



WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme

Programme Document 2017-2019

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Thematic Programme

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Project Data Sheet

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|---|--|
| Project Name | Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) |
| WMO Promoter | Robert Stefanski (Chief, Agricultural Meteorology Division, WMO; Head of IDMP Technical Support Unit) |
| GWPO Promoter | Frederik Pischke (Senior Programme Officer, GWPO based at WMO) |
| Duration | 2017-2019 |
| Financing | GWP: Water and Climate Programme WMO: Environment Canada and Core budget |
| Project preparation stage (A) | September 2016 – January 2017 |
| Project implementation stage (B) | January 2017 – December 2019 |
| Objectives | To support stakeholders at all levels by providing policy and management guidance and by sharing scientific information, knowledge and best practices for Integrated Drought Management. |
| Partners | WMO, GWP and its network and the 30 IDMP partners and other relevant international initiatives |
| Target groups | Regional, National and Local institutions facing drought management challenges |
| Outcomes and main expected results | <p>The IDMP will contribute to sustainable development and integrated drought management approaches as well as improved global coordination of drought-related efforts of existing organizations and agencies with regard to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shift of the focus from reactive (crisis management) to proactive drought management measures through improved planning and policies consistently advancing the three pillars of drought management • Evolution of the knowledge base to strengthen the three pillars of integrated drought management with experiences applied and exchanged among the global, regional, national and local level • Strong partnerships on integrated drought management from expert institutions and financial partners resulting in increased applications of integrated drought management in practice <p>Direct linkages to the work of countries to address SDG 1, 2, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as work in implementing the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement are being made by the IDMP.</p> <p>The IDMP aims to strengthen drought management by focusing on the three pillars brought forward by the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policies and adopted by the IDMP and its partners in the first phase (2013-2016) of the IDMP: i) drought monitoring and early warning systems; ii) vulnerability and impact assessment; and iii) drought preparedness, mitigation and response.</p> <p>While the spatial scope of the IDMP is global, the results are expected to be policy relevant and tailored to specific regional and national needs and requirements through regional initiatives. The intent is to facilitate actors and partners in various sectors, disciplines, and institutions to provide better drought monitoring and prediction on a global and regional basis, and to use it effectively in the development of short-term and long-term drought management plans and actions.</p> |

1. Background and introduction

1.1 Background and thematic context:

Investment in drought management is a no/low regret investment with substantial co-benefits to socio-economic development and through ecosystem services. For example, water insecurity costs the global economy some US\$ 500 billion annually, according to an international expert task force convened by the Global Water Partnership and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This study found that major droughts were found to reduce per capita GDP growth by half a percentage point. In particularly vulnerable economies, a 50% reduction in drought effects could lead to a 20% increase in per capita GDP over a period of 30 years. An IDMP working paper on the Benefits of Action and Costs of Inaction by the IDMP (WMO and GWP 2017) summarizes evidence on the merits of risk management approaches compared with traditional crisis management approaches. Albeit many available estimates of drought costs are partial and difficult to compare and too little is known about the costs of indirect and longer-term drought impacts because of lack of data there is strong evidence on the merits of targeted drought risk management interventions.

The IDMP provides a platform and mechanism to enhance drought management capacities in a coordinated, pro-active and responsive manner based upon improved drought prediction and monitoring services, and the collaboration of partners representing all relevant sectors in drought management. In the first phase from 2013-2016 the IDMP has developed a sound governance framework, elements of a HelpDesk on Integrated Drought Management, technical guidance (e.g. National Drought Management Policy Guidelines, Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices), which have been applied at the regional and national level, regional and national projects (IDMP in Central and Eastern Europe, the Horn of Africa and West Africa, Mexico, the South Asian Drought Monitoring System, and initiatives in Central and South America). These advances were facilitated through a strong partnership with expert institutions in drought management, whose collaboration has been secured through the agreement between the Secretary-General of WMO, the Executive Secretary of GWP and the head of the partner organization. A list of the 35 partner organizations is included in section 5.1 below.

The lessons from the first Work Programme (2013 – 2016), which were scrutinized through an external review conducted from September through December 2016 and which gave a strong recommendation to continue the path taken, have been included in the design of the present work programme. In collaboration with the APFM the development of an enhanced business model has also been started in late 2016 and early 2017, which will inform the evolution of the IDMP.

This project document describes the high-level activities developed at the global level, which are underpinned by the regional IDMP initiatives described in separate project documents.

By collectively working on improving drought management through a risk-based approach, societies can become more resilient to future drought episodes and, subsequently, reduce the economic, social, and environmental impacts associated with this pervasive natural hazard.

The IDMP was launched by WMO and GWP in 2013 at the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policies (HMNDP) to support implementation of the HMNDP outcomes, which include inter alia (HMNDP Final Declaration 2013) (emphasis added):

- *Develop **proactive drought impact mitigation, preventive and planning measures**, risk management, fostering of science, appropriate technology and innovation, public outreach and resource management as key elements of effective national drought policy*
- *Promote **greater collaboration** to enhance the quality of local/national/regional/global observation networks and delivery systems*
- *Improve **public awareness of drought risk and preparedness for drought***
- *Consider, where possible [...] **risk reduction, risk sharing and risk transfer tools in drought management plans***
- *Link **drought management plans to local/national development policies***

The present document has been guided by the strategic directions of the IDMP Advisory and Management Committee – the governance mechanism - in which the 35 partner organizations and financial partners are represented.

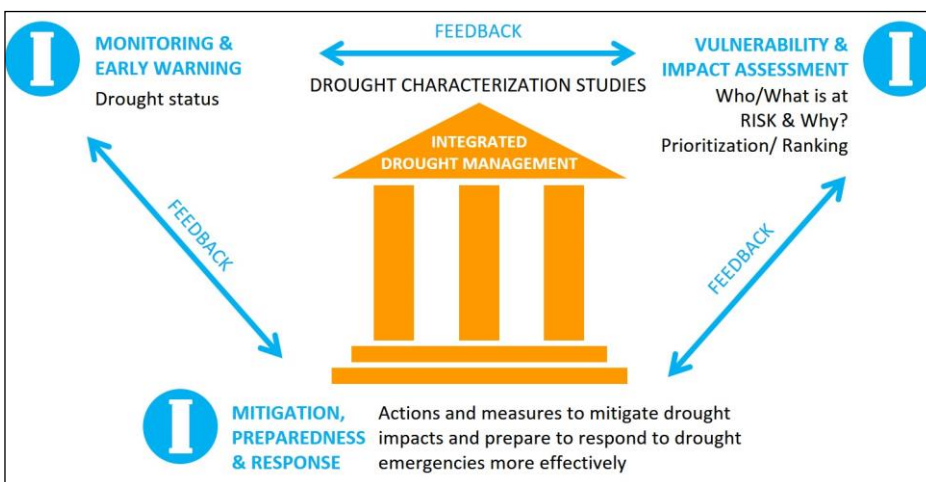
The work plan detailed below is intended to define in practical terms the activities and outcomes of the three-year IDMP work programme from 2017 to 2019.

1.2 Strategic context:

Direct linkages to the work of countries to address the relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 1, 2, 6, 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17) and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as implement the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement are being made.

Based on deliberations with Governments in the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policies, international expert institutions as part of the IDMP Advisory and Management Committee and an external review of the IDMP this will be done through the three pillars of drought management structured around: i) drought monitoring and early warning systems; ii) vulnerability and impact assessment; and iii) drought preparedness, mitigation and response (figure 1).

Figure 1: The three pillars of drought management



The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030 was adopted during the *Third United Nations World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR)*, in Sendai, Japan, in 2015. It stresses that “It is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for and reduce disaster risk in order to more effectively protect persons, communities and countries, their livelihoods, health, cultural heritage, socioeconomic assets and ecosystems, and thus strengthen their resilience.”¹ The IDMP directly contributes to the objectives of the Sendai Framework with regards to “drylands and other drought prone areas” particularly as drought is one of most wide, ubiquitous and serious natural hazards. The IDMP is closely aligned to contribute to the four priorities for action of the Sendai Framework of (1) understanding disaster risk, (2) strengthening disaster risk governance to manage disaster risk, (3) investing in disaster risk reduction for resilience, and (4) enhancing disaster preparedness for effective response, and to “Build Back Better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

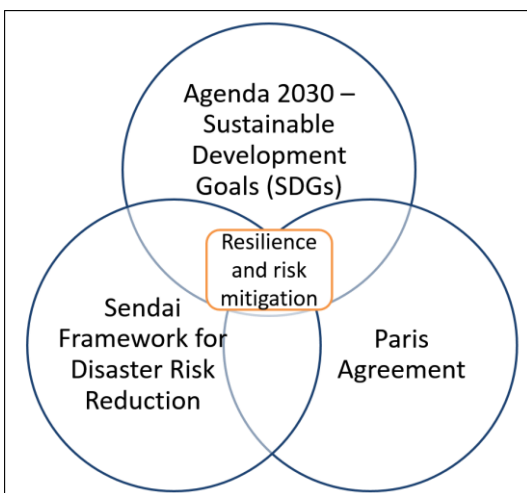
¹ United Nations. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, 2015-2030. NY, 2015.

The **Paris Agreement** entered into force on 4 November 2016. It was negotiated during the COP 21 – Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC – in 2015, in Paris. One of the most serious impacts is the change in climate variability and the possibility of more frequent and more severe droughts. The IDMP is thus focusing its work on working directly with countries in implementing their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement and the development of National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) as they relate to drought and partnering with its sister programme, the WMO/GWP Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) as well as with the GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP) to provide joint expertise on managing water extremes. The work the IDMP has started on climate risk insurance particularly how insurance can contribute as part of an integrated risk management approach to mitigating and preparing for droughts will in be further developed with partners.

From the 17 **Sustainable Development Goals (SDG)**, at least five are directly related to the activities of the IDMP: SDG 6, on Clean Water and Sanitation; SDG 11, on Sustainable Cities and Communities; SDG 13, on Climate; SDG 15, on Life for Land; and SDG 17, on Partnerships for the Goals. Other SDG that are also related to the objectives of the IDMP are SDG 1, on Poverty Reduction; SDG 2, on Ending Hunger; and SDG 9, on Innovation and Infrastructure. The IDMP contributes directly to all these goals. Clearly a successful IDMP will impact positively water resources management, on increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change and on reducing causes of desertification and land degradation, which are all related to the SDGs. A close link of the IDMP and the SDG in-country action will be reinforced to increase the contribution of the IDMP to the achievement of the SDG. Proactive drought policies that reduce vulnerability and increase resilience contribute directly to sustainable development.

An overlap of the three aforementioned international frameworks is strengthening drought risk mitigation and building resilience, where the IDMP contributes (Figure 2).

Figure 2: Connection of international Frameworks on drought risk mitigation and resilience



However, countries do not seem to be well prepared to respond to the risks of drought in a proactive manner. According to the most recent survey (2010–2014) to assess the status of the agricultural meteorological products and services provided by the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) out of the 52 countries that responded, 17 indicated that they have some sort of national drought policy or plan, highlighting the need for strengthening a structured approach to proactively address drought risk.

2. Project Results Framework

2.1 Objective:

The wider scope of the Programme is to contribute to national efforts for poverty alleviation in drought-affected regions of the world through an integrated approach to drought management cutting across sectoral, disciplinary, and institutional jurisdictions. The IDMP especially seeks to support regions and countries to develop more proactive drought policies and better predictive mechanisms. As a response to the perception of the drought problem and its complex cross-sectoral impacts on local and national economies, particularly on water, land, agriculture, ecosystems, and energy sectors, the objective of the IDMP is **to support stakeholders at all levels by providing policy and management guidance and by sharing scientific information knowledge and best practices for Integrated Drought Management.**

It aims to achieve this by strengthening the three pillars of drought management, illustrated in figure 1, which were brought forward by the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policies and adopted by the IDMP and its partners in the first phase (2013-2016) of the IDMP: i) drought monitoring and early warning systems; ii) vulnerability and impact assessment; and iii) drought preparedness, mitigation and response.

2.2 Outcome:

The IDMP will contribute to **sustainable development and integrated drought management approaches as well as improved global coordination of drought-related efforts of existing organizations and agencies** with regard to:

- Shift of the focus from reactive (crisis management) to proactive drought management measures through improved planning and policies consistently advancing the three pillars of drought management
- Evolution of the knowledge base to strengthen the three pillars of integrated drought management with experiences applied and exchanged among the global, regional, national and local level
- Strong partnerships on integrated drought management from expert institutions and financial partners resulting in increased applications of integrated drought management in practice

While the spatial scope is global, the results are expected to be policy relevant and tailored to specific regional and national needs and requirements. **The intended outcome of the IDMP is to build more drought resilient societies.**

Impact & Overall Outcome

| Impact | A water-secure world | A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions | Number of people benefiting from integrated drought management interventions Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and drought management |
|---------|--|---|--|
| Outcome | To advance Integrated Drought Management for sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels | Sustainable development and integrated drought management at all levels | Actors and partners in various sectors, disciplines, and institutions supported to improve drought monitoring, prediction and preparedness on a global, regional, national and community scale, and to use this knowledge effectively in the development of short-term and long-term drought management plans and actions. |

2.3 Outcome Challenges & Progress Markers

The overarching approach proposed for the Programme centres around six key principles:

1. To shift the focus **from reactive (crisis management) to proactive** and programmatic measures **through mitigation, vulnerability reduction and preparedness** through inclusion of integrated drought management principles in planning documents and a broad-based effort of partner organizations;
2. To foster **horizontal integration** by bringing together partners from different disciplines and sectors (such as water, land, agriculture, ecosystems, and energy) to find solutions (sectoral approaches from the past have shown its limitations in reducing drought impacts) and highlighting approaches to Integrated Drought Management of its partners, with a spirit that more can be achieved working together;
3. **Vertical Integration:** Connect and exchange experiences among the global, regional, national and local level and adapt principles of Integrated Drought Management to the context, in which they are applied
4. To contribute to the **evolution of the knowledge base** and function as a **“clearinghouse of information”** on integrated drought management approaches and practices connecting knowledge providers with those seeking knowledge, provide entry points to understand and apply the principles of Integrated Drought Management, pointing as much as possible to existing and rather than producing new scientific/ highly technical knowledge, the IDMP closes gaps in knowledge and in communicating/applying existing knowledge
5. To **support demonstration projects that drive innovations and apply the principles of Integrated drought management**, which build on existing efforts that are scalable and make a significant contribution to building drought resilience through an integrated approach
6. In collaboration with partners to **build capacity** at different levels to implement integrated approaches to drought management.

The Programme will continue to work closely with relevant international initiatives with the aim of avoiding duplication of efforts, increase efficiency in the use of resources and building on synergies. The Global Water Partnership through its Regional Water Partnerships will continue to guide and assist in developing the regional linkages of the Programme along with other partners. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) will through its direct links to the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services and its technical commissions on Agrometeorology, Hydrology and Climate help to develop national applications and ensure the knowledge base is developed at the highest quality. The goals of the IDMP can be mapped against the GWP Strategic Goals to (1) Catalyse Change, (2) Generate and Share Knowledge, and (3) Strengthen Partnerships.

2.3.1 Strategic goal 1

“Catalyse Change”. *This goal focuses on improving drought management putting integrated drought management into practice to help countries towards growth and water security emphasizing an integrated approach, 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.*

TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2)

| OC | Project Outcome Challenges | Boundary Actors | Progress markers |
|-----|--|----------------------|---|
| 1.1 | Shift the focus from reactive (crisis management) to proactive drought measures through improved planning and policies | National Governments | Increased number of plans that incorporate an integrated approach to drought management |

| | | | |
|-----|--|--|--|
| 1.2 | Action on drought management consistently advances the three pillars of drought management | International, Regional entities, National Governments | International, regional and national processes are consistently putting forward actions on the three pillars of drought management |
|-----|--|--|--|

2.3.2 Strategic goal 2

“Generate and Share Knowledge”. This goal focuses on developing the capacity to share knowledge and to promote a dynamic communications culture, in order to support improved drought management.

| TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2) | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| OC | Project Outcome Challenges | Boundary Actors | Progress markers |
| 2.1 | Evolution of the knowledge base to strengthen the three pillars of integrated drought management and experiences among the global, regional, national and local level exchanged | National Governments, international organizations, national governments | National governments make use of globally generated policy/ management guidance and scientific information knowledge and best practices for Integrated Drought Management packaged into targeted knowledge products |
| 2.2 | Integrated drought management approaches implemented in practice | Governmental institutions | Increased human and institutional capacity to implement integrated approaches to drought management |

2.3.3 Strategic goal 3

“Strengthen Partnerships”. This goal focuses on enhancing the IDMP’s resilience and effectiveness through strong partnerships, good governance, measuring performance to help learning and financial sustainability.

| TABLE B: Strategic Results Framework (2) | | | |
|--|--|--|---|
| OC | Project Outcome Challenges | Boundary Actors | Progress markers |
| 3.1 | Strong partnerships on integrated drought management from expert institutions and financial partners | Financial partners and institutions with expertise and a mandate/focus on drought management | Coherent approach to drought management advanced with expert partner institutions supported by targeted financial resources |

3. Project Implementation Map

The three pillars of integrated drought management will be advanced in practice and theory. The vehicle will be effective partner engagement and the IDM HelpDesk to continue to build the IDMP as the partner of choice for drought management. Horizontal (different sectors) and vertical (connecting the local, national and global) will continue to guide the efforts of the IDMP. The IDMP’s function as a clearing house for information on drought management and capacity building mechanism will be further developed. Links to the sister programme, the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) will be developed on the operational level (i.e. common approach on HelpDesks, addressing both sides of water extremes), substantive (i.e. data and observation networks) and to market expertise (i.e. at the operational level both sides of water extremes need to be addressed, which has been recognized at the political level). In WMO the programme is based in the Climate and Water Department, managed by the Agrometeorology Division with links to the climate and water branches as well as the Global Framework for Climate Services. In GWP it is part of the water and climate resilience theme based in the network operations unit that manages the link with the regional and country water partnerships of GWP.

3.1 Implementation Path for Goal 1

High level Output: Facilitation packages for countries and regions implemented

| TABLE C: Implementation Map | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| OC | NB | HIGH LEVEL ACTIVITIES |
| 1.1 | 1.1 | Support to initiatives that drive innovations and apply the principles of Integrated drought management |
| 1.2 | 1.2 | Engage in international, regional and national debate and provide technical advice to mainstream an integrated approach to drought management. |

3.2 Implementation Path for Goal 2

High level Output: Knowledge and capacity developed, disseminated and used

| TABLE C: Implementation Map | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| OC | NB | HIGH LEVEL ACTIVITIES |
| 2.1 | 2.1 | Support to IDMP regional programmes and initiatives and partner with international and national drought related initiatives |
| 2.1 | 2.2 | Support to national governments in implementing an integrated approach to drought management |
| 2.1 | 2.3 | Knowledge products and capacity development tools that close the gap in available knowledge and/or synthesize existing knowledge |
| 2.2 | 2.4 | Application of knowledge products and learning in practice |

3.3 Implementation Path for Goal 3

High level Output: An effective Global Action Network of partners sustained

| TABLE C: Implementation Map | | |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|
| OC | NB | HIGH LEVEL ACTIVITIES |
| 3.1 | 3.1 | Effective engagement of partners and inclusive IDMP programme management |
| 3.1 | 3.2 | Fundraising for an integrated approach to drought management |

4. Project Detailed Workplan

The detailed activities presented below form the basis for budgeting.

| TABLE C: Implementation Map | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|--|
| OC | NB | HIGH LEVEL ACTIVITIES (CONTENT OF WORK PACKAGES) |
| 1.1 | 1.1 1.2 | Work Package 1: National, Regional and Transboundary cooperation |
| 2.1 | 2.1 2.2 | Work Package 2: Capacity Development |
| 2.1 2.2 | 2.3 2.4 | Work Package 3: Knowledge and awareness |
| 3.1 | 3.1 3.2 | Work Package 4: Governance and Fundraising |

4.1 Goal 1 / Project Component 1:

4.1.1 Work Package 1: National, Regional and Transboundary cooperation

The IDM Help Desk will be the main vehicle through which the IDMP will draw on the Technical Support Unit and its over 30 partners to provide technical advice to mainstream an integrated approach to drought management. Support will be targeted to initiatives that drive innovations and apply the principles of integrated drought management. Links will be built to other HelpDesks, particularly the Integrated Flood Management HelpDesk of the APFM, the Hydrometry HelpDesk of the WMO HydroHub and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) HelpDesk to be able to respond comprehensively to requests for the improved management of water extremes and position to donors.

The IDM HelpDesk be promoted and brought forward as examples of an integrated drought management approach in international, regional and national debate.

Output:

- Mandated regional and national entities supported in developing an integrated approach to drought management
- Operational Help Desk, which is recognized as the entry point for expertise for integrated drought management.
- Coordinated and harmonized technical support provided in drought risk management.

Table: Overview of proposed activities under Work Package 1

| HIGH LEVEL ACTIVITIES | Detailed Activities | Deliverables | Proposed Method for delivery |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|
| NB 1.1 | Active development and promotion of Help Desk | Fully functional IDM Help Desk, well-coordinated with APFM and other related help desks | IDMP Technical Support Unit and IDMP partner engagement through the IDM Help Desk |
| NB 1.1 | Timely response to Help Desk requests | Capacity built of entities requesting support through help desk | IDMP Technical Support Unit and IDMP partner engagement through the IDM Help Desk |

4.2 Goal 2:

4.2.1 Work Package 2: Capacity Development

The IDMP will focus on horizontal and vertical exchange of experiences. Horizontally, it draws on the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management, bringing together partners from different disciplines and sectors to find solutions (sectoral approaches from the past are limited in reducing drought impacts), highlight approaches to Integrated Drought Management of its partners, with a spirit that more can be achieved working together. Vertically it connects and exchanges experiences among the global, regional, national and local level and works towards applying the principles of Integrated Drought Management according to the context. It will focus on supporting the IDMP regional programmes and initiatives and partner with international and national drought related initiatives and work with national governments in implementing an integrated approach to drought management.

Output:

- Capacity of nationally mandated institutions strengthened to implement an integrated approach to drought management

- Capacity of IDMP regional programmes strengthened

Table: Overview of proposed activities under Work Package 2

| HIGH LEVEL ACTIVITIES | Detailed Activities | Deliverables | Proposed Method for delivery |
|-----------------------|--|--|--|
| NB 2.1 | Tailor-made support provided to regional programmes | Support to IDMP regional initiatives delivered | WMO-GWP Technical Support Unit drawing on IDMP partners as appropriate |
| NB 2.2 | Tailored support to national governments | Support to national governments in implementing an integrated approach to drought management | WMO-GWP Technical Support Unit drawing on IDMP partners as appropriate |

4.2.2 Work Package 3: Knowledge and awareness

The IDMP will build its role as a “Clearinghouse of Information” on drought management, connecting through the IDM HelpDesk knowledge providers with those seeking knowledge. The Help Desk will be the vehicle to provide entry points to understand and apply the principles of Integrated Drought Management, pointing as much as possible to existing knowledge while aiming to close the gaps in available knowledge. The IDMP thus closes gaps in knowledge and communicates and applies existing knowledge in practice. The specific focus and content will be discussed with all partners and synergies with partner activities sought.

Output:

- Identification of knowledge gaps
- Identification of the need for elevating/leveraging existing knowledge for improved uptake
- Coordinated and harmonized development of knowledge products drawing on recognized expert institutions

Table: Overview of proposed activities under Work Package 3

| HIGH LEVEL ACTIVITIES | Detailed Activities | Deliverables | Proposed Method for delivery |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|
| NB 2.3 | Development of knowledge products and capacity development tools | Knowledge products and capacity development tools | Leverage and synthesise knowledge from partners |
| NB 2.4 | Apply knowledge products through targeted Help Desk support | Tailored advice through IDM Help Desk | Leverage and synthesise existing knowledge |
| NB 2.4 | Inform the development of new knowledge products through help desk requests | Presentation of overview help desk requests at advisory committee to define knowledge product needs. Develop based on partner consensus new knowledge products | Leverage and synthesise knowledge |

4.3 Goal 3:

4.3.1 Work Package 4: Governance and Fundraising

Effective engagement of partners and inclusive IDMP programme management will be the cornerstone for the IDMP to stay relevant and maintain the profile achieved in its first years as the partner of choice for connecting to and implementing an integrated approach to drought management, which is responsive to the needs identified.

A key consideration to maintain and extend the functions of the IDMP will be a fundraising strategy for an integrated approach to drought management. As part of a GWP donor mapping a targeted exercise has been carried out for financial partners for flood and drought management, which is being extended to power mapping. At the same time jointly with the APFM a new business model is being developed to identify mechanisms for a sustained funding of the IDMP. These activities were started in 2016 and developed more fully in the first year of this Work Programme.

Output:

- Efficiently managed and implemented Integrated Drought Management Programme
- Continue to build the IDMP as an inclusive platform for partners, in which synergies can be realized

Table: Overview of proposed activities under Work Package 4

| HIGH LEVEL ACTIVITIES | Detailed Activities | Deliverables | Proposed Method for delivery |
|-----------------------|--|--|---|
| NB 3.1 | IDMP Advisory and Management Committees held annually | Annual governance and programming meetings | Annual governance and programming meetings |
| NB 3.1 | Development of meaningful and far reaching partner activities | Activities with strong partner engagement, which leverage strength of expert organizations for integrated drought management | Joint development of project proposal |
| NB 3.2 | Development of partnerships with potential financial partners | Funded project proposals | Mapping of financial partners, engagement, development of common interest |

5. Project Management Arrangements

5.1 Management Arrangements

The programme is implemented in collaboration with the major international and regional institutions dealing with land, water, agriculture, ecosystems and energy. It consists of a Technical Support Unit (TSU), Co-sponsoring International Organizations, Support Base Partners/ Partners and Financial Partners.

Technical Support Unit (TSU)

The TSU of the IDMP at the global level is based at the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) closely coordinated with the Global Water Partnership (GWP) and open to other international organizations. The regional projects supported technically by the TSU is based at the GWP regional offices.

The TSU is headed by the Chief of the Agricultural Meteorology Division (WMO/CAgM) of the WMO Climate and Water Department and currently composed of a Senior Programme Officer seconded by GWP to WMO (part time), a Project Officer of WMO (part time) and Communication Officer of WMO (part time). The Senior Programme Officer of GWP liaises with the Regional Water Partnerships and Country Water Partnerships and is responsible for the funds provided by GWP. Other organizations that are considering

becoming an IDMP cosponsoring organization along with WMO and GWP are invited to support the programme with seconded staff to the TSU or financial contributions.

Cosponsoring International Organizations

In order to recognize the spirit of cooperation in the organizing and successful completion of the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policies (HMNDP) and partners' work on drought issues, there is a need for developing a mechanism for the inclusion of like-minded organizations that share the same goals of the IDMP and allow them to join the IDMP on an equal basis. Therefore, any organization with a stated scope and substantive activities on drought management issues is invited to be co-sponsoring international organizations of the IDMP. To be considered a co-sponsoring international organization, the organization should contribute to the IDMP with the minimum commitments being at least one of the following: (i) Resource person(s) for IDMP TSU; (ii) Significant financial support to IDMP Trust Fund (greater than 75,000 CHF per year) or through direct financial contributions to IDMP projects (also greater than 75,000 CHF per year).

Support Base Partners

Given the multi-disciplinary nature of drought management issues, the IDMP brings together organizations working on drought issues from different perspectives in order to engage them in the activities of the IDMP and to support their drought related initiatives. Institutions interested in promoting the implementation of integrated approaches to drought management, and willing to work together with the IDMP can become a support base partner to the IDMP by expressing their interest to be engaged in the IDMP in a letter and designating a focal point within their organization.

The following 35 Partners are providing contributions and an explicit institutional commitment to the IDMP:

- Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
- United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD);
- United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO);
- United Nations Environment Program (UNEP);
- UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN ISDR);
- Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
- 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);
- 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);
- U.S. 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);
- Spanish State Met. Agency (AEMET);
- UNU FLORES;
- George Mason University - Global Environment and Natural Resources Institute (GENRI);
- University of Southern Queensland

Financial Partners

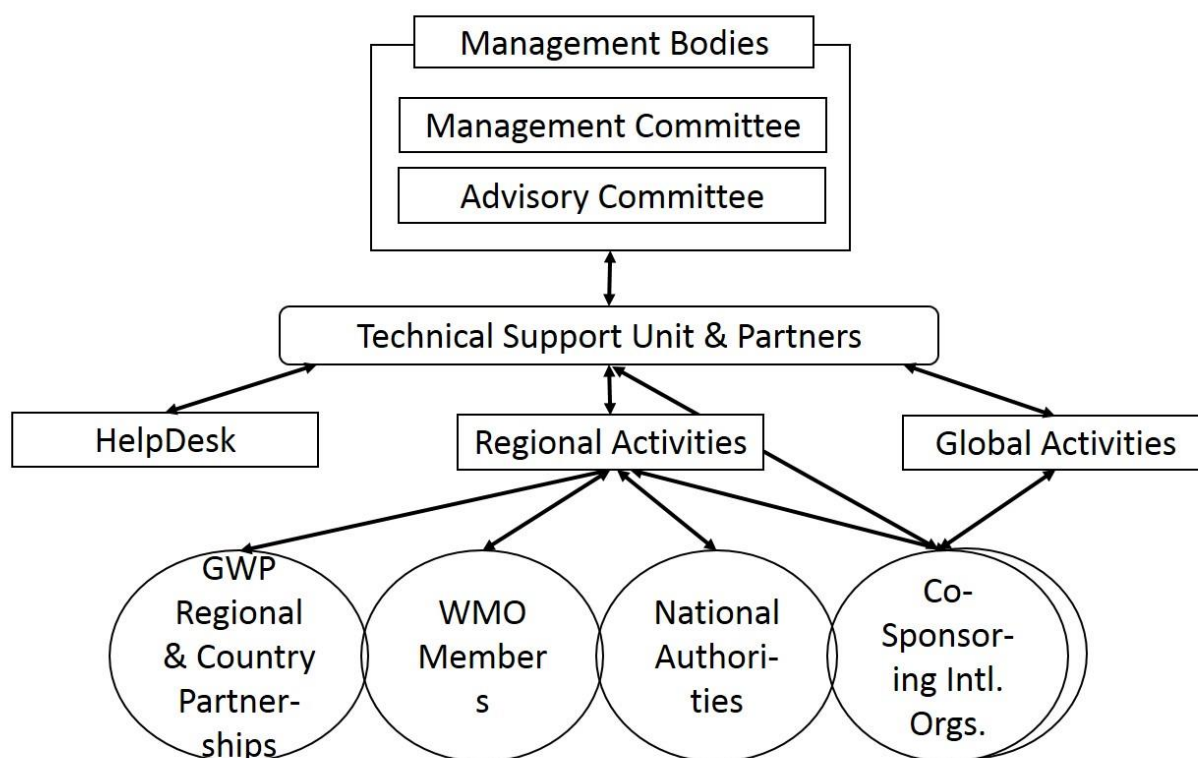
Institutions providing financial support to the IDMP are known as Financial Partners of the IDMP. They contribute to the WMO through the IDMP Trust Fund and to the GWP through its Water and Climate Programme and other co-sponsoring international organizations through their funding mechanisms.

5.2 Governance Structure

The IDMP governance and management structure is detailed in figure 3 below. It has been established in 2013 and is considered to continue to be adequate in the external review conducted in 2016. It works through an Advisory Committee (AC), which serves as a resource to consider and review the latest scientific and technical advances in drought issues and guide the activities related to the IDMP; and a Management Committee (MC), to review the progress of work, monitor implementation of the programme and decide on the budget plan. The Support Base Partners are part of the AC and elect two representatives for the MC. The Cosponsoring International Organizations and Financial Partners are members of the AC and MC. One representative from the WMO Commissions on Agricultural Meteorology, Climatology and Hydrology are also part of the AC.

The guiding principle in the management of the Programme will continue to be its participatory and transparent approach, with active involvement of collaborating organizations, agencies and their activities that contribute to the objectives of the proposed Programme. Given the multi-disciplinary nature of drought management issues, the IDMP relies on a network of institutions that partner with the IDMP to develop joint initiatives and provide the technical back up to the activities undertaken by the IDMP. Institutions partnering with the IDMP indicate their readiness to dedicate a minimum of in-kind human resources capacity on a voluntary basis to ensure timely response to the requests received under the IDMP, for example in the form of an exploratory visit, initial introductory workshops/training, or inputs to formulation of project proposals or other possible services in accordance with the specialized capacity of the respective partner.

Figure 3: IDMP Overview



6. Main Project Assumptions, Risks and Mitigation Measures

| Main Risks | Possible mitigation measures |
|--|---|
| Additional funding to cover IDMP work programme | Active donor mapping, outreach and link to high-level political processes. |
| Reliance on continued strong partner engagement | Ensure that the programme stays relevant and provides added value to partners' activities |
| Collaboration with relevant strategic and technical institutions | Involve partners from the inception and continue to involve through planning, implementation, programme review and reporting |
| Lack of time of Technical Support Unit to work on implementation and fundraising | Currently 4 part-time staff (Head of Technical Support Unit, Senior Programme Officer and Communication Officer, Administrative Assistant) working in TSU. Outreach to partners for secondment and raising of additional resources to employ personnel. |

7. Project Budget

Budget is provided through GWP thematic funding and WMO regular and extra budgetary funds plus extra budgetary funds raised. From 2017 the NOAA Voluntary Contribution Programme is expected to fund the IDMP through its trust fund at WMO. One of the main costs is staff, included in Work Package 4, which ensures that the activities in the other Work Packages can be implemented.

Table 1: Total Programme Budget

| (EUR) | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | Total |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Work Package 1 | 30 000 | 50 000 | 70 000 | 150 000 |
| Work Package 2 | 10 000 | 10 000 | 50 000 | 70 000 |
| Work Package 3 | 50 000 | 70 000 | 70 000 | 190 000 |
| Work Package 4 | 200 000 | 300 000 | 300 000 | 800 000 |
| Total | 290 000 | 430 000 | 490 000 | 1 210 000 |

8. ANNEXES:

8.1 Logframe

(See separate Excel file)