

## **ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME ON FLOOD MANAGEMENT**



**ASSOCIATED PROGRAMME ON  
FLOOD MANAGEMENT**

### **REPORT of the SUPPORT BASE PARTNERS FORUM**

24 August 2018  
Stockholm, Sweden



The Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) is a joint initiative of the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and the Global Water Partnership (GWP). Since 2001 it promotes the concept of Integrated Flood Management (IFM) as a new approach to flood management.



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 open to all organizations involved in water resources management. It was created in 1996 to foster Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).



## Table of contents

Acronyms	1
Support Base Partners Forum	3
1. Executive summary	3
2. Opening	4
3. APFM Highlights of the year 2017/2018	4
4. Implementation of APFM Business Model	7
5. Finalization of APFM Catalogue of Services with introduction of products of Support Base Partners	10
6. Project proposal development and discussion on new proposals with SBPs	11
7. Panel discussion	12
8. Wrap up of Support Base Partners Forum	14
ANNEX I - List of Participants	15
ANNEX II - Agenda	17

## Acronyms

AC/MC	Advisory Committee/Management Committee
ADPC	Asian Disaster Preparedness Center
APFM	Associated Programme on Flood Management
BoM	Bureau of Meteorology (Australia)
CBFM	Community Based Flood Management
CHy	WMO Technical Commission for Hydrology
CIFDP	Coastal Inundation Forecasting Demonstration Project
CIMA	Centro Internazionale in Monitoraggio Ambientale
CLW	WMO Climate and Water Department
CONAGUA	Comisión Nacional del Agua
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade of Australia
DHI	Danish Hydraulic Institute
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSS	Decision Support System
E2E-EWS-F	End-to-End Early Warning System for Floods
ETH	Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich
EWS	Early Warning System
FFGS	Flash Flood Guidance System
FFI	Flood Forecasting Initiative
FGG	Flood Green Guide
FM	Flood Management
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GFCS	Global Framework for Climate Services
GHSF	Global Hydrometry Support Facility – also called HydroHub
GNDR	Global Network of Civil Society Organisations for Disaster Reduction
GWP	Global Water Partnership
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICHARM	International Centre for Water Hazard and Risk Management
IDMP	Integrated Drought Management Programme
IFM	Integrated Flood Management
IGAD-HYCOS	Eastern Africa Hydrological Cycle Observing System
IPA	Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance
IPA-FLOODS	IPA Programme for Prevention, Preparedness and Response to Floods in the Western Balkans and Turkey
IRHA	International Rainwater Harvesting Alliance
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
MOLIT	Ministry of Land, Infrastructure and Transport (Republic of Korea)
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHSs	National Hydrological Services
NMHSs	National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
PEARL	Preparing for Extreme And Rare events in coastaL regions
SBPs	Support Base Partners
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SWFDP	Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project
TSU	Technical Support Unit
TUD	Technische Universität Dresden



TUHH	Technische Universität Hamburg-Harburg
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNU-FLORES	United Nations University Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID/OFDA	USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
WACDEP	Water, Climate and Development Programme
WGH	Working Group on Hydrology
WHOS	WMO Hydrological Observing System
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WYN	Water Youth Network
WWF	World Wildlife Fund



## Support Base Partners Forum

### 1. Executive summary

The APFM Support Base Partners held their first annual Forum to discuss the progress achieved by the APFM during the reporting period 2017-2018. Discussions were based on the APFM Annual Report 2017-2018 distributed to all partners prior to the meeting. Furthermore, the partners gave the following series of recommendations to be implemented in the framework of the workplan 2018-2019:

Recommendations	Timeline
<b>Tasks/Duties for the APFM Technical Support Unit</b>	
<p><b>Develop a roadmap</b> that fleshes out SBPs recommendations related to the framework of engagement of the APFM. The roadmap will be shared with SBPs, who can decide where to engage. Some elements of the roadmap could include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of where the APFM can bring value, particularly in networking;</li> <li>• Potential areas of collaboration with the World Bank;</li> <li>• Opportunities for engagement in the global arena to increase the programme’s visibility, look for work cooperation with other partners, provide input in key reports and engaging with Ministerial conferences;</li> <li>• Input in the climate rationale methodology in development by WMO;</li> <li>• Explore the approach of the <a href="#">3 pillars of Drought Management</a> in the context of Flood Management</li> <li>• Development of a national assessment of existing policies (and/or compilation of country examples) and analysis of transboundary basin capacities to supports proposal development;</li> </ul>	<p>The TSU will develop the roadmap as soon as possible. Priority will be given to implementation of project related activities and re-structuring of the website.</p>
<p><b>Develop communication mechanisms</b> to support an efficient network by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of a communication platform for SBPs (e.g. LinkedIn and mailing list)</li> <li>• regular follow ups, in the form of virtual meetings, that complement annual meetings. An objective of this point would be the formation of teams for proposal preparation.</li> <li>• Organize the 2019 APFM annual meeting back to back to the Stockholm Water Week</li> </ul>	<p>February 2019 January 2019  August 2019</p>
Include the Catalogue of Services as part of the APFM HelpDesk	
Give the opportunity to partners to comment on the Volta Basin proposal to consider their observations during the preparation of the project inception meeting	
<b>Tasks/Duties for the Support Base Partners</b>	
Present the SBP relationships and contributions to APFM during the APFM annual meetings	August 2019
contribute to the development of country-by-country cost analysis of the business case for flood and drought management	
<b>Enhancement of the partnership APFM-SBP for proposal development and access to funds</b>	
Strengthening of engagement with Cap-Net to access to its network of partners	
<p><b>Explore opportunities for proposal development</b> as part of the following initiatives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNECE</li> </ul>	



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Flood Early Warning Systems in Laos;</li><li>○ Urban resilience with a focus on deltas in Thailand;</li><li>○ Mekong data portal on water sharing;</li><li>○ Mekong-HYCOS;</li><li>○ Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Centre (the TSU informed that discussions are already on-going);</li><li>○ On-going discussions: flood management in India, flood and drought in Pakistan.</li></ul></li><li>• Deltares:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ ADB;</li><li>○ ICHARM.</li></ul></li><li>• Australian Bureau of Meteorology:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ DFAT activities in the Pacific Islands.</li></ul></li><li>• ICHARM:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ International Flood Initiative: current development of national platforms of activities in six countries that include data integration, Early Warning Systems, impact assessments.</li></ul></li><li>• GFCS:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Water and Development Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity from USAID;</li><li>○ Winrock;</li><li>○ Upcoming proposal on human dynamics of climate change, climate services for Africa.</li></ul></li></ul> |  |
|--|--|

## 2. Opening

The Support Base Partners Forum of the Associated Programme on Flood Management (APFM) was held on 24 August 2018 at the Global Water Partnership (GWP) offices in Stockholm, Sweden.

The meeting was chaired by Harry Lins, President of the WMO Commission for Hydrology (CHy). The Chair welcomed the participants, appreciating the large turnout as a sign of interest in the programme and its activities. He highlighted the remodelling of the APFM management related to the implementation of the new Business Model and invited attendees to take an active role in the discussions. The Chair expressed his gratitude to GWP for hosting the meeting.

Monika Weber-Fahr, Executive Secretary of GWP, thanked the participants and expressed her gratitude for the opportunity of hosting the forum, offering GWP offices for future meetings of the Programme. She highlighted the importance of partnerships, essence of GWP, as a key to design solutions that, beyond technical, are people's business. She then encouraged participants to exchange actively.

After a brief self-introduction by all participants (see List of Participants in [Annex I](#)), the Chair presented the Support Base Partners Forum's agenda ([Annex II](#)). The Agenda for the Forum was adopted.

## 3. APFM Highlights of the year 2017/2018



This meeting was the first annual Partner gathering of the Programme to be organised as a forum instead of the previous set up consisting of Advisory and Management Committee meetings. This forum approach results from the governance structure described in the new Business Model (BM) of the APFM.

During the first session of the day, the TSU presented the highlights of the programme achieved during the reporting period and encouraged SBPs to identify potential synergies with their on-going initiatives:

- **Technical assistance.** A new social media communication strategy was adopted during the year, consisting of a joint communication for both the APFM and IDMP HelpDesks. In terms of expert services provided through the IFM HelpDesk, the following requests were supported during the year:
  - World Bank project in Vietnam;
  - HKH-HYCOS Phase II;
  - ANYWHERE project;
  - Early Warning System in the Chari-Logone Basin of the Lake Chad;
  - Mekong basin;
  - Green Climate Fund (GCF) climate resilient water project preparation;
  - CERFE request to attend the final symposium of the CARISMAND project
  - CIMA Foundation, through a letter of support for the project proposal OSIER in the framework of the H2020 calls
  - UNECE and UNEP-DHI in organizing two workshops on the Flood and Drought Management Tool developed together with IWA

Overall, the observation was made that, while in the past requests came mainly from universities, this tendency has shifted towards international organisations. This was identified to be in line with WMO's strategy.

- **APFM linkages with other WMO and GWP activities.**
  - WMO Flood Forecasting Initiative (FFI);
  - WMO Expert Service Initiative;
  - Assessment of National Capabilities in Burkina Faso and Dominican Republic;
  - APFM contribution to the Hydrological Assessment proposal.
- **Project proposals.** In line with the cost-recovery modality of the new BM, three workstreams were prioritised during the year:
  - **Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin.** A project proposal for the Volta Basin was submitted to the Adaptation Fund in August 2018. The proposal was the result of a year-long extensive process that included a pre-concept note (August 2017) and a concept note (January 2018) stages involving needs assessments reports for six countries (conducted earlier in 2015-2016) as well as a consultation workshop at the latter stage. The proposal preparation required an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment, a consultation with citizens and an executing and national partners meeting. Joint efforts were provided by WMO, GWP-West Africa, the Volta Basin Authority (VBA) and the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services of targeted countries, as well as their Water and Civil protection departments, which were brought in from the Concept Note stage.
  - **Training Manual for Mainstreaming Gender in End-to-End Early Warning System for Flood Forecasting (E2E-EWS-FF) and Integrated Flood Management (IFM).** So far, the efforts for developing this workstream have been based on WMO's in-kind contribution with links to GWP initiatives on gender. A manual and a facilitator's guide are currently being drafted and there are on-going discussions with donors and partners for pilot testing.





- **Community-Based Flood Management project in Thailand and Lao PDR Phase -II.** During the reporting period, the brochure “Voices from the Field” was published. Efforts are currently focused on identifying potential financial partners for this second phase.
- **Resource mobilisation and outreach.** The APFM Catalogue of Services was presented. In 2018, the TSU worked on increasing the visibility of the APFM in the framework of international processes and events such as:
  - WMO HydroConference;
  - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of the Parties (UNFCCC COP23) in Bonn;
  - 8th World Water Forum in Brasilia;
  - Asian Ministerial Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction in Ulaanbaatar;
  - Meeting of the High-Level Experts and Leaders Panel on Water and Disasters in Geneva;
  - Water Day during the 70th Session of WMO’s Executive Council in Geneva.

The TSU presented the areas of focus for the upcoming year, building on the on-going developments of the 2017-2018 reporting period:

- **Priority activities include:**
  - Plan and implement Volta project activities;
  - Co-operate with partners to submit national and transboundary proposals in various regions to the financial institutions;
  - Continue identifying new opportunities for projects focusing on End-to-End Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Initiative as well as flood and drought management in general. A proactive approach from partners was encouraged to support the TSU identifying opportunities;
  - Liaise with the WMO Expert Service team for providing Technical support on IFM and E2E-EWS-for Floods;
  - Identify potential donors or financial institutions to support the core activities of the IFM HelpDesk including management, communication and outreach as well as coordination with SBPs;
  - Restructure the IFM Helpdesk to integrate IFM and IDM, including E2E EWS **for Floods**.

After the presentation given by the TSU, the floor was opened for participants to ask questions and share their thoughts around potential opportunities for the Programme. The discussion focused on the following items:

- **Linkages between APFM and IDMP.** In addition to the adoption of the joint communication strategy on social media (see above), more and more synergies are also developed. An example highlighted was the above mentioned Adaptation Fund proposal focusing on integrated flood and drought management and the panel organised in the afternoon session of this SBP Forum, where IDMP partners were involved. It was however noted that the two programmes maintain their separate governing bodies and workplans.
- **Project proposal development with SBPs and potential opportunities.** While the TSU clearly stated that the Programme does not rely on SBPs to develop projects, the proactiveness of partners is always encouraged and very well received. The TSU expressed gratitude to partners that reach out spontaneously to the programme. The question of how to make the APFM a gravitational partner in terms of project development was raised as a key issue, for which a proactive approach from the TSU to offer support was suggested by participants. While the challenge of staff-time cost recovery was pointed out, it was also suggested that the TSU reaches out to national entities to explore funding opportunities. At this point, participants were reminded that countries are the natural counterparts of WMO, and therefore charging services to them would represent a double bill. The APFM is in fact funded by voluntary contributions of countries aiming to support Least Developed



Countries. The APFM knowledge base was referred to as an opportunity to support proponents, which could also help revive the base and bring it to practice.

- **Engagement with SBPs.** The Catalogue of Services was referred to as an opportunity for SBPs to be involved in APFM activities. UNECE expressed willingness to further collaborate on their initiatives and explore the possibility to involve the APFM in their current proposal developments. Cap-Net offered the possibility to connect with their network. According to their experience, including capacity building in proposals tends to increase funding probability.
- **Visibility.** In order to increase the programme's visibility, a few ideas were brought to the group, such as providing input in key reports and engaging with Ministerial conferences.
- **Strengthening of the partners platform.** In order to increase interactions among partners, it was suggested to create a communication platform, such as a LinkedIn group, to share opportunities and support exchanges. This platform would complement the existing and functioning means of communication such as telephone and email communication. The difficulty to develop web-based tools within WMO is however to be considered in the identification of new developments. Periodic teleconferences were recommended, which could help partners keeping track of the programme's activities.
- **APFM value proposition.** The new Business Model seeks to offer a value proposition to partners. The TSU requested inputs from SBPs to unpack what they think makes APFM different. This exercise was thought to help strengthening collaboration. In the framework of the climate-related agenda, the APFM was identified as a strategic actor to increase visibility of SBPs in international processes.

#### 4. Implementation of APFM Business Model

As a response to the APFM external evaluation, the new Business Model of the Programme is more strongly focused on implementation, which was presented as an opportunity to bring APFM's knowledge to practice.

In this context, this session included a presentation focused of the proposal submitted to the Adaptation Fund: *Integrating Flood and Drought Management and Early Warning for Climate Change Adaptation in the Volta Basin*. The TSU explained that following the success of the project carried out in the Horn of Africa, the Adaptation Fund was felt to be interested in receiving new proposals from WMO. The proposal developed focuses on disaster risk reduction and early warning systems for Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Mali and Togo. The budget requested is of 7,920,000 USD.

The following main points were shared with participants:

- **Context.** In the Volta Basin, knowledge had been accumulated from previous years by GWP and WMO in the context of needs assessments carried out at national level led by GWP West Africa. Gaps were then identified, which allowed to build a project. Working with the authorities from the beginning was key in this process. The programme is structured in three interrelated components:
  - Develop capacity and establish frameworks at the local, national and regional levels to ensure risk-informed decision-making;
  - Develop concrete adaptation and environmentally friendly actions with an integrated approach;
  - Strengthen policy and institutional capacity for integrated flood and drought management at the local, national and transboundary levels.



- **Institutional arrangements.** A number of key stakeholders such as National Implementation Partners and National Focal Points in all six countries would be involved, who would collaborate with WMO, GWP and VBA as executing agencies. WMO is also the Implementing Entity.
- **Key take-away needs of the programme** were highlighted:
  - Coordinate with past and on-going projects (World Bank, GEF, CREWS....) to benefit and build on existing information/methodologies
  - Identify appropriate Early Warning Solutions for the current capacities (data, network, IT, human resources....)
  - Embed Flood and Drought forecasting into a unique Warning System
  - Integrate medium and long-term climate variability
  - Consider linkages with ecosystem sustainability
  - Promote a participatory approach and capacity building of stakeholders (NMHS, communities, associations, ...)
  - Involve national partners and local agencies (meteorology, hydrology, climate services, environment, civil protection, operational centers)
  - Ensure the coordination role of the Volta Basin Authority and GWP WAF
  - Establish long term sustainability of developed operational tools
- **The way forward.** Next steps are focused on developing implementation arrangements and identifying replication opportunities among WMO, GWP and SBPs.

Participants congratulated the TSU for these developments. The plenary discussion focused on specific aspects of the proposal and touched upon more general aspects of the new APFM Business Model. On the proposal specifics, participants discussed:

- **Early Warning Systems (EWS).**
  - The development of EWS should be embedded in policies, and connected to the work of the WMO Commission for Hydrology;
  - The selection of the EWS platform is key and requires national support to ensure sustainability. Pilot sites have therefore been identified to test the systems with communities and involving authorities;
  - Links with dams and urban areas were suggested to be explored in the framework of future pilots;
  - The EWS chain of command was identified to be key for its effectiveness. The chain of command often resides in national sovereignty, regional organisations playing an advisory role which is particularly difficult in the case of droughts due to their political implications. The TSU clarified that this issue is tackled under the third component of the project that focuses on strengthening policy and institutional capacity and which builds on the bilateral agreements that the VBA has with all six countries;
  - The APFM Gender Manual was identified to be a good tool to embed social aspects into projects, which provides support for the development of structural and non-structural measures. The Manual would be particularly useful in this context, since the project is directed not only to institutions but also to communities, in that communities will have access to EWS. In fact, during a recent mission, local communities expressed the willingness to develop local strategies that can be shared with other communities.
- **Links with partners and on-going processes at different levels.** Attention has been given to connect the project with ongoing projects in the region, governance processes and the global agenda, involving local partners and authorities with a vision of ensuring long-term sustainability by embedding operational tools in local authorities' systems. As part of the proposal preparation, a state of the art of all programmes implemented in the region was carried out. Contact was therefore established, to make sure that the project builds on and is compatible with existing



technologies. In addition, the project provides a platform to bring actors together, which represents an opportunity to strengthen institutional capacities. The Country Water Partnerships of GWP were highlighted given their potential as change agents within their countries, which could support the expansion of the initiative. In an effort of connecting the programme to the global agenda, the links with SDG implementation were made explicit from the concept development stage.



- **Challenges.**
  - Language was identified to be a challenge that requires attention in the implementation of the project, since the region gathers several different languages;
  - Capacity of national hydrological services was highlighted, due to recent funding decrease.

Additional general thoughts were shared, which are summarized in the following points:

- **The business case for flood and drought management.** Making financial benefits explicit was identified as a challenge. While general principles and tools exist, specific cost-benefit analysis require local parameters. In the case of drought, costs related to relief support add a layer of complexity to economic analysis. Participants suggested exploring the development of country-by-country analysis as part of a longer-term workplan. The TSU reminded participants that the APFM started exploring this area with the publication [Conducting Flood Loss Assessments](#) and its related [case studies](#). Recognising that the topic is not yet fully covered, the TSU encouraged SBPs to share their knowledge and expertise. WMO's interest in this area was highlighted with a reference to the WMO Global Conference on Prosperity through Hydrological Services organised in May 2018. While the business case for strong hydrological services is obvious for those who work on technical models, its case at higher levels of decision-making processes needs to be made more forcefully. Participants also referred to the need to invest in building the climate-rationale for water projects. On-going efforts of WMO to strengthen the argument with the GCF were acknowledged, as well as the work of GWP to support National Designated Authorities and Direct Access Entities to develop water projects.
- **Involvement of SBPs in the new BM implementation.**
  - Participants expressed the willingness to be involved in proposal preparation from the very beginning in a collaborative approach, which could support identifying potential weaknesses. They also showed interest in providing comments to the current Volta Basin proposal, which could be considered during the project inception meeting.
  - The TSU reminded participants that many partners are not eligible to access climate funds, and would therefore need the support from WMO in order to submit proposals. The APFM was then highlighted as a good opportunity to join forces among partners to access the funds.
  - Participants suggested to create space for sharing their lessons learnt during the APFM annual meetings that could help identifying potential links and synergies.

## 5. Finalization of APFM Catalogue of Services with introduction of products of Support Base Partners

The purpose of the session was to discuss the advancement of the [APFM Catalogue of Services](#) (CoS) and allow SBPs to share their on-going initiatives that could be showcased on the platform. In addition to being in line with the provision of WMO expert services, the CoS helps HelpDesk users understanding better the support offered by the APFM. Participants were reminded that the CoS focuses strictly on the resources developed by SBPs, moving away from the role of a general repository of flood management-related material.

SBPs were encouraged to share the material that they wish to be uploaded, including the selection of related key words. It was noted that the format of the submission should not be felt as a barrier for Partners to share their resources. Additional filters suggested by participants were related to the



geographical scope and categories of expertise . The “Search” function of the CoS was tested in the room, showing its support to an easy navigation through the list.

The idea of including the Catalogue as part of the HelpDesk was also shared. This would require a restructuring of the HelpDesk, which would fit well with the current willingness to include a HelpDesk “Connect” function. In addition, if an SBP LinkedIn group was to be created, an alert could be triggered when new material is uploaded, that would allow Partners to share information within respective networks.

The initiative myDEWETRA was presented by Angela Corina from the Unit of Scientific technical activities for risk forecast and prevention at the Department of Civil Protection of Italy. MyDEWETRA is a hydro-meteorological tool for monitoring, forecasting and prevention of risk. The system integrates data from different institutions and individuals. The aim is for data to become information by comparing, integrating and synthesising data. The system allows to process data in an understandable and visual format. Supporting an impact-based analysis, the system goes beyond showing what the weather will be, to inform on what it will do. The platform integrates global datasets and offers the possibility to include national data, this last one being more difficult due to the lack of willingness to share it. While it is primarily a tool for NMHSs, the tool could also be offered to intergovernmental organisations.

## 6. Project proposal development and discussion on new proposals with SBPs

This session explored the different manners and initiatives through which the APFM could engage with SBPs. Partners were encouraged to share their on-going projects and thoughts on potential opportunities that should be explored by the TSU. Some of the suggestions made were the following:

- Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre:
  - Flood Early Warning Systems in Laos;
  - Urban resilience with a focus on deltas in Thailand;
  - Mekong data portal on water sharing;
  - Mekong-HYCOS;
  - Lancang-Mekong Cooperation Centre (the TSU informed that discussions are already on-going);
  - On-going discussions: flood management in India, flood and drought in Pakistan.
- Deltares:
  - ADB;
  - ICHARM.
- Australian Bureau of Meteorology:
  - Joint project with the World Bank focused on Disaster Risk Reduction connected to health indicators (although this specific project is too advanced to bring in the APFM, it was mentioned that for future opportunities the APFM will be involved);
  - DFAT activities in the Pacific Islands.
- ICHARM:
  - International Flood Initiative: current development of national platforms of activities in six countries that include data integration, Early Warning Systems, impact assessments.
- GFCS:
  - Water and Development Indefinite Delivery Indefinite Quantity from USAID;
  - Winrock (note: this organization counts with a proposal writer team);
  - Upcoming proposal on human dynamics of climate change, climate services for Africa.



Participants raised a series of questions and discussed the challenges of proposal development. The process for proposal development was also explored to ensure effective collaboration among the APFM SBPs. The TSU called for keeping in mind the distinction between proposal development processes and interaction mechanisms among the APFM network of partners. Some of the thoughts shared in the group were the following:

- **Identifying opportunities learning from experience.** Participants called for a strategic analysis to identify where help is most needed, and where there is opportunity to merge forces. The APFM needs to generate business and it is therefore important to identify pathways to build a portfolio by sensing what brings a sense of urgency. Tracking where Partner's resources are channeled was an idea shared to identify funding opportunities. An additional suggestion was made to present the process of proposal development in the Volta Basin and underline the lessons learnt. The TSU informed that efforts are being made to package the information gathered during the process for easier replication and to reduce the effort for future proposal development. The key question on how to connect activities and outcomes effectively considering the diversity of action scales was however raised in this context.
- **Responsibilities and resources for project proposal development.** Given the limited resources available, shared responsibility to lead on proposal development was acknowledged to be the most appropriate way forward. The TSU reminded participants that the resources of the APFM are increasingly small and the Programme cannot rely on a single project to maintain the TSU staff. The new Business Model calls for attributing a cost to each activity, which provides a realistic perspective of the cost of maintenance of the TSU. Proposal development is highly time-consuming, so a strategic choice is needed for prioritizing calls. In this sense, the TSU suggested the possibility of assessing identified opportunities by analyzing whether this corresponds to the aim of the collective purpose of the APFM, as well as the economic viability of engaging. Such assessment would require a rapid dialogue mechanism between SBPs, which would allow to identify which institution has the core value required to respond to the call.
- **The gap between technical knowledge and policy development.** The critical role of SBPs and GWP was highlighted in bridging the gap between technical projects and decision-making institutions, given the challenges encountered by WMO in the integration of technical knowledge in policies. The need of documenting successful experiences was highlighted to inform the choices of decision-makers. The key role of research findings was also emphasized in demonstrating the need for actions put forward in proposals.

## 7. Panel discussion

A panel discussion with financial partners was organised for the last session of the day. The session focused on Integrated Flood and Drought Management and Flood and Drought End-to-End Early Warning Systems. The panel was moderated by the APFM Chair, Harry Lins, and was formed by

- Daniel Kull, Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist, World Bank;
- Don Wilhite, IDMP Chair and Professor and Director Emeritus, University of Nebraska Lincoln School of Natural Resources;
- Mr Dasarath (Jaya) Jayasuriya, Deputy Director Climate and Water, Australian Bureau of Meteorology
- Paul Pilon, Chief Hydrological Forecasting and Water Resources Division, WMO
- Frederik Pischke, Senior Programme Officer IDMP-APFM, GWP

The discussion centred around understanding better the needs of financial partners and where the APFM can provide the best support:



- **Lessons learnt from the IDMP.** In the context of the new phase of the APFM, the question was raised of whether some IDMP success stories could assist the APFM in implementing the Business Model. In this sense, the development of the [3 pillars of Drought Management](#) were identified as being very helpful to the Programme to structure the discussions, establish connections with partners and highlight the value of bringing partners together. These pillars, along with stakeholder involvement from the initial stage, allowed to construct a message that can be taken to governments, building a shared language and a coherent approach that avoids confusion. It was therefore suggested to explore this approach in the context of flood management.
- **A focus on the World Bank: which areas should be prioritised by the APFM?** Recognising the broad range of possible answers, Daniel Kull highlighted a number of points:
  - Although the World Bank has access to extensive expertise in many areas, soft measures, and especially the design of the policy dimension of projects and investments **are** an area where the APFM could provide support. The establishment of dialogue with Governments could be another area where the APFM could play a role;
  - The highest value added that could be brought by the TSU in the context of project design would be by bringing all project components together to reach one single coherent approach. The aim would be to reach an overall system of systems approach. This approach could help bringing several lenses together at the design stage. Since project implementation is carried out by Governments, good project design is key to support easier implementation;
  - The fast rhythm at which the landscape is changing, especially in terms of the development of new technologies and private sector engagement, adds a layer of difficulty for the World Bank to provide support to countries;
  - The reality of internal processes of Development Banks were however reminded when thinking about interactions between the APFM and the World Bank, such as the competitive processes required for amounts higher than 250,000 USD.
- **How can the APFM best support countries?**
  - A key step to identify priority support to countries is the assessment of existing policies and analysis of transboundary basins capabilities in terms of Integrated Flood Management;
  - The scope for support to establish Early Warning Systems was considered to be very large;
  - According to participants, the APFM could play a benchmarking role for knowledge and expertise, including policy development, strengthening of competencies and capabilities, ensuring the work is well targeted and the selected measures are fit for purpose. For example, support could be provided for the development **of** national coordination mechanisms for selecting the most appropriate technologies. The mechanisms could be anchored through the regional agencies;
  - A potential service offered by the APFM could consist of keeping track of what has already been done, acknowledging the existing tension between the willingness of implementing new technical solutions while seeking policy models that have already been experimented and guarantee an ease of use and robustness;
  - The wealth of knowledge of the APFM was identified as an added value, while the question of how to bring it to countries remained unanswered although there is evidence that APFM's knowledge resources are being used;
  - The topic of risk finance was raised, with the angles of insurance and re-insurance and the challenges related to the chain of command in terms of responsibilities attribution within a given governance setup.
- **Additional points on project preparation.**
  - Key elements to consider in project preparation were related to involving all actors as well as ensuring the scalability of initiatives. The financing element was also highlighted, with





- the role of institutions and the need to involve the different levels of responsibility. It was recognised that these are long-term processes, where political changes can be challenging;
- An important added value of the APFM to support countries was identified to be based on the combination of the GWP Network (involving a good understanding of what happens on the ground, national and regional actors as well as the national policy context) with the technical expertise of WMO and the SBPs. These complementary assets allow to bridge the gaps, capture lessons learnt and demonstrate successes.
  - The issue of reporting was raised as a tool to demonstrate the benefit of capability increase related to the APFM and IDMP work. In this sense, a suggestion was to think about what will be reported at each stage of implementation
- **Communication mechanisms for APFM SBPs.**
    - In terms of meeting format, the IDMP TSU shared their good experience with meetings of 1.5 days that end with a list of recommendations to be followed through the next year;
    - Participants appreciated the organisation of the meeting back to back with an event (the Stockholm World Water Week in this case);
    - Concerning regular communication and engagement with partners, different mechanisms were suggested, including regular (quarterly) teleconferences with a thematic focus, the creation of a LinkedIn community and bilateral meetings when SBPs attend events;
    - To improve the understanding of on-going activities among SBPs, the “marketplace” format was suggested, which consists in a session devoted to Partners who have 2 minutes to present their initiative. This would complement the existing information on the APFM portal that includes a page dedicated to each SBP and the Catalogue of Services;
    - A mailing list was proposed to make communication easier;
    - In terms of visibility of the Programme, participants were encouraged the use of events to promote the APFM, more specifically the Stockholm World Water Week. This year, given the shortage of funding, this was implemented through the GWP booth. This visibility is particularly beneficial for Partners who are not represented at the event given the focus not directly in line with their area of action.

## 8. Wrap up of Support Base Partners Forum

In closing the Support Base Partners Forum, the following action areas were identified:

- **Framework of engagement of the APFM.** The TSU will develop a roadmap that fleshes out SBPs recommendations. The roadmap will then be shared with SBPs, who can decide where to engage. Some elements of the roadmap include:
  - Identification of where the APFM can bring value, particularly in networking;
  - Potential areas of collaboration with the World Bank;
  - Opportunities for engagement in the global arena;
  - Input in the climate rationale methodology in development by WMO;
  - Development of a national assessment framework that supports proposal development;
  - National flood management policy guidelines and/or compilation of country examples;
  - Rapid and efficient mechanisms of communication with SBPs, including regular follow ups that complement annual meetings. An objective of this point would be the formation of teams for proposal preparation.

The Chair closed the meeting thanking all participants for their active contribution to the discussions and invited them to the joint APFM-IDMP reception at GWP Offices.



## ANNEX I - List of Participants

Organization	Name	Title
Dundee University	Andrew Allan	Professor, Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	Anil Mishra	Programme Specialist
IHE-Delft	Eddy Moors	Rector
TU Dresden	Firas Al Janabi	Group Leader
CERFE	Gabriele Quinti	Director
Asian Disaster Preparedness Centre (ADPC)	Hans Guttman	Executive Director
ICHARM	Mamoru Miyamoto	Researcher
Australian Bureau of Meteorology	Mr Dasarath (Jaya) Jayasuriya	Deputy Director Climate and Water
World Meteorological Organization (WMO), APFM Technical Support Unit	Mr Giacomo Teruggi	Scientific Officer, Hydrological Forecasting and Water Resources Division, Climate and Water Department
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Mr Harry Lins	President - WMO Commission for Hydrology
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Mr Paul Pilon	Chief, Hydrological Forecasting and Water Resources Division, Climate and Water Department
UNDP CapNet	Damián Indij	Virtual Campus Coordination
UNDP CapNet	Themba Gumbo	Director
Ministry of Land Infrastructure and Transport, Japan	Mr Tomoyuki Okada	Director River Planning Division MLIT
ICHARM	Mr Mamoru Miyamoto	Researcher
Department of Civil Protection, Italy	Ms Angela Corina	Scientific technical activities for risk forecast and prevention Unit
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Ms Caroline Wittwer	Consultant, Hydrological Forecasting and Water Resources Division, Climate and Water Department
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)	Dr Hwirin Kim	Advisory Working Group member WMO Commission for Hydrology



UNIGE Geneva Water Hub	Ms Mara Tignino	Senior Researcher and Coordinator of the Platform for International Water Law
UNECE	Ms. Sonja Koeppel	Environmental Affairs Officer
Global Water Partnership (GWP)	Jacques Rey	Head on Network Operations
Global Water Partnership (GWP) APFM Technical Support Unit	Frederik Pischke	Senior Programme Officer
Global Water Partnership (GWP)	Sara Oppenheimer	Programme Assistant
VIA SKYPE		
WMO-GFCS	Erica Allis	Senior Programme Manager, Global Framework for Climate Services (GFCS) Office
WMO-GFCS	Michael Schwab	
Deltares	Cees van de Gutche	Unit Scenarios and Policy Analysis, Head of the department Climate Adaption and Risk Management
World Bank	Daniel Kull	
World Meteorological Organization (WMO), APFM Technical Support Unit	Ramesh Tripathi	
PROHIMET	Angel Luis Aldana	
IHE-Delft (IHE Delft Institute for Water Education)	Biswa Bhattacharya	Associate Professor of Hydroinformatic



## ANNEX II - Agenda

### Adopted Agenda for the Support Base Partners Forum

24 AUGUST 2018

GWP Offices, Stockholm

Meeting Room: Amazon

Linnégatan 87D, 104 51 Stockholm , Sweden

Time	Activities
09:00-09:15	Welcome, self-introduction and adoption of agenda
09:15-10:00 (0:45 h)	<b>1) APFM highlights of the year</b>
10:00-10:30	Tea/Coffee break
10:30-11:30 (1:00 h)	<b>2) Implementation of APFM Business Model</b>
11:30-12:30 (1:00 h)	<b>3) Finalization of APFM Catalogue of Services with Introduction of Products of Support Base Partners</b>
12:30-14:00	Lunch Break
14:00 – 15:00 (1:00 h)	<b>4) Project Proposal Development and discussion on new proposals with SBPs</b>
15:00-15:30	Tea/Coffee break
15:30-17:30 (2:00 h)	<b>Panel Discussion with financial partners on Integrated Flood and Drought Management and Flood and Drought End-to-End Early Warning Systems</b>
18:00 onwards	Joint APFM-IDMP Reception at GWP Offices