect that different N(S)WRM can have on the whole river basin scale in terms of increasing water retention capacity of a catchment which can significantly limit unfavourable impact of climate change (especially droughts and floods). Continuation of theoretical approach - developing N(s)WRM technical manual (4-5 co-authors) who will use the existing knowledge for making a proposal of technical and non-technical practical solutions which were highlighted in the first guidelines.

2. Events

3rd round of the National Consultation Dialogues (WP2)

5 countries already organized their 3rd NCD in the first half of the 2016. Slovenia, Slovakia, Moldova and Romania are planning to organize it till the end of 2016.

Other events:

- Fundraising events (of EU or any other programs), e.g. Danube Transnational Programme
- Europe-INBO 2016
- Carpathian Convention Working Group on Adaptation to Climate Change
- Annual Forum of the EU Strategy for the Danube Region
- Danube EOP project meeting(s)
- Welcome Europe fundraising training
- *Others ...*

3. Contributions

Development of the Case Studies

With the help of external consultant following case studies will be developed for promotion of the IDMP CEE:

- [Climate-ADAPT](#) (European Commission initiative aiming to support Europe in adaptation to climate change by providing/sharing available information on the topic)
- [Natural Water Retention Measure Platform](#)

There is also plan to develop case study for development of a case study for Cost-Benefit of drought emergency vs. drought risk management (activity within Global IDMP workplan) – *still under discussion.*

4. Follow-up development

Development of the 3-year workplan (2017-2019) and annual workplan (2017) for IDMP CEE

One of the main task concerning follow-up development in the next 6 months will be preparation of a 3-year and annual plan for IDMP CEE, as a part of GWP CEE Annual Package. Incorporating developed project proposals into the plans, consultations with partners and connection with GWP CEE workplans. In cooperation with GWPO Fundraising Officer and Fundraising Consultant, we will contribute to the power mapping of funding opportunities for the IDMP CEE. Relevant calls will be addressed in cooperation with the GWP Partners, key organizations such as Drought Management Centre for South East Europe and Country Water Partnerships. Programme Manager and other staff members will participate in the fundraising training, focused on EU funds.

1 January - 1 July 2017

Focus at the beginning of 2017 will be on starting implementing 3-year IDMP CEE workplan. At that time, we will already know if IDMP CEE follow up proposals were successful with getting additional funds from Interreg EU programmes. In case proposals will not be successful, we will have to structure a workplan for 2017 a bit differently and started with activities according to the (limited) budget available from GWP.

IDMP CEE in the first half of the 2017 will focus on:

- structuring work, hiring experts, organizing partners, etc.;
- preparing detailed implementation plan for each activity;
- preparing data for Drought User Service (WP1);
- starting with collection of historical drought events and impacts (WP1);
- preparing a review of different risk methodologies around the region and beyond (WP1);
- starting with examination of policy documents, relationships and interactions among the individual policy instruments (such as EU Climate Adaptation Policy, Floods Directive, the EU Habitat and Birds Directives, the EU Groundwater Directive, and the European Common Agriculture Policy) and their relevance to drought policy implementation in CEE (WP8);
- and in case follow-up proposal will not be successful focus will again be on looking for additional funding mechanisms, donors, etc. for continuing with the IDMP in CEE region (WP8);
- possibilities for interregional cooperation with other regions, especially GWP MED (Kosovo) and CACENA (capacity building).

3.1.2 IDMP Horn of Africa

The Horn of Africa countries, especially the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) face severe droughts. Moreover, human activities such as deforestation and poor agricultural practices are leading to reduced water retention capacities, surface runoffs and soil cover losses. The Horn of Africa region has the highest climate variability and is highly vulnerable to climate change, yet has the least institutional capacity to build resilience. In the HOA region, the environment contributes between 40 and 60 per cent of the GDP of the countries.

IDMP HOA started in 2014 to contribute to effort in the region to enhance drought resilience of countries. The programme aims to build climate resilience, reduce economic and social losses, and alleviate poverty in drought-affected regions within the HOA. Specifically, the program is implemented in Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda. The implementation of IDMP activities are helping to support countries of the HOA region in the process of managing their water resources in drier areas using an integrated approach. The planned activities aim at building drought resilience of countries in the Horn of Africa. The planned activities cover the period July 2016 to June 2017.

Project activity	IDMP HOA Program Activity plan 2016/ 2017												Amount (€)*
	Duration												
	2016						2017						
	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	
Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policy and practice													
Output 1: Regional/National policies, strategies and programs towards sustainable drought management influenced													180,000
<i>Outcome challenge: Regional and trans boundary organizations support integrated drought management for regional economic</i>													
1.1: Collaborate with IGAD on policy issues for IDMP													40,000
<i>Outcome challenge: Countries integrate water security and drought resilience into national development planning and decision-making processes</i>													
2.1: Support national consultation dialogues													70,000
<i>Outcome challenge: Governments and other stakeholders demonstrate enhanced efficiency in project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources of water financing as well as new financing mechanisms</i>													
4.1: Support project preparation to leverage funding from traditional sources and other financial partners													70,000
Output 2: Innovative drought Management demonstrated													110,000
<i>Outcome challenge: Stakeholders develop and implement innovative pro-poor and gender sensitive 'green 'solutions for addressing critical water security challenges to enhance drought resilience of countries and communities</i>													
5.1: Support implementation of the successful innovative initiatives with higher multiplier effect													100,000
5.2: Support for use of tools (analytical and decision support)- work with ICPAC to test the tools in targeted site													10,000
Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge													
Output 3: Capacities and knowledge development in drought management at national and local levels strengthened													299,000
<i>Outcome challenge: Institutions and stakeholders have enhanced capacity to develop and integrate water security and drought resilience in development plans</i>													
6.1: Regional training of institutions responsible for water and drought. One trainings will be carried out during the 2016/2017 project period													60,000
6.2: National trainings to institutions responsible for water and drought (follow up trainings to be done at national level (7 countries)													35,000
6.3: Support country water partnerships in trainings local communities and local actors in innovative drought solutions													28,000
6.4: Study tours to drought affected and vulnerable areas and good cases for purposes of learning lessons (in-country)													21,000
<i>Outcome challenge: Institutions and stakeholders have access to and use information and knowledge on how to enhance water security</i>													
7.1: Facilitating experience sharing among the countries of the HOA and other partners													40,000
7.2: Support drought early warning systems (strengthen capacities of national & community-based systems.													40,000
7.3: Engage the media, strengthen the regional media network for water and climate													30,000
7.5: Document good cases in drought management of policy and practice in the HOA for experience sharing and for influencing practice/policy													15,000
7.6:Support to participation in key events eg. Disaster Risk management platforms, meetings to popularize the program and influence policy													15,000
7.7: Participate in global, regional and national meetings to review and guide programme implementation													15,000
Goal 3 – Strengthen Partnership													
Output 4: Partnership and sustainability strengthened													65,000
<i>Outcome challenge: Stakeholders at regional and country levels, partners have enhanced competencies in fund raising, stakeholder engagement and collaboration in drought management</i>													
8.1: Strengthen the existing CWP as key multi-stakeholder national platforms and effective coordination mechanism for proactive management of droughts. Support to establish new CWPs for Djibouti, and South Sudan													45,000
8.2:Project Management and implementation follow-up													10,000
8.3: Fundraising to scale up project activities in the HOA region/ concept note													10,000
Budget activity level*													654,000
<i>* fundraising ongoing by IDMP HOA but not confirmed</i>													

3.1.3 IDMP West Africa

From 01 July 2016-30 June 2017 the main activities by the three goals (see section 2.6.3) are:

IDMP WAF Goal 1: Catalyse change

The implementation of activities defined by platforms core group is planned especially fundraising activities and dissemination of IDMP WAF document through the virtual platform and any other channel.

The elaboration and the validation of the technical guidelines of Drought Management is also planned.

IDMP WAF Goal 2: Generate and share knowledge

The Cap-Net global manual on drought risk reduction will be revised to fit to West Africa region. Afterwards a national training will be done with the technical support of the first participants. Communications action will continue with Knowledge Management product and the dissemination of IDMP WAF documents.

IDMP WAF Goal 3: Strengthen Partnerships

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

Conclusion:

From July 2015 until June 2016, IDMP WAF has mainly focused its actions on pilot project implementation in Burkina Faso, Mali and Niger, on national and regional platforms activities and capacity building on drought risk management in the IWRM context.

For 2017, IDMP WAF will continue activities planned in the project document. However, more efforts will be on the dissemination of the IDPM WAF results, on the monitoring/evaluation and, on fundraising activities. Regarding fundraising a support (orientations) will be given to countries and, at regional level concept note will be addressed to embassies and potential funders. These potential funders at national and regional level will be identified through a detailed mapping.

IDMP WAF Region : Activity plan 2016-2017														
Activities	2016						2017						Notes	
	m7	m8	m9	m10	m11	m12	m1	m2	m3	m4	m5	m6		
Goal 1 – Catalyse change in policy and practice														
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 1 : Drought negative effects are managed in west Africa through the regional initiatives and cooperation.</i>														
Activity 1 Review in details of Drought's Initiatives/Institutions in West Africa (institutional analysis) and selected countries														On-going national and regional platforms activities planned
Activity 2 Reinforce regional collaboration among pertinent Institutions /Put in place a regional west African platform on DM	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 2 : Improvement of drought management through national and regional plan/strategies reviewed</i>														
Activity 1 Assessment of existing national and regional plans/strategies on drought management	*	*	*	*	*	*								Dissemination of assessment document
Activity 2 Elaboration (with CILSS/AGHYMET) of a west African regional guidelines for national sector plan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Elaboration, validation and dissemination
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 3 : Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 3 : No regret investment are included in some institutions budgets mechanisms</i>														
Activity 1 Identification of no regret investment options for IDMP														
Activity 2 Advocacy for integration of these no regret investment option into national budget mechanism														
Activity 3 Elaboration and implementation of an investment plan				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	CWP Mali will support the gvt
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 4 : New sources of project financing are leveraged by concerned governments</i>														
Activity 1 Need assessment				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	CWP Mali will support the gvt
Activity 2 Mapping of investment project and financial source							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	CWP Mali will support the gvt
Activities	2016						2017						Notes	
	m7	m8	m9	m10	m11	m12	m1	m2	m3	m4	m5	m6		
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 5 : News innovates solutions found for Drought Management in the focus sub area (water resources, agriculture, desertification)</i>														
Activity 1 Identification of the sub area														
Activity 2 Competition for selecting the best project in targeted countries														
Activity 3 Implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the demonstration projects	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Implementation is suppose to finish on 2016. Evaluation will continue in 2017
Goal 2 – Generate and communicate knowledge														
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 6 : Stakeholders capacities are built on drought management</i>														
<i>New capacities improved by the previous stakeholders trained</i>														
Activity 1 Assessment of the personal, organizational and institutional capacity need														
Activity 2 Elaboration of training module based on the 3 steps and 3 levels of a capacity building	*	*	*	*	*	*								Review of Cap Net module to fit with West Africa region
Activity 3 Implementation of the training							*	*	*	*	*	*	*	National trainings with the manual revised
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 7 Stakeholders capacities are built on drought management</i>														
<i>New capacities improved by the previous stakeholders trained</i>														
Activity 1 Communication actions plan	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	on-going activities
Goal 3 – Strengthen partnerships														
<i>Outcome Challenge/ Work Package 8 : Regional/ countries level partnerships' competencies enhanced</i>														
Activity 1 Project financial and technical management	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Through GWP core
Activity 2 Key stakeholder engagement	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	Common actions, national and regional platforms
Activity 3 Strengthening the network	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	

3.1.4 South Asian Drought Monitoring System (SADMS)

The second phase in 2015 until mid-2016 funded by WMO, is being led by IWMI and complete in close coordination with GWP South Asia and national partners the seamless drought monitoring product for the whole of South Asia, finalize the DMS tool and develop an interactive SADMS portal - the web interface. After the finalization of this phase the discussions for a third phase on the roll-out, application and sustainability of the SA DMS will be continued.

3.1.5 Activities in Central America

After the successful activities in Central America (see section 2.6.5), GWP Central America is developing a case study on the costs of inaction and benefits of action of drought preparedness. The WMO Regional Office, GWP Central America and CRRH are continuing to explore the establishment of an early warning system on drought and work with national decision-makers on the formulation on national drought policies.

3.1.6 Activities in South America

Following from the workshop in San Miguel de Tucuman, Argentina (see section 2.6.6), GWP South America is currently defining its next step in formulating the basis of a drought management plan, with the objective to set the basis for the development of a pilot program of GWP South America to support the development of provincial / national integrated drought management plan and extrapolate the lessons learned to other regions of Argentina and other Latin American countries.

3.2 Publications planned for 2016/2017

3.2.1 Integrated Drought Management framework document

The framework document started in 2014/2015 shall be finalized in 2016/2017 (see section 2.5.3).

3.2.2 Drought management case studies

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

3.2.3 Benefits of action and costs of inaction for drought preparedness

An expert group meeting is being organized on 16 September 2016 to define next steps and how value can be added to this topic. The meeting will build on a literature review commissioned in 2016.

3.3 Capacity Development

With the input from the Advisory Committee and decisions of the Management Committee the activities under capacity development described in section 2.8 will be further pursued.

In addition, in Southern Africa:

Modern satellites provide a high data and product flow for a wide range of users. For the sake of resources optimization in Southern Africa, EUMETSAT and WMO with the support of the Meteorological Service Department of Zimbabwe, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSNET) and other Agencies and Institutions as the UN - Food and Agriculture Organization, the European Union - Joint Research Centre and the United Nations University - Institute for

Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources (UNU-FLORES) will organize a training course on the use of satellite products for agrometeorological applications from 24 to 28 October 2016 in Harare, Zimbabwe. Main objective of this activity is the provision of convenient weather and climate information for the benefit of decision making for food security at national and smallholder farmer levels in Southern Africa countries particularly related to the el Niño 2015-2016 impacts on food security in the region and the need to support drought monitoring and crop status evaluation activities under a coordinated methodology.

3.4 Regional and National Support Activities

METAGRI SERVICES project:

To further improve agricultural meteorology service delivery and fulfil WMO and Western Africa NMHSs commitments, a new project is to be developed and implemented in Western Africa based on the outcomes of the previous METAGRI and METAGRI-OPS project. The new project is to be named METAGRI SERVICES and it is proposed to last from second half of 2016 to 2019. NMHSs, NGOs, regional institutions as AGRHYMET and African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD), and international organizations such as FAO and WFP are expected to participate at different levels. Efficient use of resources including seed variety, water and inputs according expected and observed drought conditions under Climate Smart Agriculture practices would be promoted.

3.5 Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk

The IDMP TSU has prepared the technical development of the Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk with a “Find”, “Connect” and “Ask” function as described in section 2.7.

Although the HelpDesk has not been formally launched requests for support are already received and are responded to through the IDMP TSU. Examples include:

- Request for feedback on the Limpopo Disaster Preparedness Action Plan 2016-2030 GWP Southern Africa is supporting the Limpopo Watercourse Commission (LIMCOM) in the development of a Disaster Preparedness Action Plan, which focuses on building resilience to floods and droughts. The APFM and IDMP have provided inputs to this Action Plan. (see section 2.9.1)
- The support to the activities in South America with the active support of partners of the IDMP (IMTA and AEMET) (see section 2.6.6)
- The support developed for the National Drought Consultations in the Pacific islands (see section 2.9.2)

Discussions on the APFM, IDMP and the envisioned Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) HelpDesks are scheduled for the joint APFM-IDMP session of the 2016 AC/MC meetings. The discussion at this joint meeting and the IDMP AC/MC will inform further action on the IDM HelpDesk.

In order to increase the IDMP's effectiveness and to attract extra budgetary resources for its activities, discussions are being held to have the IDM HelpDesk along with the IFM HelpDesk considered a Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) climate user interface. This would serve the dual purpose of assisting in making some pragmatic modifications to broaden the utility of the GFCS water user interface, possibly adding some new tools or functions to make it more complete in its treatment of water resources related climate adaptation; and at the same

time to attract extra budgetary resources to implement IDMP and APFM activities, particularly in terms of project development. This proposal has been included in the GFCS Operational and Resource Plan (ORP). The IDMP and APFM TSU took part in the ORP Task Team meeting on 18 and 19 April 2016 and followed up on ensuring the proposal's inclusion.

3.6 Advocacy for 2016/2017

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

Following the contribution of the IDMP and APFM to the World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Sendai in March 2015, the decision on the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Paris Agreement the IDMP will closely follow the development of the post-2015 development agenda and aim to contribute to its realization.

4. IDMP Programme Document 2013-2016

The IDMP Programme Document is contained in Annex 2. The programme document only contains the activities managed directly from the global level. The IDMP regional programmes have their own programme documents, which are available upon request.

5. Logframe

The IDMP results based framework/ logical framework (logframe) is contained in Annex 3. Please note that it contains only the results of the activities managed directly from the global level and for 2016 only for the first 6 months of 2016. The IDMP regional programmes have their own results based frameworks, which are available upon request.

Annex 1 IDMP Operational Guidelines

Annex 2 IDMP Programme Document 2013-2016

Annex 3 Logframe