



**APFM**  
ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME  
ON FLOOD MANAGEMENT

ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME ON FLOOD MANAGEMENT

# 8th Support Base Partners' Forum Report

3 March 2026



WORLD  
METEOROLOGICAL  
ORGANIZATION



GLOBAL WATER  
PARTNERSHIP

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# Acronyms

APFM	Associated Programme on Flood Management
CIMA	Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning System
FM	Flood Management
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IDMP	Integrated Drought Management Programme
IFM	Integrated Flood Management
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHSs	National Hydrological Services
NMHSs	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
SBPs	Support Base Partners
SEB	Socio-economic benefits
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TSU	Technical Support Unit
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

# Main Support Base Partners Forum

## 1. Context

The APFM Technical Support Unit (TSU) organized the Support Base Partners Forum in 2026 as a hybrid meeting at WMO Headquarters in Geneva on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2026, adjunct to the joint APFM-IDMP Drought and Flood Management Forum and IDMP Annual Partner Meeting. During the meeting, the progress achieved by the APFM in the reporting period September 2024-December 2025, the challenges and lessons learned through implementing APFM activities, and the way forward were presented and discussed with the participants attending from WMO, GWP, and SBPs.

Link to presentation: [APFM Meeting Slides](#)

Summary of important suggestions/recommendations to APFM TSU and SBPs.

<b>Recommendations/suggestions</b>	<b>Possible approach by APFM TSUs</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Organize quarterly webinars on various topics related to flood management</li></ul>	Reach out to SBPs and core partners to collaborate on organizing meetings on IFM and other ongoing topics
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Look for joint project proposals for IFM with support-based partners</li></ul>	Identify new IFM related project ideas and potential donors for submitting project proposals jointly with WMO, GWP and SBPs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Launch the Youth Competition 2026</li></ul>	Organize a call for proposals for the Youth Competition in 2026
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Secure core funding for TSU as highlighted in Implementation Plan 2026-2028</li></ul>	Raise awareness on several high-level side events and target global platforms as well as deepen agency collaboration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Organise a hybrid/virtual bi-annual meeting in June/July</li></ul>	Reach out to SBPs on interest to participate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Convert implementation plan into measurable actions</li></ul>	Develop metrics of success for individual action items, review and update existing technical guidelines
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Strengthen IDMP and APFM Synergy</li></ul>	Identify joint webinar and meetings where both programmes activities can be shared

	including IFM and IDM HelpDesks or ServiceDesk
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## 2. Opening

The Annual Support Base Partners Forum of the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) was held on March 3, 2026, as a hybrid event that allowed online participation for partners who could not join physically.

The APFM Annual meeting was officially opened by Dr Hwirin Kim, Chief of the Hydrological Forecasting Section of WMO and Anjali Lohani, Senior Water & Climate Resilience Specialist from GWP.

Dr. Kim warmly welcomed the APFM partners and emphasized the urgent importance of APFM's mission. She continued to chair the session. The opening was followed by a round of introduction of in-person and online participants.

### **Adoption of the Agenda:**


The tentative agenda was proposed, and no concerns were raised. As such, the participants adopted the provisional agenda (Annex I) with no amendments.

## 3. Highlights of the APFM activities between September 2024 to December 2025 and discussion on the progress of APFM activities

Ramesh Tripathi (RT), a member of the APFM TSU, provided an overview of APFM activities since the last SBPs forum. He shared updates on the recommendations from the previous Annual Forum, showcasing the progress made on activities implemented over the reporting period. Then, he presented the changes in transformation of the WMO, the establishment of a new Community of Practice and overview of recent Integrated Flood Management HelpDesk activity. His presentation covered various projects, the addition of new SBP members, communication efforts, and other key updates. RT expressed gratitude to all partners for their valuable contributions to the program.

RT provided an update on recent institutional developments from WMO and GWP, highlighting key milestones and strategic collaborations. More information can be found [here](#)

Discussions with the SBPs then shifted to community resilience and vulnerability, with a strong focus on protecting demographics most affected by severe flooding, specifically youth and young girls across Africa, Asia, and Latin America. The conversation centered on community-led Early Warning Systems, Nature-based Solutions, flood preparedness, and climate-resilient agriculture. It was heavily stressed that youth must remain at the



forefront of these resilience projects and require timely, accessible meteorological data to be effective.

A significant portion of the session was dedicated to integrated hazard management, specifically the drought–flood continuum. Participants recognized the growing necessity of managing droughts and floods as interconnected phenomena rather than isolated events. While some past initiatives faced budget constraints, several active and pipeline projects across various global basins are successfully integrating forecasting and monitoring for both hazards. To support this integration, best practices regarding small-scale landscape modifications were shared as effective methods for managing water flow during harvest periods. Using hotspot analysis to identify favourable conditions was recommended, allowing these successful local interventions to be tested, upscaled, and replicated in similar contexts.

Finally, the group discussed strategic funding and collaboration, contrasting different international funding mechanisms. It was noted that certain research and innovation funds require specific quantitative metrics and a larger scale of nested projects compared to standard adaptation fund proposals. Participants stressed that inter-agency cooperation and collaborative, multi-case study approaches have been instrumental in securing funding and ensuring project success. The session concluded with the understanding that global flood planning initiatives are ongoing, with further collaborative project proposals slated for the upcoming sessions.

#### **4. Update on APFM Project Development and Implementation with SBPs**

After this discussion, RT presented ongoing and planned projects in different parts of the world. This was followed by a discussion on whether project engagements involved private sector users. It was clarified that while hydro–met and disaster risk reduction agencies were the primary focus, drought advisory components were designed in collaboration with the agricultural sector. Participants noted that many institutions joining simultaneously created momentum for coordinated action. This approach brought together different ministries—specifically agriculture and hydrology—to issue warnings jointly, demonstrating the value of cross-ministerial coordination in delivering integrated hazard management.

The conversation then addressed why certain countries within a basin are included in modelling but not in the full scope of specific projects presented by RT. It was explained that while some countries are already covered by other funded initiatives and included in hydrological models, consistent data sharing has proven difficult to achieve. This difficulty has limited deeper integration despite the technical capability to include those regions in the broader modelling framework.

A question was raised regarding the geographic focus on specific large basins over other regions. The project was designed to cover the entire basin across multiple countries, but its transboundary nature created significant political challenges, particularly around data sharing. Since convincing all regional powers to participate and share data proved difficult and caused delays, a pragmatic approach was taken: the project proceeded with those ready to engage while inviting others to participate as observers. This allows progress to continue while keeping the door open for future participation as political willingness evolves.

Finally, the session noted significant work being conducted by SBPs in West Africa, including a new project focused on climate risk assessment for agriculture in Ghana. These initiatives represent a continued effort to strengthen technical support and risk analysis within the region and are complementary to APFM work.

## **5. APFM 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary and Implementation Plan**

After a short break, RT reflected on the past 25 years of activities of APFM (a dedicated webpage (available [here](#)) has been created sharing different milestones achieved in last 25 years) and thanking the partners for their continuous support and played a video with SBPs presenting what APFM means to them. Then his APFM TSU colleague Robert Reinhardt (RR) presented the strategic plan for the upcoming three years which were shared with the SBPs. A brief overview on global coverage of the HelpDesk was given and five strategic goals were presented (Resource Mobilization, Support to National Activities, Capacity Development, Extension of IFM Policy Series and Communication/Information Management). Then a brief introduction on financial planning was given.

Following the initial discussions, the session focused on replicating the success of drought management collaborations within flood management frameworks. A proposal was made to establish a Community of Practice session/side event during the 17<sup>th</sup> session of UNCCD Conference of Parties (COP) in Mangolia to bridge land degradation and practical flood management, aimed at activating donor support. Participants emphasized the need to integrate these frameworks into high-level environmental decision texts and to use major water forums and summits to increase global visibility.

Regarding the private sector, the group noted that while some engagement exists, expanding it requires strong case studies that demonstrate a clear return on investment. There is a specific opportunity to move beyond academia and NGOs by developing concrete business cases for flash flood guidance and other technical tools. It was also observed that as the program has shifted from providing guidelines to project implementation, closer integration between drought and flood management is necessary to remain competitive for limited funding.

Strategic recommendations included updating older technical tools, such as those for crowdsourcing, to ensure they remain relevant for modern projects. The group also agreed to look beyond multi-hazard early warning systems to collaborate with programs managing other hazards, such as community-based fire management, to create a more integrated ecosystem. To improve partner engagement, the creation of a concise annual policy brief was suggested to highlight practical products from all sector-based partners. Finally, the session identified a significant opportunity to strengthen the involvement of large international agricultural agencies in flood management, leveraging their existing expertise to better serve the sector.

APFM TSU requested SBPs to review the APFM implementation plan for the 2026–2028 and provide feedback including any specific support from partners for the implementation of activities agreed under the implementation plan.

## **6. CoP and Expansion of IFM, IDM and other HelpDesks**

Following the lunch break, the session was led by Gergana Majercakova (GM) from GWP and Valentin Aich (VA) seconded from GWP to WMO provided an overview of what Communities of Practice are, statistics about users and participation as well as an interactive part where persons could actively engage and provide feedback. After this discussion, several technical partners expressed a strong interest in deepening their engagement within the Community of Practice. One participant inquired about opportunities to co-lead thematic discussions or collaborate on specific activities, signalling enthusiasm for more active involvement in the network's leadership.

Procedural questions were raised regarding how to introduce new topics and the best practices for utilizing available digital spaces. It was clarified that all members have the autonomy to post new topics independently, though they are encouraged to notify organizers if they require assistance with promotion or visibility.

The session concluded with an emphasis on the importance of fostering joint discussions to advance the group's objectives. Participants agreed that collaborative dialogue and active member contributions are essential for moving the collective agenda forward and ensuring the network remains a dynamic platform for exchange.

## **7. Competition for Youth-Led Projects**

Beatrice Giovinazzo (BG) introduced the competition for Youth-led projects 2025 and number of submissions received from youth participants worldwide. She provided an overview on the two winners SV4CASH, Smart Village for Climate Action Self-Help (Uganda), that will empower rural communities in Gulu town to take charge of their own climate resilience. The project promotes a shift from dependency to self-help and collective local action, enabling better mitigation of flood impact as well as GreenQuest

that aims to promote flood resilience through gamification and community action in Nigeria in three high-risk, low-income communities in Lagos by combining gamification, storytelling, and hands-on community engagement. BG informed participants that the two winners will present their project idea, planned activities and outputs, progress made, etc. during the joint APFM and IDMP meeting scheduled next day.

## **8. Marketplace: Updates from SBPs on new products, projects, or future opportunities**

The Annual APFM forum provided opportunities for SBPs to share some of their work and possible opportunities for collaboration. Below are the partners that presented during the marketplace with their topic of presentation:

- **OTT HydroMet:** There was a presentation on the flood monitoring system that OTT HydroMet introduced in the city of Draguignan in France and the context as well as importance on how the hydrological monitoring system was set up and used.
- **Technische Universität Dresden/Nahr Group:** The work of the Nahr Group was present that includes member countries of the Middle East. They support governments and institutions through capacity building in building end-to-end resilience.
- **HKV:** HKV presented their consultancy and research work in urban flood risk and water management and their involvement in projects for instance in Ghana or Mozambique where flood awareness and capacity development were at the centre of their work.
- **Knowledge & Innovation (K&I):** K&I presented updates on new potential projects and future opportunities including several Horizon projects and discuss for opportunities of cooperation with SBPs/WMO in future for submitting joint project proposals.
- **CIMA Research Foundation:** The presentation centred around the presentation of their tailored open-source platform on real-time hydrological modelling, forecasting and impact scenario that was developed and used in Cambodia under the CREWS projects in Cambodia and Laos, followed by a demonstration of the usage of the platform.
- **UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (UKCEH):** The representatives presented the work of UKCEH and their different hydrological modelling and forecasting they provide. It included also a brief introduction of their flood hazard impact model in India and convective storms in Africa.
- **EOTEC DevNET:** The online participant presented the work of EOTEC DevNet, how the network operates, ongoing topics and their Flood Tools Tracker
- **University of Stuttgart:** The observer from University of Stuttgart presented their academic work on filling data gaps on river discharge relying on remote sensing.
- **University of Nebraska:** The presentation centred around a tool they are developing on standardizing AI access to environmental data for flood and drought management
- **Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI):** SMHI presented their work, their cooperation, activities and current work on piloting a hydrological forecasting and

flood alarm system in Ethiopia. Other projects, such a project in Zimbabwe or Moldova were also presented.

The presentation from the above SBPs are available here: [Marketplace Presentations](#)

## 9. Closing of the meeting

The chair wrapped up the session and encouraged participants to join the celebration of the anniversary outside with cake as well as the poster presentations outside. The chair then thanked the participants for attending. The chair expressed great appreciation for their engagement and commitment to APFM and looks forward to seeing most participants the next day for the joint APFM-IDMP meeting.

# Joint APFM-IDMP Drought and Flood Management Forum

## 1. Context

The APFM Technical Support Unit (TSU) and IDMP TSU organized the Joint Drought and Flood Management Forum in 2026 as a hybrid meeting at WMO Headquarters in Geneva on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2026, adjunct to the joint APFM annual meeting and IDMP annual meeting. Held in this new format for the first time, the Forum dedicated a full day to joint flood and drought issues and created substantial space for engagement with partners, including a strong science component. During the meeting, the joint work on flood and drought management was discussed, the joint integration of the Community of Practice, the joint projects in the reporting period 2024-2026 and the way forward were presented and discussed with the participants attending from WMO, GWP, and SBPs.

Link to presentation: [Annual Meeting presentation](#)

Summary of important suggestions/recommendations to the joint IDMP and APFM TSU and SBPs:

### Recommendations/suggestions

1. Transition more content to Communities of Practice for sharing joint Floods and Drought products, good practices and potential opportunities for collaboration

2. Explore whether and how flash droughts and flash floods can be approached together
3. Jointly shape the Post-2030 Agenda to ensure that floods and droughts are strongly considered
4. Strengthen the focus across scales on flood–drought interactions and integrated management, from the community to the national level
5. Explore how government silos in flood and drought management can be addressed
6. Collect good practices and challenges on managing floods and droughts in an integrated manner (policy, landscape interventions, institutional coordination, ...)
7. Promote a more dynamic understanding of risk that takes different landscapes and timescales into consideration
8. Plan more webinars that focus on flood and drought topics
9. Continue with a full-day drought and flood forum during the annual meetings.
10. Strengthen Youth Engagement and Competition, see how to upscale
11. Promote use of S2S predictions for floods and drought
12. Continue project development or strengthen on flood and drought

## 2. Opening

The Joint Drought and Flood Management Forum of the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) and Integrated Drought Management Programme (IDMP) was held on March 4, 2026, as a hybrid event that allowed online participation for partners who could not join physically. 21 Support Base Partners (SBP) attended the meeting in a hybrid format.

The Forum was officially opened by Ian Lisk, President of the Service Commission of WMO and Chief Meteorologist at the UK Met Office, who emphasized the importance on jointly working on drought and flood and the importance APFM and IDMP play in implementing and contributing to the full value chain from monitoring to forecasting against these important extreme events. He furthermore emphasized the importance

on collaboration between WMO, GWP and SBPs and he is happy that there is much partner engagement during the joint forum.

Professor Roger Stone chaired the daily agenda, warmly welcomed the APFM and IDMP partners and opened the session with a round of introduction.

### **Adoption of the Agenda:**

The tentative agenda was proposed, and no concerns were raised. As such, the participants adopted the provisional agenda (Annex I) with no amendments.

### **3. APFM and IDMP projects on integrated flood and drought management - projects**

The first session was opened by Ramesh Tripathi (RT) from the APFM TSU and Valentin Aich (VA) seconded from GWP supporting the APFM and IDMP TSU. The session centered around the GWP strategy, WMO programs such as Early Warnings 4 All that take a multi-hazard perspective, integrated approaches within programs such as HydroSOS or the Community of Practice. There were no questions raised at this point.

### **4. Update on the Community of Practice and joint ServiceDesk**


VA provided a short overlook on the Communities of Practice, the functioning of the Service Desk and forward-looking perspective with the Community of Practice.

This was followed by a discussion about using the platform to advertise and promote upcoming Nowcasting meetings. In response, it was clarified that if concept notes are developed for these meetings, the approach would prioritize broad community participation through open and free webinars, with promotion distributed across all community members and social media channels to maximize engagement.

Additionally, a distinction was made between a service desk model and a Community of Practice (CoP) framework. The CoP approach was emphasized as the preferred model, highlighting its focus on open participation and knowledge sharing, contrasting with the more structured service desk model. The overarching goal is to establish accessible forums that enable diverse stakeholders to engage with Nowcasting discussions and contribute their expertise.

### **5. APFM and IDMP projects on integrated flood and drought management**

Following the short discussion, RT presented previous work of IFM and IDM in the Volta Basin and contributions to the Early Warnings 4 All Initiative in several East African countries. Then, a new HydroSOS project in South Asia was presented along with projects in the Zambezi Basin, the Lake Chad region and Central America.



A discussion on integrating floods and droughts into concrete measures and new projects revealed several key developments and strategic opportunities. A participant emphasized the importance of addressing different timescales, particularly flash floods and flash droughts. While Flash Flood Guidance Systems already exist in some regions, the gap in addressing flash droughts was identified as a priority. One organization is actively working to close this gap by comparing different flash drought metrics and developing a real-time operational pipeline, with plans to test various approaches over the next one to two years to determine which work best in different contexts. Another participant described broader applications of flash drought monitoring and how to better integrate rapid-onset drought events into early warning and disaster management systems alongside flash flood responses. Regarding partnerships, most projects are funded through Adaptation Funds, with NMHS as primary counterparts, ensuring close engagement with national weather and water authorities. A critical gap identified is the lack of an integrated policy framework that jointly addresses floods and droughts. The World Bank's EPIC framework and the Dominican Republic were cited as examples where both hazards are considered together. Current policy discussions remain siloed, treating floods and droughts separately rather than as interconnected challenges requiring coordinated responses. A policy brief or guidance document was identified as extremely valuable for advancing integrated approaches and reshaping how governments address these complementary hazards.

There is a strategic opportunity to collaborate with UNEP on the post-2030 water agenda, building on their support for water development within current Sustainable Development Goals. The current SDG framework suffered from institutional fragmentation, with disasters compartmentalized under SDG 11 rather than integrated across water and climate goals. For the next generation of SDGs, it is critical that floods, droughts, and Early Warning Systems are clearly featured as interconnected priorities. A high-level political forum scheduled for July presents a strategic moment to advance this agenda through a synthesis report that looks both backward and forward.

A community-centered perspective was emphasized as essential, drawing on examples where communities directly involved in initiatives are also those affected by multiple hazards. Engaging affected communities provides valuable insights into how floods and droughts can be addressed as integrated regional challenges rather than separate sectoral issues, complementing institutional coordination efforts.

Regarding institutional coordination, the approach is flexible and context-specific, operating at the country level rather than through a standardized top-down model. Institutional silos—where organizations focus narrowly on single sectors—can be broken by creating intentional spaces for inter-ministerial dialogue. When governments see that cross-ministerial coordination improves their capacity to

address floods and droughts, they become motivated to participate. Effective collaboration requires three elements: intentional spaces for inter-agency dialogue, clear incentives tied to shared challenges, and sustained funding within a stable institutional framework. Facilitating multiple countries simultaneously amplifies impact through peer learning, though previous initiatives faded due to lack of sustained funding.

A question was raised about partnerships focused on children, youth, and women. Projects combine technical support to NMHS with gender mainstreaming efforts, alongside sector-based partners addressing these priorities. Additionally, the Adaptation Fund does not currently support water quality issues such as salinity, representing another potential gap in current funding mechanisms.

## **6. Communication Activities & Youth-Led Projects**

After this discussion Beatrice Giovinazzo (BG) introduced Ajok Paska a Hydrologist and Youth Competition winner of 2025. She presented the project background, goals, activities and progress of Smart Village for Climate Action Self-Help (SV4Cash project). The project in Uganda aims to empower rural communities in the town Gulu to take charge of their own climate resilience. The project promotes a shift from dependency to self-help and collective local action, enabling better mitigation of flood impact. This was followed by the other winner, Grace James who is a Project Manager and Game Producer at GreenQuest Innovations. She also introduced the problem, solution and upcoming action items. The project aims to promote flood resilience through gamification and community action in Nigeria in three high-risk, low-income communities in Lagos by combining gamification, storytelling, and hands-on community engagement.

Several brief updates and questions were addressed. A participant inquired whether the national drought monitor map aligns with the regional version, with clarification deferred to a subsequent presentation. Another organization sought clarification on a community engagement concept involving "sweat equity," requesting details on its practical application and how it engages both communities and government. A participant asked about the transferability of a game tool to other communities and its current user base. The response indicated that the game will be launched on the Google Play Store for broad public access, enabling testing and adoption across different contexts. Congratulations were extended to organizers and participants for the work being presented.

## **7. Science meets operations: Experience and challenges in integrated drought and flood management – From catchment process understanding to governance solutions**

Different members of the Drought in the Anthropocene (DiTA) Network presented ongoing work. First, Ilyas Masih presented the work of DiTA. Throughout the session there was an interactive part with a MentiMeter that gather information on needs, type of participants and experience with interactions of flood–drought events. Then, the first presentation started with Alessia Matano presenting ongoing work on the dynamics of drought and flood risk. These events increasingly interact with one another. The analysis of over 8,000 catchments worldwide revealed that drought–flood clusters vary geographically. In areas with large water storage systems, floods are delayed after droughts due to underground storage capacity, while in areas lacking storage capacity, floods occur rapidly because excess rainfall cannot be captured effectively. Additional processes include land–atmosphere interactions and societal factors. Hydropower operations accelerate flood occurrence in some regions. The analysis highlights that different processes dominate in different contexts, requiring prioritization of the most urgent triggers.

A discussion emerged around the intersection of policy implications and integrated risk management, with participants highlighting the importance of bridging hydrological and societal dimensions through anticipatory action frameworks. A key concern raised was the need to move beyond simplified approaches by acknowledging non-homogeneity across multiple variables—including variations in flood typologies, community characteristics, demographic factors such as gender and age structure—and by developing more nuanced vulnerability definitions that reflect this complexity rather than treating affected populations as uniform groups.

Then Ana Sanchez presented the EPIC Response Program, a comprehensive framework for integrated flood and drought management. EPIC combines governance approaches to address hydroclimatic risks across basin planning, infrastructure, and floodplain management—going beyond traditional loss management. The program emphasizes whole-of-society engagement and clarifies agency responsibilities and cooperation mechanisms. When asked how local authorities can strengthen policy frameworks and what role NGOs should play, the response noted that while NGOs are important partners, the program primarily helps governments lead implementation, with NGOs in supporting roles.

A discussion that followed addressed governance challenges in river basin management, noting that basin authorities often lack sufficient power, particularly for shared watersheds. Clarification was provided that a particular operational framework

adapts to country-specific needs through targeted discussions, literature reviews, and interviews, with assessments completed within a month. The framework can also serve as a cooperation mechanism to strengthen inter-agency communication. Basin planning itself requires customization to each country's circumstances and depends on three critical factors: legal mandate, financial support, and technical capacity.

## **8. Marketplace on Joint Flood and Drought Management Approaches**

The joint Forum provided opportunities for partners to share some of their work and possible opportunities for collaboration. The following main presentations were demonstrated:

- **UNEP-DHI Centre on Water and Environment:** The first presentation presented the work of UNEP-DHI and particularly the Volta Basin REWarD Project and provided context for the group.
- **Global Water Partnership (GWP):** There was a short presentation on the shift of GWP Headquarters from Stockholm to Namibia and the importance of Namibia for flood and drought. It was asked whether IDMP or APFM initiatives operate in Namibia, and it was suggested that their reports adequately link the knowledge generated by their activities to on-the-ground investments and measurable impacts.
- **Speedbird:** The presentation centered around how tailored seasonal forecasts helps dam engineers to better manage construction windows during droughts and floods and the economic potential improved forecasts have for the sector.
- **OTT Hydromet:** The centre of the discussion was on hydrological measurements and the importance of accurate measurement in the value chain.
- **UK Centre for Ecology & Hydrology (UKCEH):** The representative of UKCEH presented the integrated flood and drought initiatives they support including HydroSOS, the Copernicus Climate Change Change Water Service and the national-to-global hydrological data for climate detection (ROBIN).
- **Vortex-iO:** The presentation introduced the work of Vortex-iO, particularly the vortex-io Micro-station for measuring water level estimation, the vortex-io platform and ongoing projects.
- **Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO):** The representative of FAO presented their work related to flood and drought, including their drought early warning system for agriculture sector, their publications and ongoing projects on mapping flood risk exposure for agriculture.

## **9. Discussion on next annual join meeting and concluding remarks**

After the marketplace the session was closed by a brief overview on gathered recommendations during the day. Additional comments received centred around keeping climate prediction in the agenda, include also promotion of youth activities and also building a joint community of practice to bring SBPs that work on both ends of the spectrum together in a joint community on the drought-flood nexus.

## ANNEX I – List of Participants

### Participants attending the APFM SBP Forum on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2026

	Name	Organization
1	Katja Weber	OTT HydroMet
2	Roger Stone	Speedbird
3	Jerom Aerts	HKV
4	Daniel Tsegai	UNCCD
5	Gabriele Quinti	Knowledge & innovation
6	Charlotte Stemmer	Plan International
7	Steven Cole	UK Center for Ecology & Hydrology
8	Bode Gbobaniyi	SMHI
9	Lauro Rossi	CIMA Research Foundation
10	Jamie Hannaford	UK Center for Ecology & Hydrology
11	Priyanka Das Rajkakati	vortex-io
12	Jesse Bell	University of Nebraska
13	Summer Woolsey	University of Nebraska
14	Frederik Pischke	German Environment Agency
15	Biswa Bhattacharya	IHE Delft
16	Guljamal Nurmuhammedova	GWP
17	Hideki Kanamaru	FAO
18	Mamoru Miyamoto	International Center for Water Hazard and Risk Management
19	Marcelo Uriburu	National Commission on Space Activities

20	Martyna Stelmaszczuk-Górska	EOTEC – DevNET
21	Nivedha Elango	Haedes
22	Yasha Moz	NASA & EOTEC-DevNet
23	Gergana Majercakova	GWP
24	Erin Martin	EOTEC – DevNET
25	Ece Aksoy	UNCCD
26	Jaehyang So	GWP
27	Omid Elmi	University of Stuttgart
28	Firas Aljanabi	Nahr Group
29	Anjali Lohani	GWP
30	Sunshine Gamedze	SADC
31	Munanzza Jaleel Naqvi	UNCCD
32	Beatrice Giovinazzo	WMO
33	Erkin Isaev	WMO
34	Sabina Bokal	GWP
35	Hwirin Kim	WMO
36	Valentin Aich	GWP
37	Gideon Simiyu	WMO
38	Sebastian Grey	WMO
39	Robert Reinhardt	WMO
40	Ramesh Tripathi	WMO

## Participants attending the Joint APFM-IDMP SBP Forum on 4<sup>th</sup> March 2026

	<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>
1	Katja Weber	OTT HydroMet
2	Roger Stone	Speedbird
3	Jerom Aerts	HKV
4	Daniel Tsegai	UNCCD
5	Gabriele Quinti	Knowledge & innovation
6	Kabita Bose	Plan International
7	Kamal Mostafa	Plan International
8	Steven Cole	UK Center for Ecology & Hydrology
9	Bode Gbobaniyi	SMHI
10	Lauro Rossi	CIMA Research Foundation
11	Jamie Hannaford	UK Center for Ecology & Hydrology
12	Priyanka Das Rajkakati	vortex-io
13	Jesse Bell	University of Nebraska
14	Summer Woolsey	University of Nebraska
15	Christa Pudmenzky	Speedbird
16	Munanza Jaleel Naqvi	UNCCD
17	Joakim Harlin	UNEP
18	Bertrand Richaud	DHI
19	Danila Volpi	EC-Joint Research Center
20	Mark Svoboda	University of Nebraska-Lincoln
21	Firas Aljanabi	Nahr Group
22	Vanda Pires	IPMA

23	Marcelo Uriburu	National Commission on Space Activities
24	Frederik Pischke	German Environment Agency
25	Ajok Paska	Ugandan Ministry for Water and Environment
26	Micha Werner	IHE Delft
26	Hideki Kanamaru	FAO
27	Gergana Majercakova	GWP
28	Jaehyang So	GWP
29	Claudia Canedo Rosso	KAU/CNDS
30	Alessia Matanó	
31	Ilyas Masih	IHE Delft
32	Grace James	GreenQuest
33	Martyna Stelmaszczuk-Górska	EOTEC – DevNET
34	Luis Roberto Silva Vara	WMO
35	Fatih Kaya	WMO
36	Saeed Vazifekhah	WMO
37	Beatrice Giovinazzo	WMO
38	Erkin Isaev	WMO
39	Bob Stefanski	Independent Expert
40	Ian Lisk	UK Met Office/WMO
41	Sabina Bokal	GWP
42	Hwirin Kim	WMO
43	Valentin Aich	GWP
44	Gideon Simiyu	WMO

45	Sebastian Grey	WMO
46	Robert Reinhardt	WMO
47	Ramesh Tripathi	WMO

## ANNEX II – Agenda Day 1

### Agenda for the Annual APFM SBPs Hybrid Forum 2026

Time	Activities
09:00–09:30 (0:30h)	<b>Opening remarks</b> <b>Introduction of participants and adoption of the agenda</b> <b>Group photo</b>
09:30– 10:15 (0:45 h)	1. <b>Highlights of the APFM activities between September 2024–December 2025 and discussion on the progress of APFM activities including the way forward</b>
10:15– 11:00(0:45 h)	2. <b>Update on the APFM project development and implementation with the SBPs</b>
11:00– 12:00 (1:00 h)	3. <b>APFM 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary and APFM implementation/work plan 2026–2028</b> <b>Q&amp;A session</b>
12:00–13:30 (01:30 h) – Lunch	
13:30 – 14:00 (0:30 h)	4. <b>A) Community of Practice on Flood forecasting</b> <b>B) Expansion of the IFM, IDM and other HelpDesks to ServiceDesks and support for technical assistance</b>
14:00–14:30 (0:30)	5. <b>Youth competition 2025 winners' presentation</b>

14:30–15:30 (01:00 h)	6. <b>Marketplace</b> – updates from SBPs on new products, projects, or future opportunities (5 minutes presentations from each partner)
15:30–15:45 (00:15 h)	<b>AoB</b>
15:45 – 16:00 (0:15 h)	<b>Summary</b> and <b>concluding remarks</b> and discussion on the date for the next SBPs forum
16:00 onwards	<b>Informal get-together</b> to celebrate APFM 25 <sup>th</sup> Anniversary

## ANNEX III – Agenda Day 2

Agenda for the

Joint APFM–IDMP Support–Based Partner Forum 2026

Time	Activities
09:30– 09:50 (0:20h)	<b>Introduction of participants</b> <b>Adoption of the Agenda</b>
09:50–10:10 (0:20 h)	<b>1. Integrated Flood and drought management approaches within WMO and GWP (under APFM and IDMP programmes)</b> <b>Q&amp;A session – only approaches</b>
10:10–10:40 (0:20 h)	Coffee break
10:40–11:00 (00:20 h)	<b>2. Update on the Community of Practice and joint ServiceDesk</b> <b>Q&amp;A session</b>
11:00–12:00 (1:00 h)	<b>3. APFM and IDMP projects on integrated flood and drought management – projects</b>

12:00-12:30 (30 min)	<b>4. Communication Activities &amp; Youth-Led Projects</b>
12:30-13:30	Lunch Break (self-paid)
13:30-15:00 (1:30 h)	<b>5. DiTA session: Experience and challenges in integrated drought and flood management: From catchment process understanding to governance solutions</b>
15:00-15:10 (0:10 h)	Coffee break
15:10-16:00 (0:20h)	<b>6. Marketplace on joint flood and drought management approaches</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DHI: Bertrand Richaud</li> <li>• GWP: Jaehyang So</li> <li>• IWMI: Giriraj Amarnath</li> <li>• Ott Hydromet: Katja Weber</li> <li>• UKCEH: Jamie Hannaford</li> </ul>
16:00-16:15 (00:15 h)	<b>Discussion on the next annual joint meeting of APFM and IDMP</b>
16:15-16:30 (00:15 h)	<b>Concluding remarks and closing</b>