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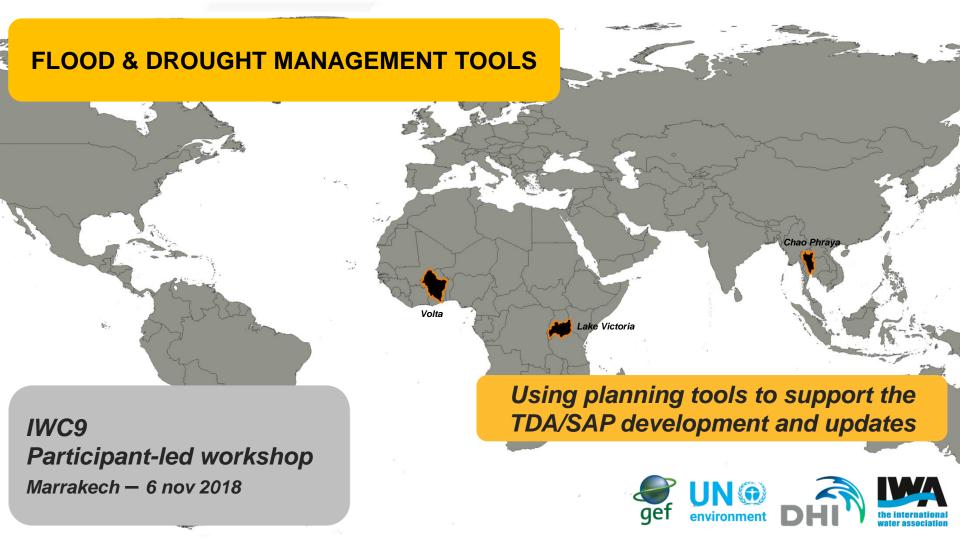
Learn more at fdmt.iwlearn.org



For more information contact:

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Design: www.chris-wells.com







Introduction | Peter Bjørnsen, UNEP-DHI

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Rationale



- Frequency, unpredictability and severity of flood and drought events
- Improvements needed in our ability to recognise and address the risks
- Identified need for tools that can provide flood and drought information into planning:
 - GEF Transboundary Basins Transboundary Diagnostic Analysis (TDA) and Strategic Action Programme (SAP)
 - Basin plans IWRM plans, basin investment plans
 - Water utility plans water safety planning

Strategic Action 3.1: Advance information exchange and early warning

- Flood and drought early warning systems and disaster risk management plans;
- Nature based efforts for disaster risk management, including floods, droughts, and coastline protection;
- Enhanced quality, coverage and availability of information on surface and groundwater availability and use;
- Increased capacity to gather, distill and process data sources into policy relevant analysis;
- Enhanced capacity on national and regional dialogues to support decision making and identify joint action.

Strategic Action 3.2: Enhance regional and national cooperation on shared freshwater surface and groundwater basins

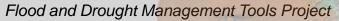
- Common, participatory fact-finding and agreement on cooperative opportunities incl. the formulation of TDA/SAP
- Capacity building efforts to level the playing field across countries, including negotiation skills and int. water law;
- Processes to formulate and formalize cooperative legal and institutional frameworks;
- Identify and leverage resources for investments addressing SAP identified priorities;
- National reform of policies, strategies and regulations in accordance with regional agreements and MEA commitments;
- Improved policy formulation processes and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater resources;
- Periodical update of existing Transboundary Diagnostic and Strategic Action Programs or their equivalents;
- Engagement with national, regional and global stakeholders to increase collaboration through IW-LEARN.

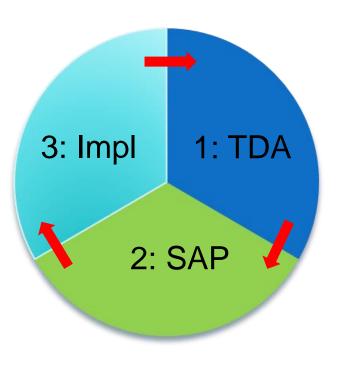
Strategic Action 3.3: Investments in water, food, energy and environmental security

- Supply chain approaches for increased water efficiency and reduction of ecosystems pressures;
- Increase water efficiency, reuse, and reduce point and non-point sources of pollution addressing both primary and emerging pollutants, along the S2S continuum;
- De-risk innovation in development through piloting of innovative technologies;
- Nature based approaches to improve infiltration, avoid sedimentation and erosion through IWRM and SLM;
- Protect and rehabilitate aquatic ecosystems, especially wetland areas, river banks, mangroves, and other key habitats;
- Establish minimum environmental flows to maintain healthy ecosystems and aquatic biodiversity;
- Sustain freshwater fisheries and aquaculture via improved management strategies and policy formulation processes;
- Support fragile and/or conflict affected countries, via a country based pilot to fully engage in the transboundary process











Operational planning

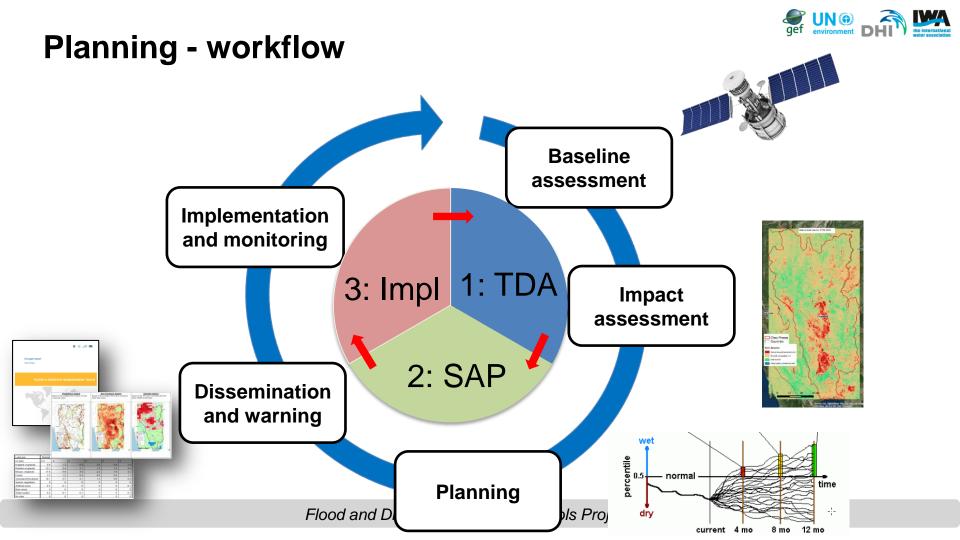


Short-term and seasonal management

Strategic planning



Long-term investments



Pilot Basins - Testing the project outputs



The project is working with three pilot basins for development and testing of the project outputs before it can be promoted for wider use.



Agenda



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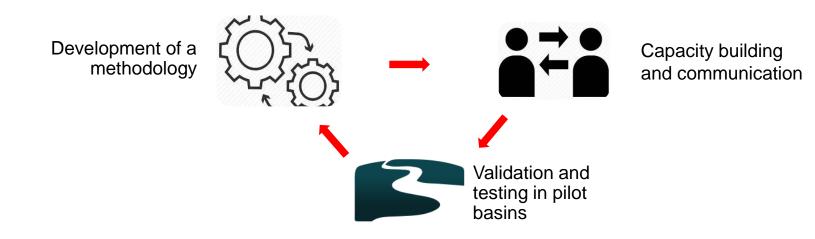


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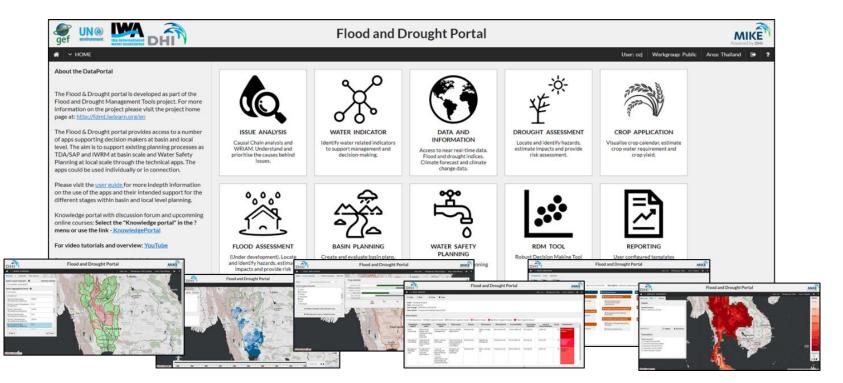
Project objective



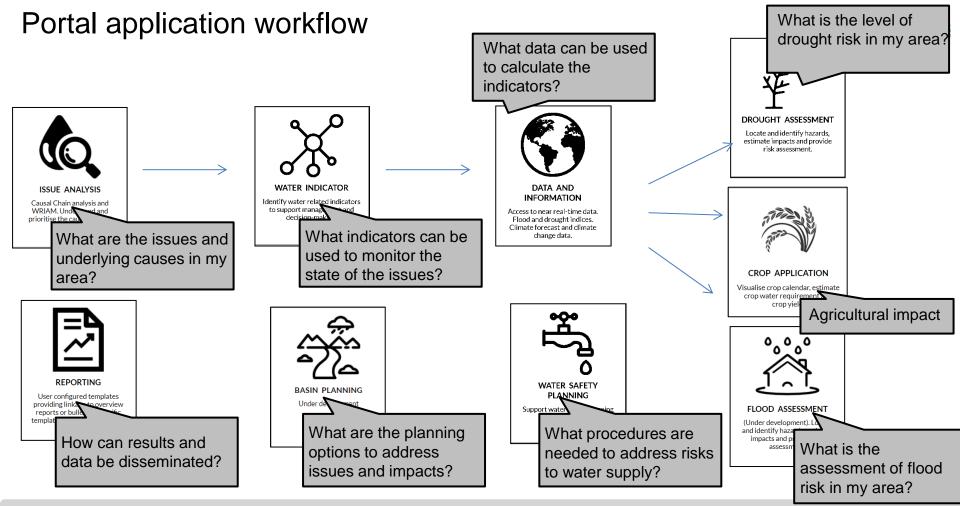
To improve the ability of land, water and urban area managers across scales to address floods and droughts in their planning processes by developing technical software tools which can be applied to address these challenges



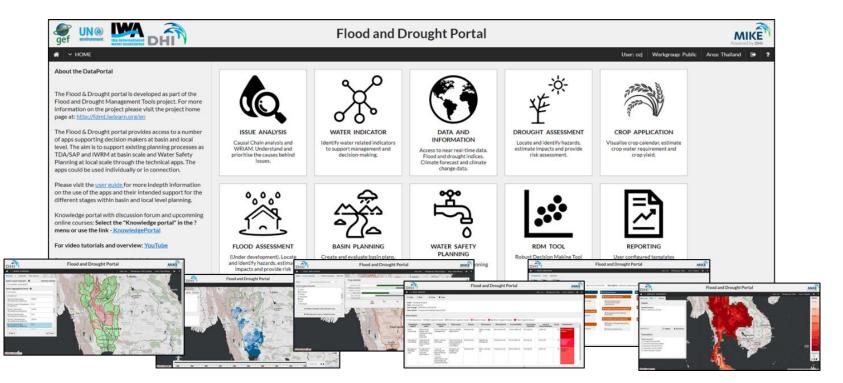




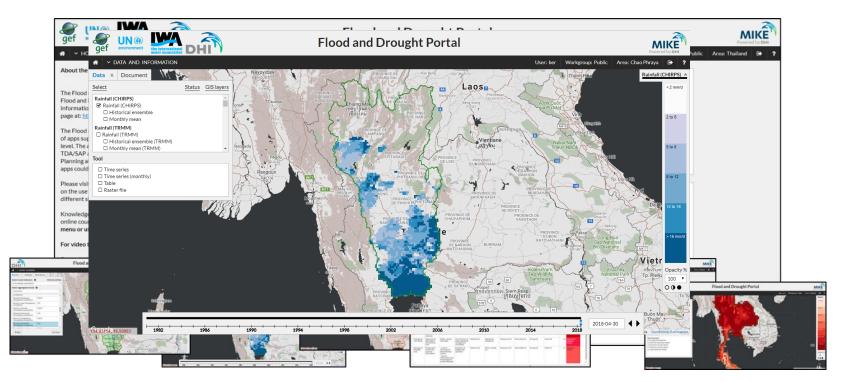
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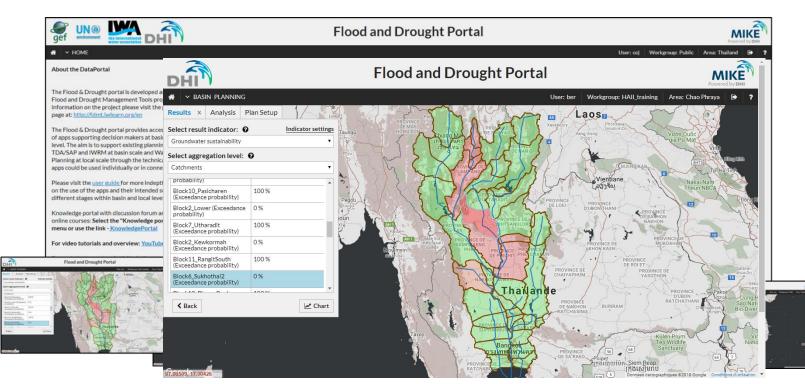


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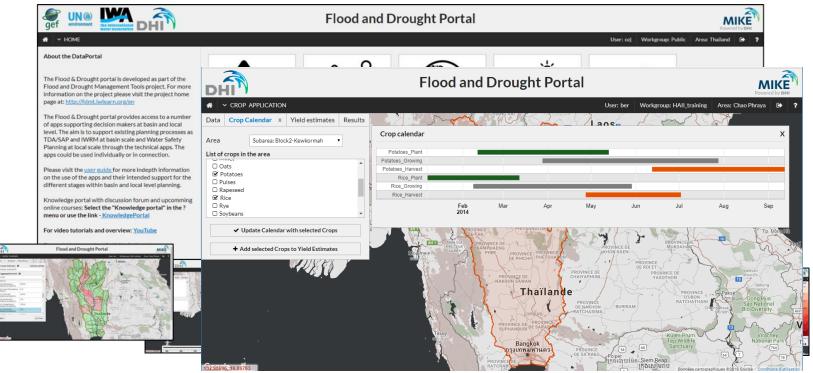
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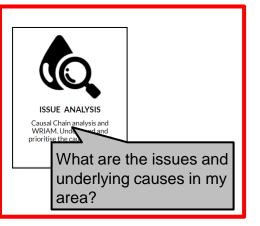




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Project methodology – Issue Analysis



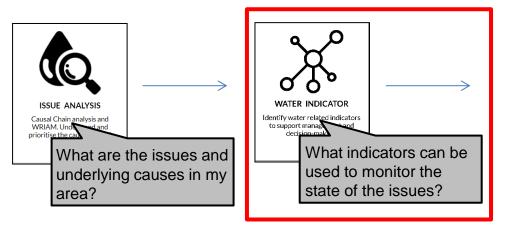
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Immediate impact	Immediate cause	Underlying cause	Root cause	Extent	Seriousness	Permanence	Irreversibility	Culmulative character	Level of documentation	Score	Assessment	
Loss of biodiversity	Creation of dams and impoundments	Unsustainable practices	Migration from rural to urban - urban growth	Regional/national	Significant change	Permanent	Irreversible	Moderate	Some		Negative impact	♂ ×
Water	Damming of the	Poor agricultural	Low level of	Regional/national	Significant change	Temporary	Reversible	Moderate	Some	18	Moderate	G v

Objectives:

- Identify the key environmental issues
- Understand the causes behind the issues

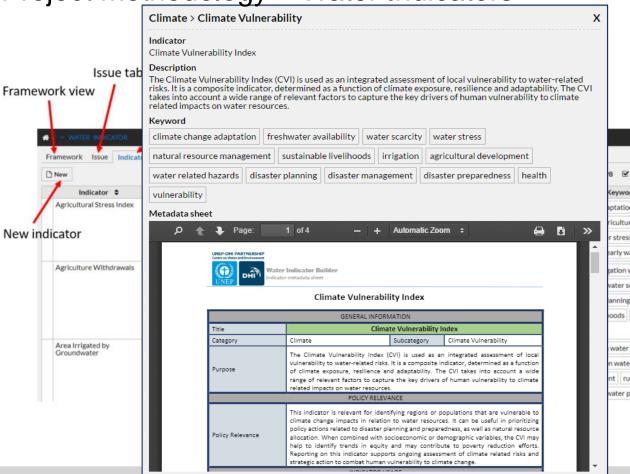
Stakeholder facilitation tool used in the early planning stages

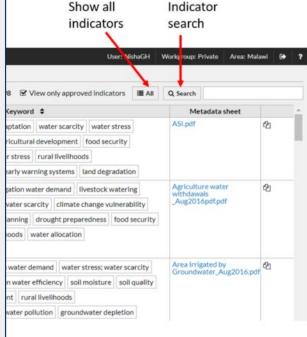




Project methodology – Water Indicators

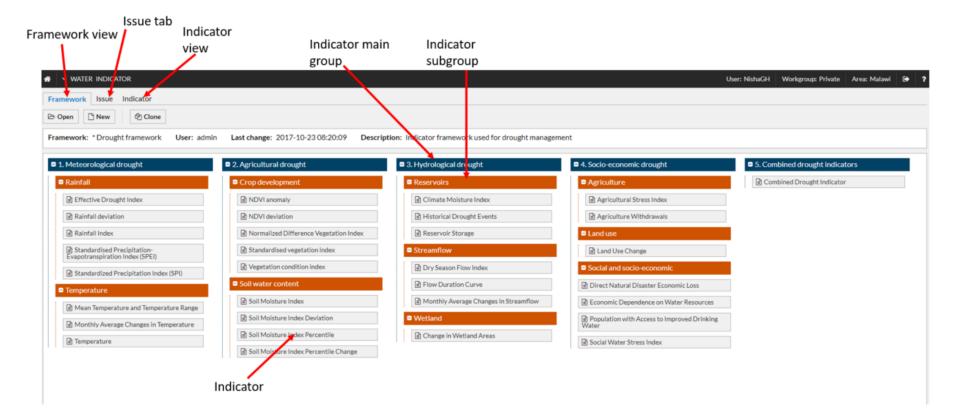






Project methodology – Water Indicators





Project methodology – Water Indicators



Framework Issue Indicator		
Issue: Drought Thailand User: ozj	Last change: 2018-06-09 17:46:13	Description: Thailand drought
Immediate impact Immediate C	Cause Underlying Cause Root C	ause Related Indicator
Significant negative impact, Score:42	Significant negative impact, Score:36	Moderate negative impact, Score:12
water quality impact (tap water)	water shorte	Low agriculture productivity
Land Use Change	Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water	Agricultural Stress Index
Population with Access to Improved Drinking Water	lack of rainfall	lack of good quality of water arrigation
salinity intrusion	Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI)	Social Water Stress Index

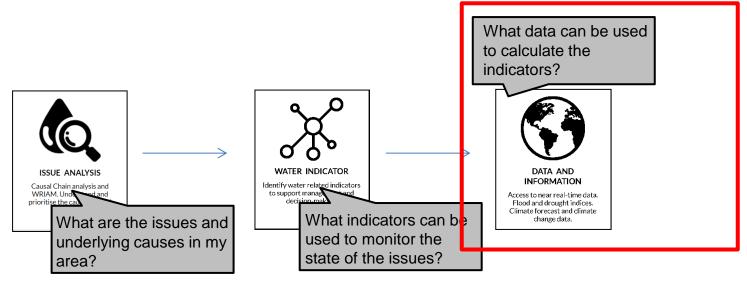
Objectives:

- Identify the relevant water indicators for the key environmental issues
- Facilitate stakeholder agreement on monitoring and evaluation indicators

Selection of few relevant water indicators for monitoring and evaluation

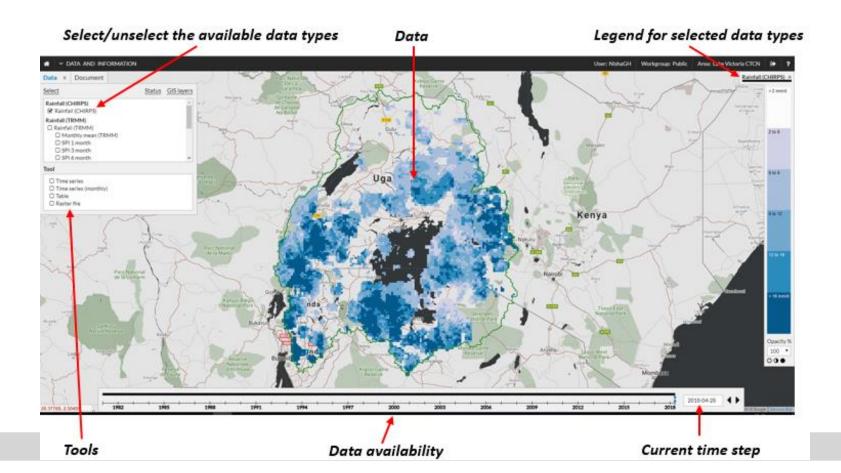
Project methodology – Data and Information





Project methodology – Data and Information

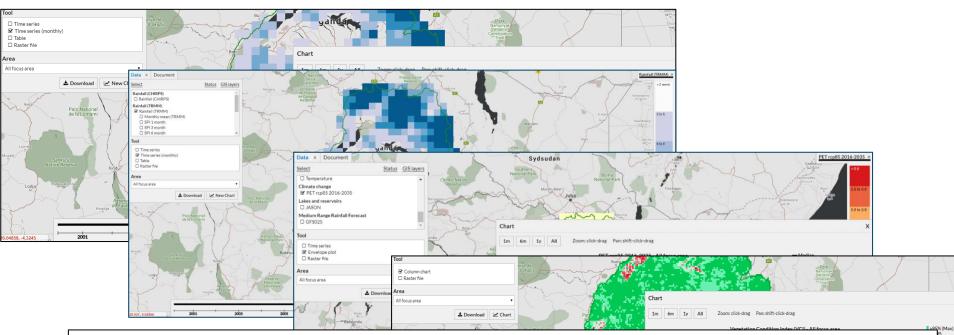




Project methodology – Data and Information



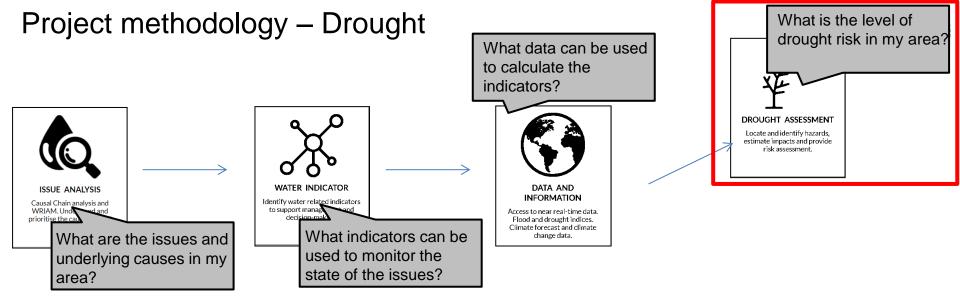
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Objectives:

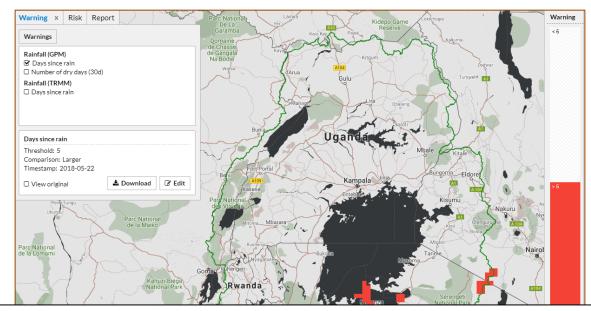
- Data availability historic, near-real time, forecast and projected
- · Free access to basic dataset for water related planning

Facilitate improved decision making



Project methodology – Drought

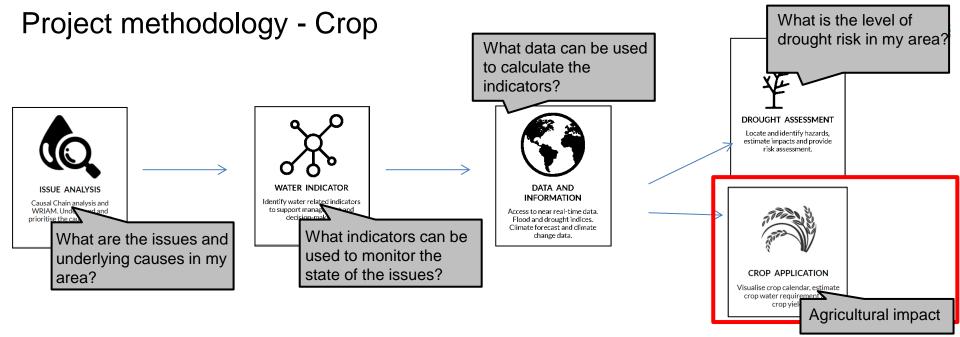




Objectives:

- Drought hazard identification and early warning
- Drought risk assessment

Drought assessment and early warning



Project methodology – Crop

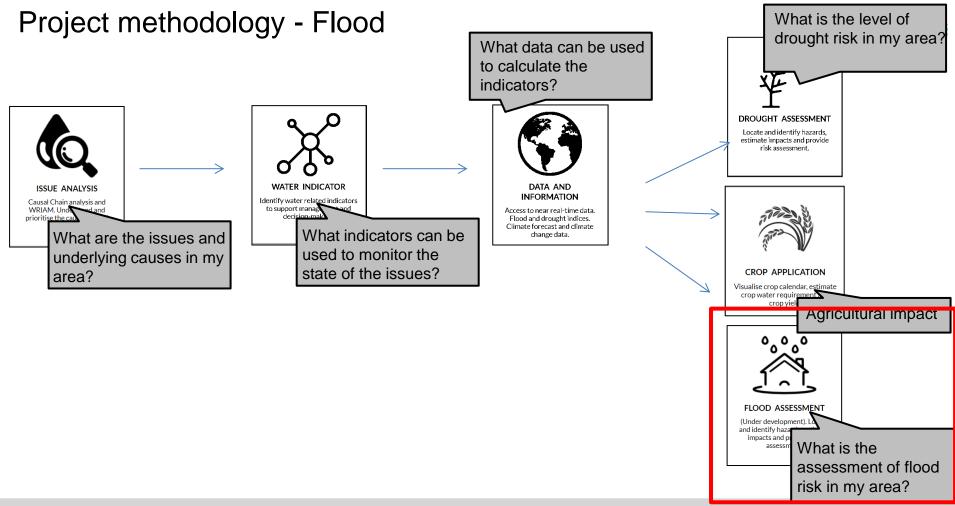


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Objectives:

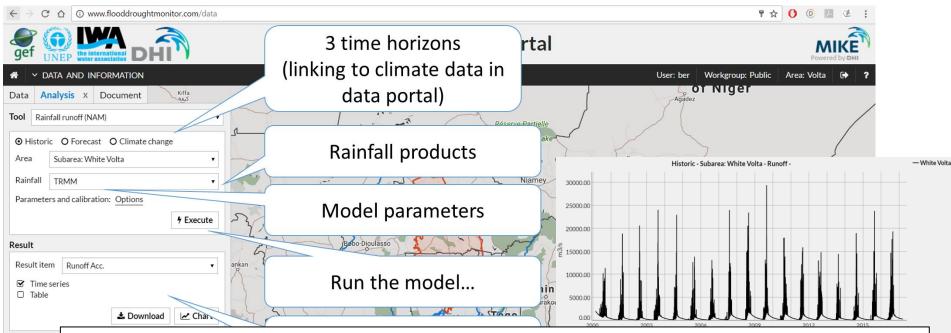
- Crop related information source
- Assessment of crop water requirement and crop yield (current and future)

Impact assessment on agricultural sector



Project methodology – Flood



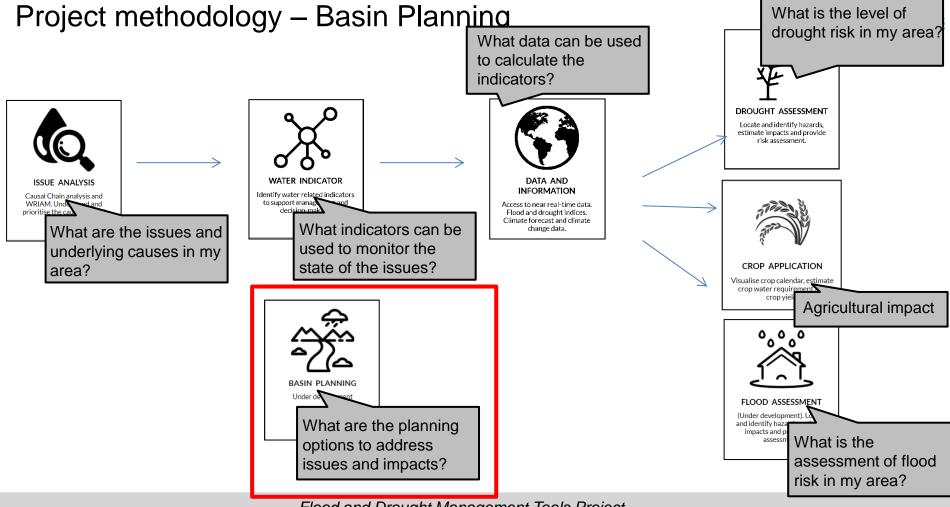


Objectives:

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- Flood related information base (flood maps, flood indicators...)
- Hydrograph calculation and evaluation (rainfall runoff)

Flood information and assessment



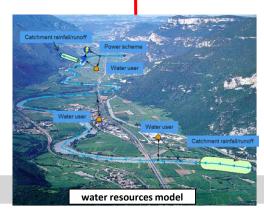
Project methodology – Basin Planning

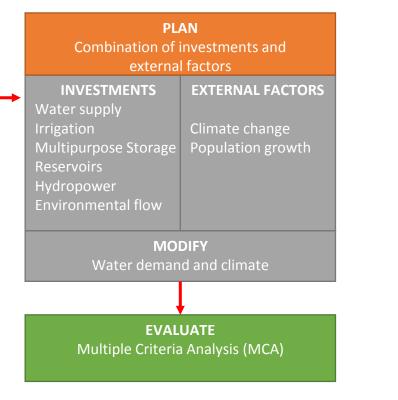




A baseline plan is established by the tool. New plans created will incur in alterations to the baseline model.

A user uploads the baseline model to the application





Project methodology - Basin Planning



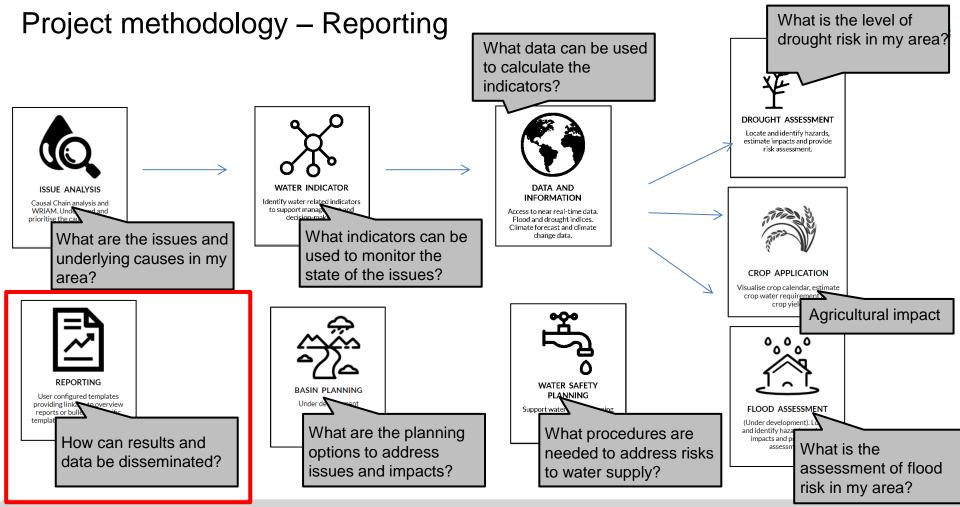




Objectives:

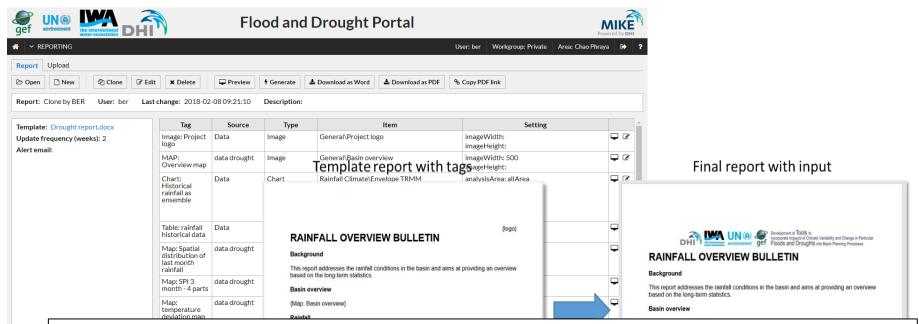
- Evaluate existing plans (basin, catchment, local...)
- Create new plans and evaluate using Multi-criteria approach (MCA)

Facilitating basin planning for decision makers (non model experts)



Project methodology - Reporting





Objectives:

- Assist in generating user defined reports and bulletins
- Automated submission of reports and bulletins

Facilitate automated reports and bulletins

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Questions for Roundtable discussions



Understanding your experience

- 1. Have you already done a TDA or SAP in your basin?
- 2. What planning approaches/tools do you use in your basin?
- 3. Do you use updated climate information to plan for floods and droughts in your current planning process (e.g. TDA/SAP)?
- 4. If so, where do you get this information from, and how do you use it?
- 5. How do you monitor progress of the implementation of the SAP in your basin?
- 6. Do you rely on earth observations when monitoring the progress of the implementation of the SAP in your basin?
- 7. Do you have access to frequently updated earth observation data/images? At what cost?

Understanding your needs/gaps

8. What data and analysis are missing?

Applying the Flood and Drought Portal

9. Do you see a potential for applying the tools presented to improve the stakeholder consultations and thus the planning in your basin? How?

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