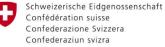
Data for Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction

An AGUASAN Learning Journey e-workshop Thursday 13th July 2023 3pm CET

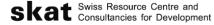








Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



In preparation for this year's AGUASAN Workshop, participate in these three free e-workshops and learning exchanges on:

Digitalisation and Data Management in the Water Sector

1

Citizen Science and Digitalisation for Water Quality

Date: June 29th, 2023 Time: 3 pm CEST 2

Digitalisation in Rural & Small-Town Water Services

> Date: July 3rd, 2023 Time: 3 pm CEST

Find more information on aguasan.ch

3

Data for Water Disaster Risk Reduction

Date: July 13th, 2023 Time: 3 pm CEST



Register here

AGUASAN Community of Practice





skat Swiss Resource Centre and Consultancies for Development





Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SOC

Tech housekeeping



Your microphone is currently off

If you want to speak or have a questions, click on the button at the bottom of the screen to open the mic



This event is being recorded. Plenary sessions may be shared online.



If you can't hear or see: close and restart the meeting, and close other programs



If you have comments or questions during presentations, please post them in the chat, or wait for the Q&A moment

Data for Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction

An AGUASAN Learning Journey e-workshop

Thursday 13th July 2023 3pm CET

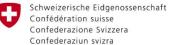
INTRODUCTION

Amanda Loeffen - Human Right 2 Water

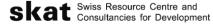








Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



Data for Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction

An AGUASAN Learning Journey e-workshop

Thursday 13th July 2023 3pm CET

Early Warning 4 ALL - Task Team on Implementation of Products from Non-traditional Sources in the GDPFS/WIPPS

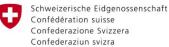
Angelica Gutierrez, Lead Scientist - NOAA



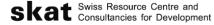






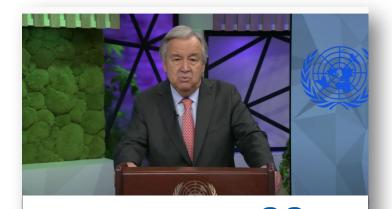


Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



Early Warnings for All

The UN Global
Early Warning
Initiative for the
Implementation of
Climate Adaptation



Today I announce the United Nations will spearhead new action to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years. I have asked the World Meteorological Organization to lead this effort and to present an action plan at the next UN climate conference, later this year in Egypt.



UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres on World Meteorological Day 23 March 2022

EARLY WARNINGS FOR ALL (EW4A):

The UN Global Early Warning Initiative for the Implementation of Climate Adaptation



In March 2022, United Nations Secretary-General, António Guterres, announced the United Nations would spearhead new action to ensure every person on Earth is protected by early warning systems within five years. He tasked the World Meteorological Organization to lead this effort.

Pillar Leads:

Pillar 1: UNDRR

Pillar 2: WMO

Pillar 3: ITU

Pillar 4: IFRC

Key Action Areas for Pillar 2

- 1. Enhancing capacity to detect hazards
- 2. Close the observing gaps to meet the data needs for monitoring hazards (Estimated for 70 priority countries)
- 3. Enhance the existing framework and the capabilities of global data processing, forecasting, and analysis systems:
- a. Expand the network of Regional Specialized Hydro-Meteorological Centres and the associated National Hydro-Meteorological Centres with at least 13 new centres (e.g Northern Africa, South America, Middle East, Caucasus, Eastern Europe, Oceania, Central Asia) to meet region specific needs, e.g. Severe Weather Forecasting, flood and flashflood forecasting, high resolution weather prediction, nowcasting, tropical cyclones, impact-based forecasting, tsunami, etc. Estimated funding requirement
- 4. Sustainable data and Information exchange infrastructure to support EWS
- 5. Optimize international efforts on observation, monitoring, and forecasting in support of EWS, as fostered by, for example, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO. and upscale successful regional initiatives on sharing data and forecasting products

Main link to WIPPS

The WMO Integrated Processing and Prediction System (WIPPS) is a worldwide network of operational centres operated by WMO Members.

Task Team on Implementation of Products from Non-traditional Sources in the GDPFS/WIPPS (TT-NTS)

With a thematic focus on global riverine flood products:

- •Review, catalogue and assess the most relevant producers and products for global riverine flood forecasting
- •Identify pathways for delivering global riverine flood pilot products in the context of EW4ALL
- •Assess the WIPPS centre designation process regarding non-traditional (and hydrological) sources of riverine flood WIPPS products

Some of current publicly available operational global riverine flood forecasting systems.

Name (Acronym)	Host
CEMS Global Flood Awareness System (GloFAS)	JRC/ECMWF
Worldwide HYPE (WWHype)	SMHI (SWE)
GEOGIoWS-ECMWF	GEO (USA-EU)
Google Flood Hub	Google (USA)
DHI Global hydrological model (DHI-GHM)	DHI, Denmark
ECMWF Land Surface Modelling System (ECLand)	ECMWF (Interational)



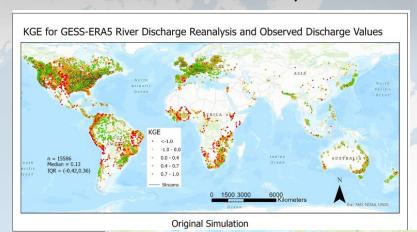
 Currently used in every region that is covered by the GEOGloWS river network, with over 16,500 hits/per day, with 6 million average annual requests for streamflow forecast, accessed through the GEOGloWS ECMWF Streamflow Service REST API.

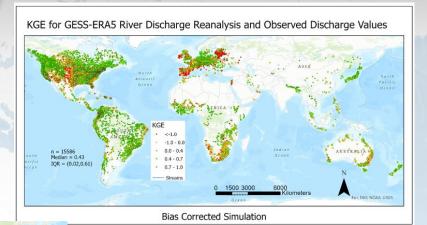
Temporal resolution of the streamflow forecast

• The 51-member ensemble is 3 hours for the first six days and 6 hours through the end of the fifteen-day simulation. The high-resolution member is 1 hour for the first 90 hours and then follows the ensemble members for the remaining time steps out to ten days.

Validation and Local Adaptation - Bias Correction using local data

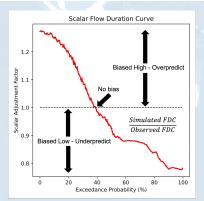
More than 12,000 in-situ stations used to bias correct





Extended to ungaged rivers through machine learning





Summary

- **Key Goal :** To contribute to the WMO EW4ALL effort and advance the implementation of the GEOGIOWS Service to benefit underserved communities.
- Implementations: The Service is formally implemented through partner organizations such as SERVIR, World Bank projects, and private efforts from commercial entities and academic organizations.
- Implementations: https://stories.geoglows.org/
- Impact:
 - Adopted as authoritative data by hydromet services in Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and the Dominican Republic.
 - b. Adopted as authoritative data by disaster organizations in Malawi (DoDMA) and Brazil (CEMADEN), and Central America (CEPREDENAC).
 - c. Preparation for additional implementations in Africa (Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Zimbawe, Zambia, Uganda, Lesotho, and Mozambique)
 - d. Over the next five years, the United States, including NOAA and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), together with other partners will commit \$2.0 million to enhance GEOGIOWS service implementation in Africa.



The GEOGloWS-ECMWF Streamflow Forecasting Service Partnership

Providing a service to deliver global water information for local decision-making



Data for Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction

An AGUASAN Learning Journey e-workshop

Thursday 13th July 2023 3pm CET

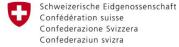
Hydrometeorological data to support in water-related decision-making

Igor Chernov, WMO HydroHub Project Officer

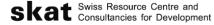






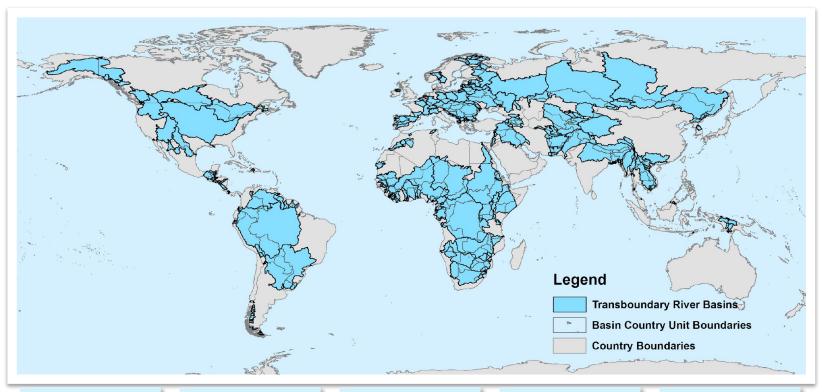


Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



Interconnected nature of freshwater systems





286 transboundary basins

151 countries

2.8 billion people

42% of the total Earth's land area

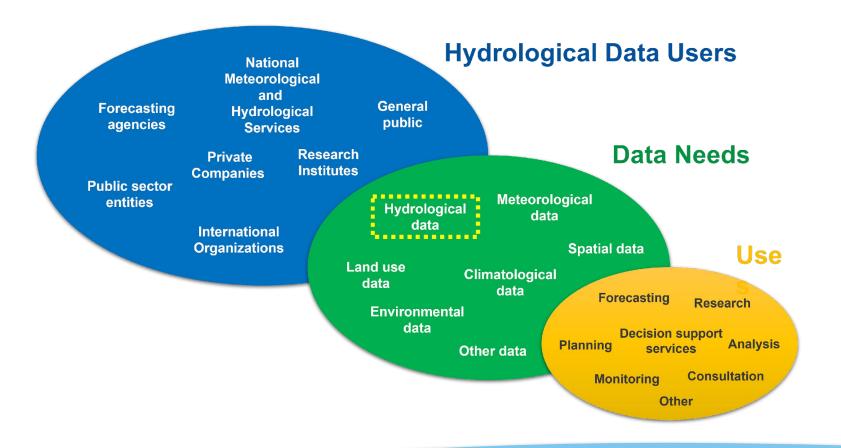
54% of global river discharge

Critical water-related activities rely on hydrological data

Early Warnings ĕAll

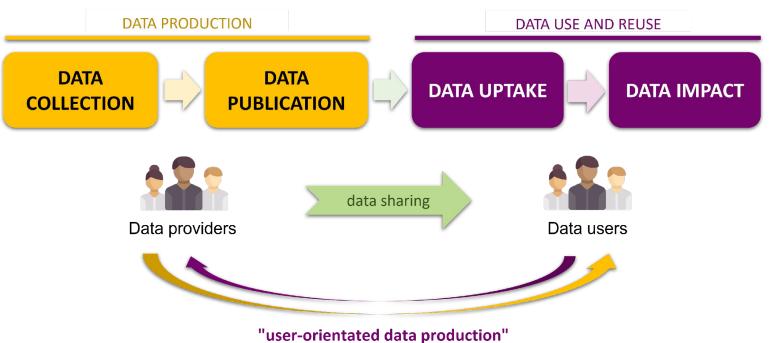
- planning, designing, operating, and maintaining water management systems;
- protecting water quality and regulating pollutant discharges;
- managing water rights and transboundary water issues;
- preparing and distributing flood forecasts and warnings;
- monitoring and maintaining environmental flows;
- designing infrastructure;
- supporting navigation and commerce;
- education and research.





Data value chain





Hydrological data: most wanted but often not available

WMO Global Hydrology Survey, 2020

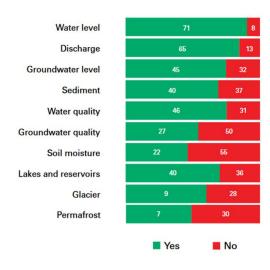
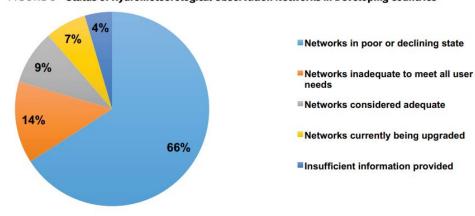


FIGURE 3 • Status of Hydrometeorological Observation Networks in Developing Countries



"Assessment of the State of Hydrological Services in Developing Countries" (The World Bank Group, 2018)

Available data often remain disperse and difficult to discover, access and reuse









"FAIR" data principles

FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Reusable) Data



The data and the metadata should be easy to find online by both people and computers



The data should be easily combined and used with other data or tools



The data and associated metadata should be retrievable online using standardized communications protocols



The data should be well-described so that they can be replicated and used in different settings



WMO Hydrological Observing System (WHOS)







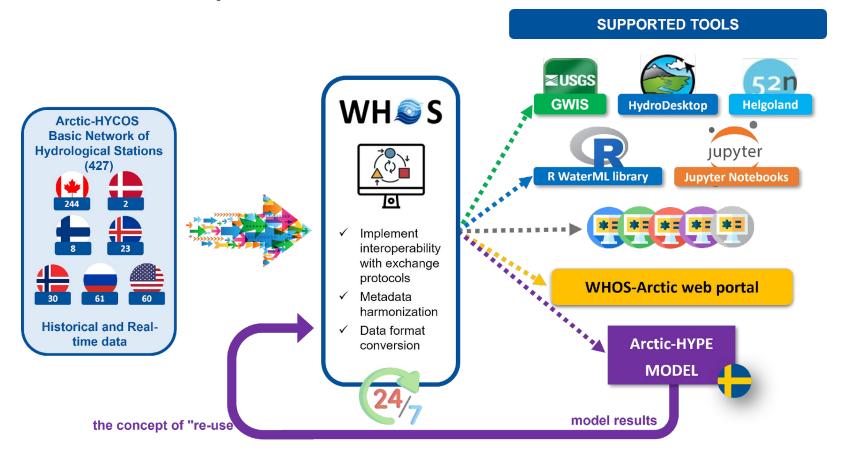


Standardization approach
is key in making data more findable,
accessible, interoperable and
reusable

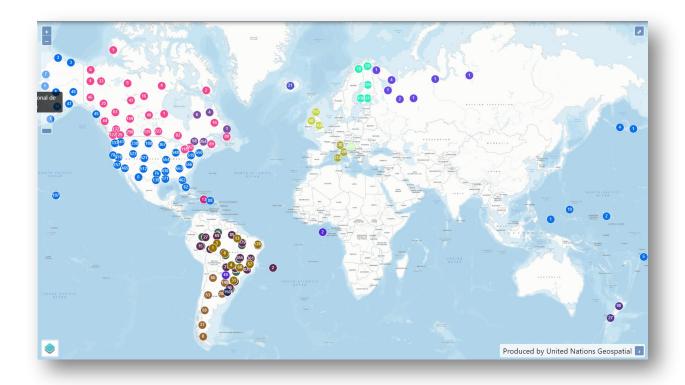
compatible and complementary

Brokering approach
addresses technological, data
and format layers of
interoperability

WHOS-Arctic implementation



WHOS Global Portal and web services



https://community.wmo.int/en/activity-areas/wmo-hydrological-observing-system-whos

Earth Systems Data Exchange

WHOS (Hydrology)

Climate

Cryosphere

Ocean

Weather



WHOS as Hydrology Component of WIS 2.0

WIS 2.0

Framework enabling interoperability and unified data sharing

Data for Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction

An AGUASAN Learning Journey e-workshop

Thursday 13th July 2023 3pm CET

DATA for better decision-making to increase Resilience in Water Management PPP project implementation

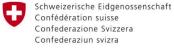
David Baxter & David Dodd - ISRC

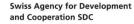


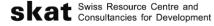












Too Much, and Not Enough

- Flooding and drought now occurring simultaneously
 - U.S. Examples—California and Louisiana
 - Worldwide
 - 10 Across Initiative--Florida to California--Innovations in Water Management (https://10across.com/)
- Challenge: Using Data to Produce Scientifically-Based Measurement of Impacts, then comparing impacts without, then with, resilience investment
 - Agent-based modeling allows an infinite # of scenarios
 - Comparing impacts can lead to better water management decisions that reduce disaster risk

How Agent-Based Modeling Works

- The Agent-Based modeling structure allows for multiple factors, termed agents, to be entered thus creating the opportunity for an infinite number of "what if" scenarios for better decisions in reducing disaster risk
- The model uses both historical data and projections for future risk, based on credible sources such as the UN Conference of the Parties, or COP, and the UN Disaster Risk Reduction Unit.
- It also incorporates socioeconomic and GIS-based special data, providing a 360-degree view of risk from multiple types of disaster in multiple sizes and intensities.

Example: Modelling Floods

2013Calgary, Canada

Modeling the impacts of floods requires a combination of hydrology—the movement, distribution, and management of water; such as the impacts of rivers not being maintained thereby decreasing its capacity to move water; and hydraulics—the study of what conveyance of water through pipes or channels (such as a river or canal) affects it—such as the impacts of a large amount of water going through a pipe culvert not designed to handle that much flow, such as overflow and increasing pressure as the water comes out. Both of these must be considered to accurately model flood impacts.





Financial and Social Impact Analysis Resilience

Compare scenario results with and without resilience investments

Calculate a return on investment based on reduction in damages

Utilize ISRC's economic impact model for both scenarios for a total

Using ISRC's Environmental, Social, and Societal impact tool, calculate reduction in environmental, social/, and societal impacts

Estimate cost of the resilience enhancement used in the model

Present the results to public and private project sponsors to justify additional investment in resilience

Insurance: Of Critical Importance

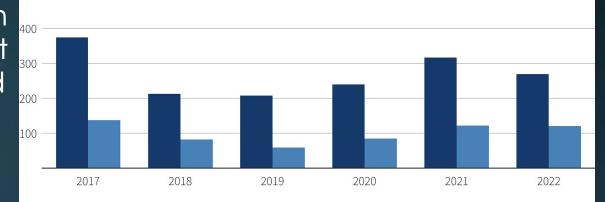
--Insurance losses continue to mount, and many insurers are moving out of vulnerable areas—which are growing exponentially—insured losses were \$120 Billion in 2022

--The cost of reinsurance, to cover insurance payouts, has risen 41% over the past two years-passed to policy holders, negating many otherwise viable **PPPs**

Damages from natural catastrophes

Insured losses from natural catastrophes in 2022 were well above the average for the previous five years. Losses, in billions of U.S. dollars:





Note: The hurricane-ridden year of 2017 was a record for losses.

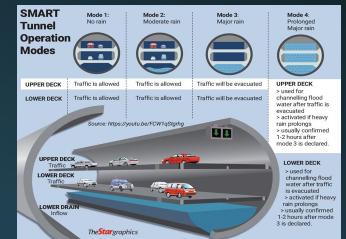
Source: Munich Re

Successful Examples of Public Private Partnerships for Water Management

- UK--Broadland Flood Alleviation
- \$225 million, 20-year contract to rebuild and maintain flood defenses
- Roles of private partner include maintenance, emergency response, design and monitoring
- http://www.halcrow.com/Ourprojects/Project-details/Broadland-Flood-Alleviation-Scheme-England/



- Malaysia SMART (Stormwater Management and Road Tunnel)
- 6-mile storm drainage and road structure in Kuala Lumpur; mitigates flash flood problem while reducing traffic congestion
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SMART_Tunnel



Thank You! For More Information:

David Dodd, CEcD/FM/HLM, President/CEO David Baxter, Senior PPP Advisor

International Sustainable Resilience Center, Inc. 2514 Chartres St., New Orleans, LA 70116

david@isrc-ppp.org davidb@isrc-ppp.org



Data for Water-Related Disaster Risk Reduction

An AGUASAN Learning Journey e-workshop

Thursday 13th July 2023 3pm CET

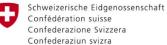
AGUASAN learning journey next steps

Samira Keller, Skat Consulting

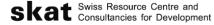








Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC



In preparation for this year's AGUASAN Workshop, participate in these three free e-workshops and learning exchanges on:

Digitalisation and Data Management in the Water Sector

Citizen Science and Digitalisation for **Water Quality**

Date: June 29th, 2023 Time: 3 pm CEST

Digitalisation in Rural & Small-Town **Water Services**

> Date: July 3rd, 2023 Time: 3 pm CEST

Find more information on aguasan.ch

Data for Water Disaster Risk Reduction

Date: July 13th, 2023 Time: 3 pm CEST



Register here

AGUASAN

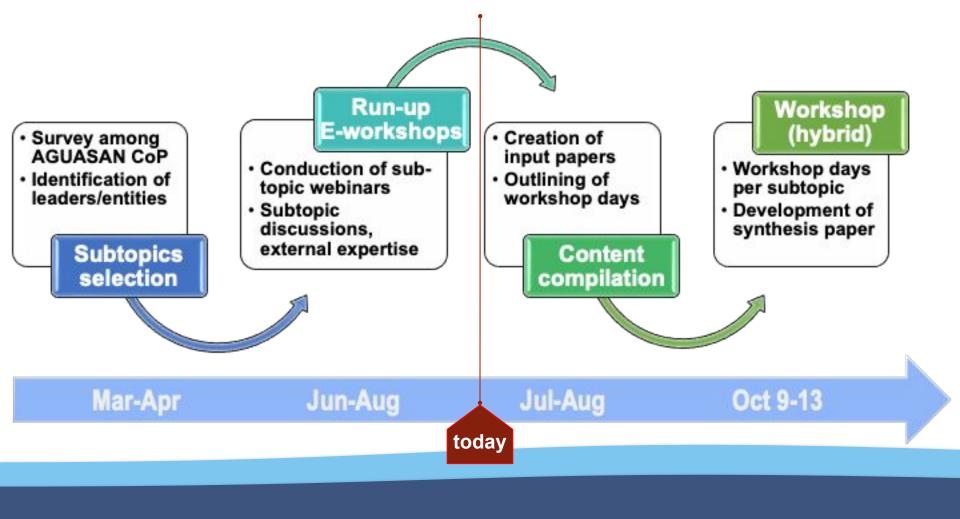






Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SOC





ANNOUNCEMENT - 37TH AGUASAN WORKSHOP (2023)

Digitalisation and Data Management in the Water Sector Using data for action and for impact

MARTIGNY, SWITZERLAND, 9 – 13 October 2023

All information to be found on aguasan.ch: https://aguasan.ch/JpiDknm6KuHnJMg4KJ8W

AGUASAN Workshop, 9-13 October 2023

Face-to-face in Martigny, Switzerland. With selected hybrid sessions

- 1) Citizen Science & Digitalisation for Water Quality
- Digitalisation in Rural & Small Town Water Services
- Data for Water Disaster Risk Reduction

And...

- Artificial Intelligence in Water Resource Mgmt/Services
- Data Mgmt/Security/Misuse
- Digitalised Responses to Disasters/Extreme Events



Applications are open until 30 July

- Apply to participate at the AGUASAN Workshop 2023 online
- Selection by Steering Committee
- Why? 40 participants, face2face exchange, in-depth learning, synthesis for daily work in various organisations
- https://www.surveymonkey.co
 m/r/aquasan-workshop-2023



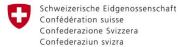




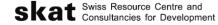








Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC













Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC

