



## **ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME ON FLOOD MANAGEMENT**



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FLOOD MANAGEMENT**

### **ANNUAL REPORT (2013-2014)**

August 2014  
Geneva, Switzerland



The Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) is a joint initiative of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Global Water Partnership (GWP). It promotes the concept of Integrated Flood Management (IFM) as a new approach to flood management. The programme is financially supported by the Governments of Switzerland and Germany, and by USAID.



The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations. It coordinates the activities of the meteorological and hydrological services of 191 countries and territories and is the authoritative voice on weather, climate and water.



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.



## ANNUAL REPORT (2013-2014)

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  - (c) Environmental Aspects of IFM ([en](#), [fr](#), [sp](#), [jp](#))
  - (d) Social Aspects and Stakeholder Involvement in IFM ([en](#), [fr](#), [sp](#))
  - (e) Economic Aspects of IFM (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> edition) ([en](#))
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  - (i) [Flood Management in a Changing Climate](#)
  - (j) [IFM as an Adaptation Tool for Climate Change \(Case Studies\)](#)
  - (k) [Flood Emergency Planning](#)
  - (l) [Management of Sediment-related Risks](#)
  - (m) [Conservation and Restoration of Rivers and Floodplains](#)
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*\***Bold** indicates materials that are newly added or updated in this report. For the following materials, only new publications are mentioned.*

- III. National and Regional support activities
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  - (g) [ICFM6 Paper on “Needs for Adaptation of Urban Flood Management under Climate Change”](#)
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  - [APFM Report No. 2 - First coordination meeting Jan 2002](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 3 - First Consultative meeting on Building Partnerships Feb 2002](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 4 - Inception report](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 5 - First Steering Committee meeting Mar 2002](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 6 - Second consultative meeting on Building Partnerships Nov 2002](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 7 - Annual report 2002-2003 \(without annexes\)](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 8 - Second Steering Committee meeting June 2003](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 9 - Annual Report 2003-2004](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 10 - APMC meeting Jun 2004](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 11 - Annual Report 2004-2005](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 12 - APMC meeting Jun 2005](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 13 - Annual Report 2005-2006](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 14 - Activity plan of APFM Phase II](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 15 - Activity plan 2006-2007](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 16 - APMC meeting May 2006](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 17 - Phase I Final report](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 18 - Annual Report 2006-2007](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 19 - APMC meeting Jun 2007](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 20 - Annual Report 2007-2008](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 21 - APMC meeting Jun 2008](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 22 - Annual Report 2008-2009](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 23 - APMC meeting Jun 2009](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 24 - Annual Report 2009-2010](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 25 - APMC meeting Jun 2010](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 26 - Phase II Final report](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 27 - Annual Report 2010-2011](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 28 - APMC meeting Jun 2011](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 29 - Annual Report 2011-2012](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 30 - APMC meeting Jun 2012](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 31 - Annual Report 2012-2013](#)
  - [APFM Report No. 32 - APMC meeting Jun 2013](#)



## ACRONYMS

AC/MC	Advisory Committee/Management Committee
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
AfDB	African Development Bank
AIDF	Aid and International Development Forum
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
ANADIA	Assessment of Natural Disaster Impacts in Agriculture
ANTs	APFM Network of Trainers
APFM	Associated Programme on Flood Management
ASTARTE	Assessment, STRategy And Risk Reduction forTsunamis in Europe
AU	African Union
AWF	Africa Water Facility
BADEA	Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa
BMD	Bangladesh Meteorological Department
BUET	Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology
BWDB	Bangladesh Water Development Board
BWP	Bangladesh Water Partnership
CapNet/UNDP	Capacity Development in Sustainable Water Management/UNDP
CBFM	Community Based Flood Management
CDKN	Climate & Development Knowledge Network
CEGIS	Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services
CERFE	Centro di Ricerca e Documentazione Febbraio '74
CHy	Technical Commission for Hydrology
CIFDP	Coastal Inundation Forecasting Demonstration Project
CIMA	Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale
CIWEM	Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management
CONAGUA	Comisión Nacional del Agua
CORFU	Collaborative Research on Flood Resilience in Urban areas
CWPs	Country Water Partnerships
DDMCC	Department for Disaster Management and Climate Change
DHI	Danish Hydraulic Institute
DID	Department of Irrigation and Drainage
DMC	Disaster Management Centre
DoW	Description of Work
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council of the United Nations
EPRC	Environment and Population Research Centre
EPS	Ensemble Prediction Systems
EU-FP7	European Union 7 <sup>th</sup> Framework Programme
FFEW	Flood Forecasting and Early Warning
FFGS	Flash Flood Guidance System
GASIR	Gerencia de Aguas Superficiales e Ingeniería de Ríos
GFWG	Global Flood Working Group
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GPS	Global Positioning System
GWP	Global Water Partnership
GWP WACDEP	GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme
HFWR	Hydrological Forecasting and Water Resources
HRC	Hydrologic Research Center
IAB	Inter-Agency Board





IAHR	International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research
ICFM6	International Conference on Flood Management 6
ICFR	International Conference on Flood Resilience
ICHARM	International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management
ICID	International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage
IDMP	Integrated Drought Management Programme
IFM	Integrated Flood Management
IMHEN	Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment
IMTA	Instituto Mexicano de Tecnología del Agua
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IWA	International Water Association
IWFM	Institute of Water and Flood Management
IWM	Institute of Water Modelling
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
LSP	Linguistic Services and Publication
MoNRE	Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment
MyCBNet	Malaysia Capacity Building Network
MyWP	Malaysian Water Partnership
NDMO	National Disaster Management Office
NFG	Junior Research Group (in German: Nachwuchsforschungsgruppe)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NMHSs	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NWP	Numerical Weather Prediction
PEARL	Preparing for Extreme And Rare events in coastal regions
PLANALP	Platform on Natural Hazards of the Alpine Convention
PREMIA	Proyecto de Fortalecimiento del Manejo Integrado del Agua
Project-WET	Project on Water Education for Teachers
PRONACH	Programa Nacional Contra Contingencias Hidráulicas
PRONACOSE	Programa Nacional Contra la Sequía
Q&A	Question and Answer
REDICA	Red Centroamericana de Instituciones de Ingeniería
RISC-KIT	Resilience-Increasing Strategies for Coasts – toolkit
RSS	Rich Site Summary
RwB	Rivers without Boundaries Coalition
RWPs	Regional Water Partnerships
SBP	Support Base Partner
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SIA	Social Impact Assessment
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SIWI	Stockholm International Water Institute
SKM PMB	Sinclair Knight Merz - Perunding Mahir Bersatu
SMHI	Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute
SWaP	Sudan Water Partnership
SWFDP	Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project
TNC	The Nature Conservancy
ToT	Training of Trainers
TSU	Technical Support Unit
TUHH	Technische Universität Hamburg-Harburg
UNAM	Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México



UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environment Facility
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UN-ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
UNESCO-IHE	UNESCO Institute for Water Education
UNISDR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
USACE	United States Army Corps of Engineers
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/OFDA	USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
USF	University of South Florida
VASI	Vietnam Institute of Research and Management of Seas and Island
WMAs	Watershed Management Authorities
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WRCC	Water Resources Coordination Council
WWF	World Wildlife Fund



## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM), a joint initiative of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Global Water Partnership (GWP), was established in order to promote the concept of Integrated Flood Management (IFM) and to help demonstrate the practical steps for putting the concept into practice. The IFM approach aims at maximizing the net benefits from flood plains and reducing loss of life due to flooding, and at the same time preserving ecosystems within the overall framework of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

During Phase I (August 2001 - July 2006) of the APFM, the principles of Integrated Flood Management have been established through the IFM Concept Paper, which, in turn, are supported by the Flood Management Policy Series. The programme has conducted various regional and country demonstration projects, has collected and synthesized flood management case studies and established a website to offer a variety of information including various products and a set of databases on flood management. The outcomes of Phase I have been widely disseminated at various international conferences, workshops and meetings, which facilitated dialogue and involvement of institutions and individuals. This also helped initiate a global network or knowledge base to support countries in their efforts to adopt IFM.

Phase II of the programme (August 2006 - March 2010) was designed to consolidate these gains. It sought to develop capacities in the countries by supporting local and regional actions that advocate, support or demonstrate the IFM principles. The advocacy for IFM has been achieved through capacity development and by providing long-term support in the form of IFM HelpDesk and information services. The IFM HelpDesk is based on voluntary contributions from 23 Support Base Partners.

Phase III of the APFM started in April 2010 for a period of four years, which is now ending. The overall goal of the APFM Phase III was to improve the field-effectiveness of IFM practices and the APFM outreach, covering a wide range of demand-driven applications of the IFM principles. With the end of the current phase, a Phase IV is now planned to mainstream IFM into practice, to be discussed at the 2014 meetings of the Advisory and Management Committees.

This Annual Report documents the activities undertaken during the reporting period from 1 June 2013 to 31 July 2014. Most of the output materials are attached as “sub-materials”, which are being made available on CD. The Annual Report also provides an overview on the lessons learnt from Phase III and the proposed objectives of Phase IV.

With the withdrawal of Japan as a donor, Switzerland remains the only financial contributor to the APFM core activities. In-kind contributions are being made by Germany, GWP and WMO. As well, USAID, WMO and GWP have committed to financially supporting demonstration projects and capacity building efforts on a multi-annual basis.

During the reporting period, the following changes have been made to the staff of the Technical Support Unit (TSU):

- In June 2013, Mr Tomoyuki Okada, seconded expert from the Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transportation of Japan, completed his three-year assignment to the TSU; in light of the withdrawal of Japan as a donor, Mr Okada was not replaced by another seconded expert from Japan.
- In July 2013, Mr Frederik Pischke, Senior Programme Officer of GWP, joined the TSUs of the APFM (at 30%) and the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) (at 70%) as a secondment from GWP.



- In August 2013, Mr Giacomo Teruggi was appointed Project Officer in the WMO Hydrological Forecasting and Water Resources (HFWR) Division, with his time allocated to TSUs of the APFM (at 70%) and IDMP (at 30%).
- From August to October 2013, Ms Katarina Hayek joined WMO as an intern in the HFWR Division, contributing to selected APFM activities.
- At the end of January 2014, Dr Wolfgang Grabs, Head of the APFM TSU and Chief of the HFWR Division, retired from WMO.
- At the end of January 2014, the position of Project Officer in the APFM, held by Mr Niranjana Tamrakar, was frozen due to lack of financial resources for the APFM core activities.
- In February 2014, the Government of Germany confirmed the provision of a Junior Professional Officer (JPO) position for an additional two-year period, the position being held by Mr Jan Moritz Krüger.
- In March 2014, Dr Paul Pilon was appointed Chief of the HFWR Division and Head of the APFM TSU.
- In July 2014, Mr Luis Roberto Silva Vara joined the APFM TSU as an intern for the duration of one year (tentatively).

In addition to the above, the Secretary, Ms Nga Eichrodt, spends 40% of her time APFM matters.

Moreover, to complement the TSU and ensure implementation of the APFM, IDMP and PEARL Communication Strategies, Ms Isabel Riboldi was hired as a consultant during the periods March-December 2013 and March-December 2014.



## 2. ACTIVITIES REPORT 2013-2014

### 2.1 COOPERATION BETWEEN APFM AND OTHER WMO PROJECTS

The WMO Technical Commission for Hydrology (CHy) during its 14th session in November 2012 recognized the substantial achievements made through the APFM in the form of providing flood management policy guidance, technical tools and capacity building. The Commission commended the operationalization of the HelpDesk for Integrated Flood Management as the backbone of the initiative and called for a demand-based outreach strategy of the HelpDesk. The Commission suggested that APFM consider documenting the implementation of flood management practices, especially in developing countries. The Commission appreciated the wide scope of the target audience, reaching beyond NMHs while fully integrating these in the activities of the APFM. It appreciated the substantial support provided by the governments of Japan, Switzerland, Italy and Germany to the success of the programme and noted with interest pledges made by the USA to provide further funding for APFM activities. The Commission recommended continuing promoting the APFM to increase its field effectiveness and to attract extra budgetary resources for its activities. Opportunities should be seized that further strengthen the linkages with and contributions of CHy to those of the APFM.

During the reporting period, linkages have been established between APFM and the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS). The APFM is recognized as a model for the GFCS in relation to flood issues, as is its sister programme, the Integrated Drought Management Programme – IDMP, on drought issues. Furthermore, the APFM has been presented as a project under the GFCS umbrella on the GFCS website (<http://www.gfcs-climate.org/projects-list>). The APFM TSU maintains a continued exchange of information about its activities with the GFCS Office in WMO, as well as with the GFCS joint WHO/WMO Climate and Health Office.

### 2.2 COOPERATION WITH GWP NETWORK

Subsequent to the outreach efforts of the APFM in April 2013 to all GWP Regional and Country Water Partnerships, a number of responses and requests for collaboration have been received. Detailed discussions have taken place and the services provided through the HelpDesk on IFM were advertised throughout the GWP network. As a result of this, various activities have resulted or are in process, namely:

- Developed Flood Management modules for WACDEP Capacity Development Programme (see section 2.7.1);
- Offer to support Integrated Urban Water Management capacity development modules (see section 2.7.1);
- Advice to GWP Caribbean on Pilot Project/Publication on "Advancing Ecological and Environmentally Friendly Approaches for Integrated Flood Management in Caribbean Island Watersheds" (see section 2.7.1);
- Coastal Flood Management capacity building and pilot project with GWP Viet Nam (see section 2.6.8, 2.7.2.2);
- Planning of Coastal Flood Management capacity building and pilot project with GWP Bangladesh for late 2014 (see section 2.6.4);
- Transboundary Flood Management in the Dniestr with GWP Central and Eastern Europe (see section 2.6.1);
- Reinforcement of Sudan network of trainers for East Africa (see section 2.6.2);
- Planning of a community flood management capacity building and pilot project with GWP Nepal for late 2014 (see section 2.6.3);
- Support with Resource Person on Integrated Flood Management to "Roundtable on Flood Control and Strategies of Floodplain Economic Development in the Downstream of Yellow River" organized by GWP Yellow River China (see section 2.6.7); and



- Integrated Flood Management capacity development and project development with GWP West Africa and CWPs of Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Nigeria, and Senegal (see section 2.7.2.3).

Based on the experiences that are being gained from this approach of engagement, a follow-up strategy will be devised.

## 2.3 FLOOD MANAGEMENT POLICY SERIES

The Flood Management Policy Series constitutes the backbone of the APFM. This series is comprised of the IFM Concept Paper and four supporting policy papers on legal and institutional, environmental, social, and economic aspects of IFM. These combine to facilitate the implementation of IFM principles. (They constitute sub-materials I(a), I(b), I(c), I(d) and I(e)). The series of publications have been translated into various languages, which are listed below:

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| • IFM Concept Paper                                 | (en, fr, es, ru, jp, ch) |
| • Legal and Institutional Aspects of IFM            | (en, fr, es, Serbian)    |
| • Environmental Aspects of IFM                      | (en, fr, es, jp)         |
| • Social Aspects and Stakeholder Involvement in IFM | (en, fr, es)             |
| • Economic Aspects of IFM                           | (en)                     |

### 2.3.1 IFM Concept Paper 3rd edition

Mr Zheng Rugang from GWP China provided the translation of the IFM Concept Paper (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.) into Chinese in May 2013. After being edited by WMO, the Paper was published in August 2013. With the exception being Arabic, the IFM Concept Paper (3<sup>rd</sup> Ed.) is now available in all official WMO languages (and in Japanese). With the current edition having been revised in 2009, it is timely to consider the need for developing a fourth edition of the IFM Concept Paper. Some items have been brought to the attention of the TSU that require revision, although some are significant, the revisions would be minor in terms of extent. Suggestions from the Advisory Committee will be welcomed.

### 2.3.2 Economic Aspects of IFM 1st edition

The TSU considered the adequacy and appropriateness of text produced for a 2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Economic Aspects of IFM Policy Paper. The TSU concluded that the additional text was not sufficient to justify the creation of a 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. The TSU has considered recommending establishing a Review Committee to undertake broader revisions leading to a 2<sup>nd</sup> edition, possibly 12 to 18 months following its formation.

## 2.4 IFM TOOL SERIES

Thanks to the new approach adopted for dissemination of IFM Tools, reinforced by the presence of a Communication Officer and the newly designed visual identity, the IFM Tools have increased in both their visibility and demand. New Tools were included in the IISD (International Institute for Sustainable Development) Reporting Services and were disseminated through their network. As these tools are living documents, this increased visibility and use has already led to an increase in contributions for future consideration. The new approach of dissemination also led to the establishment of new linkages with Milan Polytechnic (Italy) and the World Bank (see section 2.7.1). On social media, newly published IFM Tools received 34 "likes", 4 positive comments, were shared at least 92 times on Facebook, and were re-tweeted 4 times on Twitter.

### 2.4.1 Published this year

The following IFM Tool have been finalized and published:

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| • Conducting Flood Loss Assessments (2 <sup>nd</sup> Ed.) | Tool #2 - sub-material II(b)  |
| • Applying Environmental Assessment (2 <sup>nd</sup> Ed.) | Tool #3 - sub-material II(c)  |
| • Risk sharing in Flood Management (2 <sup>nd</sup> Ed.)  | Tool #8 - sub-material II(h)  |
| • Transboundary aspects of Flood Management               | Tool #18 - sub-material II(r) |
| • Flood Forecasting and Early Warning                     | Tool #19 - sub-material II(s) |



- Flood Mapping

Tool #20 - sub-material II(t)

New inputs on Flood Loss Assessment are expected from Milan Polytechnic in August 2014.

#### 2.4.2 Final Version

The following IFM Tools have been finalized and will soon be published (layout and cover design are still needed):

- Regulations and Technical Standards for Flood Management - sub-material II(u)
- Health and Sanitation Aspects of Flood Management - sub-material II(v)
- The Role of the Media in Flood Management - sub-material II(w)
- Social Impact Assessment and Public Perception of Flood Risk in IFM - sub-material II(x)

The Tool was drafted by Mr Edoardo Guaschino (an external consultant from the University of Neuchâtel) and further developed and finalized by Dr Gabriele Quinti (Director of CERFE, new APFM Support Based Partner (SPB)) by the end of July 2014. After the TSU's review and revision, it will be submitted to WMO's Linguistic Services and Publication Branch (LSP) for linguistic editing and translation into English (the original version is in French). The Tool is expected to be issued on the website and publicised by means of social media during the month of September 2014.

#### 2.4.3 Work in progress

The following IFM Tools are in an advanced stage of preparation:

- Effectiveness of Flood Management Measures + Case studies - sub-material II(y)  
The advanced draft of this tool was developed by TSU in close cooperation with Dr John Labadie, Emergency Management Consultant at the University of Washington. Case studies related to this tool will be compiled once the Tool will be finalized.
- Crisis Mapping and Crowdsourcing in Flood Management - sub-material II(z)  
The Tool is being developed by Mr Kevin Dobbs, an external consultant from the University of Kansas, who will deliver a first draft by 30th September 2014. This first version will then be revised by the TSU in collaboration with the consultant and, possibly, with interested SBPs (CERFE has shown interest in assisting with the revision). No linguistic editing is anticipated. Final review and publication are expected in early 2015.
- Flood Management in a Multi-hazard Environment for the Private Sector - sub-material II(aa)  
Background materials have been collected and a first draft has been developed.

#### 2.4.4 Not started, but planned

Second editions of the following tools, which were published prior to 2009, have yet to be undertaken:

- Formulating a Basin Flood Management Plan Tool #1 - sub-material II(a)
- The Role of Land-Use Planning in Flood Management Tool #7 - sub-material II(g)
- Flood Management in a Changing Climate Tool #9 - sub-material II(i)
- Organizing Community Participation for Flood Management Tool #4 - sub-material II(d)

The first revision of Tool #4, reported at the last AC/MC meeting, was not considered sufficiently substantial to justify a second edition. CERFE has shown interest in contributing additional material in the preparation of a second edition.

Regarding the Tool on "Serious Gaming in Flood Management", which was identified as not being a priority at the last AC/MC meeting, reference materials have been collected whenever found.

### 2.5 NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

#### 2.5.1 Mexico

During World Water Day 2013, H.E. Peña Nieto, President of the United States of Mexico, announced the need for an integrated strategy at the country level to reduce vulnerability to floods and droughts. This strategy is to include two specific programmes, the first one being the "Programa Nacional de Prevención





contra Contingencias Hidráulicas” (National Programme to Prevent disasters from Floods) or PRONACH, and the second the “Programa Nacional contra la Sequía” (National Programme to Combat Drought) or PRONACOSE.

The National Water Commission of Mexico (CONAGUA) was mandated by the President to implement these two programs. In doing so, it wanted to evaluate the possibility of adopting an integrated approach consistent with the principles of IFM. To this end, CONAGUA contacted WMO in March 2013 to seek assistance and guidance in the development of the PRONACH. As a first step, WMO, through the PREMIA project and the APFM, organized a capacity building workshop on IFM in Mexico City from 29 April to 3 May 2013. The purpose of this workshop was to provide staff from CONAGUA, as well as other Mexican counterparts such as Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA) and the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM), with background training on IFM. The intent of the workshop was to: 1) help ensure an appropriate application of the IFM concept in the development of the PRONACH; and 2) include the IFM concept in the *Guide for the Development of Flood Management Plans* to be used by the basin organizations within CONAGUA (Guía para la formulación de programas de prevención contra inundaciones para los trece organismos de cuenca de la CONAGUA). As a follow up to this first workshop, the Agency for Surface Water and River Engineering of Mexico (GASIR) requested WMO to provide technical assistance for the development of the Plans on flood management and to ensure the correct application of IFM concepts to the PRONACH. Two missions for this purpose were organized from 16 to 27 September 2013 and from 2 to 6 December 2013. The Guide, as well as the Flood Management Plans for the 13 Basin Organizations, are attached as sub-materials III(a) and III(b). Further assistance on the implementation of these Plans will be undertaken by APFM upon request of CONAGUA, via the WMO Office in Mexico. All activities regarding Mexico have been funded through the Project to Strengthen Integrated Water Resources Management in Mexico (PREMIA), which is a joint WMO/CONAGUA initiative, and are currently on-hold, pending approval of the financial agreement for the implementation and follow up of the PREMIA project.

### 2.5.2 PEARL project participation

APFM had been involved in the preparation of a project proposal in the EU 7<sup>th</sup> Framework Programme for Research (EU-FP7) on “Coasts at threat in Europe: tsunamis and climate-related risks”. The European Commission approved funding of the project PEARL (“Preparing for Extreme And Rare events in coastal regions”) for the period 2014-2018. The project consortium consists of 24 international institutions and universities. PEARL aims at developing adaptive risk management strategies for coastal communities focusing on extreme hydro-meteorological events, using a multidisciplinary approach that integrates social, environmental and technical research and innovation. APFM was invited to join the project and its consortium following an invitation from the Technical University of Hamburg (TUHH). Besides TUHH, other SBPs are also involved in the project, such as the Danish Hydraulic Institute (DHI), Euroaquae Consortium, ICHARM and UNESCO-IHE.

APFM’s role is to be the work package leader and is focused on the “Dissemination of project outputs”. In this regard, APFM closely cooperates with the International Water Association (IWA) and other partners (UNESCO-IHE, TUHH and National Technical University of Athens). The tasks of APFM’s involvement include: a) Internet presence of the project; b) preparation of PEARL dissemination content; c) organization of thematic and regional workshops; d) policy briefs; e) organization of an International Symposium in 2017; and f) wider publicity and outreach.

PEARL officially started on the 1st of January 2014, and the project was awarded a grant of 5 million Euros, of which 105,000 € (50% received upon signature of the grant and 50% to be received at the end of the project in four years) were allocated to APFM for its involvement. The European Commission requested the PEARL consortium collaborate closely with other EU-FP7 projects in the area of coastal flood management, in particular RISC-KIT and ASTARTE. As work package leader, APFM plays a major role in this collaboration.





The involvement of the APFM in this effort further strengthens its link to the scientific community allowing it to be an effective bridge between research and pragmatic applications in operational meteorology and hydrology. With coastal zone management remaining one of the top priorities of IFM, the APFM involvement is linked to collecting beneficial practices in the management of extreme weather events by NMHSs worldwide.

PEARL project meetings are scheduled bi-annually, and all Consortium partners are invited to participate. During the reporting period two meetings were held:

- Kick-off meeting in Hamburg, Germany, 22-24 January 2014  
The kick-off allowed presenting APFM's role in the project. In its leading role of a work package, the meeting helped defining responsibilities, sharing of roles and tasks, and planning the future milestones.
- 2<sup>nd</sup> project meeting, Rethymno, Greece, 2-4 July 2014  
APFM presented some of PEARL's first deliverables, such as the launch of the project website and an internal group discussion platform, social networks, a young researcher network, the PEARL flyer and a list of relevant conferences and workshops. A major aspect of discussion was how to improve the input from project partners to APFM to be disseminated.

In addition to these two plenary meetings, APFM attended a joint PEARL - RISC-KIT coordination meeting on 6 May 2014, in Delft, the Netherlands. RISC-KIT is a parallel project funded under the same EU-FP7 call on "Coasts at threat in Europe: tsunamis and climate-related risks". Purpose of this meeting was to share and further explore the methods, tools and approaches of each project, and to define the mechanism to allow sharing experiences between the two projects teams. Further collaboration with RISC-KIT is planned with regard to policy briefs.

The PEARL project Description of Work (DoW) is attached as sub-material III(c).

### **2.5.3 Thailand and Lao PDR**

Two activities have been undertaken in these two countries.

#### **2.5.3.1 Pilot projects on Community Based Flood Management**

Flood management committees were established for two target communities in Thailand and they developed community flood management plans to be tested during the simulation exercises (planned in August 2014). The training on flood monitoring and early warning and a simulation exercise are planned to take place in Thailand in August 2014. Local authorities managed to mobilize some budget for capacity building on community based disaster risk reduction for nine other communities in their administrative areas and requested the project team to support these initiatives.

The activity in Lao PDR was delayed due to restructuring of the departments working on disaster management in the country. After a series of discussions, the project is being transferred from the National Disaster Management Office (NDMO) to Department for Disaster Management and Climate Change (DDMCC) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE).

#### **2.5.3.2 Support to national strategies for flood management**

Further to the workshops held in spring 2012 at the request of the two countries, assistance was provided in creating and bringing forward the newly developed strategy for flood management. To achieve this, missions were held in autumn 2013. In Thailand this effort has led to the presentation of the strategy at the ministerial level, resulting in some reallocation of roles and responsibilities.

### **2.5.4 Pakistan**

In March 2014, the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), Pakistan, requested through the HelpDesk assistance on the use of wetlands and floodplain management. The assistance will be in the form of a workshop to be



jointly organized with Ramsar Convention and WWF, involving high level decision makers in Pakistan. The workshop is to be preceded by the development of a Floodplain Management Plan. The request also asked for the identification and involvement of possible experts who had been actively engaged in the development of the Yangtze River basin flood management plan. A preliminary series of teleconferences were held to define the agenda of the workshop and the floodplain management plan for Pakistan. Those participating included Mr Llewelyn Young from the Ramsar Convention, Ms Anita Van Breda from WWF – Disaster Risk Reduction Section and Mr Denis Landenbergue from WWF International. Due to unspecified coordination issues between WWF Pakistan and the national government, the workshop has been indefinitely postponed.

#### **2.5.5 Mali**

The results of the Assessment of Natural Disaster Impacts on Agriculture (ANADIA) – phase I project were presented at a side-event during the 5th African Water Week in May 2014. Moreover, a preliminary proposal was presented in April to the European Commission for an ANADIA phase II project, with a wider regional West African scope. APFM provided feedback on this proposal, with this activity to be raised in the planned IFM workshop for West African countries (see section 2.7.2.3).

#### **2.5.6 Amur River Basin (Russia and China)**

Through UNECE, Mr Eugene Simonov from Rivers without Boundaries Coalition (RwB) approached APFM seeking support in advocating for IFM and wetlands conservation in the Amur River basin. A meeting with Mr Simonov was held on 22 May, during which three possible actions of mutual interest were identified: 1) translation of selected IFM Tools into Russian; 2) Participation in the Forum "Nature Without Borders", to be held in Vladivostok, Russia, on October 23-24, 2014; and 3) a vocational mission to the Amur River Basin Organization headquarters in Khabarovsk, Russia, immediately following the Forum. In light of transboundary nature of the Amur River basin, a possible involvement of APFM in the Amur River Basin would provide an additional opportunity to further advocate for the IFM concept in China (see section 2.6.7)

#### **2.5.7 Iowa State (USA)**

Following the APFM exploratory mission to Iowa State in September 2012, periodical updates are received from Prof. Marian Muste on the activities of the Inter-Agency Board (IAB) and of the different Watershed Management Authorities (WMAs) within Iowa. The IAB is a voluntary association (i.e. without official recognition from participating agencies) formed by representatives of different stakeholders working in flood management at the state level. Among others, participating agencies include the USACE, Iowa Department of Natural Resources, and Homeland Security. The IAB acts as technical supervisor for the activities proposed by the WMAs centered on Community Based Flood Management (CBFM). WMAs are community-based associations operating at the grass-roots level; currently there are 6 WMAs in Iowa receiving public funds to develop comprehensive plans at the community level. The IAB and Cedar River Basin WMA, which was the first to be established, presented their CBFM plan to the Water Resources Coordination Council (WRCC). This latter organization is a consultative body on water resources advising the Governor and has been in place since 2008 and comprises 12 members, mostly with overseeing roles from various participating governmental agencies. The subsequent WRCC spring meeting held in 2013 endorsed the activity plans on CBFM of the Cedar River Basin WMA. Continuous follow-up on the development of these activities would provide APFM useful know-how on the governance and technical development of community based approaches in a developed country.

#### **2.5.8 Unactioned planned activities and requests**

Due to lack of human resources, the planned assessments of Phase I activities regarding: the pilot projects on community based flood management in Nepal, India and Bangladesh; the Lake Victoria and Kafue River Basin Flood Management Strategy; and the Flash Flood Early Warning Systems in Central and Eastern Europe) were not performed during the reporting period. In addition, two requests from the GWP network



could not be undertaken. The first was from Bhutan on providing support in the management of flash floods, with the second being from Namibia on flood hazard mapping.

## **2.6 NEW IMPLEMENTATION PROPOSALS**

### **2.6.1 Transboundary Flood Management in the Dniester**

A project proposal was developed (sub-material IV(a)) to complement an existing project on “Reducing vulnerability to extreme floods and climate change in the transboundary Dniester basin”, which is contained within Moldova and Ukraine, in cooperation with UNECE and Zoï Environment Network. The overall objective of the project is to increase the overall resilience to flood risks in the basin. This is to be achieved by strengthening the information base and fostering transboundary cooperation for flood management through targeted assessment of flood risks, training, and institutional development to improve the use and exchange of flood-related data, information and alerts. The project’s specific objectives are to:

- I. Facilitate the modelling and mapping of extreme flood risks;
- II. Foster real-time exchange of data and information, transboundary flood forecasting and early warnings;
- III. Promote and strengthen the use of flood information to enable the basin authorities and population to effectively respond to flood risks at different levels.

The GWP Country Water Partnerships in Moldova and Ukraine have been formed and are very keen to contribute to this activity, particularly with respect to the objectives I and III. The proposal was originally submitted to USAID, but was deemed not to be a regional office priority. Part of the proposal was also submitted to the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) Water for the use of the 'synergy funds', but was also not supported. Support is being sought to fill the funding gap.

### **2.6.2 Reinforcement of Sudan network of trainers for East Africa**

A request from Sudan Water Partnership (SWaP) was received to revive and strengthen the network for IFM advocacy in East Africa region. This network has its roots in the Training-of-Trainers (ToT) workshop that was held in November 2009 in Nairobi, Kenya. The proposal from SWaP was to organize an additional regional ToT, allowing the creation of core teams that will facilitate assimilation of IFM at the national level. This would entail at a later stage: i) a series of training workshops and awareness sessions to be organized at the national level; ii) the establishment of joint national focal points (national secretariat) (between the Country Water Partnerships and the National HydroMet Authorities), to be assisted by national technical committees made of not less than 10 experts representing the different disciplines related to flood management; iii) the preparation of an assessment on the status of the legal and institutional framework, necessary for the development of an IFM policy and strategy; and iv) the development of an IFM strategy and action plan on a participatory basis. A concept note has been produced by SWaP and is available as sub-material IV(b). Resources needed for the initial ToT activity have to be assessed and mobilized.

### **2.6.3 Community-based flood management in Nepal**

Through the Nepal Water Partnership, a request for support has been received regarding the implementation of a pilot project (sub-material IV(c)) on CBFM in the Lakhandehi River basin, which is in the Terai region. Considering the area of the basin is but 383 km<sup>2</sup>, undertaking activities at this basin scale would fall beyond the capacities of APFM both in terms of financial resources and the amount of time needed to dedicate to such activities. However, recognizing the importance of flash flooding and that its genesis is usually on basins of this size or even smaller, it was considered to be more beneficial to provide assistance through organizing a workshop, cosponsored by the APFM Trust Fund and GWP, to: i) advocate among national decision makers for adopting the community based approach to flood management; ii) provide technical supervision in the finalization of the project proposal that could be used as a template for similar cases; and iii) present the proposal to potential donors previously identified at the national and



international levels. The workshop has been tentatively scheduled to take place around the end of November or early December 2014.

#### **2.6.4 Coastal Flood Management in Bangladesh and linkages with CIFDP**

Jointly with GWP Bangladesh an activity is being planned to address the challenges of coastal flood management in the country. High-level engagement through the key Government Agencies is being ensured through a project committee comprising Institute of Water Modelling (IWM); Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM) of the Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET); Bangladesh Water Partnership (BWP), Bangladesh Water Development Board (BWDB), Bangladesh Meteorological Department (BMD), Center for Environmental and Geographic Information Services (CEGIS); Environment and Population Research Centre (EPRC); and APFM. The objectives of this activity are to: i) introduce IFM concepts and tools to the top management of relevant agencies and stakeholders; ii) analyse the current flood management practices in the coastal zone and lessons learned from the most recent flood disasters, involving stakeholders, managers, decision-makers, institutional representation leading potentially to consensus of the top management on the need to implement a more integrated flood management approach in the coastal zone; iii) obtain feedback from stakeholders on the current coastal flood management policy and practices; iv) develop a first draft of an integrated flood management framework for the coastal areas in Bangladesh.

Collaboration with the Coastal Inundation Forecasting Demonstration Project (CIFDP) Bangladesh initiative is being sought due to the inherent synergies and complementarity of objectives. A workshop will lead to the development of a pilot project for an IFM strategic plan for one or more coastal areas in Bangladesh, and further detailed development will be initiated upon request from the Government. Such a pilot project could be instrumental in developing a better understanding of the need for a country-wide coastal IFM strategic plan. Such a plan, developed in this manner, is expected to include community-based approaches to flood management, flood risk mapping, structural and non-structural measures including early warning having the overall aim of increasing the capacity and resilience of people and settlements located in coastal flood-prone areas.

#### **2.6.5 Stakeholders workshops in support of FFGS**

The Flash Flood Guidance System (FFGS) is being implemented through a series of regional and country level components, and its implementation has been made possible through the funding provided by USAID/OFDA. There is a memorandum of Understanding for the implantation of the FFGS with global coverage signed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) /National Weather Service, Hydrologic Research Center (HRC), San Diego, United States, USAID/OFDA and WMO. Discussions are underway regarding the need for undertaking stakeholder workshops to assist in bringing the benefits of the technological investment in FFGS and its early warning capabilities to a number of stakeholders including civil society.

A representative of the TSU attended the FFGS Programme Planning Meeting, held in May 2014 in Geneva, and provided a brief overview of the stakeholder workshops that have been conducted with the assistance of the Global Water Partnership and the Support Base Partners of the APFM. These workshops are seen as an effective way of informing local actors on how best to approach, in an integrated and multi-disciplinary manner, disaster risk reduction particularly attributed to flooding. The APFM offered its capabilities in organizing and conducting stakeholder workshops. These would dovetail with the efforts of the FFGS, thereby assisting to forge a better link between the NHMSs and the various stakeholders including disaster risk management groups, policy makers dealing with land use planning and inhabitants of flood prone areas. The expected outcome would be increased societal benefits from the implementation of FFGS.



### **2.6.6 Linkages with the Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project**

The Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP) is successfully strengthening capacity in National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) in developing and least developed countries to deliver improved forecasts and warnings of severe weather to save lives, livelihoods and property. The project has improved the lead-time and reliability for alerts about high-impact events such as heavy precipitation, severe winds and high waves. It has strengthened interaction with disaster management and civil protection agencies, local communities and media. SWFDP is making a major contribution to disaster risk reduction. Countries participating in the project are able to benefit from advances in the science of weather forecasting, especially the dramatic development in numerical weather prediction (NWP) systems, including ensemble prediction systems (EPS) which give guidance to weather forecasters in advance of potential hazardous weather conditions.

The FFGS application in Southern Africa Region is taking advantage of the dramatic increase in predictive capabilities made possible by the SWFDP. The combination of the capabilities of both the SWFDP and FFGS lead to more accurate and timely forecasts and guidance and to longer predictive horizons. There is activity underway to further combine the capabilities of both systems in other application areas. As well, the advances offered by the SWFDP could be incorporated into riverine rainfall-runoff modelling to enhance provision of flood forecasts and early warnings. Combining these enhanced predictive capabilities with stakeholder workshops can more effectively attain the desired outcome of disaster risk reduction from flooding.

### **2.6.7 Support to China GWP**

A one-day “Roundtable on Flood Control and Strategies of Floodplain Economic Development in the Downstream of Yellow River” is planned by GWP China/ GWP China Yellow River on 23 October 2014 in Zhengzhou, Henan Province. The APFM offered its expertise on IFM to the GWP China and to contribute with case studies and experiences from other parts of the world.

The roundtable is but one step in the process to develop a cross-sectoral platform for top management and senior professionals from the Yellow River basin. The participants are invited to develop an in-depth analysis of the adverse effects of global climate change on the downstream portion of the Yellow River and the flood-management measures that could be considered to mitigate them.

In addition, it will also discuss factors that are negatively affecting the floodplain, based on which recommendations for the further development of the Yellow River floodplain will be put forward. The roundtable discussion will contribute to the related tools and experiences on flood management in the downstream portion of the Yellow River basin, which will include the views of the management authorities’ personnel and stakeholders of the basin. The strategies that integrate floodplain economic development and better flood management can also help improve policies and practices for the management of the Yellow River basin. This effort will also help to ensure that the principles of IFM with IWRM are incorporated into the future development of the river basin.

### **2.6.8 Viet Nam**

On the basis of the outcomes of the workshop held in Hanoi in November 2013 (see section 2.7.2.2), a concept paper (sub-material IV(d)) on a Pilot Project “Integrated flood risk management in Central Viet Nam with primary focus on the Quang Ngai province in collaboration of two other similar provinces” was developed and endorsed by the Viet Nam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IMHEN), the Water Resources University and the APFM. Resources required to implement this project (US\$160,000) have been established, but no donor has yet been identified.

### **2.6.9 Flood Management in the Balkans**

Recent workshops conducted in the framework of a European Union Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA) project in the Balkans and Turkey (Antalya, 2013; Sarajevo, 2014) revealed a high demand for a wider application of IFM and the potential desire for cooperation. The experiences and contacts made



during these two workshops (see section 2.7.2.5) could widely benefit a flood management project under consideration. In this regard, APFM is cooperating with the civil protection authorities of Italy, Germany, Slovenia and Croatia, as well as CIMA foundation and UNISDR, to assist the IPA project on “prevention, preparedness and response to floods in the Western Balkans and Turkey”. A project proposal will be presented in early September to the European Commission, with the APFM and CIMA foundation leading the component on capacity building.

## **2.7 CAPACITY BUILDING**

### **2.7.1 Training materials**

Tailored inputs on IFM have been developed for the GWP, African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW), Climate and Development Knowledge Network (CDKN), UNDP-GEF and CapNet *Capacity Development Initiative on Economics of Adaptation, Water Security and Climate Resilient Development in Africa*, which is part of the GWP Water, Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP). The training is tailored for Government planners across line ministries such as Economic Planning, Finance, Water Resources, Agriculture, Environment, Energy, Health and Infrastructure. The initiative is structured around the *Strategic Framework for Water Security and Climate Resilient Development* designed by the African Union (AU) and AMCOW with support from GWP and CDKN. The APFM provided tailor-made training material on the IFM concept as well as its economic, institutional, legal and social aspects. Practical work on flood mapping and on Lake Victoria and the Zambezi as well as case studies on Cameroon and Zimbabwe prepared.

GWP jointly with the University of South Florida (USF) is developing six modules for an Integrated Urban Water Management capacity development course, which will provide over the time period of several months on-the-job training to key government official in mainstreaming an integrated approach to urban water management. In-depth discussions have been held with the GWP focal point to provide the APFM’s expertise for this activity. Ample material on urban flood management has been shared, and the APFM’s support to this activity has been offered. Discussions remain on-going.

GWP Caribbean contacted the APFM requesting the development of a Small Island Developing State (SIDS) specific knowledge product/ publication looking at Advancing Ecological and Environmentally Friendly Approaches for Integrated Flood Management in Caribbean Island Watersheds. The objective of undertaking such an activity would be: i) to increase awareness on the application of IFM principles for SIDS; and ii) to provide a starting point and information resource for future Caribbean IFM demonstration projects. Discussions are on-going and contacts to the PEARL project have been made available.

The World Bank Sustainable Urban Land Use Planning e-learning course has been active since 2011. It aims to provide an integrated overview of various policies and planning instruments that practitioners can deploy to manage urban growth in a sustainable, equitable and efficient manner. Based on the feedback received in this course, the World Bank is planning a “how to” Guide on the same topic. APFM was contacted to provide input to the Guide, namely regarding the role of land use planning in disaster risk management, in particular flood management, before, during and after a disaster, and introducing a wide array of policies, tools and practices to address vulnerabilities to flood hazards through risk-sensitive land use planning. Cooperation is ongoing.

New presentation materials have been developed based on selected publications of the IFM Tools series, namely “Effectiveness of Flood Management Measures”, “Urban Flood Management in a Changing Climate” (both presented at the Kuala Lumpur workshop – see 2.7.2.1) and “Flood Loss Assessment” (presented in Sarajevo – see 2.7.2.5), also available in French (presented at the 5<sup>th</sup> African Water Week - see section 2.8.2.6). These three presentations enlarge the portfolio of IFM Tools-related training materials,





already comprising “Flood Mapping”, “Community Based Flood Management” and “Role of the Media in Flood Management”.

Still pending is the finalization of training manuals developed with CapNet on the IFM training manual and facilitator’s guide and ADPC on the Training Manual on Community Based Flood Management. The available drafts have not been published and are nearly five years old. It is recommended that the drafts be updated in timely manner and published.

## **2.7.2 Training activities**

### **2.7.2.1 Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia – training course on Urban Flood Management**

The Department of Irrigation and Drainage (DID) of Malaysia requested APFM to support a training course with the particular focus on “Integrated Urban Flood Management for Malaysia and for Kuala Lumpur”. The course was held on 19-22 Nov 2013, in Ampang, Malaysia and was jointly organized by Sinclair Knight Merz - Perunding Mahir Bersatu (SKM PMB), DID and the Malaysian Water Partnership/Malaysia Capacity Building Network (MyWP/MyCBNet). As part of a collaborative programme between Cap-Net/UNDP and APFM, the training course seeks to increase the capability of water professionals, trainers and capacity builders, local authorities and other stakeholders managing urban floods in the context of integrated water resources management. The workshop was particularly based on the “Integrated Urban Flood Management” training manual, jointly developed by CapNet and APFM.

The request for assistance originated from a training workshop in 2009, where DID requested APFM to help develop a capacity building programme on Integrated Flood Management, introducing the IFM concept into existing flood management and mitigation plans. Meanwhile, integrated water cycle management has been implemented by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment. As well, the Malaysian government has prepared the “Urban Stormwater Management Manual for Malaysia”, which is consistent with the integrated flood management approach.

### **2.7.2.2 Hanoi, Viet Nam – training on Coastal Flood Management**

A training workshop on Integrated Flood Management with a focus on the Coastal Zone of Viet Nam was organized with the collaboration of the Viet Nam Institute of Meteorology, Hydrology and Environment (IMHEN). The Workshop took place in Hanoi, from 27 October to 1 November 2013, and was attended by 20 participants representing agencies dealing with floods in seven coastal provinces in Central Viet Nam and various related government agencies. The training was provided by 14 senior experts from WMO, Deltares as Support Base Partner, IMHEN, Water Resources University of Hanoi, Vietnam Country Water Partnership, National Centre for Hydro-meteorological Forecasting, Vietnam Institute of Research and Management of Seas and Island (VASI), Disaster Management Centre (DMC) and Mr Le Huu Ti (formerly with UN-ESCAP) and current lecturer at Water Resources University of Hanoi as facilitator and national resource person.

### **2.7.2.3 West Africa Regional Workshop (planned)**

A workshop on Integrated Flood Management, following the request of support by the GWP Country Water Partnerships of Benin, Cote d’Ivoire, Cameroon, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal and Ghana to the APFM HelpDesk is planned for October/November 2014. This workshop will have two objectives, namely to: i) develop the capacity of key personnel in applying the concepts of Integrated Flood Management; and ii) develop pilot projects in the countries on IFM. Participants will be from the Country Water Partnerships, the National Hydrological Services and from the National Meteorological Services, as well as potential donors, such as Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Islamic Development Bank, African Development Bank (AfDB), Africa Water Facility (AWF), World Bank, USAID and GIZ. The workshop will be preceded by a Needs Assessment, which will be led by the GWP Country Water Partnership of the participating countries.



#### **2.7.2.4 Argentina and Cuba (postponed)**

The planned training workshops in Argentina and Cuba, through the facilitation of the Universidad Nacional del Litoral in Santa Fe (Argentina) did not take place. Contacts with the university are being maintained, with efforts being undertaken to identify synergies and make use of the local capacities, which form, for the time being, a good example of the planned APFM network of trainers (see section 2.7.4)

#### **2.7.2.5 Flood Loss Assessment for the Western Balkans and Turkey**

In the framework of the IPA/2012/290552 Multibeneficiary Project “Building Resilience to disasters in Western Balkans and Turkey”, APFM was requested by WMO Regional Office for Europe to facilitate a workshop on flood loss assessment in Sarajevo from 12 to 14 May 2014. This workshop was linked to the workshop on Integrated Flood Management and Flood Forecasting held in Antalya in 2013, which was in the framework of the same IPA project. TUHH, Euroaquae Consortium and CIMA Foundation were involved in the facilitation of the workshop.

#### **2.7.3 E-learning, multimedia, education**

The planned cooperation with Project WET, which was to jointly develop and implement a new module on flood management in the framework of the existing e-learning platform for kids (see [www.discoverwater.org](http://www.discoverwater.org)), had to be discarded in light of the elevated costs to undertake the activity as requested by Project WET (around US \$90,000).

As reported in AC/MC 2013, new opportunities for the development and promotion of e-learning/e-lecture platforms were mentioned. No further actions have yet been undertaken in this regard. In May 2014, TUHH re-affirmed its interest, and a future joint work plan between TUHH and APFM is to be developed.

Contacts have been established with Mr Mark Ole (DHI) to include the DHI Tool on Health Risk Modelling for Urban Flooding in the IFM HelpDesk. The DHI Tool will also be integrated in APFM's Tool publication on "Health and Sanitation Aspects of IFM".

CapNet is establishing a virtual campus fulfilling the theme of “Water Knowledge for All”. The platform for CapNet's Virtual Campus is currently under development, and its first version will be operational by September 2014. A pilot course has been planned as a means to test the platform, based on the “IWRM as Climate Change Adaption Tool” training manual that was prepared by Cap-Net in collaboration with APFM, UNESCO-IHE, Red Centroamericana de Instituciones de Ingeniería (REDICA), and RHAMA Consulting Company of Brazil. The virtual course is expected to be delivered for a total of 12 weeks, during September and November 2014. In light of the busy schedules of TSU personnel and of the limited pertinence of the topic to the APFM area of work, staff was not directly involved in the implementation of this activity. However, APFM facilitated the establishment of contacts between CapNet and the CHy Advisory Working Group member in charge of climate change issues, Mr Jan Danhelka (also a SBP of the HelpDesk). This effort is now underway.

#### **2.7.4 Alumni of APFM past Workshops and Trainings**

The planned survey to assess the activities implemented by past alumni in the field of IFM after having received APFM training has not been performed during the reporting period. In light of the considerable amount of time that has passed, serious doubts have been raised in the TSU about the effectiveness of this exercise. Instead of expending resources on conducting the survey, it was felt that it would be better to strengthen the “APFM Network of Trainers (ANTs)”, making use of past trainees who demonstrated understanding of the IFM concept and have applied them. This APFM Network could be expanded through the GWP network, particularly through its Regional Water Partnerships (RWPs) and Country Water Partnerships (CWPs), as well as through the Support Base Partners network and the experts of the Commission for Hydrology. This would allow ensuring advocacy of the IFM concept at the national level and





at the same time making use of the APFM Network to help meet the increasing number of requests received through the HelpDesk on capacity building.

## **2.8 DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION**

### **2.8.1 Newsletter**

Since the last AC/MC meeting, three issues of the Flood Management News have been published (September 2013, January 2014, May-June 2014, available as sub-material V(a)). They were disseminated through the usual channel, i.e. e-mail (the mailing list now reaching 1683 subscribers), website and social media.

The last newsletter reflects a new layout, making use of more color and a modified structure. The objective of the new style is not only to make the newsletter more attractive, but is intended to make it easier to read. Its new appearance is consistent with the latest version of the APFM brochure. This relates to the overall goal of developing a coordinated visual identity for all APFM dissemination tools. For this reason, the newsletter and the brochure share similar colors and fonts, the APFM's distinctive wave, and other common graphical elements.

### **2.8.2 Conferences**

#### **2.8.2.1 Stockholm World Water Week**

APFM participated in the World Water Week 2013, from 1-6 September in Stockholm, Sweden and was actively engaged in the WMO exhibition booth to expand its outreach capacities. The Water Week provided opportunities to establish contacts and have discussions with various GWP as well as APFM's partners, e.g. planning next steps with CapNet and ProjectWET. APFM had also convened a side-event entitled "Stakeholders' Contribution to Drought and Flood Management" together with the recently launched Integrated Drought Management Programme. The aim of the event was to promote and discuss IFM and to bring together different stakeholders with a multi-disciplinary approach.

#### **2.8.2.2 International Conference on Flood Resilience (ICFR), Exeter (UK)**

The "International Conference on Flood Resilience" was held in Exeter, UK, from 5-7 September 2013, and was organized by University of Exeter, the Collaborative Research on Flood Resilience in Urban areas (CORFU) project, and supported by the Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM), EU's FP7, and the UK Flood Forecasting Centre. APFM attended the conference to: i) liaise with PEARL partners and discuss the following steps; and ii) explore opportunities to cooperate with scientific experts, which could support APFM's future capacity building activities.

#### **2.8.2.3 4th meeting of the Global Flood Working Group, Reading (UK)**

At the ICFR, which was held in Exeter, contacts were established with the Joint Research Centre/European Commission. WMO and the APFM participated in the 4th meeting of the Global Flood Working Group (GFWG), which was held 4-6 March 2014, in Reading, UK. The WMO Executive Council (EC-66) at its last session in June of 2014 considered the initiative of the GFWG and has directed its Commission for Hydrology to provide its guidance on this matter to WMO Congress that meets in 2016. One possible role might well be for the APFM to support the pillar of "Capacity Building and Training".

#### **2.8.2.4 1st World Irrigation Forum, Mardin (Turkey)**

APFM/IDMP participated in the first World Irrigation Forum, held in Mardin, Turkey, from 30 September to 4 October 2013. This was held back-to-back with the Executive Council of the International Commission for Irrigation and Drainage. This allowed APFM to get in touch with the ICID



working groups dealing with “Adaptive Flood Management” and “Historical measures of water management”.

#### **2.8.2.5 IFM for Sweden, Stockholm (Sweden)**

In September 2013 WMO received an invitation to play an active role in the seminar “IFM in Sweden: how to achieve it?” in order to give an international perspective and feedback to the issues discussed. The seminar was attended by approximately 70 people, mostly from Sweden, ranging from different institutes (Stockholm International Water Institute - SIWI, Swedish Environmental Institute, Sweden Water House, Stockholm University, Swedish Civil Contingency Agency, Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute - SMHI, Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management, Federation of Swedish Farmers, Royal Swedish Academy of Agriculture and Forestry, Swedish Water Association, Municipalities Rescue Services, etc.). The Seminar constituted the wrap-up of activities of the Swedish Water House Cluster Group on Water and Disaster Risk Reduction.

#### **2.8.2.6 5th African Water Week, Dakar (Senegal)**

The African Minister’s Council on Water (AMCOW) requested GWP and WMO to lead the development of the theme “Water and Disaster Risk Management” of the 5th Africa Water Week from 26 to 31 May 2014 in Dakar, Senegal. This was one of the four themes of the Africa Water Week; and the work was highly visible to key partners. Eight sessions were organized and received a lot of attention, leading to good discussions and visibility for the APFM, as well as its twin programme, the IDMP.

#### **2.8.2.7 Berlin (Germany)**

APFM was invited to contribute to a brainstorming roundtable on “Coping with Flood Risks and Climate Change in China” to share European flood management experiences. The roundtable was organized by the Asian Perception of the EU Research Group at Freie Universität Berlin along with The Nature Conservancy (TNC) Europe, and it was held on 16 June 2014. SIWI recommended to the organizers that they invite APFM. The main purpose of participating in the roundtable was to: i) promote IFM; ii) explore to what extent IFM is disseminated and understood; and iii) establish contacts with Chinese counterparts, TNC Europe and Berlin University, who are all familiar with the IFM concept. In particular, the second purpose revealed that IFM is widely promoted by the European participants. Further application in China, nevertheless, still poses difficulties as the concepts are not yet fully understood.

#### **2.8.2.8 PLANALP conference “Breaking fresh ground in protecting Alpine Environments – Flood Risk Management Plans”, Graz (Austria)**

Following an initial positive consideration of this conference, APFM submitted an abstract to participate as a panelist in the conference, which was to take place on 25 March in Graz, Austria. However, due to the amount of time and resources needed to prepare for and to attend the conference, and due to other higher priority commitments for that particular period, APFM withdrew from the event.

### **2.8.3 Articles and outreach materials**

In addition to the development in August 2013 of a new Flyer on the APFM and the IFM HelpDesk (available as sub-material V(b)) and the May 2014 update of the APFM CD, version 2.2, there were a number of other outreach activities, namely:

- An [article](#) on project PEARL was published in February 2014 in the WMO newsletter “Meteoworld” (sub-material V(c));
- A [press release](#) on the APFM issuing a Flood Mapping Tool was published in March 2014 on [www.geospatialworld.net](http://www.geospatialworld.net), a portal disseminating a wide variety of information in GIS, Remote Sensing, GPS, Photogrammetry and related sciences (sub-material V(d));



- An [article](#) entitled “IFM: a new approach to flood management” has been published in April 2014 on the website of the Aid and International Development Forum (AIDF), a global forum uniting NGOs, UN and international agencies, policymakers and private organizations in the sectors of disaster relief, food security and water security (sub-material V(e));
- A [newsletter item](#) on “PEARL - Coping with extreme events in coastal regions” was disseminated in the IAHR newsletter in April 2014. IAHR is the International Association for Hydro-Environment Engineering and Research, a worldwide independent organization of engineers and water specialists working in fields related to the hydro-environmental sciences and their practical application (sub-material V(f));
- A statement **paper** titled “How ‘Integrated’ is flood management in Europe?” was published in the NFG TNC Joint Roundtable Proceedings, 16 June 2014, Berlin. The paper briefly discussed the integrated aspects of EU policy, as well as the lessons learnt that might benefit the application in China and potential challenges that may be faced. The Roundtable discussed the “Coping with Flood Risks and Climate Change in China” to share European flood management experiences.
- Three papers were developed for presentation at the 6<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Flood Management, to be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, from 16 to 18 September 2014. The papers were developed by APFM in close cooperation with Dr John Labadie (“Needs for Adaptation of Urban Flood Management under Climate Change”, sub-material V(g)), IMHEN, Water Resources University (Viet Nam) and Deltares (“Integrated Coastal Flood Risk Management as a Means to Build Resilient Communities”, sub-material V(h)), and Dr Zoran Vojinovic (“PEARL - Preparing for Extreme And Rare events in coastal areas”, sub-material V(i)). All papers were accepted for publication in the conference’s proceedings.
- In July 2014, APFM was invited to partake in the PreventionWeb initiative “[Ask an Expert](#)”, a participatory web platform for the disaster risk reduction (DRR) community by UNISDR, aiming to facilitate an understanding of the subject of DRR and the work of professionals in this area by providing current news and views on the topic, and tools for exchange and collaboration. APFM provided input to an online Question and Answer (Q&A) session, in a way similar to the IFM HelpDesk “Rapid Guidance” facility. Five questions were received and exhaustive replies were provided and published on the platform. Once the initiative will be closed, UNISDR is planning to collect for publication all the Q&As received through the platform.

Moreover, APFM has been contacted by Mr Nicholas Koutsikas, documentary producer from Georama TV Productions (France), requesting information, contacts and scientific supervision on the script for a documentary entitled “Mégapoles: chronique d’un naufrage annoncé” (English title: The Flood), with a focus on coastal and urban flood management. The film should be distributed through the ARTE television network, and co-producing is being sought by Georama with other Japanese and Chinese TV networks. APFM has provided contacts and feedback on the script, with minimal further input anticipated.

#### 2.8.4 Website

The main objective of the website is to make information about APFM available to the public and to announce upcoming activities. News on APFM activities as well as new and revised publications have been added.

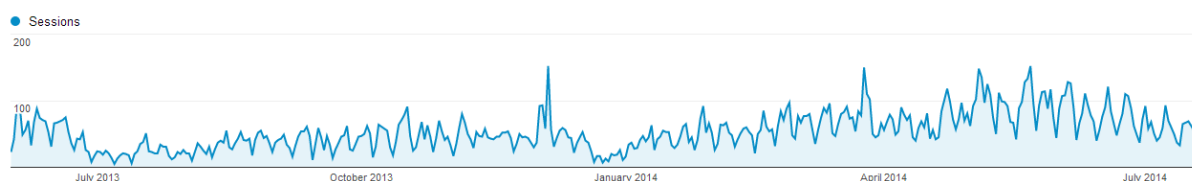
For the reporting period 2013-2014, over 23,000 visitors were noted (



Figure 1). The total number of visitors since 2007 exceeds 130k. Single events have a significant impact on the number of website hits, e.g. the training workshops and conferences.

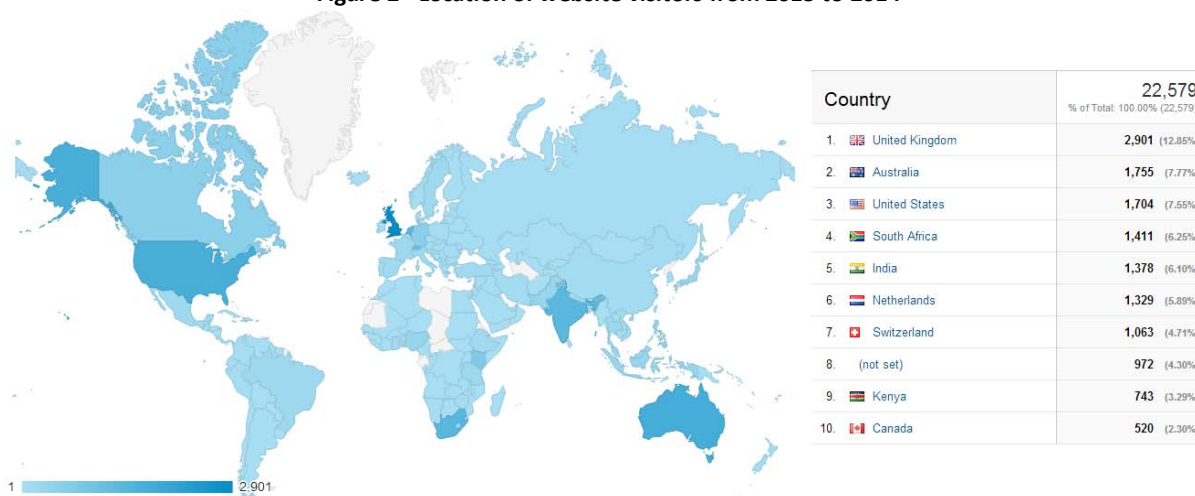


**Figure 1 - Number of website visitors from 2013 to 2014 (total number of hits: >22.500)**



The geographical distribution of website visitors is given in Figure 2. Most visitors (83%) come from English-speaking countries, noting that the website is only available in English. Thus, search engines using other languages may not recognize keywords and may not identify appropriately APFM content.

**Figure 2 - Location of website visitors from 2013 to 2014**



As advised by the AC/MC 2013, new items in the Serious Gaming section have been added, i.e. “Aqua Republica”, a resource management game by DHI and UNEP-DHI, and “Sai Fah – The Flood Fighter”, a mobile game by UNESCO – Bangkok.

### 2.8.5 Social Networks

The APFM is present on three social networks: Facebook, Twitter and LinkedIn. The most successful in terms of subscribers is Facebook (561 “likes”), then LinkedIn (262 connections to the profile, 259 members to the group) and finally Twitter (77 followers). All three social media have registered a remarkable increase in the number of supporters since the last AC/MC: +152% for Facebook (2013: 223), +61% for LinkedIn (2013: 163) and +541% for Twitter (2013: 12).

The use of each social network has been diversified according to different objectives and target audiences. While Facebook and Twitter are used both to inform the general public about the Programme’s latest activities and publications and to share flood related news collected from the web, LinkedIn aims to disseminate only APFM’s products to a more specific audience, i.e. professionals and academia. Through the LinkedIn profile, Tools and discussions are promoted in the APFM’s group, as well as in other groups dealing with flood and water issues (e.g. Integrated Water Management, Hydrology International, Flood Professionals, UN Water, etc.).

To broaden the outreach of the most important news, a good collaboration has been established between the TSU and WMO’s Communication Officer in charge of the management of social media (Ms Clare Nullis).



The APFM profiles on Facebook and Twitter also publicize the Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP)'s main products and outcomes, since an account on any social network has not yet been opened for IDMP.

As part of the APFM's tasks in the PEARL project, new profiles have been created on Facebook, LinkedIn and Twitter for PEARL. While the first two are managed solely by the APFM, access to the third is shared with IWA, one of the partners to the project.

#### **2.8.6 Dissemination of publications and Reference Centre Database**

Distribution of hard copies is becoming less and less frequent, which helps to minimize shipping costs and reduce the environmental impact. Publications are still dispatched upon request, but the main way to disseminate APFM publications is now using electronic media. High-level resolution pdf files can now be sent in support of a workshop with publications printed locally, if needed. A total of 940 APFM CDs, in its version 2.1 and 2.2, were distributed during the reporting period at various training, conferences, exhibitions, etc. With all the publications available in electronic format on the APFM website, the number of hardcopy publications disseminated no longer represents an indicator of success. Reporting on this will no longer be done; however, a detailed inventory of the publications in stock will be kept for management purposes.

The Flood Management Reference Centre, which consists of three databases on Flood Management Institutions, Literature, and Policy and Law, is one of the first products of the APFM. It has been updated over the years on a non-regular basis. Unfortunately, it now is an out-dated dissemination tool based on obsolete technology. Over the reporting period, very few new entries have been added to the database, and it is proposed to dismiss its regular updating. An alternative service in this regard is presented under section 3.4.

### **2.9 IFM HELP DESK**

#### **2.9.1 Institutional arrangements and mechanism for the IFM HelpDesk**

Two new Support Base Partners (SBPs) have joined the IFM Help Desk. They are the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and CERFE - Centro di Ricerca e Documentazione Febbraio '74. While cooperation with WWF mainly addresses environmental issues, the establishment of collaboration with CERFE responds to the need for additional support in the field of sociology and the humanities.

The WWF is an international NGO aiming to conserve nature, promote a sustainable lifestyle and undertake action against climate change. They promote an integrated approach to the safeguard of natural resources, ensuring at the same time the well-being of people, wildlife and the environment. The WWF and APFM have agreed to strengthen cooperation in mutual areas of interest, i.e. natural resource management as a flood risk reduction tool and integration of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and environmental management.

On the other side, CERFE is a non-profit research and training organization in the field of sociology. Its mission is to make sociology and social research, in general, effective tools to better understand human realities. It enjoys the General Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (ECOSOC). The APFM and CERFE cooperate on different subjects of common concern in the sociological field, such as: social and environmental assessments and risk analysis; community participation and social actors' involvement in flood management; social, popular and technical knowledge integration in flood management; and water cycle.

#### **2.9.2 Operational Status of the IFM HelpDesk**

A significant increase in HelpDesk requests has been noted for the reporting period, even when taking into account its extended reporting period (16 months versus the usual 12 months of previous reports). From



the inception of the Helpdesk in 2009-2010 till end of 2013, the average number of requests was 8.25, with a high of 10 in its first year to a low of 7 in 2011 through 2013. This current reporting period had an all-time high of 19 (or 14.25 if corrected for a 12 month reporting period). An additional 22 requests were received through the IFM HelpDesk by the TSU through personal contacts, including other WMO Departments and the GWP network. The growth in requests is largely attributed to the increase in visibility of the HelpDesk resulting from the implementation of the APFM Communication Strategy by the Communication Officer. Annex I provides a detailed list and analysis of the requests received.

### **2.9.3 Performance Indicators**

A first draft of a results based framework has been developed to measure outputs, outcomes and impacts. The framework can be used for the new phase of the APFM to monitor targets and achievements. The framework is available in Annex II.



## 2.10 FINANCIAL SUPPORT AND PERFORMANCE

The financial statement of the APFM Trust Fund with income and expenditure from April 2013 to July 2014 is presented below.

Figure 3- Financial statement of the APFM Trust Fund (April 2013-July 2014)



World Meteorological Organization  
Organisation météorologique mondiale  
Secrétariat  
7 bis, avenue de la Paix – Case postale 2300 – CH 1211 Genève 2 – Suisse  
Tél.: +41 (0) 22 730 81 11 – Fax: +41 (0) 22 730 81 81  
wmo@wmo.int – www.wmo.int

**TRUST FUND FOR  
ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME FOR FLOOD MANAGEMENT  
INTERIM STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2013 TO 31 JULY 2014  
(amounts expressed in Swiss Francs)**

1. Balance as at 1 April 2013			471,993
2. Income (contributions + interest):	(a)		
2.1 Contributions	(b)	227,172	
2.2 Interest		509	
2.3 Total Income			227,681
3. Total funds available			699,674
4. Expenditure	(a)		370,945
5. Balance as at 31 July 2014			328,729

(a) Data during the period 1 April to 31 July 2014 is provisional, as the four months had not been closed financially at the time this report was compiled.

(b) Effective 1 January 2010, the World Meteorological Organization implemented International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), which requires, inter alia, that pledged income be recognized as income. To the extent there were pledges of contributions to this Fund during the sixteen-month period on which the report is based, the total contributions of CHF 96,319 include such pledges.

Certified correct:

  
Luckson Ngwira  
Chief, Finance Division  
8 August 2014





### 2.10.1 Financial support

During the reporting period 2013-14, Switzerland pledged 100,000 CHF, and funds amounting to 50,354.5 EUR were received through UNESCO-IHE from European Commission as a direct financial support for APFM involvement in the PEARL Project. In addition, Switzerland and Germany contributed to APFM activities through in-kind support.

Contribution from Switzerland	CHF 100,000	
2nd instalment for 2012-13:	CHF 30,000	26 Nov 2013
1st instalment for 2013-14:	CHF 70,000	25 Nov 2013

Additional 30,000 CHF have been pledged as second instalment for 2013-2014 and will be transferred by Switzerland upon receipt of Annual Report (and invoice from WMO).

Contribution from European Commission (through UNESCO-IHE)

1st instalment:	CHF 61,628 (EUR 50,354.5)	17 Feb 2014
-----------------	---------------------------	-------------

Additional EUR 53,834.5 have been pledged as second instalment of APFM contribution to PEARL and will be transferred by EC through UNESCO-IHE at the end of the project (late 2017).

Interest	CHF	509
Total Available Income	CHF	162,137

This number is different from the one provided in the financial statement under “2.3 total income”, as WMO accounting system (IPSAS, introduced in 2010) registers a contribution as income at the time it is pledged. This means that the 53,834.5 EUR pledged by EC should be added to the 162,137 CHF. The conversion of Euros to CHF within IPSAS is as follows:

1. Whenever an agreement involving a financial contribution to WMO is signed, IPSAS recognizes the pledge as income (in the case of EC, EUR 104,189 = 50,354.5 + 53,834.5) converting it into CHF at the UN exchange rate of the date of the pledge (i.e. 1 EUR = 1.2319 CHF at 15 November 2013, date of signature of the PEARL Grant Agreement). This therefore counts as an income from EC of 128,351 = (62,032 + 66,319) CHF.
2. The first instalment from EC (50,354.5 CHF) was received on 17 February 2014. IPSAS applied the UN exchange rate for that day (i.e. 1 EUR = 1.2239 CHF), converting the first instalment into 61,628 CHF. An exchange loss of 404 CHF was noted.
3. On 31 July 2014, IPSAS reported in the financial statement the remaining pledged amount of 53,834.5 EUR at the UN exchange rate for that day (i.e. 1 EUR = 1.2175 CHF), converting the remaining pledged amount into 65,544 CHF. An exchange loss of 776 CHF was noted.

Adding the pledged, converted amount of 65,544 CHF to the total available income above (162,137 CHF) yields the amount provided in the financial statement under “2.3 total income”, i.e. 227,681 CHF.

The 30,000 CHF of the second instalment for 2013-2014 from Switzerland are already included in this amount: according to practices of IPSAS, as the contribution of 100,000 corresponds to the pledge for 2013-2014. Therefore, the actual income of 30,000 CHF, comprising the second instalment of 2012-2013, has already been taken into account as a pledge in the previous reporting period.

For April 2013 through July 2014, the total income was 227,681 CHF, the carry-over from previous years (or the ending balance: see section 4.4) was 471,993 CHF, and the expenditures were 370,945 CHF. This provides an ending balance for the period of April 2013 through July 2014 of 328,729 CHF. Within this amount, 30,000 CHF are due as a second instalment for the year 2013-2014 from Switzerland (to be received upon submission of annual report) and 53,834.5 EUR from EC (converted on 31 July 2014 as 65,544 CHF), will be available at the end of the PEARL project in late 2017.




It has to be noted that the agreement between WMO and the Swiss Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) on Long-term partnership to support countries in Integrated Flood Management will expire on 31 December 2014. It is proposed that the agreement be renewed to provide core funding to the APFM, while at the same time exploring possibilities of additional in-kind contributions from Switzerland (e.g. secondment of staff to the TSU, provision of experts for ad-hoc activities, etc.).

### 2.10.2 Financial performance

A significant reduction in income occurred during the reporting period with the withdrawal of Japan as a donor. This necessitated a reduction in expenditures achieved by freezing two staff positions, namely the seconded expert from Japan and the APFM Project Officer position, as these were being funded from the APFM Trust Fund.

Following the concern of the Management Committee at its last meeting in 2013, the TSU requested of WMO Finance Division additional clarifications about the April 2012-March 2013 period. The following statement was therefore provided, replacing the statement included in the APFM Annual Report 2012-2013 (APFM Report No. 31):

**Figure 4 - Financial statement of the APFM Trust Fund (April 2012-March 2013)**

 <div>World Meteorological Organization Organisation météorologique mondiale Secrétariat 7 bis, avenue de la Paix – Case postale 2300 – CH 1211 Genève 2 – Suisse Tél.: +41 (0) 22 730 81 11 – Fax: +41 (0) 22 730 81 81 wmo@wmo.int – www.wmo.int</div> <div>Weather • Climate • Water Temps • Climat • Eau</div>			
<b>TRUST FUND FOR ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME FOR FLOOD MANAGEMENT STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD 1 APRIL 2012 TO 31 MARCH 2013 (amounts expressed in Swiss Francs)</b>			
Balance as at 1 April 2012			523,507
Income (contributions + interest):			
Contributions	(a)	454,470	
Interest		1,598	
Total Income			456,068
Total funds available			979,575
Expenditure			507,582
Balance as at 31 March 2013			471,993

(a) Effective 1 January 2010, the World Meteorological Organization implemented International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), which requires, inter alia, that pledged income be recognized as income. To the extent there were pledges of contributions to this Fund during the twelve-month period on which the report is based, the total contributions of CHF 103,092 include such pledges.

Certified correct:

  
Luckson Ngwira  
Chief, Finance Division  
4 August 2014



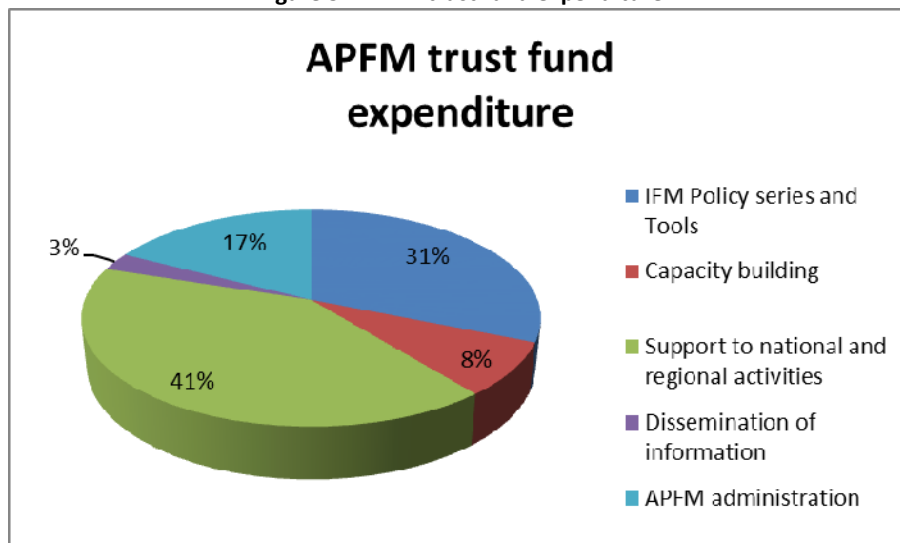
As stated in the financial statement provided in 2013, data during the period 1 January to 31 March 2013 had to be considered provisional at the time of last AC/MC meeting, as the three months had not been closed financially at the time the report was compiled. The statement above should be considered as final, as the WMO financial period 2012-2013 has since been closed.

Expenditures for the reporting period 2013-14 are presented in Annex III. In total, an expenditure of CHF 370,945 has been incurred over the income of CHF 227,172 (all contributions plus interest). The difference (CHF 143,264) between income and expenditure was supplemented by the balance of APFM fund carried over from the last period.

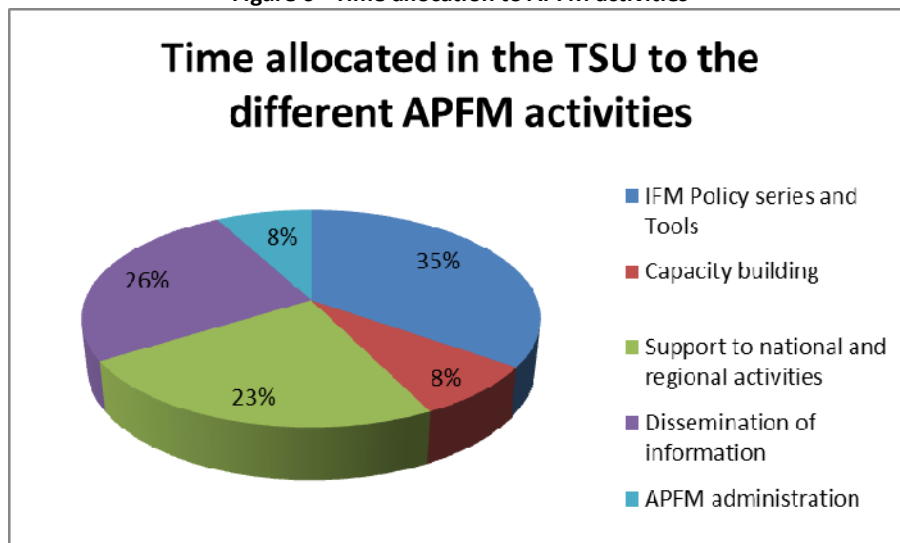
The financial statement for the period 2013-2014 (at the beginning of section 2.10) prepared by the Finance Division provides the amount of the total expenditure as being 370,945 CHF.

The pie charts in Figure 5 and 6 represent the distribution of expenditure per activity from the APFM trust fund, and the amount of time allocated by the TSU for each activity.

**Figure 5 - APFM trust fund expenditure**



**Figure 6 - Time allocation to APFM activities**





### 2.10.3 Contributions from WMO, GWP, and other Partners

During the reporting period, the APFM activities were supported from the APFM Trust Fund, GWP regular budget, WMO regular budget, and other trust funds. WMO funded the costs of two TSU staff members, the Government of Germany funded one staff member, and the GWP provided one staff member through a secondment. Missions related to the support of PRONACH (see section 2.5.1) and the regional training workshop in Sarajevo (see section 2.7.2.5) were supported directly from WMO regular budget, as well as costs related to attending various conferences (see section 2.8.2). GWP pledged funds to support the activities planned in 2014, Bangladesh (see section 2.6.4), Nepal (see section 2.6.3) and West Africa (see section 2.7.2.3). Staff in the Hydrology and Water Resources Branch, Climate and Water Department, WMO also supports APFM-related activities, such as training and pilot projects.

**Table 1 - Contribution from WMO, GWP, and other Partners to APFM (April 2013 – July 2014)**

Period	Staff/Activity	Source of Funds	Contribution
<b>In-kind Contribution</b>			
Apr 2013 Jul 2014	Head of Technical Support Unit (TSU) (50%)	WMO Climate and Water Department (CLW)	7 Person-Month (PM) =112,896 CHF (post vacant during two months)
Aug 2013 Jul 2013	TSU Staff (70%)	WMO CLW	9.4 PM =103,710 CHF (post vacant during three months)
Apr 2013 Jul 2014	TSU Staff (paid 100% by Germany up to Feb 2014, shared 50% between Germany and WMO from March 2014)	Germany	13 PM = 125,970 CHF + 3 MM paid by WMO = 29,070 CHF
Jul 2013 Jul 2014	TSU Staff (30%) secondment from GWP	GWP*	3.9 PM = 35,209 CHF
<b>Financial Contribution</b>			
June 2013	Travel to AC/MC meeting	GWP*	Mission cost = 1,312 CHF
Jun 2013	Translation of Concept Paper to Chinese	GWP China	2,600 CHF (in-kind contribution by GWP China, costs estimate based on WMO translation costs)
Sep 2013	Supervision to PRONACH	WMO Mexico	Mission cost = 8,290 CHF
Oct 2013	1 <sup>st</sup> World Irrigation Forum	WMO CLW	Mission cost = 2,728 CHF
Nov 2013	Training on UFM in Kuala Lumpur	CapNet	Organization of Workshop (~15,000 CHF - exact amount unknown)
Dec 2013	Supervision to PRONACH	WMO Mexico	Mission cost = 7,406 CHF
Mar 2014	4 <sup>th</sup> meeting Global Flood Partnership	WMO CLW	D/CLW Mission cost = 1,900 CHF
Mar 2014	Contribution to the SSA of the Communication Officer	WMO CLW	Consultancy cost = 16,200 CHF
May 2014	Regional Training Workshop in Sarajevo	WMO Regional Office for Europe	Organization of Workshop = 25,250 CHF
May 2014	5 <sup>th</sup> African Water Week Side event on IFM HelpDesk	WMO CLW	Mission costs = 10,450 CHF (6,050 for 1 CLW Staff travel and registration, 4,400 printing and shipment of publications)
May 2014	5 <sup>th</sup> African Water Week Side event on IFM HelpDesk	GWP*	Mission costs = 1,815 CHF
June 2014	Roundtable "Coping with Flood Risks"	Nature	Mission costs = 275 CHF



	and Climate Change in China”	Conservancy	
June 2014	GWP Regional Days and Consulting Partners Meeting 2014	GWP*	Mission costs = 833 CHF
Throughout Reporting Period	Travel to Stockholm for coordination with GWPO	GWP*	Mission costs = 4,579 CHF

Table 2 - Summary of contributions in Table 1

	By personnel	By logistics	By activity (including travel)	Total contribution by Partner
WMO	245,676 CHF	4,400 CHF	67,824 CHF	317,900 CHF
GWP*	35,209 CHF	-	11,139 CHF	46,348 CHF
Germany	125,970 CHF	-	-	125,970 CHF
CapNet	-	-	~15,000 CHF	~15,000 CHF
Nature Conservancy	-	-	275 CHF	275 CHF

\* Includes estimated in-kind contributions from the IDMP to the APFM within the GWP budget.

The pie charts in figure 7 and 8 represent the distribution of expenditure by major activity area for WMO regular budget and that of the GWP:

Figure 7 - WMO expenditure

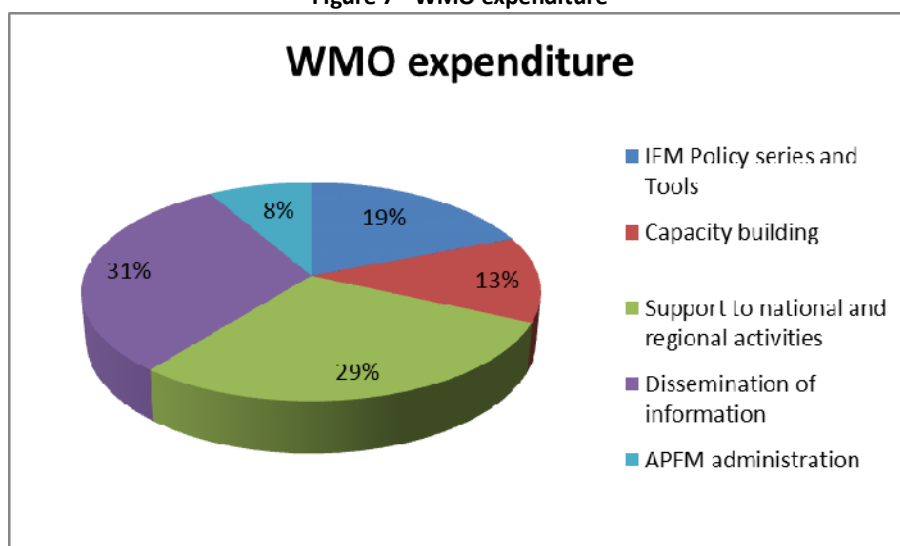
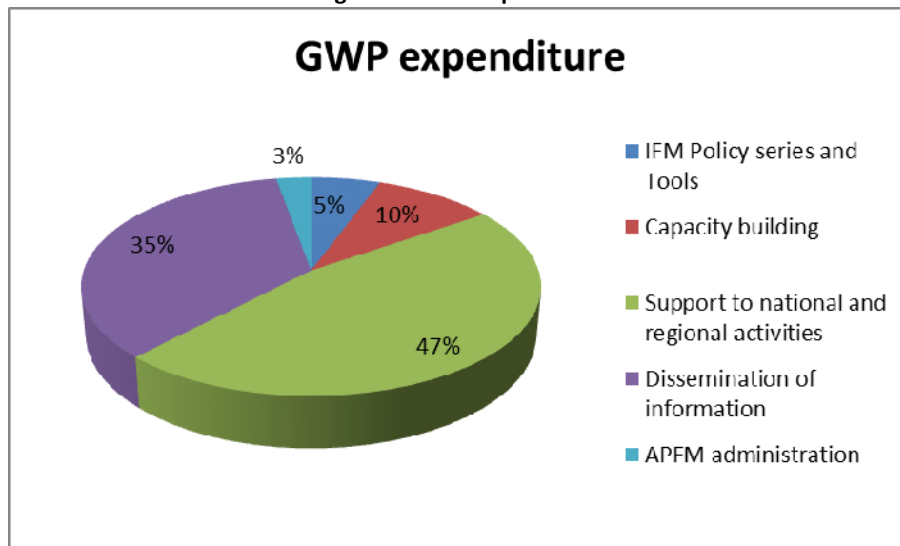


Figure 8 - GWP expenditure



Considering the three different sources (APFM, WMO and GWP), overall distribution of expenditure is summarized in figure 9 and 10:

Figure 9 - Total expenditure

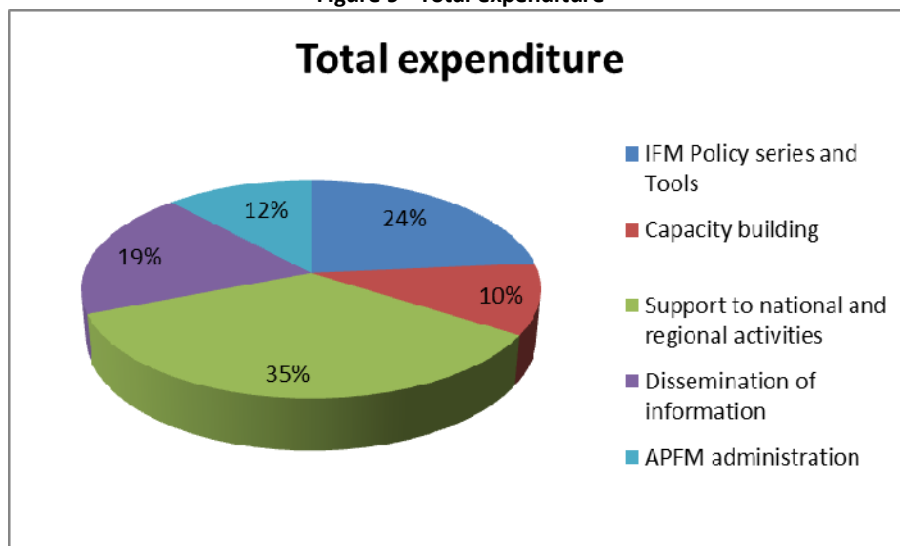
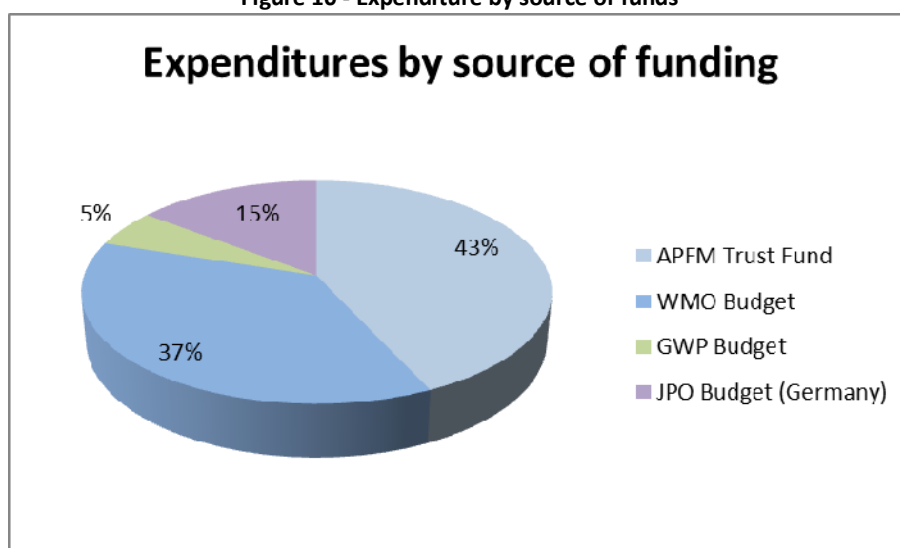




Figure 10 - Expenditure by source of funds



When workshops and conferences are organized, APFM often asks for the participation of partners (donors, SBPs, etc.) as speakers or resource persons. Such contributions from partners for the past year are listed in table 3.

Table 3 - In-kind contribution from Partners to APFM activities (April 2013 – July 2014)

Month	Activity	Partners	Contribution from Partners
June 2013	ACMC meetings in Geneva (2 days)	GWP	4 persons
		Switzerland	1 person
		WMO CHy	2 persons
		Germany	1 person
		DHI	2 persons
		Deltares	1 person
		UNECE	1 person
		Ramsar	1 person
		ADPC	1 person
		Australia BoM	1 person
		Zoï EN	1 person
		UNESCO-IHE	1 person
Mar 2013 Jul 2014	Community Based Flood Management in Thailand	ADPC	5 person days
Aug 2013 Feb 2014	Dniestr Transboundary Project Proposal	Zoï EN	5+ person days
Oct 2013	Workshop in Vietnam	Deltares	7 person days preparation and facilitation
Nov 2013	IFM Tool on Role of the Media	CIMA	1 person day contribution to the Tool
May 2014	Regional Training Workshop in Sarajevo	CIMA	4 person days preparation and facilitation
		Euroaquae	4 person days preparation and facilitation
		TUHH	4 person days preparation and facilitation
Mar-Jul 2014	IFM Tool on Risk Perception and Social Impact Assessment	CERFE	6 person days revising the Tool



Summary SBPs	Contribution from Partners (in person days)
ADPC	7
Australia BoM	2
CERFE	6
CIMA	5
Deltares	9
DHI	4
Euroaqueae	4
Ramsar	2
TUHH	4
UNECE	2
UNESCO-IHE	2
Zoï EN	7+
TOTAL SBPs	54+

Summary Donors, GWP and WMO CHy	Contribution from Donors, GWP and WMO CHy (Person Days)
Switzerland	2
Germany	2
GWP	8
WMO CHy	4
TOTAL	16

Note that all contributions of SBPs in the framework of the PEARL project, the Kuala Lumpur workshop, the Pakistan activity, and the IPA project proposal for the Balkans have not been included, as in these cases, the APFM is contributing rather than asking for a contribution.

### 3. ACTIVITY PLAN FOR THE PERIOD 2013/2014

#### 3.1 POLICY SERIES AND IFM TOOLS

In addition to the activities proposed to finalize the second edition of the policy paper on economic aspects of IFM (see section 2.3.2), Mr Makoto Hyodo, who was a former TSU staff member seconded from Japan and main coordinator of the environmental aspects of IFM policy paper, has proposed to undertake further activity. He is willing to develop policy oriented examples (case studies) that illustrate the practical implementation of environmental aspects in the context of IFM and IWRM. Whereas a final decision on how to proceed has is yet to be reached, this offer provides the opportunity to establish a publication on Case studies of environmental aspects of IFM, which would be similar to the Legal and Institutional Aspects of Integrated Flood Management Case Studies published in 2006. This is seen as being a significant contribution as case studies assist greatly in understanding the concepts and in helping to formulate ideas on how they may be put into action in different situations.

Mr Hyodo has also proposed to develop new material related to sediment issues for the fourth edition of the IFM Concept Paper. This is a topic area that has been considered due to its importance.

##### 3.1.1 Planned/proposed

In terms of IFM Tools, besides finalizing those listed under sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3, the following titles and areas of endeavor are proposed:

- **The Contribution of Geospatial Science to Flood Management**

Geospatial science uses information technology to measure, map and model the Earth and its processes, integrating a wide range of disciplines, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS), and satellite-based remote sensing. This Tool is envisaged to identify geospatial science contributions to flood management before, as well as during, and after flooding. By filtering and visualizing relevant data, it can: support emergency management through the





provision of inundation maps; enhance preparedness by developing risk maps, monitoring flood risk and precipitation forecasts; and bolster recovery by, for example, preparing damage assessment and recovery progress maps.

- **Issues of Gender, Youth and Disabled Persons in Flood Management**

Various studies in the disaster management domain show that floods have different impacts on the lives of women, youth and disabled people, in terms of mortality rates, health, as well as social and economic effects. The Tool aims to outline specific roles for women, youth and disabled peoples in all phases of the flood management process (before, during and after flooding), in order to actively engage them in the decision-making and conductance of the activities. Abandoning the traditional approach of passively considering these social categories, leaving others managing the process, gives rise to complete societal inclusivity across the whole management cycle. This encompasses issues such as the inclusion of women, youth and disabled people's needs and interests in the planning and preparedness phase, the provision of specific survival and recovery resources tailored on them, the elimination of responsibilities and limitations that prevent their full recovery or their involvement in the process.

- **Loss Assessment case studies**

Based on materials collected for the IPA workshop in Sarajevo (see section 2.7.2.5) and on the input from TUHH, Euroaquae Consortium, CIMA Foundation and Polytechnic University of Milan, a collection of case studies could be assembled, illustrating not only different procedures for assessing flood losses, but also the different purposes that such exercises may serve.

- **Science-policy interface or “how to talk to decision makers”**

Very often flood managers find difficulties in communicating with decision makers, either because of their respective different backgrounds and jargons, or because of a lack of understanding of the drivers that motivate decision makers to take decisions. Similar in purpose to the one on “Role of the media in flood management”, this tool will provide hints to flood managers on how to fill the gap when communicating with decision makers. A first draft (in Spanish) has been developed in the framework of the PRONACH by Mr Alexander Lopez, professor at the School of International Relations of the Costa Rica University, and may be further developed to better meet the needs of APFM target audiences.

- **Historical approaches and coping strategies for flood management**

Floods are a problem that humanity has faced since time immemorial. This IFM Tool would make an overview of the various structural and non-structural approaches that have been used to manage floods, how they might have been applied in isolation or in combination with emphasis on the lessons learnt from each approach or their combined use (i.e. their effectiveness or the reason for their failure). This activity will also look into coping strategies that may have been adopted that could prove valuable under lessons learnt and could ultimately be used more broadly by other communities. Contacts have been established on this topic, and potential resources identified, with the ICID Working Group on Historical approaches to irrigation and drainage, as well as with Mr John Matthews from the Alliance for Global Water Adaptation.

- **Project Cycle in Flood Management**

This tool would present an overview of the different approaches to project cycle management, with particular focus to flood management projects. Its aim would be to provide the reader with the logical and procedural framework to set up a sound project, from the early phases to the post-implementation evaluation. At the same time, it would present examples of terminology and evaluation grids used by selected donors (e.g. European Commission, national cooperation agencies, etc.), in order to facilitate the user in preparing pilot projects complying with the donor's requirements.

### 3.1.2 Revision of past tools

In addition to finalizing the second edition of IFM Tools listed under section 2.4.4, revision of the tools on “Management of Sediment-Related Risks” and “Flood Emergency Planning” may also be considered.



### 3.2 NATIONAL AND REGIONAL SUPPORT ACTIVITIES

Table 4 summarizes the items listed under sections 2.5 and 2.6, where detailed information of each activity can be obtained.

**Table 4 - Summary of national and regional support activities**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Description</b>
(tbc)	Mexico	<b>Follow-up</b> and provide support on the implementation of the PRONACH
~ Jan 2015	PEARL	<b>Project meeting</b> PEARL, 3rd meeting in Copenhagen (tbc), participation as work package leader
(tbc)	Thailand and Laos	<b>Follow-up</b> of planned activities on pilot projects with ADPC.
(tbc)	Pakistan	<b>Follow-up</b> to re-schedule the workshop on the use of wetlands and floodplain management (with Ramsar and WWF).
(tbc)	Mali	<b>Follow-up</b> for an ANADIA phase II project to be considered in connection to the workshop in West Africa.
Oct 21-27 2014	Russia and China - Amur River Basin	<b>Exploratory mission</b> Advocacy of IFM in Russia and China, participation in the Forum "Nature without borders" in Vladivostok, vocational mission to the Amur River Basin Organization headquarters on transboundary flood management.
(tbc)	Iowa State, USA	<b>Follow-up</b> on community based flood management approaches in developed countries.
(tbc)	Moldova & Ukraine	<b>Identify opportunities for funding the project proposal</b> in the Dniestr River basin on transboundary flood management
(tbc)	East Africa	<b>Reinforcement</b> of Sudan network of trainers
Nov 24-27 '2014 Dec 1-4 2014	Nepal	<b>Workshop</b> Capacity building on community-based flood management and proposal for a pilot project in the Lakhandehi River basin (Terai region (date tbc))
(tbc)	Viet Nam	<b>Identify donor for funding the Pilot Project</b> on Integrated Coastal flood risk management in Central Viet Nam, focusing on the Quang Ngai province
(tbc)	Balkans	<b>Project proposal under development</b> on capacity building in the framework of an IPA project on "Prevention, preparedness and response to floods in the Western Balkans and Turkey"



### 3.3 CAPACITY BUILDING

Table 5 summarizes the items listed under sections 2.7.1 and 2.7.2, where detailed information on each activity can be obtained.

**Table 5 - Summary of capacity-building activities**

<b>Tentative Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Item</b>
N/A	(global)	<b>Training materials</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide feedback and support to the GWP Course on Integrated Urban Flood Management.</li> <li>• Coordinate with GWP Caribbean on 'Advancing Ecological and Environmentally friendly Approaches for IFM'.</li> <li>• Provide guidance and feedback to the World Bank e-learning on the role of Land Use Planning in disaster management.</li> <li>• Prepare Power Point presentations on IFM Tool Series.</li> <li>• Finalize IFM Training Manual with CapNet.</li> <li>• Revive CBFM Training Manual with ADPC.</li> <li>• Develop action plan on E-learning with TUHH.</li> </ul>
Oct 24-27 2014	Bangladesh	<b>Capacity building workshop</b> Integrated Flood Management with Focus on the Coastal Zone of Bangladesh (tentative): High-level dialogue and technical workshop to be followed by the development of a pilot project proposal.
Nov 10-13 2014 (tbc)	West Africa	<b>Regional Workshop</b> Integrated Flood Management following the requests of support by the GWP Country Water Partnerships involving 8 countries
(tbc)	Argentina & Cuba	<b>Follow-up</b> On postponed training workshops in Argentina and Cuba.

### 3.4 DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION

Dissemination and outreach activities should continue and will continue to follow the APFM Communication Strategy. The social profiles and the website will be updated regularly by the Communication Officer, at least up to December 2014 (ending date of Ms Riboldi's Special Service Agreement).

During the next reporting period, APFM is planning to attend the Stockholm Water Week in early September 2014, to disseminate information and materials at the WMO booth. Additionally, from 16 to 18 September, APFM has planned to attend the ICFM6 in Sao Paulo, Brazil, presenting three papers (see section 2.8.3). Back-to-back with ICFM6, APFM will attend on behalf of WMO the International Flood Initiative meeting. Further opportunities to raise visibility will result from activities associated with the framework of the PEARL project, both in terms of articles and of conferences.

It is proposed to discontinue the updating of the reference centre database and to no longer make it publically available. The intent is to replace it through the HelpDesk feature "ask about literature, policy and institutions". This would allow the user to get in touch with the TSU, who would then redirect him/her to available resources or contacts. The TSU would draw information from the existing reference centre database (still existing but "offline"), from the APFM Mailbox (based on Gmail, therefore suited to thematic research) and through an RSS feed established with the WMO Library, integrating the information from the two other sources. It is thought that this might prove to be time-consuming, but likely less onerous than maintaining the reference centre database.



### **3.5 IFM HELP DESK**

The TSU will continue to support the IFM HelpDesk as a demand-driven user platform. The HelpDesk's main objective remains to provide guidance on flood management policy to countries that want to implement the IFM concept. With closer cooperation with SBPs and the Communication Strategy in place, the TSU received a high number of information, documents and tools to be included in the HelpDesk.

Therefore, the TSU started revising the IFM HelpDesk, in order to ensure the provision of quick access to information both from the APFM and other relevant sources. In July 2014, Mr Roberto Silva Vara joined the APFM team for an internship over a period of 12 months. One of his main tasks is to assist in the re-organization of the IFM HelpDesk and its provided information.

## **4. PHASE IV PLAN**

### **4.1 EVOLUTION OF APFM PHASES**

#### **Phase I - Inception (August 2001 – July 2006):**

- Establishment of the principles of IFM
- Collection of flood management case studies
- Publication of the IFM Concept Paper and Policy Series
- Conduction of regional pilot projects
- Website establishment
- Initiation of a global partner network to form a supporting knowledge base.

Financial support from the governments of Japan and the Netherlands.

#### **Phase II – Implementation (August 2006 – March 2010):**

- Implementation of the IFM concept
- Publication and set up of the IFM Tools series
- Guidance to activities at the local and regional level in supporting adoption of IFM
- Training and awareness building at various levels
- Facilitating long-term support in the form of the IFM HelpDesk.

Financial support from the governments of Japan and the Netherlands.

#### **Phase III – Strengthening (April 2010 – September 2014):**

- Strengthening and operation of the HelpDesk
- Coordination of the network of Support Base Partners
- Trainings on the national and regional level
- Development of training guidance material
- Long-term support and follow up with selected previous trainees
- Update of existing publications within the policy and tool series
- Field demonstration projects adapting the IFM concept
- E-Learning platforms on flood management
- New communication strategy.

Financial support from the governments of Japan, Switzerland, Italy, Germany and USAID.

Annual reports, previous AC/MC meetings reports and final reports of the different phases are provided as sub-material VI.

### **4.2 LESSONS LEARNT AND OPPORTUNITIES FROM PHASE III**

Major lessons learnt in the past phase are summarized below:



1. To **advocate** for the IFM concept implies not only disseminating it among the technical and scientific community, but also **among high-level decision makers**.
2. The further development of technical tools and the related capacity-building component contributed largely to the overall success of the APFM in Phase III. These Tools offer a practical set of know-how in specific fields of flood management, and at the same time provide an opportunity to mainstream the IFM concept. However, in terms of available guidance materials, there still seems to be a **gap between the IFM conceptual framework and the application of the IFM Tools** (i.e. a Tool can be considered the “how”, but an overall primer on “what” to use, “when”, “by whom”, “where” and “why” is still needed to mainstream the IFM concept into practice).
3. A more aggressive approach in outreach to the public has proven to be beneficial resulting in increased visibility of the APFM and use of the resources made available by the programme. **Having a dedicated communication officer, shared with IDMP, has helped** ensure broad visibility to APFM and IDMP products, activities and assistance offered, as well as to highlight opportunities for cooperation with APFM partners (present and future).
4. The HelpDesk represents a significant achievement in the development of user-oriented web-portals and is serving elsewhere as an example for the development of similar portals. Since Phase II, an increase of demands through the “GetHelp” function has been observed. However, **there is a limit to the number of HelpDesk requests** that can be effectively managed by the TSU with the existing level of resources.
5. To demonstrate the added value of IFM, field demonstration projects such as those conducted in Phase I of the APFM have been re-vitalized during Phase III. Two issues have been identified in this regard: 1) the on-going difficulty to find financial contributions to implement the developed project proposals; 2) the limited human resource capacity of the APFM TSU to implement or coordinate such projects. There is a need to **seek potential donors who wish to implement such demonstration projects**, and there is a need to **project reasonable expectations** in this regard and with respect to the abilities of the TSU to meet demand.

Phase IV of the APFM aims to address these issues as outlined below.

#### 4.3 OBJECTIVES OF PHASE IV

The overall goal of the APFM Phase IV is to **mainstream IFM into practice**, while keeping active the production of guidance materials and maintaining the services provided through the HelpDesk.

1. To have IFM adopted at national policy levels, APFM should renew its **involvement in the policy field**, providing more guidance to assist in promulgation of the policy. At the same time, it is important for APFM to keep track and comply with the orientations delineated by the post-2015 Hyogo Framework for Action, the Sustainable Development Goals and climate change adaptation strategies. This can be achieved through the involvement of selected partners and the GWP network.
2. Development of new IFM Tools and other guidance materials, and periodical revision and update of the existing ones will be kept as a major field of activity in Phase IV. **New tools** should be developed, focusing on social and economic aspects of IFM. A **Primer** should be developed, acting as an umbrella for the IFM Tool Series, to mainstream into practice the IFM concept, and identify the different approaches to maximize net benefits from the use of the floodplain. This will entail



integrated and balanced approaches, focusing not only on structural or non-structural measures, but of mixing the two approaches.

3. Implementation of the APFM Communication Strategy will maintain a central role in the programme, identifying **new channels and opportunities of cooperation**, and reinforcing the existing APFM network with SBPs, GWP, the Commission for Hydrology and selected past trainees and consultants.
4. To overcome the natural limit of the TSU to fulfil the requests received through the HelpDesk, APFM will reinforce its network and **build on SBPs, the GWP network** and Commission for Hydrology resources to reply to those requests. To ensure a correct implementation of the activities, effective and agreed “rules of engagement” should be defined, as well as formal evaluation procedures to assess the outputs.
5. APFM will **foster more projects by bringing potential donors to the table**. As such, the role of APFM will be limited to the project proposal phase, and to identifying the potential resources necessary for the project implementation. The concept of “**living with floods**” should also be promoted taking examples from communities historically coping with floods with little resources. In the absence of an institutional socio-economic support, this would represent a sustainable alternative.

#### **4.4 FINANCIAL RECORD OF PHASE III AND FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF APFM PHASE IV**

During Phase III of the APFM, the income to the APFM Trust Fund was CHF 1,414,228. According to IPSAS, this amount includes pledged income, including the entire EC pledge for the implementation of PEARL and last contribution of CHF 30,000 pledged by Switzerland. Two consolidated APFM trust fund financial statements (August 2006 to March 2010 and August 2006 to July 2014) are given below. The income received during Phase III was 1,414,228 and can be obtained by differencing the income of the second statement (3,296,224 CHF) from the income of the first statement (1,881,996 CHF).



Figure 11 - Financial statement of the APFM trust fund. Source: APFM Report No. 26, 2011



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**TRUST FUND FOR  
ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME FOR FLOOD MANAGEMENT  
INTERIM STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE  
FOR THE PERIOD AUGUST 2006 TO JULY 2014  
(amounts expressed in Swiss Francs)**

<b>1. Income(Contributions + interest)</b>	
1.1 August 2006 - December 2007	
• Contributions	679,580
• Contributions from General Fund	12,000
• Interest	6,719
<b>Total income</b>	<b>698,299 (a)</b>
1.2 January 2008 - December 2009	
• Contributions	1,037,503
• Interest	5,605
<b>Total income</b>	<b>1,043,108 (b)</b>
1.3 January 2010 - December 2011	
• Contributions	693,462
• Pledges - Adjustments made on 31 Dec 2010 to 1 Jan 2010 balances due to adoption of IPSAS	169,729
• Savings on cancellation of obligations	3,363
• Interest	4,515
<b>Total income</b>	<b>871,069 (c)</b>
1.4 January 2012 - December 2013	
• Contributions	433,570
• Contributions from other Trust Fund	120,900
• Interest	2,021
<b>Total income</b>	<b>556,491 (d)</b>
1.5 January 2014 - July 2014*	
• Contributions	127,171
• Interest	86
<b>Total income</b>	<b>127,257 (e)</b>
<b>Total Income (August 2006 - July 2014) (a)+(b)+(c)+(d)+(e)</b>	<b>3,296,224</b>
<b>2. Expenditure</b>	
2.1 August 2006 - December 2007	
• Expenditure	590,481 (f)
2.2 January 2008 - December 2009	
• Expenditure	785,341 (g)
2.3 January 2010 - December 2011	
• Expenditure	450,961 (h)
2.4 January 2012 - December 2013	
• Expenditure	929,151 (i)
2.5 January 2014 - July 2014*	
• Expenditure	211,562 (j)
<b>Total Expenditure (August 2006 - July 2014) (f)+(g)+(h)+(i)+(j)</b>	<b>2,967,495</b>
<b>3. Balance as at 31 July 2014</b>	<b>328,729</b>

\* Data for the period April - July 2014 is provisional as the four months had not been closed financially at the time this report was compiled

Certified correct:

  
Luckson Ngwira  
Chief, Finance Division  
4 August 2014





The same amount of 1,414,229 (with a round up difference of 1 CHF) can be obtained by summing all the incomes reported during the Phase III period, based on figures provided in APFM reports No. 27, 29, and section 2.10 above, as in table 6:

**Table 6 - Total income for the period April 2010-July 2014**

In CHF	Apr2010-Mar2011	Apr2011-Mar2012	Apr2012-Mar2013	Apr2013-Jul2014	TOTAL Apr2010-Jul2014
<b>Income</b>	421,580	308,900	456,068	227,681	<b>1,414,229</b>

In addition to the above, what does not appear on the financial statement is WMO's contribution to Phase III of APFM through provision of logistical support and human resources. Keeping track of such contributions only started in 2012-2013, therefore detailed figures for the overall period of Phase III cannot be provided. In a similar manner, detailed recording of GWP contribution only started in 2013-2014. A partial overview of WMO and GWP contributions are given in table 7.

**Table 7 - WMO and GWP contributions in terms of logistical support and human resources**

In CHF	Apr2010-Mar2011	Apr2011-Mar2012	Apr2012-Mar2013	Apr2013-Jul2014	TOTAL Apr2012-Jul2014
<b>WMO</b>					
Staff costs	N/A	N/A	220,000	242,707	462,707
Logistics	N/A	N/A	20,000	4,400	24,400
Activities (incl. travel costs)	N/A	N/A	35,232	67,824	103,056
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>275,232</b>	<b>314,931</b>	<b>590,163</b>
<b>GWP</b>					
Staff costs	N/A	N/A	N/A	35,209	
Logistics	N/A	N/A	N/A	-	
Activities (incl. travel costs)	N/A	N/A	N/A	11,139	
<b>Total</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>46,348</b>	<b>46,348</b>

The financial contributions to the Trust Fund by each Donor are provided in table 8.

**Table 8 - Financial contribution to the APFM trust fund by donor**

Contribution by Donor	Original currency of contribution	Contribution (CHF)
Japan	Yen 60,000,000 JPY	680,908
Switzerland	CHF 430,000 CHF	430,000
USAID	USD 130,000 USD	120,900
EC	EUR 104,189 EUR	127,172
<b>Total Contributions</b>		<b>1,358,980</b>
<b>Income as per Financial Statement</b>		<b>1,414,229</b>
Difference		55,249





The difference between the total contributions received by Donors and the amount reported in the financial statements is 55,249 CHF. The difference is mainly due to three factors:

1. Interests accrued during the reporting period
2. Difference in currency exchange rate applied due to IPSAS practices (see section 2.10 above for explanation)
3. Adjustments on expenditures and pledges due to the introduction of IPSAS in 2010 and to the different reporting periods of WMO, based on the calendar year rather than on an April to March reporting period of APFM.

Note that the difference in reporting periods between WMO and APFM was the result of the request from Japan, the major donor at the inception of the Programme. Consideration could be given to aligning the reporting periods, thereby reducing the added complexity this represents in preparation and presentation of financial statements.

The total expenditure during Phase III amounted to CHF 1,528,665. This figure can again be obtained by differencing the expenditures provided in the two statements. The same amount of 1,528,666 (with a round up difference of 1 CHF) can be obtained summing up all the expenditures reported during the Phase III period (based on figures provided in APFM reports No. 27, 29, and section 2.10 above), as follows:

**Table 9 - Expenditures during Phase III**

<b>In CHF</b>	<b>Apr2010- Mar2011</b>	<b>Apr2011- Mar2012</b>	<b>Apr2012- Mar2013</b>	<b>Apr2013- Jul2014</b>	<b>TOTAL Apr2010-Jul2014</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>	281,424	368,715	507,582	370,945	<b>1,528,666</b>

All expenditures from the APFM Trust Fund were made following the strict rules and regulations of WMO procurement.

An analysis of the financial statements indicates that during Phase III annual expenditures of the Programme have exceeded incomes, which was in compliance with the Management Committee recommendations to make use of the carry-over from Phase II. The balance as of 31 July 2014 is CHF 328,729, which will be carried over to APFM Phase IV as its opening balance.

Although WMO continues to contribute both financially and in-kind to the implementation of the APFM, the successful implementation of Phase IV of the APFM depends on the extra-budgetary funding made available through donor support to the APFM Trust Fund and through their in-kind contributions. In this regard, it is hoped that the Swiss Federal Office for Environment will positively consider a renewal of the agreement with WMO.

The withdrawal of Japan as donor in 2013 highlighted the need to broaden the financial support base of the APFM. This support base currently includes direct financial contributions by the government of Switzerland. Germany and Italy have been providing in-kind contributions through secondment of Junior Professional Officers, while Switzerland has provided expertise on specific activities with the potential to broaden this further. USAID/OFDA has offered to financially support implementation on projects provided they meet its priorities. Thus far, financial support has been provided, with the possibility of additional support being provided during Phase IV. Participation in externally funded projects in consortiums with Support Base Partners has augmented funding, but must be used exclusively for the projects' activities, and therefore such funds cannot contribute to the financial support base or be used for other programme priorities.

Recently, the on-going discretionary expenditures of the APFM are approximately 250,000 CHF, plus 30,000 CHF in staff costs (a part-time secretary at 40%), and 7% WMO administrative overhead, corresponding to

approximately 20,000 CHF; these combine for a total of 300,000 CHF in annual expenditures. The balance in the Trust Fund at the end of July 2014 is roughly equivalent to one year of expenditures at this rate.

Maintenance of a financial reserve is seen as important, to allow for fluctuations in donor support over shorter timeframes. Maintaining a financial reserve at a level of 1.5 to 2 year of expenditures, which is approximately 450,000-600,000 CHF, is thought to be prudent; however, it is evident that the current financial situation as of July 2014 is not in-line with such a strategy. It is evident that expenditures must be curbed to match projected income levels for the programme to maintain in a positive balance, which it must do.

Table 10 and figures 12 and 13 provide information on income and expenditure levels for Phase III, based on figures provided in APFM reports No. 27, 29, and section 2.10 above.

**Table 10 - APFM budget from Phase III**

	Apr2010- Mar2011	Apr2011- Mar2012	Apr2012- Mar2013	Apr2013- Jul2014	(CHF) TOTAL Apr2010-Jul2014
Opening Balance	443,166	583,322	523,507	471,993	-
Income	421,580	308,900	456,068	227,681	1,414,229
Expenditure	281,424	368,715	507,582	370,945	1,528,666
Ending Balance	583,322	523,507	471,993	328,729	-

**Figure 12 - Overview of the APFM budget during Phase III**

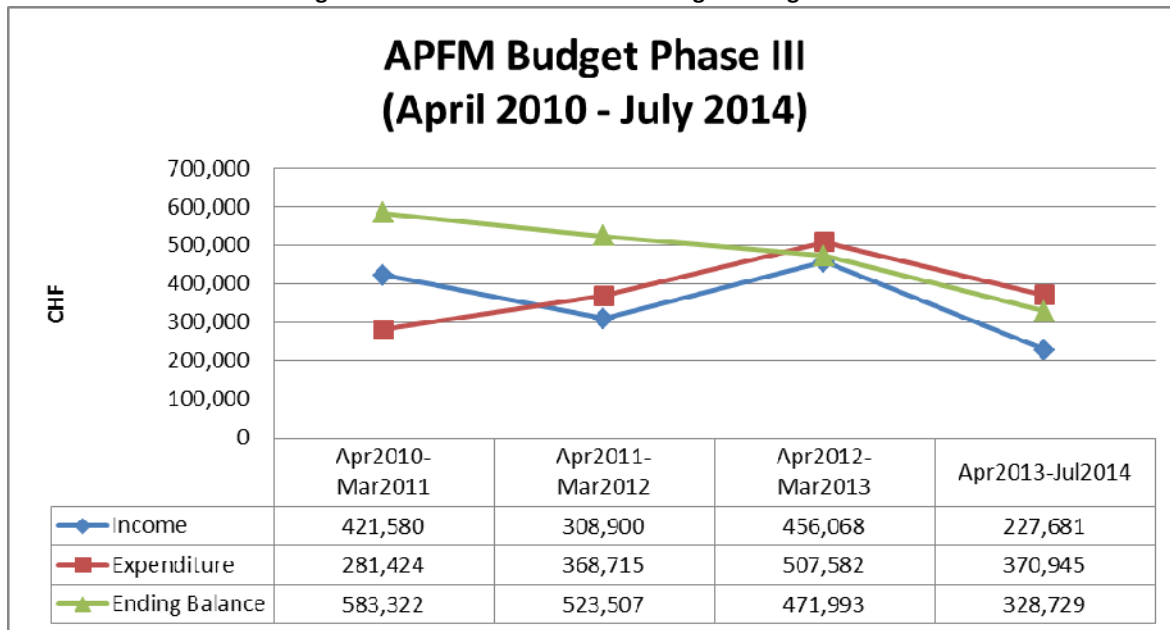
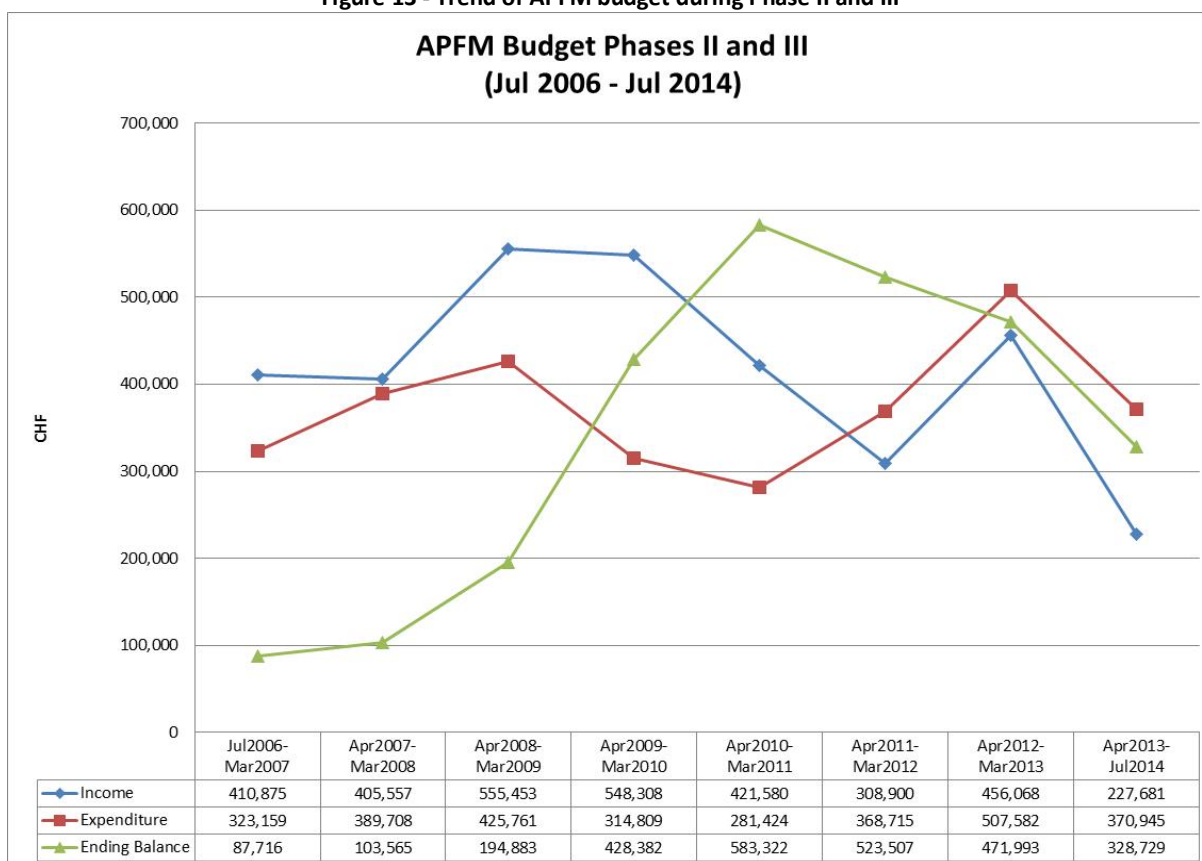




Figure 13 - Trend of APFM budget during Phase II and III



**ANNEX I – List of HelpDesk Requests**

**ANNEX II – Results Based Framework**

**ANNEX III – Financial Report**

**ANNEX IV – Checklist of recommendations of last AC/MC meeting**

## Annex I – List of IFM HelpDesk Requests

It is just over five years since the IFM HelpDesk was officially launched at the UNISDR Global Platform on Disaster Risk Reduction, on 17 June 2009. As of March 2013, the IFM HelpDesk “Get Help” function had received 52 requests from 33 countries. Of these 52, only 9 were not fully addressed due to inappropriate requests (e.g. request for conference sponsorship).

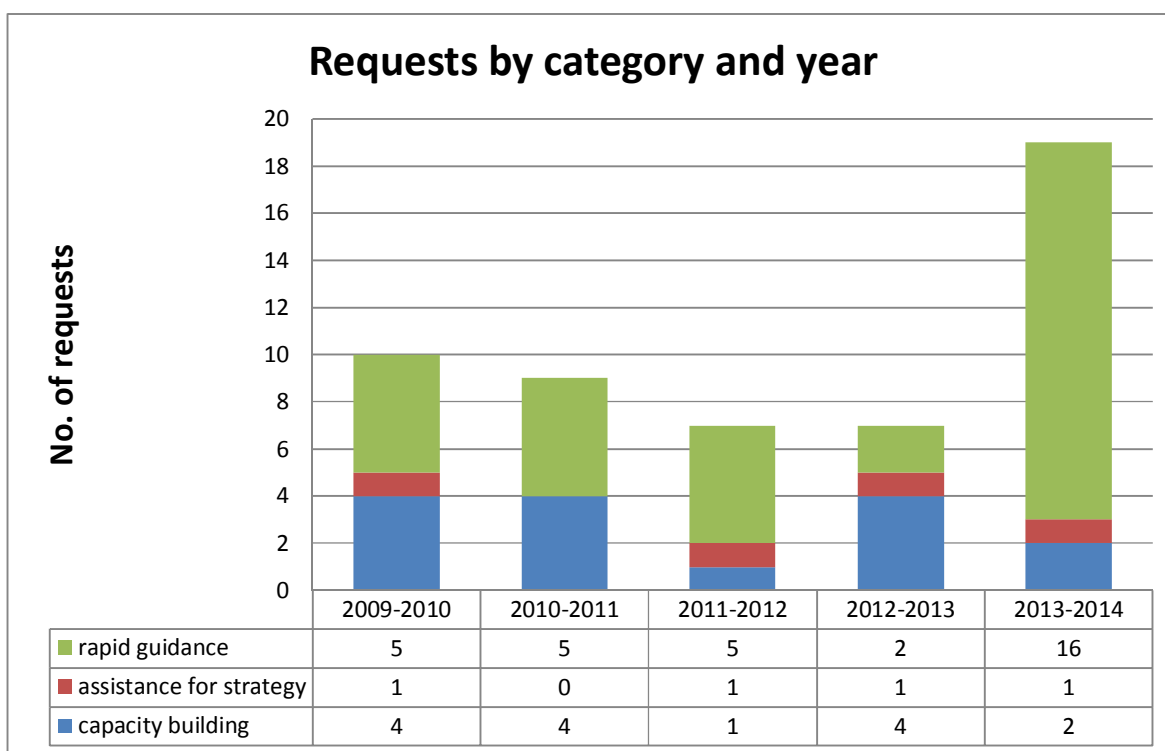
A brief summary of the requests received through the HelpDesk in the reporting year 2013-14 is provided in the table below. Thirty-three requests were made prior to this reporting period and were documented in previous annual reports. The table below provides details of reporting-period requests and responses through the IFM HelpDesk. Requests during this reporting period originated mainly from European countries seeking rapid guidance. Of the nineteen requests, sixteen have been addressed, two will not be addressed, and one is on-hold pending further action from the requester (see section 2.5.4 for further details).

Requests received by TSU members through the HelpDesk					
Requests (No 1-33 not displayed)		Received from 06/2009 to 03/2013 (see previous annual reports)		Status: 27 Completed, 6 discarded,	
No.	Date	Institution, Country	Category	Type of request	Status
34	05/2013	Instituto Colombiano de Hidrologia, Meteorologia y Estudios Abientales	Rapid Guidance	Request for resources and expertise available on FFEW	Completed
35	06/2013	University of Évora - Portugal	Rapid Guidance	Request for information on WMO publications and APFM tools	No Action Taken
36	06/2013	Dirección General del Agua - Spain	Rapid Guidance	Inquiring about possible cooperation opportunities	No Action Taken
37	09/2013	Journal of the Taiwan disaster prevention society - Taiwan	Rapid Guidance	Request for information on WMO publications and APFM tools	Completed
38	11/2013	UNESCO-IHP, the Netherlands	Rapid Guidance	Request for information on ongoing activities in Thailand	Completed
39	11/2013	University of Ljubljana Slovenia	Rapid Guidance	Request for information on WMO publications and APFM tools	Completed
40	08/2013	Stockholm Environment Institute, Sweden	Assistance for strategy	Advocate for IFM approach at national seminar	Completed
41	01/2014	Ecostudio srl - Italy	Rapid Guidance	Request for information on use of Media in IFM	Completed
42	01/2014	Rajendra Agricultural University - India	Rapid Guidance	Inquiring about possible cooperation opportunities	Completed
43	03/2014	World Wide Fund For Nature (WWF) – Pakistan	Capacity Development	Request for organizing a training workshop on floodplain restoration and use of wetlands in IFM	On hold See section 2.5.4
44	03/2014	nai010 publishers, USA	Rapid Guidance	Request for funding or visibility opportunity	Completed

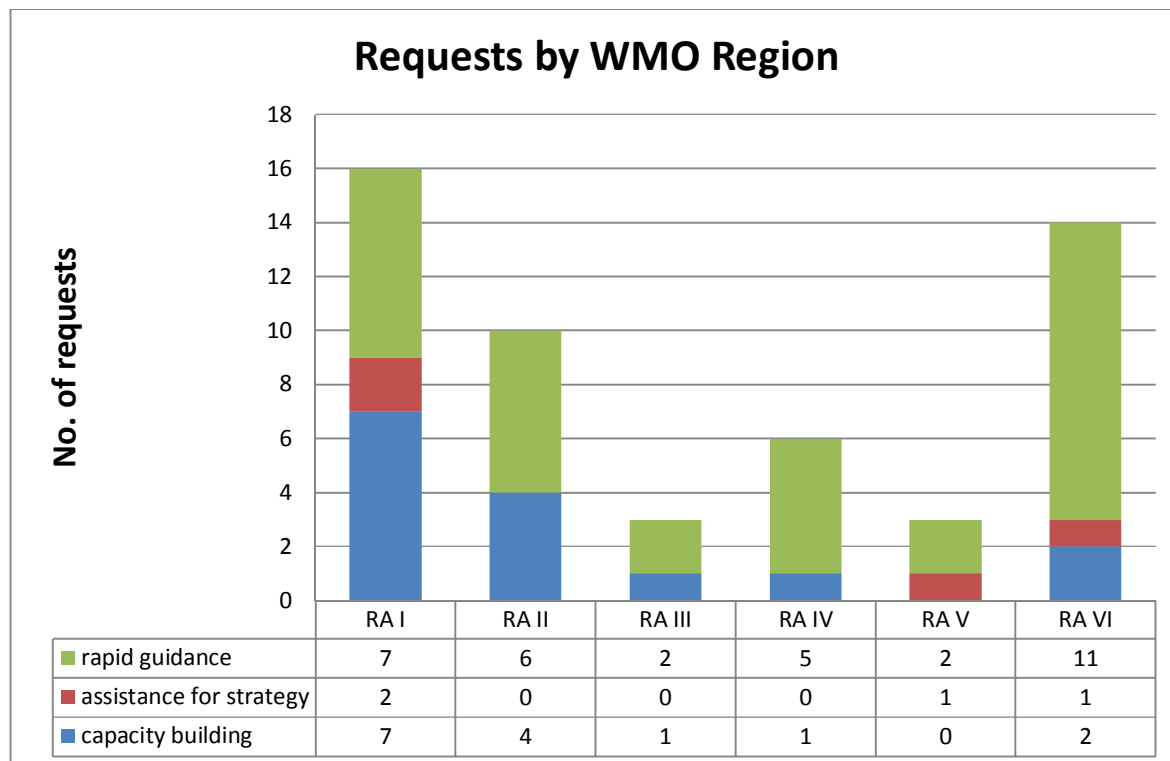
45	03/2014	GEOTEST AG - Switzerland	Rapid Guidance	Inquiring about possible cooperation opportunities and request of publications	Completed
46	06/2014	The World Bank	Rapid Guidance	Inquiring about resources and know-how available in land use planning related to urban flood management	Completed
47	07/2014	UNISDR	Capacity Development	Request to join the prevention web "ask an expert" initiative (see 2.7.3)	Completed
48*	07/2014	International Development Research Centre (IDRC) Cameroon	Rapid Guidance	Science-policy interface, and issues related to communication in flood management	Completed
49*	07/2014	UNISDR	Rapid Guidance	Question on the environmental aspects of flood management	Completed
50*	07/2014	Ritsumeikan University, Jamaica	Rapid Guidance	General question about flood management	Completed
51*	07/2014	Azernajat (trading company) - Indonesia	Rapid Guidance	Issues of pluvial flooding and urban flood management	Completed
52*	07/2014	Student from Greenland	Rapid Guidance	Question on relation between IFM and IWRM	Completed

\* related to No. 47

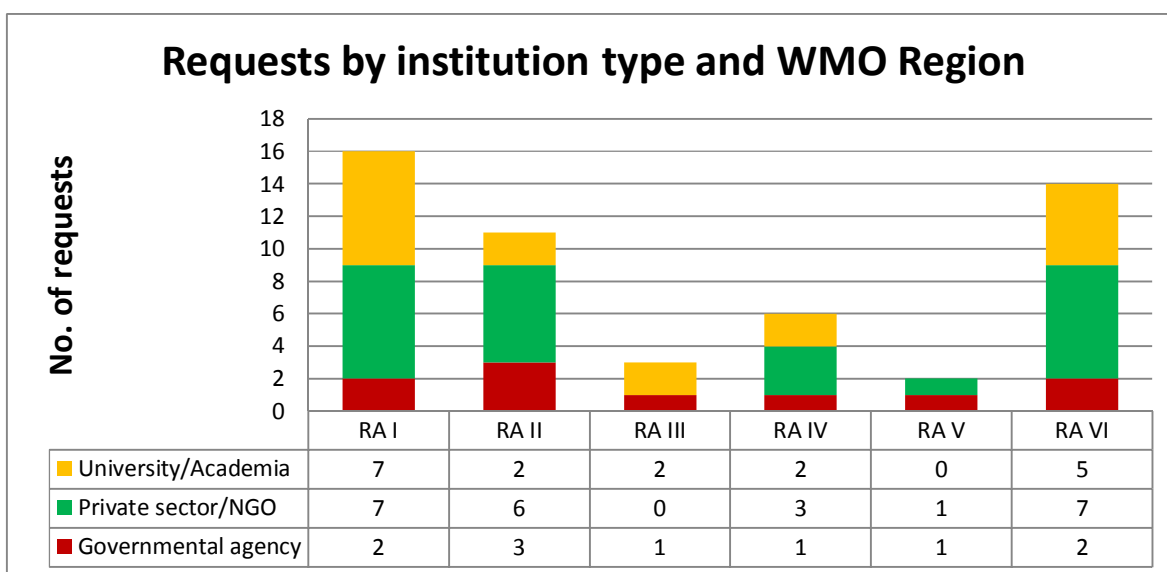
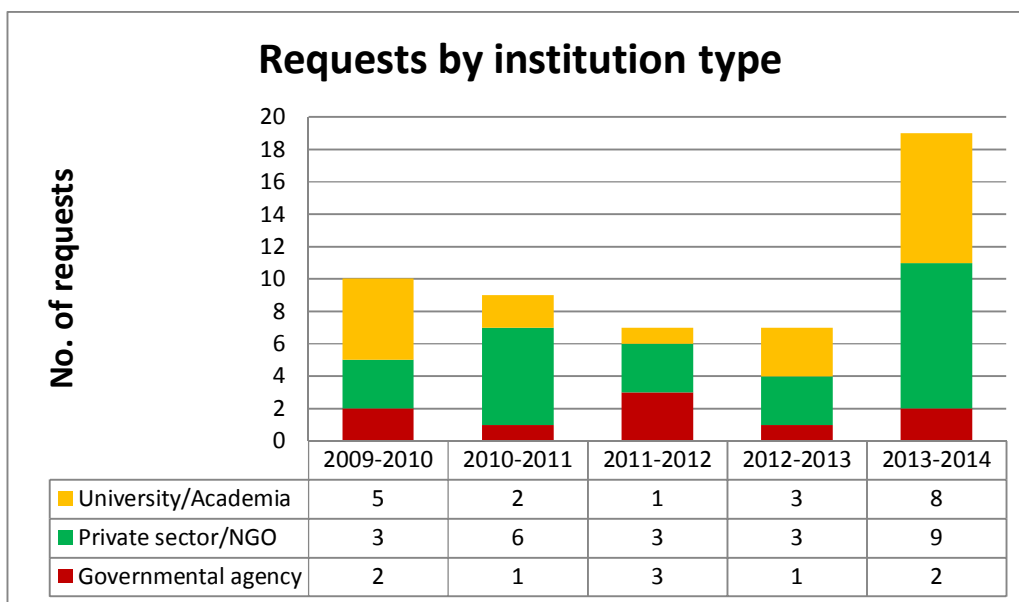
The figure below provides the number of requests received since the inception of the HelpDesk in April 2009. The requests are categorised as: rapid guidance; assistance for strategy (national strategy development); and capacity building. Rapid guidance (63.5%) is the most demanded function, followed by capacity development (28.8%). Requests for assistance to develop national strategies for flood management comprise only 7.7 % of all requests.



The figure below provides an overview of the geographical distribution of requests by WMO Regions. Although the current reporting period witnessed the majority of requests from WMO Region VI (Europe), WMO Region I (Africa) has requested HelpDesk assistance most often, followed by Region VI (Europe), Region II (Asia) and Region IV (North America, Central America and the Caribbean). The HelpDesk facilities remain relatively unused by those in Region V (South-West Pacific), while Region III (South America) tends to make use of the HelpDesk facilities through direct contact with TSU and WMO staff.



The figures below provide an overview of the type of institutions requesting the services of the HelpDesk. Almost half of the requests (46.2%) are coming from NGOs or private consulting companies, more than one third (36.5%) from academic institutions, and less than one fifth (17.3%) from governmental agencies or organisations. The number of requests for assistance in developing national strategies usually emanate from governmental institutions. The apparent low number of reported requests are explained by the preference of such institutions to make direct contact with TSU staff for such important activities, rather than completing and submitting an on-line form through the HelpDesk.



In addition to the requests received through the HelpDesk “Get Help” function, a series of other requests for assistance have been received by the TSU, either through direct contacts from the requesting party or through WMO and GWP. These are summarized in the following tables:

Requests received by TSU members through direct contact					
Requests No. 1-37 not displayed		Received from 01/2010 to 03/2013 (see previous annual reports)		Status: 28 Completed, 9 discarded	
No.	Date	Institution, Country	Category	Type of request	Status
38	06/2013	Ministerio de Agricultura, Alimentación, y Medio Ambiente, Spain	Rapid Guidance Request	Inquiring about possibility of establishing cooperation	No Action Taken
39	08/2013	Cultura Ambiental, Uruguay	Rapid Guidance Request	Inquiring about possibility of establishing cooperation	Completed (part of the GWP network)
40	08/2013	IMHEN, Vietnam	Capacity Building and Assistance for Strategy	See 2.6.8 and 2.7.2.2	Completed
41	09/2013	Bangladesh Water Partnership	Assistance for Strategy	See 2.6.4	Ongoing
42	10/2013	Nigeria Water Partnership	Capacity Building and Assistance for Strategy	See 2.7.2.3	Ongoing
43	11/2013	HR Wallingord, UK	Rapid Guidance Request	DFID Study on prioritising research priorities for early warning and risk assessments for low income countries	Completed (teleconference held)
44	01/2014	Namibia Hydrological Service	Assistance for strategy	Seeking assistance on Flood plain management	No Action Taken
45	01/2014	Sudan Water Partnership	Capacity Building	See 2.6.2	Pending
46	01/2014	GWP Nepal	Capacity Building and Assistance for Strategy	See 2.6.3	Ongoing
47	03/2014	CETAqua, Spain	Rapid Guidance Request	Request for Letter of endorsement for WIDEST FP7 project proposal	Discarded (not relevant to IFM)
48	04/2014	Rivers without Boundaries Coalition - Russia	Assistance for Strategy	See 2.5.6	Ongoing
49	05/2014	GWP Mali	Capacity Building and Assistance for Strategy	See 2.7.2.3	Ongoing
50	05/2014	Centre For Earth Resources Research & Management (CERRM), Malaysia	Rapid Guidance Request	Inquiring about possibility of establishing cooperation	Pending
51	06/2014	UNESCO-IHP	Rapid Guidance Request	Contribution to the topic of water in the Post 2015 Development Agenda and Sustainable Development Goals	Completed
52	06/2014	NDConsult Ltd, UK	Rapid Guidance Request	Information on benefits of improved flood warning information	Completed



Requests received by HelpDesk through other WMO divisions/departments					
Requests No. 1 to 18 not displayed		Received from 07/2009 to 03/2013 (see previous annual reports)		Status: 16 Completed, 2 discarded	
No.	Date	Institution, Country	Category	State of response	Status
19	08/2013	CONAGUA - Mexico	Assistance for strategy	See 2.5.1	In progress
20	01/2014	Building Resilience to Disasters in Western Balkans and Turkey	Capacity Development	See 2.7.2.5	Completed
21	07/2014	Prevention, preparedness and response to floods in Western Balkans and Turkey	Capacity Development	See 2.6.9	In progress

Requests received by HelpDesk through GWP Office in Stockholm					
No.	Date	Institution, Country	Category	State of response	Status
1	10/2013	WACDEP	Capacity Building	See 2.7.1	Completed
2	01/2014	GWP Caribbean	Rapid Guidance Request	See 2.2 and 2.7.1	Completed
3	04/2014	GWP with University of South Florida	Capacity Building	See 2.7.1	Completed
4	04/2014	GWP Yellow River China	Capacity Building	See 2.6.7	Ongoing

## Annex II – Results based framework

The necessity of performance indicators to measure the success of the APFM was stated in the last AC/MC meetings in June 2013. GWP provided a results based framework, which built the basis for the framework developed for the APFM.

Level	Description	Statement of Impact, Outcome and Outputs	NB	Performance Indicators	06/2013-07/2014 Target	Achieved
Impact	Contribution to attaining water security and sustainable development through IFM	Enhanced flood management supports prosperity and sustainable development	I1	Number of <b>people</b> benefiting from integrated flood management interventions		
			I2	Total <b>value of investment</b> directed to integrated flood management interventions influenced by APFM		
Outcome	Sustainable development and management of floods at all levels (global, regional, national, local)	Maximizing the net benefits derived from the use of floodplains and minimizing loss of life	O1	Number of <b>policies, programmes, plans and projects</b> which include integrated flood management approaches		
			O2	Number of <b>approved investment plans</b> associated with policies, programmes, plans, and projects which include IFM		
			O3	Number of <b>agreements/commitments</b> on enhanced flood management at transboundary/regional level influenced by APFM		
			O4	Number of <b>investment strategies coherent with</b> policies and programmes on integrated flood management		
			O5	Number of enhanced <b>legal frameworks / policies / programmes</b> reflecting Integrated Flood Management approaches		
			O6	<b>Percentage of women</b> benefiting from interventions to improve flood management (min %).		
			O7	<b>Percentage of youth</b> benefiting from interventions to improve flood management (min %).		
			O8	<b>Percentage of disabled people</b> benefiting from interventions to improve flood management (min %).		
			O9	Number of flood management decision making bodies, whose <b>representation of women</b> corresponds, at least, to their proportion of the local population.		
			O10	Number of flood management decision making bodies, in which <b>youth is well represented</b> .		
			O11	Number of flood management decision making bodies, in which <b>disabled people are well represented</b> .		
Output 1.1	Furthered the implementation of IFM at all levels (global, regional, national, local)	<b>Work Package 1:</b> Support to global, regional, national and local organizations/ communities in developing agreements/ commitments/ investment options and tools for integrated flood management	OT1.1	Recognition of IFM in relevant global debates measured by number of <b>references to IFM in official documents</b>		3
			OT1.2	Number of <b>regional organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/commitments/investment options and using tools that include integrated flood management approaches.		8
			OT1.3	Number of <b>national organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/commitments/investment options and using tools that include integrated flood management approaches.		22
			OT1.4	Number of <b>local organisations</b> supported in developing agreements/commitments/investment options and using tools that include integrated flood management approaches.		6
		<b>Work Package 2:</b> Support in accessing funds for the development of integrated flood management projects	OT1.5	Number of <b>countries</b> supported in the development of capacity and projects on integrated flood management <b>to access finance</b> to improve flood management.		0
Output 1.2	Demonstrated innovative, sustainable solutions for flood management	<b>Work Package 3:</b> Solutions in place that address critical flood management challenges	OT1.6	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> under way		1
			OT1.7	Number of <b>demonstration projects</b> completed		0
			OT1.8	Percentage of <b>demonstrations projects documented</b> outlining the lessons from IFM applications and guidance for replicating solutions		0%
			OT1.9	Number of <b>beneficiaries &amp; stakeholders (communities)</b> supported in demonstration projects on integrated flood management		4
Output 2	Knowledge and capacity developed for enhancing flood management	<b>Work Package 4:</b> Capacity building initiatives for institutions and stakeholders on IFM	OT2.1	Number of <b>government institutions and other stakeholders / individuals</b> with demonstrably enhanced capacity to include integrated flood management approaches in the design and implementation of policies, programmes, plans & projects		25 / 72
		<b>Work Package 5:</b> Knowledge developed and disseminated at all levels	OT2.2	Number of <b>south-south knowledge exchange</b> initiatives with commitments for concrete follow up		0
			OT2.3	Number of <b>media features</b> issued by the APFM.		22
				Number of <b>people reached</b> by each media feature (radio, television, print, internet)		203800
			OT2.4	Number of new <b>knowledge products</b> developed		15
			OT2.5	Number of <b>disseminated knowledge products and public attended events</b> for knowledge sharing		1516 prints 7 events
			OT2.6	<b>Percentage of satisfied users</b> of knowledge products and services by APFM		
Output 3	An effective network of partners sustained	<b>Work Package 6:</b> Efficiently managed and implemented APFM	OT3.1	Implementation of <b>Results-Based Framework and associated Management &amp; Evaluation</b> by the APFM.		1
			OT3.2	Number of <b>HelpDesk requests</b> received / actioned		19 / 16
			OT3.3	<b>Total number of (and new) Support Base Partners</b>		23 (2+)
			OT3.4	Percentage of <b>maximum volunteer time</b> contributed as specified in Support Base Partners agreements		37%

ANNEX III - APFM Financial Report 1 Apr 2013 - 31 Jul 2014								
Note: numbers in italic represent estimated numbers								
			APFM Trust Fund (CHF)		WMO Regular Budget (CHF) (incl. German JPO)		GWP Budget (CHF) *	
Item	Description		Expenditures	Budgeted	Expenditures	Budgeted	Expenditures	TOTAL expenditure
1	IFM Policy series and Tools	Total	115,730	132,000	84,619	50,000	2,600	202,949
		Discretionary costs	45,730	43,000	0	20,000	2,600	48,330
		Staff cost	70,000	89,000	84619.2	30,000	0	154,619
1.1.a	Concept Paper III translation into Chinese (ref 2.3.1)**	Total	352	17,000	0	5,000	2,600	2,952
		Discretionary costs**	352	3000	0	0	2,600	2,952
		Staff cost	0	14,000	0	5,000		0
1.1b	Effectiveness of flood management measures (ref 2.4.3)	Total	0	20,000	9,690	5,000		9,690
		Discretionary costs	0	5,000	0	0		0
		Staff cost	0	15,000	9,690	5,000		9,690
1.1.c	Role of media (ref 2.4.2)	Total	11,346	25,000	4,413	5,000		15,759
		Discretionary costs	11,346	10,000	0	0		11,346
		Staff cost	0	15,000	4,413	5,000		4,413
1.1.d	New tools (ref 2.4.2-2.4.3)	Total	57,600	25,000	30,413	5,000		88,013
		Discretionary costs	27,600	10,000	0	0		27,600
		Staff cost	30,000	15,000	30,413	5,000		60,413
1.1.e	New tool design (ref 2.4.1)	Total	4,872	25,000	9,690	5,000		14,562
		Discretionary costs	4,872	10,000	0	0		4,872
		Staff cost	0	15,000	9,690	5,000		9,690
1.1.f	Update of existing tools (ref 2.4.1)	Total	41,560	20,000	30,413	25,000		71,973
		Discretionary costs	1,560	5,000	0	20,000		1,560
		Staff cost	40,000	15,000	30,413	5,000		70,413
2	Capacity building	Total	29,531	78,000	56,335	115,000	4,514	90,380
		Discretionary costs	29,531	30,000	25,250	25,000	0	54,781
		Staff cost	0	48,000	31,085	90,000	4,514	35,599
2.1	Training materials (ref. 2.7.1)	Total	2,263	21,000	10,362	30,000	4,514	17,139
		Discretionary costs	2,263	5,000				2,263
		Staff cost	0	16,000	10,362	30,000	4,514	14,876
2.2	IFM Training (ref 2.7.2)	Total	27,268	41,000	45,973	45,000		73,241
		Discretionary costs	27,268	25,000	25,250	15,000		52,518
		Staff cost	0	16,000	20,723	30,000		20,723
2.3	E-learning (ref. 2.7.3)	Total	0	16,000	0	40,000		0
		Discretionary costs	0	0	0	10,000		0
		Staff cost	0	16,000	0	30,000		0
3	Support to national and regional activities	Total	151,408	231,000	128,764	90,000	21,667	301,839
		Discretionary costs	151,408	180,000	15,696	20,000	0	167,104
		Staff cost	0	51,000	113,068	70,000	21,667	134,735
3.1	National and regional support activities (ref 2.5.1 – 2.5.3.2 – 2.5.4 – 2.5.6 – 2.5.7 – 2.6.2 – 2.6.3 – 2.6.9)	Total	23,140	43,500	53,890	45,000	8,125	85,155
		Discretionary costs	23,140	30,000	15,696	20,000		38,836
		Staff cost	0	13,500	38,194	25,000	8,125	46,319
3.2.a	Pilot project CBFM (ref 2.5.3.1)	Total	110,540	62,500	32,256	15,000		142,796
		Discretionary costs	110,540	50,000		0		110,540
		Staff cost	0	12,500	32,256	15,000		32,256
3.2.b	Pilot project Coastal FM (ref. 2.6.4)	Total	15,989	62,500	32,256	15,000	9,028	57,273
		Discretionary costs	15,989	50,000		0		15,989
		Staff cost	0	12,500	32,256	15,000	9,028	41,284
3.2.c	Pilot Project Transboundary FM (ref 2.6.1)	Total	1,739	62,500	10,362	15,000	4,514	16,615
		Discretionary costs	1,739	50,000		0		1,739
		Staff cost	0	12,500	10,362	15,000	4,514	14,876
4	Dissemination of information	Total	9,924	49,000	137,076	50,000	16,740	163,740
		Discretionary costs	9,924	15,000	26,878	20,000	7,712	44,514
		Staff cost	0	34,000	110,198	30,000	9,028	119,226
4.1	Dissemination and communication (ref 2.8.3 – 2.8.5 - 2.8.6 – 2.2)	Total	0	21,000	82,121	20,000	10,411	92,532
		Discretionary costs	0	9,000	16,200	10,000	5,897	22,097
		Staff cost	0	12,000	65,921	10,000	4,514	70,435
4.2	Participation in conferences (ref 2.8.2)	Total	9,924	16,000	25,885	20,000	6,329	42,138
		Discretionary costs	9,924	5,000	10,678	10,000	1,815	22,417
		Staff cost	0	11,000	15,207	10,000	4,514	19,721
4.3	APFM Website (ref. 2.8.4)	Total	0	12,000	29,070	10,000		29,070
		Discretionary costs	0	1,000	0	0		0
		Staff cost	0	11,000	29,070	10,000		29,070
5	APFM administration	Total	64,352	70,000	37,078	10,000	1,312	102,742
		Discretionary costs	33,668	70,000	4,400	10000	1,312	39,380
		Staff cost	30,684	0	32,678	0	0	63,362
5.1.a	IFM HelpDesk activities	Total	10,000	3,000	9,917	10,000		19,917
		Discretionary costs	0	3,000	4,400	10,000		4,400
		Staff cost	10,000	0	5,517	0		15,517
5.1.b	AC/MC meeting	Total	8,386	8,000	27,161	0	1,312	36,859
		Discretionary costs	8,386	8,000	0	0	1,312	9,698
		Staff cost	0	0	27,161	0		27,161
5.1.c	Fund for demand based activities	Total	0	3,000	0	0		0
		Discretionary costs	0	3,000	0	0		0
		Staff cost	0	0	0	0		0
5.1.d	WMO administrative cost	Total	45,966	56,000	0	0		45,966
		Discretionary costs	25,282	56,000	0	0		25,282
		Staff cost	20,684	0	0	0		20,684
TOTAL			370,945	560,000	443,870	315,000	46,833	861,648

\* Includes in kind contributions from the IDMP to the APFM within the GWP budget

\*\* GWP China in-kind contribution to Concept Paper III translation into Chinese (estimate based on WMO translation costs)

## Annex IV – Checklist of recommendations of last AC/MC meeting

Recommendations – AC-MC Meeting 2013		Status		
		completed	on going	pending
Develop success and performance indicators – results-based monitoring framework, making use of the experience from GWP and link to work plan (to be prepared by GWP)		<b>X</b> First draft available		
Further include and connect APFM and IDMP activities with the Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS)			<b>X</b>	
<b>Publications</b>				
Monitoring the use/usefulness of publications through feedback (with GWP support):			<b>X</b>	
	facilitate comments for each publication (e.g. through website & social networks)	<b>X</b>		
	feedback through surveys			<b>X</b>
	make use of an e-forum to facilitate feedback mechanism	<b>X</b> Done through social media and website		
	promote GWP/SBPs to use APFM publications in trainings and to collect feedback		<b>X</b> Depending in large measure from GWP and SBPs	
Revision of existing and development of new Tools as planned			<b>X</b>	
Proposal to involve the private sector in developing publications and for potential funding; private sector as the target group				<b>X</b>
Develop training material based on Tools (Presentations, etc.)			<b>X</b>	

<b>National/regional support activities and capacity building</b>				
Give higher priority on field demonstration projects		<b>X</b>		
	joint organization of projects/workshops etc., partly giving the lead to GWP and SBPs, but still keeping the IFM aspect		<b>X</b>	
	strengthen links to GWP's Water and Climate Program	<b>X</b>		
Deepen/keep activity on targeted high-level advocacy			<b>X</b>	
Conduct surveys after each training to use the results			<b>X</b> Survey following Sarajevo workshop done by IPA project office, but not available to the TSU	
Strengthen linkage and information exchange between APFM, SBPs and other organizations & countries (e.g. World Bank, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Vietnam)			<b>X</b>	
Strengthen cooperation with GWP in capacity building activities and field demonstration projects		<b>X</b>		
<b>Dissemination of information</b>				
SBP to inform APFM about upcoming conferences and further opportunities			<b>X</b> Not depending on the TSU	
Promote publications through SBPs, social networks, universities, etc.		<b>X</b>		
Develop short introductory videos recommending material in support of Tools				<b>X</b>
Proposal to closer link SBPs, GWP and APFM websites			<b>X</b>	
GWP committed to establish close links between GWP's Water and Climate Program and APFM/IDMP		<b>X</b>		

<b>HelpDesk and related activities</b>			
Further involve GWP and SBPs in GetHelp requests		<b>X</b>	
Strengthen linkages with other initiatives and available resources (e.g. Floodsite)		<b>X</b>	
Improve the GetHelp request forms, e.g. through an online form			<b>X</b>
Requests to be clearly listed and prioritized according to financial and human resources invested			<b>X</b>
Update/enlarge Frequently Questions & Answers			<b>X</b>
Improve connection to National Meteorological and Hydrological Services through CHy		<b>X</b>	