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Hydrological
Programme

Addressing Hydroclimatic Risk : Case studies from International Hydrological Programme (IHP)

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Scarcity

Division of Water Sciences, UNESCO

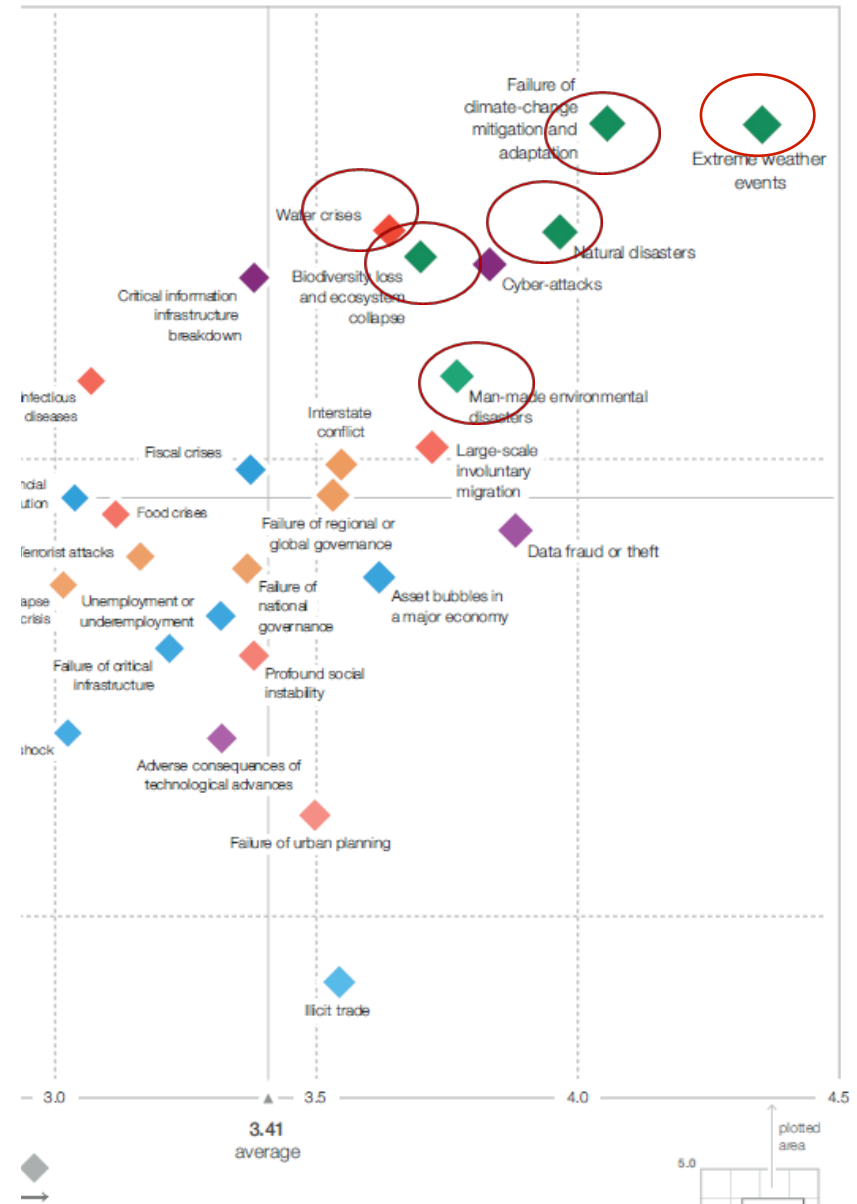
GLOBAL RISKS LANDSCAPE

2019:

RISK AND UNCERTAINTY

Top 10 risks in terms of Likelihood

- 1 Extreme weather events
- 2 Failure of climate-change mitigation and adaptation
- 3 Natural disasters
- 4 Data fraud or theft
- 5 Cyber-attacks
- 6 Man-made environmental disasters
- 7 Large-scale involuntary migration
- 8 Biodiversity loss and ecosystem collapse
- 9 Water crises



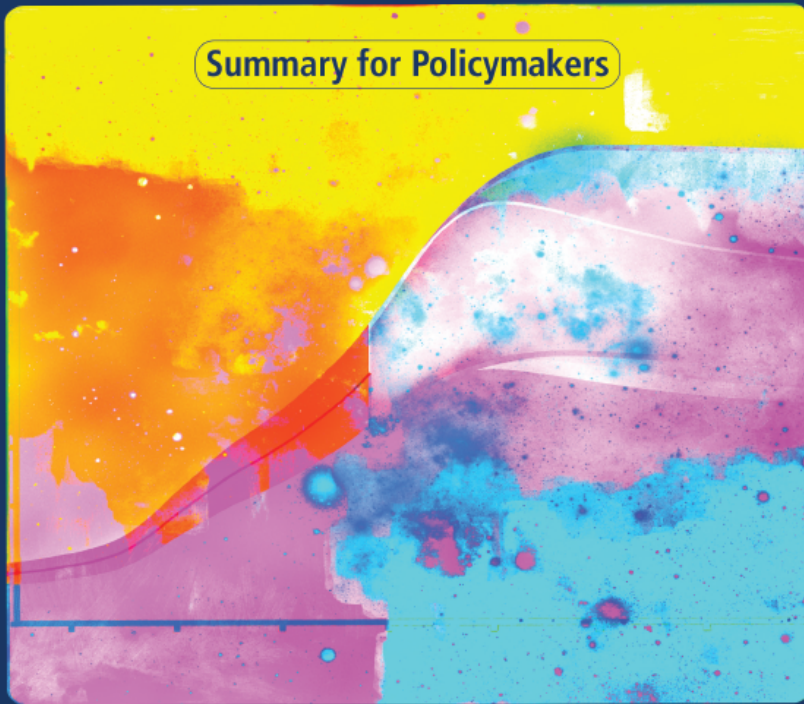
INTRODUCTION: GLOBAL WARMING

ipcc
INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty

Summary for Policymakers



WG I WG II WG III

0.5°C difference matters

+1.0°C (today): impacts detected

+1.5°C: serious impacts

+2.0°C: impacts considerably worse;
some will be irreversible

+1.5°C can be reached

with **45%** CO₂ reduction by **2030** and **0** net emission by **2050** (one of several emission scenarios)

IPCC SR1.5, 2018

Linkages between mitigation options and Sustainable Development

Downloaded from <http://rsta.royalsocietypublishing.org/> on December 1, 2018

PHILOSOPHICAL
TRANSACTIONS A

rsta.royalsocietypublishing.org

Review



Cite this article: Gomez-Echeverri L. 2018
Climate and development: enhancing impact
through stronger linkages in the
implementation of the Paris Agreement and
the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
Phil. Trans. R. Soc. A **376**: 20160444.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1098/rsta.2016.0444>

Accepted: 5 February 2018

One contribution of 20 to a theme issue 'The
Paris Agreement: understanding the physical

Climate and development: enhancing impact through stronger linkages in the implementation of the Paris Agreement and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Luis Gomez-Echeverri

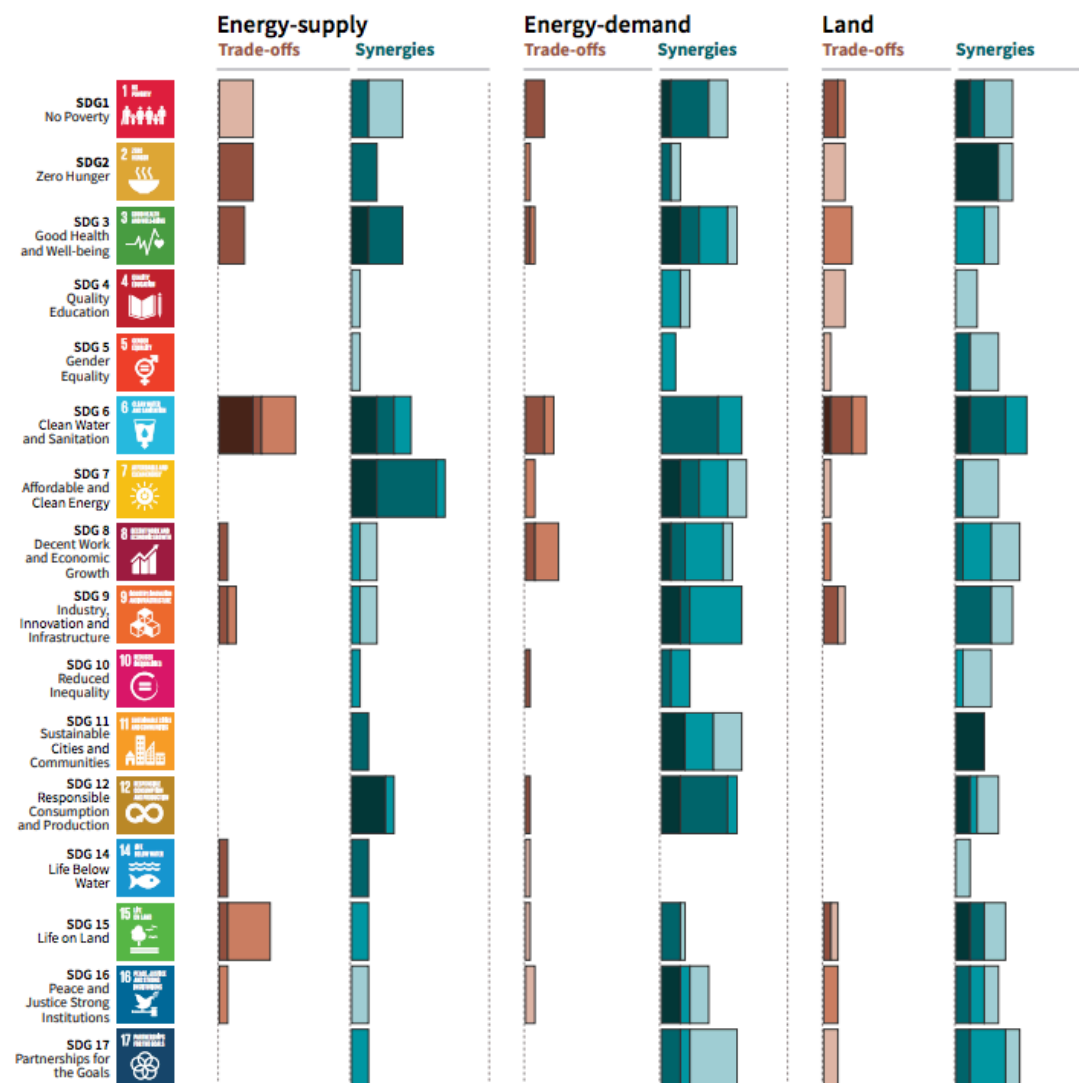
Transitions to New Technologies, International Institute for Applied
Systems Analysis, Schlossplatz 1, 2361 Laxenburg, Austria

One of the greatest achievements in the global
negotiations of 2015 that delivered the 2030
Agenda for Sustainable Development or Sustainable

Tangible water solution to inform the
revision and
implementation of
2020 NDCs – **case
studies** in the field of
ecosystem based
adaption, **risk
analysis** to improve
long term **climate
resilience**.

+1.5°C EMISSION PATHS AND SDGs

Indicative linkages between mitigation options and sustainable development using SDGs (The linkages do not show costs and benefits)

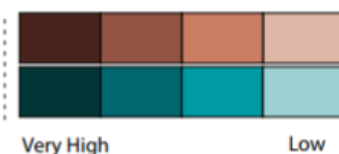


Length shows strength of connection



The overall size of the coloured bars depict the relative potential for synergies and trade-offs between the sectoral mitigation options and the SDGs.

Shades show level of confidence

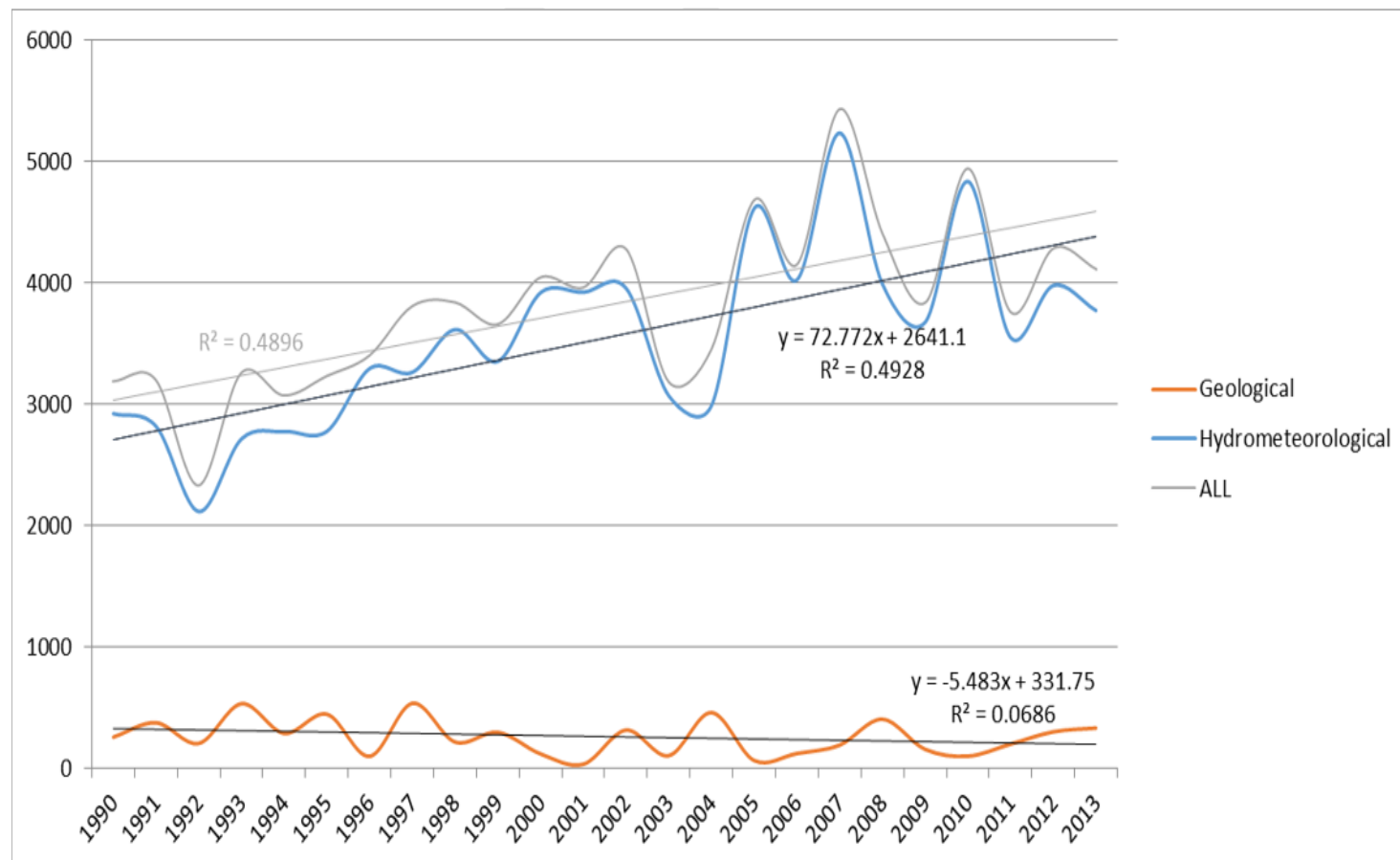
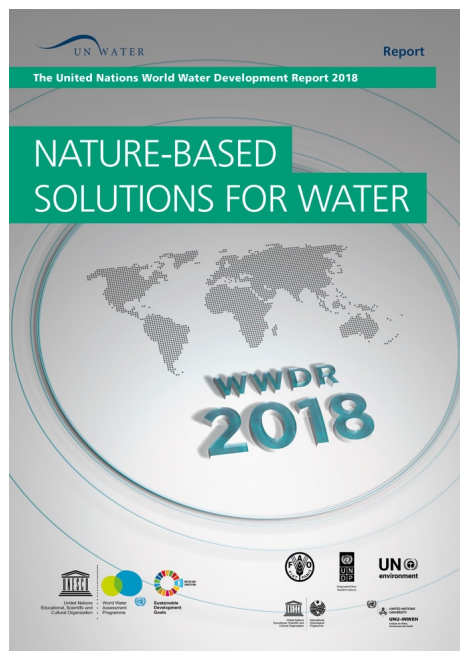


The shades depict the level of confidence of the assessed potential for Trade-offs/Synergies.

Trade-offs/synergies

Water-related risks

Floods have
accounted for 47%
 of all weather-related
 disasters since 1995,
 affecting a total of **2.3**
billion people.



Internationally reported global disaster mortality for events with fewer than 100 deaths (UNISDR 2015, based on EM-DAT)

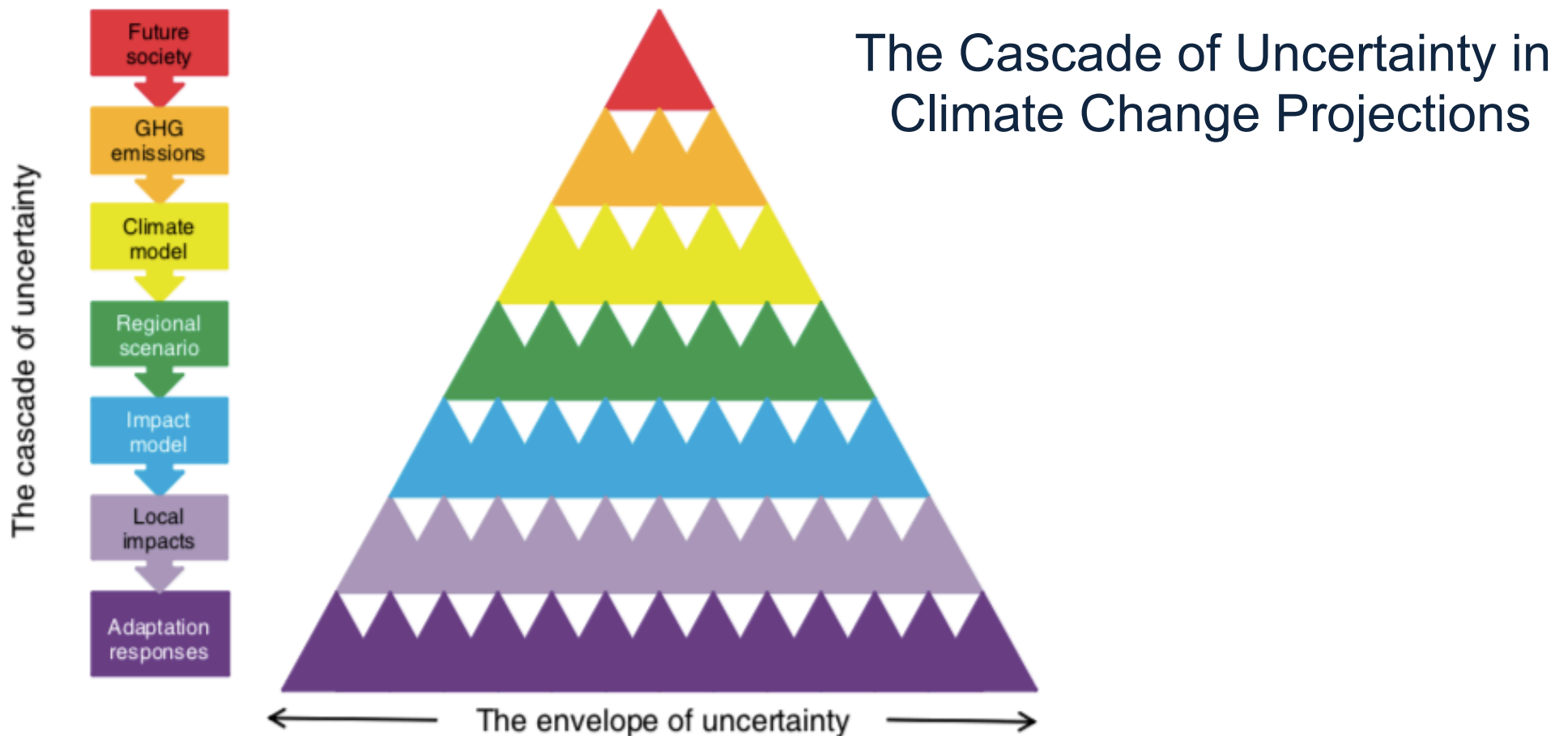
How to deal with the large uncertainty in the different model projections?



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A cascade of uncertainty proceeds from different socio-economic and demographic pathways, their translation into concentrations of atmospheric greenhouse gas (GHG) concentrations, expressed climate outcomes in global and regional models, translation into local impacts on human and natural systems, and implied adaptation responses.

Wilby and Dessai, 2010

How to translate uncertainty of climate projections to the watershed level?



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UNCERTAINTY

Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA)



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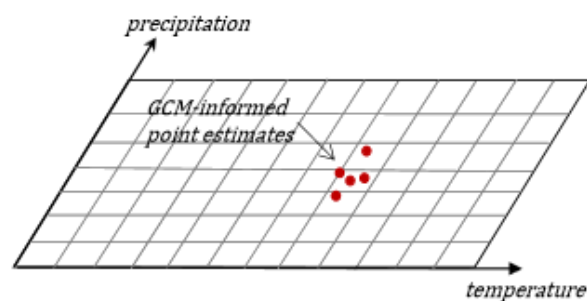
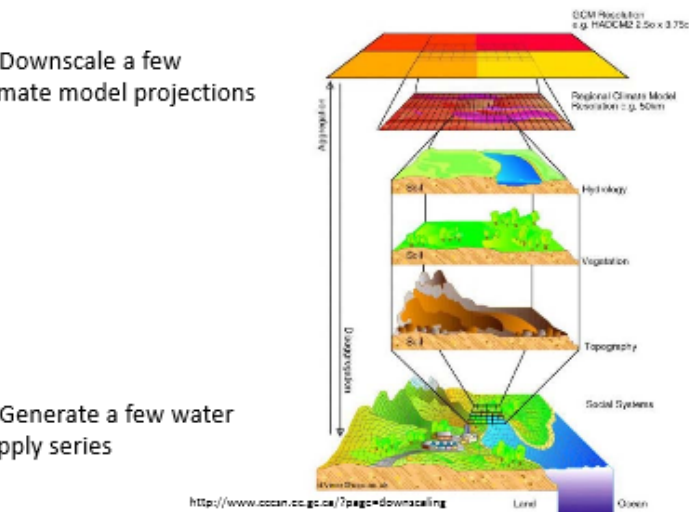
Two different approaches to utilize the information in the GCMS

Traditional Approach

1. Downscale a few climate model projections

2. Generate a few water supply series

3. Determine whether system performance is acceptable for these series.

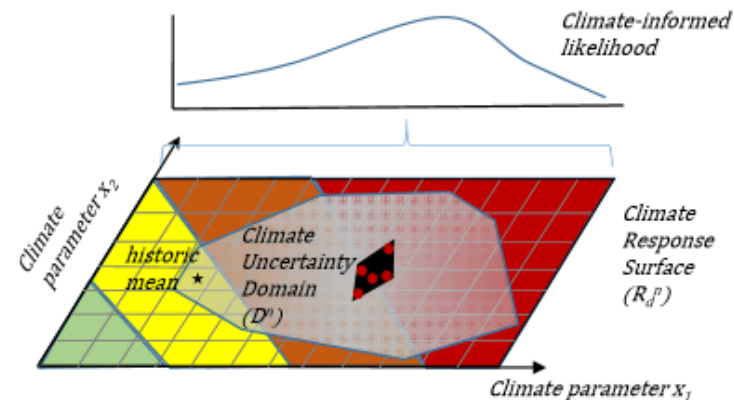


→ **Expected Net Benefits (ENB)**

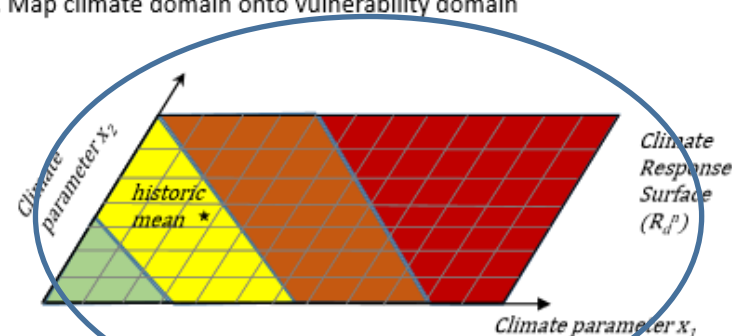
Decision Scaling (CRIDA)

$$\text{Risk to ENB} = \sum_{s=1}^{\Omega} \text{Impact} \times \text{Probability}$$

3. Determine climate risks to project performance



2. Map climate domain onto vulnerability domain

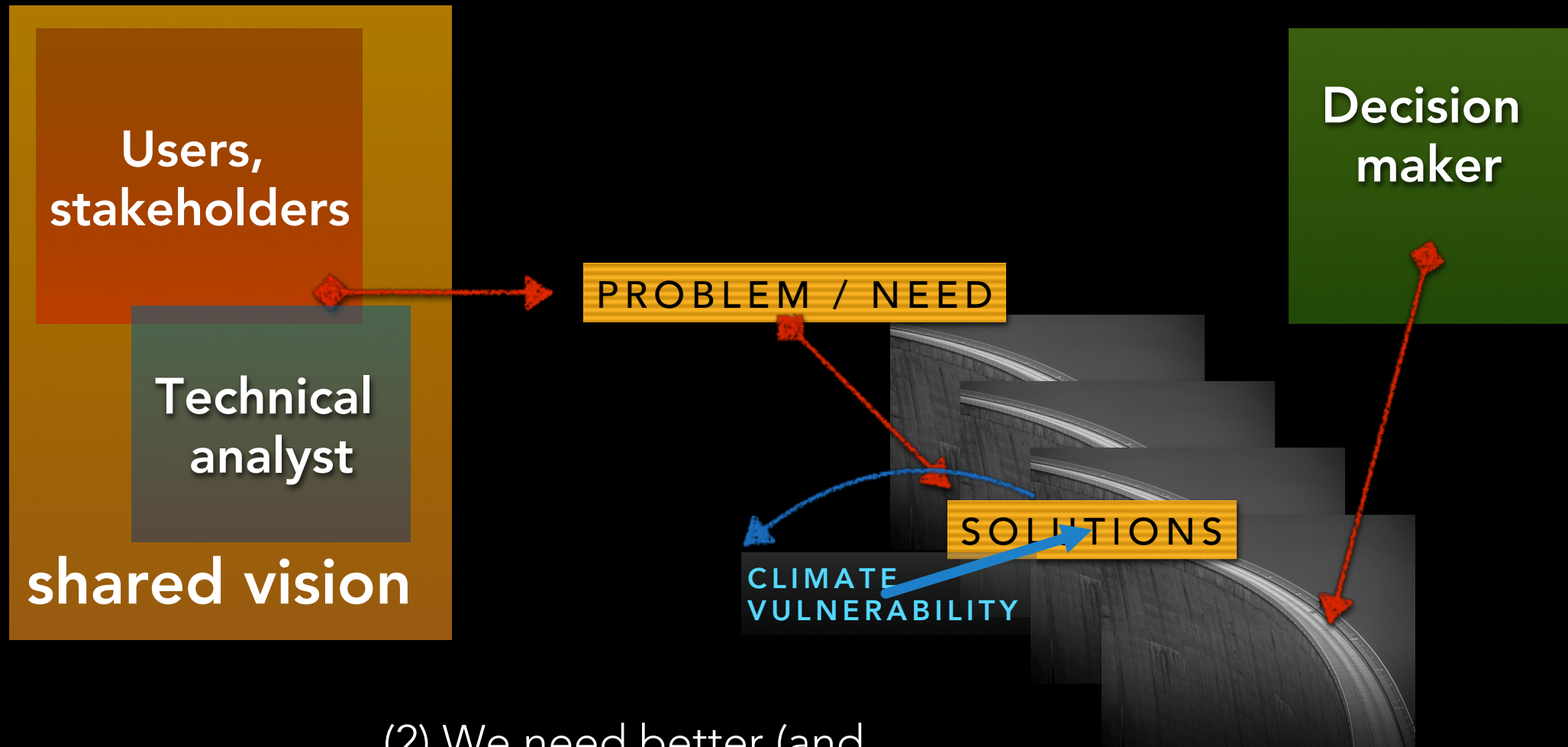


1. Determine the vulnerability domain

**Identify the
Water Security
Risk first**

DECISION MAKING IN THE POST-OPTIMIZATION ERA

(1) users & stakeholders need to be involved earlier.



(2) We need better (and probably multiple) solutions.

john Matthews, 2018

Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA) Collaborative Water Resources Planning for an Uncertain Future

Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA)

Collaborative Water Resources
Planning for an Uncertain Future



International Hydrological Programme (IHP, VIII 2014-2021)



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AXIS 1

Mobilizing International cooperation to
Improve knowledge and innovation to address
water security challenges

WATER-RELATED
DISASTERS AND
HYDROLOGICAL
CHANGE



GROUNDWATER
IN A CHANGING
ENVIRONMENT



ADDRESSING
WATER SCARCITY
AND WATER
QUALITY



WATER AND
HUMAN
SETTLEMENTS OF
THE FUTURE



ECOHYDROLOGY
ENGINEERING
HARMONY FOR
A SUSTAINABLE
WORLD



EDUCATION,
KEY TO WATER
SECURITY



WATER SECURITY, ADDRESSING LOCAL, REGIONAL AND GLOBAL CHALLENGES

AXIS 3

Developing
institutional and human
capacities for water
security and
sustainability

AXIS 2

Strengthening the Science-Policy interface
to reach water security at local, national,
regional, and global levels

IHP provides a scientific knowledge platform

IHP plays a vital role in **providing a scientific knowledge** base for **policy advice** to manage and cope with challenges to water resources,

including disasters and floods, and to increase the resilience of natural and human systems with an emphasis on vulnerable communities, and



Promoting **international cooperation** to mobilize research and supporting **human and technical capacity building**, IHP contributes to the implementation of UN goals and commitments such as the **Sustainable Development Goals**.



REAL TIME
PRECIPITATION
ESTIMATES

HYDROLOGIC
MONITORING &
FORECASTING

FREQUENCY
ANALYSES

CHEMICAL
& ISOTOPIC
TRACERS

WATER
HARVESTING

CLIMATE
CHANGE

G-WADI's mission is to strengthen the capacity to manage the water resources of arid and semi-arid areas around the globe through a network of international and regional cooperation.

The Latin American and Caribbean Drought Atlas

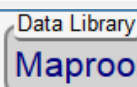


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Accessible on-line in Spanish and English



Maproom

LAC Drought Atlas

Language
english

LAC Drought Atlas

Historical drought frequency analysis for the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean.

This maproom shows the results of the Regional Frequency Analysis using L-Moments. The complete analysis is described in Nuñez et al. (2010).

The Drought Atlas was developed in collaboration with the International Integrated Water Resource Centre (ICIWaRM) and the European Centre (JRC).

Regional workshops were organized with support from the Flanders-UNESCO Trust Fund (FUST) and in collaboration with the EU-funded projects Euroclima and RALCEA.



References

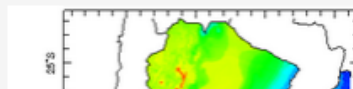
Nuñez, J.H., K. Verbist, J. Wallis, M. Schaeffer, L. Morales, and W.M. Cornelis. 2011. Regional frequency analysis for mapping drought events in north-central Chile. J. Hydrol. 405 352-366.

Maximum Expected Precipitation Minimum Expected Precipitation Historical Drought Frequencies

Maximum Expected Precipitation

Argentina

This map shows the maximum precipitation amounts for multiple return



El Salvador

This map shows the maximum precipitation amounts for multiple return periods for El Salvador using a Regional Frequency Analysis using L-moments

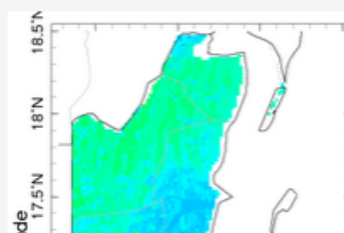


Three types of maps available for 21 countries in the region:

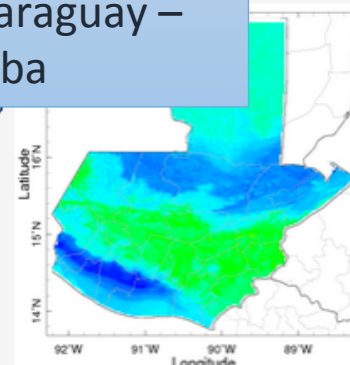
Mexico – Belize – Guatemala – Honduras – El Salvador – Nicaragua – Costa Rica – Panama – Colombia – Venezuela – Brazil – Ecuador – Peru – Bolivia – Paraguay – Uruguay – Chile – Argentina – Jamaica – Haiti – Dominican Republic – Cuba

Belize

This map shows the maximum precipitation amounts for multiple return periods for Belize using a Regional Frequency Analysis using L-moments (RFA-LM).

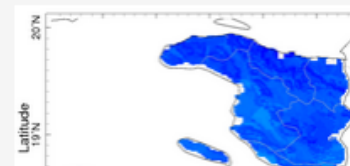


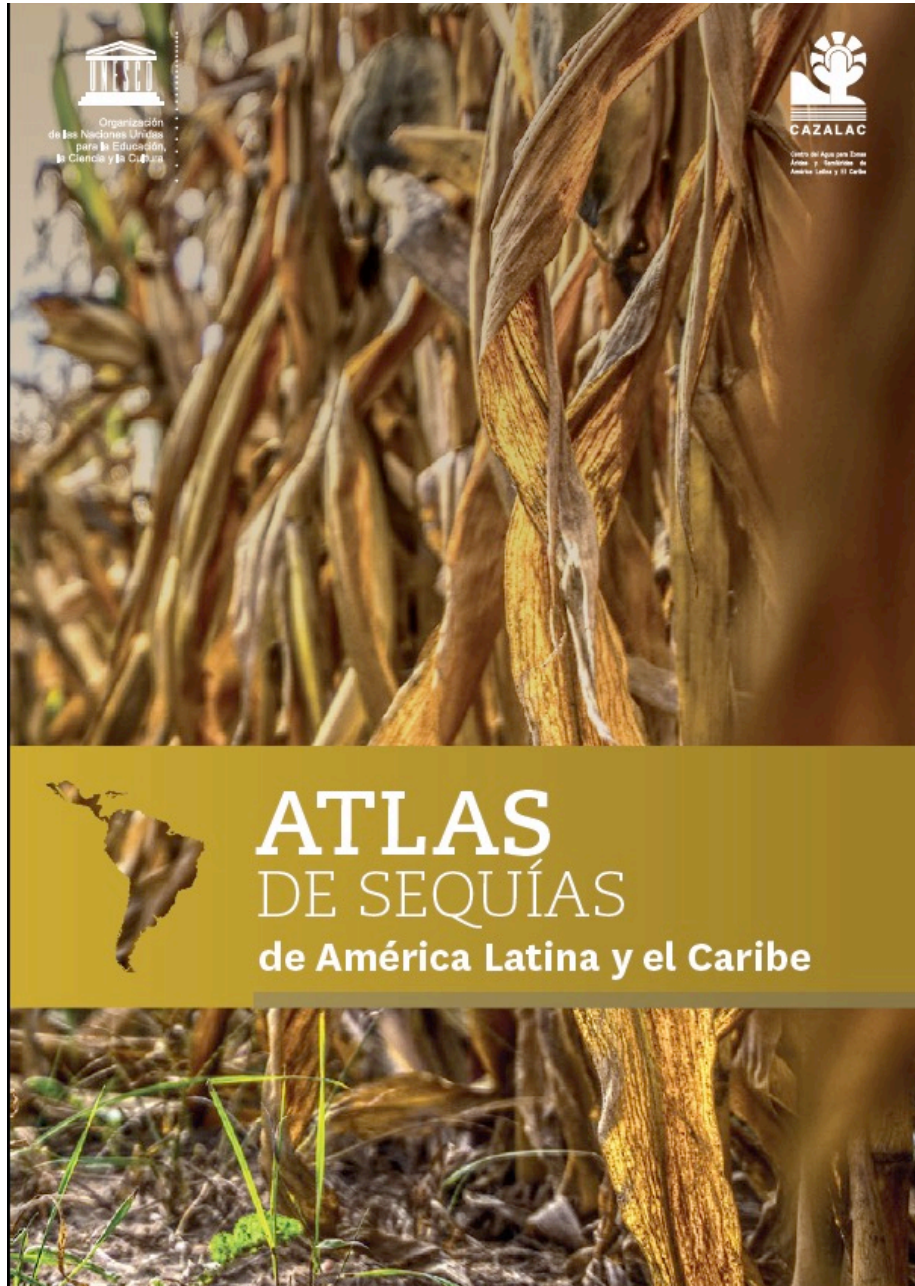
a Regional Frequency Analysis using L-moments (RFA-LM).



Haiti

This map shows the maximum precipitation amounts for multiple return periods for Haiti using a Regional Frequency Analysis using L-moments





It is these antecedents that have led to the need to generate a special UNESCO publication to address the issue of drought in this region of America. This is: The Drought Atlas of Latin America and the Caribbean

The African and Lac flood and drought Monitors



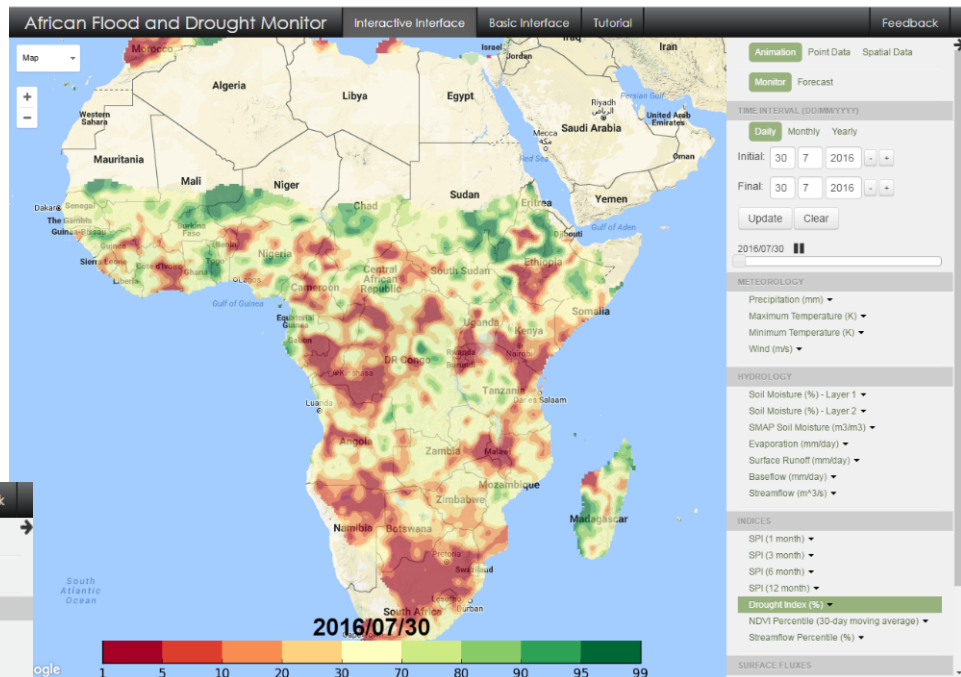
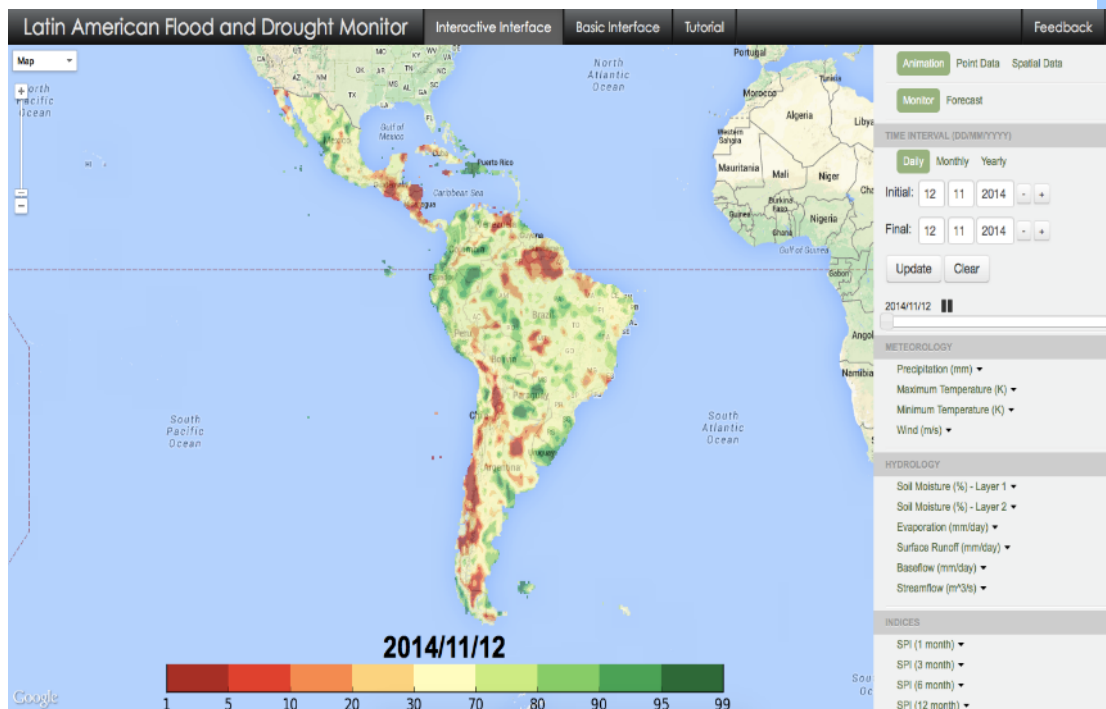
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African and LAC Droughts monitors:

Strengthen the capacity of African and LAC countries for near real-time monitoring and seasonal forecasting to raise awareness of the impact of floods and droughts on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups.



User Interface: <http://stream.princeton.edu>

Innovative tools to support decision making- COP22



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Water and Climate Day - COP22
Launching of the iRain Mobile App

1 Visualize real time global satellite precipitation observations

2 View rainfall movement as an animation

3 Share real-time rainfall data

4 Download the App here:

5 Report rainfall at their location and view reports of others

CHRS iRain UCIrvine

App store Google play



G-WADI Geoserver application in Namibia



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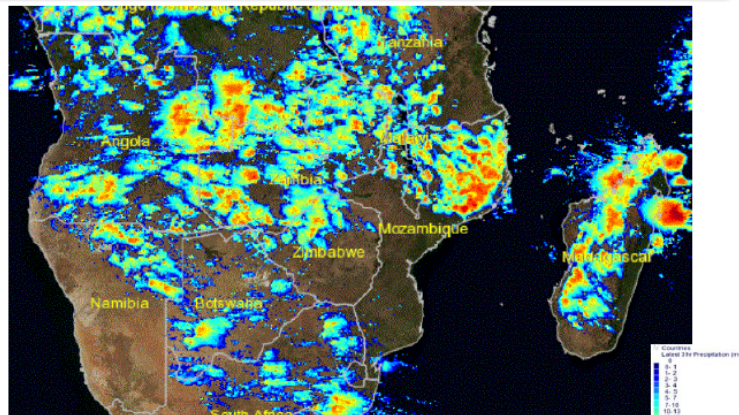
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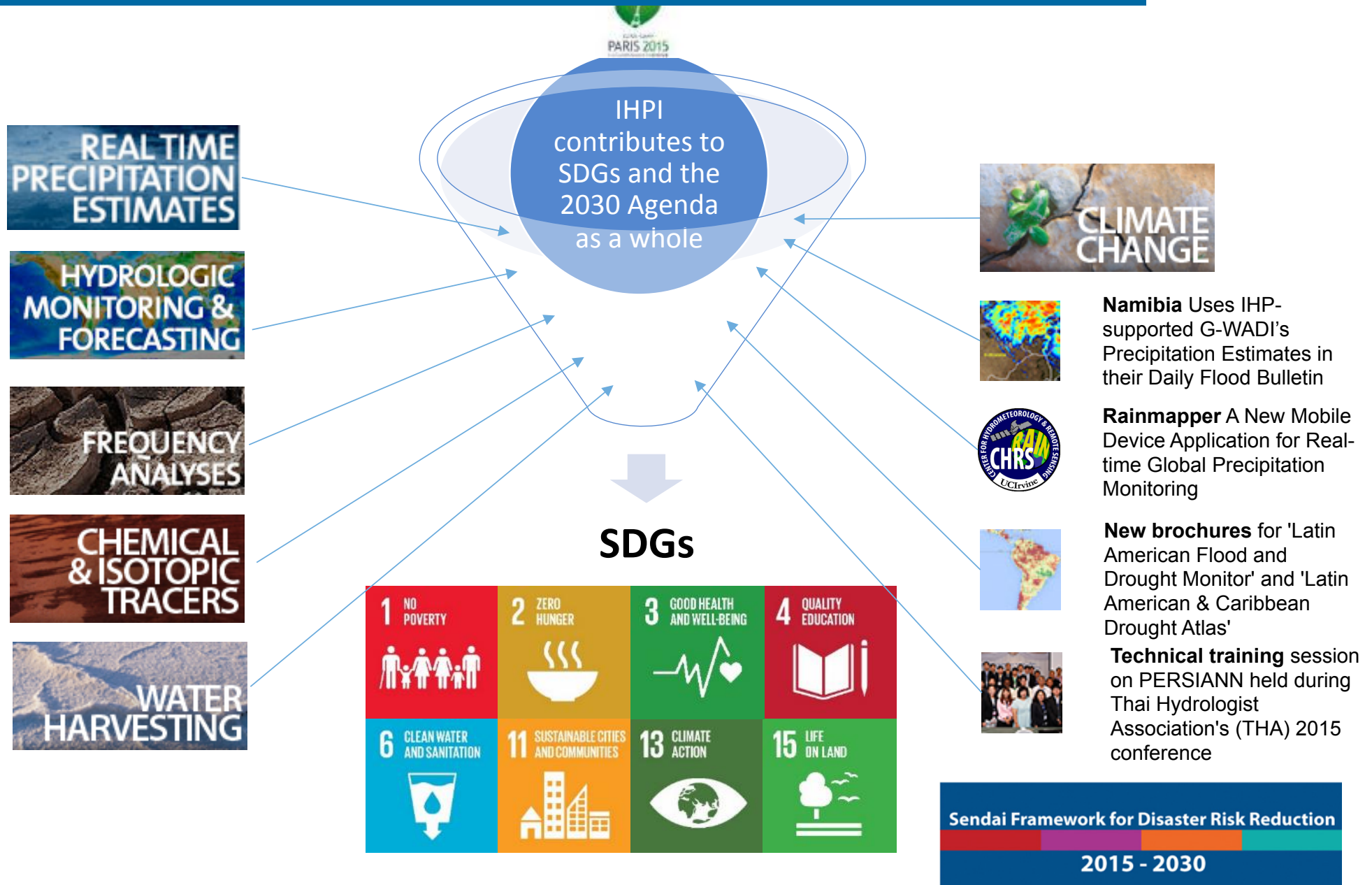
Private Bag 13184, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Government Office Park, Namibia

Satellite images over the last 24 hours showed isolated showers over the north-central, northeast and eastern parts of Namibia.

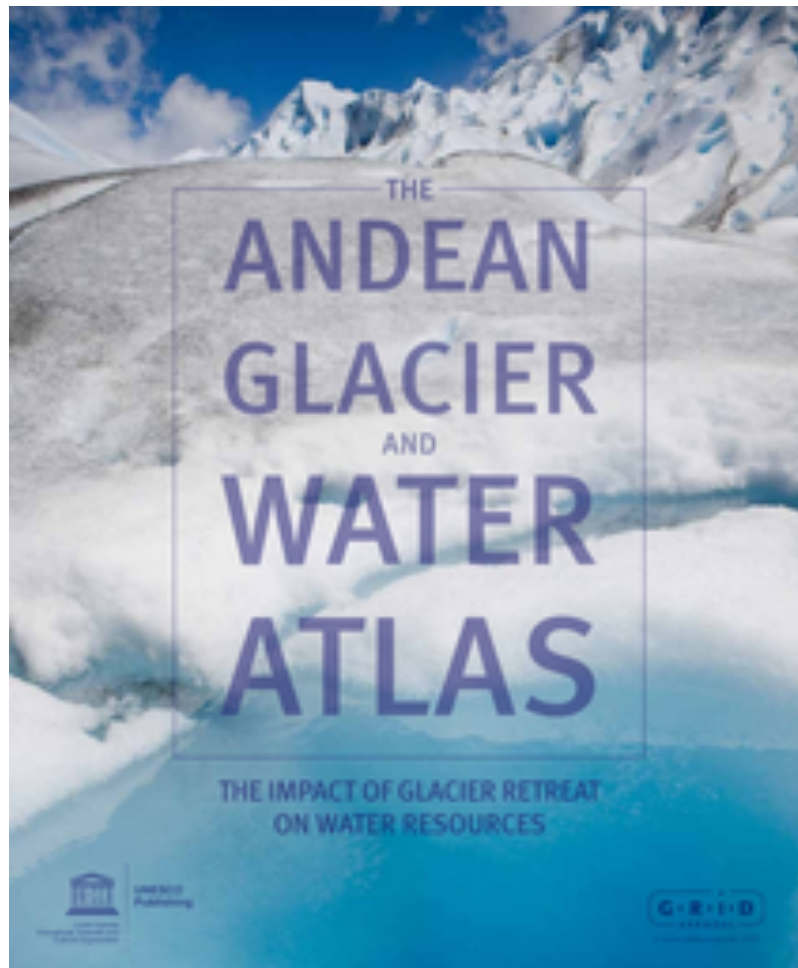
G-WADI-rainfall accumulation for the past 24 hours preceding 08h00 on 26.01.2018



IHP contributes to SDGs and 2030 Agenda



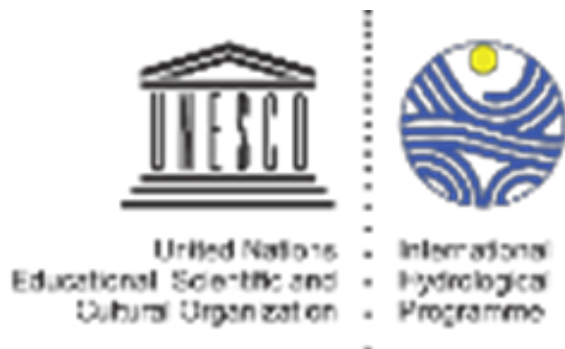
THE ANDEAN GLACIER AND WATER ATLAS



ASSESSMENT OF SNOW GLACIER AND WATER RESOURCES IN CENTRAL ASIA



Strengthening the Resilience of Central Asian Countries by Enabling Regional Cooperation to Assess High Altitude Glacio-Nival Systems to Develop Integrated Methods for Sustainable Development and Adaptation to Climate Change



Fifth Workshop on Water Resources in Developing Countries: Hydroclimate Modeling and Analysis Tools



27 May - 07 June 2019
Trieste, Italy



Topics:

- How can precipitation measurements be used to validate model simulations.
- How to use ensembles of high-resolution regional climate model as input of a hydrological model.
- Which is the role of the coupled water cycle in the Regional Earth System models.
- How can the uncertainty in global and regional climate projections be taken into account for hydro-climate simulation.

Deadline:

15 March 2019



The Abdus Salam
**International Centre
for Theoretical Physics**
www.ictp.it
Trieste, Italy





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UNESCO Water on the Map



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World Water
Assessment
Programme

NATURAL SCIENCES

