



World Meteorological Organization



ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME ON FLOOD MANAGEMENT



ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

(Geneva, 11-12 May 2006)



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 Japan and the Netherlands.



The World Meteorological Organization is a Specialized Agency of the United Nations and represents the UN-System's authoritative voice on weather, climate and water. It coordinates the meteorological and hydrological services of 187 countries and territories.



The Global Water Partnership is an international network open to all organizations involved in water resources management. It was created in 1996 to foster Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).



ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

(Geneva, 11-12 May 2006)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I	ADVISORY COMMITTEE	1
1.	OPENING	1
2.	REVIEW OF THE APFM ACTIVITIES	1
2.1	Regional pilot projects	1
2.2	Flood Management Policy Series	5
2.3	Capacity Building	6
2.4	Network	7
3.	ACTIVITY PLAN OF PHASE II	7
3.1	Objective and target of Phase II	7
3.2	Field demonstration projects	8
3.3	Capacity development for IFM	8
3.4	Information services	9
PART II	MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE	11
4.	ANNUAL REPORT 2005 - 2006	11
5.	ACTIVITY PLAN AND BUDGET FOR APRIL TO JULY 2006	11
6.	PHASE II	11
6.1	Activity Plan and Budget for the year 2006 – 2007	11
6.2	Fund raising	12
7.	CLOSURE OF THE MEETING	13
ANNEXES		15
Annex I	Agenda adopted at the Committees	15
Annex II	List of participants	17
Annex III	Trust fund financial statement as of 31 March 2006	19
Annex IV	Budget plan from April to July 2006	21
Annex V	Budget plan and budget for the year 2006 to 2007	23



PART I ADVISORY COMMITTEE

1. OPENING

The Advisory Committee meeting of the WMO/GWP Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) was held on Thursday 11 May 2006 at the Secretariat of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in Geneva, Switzerland. The meeting was chaired by Mr. Torkil Jønch-Clausen and opened at 09.00. Director, Hydrology and Water Resources welcomed the participants on behalf of the Secretary General, Mr Michel Jarraud.

Participants at the meeting included the members of the Committee, Technical Support Unit (TSU) of APFM, staff from the Hydrology and Water Resources Department of WMO. The agenda adopted at the meeting is given in Annex I. The list of participants is given in Annex II.

2. REVIEW OF THE APFM ACTIVITIES

2.1 Regional pilot projects

The Committee was informed that during the first phase, the APFM, has supported the implementation of the IFM concept in 10 countries: Bangladesh, Brazil, India, Kenya, Nepal, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Uruguay and Zambia through 5 pilot projects. The Committee was informed of the progress of pilot projects and their outreach mechanism. TSU explained that each pilot project focused on specific aspects of IFM addressing the issues that are specifically more relevant in the given region. Different aspects of IFM have been implemented through these pilot projects. The Committee appreciated the philosophy adopted in the implementation of the pilot projects and the field demonstration achieved so far and recommended to upscale these activities by involving agencies such as Global Environmental Facility (GEF) or Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The following sections reflect the discussion and guidance provided by the members of the Advisory Committee for each pilot project.

2.1.1 South Asia

Floods in South Asia are almost an annual feature. Given the high density of population in the flood prone areas, “Living with floods” has been one of the important strategies in this region. In order to support this strategy, which also forms an important element of IFM, it is important that the emergency response to flooding is given high priority. The main focus of the pilot project in South Asia was, therefore, to reinforce the community capacity to plan and respond to recurrent flood events especially in rural areas. The pilot project is focused on “Community Approaches to Flood Management” and was implemented in selected



flood-prone villages in Bangladesh, India and Nepal through the country chapters of GWP, with the Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP) being the regional driver organization of the project. Objective of the pilot project is the empowerment of communities and changing their attitude from passive victim to active decision maker. The activity links the local level initiative to national and regional level to share its experiences and multiply its success. In this regard, national workshops, inviting various stakeholders particularly the disaster and water management institutions and ministries, in all the three countries were organized. In addition, a regional workshop inviting representatives from the other countries in the region such as Pakistan, China, Bhutan and Myanmar was organized. Through this process, the outputs from the project have been appropriately linked to the national and regional development process. Local NGOs have played an important role in implementing the project.

It was clarified that while structural flood management measures form an important part, “Community Approach to Flood Management” is also an integral parts of IFM. It is hoped that this “Community Approach” will also help implementation of structural measures by involving communities in the decision-making process. Another important aspect of this project is the emphasis placed on the enhancement of the communities’ self-help capacity. The manuals developed under the project set the guidelines on how to organize themselves and also call the attention of the communities towards their responsibilities in disaster management. The Committee recognized that these efforts will convince governments to move to an integrated approach and shift from focusing solely on structural measures to incorporate integrated approaches through community participation. The Committee was informed that the community approach to flood management takes into account the experiences gained within the IWRM approach and experiences from other sectors such as irrigation, sanitation, water supply and health. It was reiterated that IFM forms part of IWRM, but at the same time there are special requirements from the disaster management perspective. As such, the community participation mechanisms under IFM heavily draw upon similar mechanisms under IWRM. The Committee appreciated the achievements and efforts made under this pilot project and noted that each pilot project, in particular the one in South Asia, should play a role beyond itself, meaning that approaches developed should be upscaled and used in other pilot projects of the APFM.

The Committee was informed that after Phase I, APFM will support outreach process in these countries through technical assistance. It was hoped that Bangladesh and India would be able to keep the momentum gained during the implementation of the pilot project through internal mechanisms and resources as was evident from the commitments expressed by the authorities during the national workshops. APFM will monitor further progress made in these countries on a continued basis and disseminate the experiences and progress made through the APFM web site. In so far as Nepal was concerned, there is the need for more time and stabilization of the political process therein.

The Committee was informed that during the regional workshop, representatives from China and Pakistan have shown their interest to undertake this approach. Donor organizations were also invited to the the national and regional workshops. It was also felt that since flash floods are the main cause of casualty and forecasting is not always technically feasible, it requires community-based approaches. The Committee was



also informed that for the regional outreach process, awareness programme will be taken up using the “synthesis manual”.

The Committee appreciated the success of the pilot project especially in the development process employed, which started from the village level and outreaches to the national level. The Committee noted with appreciation that the project was well structured, involving the counterpart organizations of WMO and GWP in the region and finally involving and connecting to the existing institutional structures and the government administrative mechanisms. The Committee emphasized the importance of spreading these approaches by making use of the GWP network including other Associated Programmes (APs) and sharing information through the GWP website and conferences.

2.1.2 South America

Cuareim is a transboundary river shared between Brazil and Uruguay. The pilot project has been jointly implemented and coordinated in Brazil by the "Instituto de Pesquisas Hidraulicas" (IPH) and in Uruguay by the "Dirreccion Nacional de Hidrografia" (DNH) with the aim to develop non-structural actions and to manage floods in the basin within the framework of IFM. The Committee was informed that the objective of this project was to develop a joint mechanism of water authorities in the two countries for applying IFM in this transboundary river basin. The activities undertaken under the project included an evaluation of all the possible approaches to flood management in the basin duly assessing both structural as well as non-structural measures with active involvement of communities. The Committee was informed that the experience of the pilot project in South America was that there is a need for selecting the right partners from the participating countries for the smooth implementation of the pilot projects so that they could be upscaled at a later stage without remaining as isolated success. The scattered institutional setup in the water sector in the two countries also adds up to the problem of coordinating with right partners. The fact that the basin has entirely different levels of importance for the two basin states also determines the willingness of different institutes in the two countries to participate actively.

The Committee appreciated the outcomes of the pilot project such as flood area maps and building of flood awareness among communities. It has been felt that a consolidation of outcomes and the lessons learnt would be required for further outreach to the La Plata Basin as well as for future conceptual and operational work in other transboundary basins. The Committee was informed that TSU has made efforts to connect this pilot project to the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) project proposed to be undertaken in the La Plata basin. However, the progress in this direction has been rather slow, although the flood management issues are recognized to be the less controversial among the transboundary water issues. The Committee noted that it generally requires patience to get progress in transboundary basins.

2.1.3 Central America



The Committee was informed of the difficulties in developing a pilot project in Central America and the long negotiations required and in finally agreeing on terms of reference for the pilot project in the transboundary river Sixaola shared between Costa Rica and Panama. The Committee was informed that currently there is no mechanism of cooperation between the two countries on the river basin. During the negotiations for the pilot project, Ministers of Environment of Costa Rica and Panama have already shown interest toward developing a common flood management strategies. It is therefore aimed to work towards setting up of a joint mechanism for the basin for flood forecasting and warning to begin with. The Committee noted that flood forecasting and warning is an important component of IFM, and that WMO is already addressing the technical aspect of flood forecasting. However, the pilot project covers broader issues including developing a common management system, warning dissemination and community participation. The Committee observed that the long drawn process in identifying and bringing different stakeholders to the discussion forum in the Central American pilot projects was a manifestation of the patience and persistence required in working in trans-boundary basins and encouraged TSU to continue their efforts. The project will be started in APFM Phase II.

The Committee was informed about the workshop jointly organized by the government of Guatemala and APFM responding to the request from the government of Guatemala after hurricane Mitch. In addition to two members of TSU, an expert from National Institute for Land and Infrastructure Management (NILIM) of Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (MLIT), Japan also participated in the workshop. TSU has proposed to develop a comprehensive legal framework for addressing various related natural hazards and the required institutional framework. The Committee strongly appreciated the timely response of APFM and the efforts made in organizing the workshop. It noted that it is a good example of the GWP's network being able to respond to the demand from the countries. The Committee recommended that this should form a model response mechanism among the Associated Programmes (APs). The Committee also noted that currently the government of Guatemala is working on this issue and requested TSU to keep in touch with them and provide appropriate support.

2.1.4 Central and Eastern Europe

The Committee was informed of the current progress of the project in Central and Eastern Europe. It noted that riverine floods have been tackled in the region for many years by establishing joint river mechanisms among the participating countries, but flash flood issues have not attracted sufficient attention. The Committee was informed that National Meteorological and Hydrological Services, who are responsible for the technical aspects of flood forecasting, local and state governments, civil defence authorities and the communities are actively participating in the project. GWP water partnerships in the countries are the implementation partners in this pilot project. The focus of the project is on preparedness and response through building awareness and improvement of community capacity against flooding.

The Committee noted the difficult issues associated with flash floods due to their complicated nature. It reiterated the importance of building awareness and educating people by learning from the past experiences.



It was recognized that one of the problems in community approaches in flash flood situations, where the frequency of floods is low, is the impact of changes in the local leadership. The change of a mayor, for example, may lead to reprioritisation of such activities. In view of the above, it is even more important that the outcomes of the project are appropriately up-linked to the national and regional level disaster management systems through GWP partners and other means.

The Committee suggested that the experiences from Japan in dealing with flash floods are important and many lessons can be learned from their experiences. At the same time, the representative from Japan voiced interest in additional good practices from other countries in the field of flash flood management particularly, experiences in the successful community involvement.

2.1.5 Africa

The Committee was informed that the pilot project in Kenya has successfully developed a strategy for flood management in the Lake Victoria basin, which has been adopted and accepted at the highest political level. Recently, even though there have been some administrative changes in Kenya, there has been a good collaboration with the partners in the government. TSU will technically support the Government of Kenya in implementation of JICA and World Bank projects on flood management in accordance with the strategy.

The Committee was also informed that for the pilot project in Zambia, a flood management strategy is being developed for the Kafue basin. In addition to the flood issues, the focus is on the environmental and development issues in the flood plains. All stakeholders including irrigation, hydropower, ground water and other organizations like World Wildlife Fund (WWF) working in this field are involved in the process. Government of Zambia is undertaking this activity with equal financial contribution from their own funds. It is expected that the strategy may subsequently encompass the entire Zambezi basin of which Kafue is a sub-basin. The Committee noted that IUCN should also be considered as a key partner for the project. Furthermore, it was noted that the ongoing efforts made by GWP for IWRM National Plans in Zambia need to incorporate flood issues. The potential of this pilot project in exemplifying the positive aspects of floods was emphasised.

2.2 Flood Management Policy Series

The Committee noted the progress made in development of “Flood Management Policy Series” on “Legal and Institutional Aspects”, “Environmental Aspects”, “Social Aspects and Stakeholder Involvement” and “Economic Aspects”. The Committee was informed of the status of finalization process of each of the policy papers. The Committee noted the importance of such policy series to give guidance on specific issues in IFM. The Committee noted however, that it is important to clearly indicate that the series is essentially a supplement to the IFM Concept Paper. It was noted that there should be a clear links between these publications and there should be adequate cross-referencing in each publication to show that these forms part



of a series of policy papers on IFM. This can among others be achieved through design (“branding”) and bringing out this aspect clearly in the introductory remarks.

TSU explained the process of developing the policy papers through a multidisciplinary team and getting wider comments on these publications. The Committee noted the difficulties in getting consensus on certain controversial issue in the publication, for example the difficulties of accommodating widely different views on environmental issue. It recognized the need for high quality reviews. The Committee endorsed the development and peer review process adopted by TSU and was satisfied that it was sufficient to ensure the quality. The Committee considers these series of policy series akin to the series of the GWP Technical Committee (TEC) publications. The Committee was also informed that the draft publication on Economic Aspects of IFM would be finalized within a month and be posted for comments on the APFM website and sent to Japan and GWP for vetting. The Committee recommended that Mr Alan Hall would contact Mr. Roberto Lenton, Chair of GWP TEC to ask GWP TEC members to review the Economic paper. The Committee was informed that the publication on transboundary aspects is not proposed to be taken up in Phase I.

It was suggested that since there are certain publications developed by other agencies and institutions featuring similar aspects such as environment, efforts should be made to avoid duplicating the efforts during Phase II through GWP TEC in consultation with Mr. Roberto Lenton. The Committee also noted that as part of the review of APs by GWP TEC, the recommendation will be made for GWP TEC to review all publications including the IFM Concept Paper and their comments will be reflected whenever these publications are revised in future.

The Committee noted with appreciation that some of the policy series have developed practical tools and recommended that such efforts should continue. The GWP ToolBox would form a platform for dissemination of the tools and it was encouraged to make available all developed tools through the GWP ToolBox.

2.3 Capacity Building

The Committee was informed that the capacity building has been carried out through pilot projects, workshops and dissemination of products at conferences, workshops and the APFM website. The Committee welcomed the move to work with Capacity Building for Integrated Water Resources Management (CapNet) and other relevant institutions in developing training material for a stand-alone IFM course or/and incorporating it as a module in the IWRM course. The Committee expressed its satisfaction at the importance being given to capacity development for IFM and stressed the need to put in more efforts to achieve tangible results.



2.4 Network

The Committee was informed that the APFM has been developing a network of institutions working in the field of flood management through collaborative activities such as developing policy series, pilot projects and dissemination of information. On a query from the Committee members, it was clarified that International Flood Initiative (IFI) works as an umbrella mechanism among UN agencies to maximize synergies between their activities in the area of flood management and to broaden the institutional support base for the cause of implementing IFM widely. The activities of International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management (ICHARM) are focusing on research and training aspects while International Flood Network (IFNet) has been focusing on developing a Global Flood Alert System and creating a network to exchange information on non governmental activities in flood management. The Government of Japan has initiated both of these and TSU is closely involved in these activities. It was pointed out that there is a close coordination among all these initiatives; however, efforts will continue to maintain complementarities in their activities.

The Committee recommended that a clear understanding of the linkage between these initiatives and how they collaborate with the APFM activities in future, should be developed. The Committee appreciated that APFM has been developing networks of partners to permeate the concept of IFM at various levels, grassroots, national, regional as well as international levels.

The Committee was informed of the difficulties in getting right partners for addressing gender issues. The Committee suggested that gender issues in flood management should not be addressed by the gender specialists but by flood experts understanding social issues and efforts should be made to identify such a partner.

3. ACTIVITY PLAN OF PHASE II

3.1 Objective and target of Phase II

TSU explained that emphasis of Phase II would now move to wider implementation of IFM in the field, capacity development and HelpDesk services including Reference Centre on flood management. HelpDesk services will be supported and sustained by WMO as part of its regular activities after the completion of Phase II together with network of partners. TSU explained that, beyond Phase II, large amount of financial support would not be required since most of the information and advocacy materials, which are required for technical support in IFM, would have already been developed under Phase II.

The requirements of “Flood Management Tools Series” to be developed to undertake this function have been identified through APFM activities such as developing policy series. These identified tools would be



developed in collaboration with partners. In additions, training material will be developed from existing products such as policy series and tools series developed in Phase II.

The Committee appreciated the emphasis on application of the IFM concept on the ground during Phase II. For this, development of tools and HelpDesk services were considered important, as they help develop understanding of the IFM concept and its implementation in the field. The Committee noted that the field demonstration projects are subject to the availability of budget.

3.2 Field demonstration projects

The Committee was informed that the field demonstration projects in Phase II would fall in three different categories. These are:

- 1) Projects solely supported by APFM
 - 1-1) Develop new pilot project
 - 1-2) Technical assistance by TSU
- 2) Projects supported by APFM and other resources

The Committee was informed that some of these proposed projects have already been identified. The Committee was informed that TSU has already been making efforts for developing a pilot project in Guatemala and is waiting for clear proposal from Government of Guatemala. Subsequently, after developing the project proposal, external financial resources would be sought. The Committee endorsed the approach proposed by TSU.

3.3 Capacity development for IFM

The Committee recommended that in the selection and prioritization of tools to be developed, as far as possible, existing tools should be examined and used to avoid the duplication of efforts. For example, tools developed for the GWP ToolBox, guidance developed under EU Floods Directive, etc should be used appropriately. Demand for tools should be assessed based on needs arising in implementation of field projects including those suggested through JICA. The products from pilot projects can form an important source for tools.

TSU explained that tools would focus on flood management aspects and take into account existing and available tools from the GWP ToolBox as well as existing literatures, etc. The Committee desired that overall framework with an inventory of tools should be developed to show how IFM components in the GWP ToolBox together with materials emanating from policy series and case studies would be used. It recommended that TSU should discuss the detail of the format of the tools to be included in the GWP ToolBox with the ToolBox team. The Committee was informed that the time and efforts required for completion of each tool would depend on the specific requirement and scope of each tool. It would also



depend on the necessity of collaborative work with other organizations and availability of resources with the collaborating partners. The Committee appreciated the idea of developing educational material in particular for undergraduate students and noted the importance of targeting the next generation.

3.4 Information services

The Committee was informed of the results of monitoring of the popularity of the APFM website and the completion of Reference Centre on flood management, i.e., databases. The Committee expressed satisfaction at the progress in number of hits on the APFM website visitors and suggested that further efforts should be made to attract more visitors.

The Committee welcomed the concept of HelpDesk services and noted that the HelpDesk is important to put the IFM concept into practice. It desired that a detailed concept of mechanism of the HelpDesk should be developed at the earliest. Such mechanism should be instrumental in making the project more demand-driven.

It was suggested by the Committee that HelpDesk should be seen as an “entry point” for professionals and institutions in need of guidance in the area of IFM. The question of how decentralized such HelpDesk could operate was posed and it was suggested that the degree of decentralization would strongly depend on the quality and capacity of partners. The Committee suggested that the mechanism employed by GW-Mate could be a useful model and should be looked into.



PART II MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Management Committee meeting of the WMO/GWP Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) was held on Friday 12 May 2006 at the Secretariat of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) in Geneva, Switzerland, following the Advisory Committee on the day before.

4. ANNUAL REPORT 2005 - 2006

The Management Committee reviewed the progress of activities on compilation of advisory material, regional pilot projects, capacity development and dissemination of information. The financial statement up to the end of March 2006 was also presented (Annex III). The Committee was informed that all the activities including development of advisory material have progressed as planned except for finalisation of the Flood Management Policy Series “Economic Aspects of IFM” (hereinafter referred to as Economic paper). It was noted that all papers should be finalized in the Phase I. The Committee requested that the Economic paper be reviewed by GWP TEC as well as the Committee members and other concerned experts and it should be noted that there is some possibility to be requested some revision. The Management Committee approved the Annual report 2005 – 2006.

5. ACTIVITY PLAN AND BUDGET FOR APRIL TO JULY 2006

The Management Committee also considered the activity plan and budget for four months period from April to the end of July 2006. The Committee was informed that the final report of APFM will be prepared after the end of July together with copy of all products in an electronic form (with hard copy, if required) and final statement. The request for final instalment from the Netherlands will be made accordingly. TSU explained that an amount of 18,148 CHF is kept as contingency (buffer) money to take care of any rise in cost in printing of the policy series. In case this money is not spent adjustment will be made at the time of submitting the request for final instalment from Netherlands. It was agreed that, in case of this buffer money is not used for the purpose, but is required for other activities which is not stated in the Activity Plan, TSU will consult with members of the Management Committee in advance. The Management Committee approved the budget plan from April to July 2006 as per Annex IV.

6. PHASE II

6.1 Activity Plan and Budget for the year 2006 – 2007

The Committee was presented with the activities for the next budget year until the end of March 2007, which mainly consists of developing tools, supporting field demonstration projects, creating proposal of HelpDesk



service and training programme that will be undertaken in collaboration with other institutions. TSU explained that the implementation of phase II would start from August 2006 and the activity plan is for the period up to the end of March 2007. The Committee was informed that the demonstration projects funded from extra-budgetary resources would be supported during this period. In addition, the Central American pilot project would be implemented. It was agreed that an overall framework of tools for IFM be prepared and discussed through Email. Three tools were proposed to be implemented during this reporting period, which are “Flood Management Basin Plan”, “Rapid Assessment of Flood Damages” and “Environmental Assessment”. The Committee approved these three tools to be developed in the first year. The Committee also suggested that the tools for flood monitoring, post flood hydrological analysis and land-use planning should also be incorporated within this framework, since flood monitoring is fundamental and essential to avoid repeating same mistakes in the field and land use planning and regulation are important in IFM, while they are difficult to implement. In particular, experiences of successful corporation between Flood Management and land-use planning should be collected. TSU informed that flood-monitoring tool would be undertaken under the regular WMO activities. The Committee requested that TSU contact GWP ToolBox officers to discuss about the IFM tools to be incorporated in the GWP ToolBox.

The Committee noted that APFM would develop material for capacity building in collaboration with partners and appreciated that the required base work for the same has already started. The Committee was informed that some of material would be developed in collaboration with ICHARM, UNESCO-IHE, International Water Law Research Institute (IWLRI), International Association for Hydraulic Research (IAHR) and CapNet.

The Committee was informed that during Phase II, the WMO administrative cost would be 7% instead of 5%. The representative of the Government of Japan informed that the fund provided during Phase II would be of the order of 38,500,000 yen for each reporting year. The Management Committee approved the Activity Plan and Budget for the Year 2006 to 2007 as per Annex V.

6.2 Fund raising for phase II

The Committee discussed at length the way forward to raise the financial resources for the implementation of the phase II. The Committee noted that increased efforts should be undertaken to attract more financial partners for APFM. The representative from the Netherlands explained the recent shift in the priorities for external assistance within the ministry and as such have not been able to make a final decision. The Committee advised that TSU should consult with the Government of the Netherlands. The Committee was informed that the GWP financial partner meeting would take place at Brussels on 19 May 2006 and 15 donors would participate in the meeting. GWP secretariat will take the opportunity to inform APFM activities at the meeting. The Committee requested to prepare a brief paper for this meeting to describe the APFM activities and how it contributes to Millennium Development Goals. It would be useful to highlight the achievements made during Phase I and how the donors have appreciated the outputs. The chairman of the



Committee also assured that he would seize other opportunities to introduce APFM and invite donor organizations to this project.

The Committee also discussed the alternative approach of finding financial partners through co-funding of field demonstration projects at a country level. The Committee recommended that in order to sell the components of the project to donors, some detail explanation would need to be incorporated in the budget proposals of Phase II, particularly more detail explanation will be required for showing the appropriateness of the travel costs of the participants to the capacity building workshops and trainings. GWP will help raising awareness about this issue for raising resources for field demonstration projects through its country partnerships.

The Committee also recommended communicating with relevant functionaries of the European Commission (EC) to seek their participation. Mr. Kubat agreed to contact Mr. Helmut Bloech of the DG Environment, EC in this connection. The Committee was informed that Director of Hydrology and Water Resources Department, WMO is scheduled to visit EC to talk about water related issues including APFM on 6th - 7th of June. The Committee was also informed of several other efforts presently being made by TSU for soliciting donors such as Spanish Development Agency, Swiss authority, CIDA (Canada) and World Bank. The Committee was also informed of the efforts of TSU in making contacts with insurance companies to discuss the future collaboration in APFM activities. The Committee appreciated the efforts made by TSU and noted that GWP will also seek to supplement these efforts. The members of the Committee offered to provide relevant contact persons within those agencies and also recommended that Mr. Wouter T. Lincklaen Arriens, who is a key person in water section of Asian Development Bank, should be contacted in this connection. The Committee noted with appreciation the increased total budget allocated to activities of APFM by WMO in Phase II and also the readiness of countries to provide own resources into IFM projects supported by the APFM.

7. CLOSURE OF THE MEETING

The Management Committee thanked the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands for the financial support provided to the project in order to fulfil the objectives of APFM during Phase I. It also noted with appreciation the logistics and technical support provided by WMO. It also appreciated the important role played by GWP and its regional committees in helping put the concept into practice through their participation in the pilot projects. The Committee appreciated the achievement and success of APFM so far and thanked the members of TSU for their continued efforts. The meeting ended with thanks to the chairman Mr. Torkil Jønch-Clausen at noon on 12th of May 2006.



ANNEXES

ANNEX I

AGENDA ADOPTED AT THE COMMITTEES

Agenda for the APFM Advisory Committee Meeting

11 May 2006

Room 6 Jura

WMO Secretariat, Geneva

7 bis, avenue de la Paix, Case postale No. 2300

CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

09:00-09:15	Welcome, self introduction and adoption of agenda
09:15-12:00	Review of the APFM activities of the year 2005/2006
12:00-13:30	Lunch
13:30-15:00	Review of the overall activities of the APFM First Implementation Phase (2002-2006)
15:00-17:30	The way forward: the APFM Second Implementation Phase (2006-2010) Any other items with the permission of the Chair
17:30-18:30	Cocktail at WMO Restaurant

AGENDA FOR THE APFM MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

12 MAY 2006

Room 6 Jura

WMO Secretariat, Geneva

7 bis, avenue de la Paix, Case postale No. 2300

CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

9:00- 12:00	Financial performance of the year 2005/2006 Overall financial performance of the APFM First Implementation Phase (2002-2006)
12:00-13:30	Lunch
13:30- 15:00	Budget and action plan for the first year 2006/2007 of the APFM Second Implementation Phase Any other items if required

**LIST OF PARTICIPANTS***ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE*

Mr Torkil Jønch-Causen (Chair)
Director, DHI Water and Environment
Agm Alle 11
D-2970 HORSHOLM
Denmark

(Tel: +45 45 16 92 15)
(Fax: +45 45 16 92 92)
(E-mail: tjc@dhi.dk)
(torkilj@hotmail.com)

Mr. Takami Adachi
River Planning Division
River Bureau
Ministry of Lands Infrastructure and Transport
2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku
TOKYO 100-8918
Japan

(Tel: +81 3 5253 84 44)
(Fax: +81 3 5253 16 02)
(E-mail: adachi-t2f6@mlit.go.jp)

Mr Durk Adema (DGIS)
DGIS, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Water Support Unit
Postbus 20061
2500 EB THE HAGUE
The Netherlands

(Tel: +31 70 348 55 09)
(Fax: +31 70 348 43 03)
(E-mail: dg.adema@minbuza.nl)

Mr Yusuke Amano
Deputy Director, Water Resources Division
Japan Institute of Construction Engineering
Nissay Toranomon Bldg.,
3-12-1, Toranomon,
Minato-ku
TOKYO, 105-0001
Japan

(Tel: +81-3-4519-5001)
(Fax: +81-3-4519-5011)
(Email: y.amano@jice.or.jp)

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mr Alan Hall
Global Water Partnership
Coordinator, Framework for Action Unit
Drottninggatan 33
SE-111 51 STOCHOLM
Sweden

(Tel: +46 8 562 51 912)
(Fax: +46 8 562 51 901)
(E-mail: Alan.Hall@gwpforum.org)



Mr Jan Kubat
Czech Hydrometeorological Institute
Na Sabatce 17
CZ – 14306 PRAGUE 4
Czech Republic

(Tel: +420 244032300)
(Fax:+420 244032342)
(E-mail: kubat@chmi.cz)

Mr Ross James
Supervising Engineer Water Resources
Hydrology Program Office
Bureau of Meteorology
GPO Box 1289K
MELBOURNE VIC 3001
Australia

(Tel: +613 966 946 05)
(Fax:+613 669 47 25)
+613 669 45 48)
(E-mail: R.james@bom.gov.au)

Technical Support Unit of APFM

Mr Avinash Tyagi

Mr Hisaya Sawano

Mr Joachim Saalmueller

Mr Makoto Hyodo

Ms Rebecca Nabiryo

Other Participants from HWR Department

Mr Gabriel Arduino

Mr Wolfgang Grabs



ANNEX III

TRUST FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF 31 MARCH 2006

APFM TRUST FUND FINANCIAL STATEMENT
(as of 31 March 2006)**1. Income and Expenditure from January 2004 to December 2005**

1-1.	Opening balance	55,474	
	Adjustment to Surplus / Capital	128,315	
	Sub-total	183,789	(e)
1-2.	Income		
	Contributions	1,500,500	
	Interest	9,279	
	Total Income	1,509,779	(f)
1-3.	Actual Expenditure (including support costs)	1,157,411	(g)
1-4.	Closing balance carried forward to the 2006-2007 biennium	536,157	(a)
			(e)+(f) - (g)

Certified correct

Luckson Ngwira
Chief, Finance Division
WMO

2. Income and Expenditure from January 2006 to March 2006

		CHF	
2-1.	Opening balance	536,157	(a)
2-2.	Income		
	Contributions	193,500	
	Interest		
	Total Income	193,500	(b)
2-3.	Expenditure (including support costs)		
	Actual Expenditure (Liquidated)	110,781	
	Unliquidated (Future Obligation)	177,244	
	Requisition (Future Obligation)	263,317	
	Prior years income/expenditure	0	
	Total Expenditure	551,342	(c)
2-4.	Carry forward from this period	178,315	(d)
			(a) +(b) - (c)

Certified correct

Tomiji Mizutani
Chief, Budget Office
WMO



BUDGET PLAN FROM APRIL TO JULY 2006

APFM Budget and Expenditure 2005/2006

a) Carry-over as 31 March 2006	178,315
b) Expected Contribution from Japan	0
c) Expected Contribution from the Netherlands	75,000
Income	253,315

Budget Plan from 1 April 2006 to 31 July 2006						
			Note	Sub total	Total	
Completion of advocacy materials	Legal and Institutional paper on IFM	Editing & Printing	Printing only of the legal paper: English(2000) French(500) Spanish(500)	14,148	160,988	
		Editing & Printing (Case Study)	Printing of the legal case studies	11,000		
	Environmental paper on IFM	Editing & Printing	First editing in English only of the Environmental paper		3,840	
			Editing of the Environmental paper		5,000	
			Translation of the Environmental paper (French, Spanish)		22,000	
			Printing only of the environmental paper: English(2000) French(500)		17,000	
	Social paper on IFM	Editing & Printing	Editing of the Social paper		5,000	
			Translation of the Social paper (French, Spanish)		22,000	
			Printing only of the Social paper: English(2000) French(500) Spanish(500)		17,000	
	Economic paper on IFM	Editing & Printing	Editing of the Social paper		5,000	
			Translation of the Social paper (French, Spanish)		22,000	
			Printing only of the Social paper: English(2000) French(500) Spanish(500)		17,000	
			Note	Sub total	Total	
Good practices and Lessons						
			Note	Sub total	Total	
Implementation of regional pilot projects	South Asia				21,000	
	Kenya	Mission travel		10,000		
	Zambia	Mission travel		11,000		
	Central and Eastern Europe					
	South America					
Central America						



			Note	Sub total	Total
Dissemination of information	Website	Lease of Bluewin server	From Jan 2006 to Dec 2006	1,614	1,614
	Participation in the conferences				
			Note	Sub total	Total
APFM secretariat and project administratio	APFM secretariat			36,180	36,180
	Contingencies				
	Others		DHL 2,254		
	WMO Administrative cost	5%		15,385	15,385

Total (Plan)	235,167
---------------------	----------------

Balance (Plan)	18,148
-----------------------	---------------



BUDGET PLAN AND BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 2006 TO 2007

Budget Plan for 2006/2007

1. Financial Source 708,130

a) Contribution for APFM Trustfunds

a) Expected Contribution from Japan %1	438,130
b) Expected Contribution from the Netherlands	TBD
Total	438,130

%1 38,500,000 yen = 438,130 CHF

b) Contribution from WMO Budget

a) WMO contribution by personnel	200,000
b) WMO contribution by logistics	45,000
c) WMO contributions by activities	25,000
Total	270,000

2. Expenditure

a) From August 2006 to March 2007

			APFM Trustfund	WMO Budget	Total Budget
1	Capacity development for IFM		115,000	70,000	210,000
	APFM Consultant		98,000		
	1.1	Tools to develop IFM strategy in the field	10,000		
		Decision making, Basin planning, Rapid assessment of damage and needs, Adaptive management techniques, Urban flood management issues, Flood hazard mapping and flood forecasting manuals, etc.		25,000	
	1.2	Presentation and training material of IFM	5,000		
		a) A set of power point presentations in consultation with a professional b) Jointly organized training activities or Support to training activities organized by JICA, ADB, WB, etc.			
	1.3	Support national and regional effort for capacity development	2,000		



b) From April 2007 to June 2007

				APFM Trustfund	WMO Budget	Total Budget
1	1.Capacity development, 2.Field demonstration projects, 3.Information services			95,000	40,000	
	APFM Consultant			95,000		
2	APFM secretariat and project administration			32,402	15,000	
	4.1	APFM secretariat				
		a	Secretariat and administration	13,900		
	4.2	APFM project administration				
		a	AC/MC meeting	10,000		
		b	Contingencies	167		
		c	WMO administrative cost	8,335		
Sub Total				127,402	55,000	182,402

TOTAL	438,130	270,000	708,130
--------------	----------------	----------------	----------------