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

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# INTRODUCTION: GLOBAL WARMING

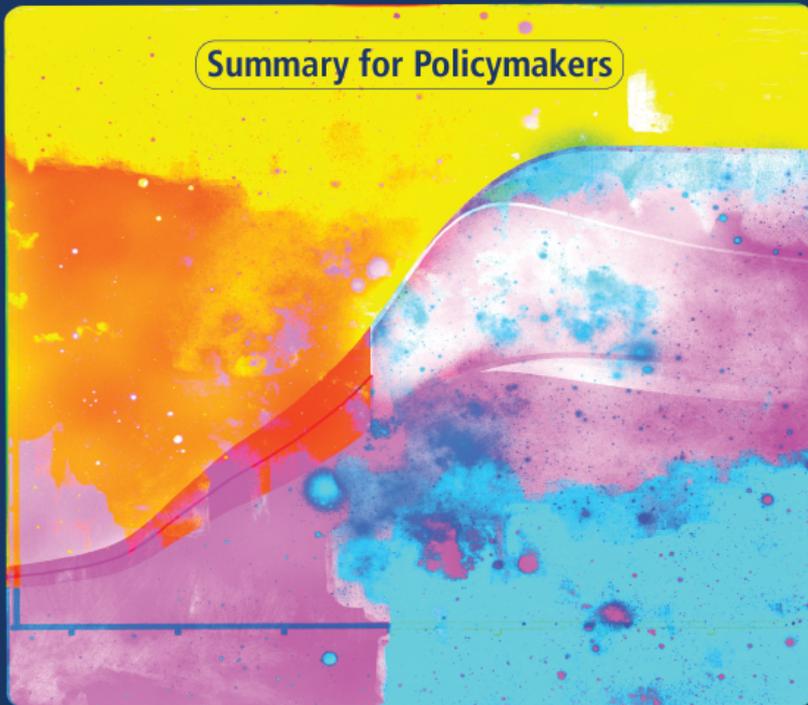
ipcc

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% CO<sub>2</sub> reduction by 2030 and 0 net emission by 2050 (one of several emission scenarios)

IPCC SR1.5, 2018



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# Linkages between mitigation options and Sustainable Development

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

PHILOSOPHICAL  
TRANSACTIONS A

[rsta.royalsocietypublishing.org](http://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

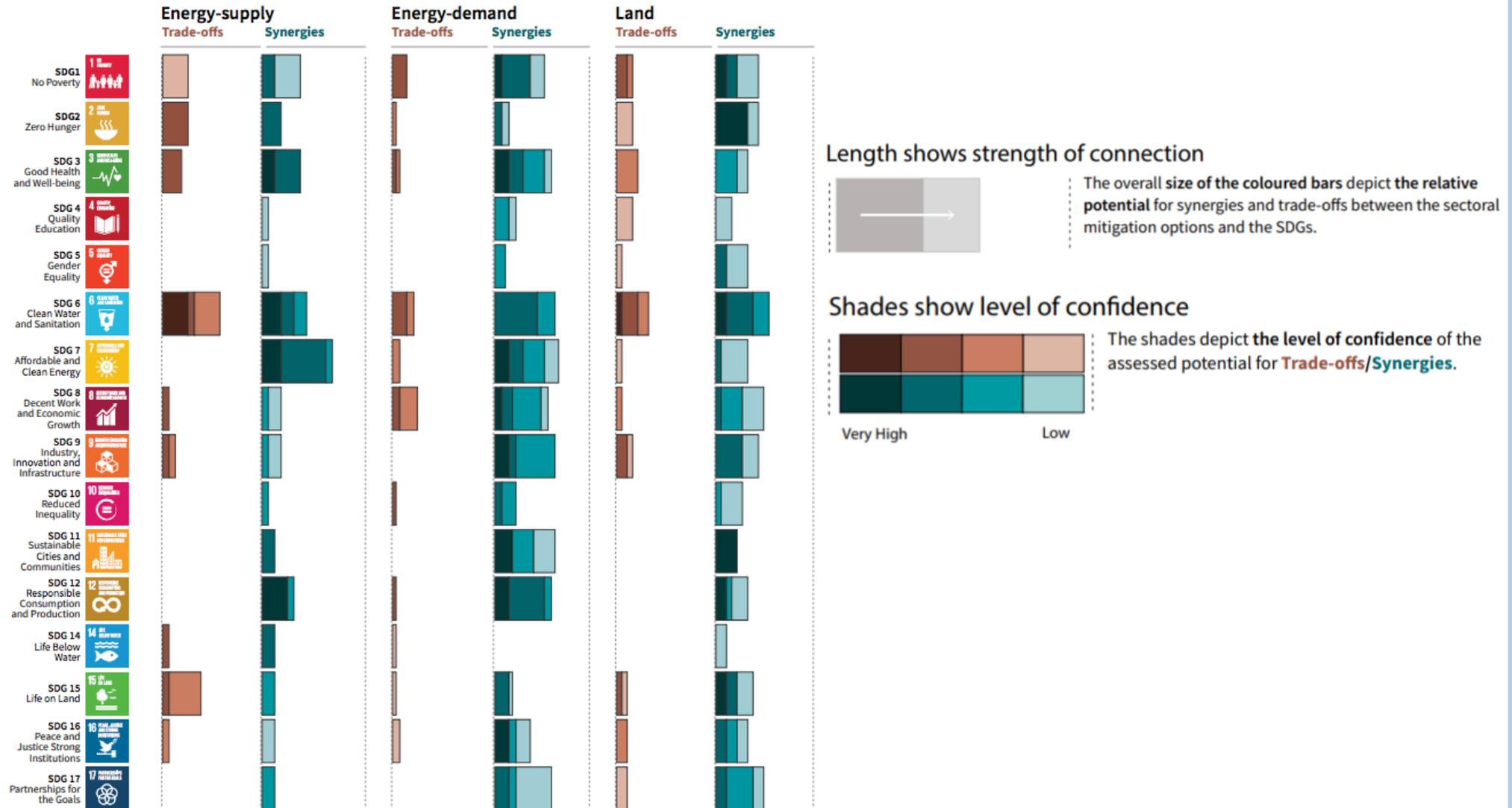
Transitions to New Technologies, International Institute for Applied  
Systems Analysis, Schlossplatz 1, 2361 Laxenburg, Austria

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 adaptation, 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)



*Trade-offs/synergies*

# Water-related risks

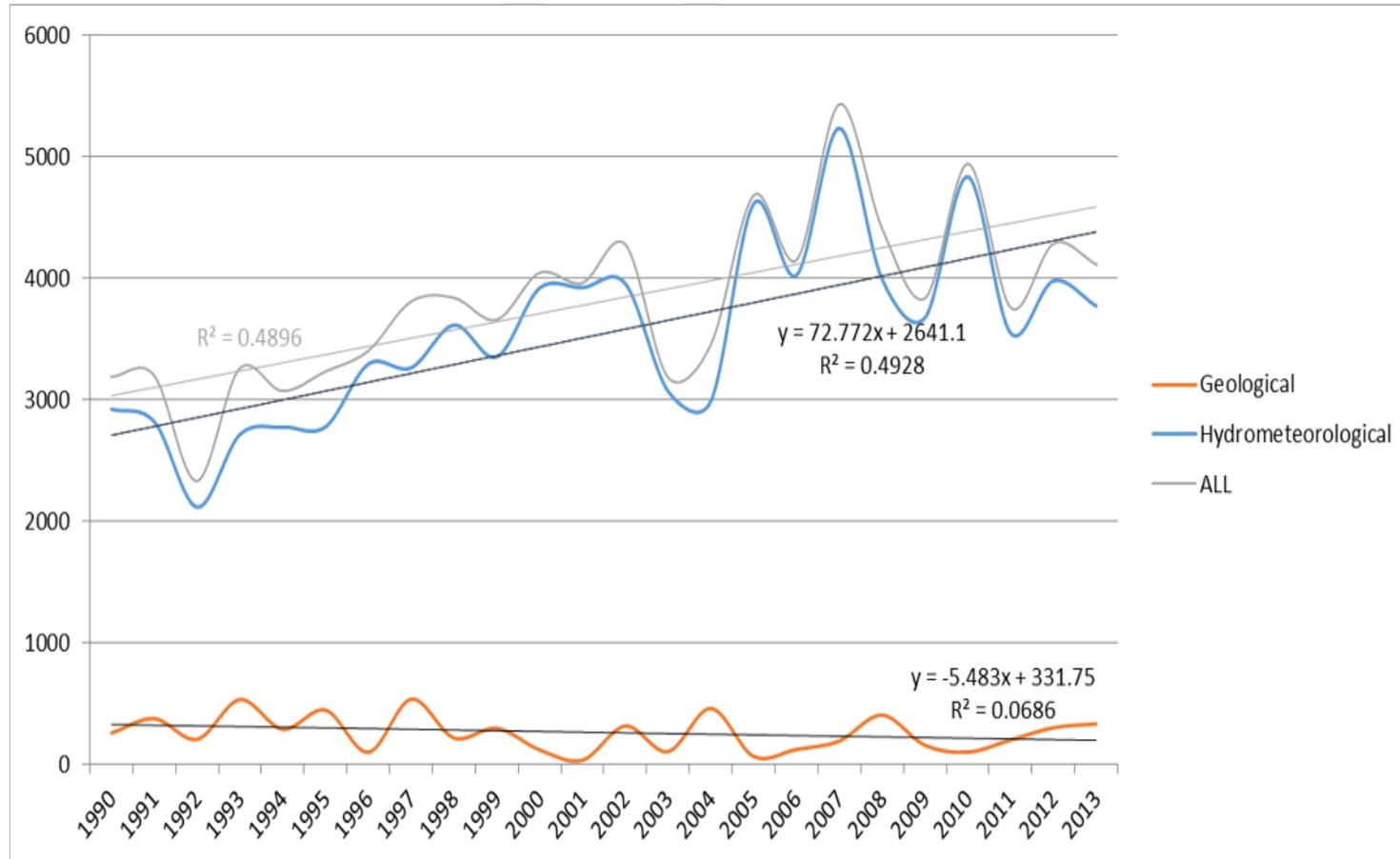


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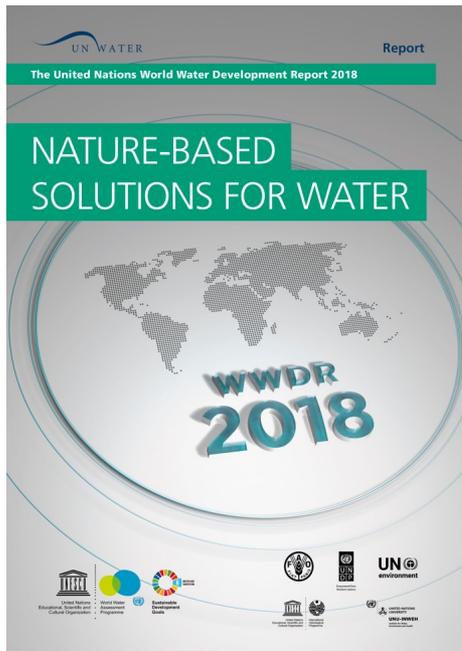


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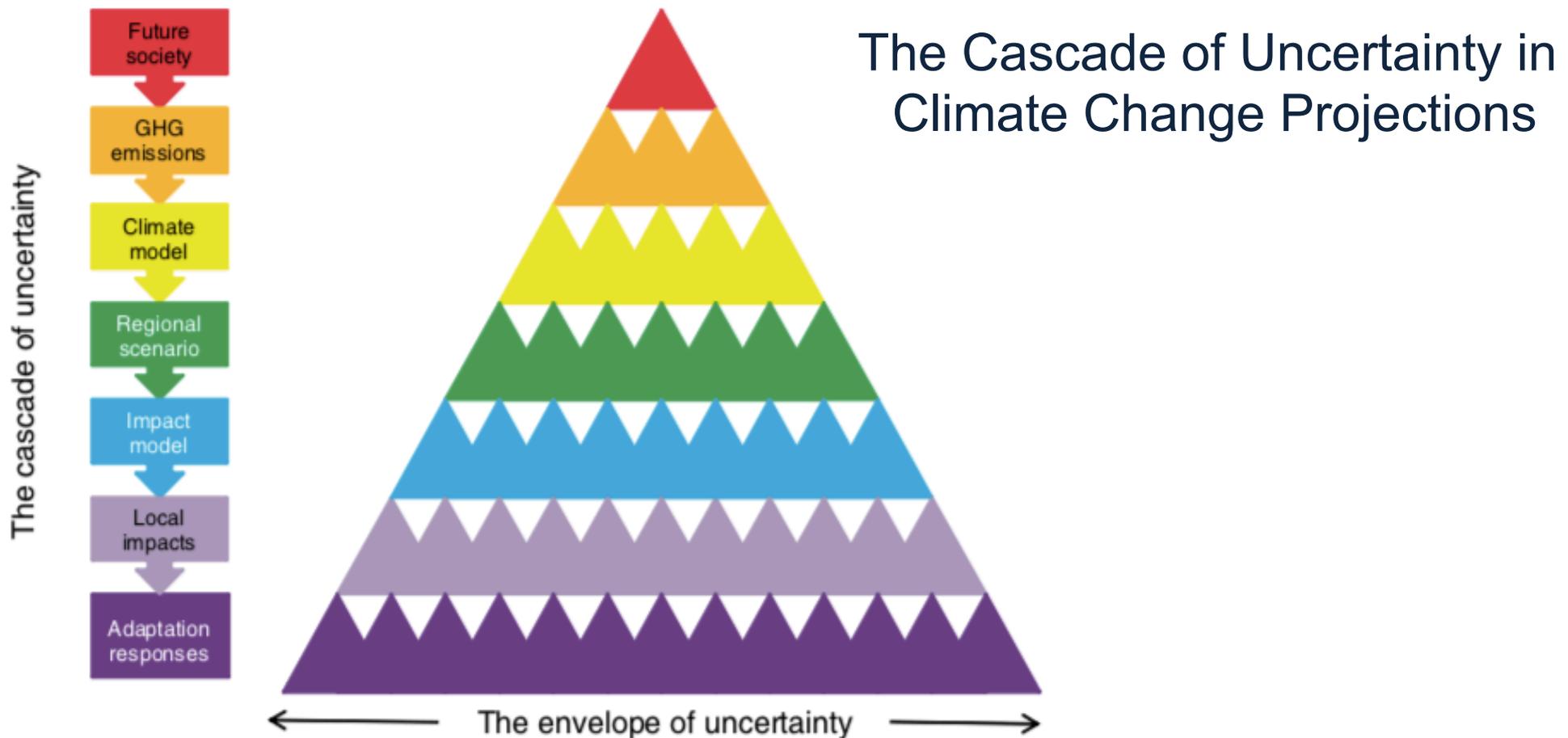
**Floods have accounted for 47%** of all weather-related disasters since 1995, affecting a total of **2.3 billion people**.



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?



*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?



# Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA)



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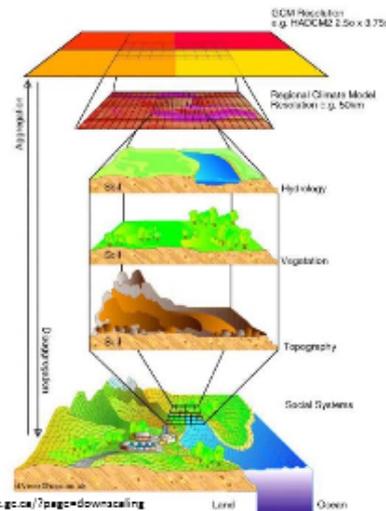


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Two different approaches to utilize the information in the GCMS

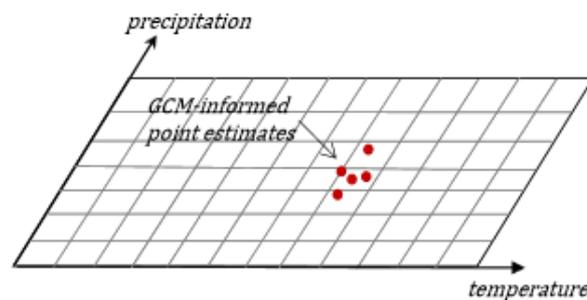
## Traditional Approach

1. Downscale a few climate model projections



2. Generate a few water supply series

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

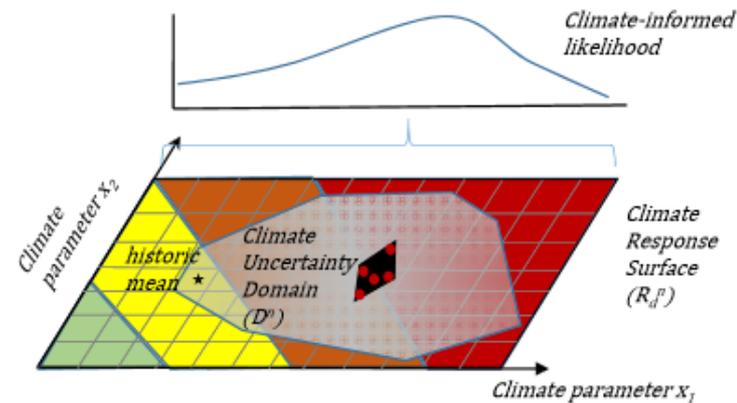


→ **Expected Net Benefits (ENB)**

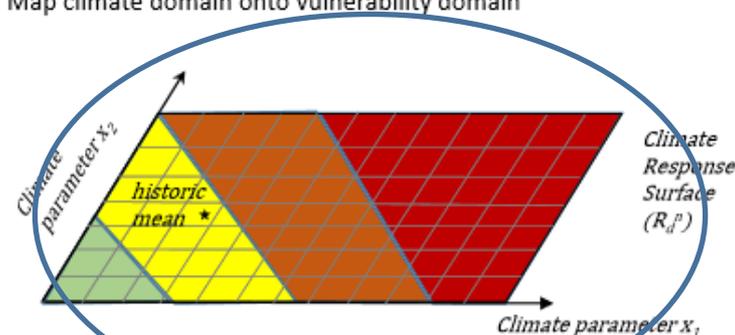
## Decision Scaling (CRIDA)

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

3. Determine climate risks to project performance



2. Map climate domain onto vulnerability domain

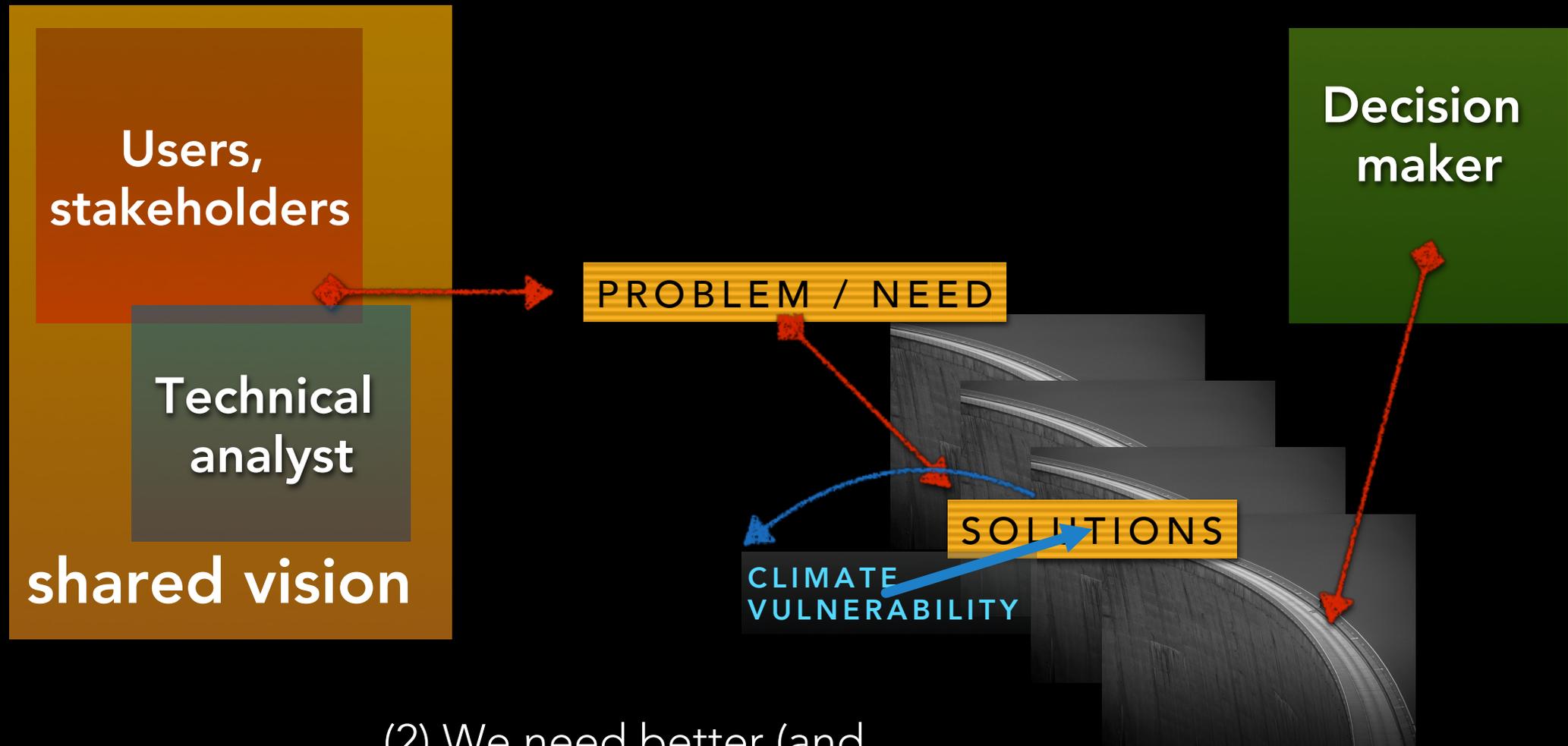


1. Determine the vulnerability domain

**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

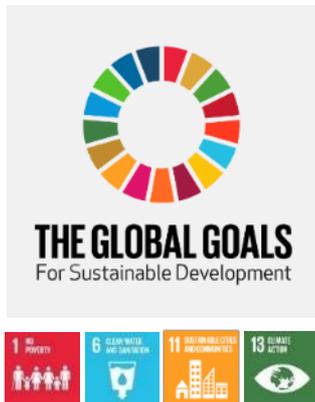
## AXIS 2

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

# IHP provides a scientific knowledge platform

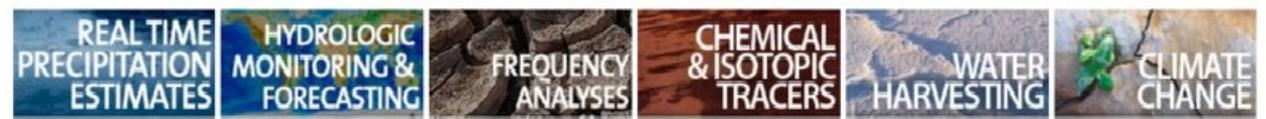
IHP plays a vital role in **providing a scientific knowledge** base for **policy advice** to manage and cope with challenges to water resources,

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**.

# G-WADI



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



Data Library

Maproom

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 Centre for Integrated Water Resources (ICIWaRM) and the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) 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

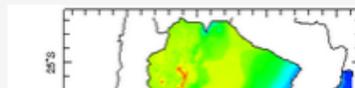
Nuñez, J.H., K. Verbist, J. Wallis, M. Schaeffer, L. Morales, and W.M. Cornelis. 2011. Regional frequency analysis for mapping drought events in north-central Chile. *J. Hydrol.* 405 352-366.

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

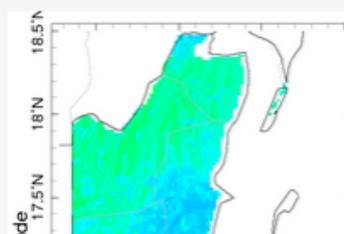


Three types of maps available for 21 countries in the region:

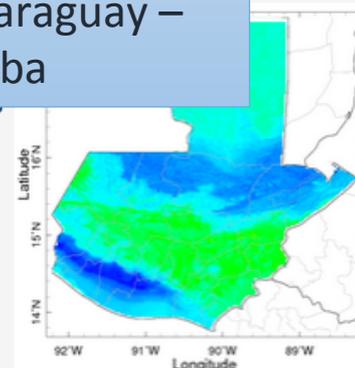
Mexico – Belice – Guatemala – Honduras - El Salvador – Nicaragua - Costa Rica – Panama – Colombia – Venezuela – Brazil – Ecuador – Peru – Bolivia – Paraguay – Uruguay – Chile – Argentina – Jamaica –Haiti - Dominican Republic - Cuba

#### Belice

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

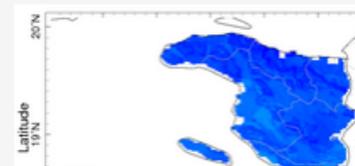


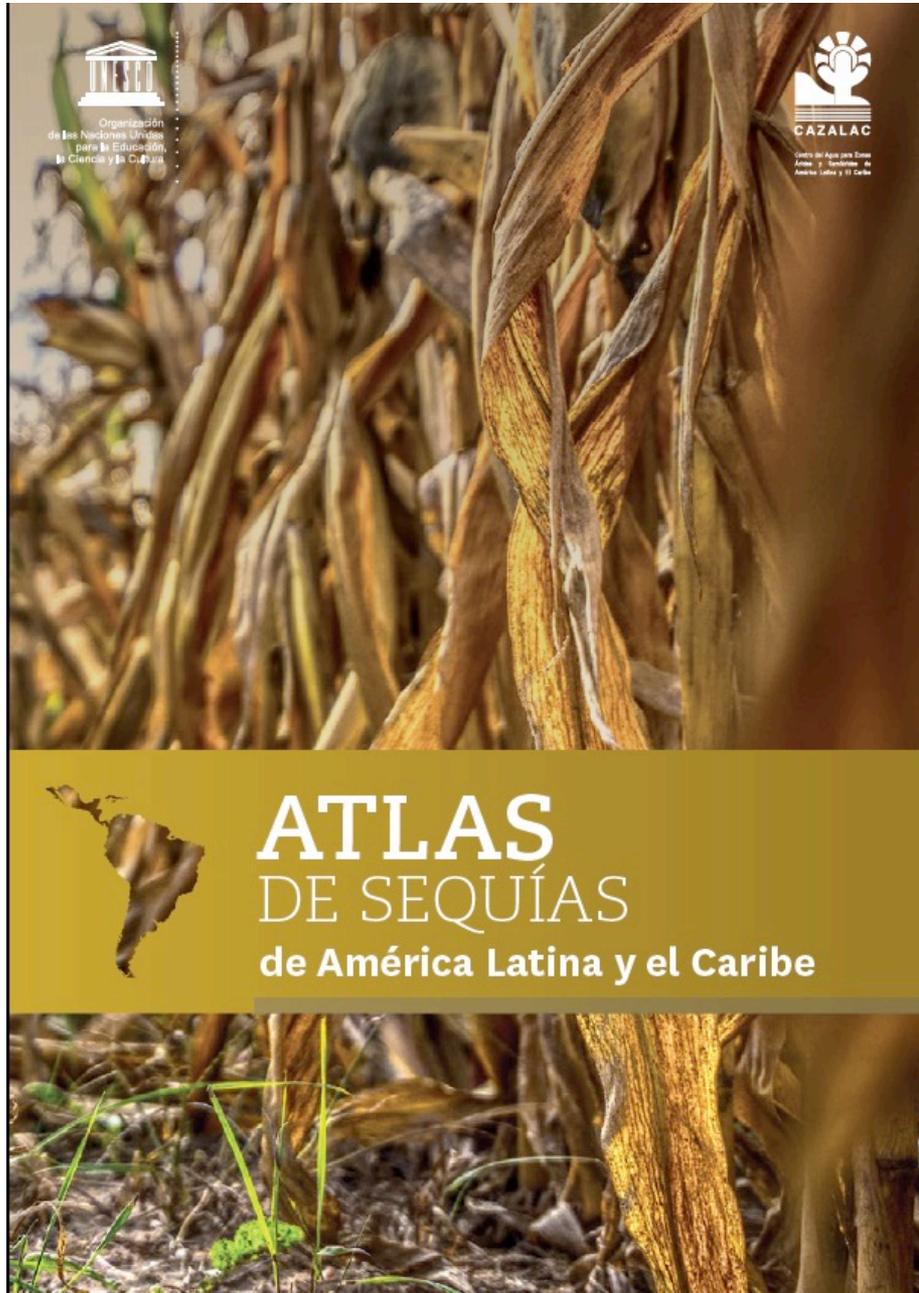
a Regional Frequency Analysis using L-moments (RFA-LM).



#### 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



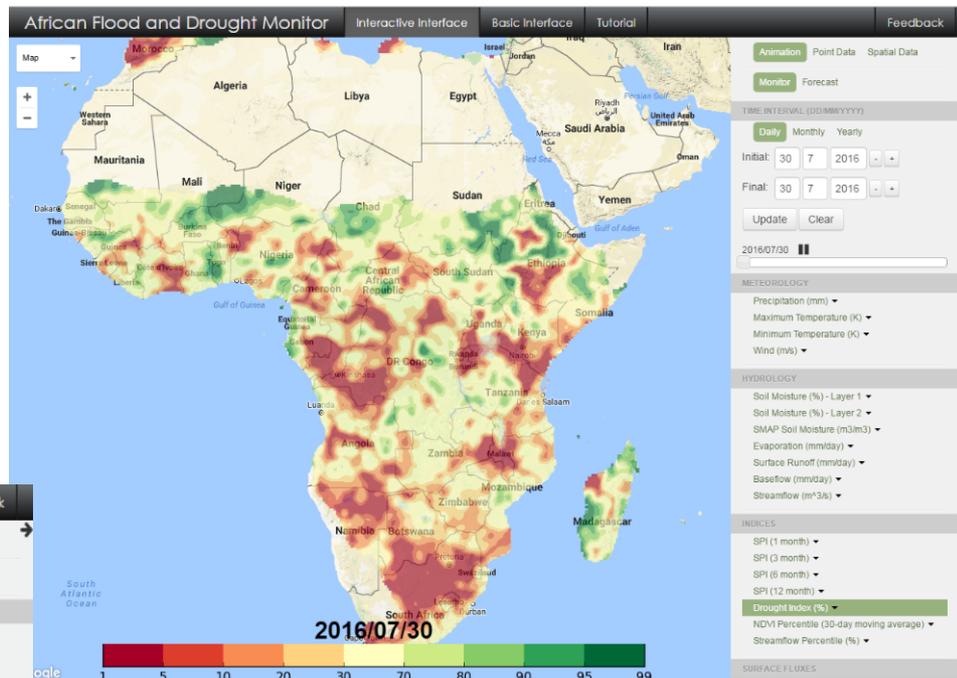
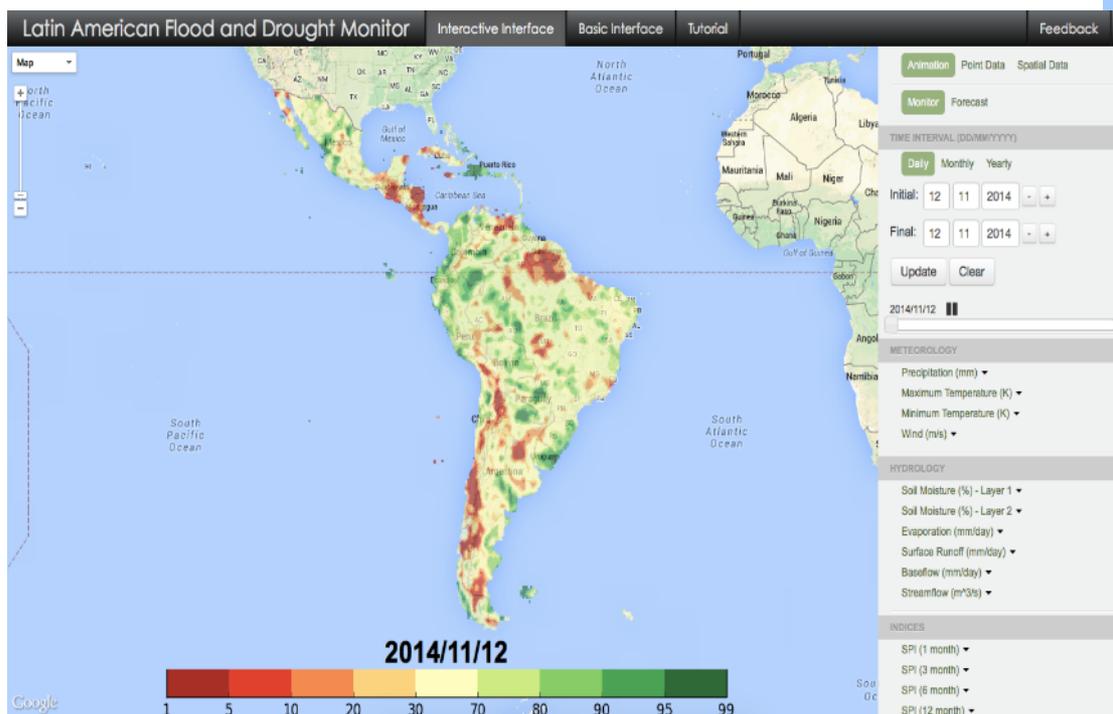
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## African and LAC Droughts monitors:

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:  
  
App store  
  
Google play
- 5 Report rainfall at their location and view reports of others



# G-WADI Geoserver application in Namibia



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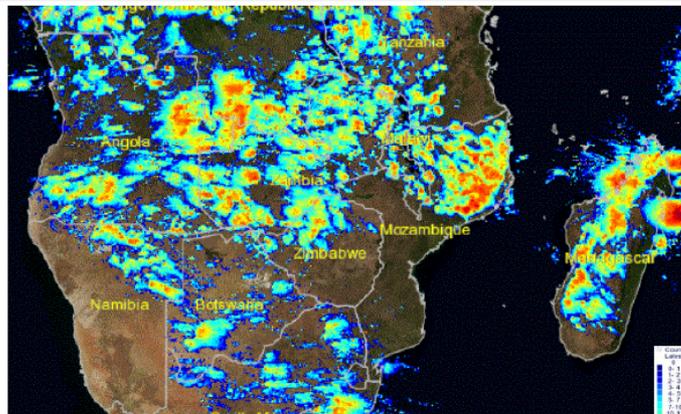
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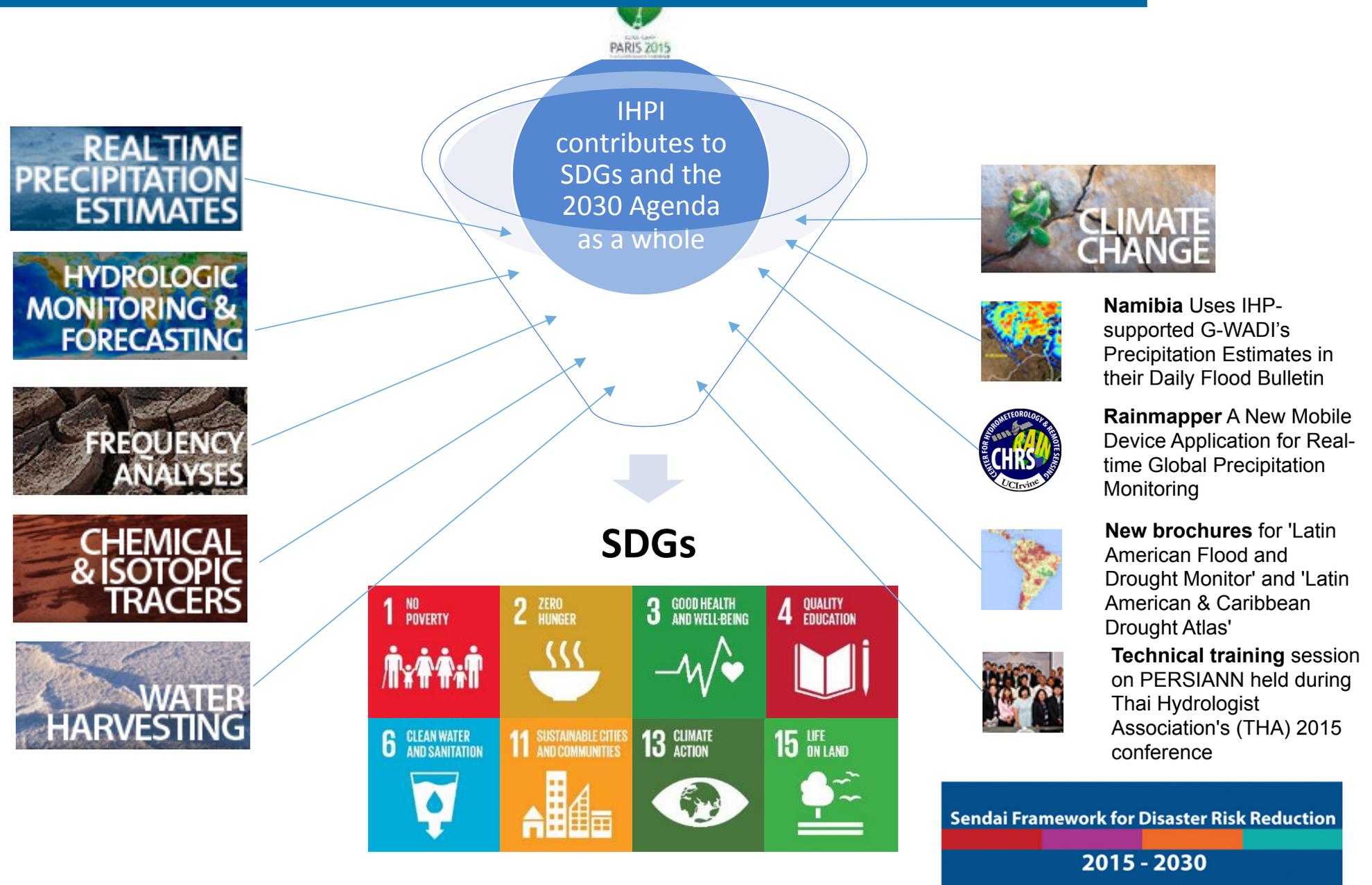
Private Bag 13184, Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry, Government Office Park, Namibia

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

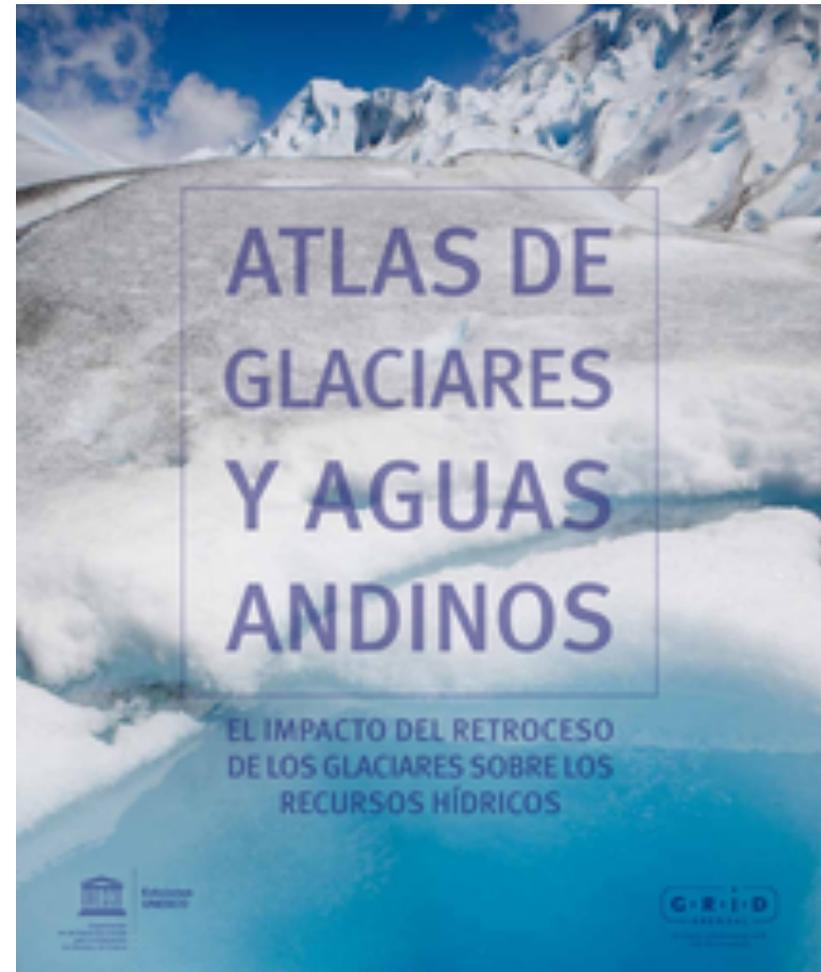
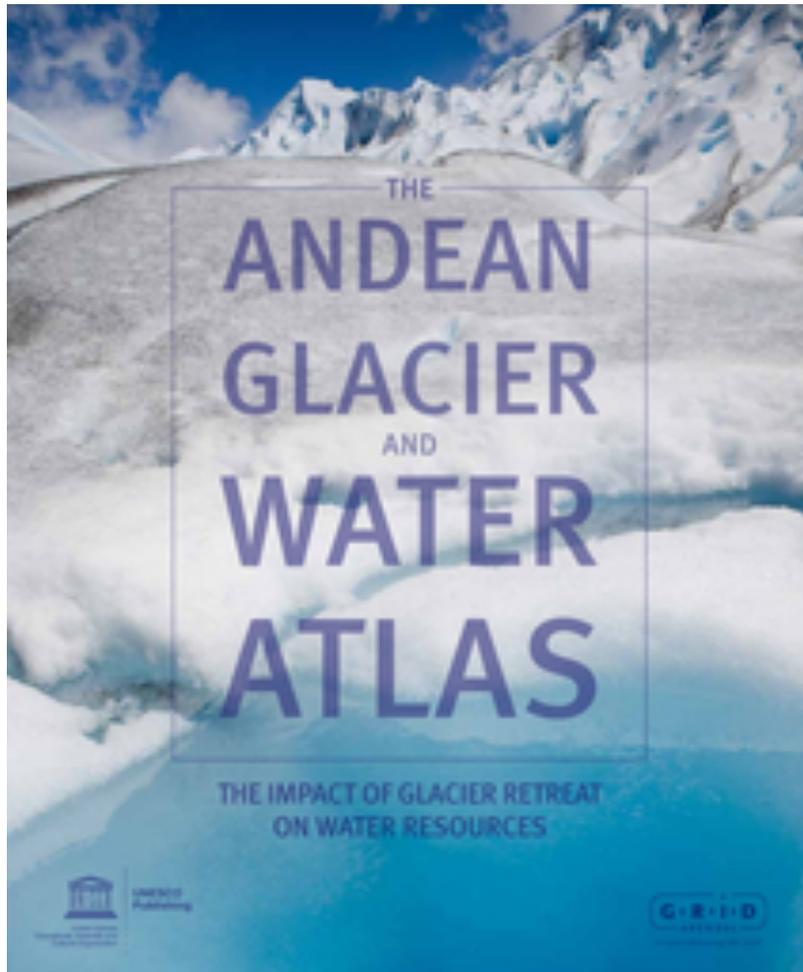
G-WADI-rainfall accumulation for the past 24 hours preceding 08h00 on 26.01.2018



# 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

