



Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)

Activity Report 2018-2019 and Strategic Perspectives 2020-2022

**August 2019
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 2018 and the first two Quarters of 2019. It also provides an overview of activities that are in the process of being implemented and planned as of August 2019 and provides a first sketch of the 2020-2022 work programme as an input to the discussions at the IDMP Advisory and Management Committee meetings in August 2019 in Stockholm.

The Integrated Drought Management Programme was launched at the 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, the Chief of the WMO Agricultural Meteorology Division. 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) as well as a Senior Network Specialists supporting the GWP Regional Water Partnerships in Eastern Africa and in Southern Africa. Katrin Ehlert has joined WMO as a Junior Professional Officer in March and is a new member of the IDMP Technical Support Unit. José Camacho, Scientific Officer at the WMO Agricultural Meteorology Division also supports the IDMP part time in addition to his responsibilities in the WMO Agricultural Meteorology Division. In addition, Ms Jennifer Mungai supports part-time the IDMP on administrative issues.

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 the GFCS in this endeavour.

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 and

develop an open and inclusive platform, which can foster synergies among partners and close gaps.

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

- The 2017 IDMP ACMC meeting launched the pilot phase of the Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk with its “Ask”, “Find” and “Connect” functions. In total 133 requests through the HelpDesk with 63 received during the reporting period have been completed by the IDMP Technical Support Unit (see section 2.9) and there has been an increase in the number of visits to the website compared to the same period over the last year by 46 % (see section 2.10).
- Collaboration with the UNCCD Drought Initiative and FAO WASAG Working Group on Drought Preparedness is moving forward with significant results to support countries in drought planning and raising the profile of integrated drought management (see section 2.3)
- Presentation of the IDMP at strategic events in order to promote the concept of integrated drought management and link it with the relevant political processes. These included the UNFCCC COP 24 in Katowice, Poland, the Global Adaptation Week and NAP Expo in the Republic of Korea, initiatives of the High-Level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP) and the Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction in Geneva (see section 2.12)
- Publication of a glossary on drought terms (sections 2.6.2)
- Publication of resources and approaches on the three pillars of integrated drought management (see section 2.6.3)
- The IDMP has contributed to various publications including the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Water Supplement, the JRC Technical Report “Drought Risk Assessment and Management - A Conceptual Framework” and the UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk (GAR19) special section on droughts (sections 2.6.4-6)
- Development of the work stream on the Benefits of Actions and Costs of Inaction for Drought Preparedness with partners (see sections 2.6.7)
- Cooperation with and advice to the IDMP in Central and Eastern Europe that has been operational since early 2013 (see section 2.7.1), the IDMP in the Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA) operational since September 2014 (see section 2.7.2) and West Africa (IDMP WAF) operational since January 2015 (see section 2.7.3)
- Support to drought activities in Central America (see sections 2.7.6) and South America (see sections 2.7.7) leading to funding for regional initiatives.
- Support to drought activities in the Pacific Islands (see section 2.7.8)
- IDMP contributed to several UNCCD Science-Policy Interface (SPI) activities: publication on “The Land-Drought Nexus: Enhancing the role of land-based interventions in drought mitigation and risk management” and draft document for the UNCCD Committee on Science and Technology (CST) on a monitoring framework for the strategic objective on drought (see section 2.3)
- 18th Meteorological Congress approved Resolution 17 to develop a Global Drought Indicator (GDI) as input into WMO activities such as the proposed Global Multi-hazard Alert System (GMAS), cataloguing of high impact events and to support relevant UNCCD decisions (see section 2.4).

- Collaborations are underway with IDMP partners to update the Global Drought Information System (GDIS) and to further develop the concept of an International Drought Mitigation Research Center (IDMRC) (see sections 2.4 and 2.8)
- Resource mobilization efforts are underway, including annual contributions to the IDMP by NOAA, IDMP support to several complimentary projects in South America with a total of about EUR 3.3M and Central America for EUR 2.2M, an APFM led Adaptation Fund proposal with IDMP contributions for the Volta Basin approved for USD 7.92M funding and collaboration with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through WMO and GWP efforts. (see section 2.13). The addition of Dr Katrin Ehlert, Junior Professional Officer at WMO, whose position is funded by the Government of Germany, supports the IDMP TSU.

With the intent of keeping the Annual Report as succinct as possible, the reader is invited to refer to previous Annual Reports and decisions taken at previous meeting (available on the IDMP [Advisory and Management Committee meeting website](#)).

2. Activity Report 2018-2019

Below is an overview of the status of the tasks that were agreed at the Management Committee meeting in August 2018:

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations	Link to regional / national initiatives / partners	Priority	Timeline	Notes
Ensure links with partners activities are made on the appropriate sections of the website (http://www.droughtmanagement.info/pillars/)	UNESCO (LAC Drought Atlas), ADPC (Integrated Risk Assessment Gender aspects), JRC (links to impact reporter and other products), IMTA, AAF Canada, Deltares, CIIFEN, IRI Columbia University, DriDanube products	High	Dec 2018	IDMP TSU has reached out to several of the organizations. Done as far as inputs have been received.
Continue to liaise and support where possible with UNCCD Drought Initiative	UNCCD, FAO and all partners [Share list of contacts with	High	Ongoing	Done

	partners]			
Work with partners to fill gaps of regional drought monitoring systems with regards to the Global Drought Information System (GDIS) platform	NIDIS, US NDMC	Medium	(Nov 2018-Mar 2019)	Discussions are underway with NCDC and GEO on the status of GDIS
Continue to find synergies between regional programmes and global component / partner projects	WMO with IDMP regional programmes / GWP regional programmes (CAM, MED)	Medium	Ongoing	Done. Bi-monthly Skype discussions held to identify and act on opportunities and strengthen WMO collaboration
Continue dialogue with a view for suitable funding opportunities with finance/(re)insurance industry	-	Medium		Agreement in progress with NOAA to provide funding for IDMP for several years. Continued close liaison with APFM and WMO Office of Development Partnership and GWP Resource Mobilization and Partnerships team. Partner initiatives
Increase interaction with Regional Climate Centres		High	WMO to liaise with RCCs by end of 2018	Ongoing: Started review of opportunities conducted and some RCCs have been engaged.
Better characterize the IDMP target audiences - Conduct user needs analysis	BoM to support Use WMO surveys as well	High	- TSU to start analyzing surveys by end of 2018 - If needed, conduct additional surveys in 2018	TSU needs to analyse several of the WMO surveys and then determine whether more surveys are needed
Consider future management issues given differences in time scale between flood and droughts	-	Low	Summer 2019	Requires further discussion

Make a better connection with UN-Water Expert Group on Water and Climate Change	-	Low	TSU to liaise with UN-Water by end of 2018	Pending finalization of draft of IDMP water scarcity and drought publication to connect to UN-Water work streams of relevance to IDMP.
Explore how to engage different industries in preparedness phase – pick most promising industry	-	Low	Summer 2019	Pending review of outputs of WMO/GWP projects to use as a basis for further discussions on this topic
Explore developing a forum of actors / Community of Practice working on drought issues based on roster of players in the drought spectrum developed by IDMP in 2018	-	Low	TSU to further develop these items based on existing activities.	Contact list with 50 experts developed and active engagement with WMO and GWP efforts to establish Communities of Practice.

KNOWLEDGE PRODUCTS

Recommendations	Link to regional / national initiative / partners	Priority	Timeline	Status as of August 2018
Support development of a drought chapter for UNISDR Global Assessment Report (GAR) 2019	JRC, UN ISDR and share information with partners	Medium	By the end of 2018	Done
Support development of a special report on drought for UNISDR for 2020	JRC, UN ISDR and share information with partners	Medium	2019 to 2020	Forthcoming
Develop knowledge product (a brochure/handbook/guidelines) on pillar vulnerability and impact assessment	UNCCD PRONACOSE DriDanube (&IDMP CEE) (working on	High	2018 / 2019	Contribution to a UNCCD, FAO, GWP, WMO review of practices and policy

	developing common methodology for impact and risk assessment for the Danube region – strategy on motivating people to participate as reporters)			recommendations on Drought impact & vulnerability assessment (published soon) Continuous extension and updating of approaches with examples: http://www.droughtmanagement.info/pillars/vulnerability-impact-assessment/
Finalize Integrated Drought Management Framework Document (include learning from IDMP e.g. 10 step process)		High	Second draft to send for review by Nov 2018 - Publication in early 2019	Revised draft version being finalized. Will send for comments in Sept 2019
Develop knowledge product (a brochure/handbook/guidelines) on pillar mitigation and preparedness	DriDanube (&IDMP CEE) working on developing a strategy which will give clear guidance for improvement of decision-making process in all parts of the drought management cycle (monitoring–impact assessment–response–recovery–preparedness) in the Danube region	High	TSU to liaise with partners by early 2019	Published website on current approaches with an example, which is undergoing a review http://www.droughtmanagement.info/pillars/mitigation-preparedness-response/
Examine the usefulness of the 10 steps for countries	IDMP CEE (testing 7steps approach for	Medium	TSU to examine in mid-2019	Will liaise with UNCCD Secretariat after

Use UNCCD Drought Initiative as case	developing national action plans (example of Slovakia))			COP 14 on lessons learned from UNCCD Drought Initiative
Focus on differences and similarities between water scarcity and drought (possible publication with partners)		Medium	TSU to liaise with FAO and other partners (early 2019)	First draft developed, currently undergoing internal review. Will be send to partners in Sept 2019 for review.
Use CAgM Drought Expert Team report for IDMP information products		High	Early 2019	. Still need to transform it into IDMP information products. Ongoing
BACI (Benefits of Action – Costs of Inaction): Publish Discussion Paper		High	WB & TSU to publish by end of 2018	To be published in second half on 2019 jointly with World Bank
BACI: Economic argument for drivers and barriers to be developed		High	After publication of Discussion Paper (2019)	After publication of Discussion Paper (2018)
BACI: Categorization/ Prioritization of methods of economic analysis		High	After publication of Discussion Paper (2019)	After publication of Discussion Paper (2018)
Explore opportunities of crowd-sourcing		Low	Summer 2019	Pending

RESEARCH

Recommendations	Link to regional / national initiative / partners	Priority	Timeline	Status as of August 2018
Explore how drought fits into a Multi-	CAgM Expert	Medium	Expert Team to discuss in early	Discussion with CAgM Expert

Hazard Early Warning System	Team Link to Warsaw Intl Mechanism L&D		2019	Team in Sep/Oct 2019 I
Continue to explore the potential for a International Drought Mitigation Research Centre		Medium	TSU to liaise with partners and establish working group by early 2019	Liaison started, further discussions needed. Draft TORs have been developed.
Connect the high-level policy needs to research (possible International Drought Mitigation Research Centre)		Medium	Working Group to examine in 2019	See above Further discussions needed with Partners (USQ, UDMC)
Ensure International Drought Mitigation Research Centre is an integral part of IDMP and that there's no duplication		Medium	Working Group to examine in 2019	See above Further discussions needed with Partners
Explore contributions from national programmes to research		Medium	TSU to explore in 2019	Not yet started

HELPDESK

Recommendations	Link to regional / national initiative / partners	Priority	Timeline	Status as of August 2018
Final review of drought glossary		High	By end 2018	Glossary publisehd: http://www.droughtmanagement.info/glossary/

Share set of IDMP slides	IDMP TSU to all partners	High	By end 2018	IDMP slides continuously updated and provided to partners upon request
Develop mechanisms to better promote the HelpDesk to national users	CapNet, ADPC (certified training mechanism), IDMP regional programmes, GWP network; Contact UN-Water workshop participants	Medium	Mid-2019	HelpDesk communication campaign under development
IDMP regional programmes to collect helpdesk statistics responded by them and share with IDMP TSU		Medium	Final Reporting by the 2019 AC/MC meeting	Regional programmes submitted HelpDesk request statistics
Translation of the HelpDesk/website in all UN languages		High	TSU to explore costs and sustainability in early 2019 Basic pages in French and Spanish in 2019	Pending due to limited resources
Track where water management is poor as an indication of potential problems when a drought occurs (proactive manner of reaching out to countries with potential needs)	UNEP-DHI	Medium	TSU to explore with UNEP-DHI and other partners in first half of 2019	Pending

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT

Recommendations	Link to regional / national initiative / partners	Priority	Timeline	Status as of August 2018
Explore the use of simulation games to test drought policies/management (Drought	NIDIS, NDMC	Low	TSU staff to participate in US Drought	No drought tournament for IDMP TSU staff to

Tournaments)			Tournaments as possible	participate could be identified to date and drought tournaments no longer conducted.
Work with UNDP Cap-Net to revise drought management training manual	UNDP Cap-Net	Medium	TSU has started discussions. Waiting for interactions with Cap-Net	Revision started. First draft expected in September 2019.

CONTINUOUS WORK

Recommendations	Link to regional / national initiatives / partners	Priority	Timeline	Status
<p>Continue to engage to Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation communities for better visibility (inform with drought management knowledge)</p> <p>Connect to CTCN (UNFCCC Copenhagen)</p> <p>Connect to the Global Center of Excellence on Climate Adaptation (Netherlands, Japan, UNEP)</p>	-	Medium	Continue to engage	<p>Initial discussions with CTCN. Need to follow up with visit to offices at Copenhagen.</p> <p>Discussion with Alliance for Global Water Adaptation (AGWA)</p> <p>GWP ES reached out to Global Centre on Adaptation and initiated discussion</p>
Explore cost recovery options (link to Business Model developed by APFM)	-	Medium	Continue to liaise with APFM	Continued close liaison with APFM and WMO Office of Development Partnership and GWP Resource Mobilization and Partnerships team

Identify the appropriate communication channels with IDMP partners and IDMP target audiences	-	Medium	Continuous	Email exchanges continued
Ensure that knowledge products can be translated into actions		Medium	Continuous	Continuous engagement of partners. For example World Bank internal community of practice is using IDMP knowledge products and requests for further information are processed through IDM HelpDesk
HelpDesk should have an advisory role on which indicator to use		Medium	TSU to promote role – Continuous	In total 133 requests have been received through the helpdesk with 63 during the reporting period. Out of the 63 requests 42 requests were related to indicators. All requests received through the HelpDesk have been completed
Maintain “Connect” function as is and continue conversation with partners on how to develop further		Medium	Continuous	Done
Follow-up with IDMP partners not yet included in the Support Base Partners of the HelpDesk	ADPC, IRI	High	Continuous	Continued to reach out to partners. Ongoing.
Explore Science-Policy interface – collaborate with interdisciplinary teams including social scientists, economists,		Medium	TSU to continue to liaise with	WMO is a member of the UNCCD Science-

political scientists (distill lessons learned on drought management)			partners	Policy Interface. GWO & WMO are members of FAO's WASAG. WMO provided input into SPI publication and draft UNCCD resolution.
Connect with regional and national products/actors on all 3 pillars (IDMP website)	Include regional and national initiatives and projects (DriDanube, ...)	High	TSU to continue updating website with links	Overview of approaches published: http://www.droughtmanagement.info/pillars/

2.1 Partner engagement and Community of Practice on Drought

The IDMP currently has [34 partners organizations](#) out of which [12 organizations](#) completed the information required for Support Base Partners of the IDM HelpDesk

In addition, a revised MoU was signed in June 2017 between WMO and FAO, which highlights many issues including strengthening further cooperation on drought activities especially in relation to the IDMP and FAO's Global Framework on Water Scarcity in Agriculture.

GWP has become a partner of the NDC Partnership in 2018 and the IDMP is using this avenue to contribute to the countries' NDCs.

Following the decision of the IDMP ACMC meeting in 2018 the IDMP TSU has explored developing a community of practice/forum of partners to strengthen the interaction of IDMP partners and other actors on issues of common interest on drought management. Updates have been sent regularly via email to IDMP partners and side discussions among partners held at events and conference to strengthen collaboration.

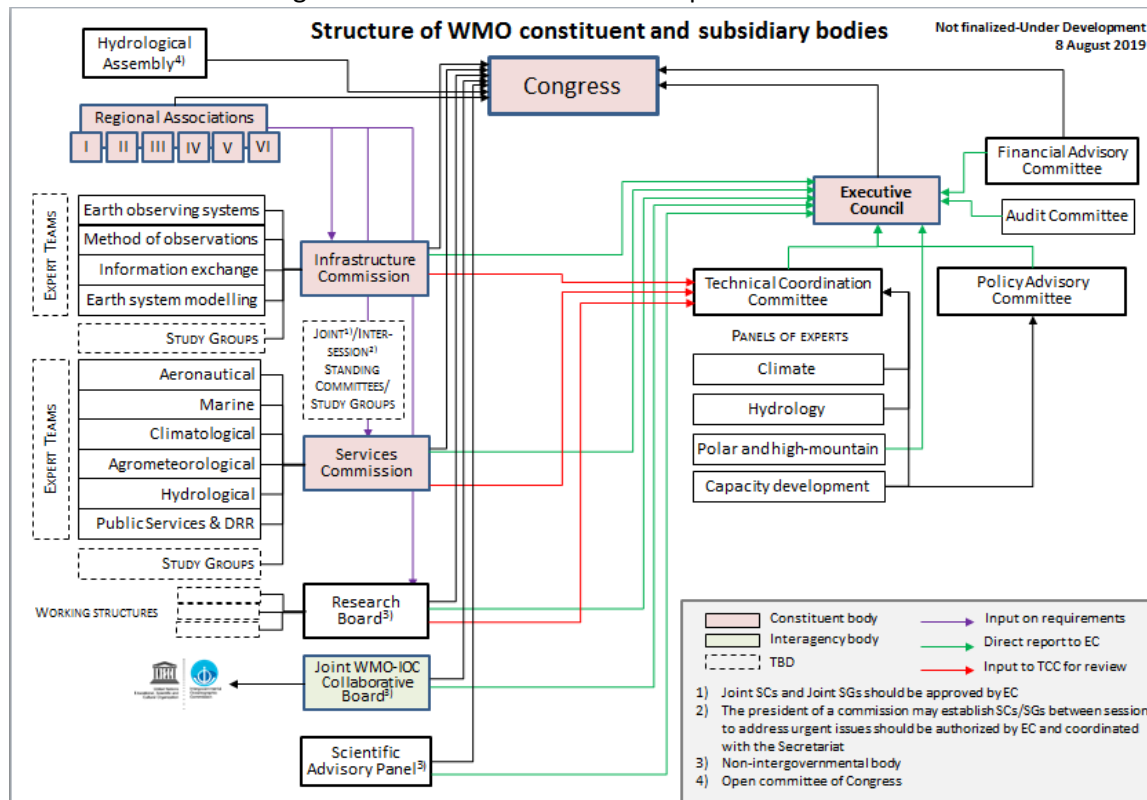
GWP started internally the development of Communities of Practice, including a workshop in February 2019 with plans for a hands-on training later on this year, in which the IDMP TSU is actively engaged and envisions using the learnings for the development of a Community of Practice on Drought.

In WMO Communities of Practice as part of the HydroHub, the GFCS and the Flood Forecasting Initiative are advancing. The APFM started in January 2019 a Community Forum for its partners on LinkedIn. The IDMP TSU is interacting closely with these various efforts to learn from them and identify if and how they may be adopted for a Community of Practice that serves the efforts of the IDMP.

2.2 WMO/GWP IDMP Institutional developments

The Eighteenth Session of World Meteorological Congress approved Resolution 7 which agreed to implement the WMO Constituent Bodies Reform (CBR). This Reform will disband the current

eight WMO Technical Commissions (TCs) at the end of a transition period that will culminate in the Sessions of the two new Commissions: Commission for Observation, Infrastructure and Information Systems (Infrastructure Commission) and Commission for Weather, Climate, Water and Related Environmental Services and Applications (Services Commission). The new structure of WMO constituent and subsidiary bodies is shown in the below Figure 1. The tentative schedule for the meetings of the two Commissions is in April 2020.



The 18th WMO Congress voted on the leadership of the two new commissions, electing Mr Michel JEAN (Canada), as President of the Infrastructure Commission and Mr Ian LISK (UK) as President of the Services Commission. Of relevance to IDMP, the current President of CAGM, Dr Roger Stone (Australia) and current President of CCI, Dr Manola BRUNET INDIA (Spain) were elected as co-Vice-Presidents of the Services Commission. The current Vice-President of CHy, Mr Silvano PECORA (Italy) was elected as co-Vice-President of the Infrastructure Commission.

The WMO CBR will affect the structure of the organization, its strategy and priorities, the alignment of its work programmes, its processes and finally the Secretariat. The new reform aims to coordinate systems of observation and data management, to standardize observations and measurements, to provide mechanisms for engaging with partners beyond the WMO community and to harmonize services for decision-making and socioeconomic benefits.

Throughout the transition period, there will be discussions on the new structures of the two new Commissions. The 18th WMO Congress proposed the addition of several subsidiary bodies such a Standing Committees and Study Groups. As of August 2019, there are concrete proposals for Standing Committees (SCs) for agrometeorological, climatological and hydrological services. These SCs will take over the work of current Commissions. Therefore, the current CAGM Expert Team on Drought will most likely continue under the SC on agrometeorological services. However, these details will be approved when the two new Commissions meet in April 2020.

The WMO reform will advance through the [WMO CBR Transition Plan](#) to the new structure of the technical commissions by April 2020. During the WMO Executive Council (EC) meeting in June 2019, [under resolution-5](#), it was agreed that representatives of CHy in the major ongoing initiatives, including IDMP Advisory and Management Committees, will continue exercising their roles until such time when the appropriate body in the new WMO structure will define new representatives.

The Eighteenth Congress established the Hydrological Assembly to provide advice to Congress on strategic decisions related to operational hydrological issues. Moreover, Congress also established the Hydrological Coordination Panel, with EC approving its Terms of Reference. This Panel will support and advise on the integrated delivery of WMO water-related activities and to undertake preparatory work for the Hydrological Assembly in relation to current and emerging scientific and technical water-related global challenges.

In the first Hydrological Assembly, which was held during the Eighteenth Congress, the long-term ambitions 'Everyone is prepared for drought' and 'No one is surprised by a flood' highlighted the need for the IDMP and APFM and their communities of partners to strengthen operational hydrological services. Congress also established a Climate Coordination Panel.

Also, the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and Global Water Partnership (GWP) are increasing their long-standing cooperation to strengthen water resource management at a time when climate change, population shifts and environmental degradation are leading to more stress on water supplies and more water-related hazards. The two organizations signed a Framework Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on strategic collaboration to achieve the objectives of Integrated Water Resources Management. It was signed on 6 June 2019 during the opening of the Hydrological Assembly held at the Eighteenth World Meteorological Congress. The MoU has the objective to further strengthen collaboration on the joint initiative programmes on integrated drought (IDMP) and flood (APFM) management.

The new WMO/GWP MoU identifies four priority areas for strategic collaboration:

- Strengthen the management of hydro-climatic extremes through the joint programmes on drought (IDMP) and flood (APFM) management;
- Strengthen the capacity of countries to develop high priority bankable water and climate projects;
- Strengthen stakeholder engagement on developing water information and products at the regional and country level through on-going collaborations with other WMO programmes ([GFCS](#), [HydroSOS](#), [HydroHub](#), World Water Data Initiative (WWDI)).
- Joint programmes, project development, service delivery and joint resource mobilization such as the joint preparation and implementation of the flood and drought management project in the Volta Basin.

On July 11 2019, GWP introduced its [new six-year strategy \(2020-2025\)](#) at the High-Level Political Forum of the United Nations in New York (USA). The new GWP Strategy is shaped specifically to speak to the urgency of coordinated action across the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to help deliver water secure, inclusive, and climate-resilient development. The GWP strategy focuses on three main areas of work: water solutions for the Sustainable Development Goals, climate-resilient development, and transboundary water cooperation with integrated flood and drought management anchored in the climate resilience theme being a major area of bringing the strategy to life. As countries and development partners work to address major water challenges, GWP will mobilise key players and learn from

new experiences to create and maintain momentum for coordinated action. The strategy also emphasises engaging with the private sector, ensuring that youth participate in decision-making, and taking a gender-inclusive approach to water secure development.

The High-Level Panel on Water (HLPW), through the Government of South Africa, commissioned GWP to develop a HLPW legacy water initiative for Africa. In response, the Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) has been developed in collaboration with African Union and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Africa Water Facility. The APFM and IDMP have been approached to secure their technical expertise and respective communities for the implementation of the AIP ([link to AIP website](#)).

2.3 Collaboration with UNCCD Drought Initiative and FAO including the WASAG

Working Group on Drought Preparedness

Based on the *Consultation Meeting: Strategic partnerships on drought preparedness* in April 2018 in Rome of FAO, UNCCD, WMO, GWP and the US National Drought Mitigation Centre to ensure that the UNCCD Drought Initiative, the FAO Water Scarcity in Agriculture working group work has progressed in a complimentary and synergistic way to support countries to advance towards a proactive and integrated approach to drought management.

WMO and GWP are co-leads together with UNCCD and the University of Nebraska in the FAO Water Scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG) working group on Drought Preparedness and collaboration with many partners of the IDMP and WASAG is moving forward with events, such as the First WASAG International Forum on Water Scarcity in Agriculture held in Praia, Cabo Verde, from 19 to 22 March 2019 and the World Water Week event “A big push for integrated drought resilience – can it include all?” on 27 August 2019.

FAO, WMO, GWP and UNCCD are developing a white paper on “Drought Policies: Towards a Proactive Approach” which was an outcome of the Latin America and The Caribbean Regional Conference on Drought Management and Preparedness held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia in August 2017. This white paper will be launched at the UNCCD COP14 Drought Day.

Following the Decision on the *Policy advocacy on drought* of the UNCCD COP13 in Ordos, China 6-16 September 2017, the implementation of a Drought Initiative (DI) for the biennium 2018-2019 (Decision [29/COP.13](#)) has advanced under the leadership of UNCCD with strong engagement of the IDMP alongside FAO, UNEP DHI and the NDMC in order to strengthen the capacity of countries to enhance drought preparedness and response to drought and to pursue a proactive approach on integrated drought management.

The Drought Initiative’s approach includes on the one hand support to countries for the preparation of drought management plans. In a first round 44 countries set out to develop drought management plans, in a second call in the spring of 2019 an additional 27 countries started to engage. The IDMP provided guidance to all through the [IDMP National Drought Management Policy Guidelines](#), which were adapted for the initiative by UNCCD, received help desk requests from some of the countries, provided direct support to selected countries through the IDMP regional programmes to Ethiopia, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger, Serbia, Macedonia, and Moldova (further details in sections 2.7.1-3 below and [link to article](#)) and activated national facilitators for the second call in 2019. The IDMP TSU also reviewed and

provided guidance to the the UNCCD Drought Initiative guidance publication on gender and drought and on the draft drought model national plan.

On the other hand as part of the Drought Initiative UNCCD led the development of a [drought toolbox](#), which will be launched at the UNCCD COP14 drought day on 11 September 2019. The IDMP along with FAO, UNEP-DHI and the National Drought Mitigation Centre of the University of Nebraska actively contributed to the toolbox development with inputs of tools and expertise as well as the co-facilitation of the [toolbox validation workshop in Turkey](#) in May 2019. The toolbox features the IDM HelpDesk with a view to highlight the complementarity in reach and purpose of the toolbox and the HelpDesk.

The IDMP TSU participated at the 17th Session of the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of the Convention (CRIC 17) of UNCCD in January 2019 in Guyana, Georgetown. There was a pre-CRIC training workshop on drought, where the IDMP provided an overview on drought preparedness and FAO and UNCCD made presentations on their work.

Based on the decision of UNCCD COP13, WMO was appointed as an observer to the Science Policy Interface (SPI) of the UNCCD along with FAO and other UN organizations. During several SPI meetings in 2018 and 2019, the SPI produced a publication drafted by consultants entitled: The Land-Drought Nexus: Enhancing the role of land-based interventions in drought mitigation and risk management. In addition, the WMO representative to the SPI was actively engaged in preparing a draft document for the [UNCCD Committee on Science and Technology \(CST\) on a monitoring framework for the strategic objective on drought](#). This resolution calls for the establishment of a global drought indicator that is aligned with the vision and road map for a Global Multi-Hazard Alert System (GMAS) framework and the Global Drought Indicator endorsed by the 18th World Meteorological Congress .

The IDMP is collaborating closely with UNCCD and FAO on the UNCCD COP14 Drought Day scheduled for 11 September 2019.

In an exchange of letter of the GWP Executive Secretary and the WMO Secretary General with the new UNCCD Executive Secretary, UNCCD proposed in its letter in May 2019 that the UNCCD Drought Initiative activities and the joint projects being developed and carried out are co-branded as part of the IDMP. This proposal will be discussed by the IDMP Management Committee on 25 August 2019.

2.4 Global Multi-Hazard Alert System (GMAS) and Global Drought Information System (GDIS)

At the 18th Meteorological Congress, the following resolutions were approved: Resolution 16 (CG-18) - Guide(s) on the Support of National Meteorological and Hydrological Services to their National Multi-hazard Early Warning Procedures, Coordination Mechanisms, Systems and Services and Resolution 17 (CG-18) - Ensuring Integration of Drought Risk Management in WMO activities ([pages 77 to 79 of Cg-18 report](#)). The Resolution 17 decided to develop a Global Drought Indicator (GDI) as input into WMO activities such as the proposed Global Multi-hazard Alert System (GMAS), Common Alerting Protocol (CAP), Global Hydrological Status and Outlook System (HydroSOS), and cataloguing of high impact events and that information on the outcomes

of these efforts be provided to UNCCD in support of relevant UNCCD decisions. This Resolution is linked to UNCCD CST draft decision described in section 2.3 above.

With regards to the Global Drought Information System (GDIS), discussions will need to take place between WMO, NIDIS, GEO and the US National Centers for Environment Information (NCEI) on the status and future of this initiative and the updating of the [GDIS website](#).

2.5 IDMP external review

The IDMP external review released for the IDMP Advisory and Management Committee meeting 2017 has provided guidance and strategic direction for the development of the IDMP activities as part of the 2017-2019 work programme. The external review has been published on the IDMP website available [here](#). Partners are welcome to review the External review and provide any comments to the IDMP TSU.

2.6 IDMP Publication

2.6.1 IDMP workstream: Benefits of action and costs of inaction: Drought mitigation and preparedness

A joint World Bank – IDMP publication on the Benefits of action and costs of inaction of drought mitigation and preparedness is in the final production stages and is expected to be released in September 2019. More information on the workstream to-date is available at:

<http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/benefits-of-action-and-costs-of-inaction/>

2.6.2 Glossary on drought terms

Following the recommendation of the IDMP ACMC meeting the IDMP has developed a glossary on drought management. IDMP partners have provided inputs and feedback and it has been published. Further feedback is greatly appreciated:

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

2.6.3 Knowledge resources on the three pillars of IDM

Following the recommendation of the IDMP ACMC meeting the IDMP continuous to update information on practical applications of integrated drought management structured by the three pillars as part of the resources made available in the HelpDesk. Partners are encouraged to submit any of their tools or products they wish to highlight. Based on user feedback received work has commenced to further develop and restructure the information on the pillar of drought mitigation, preparedness and response.

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

2.6.4 National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Water Supplement

GWP with contributions from the IDMP TSU led the development of the second edition of the NAP Water Supplement "Addressing Water in National Adaptation Plans - Water Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines". The publication features ample guidance on integrated drought and flood management in an effort to mainstream drought and flood management into national adaptation plans. It was launched at the Global Adaptation Week in April 2019 in Songdo, Republic of Korea.

https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/NAPC/Documents/Supplements/GWP_NAP_Water_Supplement_May2019.pdf

2.6.5 European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) Technical Report "Drought Risk Assessment and Management - A Conceptual Framework"

The IDMP TSU together with IDMP partners contributed to the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) Technical Report "Drought Risk Assessment and Management - A Conceptual Framework", which was released in December 2018.

http://www.droughtmanagement.info/literature/EC-JRC_Drought_Risk_Assessment_and_management_2018.pdf

2.6.6 UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk (GAR19)

The UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk (GAR19) reduction was launched in May 2019 at the UN DRR Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction. It includes a Special Section on Drought (Chapter 6), to which the IDMP contributed under the leadership of the JRC and NOAA NIDIS <https://gar.unisdr.org/report-2019>

The IDMP is discussing with partners its contribution to the GAR2020 Special Report on Drought.

2.6.7 Work in progress

Several publications are work in progress :

- The development of a **framework paper to serve as the intellectual framework of the concept of integrated drought management, the three pillar approach**. It is a synthesis of existing publications around the topic to succinctly define the concept and approaches to integrated drought management focusing on the three pillars of integrated drought management. A revision of first draft of the framework paper has been completed and the comments will be solicited from IDMP partners in Sep/Oct 2019.
- Following the recommendation of the IDMP Advisory and Management Committees in 2017 a first draft of a publication on the **concepts of Water Scarcity and Drought** with cases has been developed. It is currently being shared with partners and comments are expected in latter half of 2019.
- FAO, WMO, GWP and UNCCD are developing a **white paper on "Drought Policies: Towards a Proactive Approach"** which was an outcome of the Latin America and The Caribbean Regional Conference on Drought Management and Preparedness held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia in August 2017. This white paper will be launched at the UNCCD COP14 Drought Day.
- The collection and development of several **case studies** to highlight how elements of an integrated approach to drought management are applied in practice is being further pursued.
- The IDMP TSU actively contributed to a **review of practices and policy recommendations on Drought impact & vulnerability assessment** supported by UNCCD, FAO, GWP and WMO, which will be published soon.

2.7 IDMP Regional Initiatives

The IDMP regional project managers for the IDMP CEE, IDMP HOA and IDMP WAF together with the TSU are having bimonthly skype teleconference to share experiences, learn and plan jointly. In addition, an online discussion group in the internet platform Yammer was established to share information among regional projects.

The following provides a brief summary of the activities carried out by the IDMP regional initiatives during the reporting period comprising the last two Quarters of 2018 and the first two Quarters of 2019.

2.7.1 IDMP Central and Eastern Europe (IDMP CEE)

Pillar 1: Monitoring, Early Warning

Drought Watch: In the scope of [DriDanube project](#) (financed by EU's Danube Transnational programme) partners developed an innovative and interactive tool [Drought Watch](#), which will enable more accurate and efficient drought monitoring and early warning for the entire Danube region. This tool will serve the need of understanding the stage of drought and will help to improve operational day-to-day work of wide range of end users in all phases of drought. Links: [Article](#); [Video](#); [Tutorial](#)

DriDanube project is in its final phase and will be terminated in September this year. Therefore, it is very important to assure sustainable functioning of this important tool.

National trainings on usage of Drought Watch and impact & risk assessment methodologies.

In order to maximise the usability of the Drought Watch, a cascade of [training events](#) has been taking place following the peer-to-peer principle.

Pillar 2: Vulnerability & Impact Assessment

Historical drought impacts collection (1981 – 2016) in Danube Region: DriDanube partners prepared repository of drought event impacts ([article](#)) across the Danube catchment countries between 1981 and 2016. The analysis will help in the future to predict the possible impacts of drought, their spatial localization and also the most affected sectors of the national economies based on the knowledge of the expected future climate development. It is a plan that database becomes part of the [EDII](#).

National Reporting Networks for agriculture sector: On-the-ground drought impact assessments are done through networks of drought impacts reporters which complement and validate available data in [Drought Watch](#). The reporters are engaged individuals who report their observations on a weekly basis via simple [questionnaires](#) on the state of soil and vegetation in the field. Processed data on drought impacts are then seen in [Drought Watch](#) (click on “*Drought Impact Assessment*”).

[Network](#) started to be built on an example of Czech Republic and Slovakia and in the last years a network in 10 countries reached over 1000 reporters with 800 weekly active reporters.

[Drought Risk assessment methodology](#) was developed for the purpose of preparation of regional risk maps for selected crops and following conceptual framework set in the [European Commission's Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management](#).

Pillar 3: Mitigation, Preparedness & Response

FramWat Project Progress:

The Framework for improving water balance and nutrient mitigation by applying small water retention measures ([FramWat](#)) projects started on 1st July 2017. It will end in July 2020. It is the continuation of the [IDMP CEE demonstration project on Small Water Retention Measures](#) and funded from Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE Programme. Current developments:

- 2 round tables were organized in the past year with the focus to promote the FramWat Project on high policy level and provide opportunity for discussing the regional policy towards the N(S)WRM. More information [here](#).
- The final version of the Valorization Method (VM) and the GIS tools ([FroGIS](#)) were created. The FroGIS app is public available (<http://WaterRetention.sggw.pl>).

- First national consultations and trainings took place in the last year with the purpose to inform stakeholders about the planned outputs and deliverables, ideas exchange and expectations specification on FramWat outputs, agreement on further communication and identification of constraints for getting N(S)RM as part of RBMPs and FRMPs.
- Further information on the [official project webpage](#).

National Drought Seminars: In March and April 10 national drought seminars were organized around Danube Region. The seminars were the concluding point of a very active cooperation with national stakeholders within 2 years of the DriDanube project implementation. The aim was to exchange opinions, feedback and suggestions for improvements on DriDanube outputs, which were in its final stage of development. There was a special focus on how partners and stakeholders can support integration of the results into their daily operational work and how to assure sustainability of a 2.5-year long effort.

Drought Strategy and Optimal Drought Management Model: [Drought Strategy](#) is a document proposing a new framework for improved drought management in the Danube region. It includes an Optimal Drought Management Model, a concept of how drought management would optimally function to comprehensively tackle drought management issues. The Drought Strategy will be finalized in September 2019.

Danube Drought Conference

IDMP CEE and DMCSEE together with DriDanube partners held the [Danube Drought Conference](#), bringing together 93 participants from 49 organizations on 7-8 May 2019 informing about the work of the partners in the last couple of years in the region and charting the way forward for the region.

Read also: [Press release](#); [Concept Note](#); [Presentations](#); [Photos](#); [Outcomes](#).

Review of policy instruments - ongoing

The review of the policy instruments and their potential to contribute to EU droughts and water scarcity policies is still in progress due to complications from EU Strategy for the Danube Region (EUSDR) side. We compiled all the chapters/sectors together. Document will be finalized by October 2019.

Events & Strategic connections

Consultations on the Principles on Investments and Financing for Water-related Disaster Risk Reduction took place on 9 October 2018 in Bucharest, Romania. [Consultations](#) were organized upon the request of the High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disaster ([HELP](#)), the objective of the consultation was to collect comments on the proposed Principles on Investments and Financing for water related disaster risk reduction. A detailed consultation report is available [here](#).

Other events and contributions:

- [Climate Europe Festival](#) on 17-19 October in Belgrade, Serbia.

Drought to become Significant Water Management Issues (SWMI) for the Danube River Basin

There is a constant communication and cooperation with the International Commission for the protection of the Danube River (ICPDR), especially on drought topic. Recently, the ICPDR decided (also based on the work done within IDMP CEE and DriDanube project) to include “Drought” as

one of SWMI. This list influences preparation of the River Basin Management Plans in the countries to address and prepare measures for issues identified in this document. Update of the SWMI will be done in the next few weeks. Read more in presentation from ICPDR [here](#).

Support to UNCCD Drought Initiative in Serbia and Moldova

IDMP CEE supported preparation of the Drought Plans in Serbia and Moldova with making sure the connection with ongoing work within IDMP and DriDanube project has been made.

EUSDR PAS (Environmental Risks) and GWP CEE signed a Memorandum of Understanding

where they agreed to cooperate together in the areas that are mutually relevant for both entities. Specifically: Integrated drought management, Integrated river basin management planning and flood risk prevention; Integrated urban water management; Knowledge sharing and capacity building activities; Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals, and specifically SDG6 (water).

Communication & Awareness raising activities

Communicating drought – ongoing

Manual on how to communicate drought is targeting media (in CEE) and spokespeople at different institutions which are part of the drought management chain (ministries, agricultural associations, NHMS offices, etc.). A manual will be finalized in August. Based on the manual, a training workshop is planned to be organized (in autumn 2019). It is for water professionals to improve the way they provide information to the media, and for media professionals to explore ways of arousing deeper public interest in drought so that people are empowered to engage in actions that can avoid many of the serious problems that droughts bring. There is a potential to develop further this initiative, organize additional trainings (regional, national).

Other Communication / Awareness raising activities:

- Article on [Summer Drought 2018](#) & Article on [Winter drought 2019](#)
- **Campaign for the UNCCD day (16 June 2019).** On the occasion of the [World Day to Combat Desertification in 2019](#) (WDCD) a „drought campaign” was run publishing some of the interviews ([DroughtWatch](#); [DriDanube Impact](#); [Optimal Drought Management Model](#); [Drought Watch - stakeholders](#)) from the Danube Drought Conference and publishing final [DriDanube leaflet](#) showing the main outcomes of the project.
- [Final DriDanube video](#)

Fundraising efforts

Majority of IDMP CEE activities in this phase were based on [DriDanube project](#) (financed by EU's Danube Transnational programme) which is ending in September 2019. Fundraising efforts therefore go into the direction to assure sustainability of the tools developed there, especially the [DroughtWatch](#). Together with [Drought Management Centre for SEE](#) the IDMP CEE identified some future activities (see section 3.2.1 below) for which finances need to be assured.

2.7.2 IDMP Horn of Africa (IDMP HOA)

UNCCD Drought Initiative IDMP HOA collaboration: Two countries were engaged i.e. Sudan and Ethiopia. The process has opened an opportunity for collaboration. The parties agreed to work

together and put up an action plan to implement some of the priorities identified in their countries National development Plan (NDP).

Collaboration with Sudan National Higher Council for Environment: A meeting was held between GWP and NHCE to collaborate on fundraising for environment (water and drought related issues). Also, discussed with Sudan the possibility to support GWPO to become delivery partner under the GCF. The Sudan NHCE expedited the issue and submitted letter to GCF for the collaboration with GWPO.

Collaboration with Regional Economic Communities: Through the IDMP HOA, collaborations with Regional Economic Community IGAD is continuing. This is part of operationalising the MOU between GWP and IGAD. Resource mobilisation was key during the discussions. Several opportunities for fundraising were discussed that would sustain the on-going interventions.

Documenting Climate Change Adaptation Practices in Mubende, Uganda: A field visit for media journalists to explore the aspects of drought risk management, develop stories and write case studies on drought related issues was undertaken (more information [here](#)) and listen to the story broadcast by UBC Radio Mubende [here](#).

Resource mobilisation: To sustain the initiated interventions and support the countries priorities e.g. NDC, NAPs and SDGs. IDMP HOA with partners are developing the following projects: “Strengthening Drought Resilience of Small Holder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD region-DRESS EA” a regional project for four countries (Djibouti, Kenya, Sudan and Uganda) [this was the regional consultation process](#); Uganda country project [here](#) entitled “Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity and Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Ecosystems to Climate Change Impacts in the Cattle Corridor of Uganda”; as well as readiness projects for Sudan and Uganda

Kenya water partnership engaging Youth in IWRM and Networking: This provided [platform for networking and capacity building and share knowledge](#) . Skills of young professionals on the emerging water and climate challenges were enhanced.

Contribution to development of National Development plan III for Uganda: The process of developing the NDP III started and still ongoing and IDMP HOA has shared the knowledge and experience on the IDMP HOA interventions. This will offer lessons and good practices that can enable to focus the NDPIII for Uganda. The process of developing NDP III is ongoing in Uganda (further details available [here](#)).

Participation in the [Uganda Water and Environment Week](#). IDMP HOA exhibited during the the second edition of the Uganda Water and Environment Week on 18-22 March 2019 in Entebbe, Uganda. The participation also included contributing to several sessions related to water security, IWRM and SDGs.

Participation and contributing to the National Adaptation Plan for Agriculture (NAP Ag). This included learning lessons from the NAP Ag to be able to support in other country process such as developing the NAP for water and Environment sector The NAP Ag is aimed at increasing the resilience of Uganda’s Agricultural sector to the impacts of climate change through coordinated interventions that enhance sustainable agriculture, food and nutritional security, livelihood improvement and sustainable development. Details about the workshop can be obtained [here](#).

2.7.3 IDMP West Africa (IDMP WAF)

IDMP WAF GOAL 1: CATALYSE CHANGE

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

Support to UNCCD Drought Initiative

1 regional platform and 3 national platform were established in 2016. 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.

Members of national and regional platform supported the quality assurance of Burkina Faso, Benin and Niger drought plans during the IDMP WAF organized consultation workshops respectively on 12, 16 and December 30. The elaboration of National Drought Plans is initiated through UNCCD initiative on Drought Management.

<https://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/GWP-WA-supports-national-drought-plans-development-in-Benin-Burkina-Faso-and-Niger/>

Work Package 2: Improvement of drought management through national and regional plan/strategies reviewed/Act. 2: Elaboration (with AGRHYMET+ GWP-WA Technical Committee) of West African regional guidelines for national sector plan

Quality assurance of regional guide on IDM

GWP-WA Technical Committee is ensuring the quality to finalize the publication of the IDMP WAF regional guide on integrated drought management.

In order to best meet the expected content for a technical guide, its quality assurance was entrusted to a member of the technical committee of GWP West Africa - *ongoing activity*

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

Synergies with other activities implemented by GWP-WAF

TonFuturTonClimat initiative financed by Quebec's Green fund and GWPO

The lessons learnt from the implementation of the pilot projects in the countries are been using to coach GWP Burkina Faso, GWP Benin and the NGO "Eau Vive Internationale" for the implementation of "TonFuturTonClimat (TFTC)".

TonFuturTonClimat is an initiative that aims to integrate young people in the decision-making process of action related to climate change adaptation and resilience in three countries of West Africa namely Benin, Burkina Faso Faso and Togo.

<https://www.gwp.org/fr/GWP-Afrique-Ouest/GWP-in-Action/thematiques/tonfuturtonclimat/>

Inception workshop and executing partners meeting of the project "Integrating flood and drought management and early warning systems for climate change adaptation in the Volta Basin"

World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in partnership with the Volta Basin Authority (VBA) and the Global Water Partnership West Africa (GWP-WA) organized on 25 and 26 June 2019 in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, the Volta project inception workshop that marks the project's official launch.

Following the holding of the inception workshop, the executing partners namely the Volta Basin Authority (VBA), the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Global Water

Partnership West Africa (GWP-WA) and the Global Water Partnership, met for the first time on 27, 28 and 29 June 2019 to discuss the operational implementation of the project.

http://www.droughtmanagement.info/idmp-activities/idmp_waf/

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.5: Adaptation of the training Manuel Regional training for journalists on integrated droughts and floods management

Global Water Partnership West Africa in collaboration with the Country Water Partnership (CWP) of Burkina Faso and the Volta Basin Authority (VBA) organized a regional workshop for journalists from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Togo from 20 to 22 November 2018.

<https://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/regional-training-for-journalists-on-integrated-droughts-and-floods-management/>

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

Integrated drought and flood management: Contribution of media women/men in the advocacy and awareness-raising in West Africa

About 20 media women and men from Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger and Togo took part in the regional workshop on Integrated Drought and Flood Management: Contribution of media men/women in advocacy and awareness-raising in West Africa.

[Read more](#)

This journalist network is improving the visibility of IDMP WAF and its partners activities in West Africa. A survey is ongoing to evaluate the impacts of this training in the 7 target countries.

IDMP WAF GOAL 3: STRENGTHEN PARTNERSHIPS

Work Package 8: Regional/ countries level partnerships' competencies enhanced

Act. 2: Stakeholder engagement and network strengthening

Youth involvement / GWPWA Regional Programme on Youth Employability GWP to partner for synergy and impact

GWP West Africa in collaboration with its partners IUCN, VBA, Eau Vive Internationale and IRC has started coaching young professionals through its regional programme for the employability of young people in jobs related to water security and climate resilience. The programme is being implemented through IDMP WAF, #TonFuturTonClimat initiative, the Nexus & Food and Nutritional Security Programme and the AMCOW GWP Water Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP).

Two young professionals and four master students are learning under the IDMP WAF programme. They are also supporting IDMP WAF activities.

<https://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/young-professionals-drawing-lessons-from-6-month-stay-at-the-regional-secretariat/>

<https://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/rabia-faousia-ouedraogo-a-2ie-student-shares-her-experience-of-internship-at-gwp-wa-secretariat/>

<https://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/ouedraogo-phebee-successfully-defends-her-masters-thesis-on-rural-wash-climate-resilience/>

Participation to WASAG, the first International Forum on Water Scarcity in Agriculture held on Praia 19th -22nd March 2019, Cabo Verde. IDMP WAF shared its experiences during the forum WASAG which gathered delegates from 47 countries concluding with the Praia Commitments, which aim to promote sustainable water management as an engine for development, strengthening synergies across the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development, and supporting farmers through improved access to finance, innovative technologies and the adoption of sustainable water management practices.

<https://www.gwp.org/en/GWP-West-Africa/WE-ACT/News--Events/1st-wasag-forum-in-praia/>

Act. 2: Fundraising

A concept note document on "Strengthening the Climate Resilience of Women Farmers and Young Farmers to Improve Agricultural Productivity in Rural Communities in West Africa" has been elaborated. Preliminary discussions are still on going with CILSS to bring the project forward by the [World Coalition on Water in the Sahel](#).

Negotiations are ongoing for a MoU with the Regional Office for Central and West Africa of IUCN to position IDMP WAF on some projects' activities implemented by the PREE ACO (Partenariat Régional sur l'Eau et l'Environnement en Afrique Centrale et Occidentale- Regional Partnership on Water and Environment in Central and West Africa) project.

2.7.4 Adaptation Fund: Volta Flood and Drought Management Project

The Adaptation Fund during its 32nd Board Meeting (held in Bonn, Germany between 9-12 October 2018) endorsed the regional Flood and Drought Management Project in the Volta basin (VFDM) project proposal entitled "[Integrating Flood and Drought management and early warning for climate change adaptation in the Volta Basin](#)", granting USD 7.92 million for its implementation. The targeted project countries include Benin, Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, and Togo. The VFDM project is the first large-scale and transboundary implementation of Integrated Flood and Drought Management strategies through the complete chain of End-to-End Early Warning System for Flood and Drought Forecasting. It has been prepared by the APFM TSU with support by GWP West Africa, the Volta Basin Initiative and the IDMP TSU.

Following are the activities which were carried out between October 2018 and June 2019 in the VFDM project

October 2018	January 2018	Feb-April 2019	May 2019	June 2019
-Approval of the project by the Adaptation Fund Board -Informing the contributing entities and project countries -Press release	-Signing of the agreement with the Adaptation Fund -Opening of Trust Fund in WMO -Discussion with the potential	-Selection process of the WMO project manager -Discussion of next steps with the project executing partners (Volta	-Appointment of the WMO Project Manager -Preparation for the project Inception Workshop (concept note, informing the	- Conducting the Inception workshop and executing partners meeting in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (more than 50

and flyers	Partners	Basin Authority (VBA) and GWP West Africa) -Agreement of the dates for Inception Workshop	participants, logistical arrangements)	participants attended from national and international agencies including SBPs)
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The Inception Workshop (kick-off meeting) is marked as the official start of the Volta project. However, the first three months are scheduled as the Inception phase of the project. During this phase, it is planned to carry out the following activities:

July 2019	August 2019	September 2019	October 2019-June 2020
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preparation and submission of the Inception workshop report to the Adaptation Fund -Agreements between the Implementing (WMO) and Executive Partners (VBA and GWP West Africa) -Formation of the Project Management team -Development of the detailed work plan of the activities -Consultation with the external implementing partners 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Signing agreements with the Executing and External implementing Partners - Development of the detailed work plan, operational plan and communication strategies -Development of the project webpage - Consultations with partners from other completed, on-going or pipeline projects (REWARD, HydroMet, CREW). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Preparation for the first activities of the project (National Assessment for identifying needs and capabilities for risk maps and EWS for floods and drought forecasting) -Formation of the Project Advisory Committee (PAC) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conducting the National Assessment at the six countries -Development of the Action plan for floods and drought risk maps -Procurement of equipment, software and other networking tools -Organizing trainings for developing risk maps -Community consultations for flood and drought risks mapping -Development of Flood and drought risk maps

Even though the funding for the project is approved for four years, the current financial support from the Adaptation Fund is provided only for the first year of the project. At the end of the year, the Implementing Partner (WMO) has to submit a detailed project performance report (PPR) with an activity progress report including financial expenditure and information on environment, social and gender risk compliances. Once this report is approved by the Adaptation Fund, the second instalment of the project funds will be made available to the Implementing Partner (WMO) for executing the activities planned for the second year in close coordination with the other two executing partners (Volta Basin Authority (VBA) and GWP West Africa).

2.7.5 South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SADMS)

The SADMS continues to be online: <http://dms.iwmi.org>

As part of the proposed 3rd phase of the project to adapt the regional tool to national decision makers' needs, CEGIS in association with GWP Bangladesh organized a "Knowledge Exchange

Workshop on South Asia Drought Monitoring System (SADMS) in the Drought Prone Areas of Bangladesh” on 13 December 2018. Discussions with IWMI are ongoing on how to adapt the regional SADMS to the needs of national decision makers and GWP South Asia and IWMI are exploring funding opportunities.

2.7.6 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 since 2013 (further information [here](#)).

Based in parts on this work, the Euroclima+ project “Increasing capacities for risk reduction on droughts and floods and promotion of resilience in Central America” received a commitment for EUR 2.2M of funding and was launched on 2 July 2019, in San Salvador. This project will be implementing jointly by the regional integration system (SICA) entities, including the Central American Commission for Environment and Development (CCAD/lead institution), the Coordination Centre for Disaster Prevention in Central America and the Dominican Republic (CEPRENAC/co-executor) and the Regional Committee on Hydraulic Resources (CRRH/co-executor). GWP Central America with technical assistance of the IDMP will be participating in the preparation of drought policies, pilot projects on RWH and capacity building activities of the Project, among other activities.

The objective of the project is “to increase the effectiveness of disaster risk management, with a regional and inclusive approach for the benefit of the Central American population” and is meant to be implemented in 2 years in Central America, starting in July 2019 and finalizing in 2021.

The activities planned for the second semester of the year and in which GWP CAM with technical assistance of the IDMP will be involved are: start the preparation of drought policies in three countries and start the implementation of a training process with national events to support the preparation of the policies.

2.7.7 Activities in South America

Based on the [Workshop on Developing a Drought Monitoring, Early Warning and Mitigation System for South America](#) held in August 2017, the South American Drought Information System (SADIS-monitoring, prediction, preparation and impact mitigation) for the Southern South America has received a funding commitment from the Inter-American Development Bank for USD 550.000 for two years to the WMO Regional Climate Center for Southern South America (RCC-SSA). This project will support initial development and implementation of the project which is now entitled SISSA - the Spanish acronym for a drought information system for southern South America. The IDB project focuses solely on agricultural production and will complement the funding of Euroclima+ projects below. The launch of the IDB-funded component of SISSA took place during April 24-26, 2019 at the IDB’s office in Asunción, Paraguay. The launch event consisted of a regional workshop on the first day to introduce the framework, scope, and coordination mechanisms of the project. The second and third days involved a technical workshop to specify the details and schedule of each activity to be carried out during the first year.

A proposal to the European Union’s EUROCLIMA+ initiative has been approved. Funding in the amount of about 1.4 million USD for three years will be received by the RCC-SSA in the summer of 2019 and activities will start shortly after that. The project focuses on the provision of

drought information and assessment of impacts on three important sectors: agriculture, energy, and waterway transportation for southern South America.

EUROCLIMA+ is also funding two other drought-related projects in South America: (1) [a project with CIIFEN to strengthen the regional and national drought and floods information and management systems in the Andean countries \(Western South America\)](#) for 1.5 million Euro for 3 years, and (2) a proposal submitted jointly by SENAMHI Bolivia and SENAMHI Peru to work on droughts in the Altiplano. All three projects will complement one another and they all will work together towards the common ultimate goal of supporting, developing, and implementing SADIS for the entire South American region.

Discussions for a pilot program led by 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 have advanced.

During discussions in Paraguay in April 2019, there were discussions on how best to coordinate all of these regional drought projects. One idea was to fund the secondment to the WMO Regional Office in South America (Paraguay). More information in Spanish and English on these projects can be found [here](#).

2.7.8 National Drought Consultations in the Pacific Islands

Draft national drought plans were developed in the Solomon Islands, Kiribati and Tuvalu. These plans are now being reviewed by national technical and legal authorities. There are several Climate Risk and Early Warning System (CREWS) Initiative projects in the Pacific Islands and in Papua New Guinea. All of these activities are being coordinated with the IDMP Technical Support Unit.

2.7.9 WMO Country Support Initiative (CSI)

The World Meteorological Congress during its eighteenth meeting approved the WMO Country Support Initiative, which aims to help developing countries overcome the major capacity constraints they face in responding to rising demands for high-quality weather, climate, and hydrological services. Under this initiative, a technical advisory support to developing countries and development partners (Green Climate Fund, World Bank and other multilateral development banks) will be provided, harnessing the extensive knowledge and expertise within WMO institutional network with more than 2,000 specialists worldwide. The IDMP, through its SBPs and GWP Regional and Country Water Partnerships experts, will look to provide technical support to development partners on strengthening Hydromet services in developing countries.

2.7.10 Technical Workshops on Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilient Water Projects in Africa, Asia and the Mediterranean

The IDMP and APFM TSU provided technical expertise to *Technical Workshops on Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilient Water Projects* in Africa, Asia and the Mediterranean (with another one in Latin America and the Caribbean planned for the beginning of September) to accelerate access to Green Climate Fund (GCF) resources. These workshops were convened by GWP jointly with regional development banks and technical inputs from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and WMO. To date representatives of National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the GCF, of GCF Direct Access Entities (DAEs), and of Water Ministries from 49 countries have participated in these workshops. At the workshop and in the follow-up IDMP and APFM guidance has been provided to the project ideas, which participating countries are currently developing.

2.7.11 Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP)

The High-Level Panel on Water (HLPW), through the Government of South Africa, commissioned GWP to develop a HLPW legacy water initiative for Africa. In response, the Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) has been developed in collaboration with African Union and the African Development Bank (AfDB) Africa Water Facility.

In February 2018, the Governing Council of the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) also adopted a Decision for transformation of Africa's water investment outlook through increased partnerships and implementation of an African Water Investment Programme (AIP). The Ministers called for continued cooperation of GWP and partners to implement the AIP and AMCOW Strategy 2018 - 2030 in pursuit of the vision of a water secure Africa.

The APFM and IDMP have been approached to secure their technical expertise and respective communities for the implementation of the AIP.

The goal of the AIP programme is to transform and improve the investment outlook for water security and sustainable sanitation for a prosperous, peaceful and equitable society. The overall objective is to enhance job creation through Gender sensitive investments in water security, industrialization and climate resilient development.

The expected outcomes of the programme are;

- Delivery of critical infrastructure and project preparation accelerated, meeting the needs of water dependent growth sectors and the poor.
- African Water and Sanitation Investment Guarantee Fund established
- SDG 6 'Investments Cases' on water and sanitation developed and support job creation, gender empowerment and industrialisation
- Gender Transformative Water security, sustainable sanitation and climate resilience integrated in development
- Bankable projects prepared on water-energy-food-ecosystems nexus and governance assisted to access finance for implementation
- Transaction management related blockages and log-jams removed for transformational transboundary and national water projects
- Innovative public-private partnerships, knowledge and capacity of institutions strengthened for improved water governance at all levels

With the following headline results and impact

1. \$30 billion leveraged by 2030 towards water and sanitation related investments
2. Africa Investment Guarantee Fund established and operationalized
3. 250 million people benefit from economic opportunities generated through investments
4. 4 million indirect jobs for vulnerable and poor youth, women and girls
5. 1 million direct jobs created through investments in water and sustainable sanitation
6. Priority water infrastructure projects under PIDA and AWF prepared to bankability and financing

[\(Further information available on the AIP website\)](#)

2.7.12 Activities in Central Asia

In early 2019, FAO requested the assistance of IDMP in developing an Afghanistan Drought Risk Management Strategy (DRMS). A WMO staff member travelled to the country from 18-25 February 2019 to conduct a scoping mission in Afghanistan together with FAO for developing the

(DRMS). A draft DRMS was developed and reviewed by the IDMP. It is currently being reviewed by the Afghan government.

During the WMO HydroConference that took place in June 2018 in Geneva, the Ministry of Energy for the Government of Iran requested assistance from IDMP/WMO on developing Regional Drought Monitoring System in SW Asia. IDMP/WMO responded to the request that drought monitoring in Iran should be coordinated first before a regional system is established. This is an ongoing activity and discussions with the Government of Iran. In addition, IDMP attended the Central 8th Asian GWADI Workshop and 2nd International Drought Initiative (IDI) Expert Group Meeting and International Training Workshop on “Adaptation to Water Scarcity and Basin connected Cities” from [10-12 December in Mashaad, Iran](#).

2.8 International Drought Mitigation Research Centre

Based on discussions in June 2019, a draft term of reference for the International Drought Mitigation Research Centre (IDMRC) are being developed. The draft will be finalized before the 24-25 August 2019 IDMP meetings.

2.9 Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk

The IDMP meeting in September 2017 has launched the Integrated Drought Management HelpDesk.

The HelpDesk consists of a “Find” section (to find resources in the library and access tools and guidelines), a “Connect” section (to link to IDMP initiatives) and an “Ask” section (to request advice and technical support). The “Ask” section was the final section that completed the HelpDesk.

A draft profile of all partners for the catalogue of services of the HelpDesk was developed by the IDMP TSU which was sent together with a request to specify the modality of engagement and person days that could be contributed to the help desk. 12 IDMP partners (see section 2.1) have reviewed the profile and concluded the discussion on the modalities of engagement with the HelpDesk to date. Follow-up has been sent to others.

In total 63 requests have been received through the HelpDesk from 1 July 2018 to 30 June 2019 with a total of 133 requests since the inception of the HelpDesk in 2017. Close to all requests have been completed by the IDMP Technical Support Unit with IDMP partner engagement and the IDMP regional offices. For 2018/19, out of these 63 requests, 42 requests were questions related to indicators and indices referring to the IDMP publication, Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices. As shown in Figure 1, more than half of assistance requests did not specify the user type in both years. The second largest user type was academic in the 2017/18 period, while for 2018/19 there were relatively more requests from governments followed by academia and intergovernmental organizations.

More than half of the requests contained no information regarding the country or region for which the information is sought. Most requests where this could be determined were from WMO Regions I and II (Africa and Asia) in 2017/18, while in 2018/19 requests from WMO region VI (Europe) amounted to the largest fraction, closely followed by regions I and II and global requests (Figure 2).

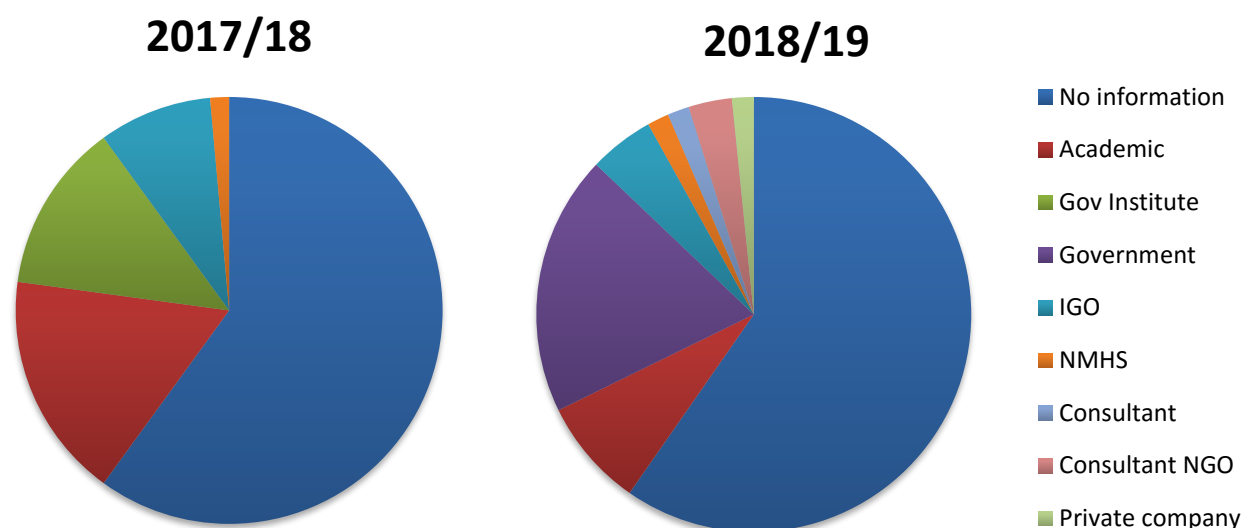


Figure 1: Percentage of request by user type for the last two one-year periods (1 July – 30 June).

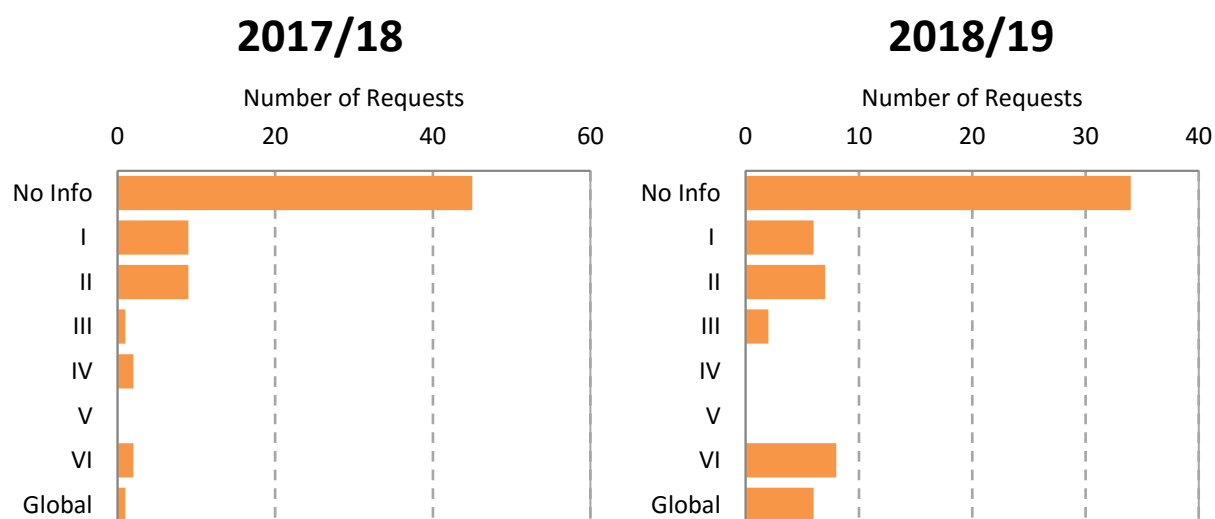


Figure 2: Requests by WMO Region for the last two years (1 July – 30 June; WMO regions: Africa I; Asia II; South America III; North America, Central America and the Caribbean IV; South-West Pacific V; Europe VI).

Recognizing the need to spread the word about the IDMP helpdesk, a roll-out campaign concept for the IDMP helpdesk was created by a WMO intern in 2018. This concept is currently being further developed for a pilot campaign in the Horn of Africa (HOA) region. For this, the IDMP TSU is working together with the IDMP HOA regional programme and GWP Eastern Africa regional office.

Discussions between the IDMP and APFM TSU's are ongoing to ensure synergies and avoid duplication in the running of the integrated flood management and integrated drought management HelpDesks. It has been agreed that multiple entry points should be retained, acknowledging that each HelpDesk focuses on a specialized topic and addresses a specific audience. However, it has been proposed that the terminology, functionality, and look and feel of the flood and drought HelpDesks should be streamlined to provide a consistent user experience on the front-end and prepare for the possibility of integration on the back-end. Integrating the IFM and IDM HelpDesks into a similar structure seems to be advancing well, as per the rationale described above.

2.10 IDMP Website

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

To date the library of drought-related publications contains 310 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. Following the recommendation of the IDMP Advisory Committee a particular focus over the last year has been the addition of further resources and tools in the three pillar section of the website.

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.

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. 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 indices contained in the Handbook of Drought Indicators and Indices.

User statistics are included below (section 2.11).

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

2.11 Development and Implementation of the Communication Strategy

In order to disseminate information about IDMP's activities and outcomes, different methods of communication have been used. The IDMP website and social media channels are the primary methods of engaging with audiences and generating sustainable growth.

A campaign to promote the HelpDesk is described above in section 2.9.

IDMP website

Figure 3 shows the recorded number of website visits per day for the last three reporting years (1st July – 30th June). The distribution of visits over the year is relatively even, with a decline for the end of year / holiday period. Since 2016, the website has seen a continuous increase in visits. While the total number of visits was 20 277 in the period 2016-2017, it increased to 21 792 and 31 833 views for 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, respectively. Figure 4 depicts the rate of increase in website visits for the 2016-2019 period: while between 2016-2017 and 2017-2018 there was an increase in visits of 8 %, the number of visits increased 46 % from 2017-2018 and 2018-2019. This

large relative increase in visits corresponds to a steady trend throughout the 2018-2019 period, as visible in Figure 3.

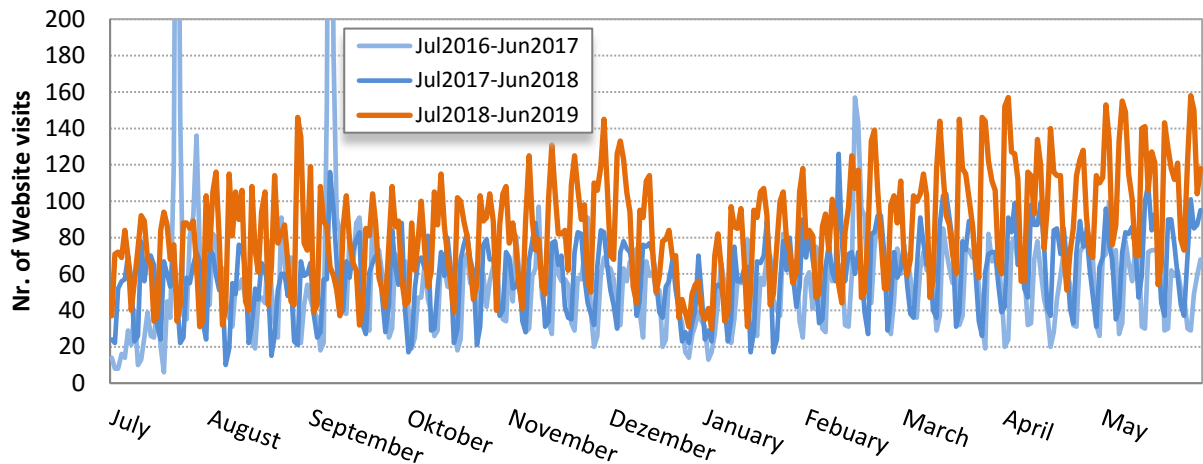


Figure 3: Number of website visits during the last three years (2016-2019) on a daily basis (Source: Google Analytics, viewed on 12.08.2019).

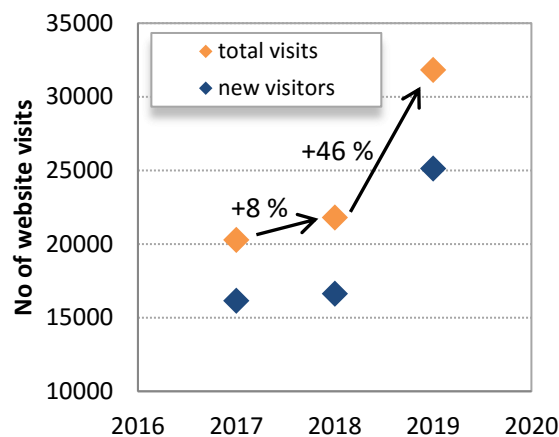


Figure 4: Total number of website visits per year for the last three years (1st July – 30th June) (Source: Google Analytics, viewed on 12.08.2019).

Throughout the last three years, the percentage of new visitors as compared to total visits has been constant at a high level, between 76 – 80 %, showing no trends. The bounce rate however, a measure for users navigating away from the website after viewing only one site, has been steadily increasing over the last three years at a relatively high level of 73.0-78.5 %, while the average time spent on the website has decreased from 0:1:52 in 2017-18 to 0:1:32 in 2018-19 (Table 1). These numbers indicate that while total numbers of visitors are increasing, the time spent on the website is decreasing.

The landing page gets most of the views. When people do engage with the website, the most visited pages are about the standardized precipitation index, the indices overview and the mitigation, preparedness and response pillar, followed by different indices (PDSI, VHI, VCI, CMI, PHDI) and the Handbook of Drought indicators and indices. Website visitors primarily come from the United States, Great Britain and China.

Table 1: IDMP website user characteristics for the last three years 2016-2019 (1 July – 30 June).

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Bounce rate	73.0	74.6	78.5
Average time on website	0:1:42	0:1:52	0:1:32
Pages per session	1.74	1.72	1.54
Number of Sessions per user	1.43	1.45	1.38

IDMP Social Media

IDMP is continuing its strategy of publicizing activities and projects in the joint APFM-IDMP Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn accounts. This has created a tool to drive traffic to both websites. Table 2 summarizes social media activities, which have been increasing for all channels.

Table 2: Social media activity records for the last two years 2018 and 2019.

	Number of Followers 2018	Number of Followers 2019
Twitter	489	591
Facebook	1642	1844
LinkedIn		578

- **Information material:** The IDMP TSU has released a new three-folded IDMP flyer. The aim is translate it in all six UN languages. Pop-up posters in English and French have been developed by the Communication Department of GWP and WMO and a video has been released to introduce the IDM HelpDesk. 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 IDMP, they are further detailed below in section 2.12. Please refer to section 2.7.1, for events attended by the IDMP CEE, section 2.7.2 for IDMP HOA and section 2.7.3 for IDMP WAF

2.12 Engagement with International Processes and Events

- The engagement with the **UNCCD Drought Initiative** and the **FAO WASAG Working Group on Drought Preparedness** are described in section 2.3 above
- GWP organized upon the request of the **High-level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters (HELP)** and funding from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT) of Japan and the National Graduate Institute for Policy Studies (GRIPS), Japan, **five regional consultations on the proposed HELP Principles on Investments and Financing for water-related disaster risk reduction**. The consultations were led by the HELP Secretariat with support by five GWP regional secretariats and the GWP global secretariat and IDMP TSU, which provided a platform of stakeholders and facilitated the discussions. The concept of integrated drought management came out strongly in the consultations ([link to report of consultations](#)).
- The IDMP TSU attended the **United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP24)** event held between 2 and 15 December 2018 in

Katowice and presented the IDMP tools and publications to participants. The COP provided opportunity to network with other participants working in the field of climate change adaptation.

- The IDMP, represented by the IDMP CEE project manager, participated in the **8th Asian GWADI Workshop, 2nd International Drought Initiative (IDI) Expert Group Meeting** and International Training Workshop on “Adaptation to Water Scarcity and Basin connected Cities” from [10-12 December in Mashaad, Iran](#).
- The IDMP TSU participated in the **Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction (GPDRR)**, 15-17 May 2019 of UN DRR, co-organizing an official session on [‘Integrated Risk Management, Ecosystems and Water-Related Risks’](#) and through GWP publishing a GPDRR Issues Brief [“Water Management - Transforming Disaster Management from Response to Preparedness and Resilience”](#) promoting the approach of the integrated flood and drought management. The GPDRR also launched the UN Global Assessment Report on Disaster Risk (GAR19) with its Special Section on Drought, to which the IDMP contributed under the leadership of the JRC and NOAA NIDIS as detailed in section 2.6.6
- The IDMP presented in several side events and was active throughout the **Global Adaptation Week, which included the National Adaption Plan (NAP) Expo 2019** organized by the by the Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) under the UNFCCC, in collaboration with various bodies and organisations from 8 to 12 April in Songdo, Republic of Korea. The aim of the NAP Expo is to exchange experiences and foster partnerships between a wide range of actors and stakeholders on how to advance National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). Taking place in the host city of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), IDMP-APFM-GCF collaboration was discussed with GCF staff. The [second edition of the NAP Water Supplement "Addressing Water in National Adaptation Plans - Water Supplement to the UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines"](#), which features APFM and IDMP developed tools and resources for adaptation planning was also launched during the week.

2.13 Fundraising

Jointly with the GWP Resource Mobilization function the APFM and IDMP TSU mapped the funding landscape in 2018 establishing a donor database with over 100 entries and a power mapping tool of the most relevant potential financial partners (for further details refer to [last year's Annual Report](#)). The aim was to support the APFM and IDMP's quest for resource mobilization as part of a new APFM and IDMP business model.

The APFM has taken a lead in developing a business and a costing model. This model has been applied as part of the Adaptation Fund proposal led by the APFM with IDMP contributions “Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin”, which has as described in section 2.7.4 above successfully acquired USD 7.92M in funding in October 2018.

The National Integrated Drought Information System (NIDIS) of the United States National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) has pledged USD 50.000 per year to the IDMP. The details of this annual contribution are currently being determined.

The Euroclima+ project “Increasing capacities for risk reduction on droughts and floods and promotion of resilience in Central America” detailed in section 2.7.6 received funding support of EUR 2.2M for its implementation from 2019 - 2021.

As mentioned in section 2.7.7, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) has approved the funding for the design and initial implementation of a Drought Information System for the South of South America with USD 550.000. In addition, the European Union’s EUROCLIMA+ initiative has approved funding in the amount of about 1.4 million USD for three years to be given to the Regional Climate Center for southern South America (RCC-SSA). The EUROCLIMA+ project for Western South America was funded for 1.5 million Euro for 3 years.

As mentioned above, the German Government is financing since spring 2019 a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) position in WMO to work on Agricultural Meteorology and the IDMP.

The IDMP is engaging with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through (i) WMO’s work with the GCF on developing the climate rationale for GCF projects, as per an agreement between the two organizations signed in October 2018 and (ii) the GWP work with the GCF to strengthen the capacity of NDAs, DAEs and water ministries to prepare climate resilient water projects, through the Technical Workshops on Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilient Water Projects in Africa, Asia, the Mediterranean and Latin America and the Caribbean (section 2.7.10 above), in which the IDMP is closely engaged.

As detailed above in section 2.7.9 the IDMP is also engaged in the WMO Country Support Initiative (CSI) to help developing countries overcome the major capacity constraints they face in responding to rising demands for high-quality weather, climate, and hydrological services.

Discussions are ongoing on how the in section 2.7.11 described Africa Water Investment Programme (AIP) may leverage the IDMP’s technical expertise and partner community for the implementation of the AIP.

2.14 Financial Support

The expenditure report of the IDMP for the year 2018 will be provided to the Management Committee of the IDMP at the meeting.

3. Strategic Perspectives 2020-2022

The section below aims to provide a first sketch of what is envisioned to translate into the IDMP 2020-2022 Work Programme over the next months. A major milestone in the discussion will be the IDMP Advisory and Management Committee meetings on 24 and 25 August 2019.

3.1 Strategic perspectives IDMP global efforts

The strategic directions will build on the results achieved and the partnerships developed over the last years, aiming to continue to provide a platform for the main actors working on drought with regional and global relevance to advance in a coherent and synergistic way the knowledge and applications of an integrated approach to drought risk management. This will focus deliberately on drought risk management, recognizing the systemic nature of risk, an integrated approach that will exchange information and knowledge between different disciplines and among different geographic scales and locations and the importance to adapt to and mitigate climate change. It will particularly inform the work of countries on integrated drought

and flood management, which tops the hazards countries aim to address in their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) of the Paris Agreement on climate change. Climate finance will be an important vehicle to implement integrated flood and drought management policies and measures.

The WMO Constituent Body Reform and the new GWP Strategy 2020-2025 will shape how WMO and GWP are integrating the IDMP in their activities. For example the GWP Strategy 2020-2025 sets a target for more than 30 countries accessing climate finance for implementing National Adaptation Plans and integrated flood and drought management policies and measures. The signing of the MoU of WMO and GWP in June 2019 signal a strong commitment of both organizations to the IDMP and a scaling up of their collaboration (further details in section 2.2 above).

Of importance will be the relationship with the UNCCD Drought Initiative and the FAO WASAG Working Group on Drought (see section 2.3). The above-mentioned discussions with the High-Level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and DRR (HELP) and the UNESCO International Drought Initiative (section 2.12) are also likely to take further shape in the coming months.

The three-pillar approach to integrated drought management (i) drought monitoring and early warning systems; ii) vulnerability and impact assessment; and iii) drought preparedness, mitigation, and response) developed and applied among IDMP partners over the last years will guide the work. The IDMP will provide relevant guidance and support countries in the practical application of each of the pillars as well as the interplay between the three pillars for successful integrated drought risk management with a strong support to regional and national initiatives.

Thus, the IDMP will contribute to sustainable development and integrated drought risk 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 risk management measures through improved planning and access to climate finance for building climate resilience.
- Advancing drought risk management knowledge and practice through consistently advancing the three pillars of drought management recognizing the systemic nature of risk, an integrated approach - exchanging between different disciplines and among different geographic scales and locations - and the importance to adapt to and mitigate climate change 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

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 implementing National Adaptation Plans and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement on climate change are advanced by the IDMP.

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.

3.2 Strategic Perspectives Regional Programmes 2020-2022

3.2.1 IDMP Central and Eastern Europe

Continuation of the IDMP CEE in the next period:

Main strategic “push” for the next 3 years in the region, taking as a background the water and climate resilience section of the new GWP Strategy 2020-2025

- 1) Support efficient and operational drought management in the CEE region and contribute to the improved drought monitoring and unified response for assessing risks and responding to droughts for the whole CEE region.
- 2) Strengthen regional drought resilience and improve capacities of target groups for an integrated drought management approach by demonstrating the operational value of newly developed tools for forecasting, monitoring and responding before, during and after a drought.
- 3) Improving the knowledge base (with concrete examples of drought mitigation and prevention measures), create better access to information and products already available and building communication capacities for producing and sharing drought information.
- 4) Increased fundraising capacity and strengthening the partnership between organizations dealing with drought management issues, in and outside of the region,

Main focus of IDMP CEE in the next phase will be:

- To transfer and expand developed tools (Drought Watch) into countries who were not part of the DriDanube project or previous IDMP CEE phases
- To continue to support countries in preparation of the Integrated drought management systems (support with Drought National plans development; etc.) and including droughts in national adaptation planning (especially Ukraine and Moldova; National Adaptation Plans, etc.)
- TBA

Pillar 1: MONITORING & EARLY WARNING

a) **Introducing and transfer of Drought Watch** (DW; [video](#); [tutorial](#)) into countries who are not yet part of Drought Watch:

- Missing Danube countries: Bulgaria (some activities already started in the 2nd phase of IDMP CEE), Moldova, Ukraine (activities in 1st phase)
- Poland and Baltic countries (active partners contributed to demonstration projects in these countries in both IDMP CEE phases)
- Transfer and expand DW to DMCSEE countries (in collaboration with DMCSEE): Macedonia, Greece, etc.
- CACENA region (Armenia, Georgia)

Examples of activities:

- Identification of a key partner (partners) from these countries who would be able to implement activities or coordinate them with other partners (through GWP, DMCSEE or WMO network)
- National or regional training where Drought Watch would be explained, examples shown and training how to use it and understand information produce from it
- Preparation of a state-of-the-art of the current monitoring systems (template according to the DriDanube template and IDMP HelpDesk structure)
- Creation of National Impact Reporters Network (in collaboration with CzechGlobe, DMCSEE; following questionnaire prepared for DriDanube (for Bulgaria questionnaire translated and available [online](#))

- b) **UNCCD Drought Initiative** is planning to organize trainings on drought index and drought toolbox (in Annex 5 countries who are part of the Drought initiative). Since on global and regional level the IDMP has supported this initiative (Serbia, Moldova, Ukraine through IDMP CEE) it will be beneficial to continue the collaboration in the context of this training. IDMP CEE could join the training together with DMCSEE providing short presentation and practical training on how to use Drought Watch and how this newly developed tool could be implemented at the national level. Contributions to the training/s could consist of Drought Watch presentation/training & instructions how to join and implement on national level (idea is based on the communication received by UNCCD focal points from CEE region – Annex 5 countries).
- c) **Connection with hydrological drought** – to have common monitoring approach and to add it to Drought Watch
- d) **Multi Hazard Warning System and drought;**
Contribution to the creation of harmonized stages of drought based on different national and regional indices. To achieve harmonization between all countries to use the same stages of droughts (“translate” national indices into these stages). Connect stages with existing MHWS (in Europe [meteoAlarm](#); globally WMO prepared a [checklist](#)).
This activity is connected with CaGM planned Guidance material on incorporating national drought alerts/warnings into regional/global MHWS.

Pillar 2: VULNERABILITY & IMPACT ASSESSMENT

- e) Continue to build **National Reporting Networks** together with Drought Watch (See example of activities under Pillar 1)
- f) Completing **Historical impact database collections**. Countries involved in the DriDanube project have been collection [historical \(1981 – 2016\) drought impacts](#). Collection should be integrated into [EDII](#) but it is still in progress. For continuing Impact forecast, which reporters get from weekly reporting impacts from the field, historical databases from missing countries would be needed (listed under point b))

Pillar 3: MITIGATION, PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE

- g) Building upon the [Drought Management Guidelines](#), [Optimal Drought Management Model](#) (developed within DriDanube) and recent example from [Slovakia](#) the IDMP CEE will continue to **support countries in development of their integrated drought management model/process**.
Examples of activities:
 - Transfer of the process of preparation of drought management model as it was done in DriDanube into countries that were not part of the DriDanube (see point B).
 - Preparation of the [Institutional mapping](#) (current status of the drought management within the countries).
 - Together with stakeholders (organization of national dialogue, seminars) building drought management model that fit to the situation in the country (connection with activities done within UNCCD Drought Initiative and previous phases of IDMP CEE).
- h) Connection with activities that are planned under **Commission for Agrometeorology** (CAgM); Expert Team on Drought.
 - For example; the Expert Team on Drought is planning to prepare Guidance material on drought risk management measures. IDMP CEE can contribute to this by collecting already existing examples of measures (tested through projects, or already in place on country level). This collection will then become part of the Guide (which measures to use in different stages of drought – connection with [HelpDesk](#)).
- i) **Continue to collaborate** with ICPDR, EUSDR, Sava Commission, IWAD (Danube Water Programme) on drought issues; providing input and communication to their documents (RBMP, CC Adaptation Plans)

COMMUNICATION

- j) In 2018 IMDP CEE started the development of a **Guide on How to communicate drought** and in autumn 2019 there is a plan to organize first regional training for water professionals to improve the way they provide information to the media, and for media professionals to explore ways of arousing deeper public interest in drought so that people are empowered to engage in actions that can avoid many of the serious problems that droughts bring. Goal is to develop this further, organize more trainings (regional, national level), webinars, etc.
- k) Contributing to the CAgM work on showing good cases of efficient drought communication; how to communicate drought – to select one country as a “story telling” example.

FUNDRAISING:

Above is a list of potential future IDMP CEE activities, that have identified together with the [Drought Management Centre for SEE](#), an important IDMP CEE partner, and some other key IDMP partners from the region. There were some fundraising efforts from both site (GWP CEE and DMCSEE) to assure finances for these activities but so far without success. Below mentioned project proposal are related to only one aspect of the regional programme (Natural Water Retention Measures). Fundraising efforts will have to be emphasized in the next months also on a basis of discussions at the annual IDMP meeting in August.

Short summary of the projects that are being applied for (“inspired” or follow up of IDMP CEE work)

- 1) Potentially approved project:
 - **Project TEACHER - joint Efforts to increase water management Adaptation to climate Changes in central EuRope.** Project was prepared and submitted in July 2019 to the CENTRAL EUROPE programme. It is a capitalization project, which means that it is building on outputs from 4 different projects focusing on water management in Central Europe; among them also [FramWat](#) (follow up of the [IDMP CEE demo project on small retention](#)) and PROLINE-CE. In both, GWP CEE has been actively involved. The project is integrating and harmonizing results of previously funded projects recognizing their links to topic V-Climate change (CC) adaptation and risk prevention. GWP CEE total budget: EUR 59 500 (co-financing EUR 8 925). Start date: March 2020 – February 2020
- 2) Project in preparation:
 - **OPTAIN - OPTimal strategies to retAIN and re-use water and nutrients in small agricultural catchments across different soil-climatic regions in Europe.** The project is building upon Small Water Retention Measure initiative and how these measures can help to adapt to extreme events such as floods and drought. The general objective is to identify efficient and easy-to-implement techniques for the retention and reuse of water and nutrients in small agricultural catchments across three biogeographical regions, taking into account potential synergies with existing drainage-irrigation systems. Together with local actors, OPTAIN aims at selecting and optimizing the spatial allocation of retention measures and their combination at the farm and catchment level with respect to their environmental and economic sustainability. The project will be submitted to the HORIZON2020 programme on 4 September. Potential start of the project is beginning of next year.
- 3) Project ideas:
 - **Reducing Risk: Financing Future 2R2F.** The project proposal was prepared together with our GWP Ukraine experts (input also from GWP Armenia) after [HELP consultations](#) in Bucharest in October 2018. It is at the stage of a project proposal which is waiting to be adjusted to the potential funding mechanism available. So far, no funds have been assured funds for this proposal.
 - **Other:** Green Climate Fund – Moldova; have to explore possibilities; State Aid funding possibilities – exploring possibilities

3.2.2 IDMP Horn of Africa

The current capacity for countries in the Horn of Africa to integrate drought risk management interventions into development plans is insufficient to ably implement drought adaptation actions and support stakeholder responses. The IDMP HOA will support countries in the region to become resilient to climate through integrating drought interventions into national dialogues, planning, and investments and integrate resilience planning the water sector. The drought related priority areas identified in the country frameworks such as the National Development Plan II (NDP II), NDCs, NAPs and SDGs will be at the centre of implementation. Further, IDMP HOA will facilitate access to climate finance at both regional and national levels for water security related interventions. This will be possible using the available financing opportunities such as Adaptation Fund, Green Climate Funds and other bilateral funding agencies. The expected results are: the countries' capacities to implement their frameworks i.e. NDC/NAP/SDGs will be enabled; there will be enhanced coordination and cooperation amongst sectors with water profile raised; increased knowledge of climate resilience and analytical tools in drought management developed and shared.

Overview of resource mobilization efforts

Project title	Role of IDMP HOA
Strengthening Drought Resilience for Small Holder Farmers and Pastoralists in the IGAD Region	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Popularization and dissemination of the Drought Management Plans (DMPs) for use by stakeholders• Support integration of DMPs into the national and sub-national development plans• Facilitate establishment of regional and national drought management multi-sectoral/stakeholder platforms to coordinate partner efforts• Support regional and national partners to jointly mobilize resources for Drought Management in a changing climate context
Enhancing Resilience of Communities and Fragile Ecosystems to Climate Change in Katonga Catchment, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitate experience sharing and cross-learning of innovative drought related adaptation interventions• Document lessons, good practices and disseminate for replication and up-scaling• Document innovative drought/water security related case studies
Readiness project for Uganda- Enhancing Institutional Capacity to Access Climate Funds for Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Support mobilization of funds to the drought related interventions in the national frameworks i.e. the NDCs, NAPs and SDGs

3.2.3 IDMP West Africa

The West Africa region is facing mainly migration, climate change and coping with climate phenomena (droughts, floods, etc.), poor water supply, need of capacity building and challenges around transboundary cooperation.

IDMP WAF will therefore continue to contribute to addressing these regional challenges in the context and exchange with the global IDMP, building its action on the 3 pillars of integrated drought management:

✓ *Monitoring and EWS:*

- Continuation of using Meteo EWS for the IDMP WAF demonstration projects.
- Youth “TonFuturTonClimat” project will work closely with DGM Burkina Faso for the planning of actions on agriculture in Koankin, Burkina Faso.
- Capitalization and synergies will be made with actions on EWS through the initiatives such as the Flood and Drought Management project in the Volta basin (section 2.7.4 above) and the TonFuturTonClimat initiative

✓ *Vulnerability and Impact assessment:*

- Continue to support to West African countries participating in the elaboration and validation of National Drought Management Plans as part of the UNCCD Drought Initiative.
- Developing a high-level advocacy campaign with the ECOWAS Environment Directorate to promote the technical guidelines on Integrated Drought Management into regional guidelines. (2018 Postponed activity)
- Promotion of the training manual with the University of Ouagadougou during an “advocacy day” and studying the possibility of including it in the curricula of some training institutions in the West African region. (2018 Postponed activity)

✓ *Drought mitigation, preparedness and response:* IDMP WAF will be supporting the Flood and Drought Management project in the Volta basin through actions to mitigate drought impacts and prepare to respond to drought emergencies more effectively.

3.2.4 Activities in Central America

The Euroclima+ project described in section 2.7.6 above running from 2019-2021 with a focus on the preparation of drought policies, pilot projects on rainwater harvesting and capacity building will shape the beginning of the period with future efforts building on this. GWP Central America will take the lead and technical assistance of the IDMP and its partners provided.

3.2.5 Activities in South America

With at least three projects focused on drought issues across the region as described in section 2.7.7, it will be crucial to coordinate activities among these projects. IDMP can use its partners to assist with this, but a stronger coordination mechanism will have to be developed. This is especially true for RCC-SSA, RCC-WSA, CIIFEN and the WMO Regional Office in Paraguay. The IDMP pilot initiative in Tucuman, Argentina is working to further strengthen support from the Argentinian Government and is developing funding proposals.

3.2.6 Central Asia

There have been discussions between UNCCD and WMO on responding to drought management needs in Central Asia. There is an idea for developing a regional drought preparedness plan along with the development of a Central Asia Regional Drought Monitor. Further discussions will take place with the IDMP partners on developing this idea.

4. 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 2018. The IDMP regional programmes have their own results based frameworks, which are available upon request.

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

Annex 2 IDMP Programme Document 2017-2019 (available [here](#))

Annex 3 Logframe 2017-2019 (next page)

				2017		2018		2019		2017		2018		2019		
Level	Statement of Impact/ Outcome/ Output	NB	IDMP Indicator	Targets	Achieve.	Targets	Achieve.	Targets	Achieve.	Comments Targets	Comments Achievements	Comments Targets	Comments Achievements	Comments Targets	Comments Achievements	
Impact	A Water Secure World: A higher level of water security and climate resilience achieved in developing countries, transboundary basins and economic regions	I1	Number of people benefiting from integrated drought management interventions							Impact indicators not actively measured, but still reported, where possible. The indicators reflect the outcomes and impact the IDMP hopes to contribute to through its activities.						
		I2	Total value of investment influenced which contributes to water security and drought management													
Outcome	Advance Integrated Drought Management for sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels	O1	Number of policies, plans and strategies which include integrated drought management approaches for climate resilience and water management	1	1	3	8	3		Slovakia	Slovakia (through IDMP CEE), requests from Bolivia	Countries in Central and Eastern Europe and West Africa	Ethiopia, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Benin, Niger, Serbia,	Countries in the Pacific, Central and Eastern Europe, West Africa		
		O1g	Number of policies/plans/strategies that have gender mainstreamed in drought management approaches													
		O2	Number of approved investment plans associated with policies, plans and strategies which integrate water security for climate resilience				-	-								
		O3	Number of agreements/commitments on enhanced water security at transboundary/regional level influenced.				1	1	-	-			HLPF SDG process	IDMP featured in SDG6 Synthesis Report 2018		
		O4	Number of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which integrate water security for climate resilience	0			3			3			Countries in Central and Eastern Europe and West Africa		Countries in Central and Eastern Europe, West Africa and Horn of Africa	
		O5	Number of enhanced legal frameworks / policies / strategies integrating water security and climate change facilitated by the IDMP	-			1	1		2			tbd through HelpDesk	Slovakia through IDMP CEE support with global guidance	tbd through HelpDesk	
		O6	Gender: Percentage of women and girls benefiting from interventions to improve drought resilience (min %).													
		O7	Number of drought management decision making bodies, in which youth is well represented .	1	1	-	-				GPDRR discussions	GPDRR competition				
Output Goal 1 <i>Catalyze Change</i>	Work Package 1: National development, regional and transboundary cooperation: - 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.	OT1.2	Number of regional organisations supported in developing agreements/commitments /investment options and tools that include integrated drought management approaches	3	3	1	1			Discussions with IGAD as part of the support to IDMP HOA; Aghrymet as part of IDMP WAF, request from ECLAC Secretariat	IGAD DDRSI (through IDMP HOA), ICPDR (through IDMP CEE), Aghrymet (through IDMP WAF)	Aghrymet support through IDMP WAF	ICPDR through IDMP CEE			
		OT1.3	Number of national organisations supported in developing legal frameworks / policies / strategies, sectoral and development plans on integrated drought management					-	-	Depending on HelpDesk requests	> Initial discussions started with Bolivia. > IDMP co-organized UNECE International workshop on Water					
		OT1.3g	Number of transboundary/national/subnational organisations supported in integrating gender perspectives into drought management policies/plans/legal frameworks							Depending on HelpDesk requests			Provided inputs to UNCCD publication on gender perspectives in drought management			
		OT1.4	Number of organisations (all levels) supported in the development of investment strategies supporting policies and plans which include integrated drought management				1			Depending on HelpDesk requests			Support to UNCCD Drought Initiative (inputs to model drought plan, drought planning			
		OT1.5	Number of countries supported in the development of capacity and projects to access climate and climate-related funds for drought management services				39			Depending on HelpDesk requests		Start of collaboration with GCF through WMO and GWP	Technical Workshops on Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilient Water	Technical Workshops on Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilient Water	Technical Workshops on Project Preparation for Transformational Climate Resilient Water	
		OT1.6	Number of demonstration projects undertaken for which innovation has been demonstrated							Supported through regional IDMPs, where this is counted	Supported through regional IDMPs, where this is counted	Supported through regional IDMPs, where this is counted		Supported through regional IDMPs, where this is counted		
		OT1.7	Number of documents produced outlining the lessons from IDMP demonstration projects and a plan for replicating solutions	1	2	1	-	1		Benefit of Action / Cost of Inaction Working Paper	BACI Working Paper, Book Chapter	IDM Framework document	Input to European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) Technical Report "Drought Risk Assessment and Management - A Conceptual Framework"	GAR2019 Special Section on Drought, joint World Bank - IDMP Benefits of Action / Costs of Inaction publication		
		OT1.8	Number of beneficiaries supported in demonstration projects on water security and drought resilience undertaken													
		OT2.1	Number of government institutions/other stakeholders with demonstrably enhanced capacity on integrated drought management in the design and implementation of policies, plans & projects	1		2	44	27		Depending on HelpDesk requests			UNCCD Drought Initiative (44 countries developing drought plans with IDMP guidance)	UNCCD Drought Initiative (27 additional countries developing drought plans with IDMP guidance) and UNCCD Drought		
		OT2.1g	Number of women and youth supported in professional development and leadership	2	3	2				2 organization as part of the Flood and Drought youth competition for GPDRR in Cancun	3 organization as part of the Flood and Drought youth competition for GPDRR in Cancun					
Output Goal 2 <i>Generate and Share Knowledge</i>	Work Package 2: Capacity Development: - Capacity of nationally mandated institutions strengthened to implement an integrated approach to drought management - Capacity of IDMP regional programmes strengthened	OT2.2	Number of south-south lesson learning & knowledge transfers initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up	4	4	4	4			Regular IDMP regional knowledge exchange	4 IDMP knowledge exchanges	Regular IDMP regional knowledge exchange	Regular IDMP regional knowledge exchanges held			
		OT2.3	Number of media features on integrated drought management linked to the Integrated Drought Management Programme. All media including radio, television, print, internet.	5		3		3		BACI publication GPDRR competition	BACI publication GPDRR competition			3 media advisories related to WMO-GWP cooperation on drought		
		OT2.4	Number of publications, knowledge products (including strategic messages) and tools for integrated drought management developed and disseminated	1	7	2	3	2		IDMP BACI working paper	1 IDMP BACI working paper 2 Applications and further resources for Handbook of drought indicators and Indices 3-6 Four chapters for Book "Drought and Water Crises: Integrating Science, Management, and Policy, Second Edition" 7 Knowledge resources on the three pillars of IDM	IDM Framework Document; Glossary on drought terms	Glossary on drought terms; Input to National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Water Supplement; Input to European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) Technical Report "Drought Risk Assessment and Management - A Conceptual Framework"	World Bank - IDMP BACI publication; Water Scarcity and Drought publication; GAR2019 Special Section on Drought; Review of practices and policy recommendations on Drought impact & vulnerability assessment		
		OT2.5	User satisfaction across knowledge products and services produced, managed and disseminated by IDMP.	2	2	2	4			Feedback with request for support in implementation	> SDC reported using NDMPG and Handbook of Drought Indicators and indices in CHF 580K project "DRAW – DISASTER RESILIENCE AND WATER MANAGEMENT IN CAMBODIA" Piloting Groundwater Monitoring and Scaling-up of Mobile-Phone Early Warning Systems in four Provinces of Cambodia. > Handbook of Drought Indices promoted by UNESCO IHP at UNFCCC COP23	Feedback with request for support in implementation	With JRC and BoM through HelpDesk Review of Global Inventory and Comparative Assessment of Drought Risk Modelling Tools - satisfaction by requesting entity (World Bank GFDRR) expressed; UNCCD amply using IDMP knowledge products for guidance to countries and ToolBox; 48% increase (2018-2019 compared to previous 12 months) in website visitors; Satisfaction with support to High-Level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and DRR (HELP) on financing and investing in DRR expressed;	Feedback with request for support in implementation		
		OT2.6	Number of joint global/regional activities by IDMP on integrated drought management, which lead to demonstrable follow-up actions.	4	4	1	2	1		drought management in CEE, East Africa, West Africa and South Asia Expert workshop on BACI for drought mitigation	drought management in CEE, East Africa, West Africa and South Asia Expert workshop on BACI for drought mitigation		Past activities in South America contributed to the funding of 3 projects for a total of EUR 3.2M; Past activities in South America contributed to the funding of one projects for a total of EUR 2.2M.			
		OT3.1	Implementation of Results Framework & associated M&E	1	1	1	1	1		M&E framework implemented	M&E framework implemented	M&E framework implemented	M&E framework implemented	M&E framework implemented		
		OT3.2a	Increased financial performance of IDMP involving Regional and Country Water Partnerships – Locally raised funds .	EUR 45K	EUR 45K	EUR 145K	EUR 5.4M	EUR 200K		NOAA VCP (IDMP CEE fundraising efforts supported)	NOAA VCP	NOAA VCP (IDMP HOA, WAF and SAS fundraising efforts supported)	NOAA VCP (EUR 50K), contributed to South America (EUR 3.2M) and Central America (EUR 2.2M)	NOAA VCP (IDMP HOA, WAF and SAS fundraising efforts supported)		
		OT3.2b	Increased financial performance of IDMP involving Regional and Country Water Partnerships – In kind contributions .	EUR 20K	tbd	EUR 30K	tbd	EUR 35K		IDMP partner organizations contribute in-kind	IDMP partner organizations contribute in-kind (amount tbd)	IDMP partner organizations contribute in-kind	IDMP partner organizations contribute in-kind (amount tbd)	IDMP partner organizations contribute in-kind		