

IDMP

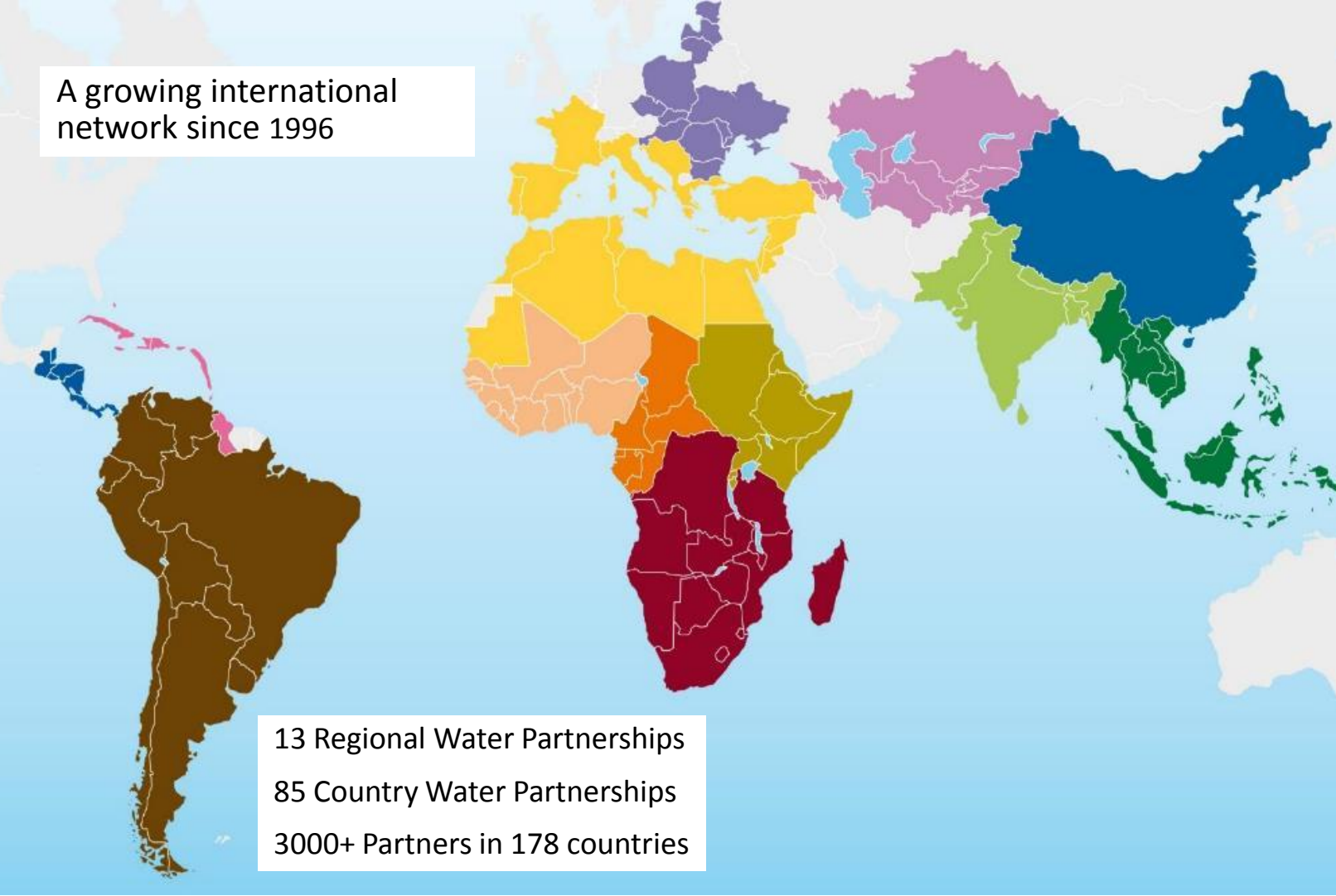
Integrated Drought Management Programme



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**BUILDING
DROUGHT
RESILIENCE
TO REDUCE
POVERTY**

A growing international
network since 1996



13 Regional Water Partnerships
85 Country Water Partnerships
3000+ Partners in 178 countries

Background

The IDMP was launched by WMO and GWP in 2013 at the High-Level Meeting on National Drought Policies (HMNDP) to support implementation of the HMNDP outcomes

[Excerpt of HMNDP final declaration, emphasis added]

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

Approach

■ Proactive rather than Reactive:

- Focus on drought prevention, mitigation, vulnerability reduction, planning and preparedness (including monitoring and early warning)
- Consider all aspects of disaster risk management and shift the focus to Risk Management (rather than crisis management)

■ Horizontal Integration:

- Draws on the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management
- Bring together partners from different disciplines and sectors to find solutions (sectoral approaches from the past are limited in reducing drought impacts)
- Highlight approaches to Integrated Drought Management of its partners, with a spirit that more can be achieved working together

■ Vertical Integration:

- Connects and exchanges experiences among the global, regional, national and local level
- Principles of Integrated Drought Management are adapted to the context applied

Approach

■ Knowledge Sharing:

- Connect knowledge providers with those seeking knowledge (IDM HelpDesk)
- Provide entry points to understand and apply the principles of Integrated Drought Management, pointing as much as possible to existing knowledge (see National Drought Management Policy Guidelines)
- Rather than producing new scientific/ highly technical knowledge, the IDMP closes gaps in knowledge and in communicating/applying existing knowledge

■ Demonstration Projects:

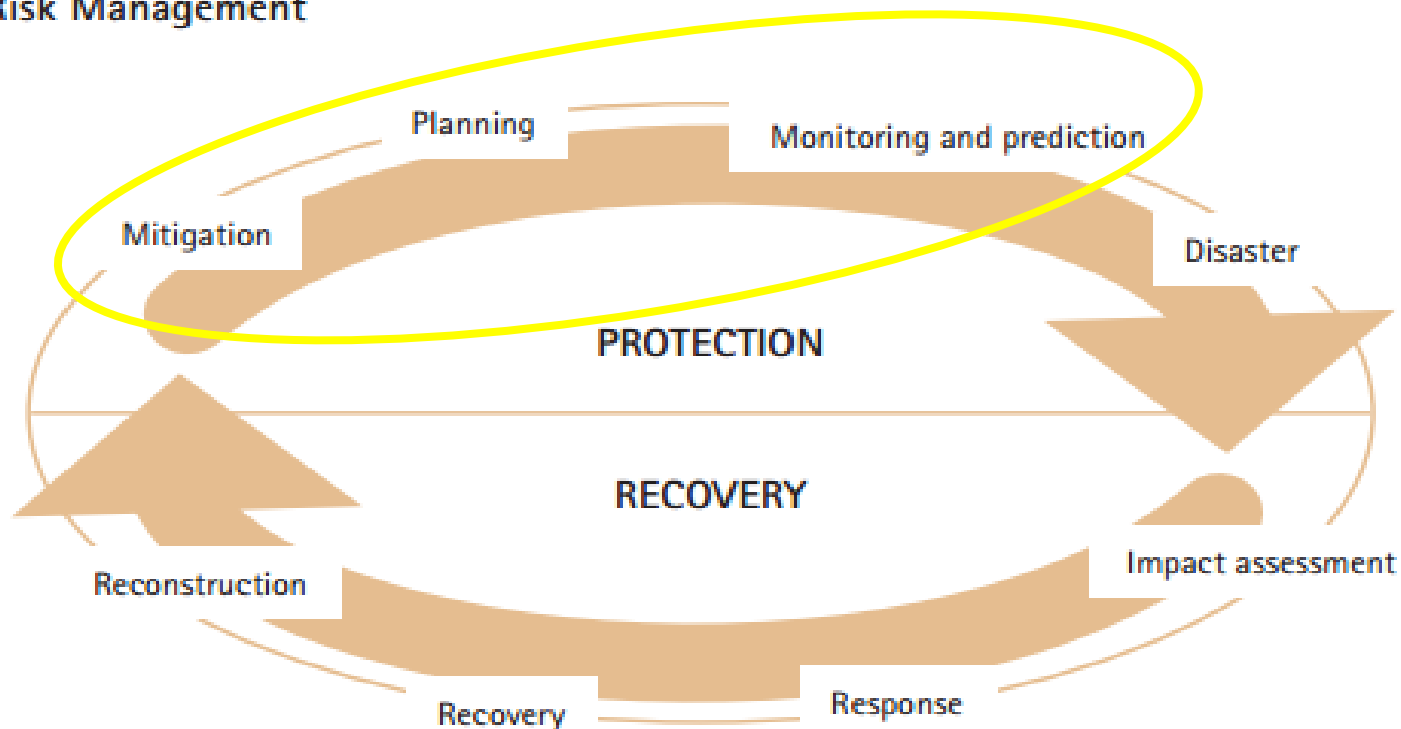
- Innovation - applying the principles of Integrated drought management
- Build on existing efforts that are scalable and make a significant contribution to building drought resilience through an integrated approach

■ Develop Capacities:

- Through the above and closing gaps where necessary through trainings that add value and collaboration with partners

The cycle of Disaster Management

Risk Management



Crisis Management

Source: National Drought Mitigation Center, University of Nebraska-Lincoln

IDMP

Integrated Drought Management Programme

Components

IDM at Regional and National Level

Knowledge and
Awareness

Innovative
Practices

Capacity
Development

Governance and Partner Engagement



Partners

- FAO Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- UNCCD United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- Australian Bureau of Meteorology
- UN CBD UN Convention on Biological Diversity
- ICARDA International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
- ICID International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage
- IWMI International Water Management Institute
- JRC Joint Research Centre
- CONAGUA Mexico's National Water Commission
- SEI Stockholm Environment Institute
- AEMET Spanish Meteorological Agency
- NDMC U.S. National Drought Mitigation Center
- UNDP Cap-Net
- UNDP United Nations Development Programme
- UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
- UNEP United Nations Environment Programme
- UNISDR United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
- University of Nebraska Daugherty Water for Food Institute
- University of Southern Queensland
- UNW-DPC UN-Water Decade Programme on Capacity Development
- World Bank

Part of the Global Framework for Climate Services

GFCS Goal:

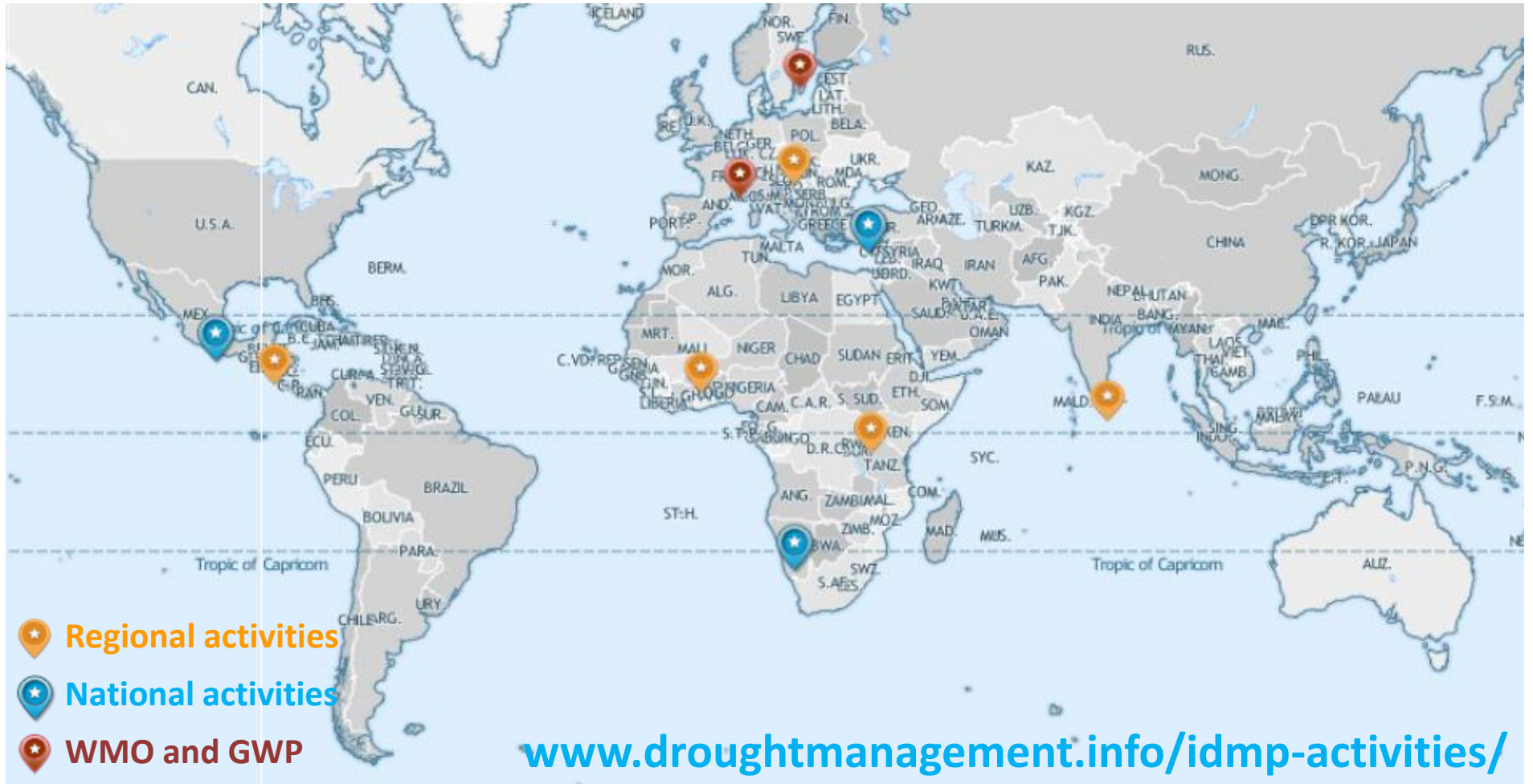
Enable better management of the risks of climate variability and change and adaptation to climate change at all levels, through development and incorporation of science-based climate information and prediction into planning, policy and practice.

GFCS Priority Areas:

Agriculture; Disaster Risk Reduction; Water; Health



Regional and National level



Regional Programmes and Initiatives

Support action and implementation on the ground,
adding to existing efforts the strength of IDMP and its partners

- **Central and Eastern Europe (2013):** Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Moldova, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine
- **Horn of Africa (2014):** Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda.
- **West Africa (2014):** First in Burkina Faso, Niger and Mali, and then share lessons learned with other neighbouring countries through the WMO partners, GWP Country Water Partnerships and other partners.
- **South Asia Drought Monitoring System (2014):** with IWMI in Bhutan, Bangladesh, Nepal, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka
- **Central America (2013):** Regional workshop leading to training on SPI and assessment of current drought.
- **South America (tbc 2015):** Regional workshop in Bolivia potentially leading to follow-up activities with partners.

National initiatives

■ PRONACOSE Mexico:

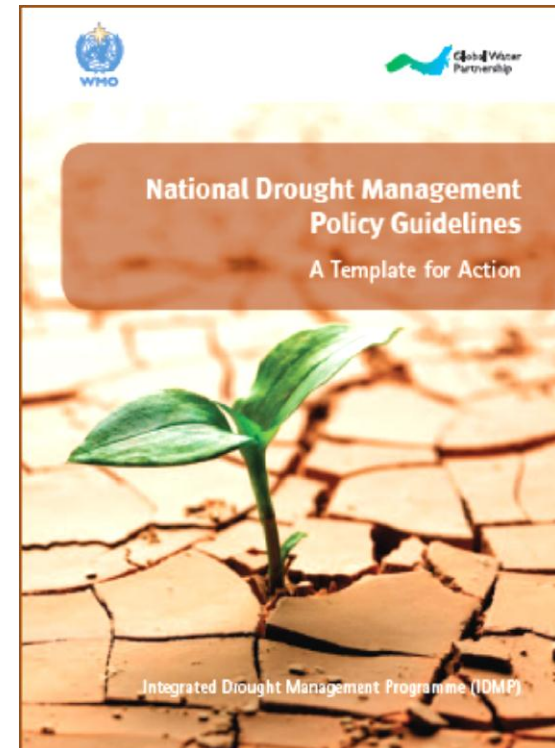
- National Program against Drought (PRONACOSE) slated to run for the next 6 years in Mexico's 26 basin councils
- IDMP will provide technical advice, capacity building, project management and links to international expertise and platforms
- Work Programme has been developed as part of the WMO/CONAGUA PREMIA project.

■ Support to Turkish Government:

- In line with the recommendations of the HMNDP (March 2013), the Government of Turkey through the Turkish State Meteorological Service (TSMS) started a process to formulate a national policy on drought management
- IDMP requested to provide guidance and international expertise
- IDMP contributes technical guidance and experiences from the Mexican PRONACOSE and the IDMP Central and Eastern Europe.

National Drought Management Policy Guidelines

- Adapting of 10-step process by Don Wilhite (National Drought Mitigation Center at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln)
- Response to need articulated at High-level Meeting on National Drought Policy (HMNDP)
- **Template** that can be adapted to national realities and needs
- Building on **existing risk management capacities**



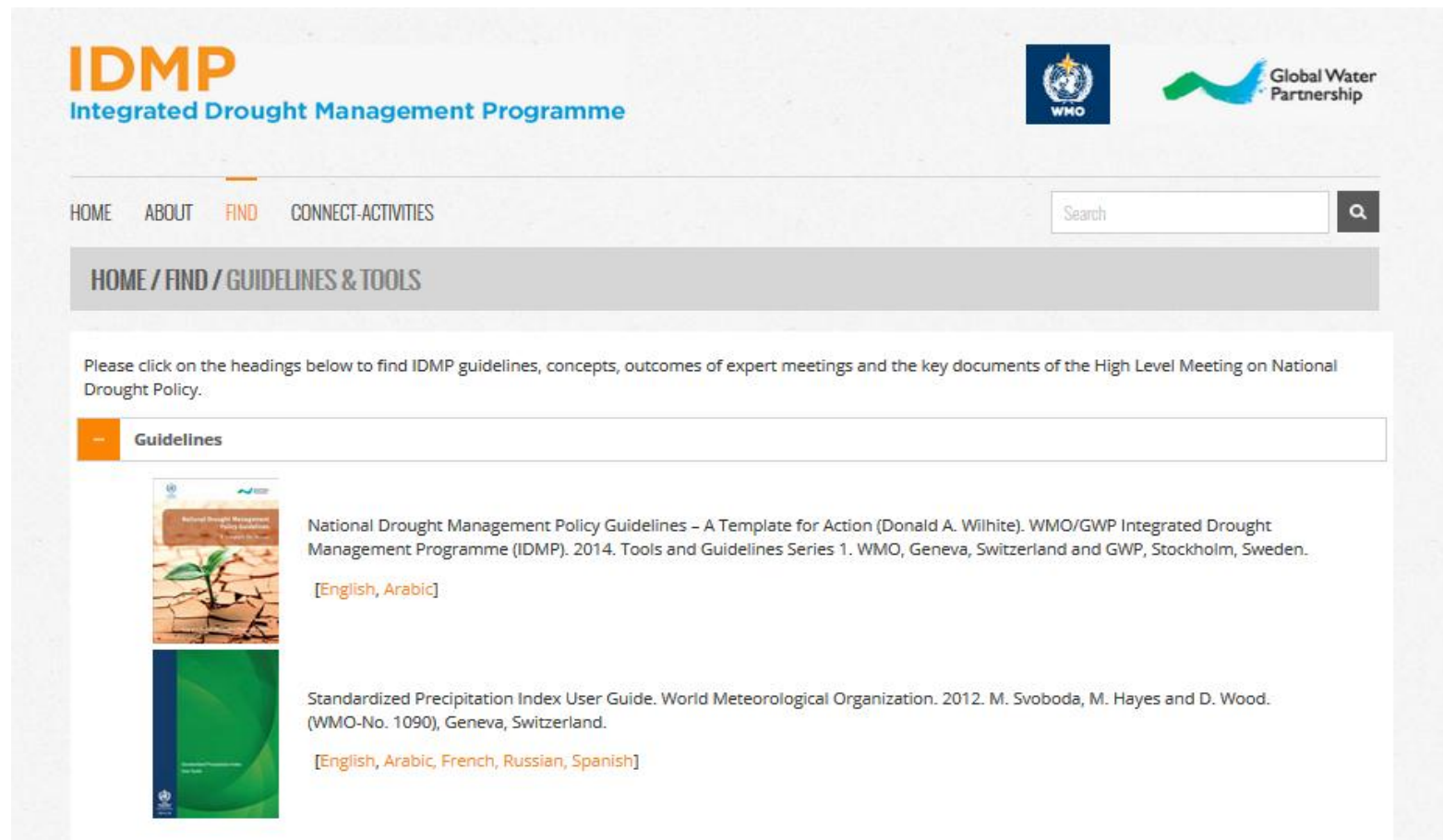
Drought Management Library

The screenshot shows the IDMP website interface. At the top left is the IDMP logo (Integrated Drought Management Programme). To the right are logos for WHO and Global Water Partnership. A navigation menu includes HOME, ABOUT, FIND (highlighted), and CONNECT-ACTIVITIES. A search bar is located in the top right. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: HOME / FIND / LIBRARY. A search input field is present with a 'Search' button. To the right of the search field, there is a link 'Click here for a list of acronyms' and a 'Show 25 entries' dropdown. The main content area displays a table of search results with columns for Organization, Year, Title and Description, and Preview.


Organization	Year	Title and Description	Preview
ADB	2012	Drying Up: What to do about Droughts in the People's Republic of China <p>This publication addresses the issue of droughts and water management in the People's Republic of China (PRC) for environmentally sustainable development. It consolidates the highlights from several recent ADB strategic studies that relate to improving disaster risk management and water resources management in the PRC, and represents current policy direction in the Ministry of Water Resources, with whom ADB worked closely in developing this knowledge product. One interesting finding from these studies is that drought management in the PRC follows the reactive mode of its flood management system, which limits official uses of disaster relief funds until after an emergency is declared.</p>	
ADB	2003	Kazakhstan - Issues and Approaches to Combat Desertification	


www.droughtmanagement.info/library/

Drought Management Guidelines and Tools



The screenshot shows the IDMP website interface. At the top left is the IDMP logo (Integrated Drought Management Programme). To the right are the WMO and Global Water Partnership logos. Below the logos is a navigation menu with 'HOME', 'ABOUT', 'FIND', and 'CONNECT-ACTIVITIES'. A search bar is located to the right of the menu. Below the navigation is a breadcrumb trail: 'HOME / FIND / GUIDELINES & TOOLS'. A paragraph of text reads: 'Please click on the headings below to find IDMP guidelines, concepts, outcomes of expert meetings and the key documents of the High Level Meeting on National Drought Policy.' Below this is a section titled 'Guidelines' with a minus sign icon. Two items are listed:

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National Drought Management Policy Guidelines – A Template for Action (Donald A. Wilhite). WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP). 2014. Tools and Guidelines Series 1. WMO, Geneva, Switzerland and GWP, Stockholm, Sweden.
[English, Arabic]
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Standardized Precipitation Index User Guide. World Meteorological Organization. 2012. M. Svoboda, M. Hayes and D. Wood. (WMO-No. 1090), Geneva, Switzerland.
[English, Arabic, French, Russian, Spanish]

www.droughtmanagement.info/find/guidelines-tools

Integrated Drought Management Helpdesk

Bundle Expertise

Spirit of Collaboration

Provide Entry Points

The screenshot shows the IDMP website homepage. At the top, the logo for IDMP (Integrated Drought Management Programme) is displayed alongside the WHO and Global Water Partnership logos. A navigation menu includes links for HOME, ASK FOR HELP, HELP YOURSELF, ACTIVITIES / CONNECT, ABOUT, CONTACT, and NEWS. A search bar is located on the right. The main banner features a photograph of a man in a field of dry corn, with the text "Ask for HELP" overlaid. Below the banner are three prominent buttons: "ASK" with a question mark icon, "FIND" with an open book icon, and "CONNECT" with a group of people icon. Each button is circled in blue. Below these buttons are three text boxes: "Get in touch and ask for advice on integrated drought management", "Find knowledge resources on integrated drought management", and "Learn about the activities of the IDMP and connect to them".

www.droughtmanagement.info

South Asia Drought Monitoring System

a collaboration of GWP-WMO-IWMI as part of the WMO/GWP Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)

- Regional Drought Monitoring System to support regionally coordinated drought mitigation efforts that can be further tailored to the national level
- Moving from crisis management to risk management
- User ownership through GWP South Asian Regional Water Partnership with the Country Water Partnerships in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka to work with relevant actors from Government, research and civil society in the region to ensure the system addresses needs.
- Technical development by CGIAR International Water Management Institute integrating remote sensing and ground truth data (vegetation indices, rainfall data, soil information, hydrological data)
- Government support through WMO Climate Outlook Fora, Regional Climate Centers and HydroMet Services as platforms for knowledge exchange and user involvement

South Asian Drought Monitoring System

Expected Outputs

- Enhanced understanding and quantification of drought's magnitude, spatial extent, and potential impact to capture the complexity of drought onset, progression, and extent;
- Produce historical to current high spatial and temporal drought risk maps to provide current view of drought propagation on a regular basis;
- Identify drought hotspots, support preparedness and drought mitigation and provide early warning at regional, national, state and community level
- Operational drought monitoring system(s) installed in national center(s) and regional hub
- National capacity in drought monitoring built in all participating countries to address the gaps identified through the needs assessment
- Regional sharing and dissemination of operational drought information users can download at country level for subsequent analysis

For further information



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