

Introductions to the International Activities on Water

WG1: GEOSS ASIAN WATER CYCLE INITIATIVE (AWCI)



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Acknowledgement – Contributions by IHP Experts and Networks



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Axis 1

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

Axis 3

Developing institutional and human capacities for water security and sustainability



Water Related Disasters and **Hydrological** Changes



Groundwater in a Changing **Environment**



Addressing Water **Scarcity and** Quality



Water and Human **Settlements** of the Future



EcohydrologyE ngineering **Harmony for** a Sustainable World



Education, **Key to Water** Security

Axis 2

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



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Water Security for Sustainable Development

United Nations
Educational, Scientific and
Cultural Organizatior



WATER SECURITY is defined as the capacity of a population to safeguard access to adequate quantities of water of acceptable quality for sustaining human and ecosystem health on a watershed basis, and to ensure efficient protection of life and property against water related hazards -floods, landslides, land

subsidence,) and droughts.









Cultural Organiza'

Integrated Climate Risk Management

Three Pillars of Drought Risk Management

1. Monitoring and forecasting/early warning

Foundation of a drought plan Indices/indicators linked to impacts and action triggers

Feeds into the development/ delivery of information and decision-support tools

- 2. Vulnerability/ resilience and impact assessment
- Identifies who and what is at risk and why

Involves monitoring/ archiving of impacts to improve drought characterization 3. Mitigation and response planning and measures

Pre-drought programs and actions to reduce risks (short and long-term)

Well-defined and negotiated operational response plan for when a drought hits

Safety net and social programs, research and extension

- Meteorological, Hydrological and Agricutural Droughts
- Real-time Alerts
- Forecasts and projections

- Impact Evaluation
- Drought Vulnerability

- Drought Declaration
- Support national policies



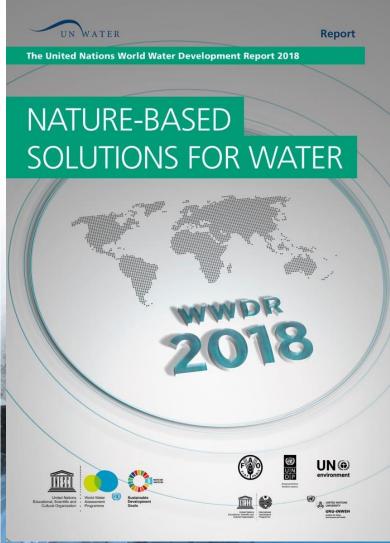




The World Ban

UNITED NATIONS WORLD WATER DEVLOPMENT REPORT 2018







THE WORLD'S WATER: RISING DEMAND,
INCREASING SCARCITY, DEGRADING QUALITY AND
INCREASING RISKS

Uncertainty of Climate Projections to the Watershed Level?

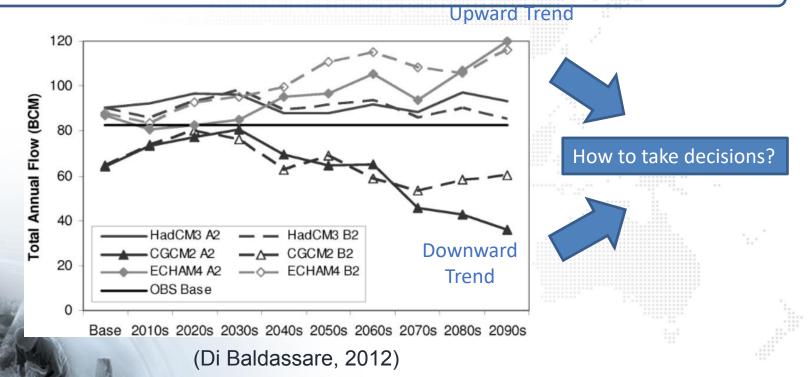




Decision Making and Large Uncertainty in the Different Models



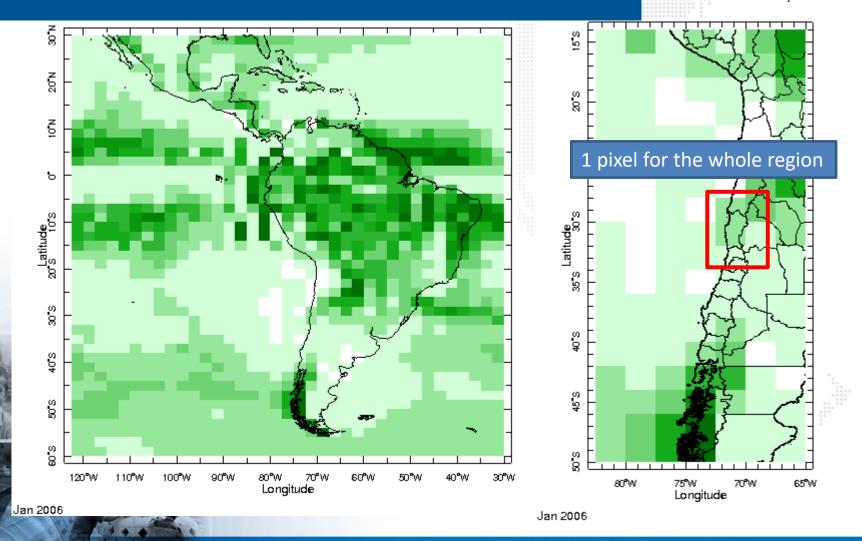
Example: Six different models projections for the River Nile discharge



Simulated decadal mean flows at Dongola on the main Nile from six GCM experiments. The values represent averages of 10 realizations of statistically downscaled scenarios for each experiment while the base refers to the baseline period 1992–2001.

How to utilize the information in the coarse Global Circulation Models to take long-term decisions at the local level?

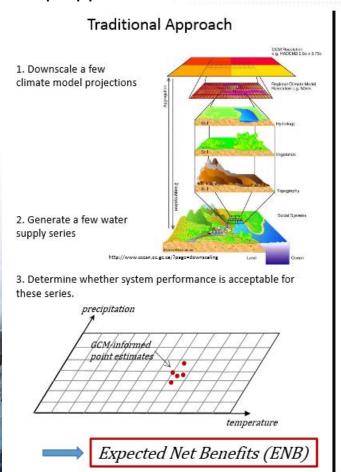




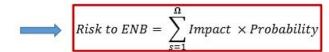
Climate Risk Informed Decision Analysis (CRIDA)



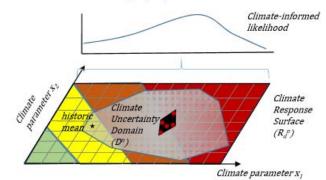
A bottom-up approach to utilize the information in the GCMs



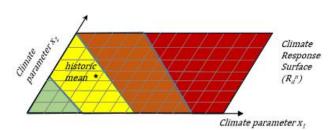
Decision Scaling



3. Determine climate risks to project performance



2. Map climate domain onto vulnerability domain

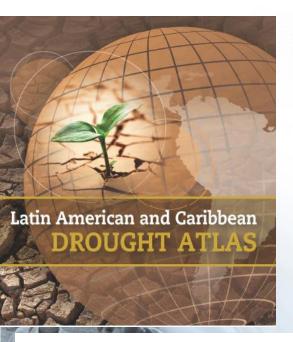


1. Determine the vulnerability domain

Providing tools to identify Climate Risks



The Latin American and Caribbean Drought Atlas



Identifying the frequency of drought events:

- a. How rare is the current drought?
- b. How large a drought should we plan for?
- c. How rare is the drought of record?

A long-term regional activity, spanning the 2008-2015 period:

- 12494 precipitation stations analyzed
- From 21 countries in the region
- More than 10 regional workshops were organized
- Funding provided through multiple sources













The national and regional drought observatories





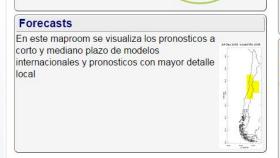
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Increasing climate change preparedness:

- Greater understanding and knowledge regarding waterrelated vulnerabilities
- Enabling early-warning of water-related disasters across sectors
- Greater understanding of the linkages between various sectors

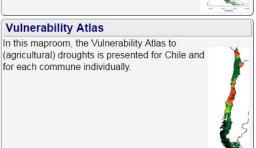
Chilean Agroclimatic Observatory

El Niño, La Niña and the Southern Oscillation This Map Room includes maps and analyses useful for monitoring ENSO, understanding the impacts and learning about key scientific advancements that have led to our current level of knowledge. Alerts Maps for monitoring current agroclimatic alerts affecting the agricultural and other sectors.





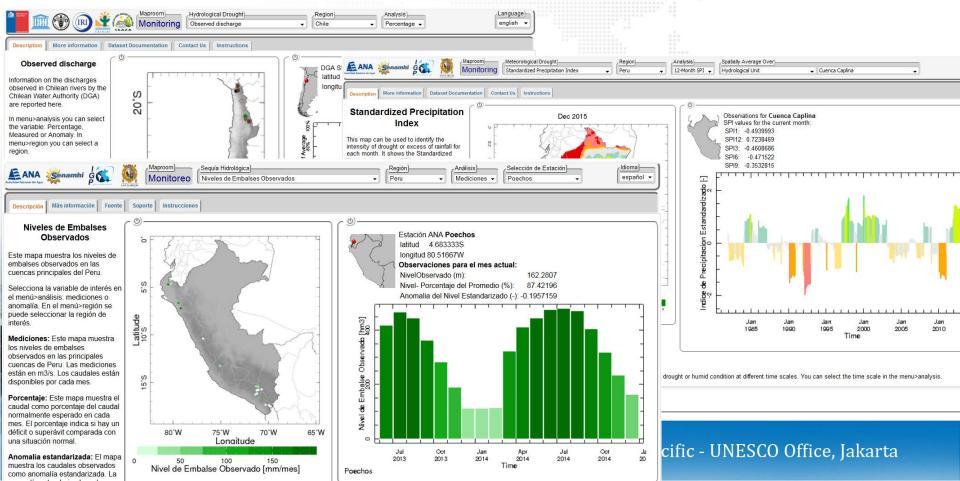




The national and regional drought observatories



- a. Place current droughts into context
- Unlocking national datasets for monitoring different aspects of drought and climate risks
- c. Drought early warning for pro-active drought management and policy



The African and Lac flood and drought Monitors



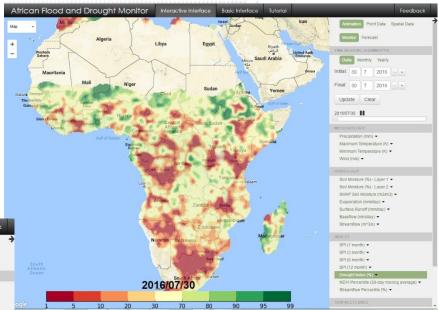


United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

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

Launch of App for Mobile Devices during COP22











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Educational,



IDI Drought Approach



Agricultural Water Productivity

Precipitation

Economic Value of Water

Air Temperature

Livelihood-Dependent Agriculture

Population

Irrigation Development

Agricultural Development

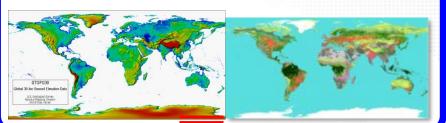
Percent of Water Reuse Per Capita Urban Water Use



Remote Sensing Applications in Pakistan

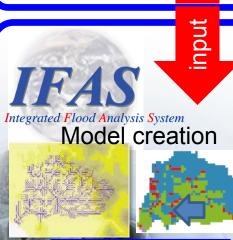
Flood forecasting system using satellite data

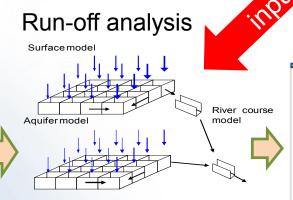
Geological data for modeling Elevation data, Land use data, etc.



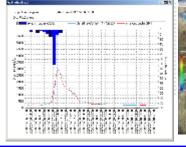
Ground rainfall and Satellite-based rainfall

GSMaP_NRT
GSMaR_MVK+
3B42RT(V6)
3B42RT(V5)
OMORPH
CMORPH
2010-11-50 22:50-22:59





River discharge, Water level, Rainfall distribution





Calculation

Flow/water level

Flood forecasting/warning



Reduce/Prevent flood damage

Regional Sciences Bureau

Asia and the Pacific - UNESCO Office, Jakarta







IHP contributes to SDGs and 2030 Agenda















IHPIcontributes to SDGs and the 2030 Agenda as a whole

PARIS 2015







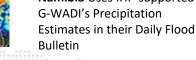
2 ZERO HUNGER



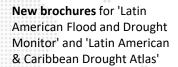














Technical training session on PERSIANN held during Thai Hydrologist Association's (THA) 2015 conference

Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015 - 2030

4 QUALITY EDUCATION



Building resilience to climate change risk and vulnerability

31 participants from 10 countries (45% women)





Regional Workshop on

BUILDING RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE RISK AND VULNERABILITY TO MEET WATER SECURITY CHALLENGES



Further update on activities Shahbaz Khan UNESCO

