RA VI RECO 2022

Hydrology in RA VI: Infrastructures, Research,

Services and Collaboration with Private and

Academic sectors

2 November 2022



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Long-term hydrological drought indicators the trend in EU shows a pronounced decline of TWS

Example: Total water storage anomaly map, 1 Aug 22, source: Copernicus Global Drought Observatory (GDO)



some examples and insights on infrastructures and services gaps and opportunities, relationship with research, policy and private sector

Series of extreme events in Italy in Summer 2022: Drought





Po river, northern Italy, August 2022, high severity drought conditions in 9 regions

Picture Source: web

Shift from reactive to Proactive approach

development of indicators and outlook system

Foster relationship and coordination among several institutions and decision makers

Integration of short term and long-term measures at basin scale.

Series of extreme events in Italy in Summer 2022: wildfires



Wildfire interventions with national fire-fighting aircrafts fleet, period 15 Jun-30 Sept: **1.102** Source: Italy National Civil Protection Department

Fragmented development in wildfire services

Needs to adopt a more integrated approach

Multi risk EWS

Series of extreme events in Italy in Summer 2022: : Marmolada glacier collapse 3 July 22



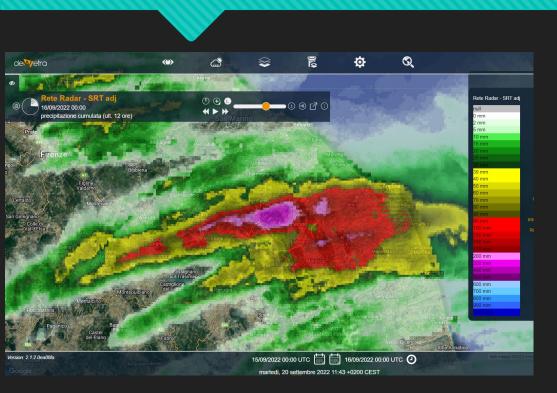
Marmolada Glacier collapse, Alps mountains, Italy, 3 July 22 300.000 m3 material (ice, rocks and debris) involved Picture source: web

Improve large scale monitoring to identify risk indicators/precursors

Improve understanding of cold hydrology processes and develop shared criteria for Mediterranean high mountain areas

Implement actions based on scientific evidence

Series of extreme events in Italy in Summer 2022: flash flood Marche region, 15 Sept 2022



Surface Rainfall Total in 12 hours, 15 Sept 22. Estimation by radar, adjustment with surface observations source Dewetra platform, NCPD

Limits in predictability of intense localised weather phenomena

Need of high resolution 24/7 monitoring to complement uncertainties of forecasting

Last mile: Timely warnings to population in affected area based on nowcasting - mobile phone coverage drives the solution?

Responsability of operators: necessity of political support and understanding of the forecasts probabilistic nature affected by uncertainties infrastructures and services: other insights from hydrological perspectives



Private sector and research

with clearly understood and agreed roles and responsibilities of public and private sectors, the **coproduction** of some specific **services** is **essential** (e.g. Real time flood control, public warning system using mobile technologies, new data sources and management, new technology ...)

promotion of user-driven Science (tailored on decision makers need, through **ad-hoc applied research**) for effective risk management for the full risk cycle: mutual benefits for operational services and scientific community

Similar risks in EU request similar approach to bridge gaps

2022

flash flood Bulgaria flood Russian fed drought France, UK, Portugal convective storms in France, Austria, Russian fed

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to manage the risks in the present and to look what's going to happen in the future.

need of a vision

WMO has addressed this need with its strategic plan and the "vision and strategy for hydrology" encompassing a number of initiatives to intersect this common needs: GBON, SOFF, WIS2.0/WHOS, HydroSOS, HydroHub, FFI..... To be implemented at regional level.

One for all: the **unified data policy** represents the starting point of this vision

Thank you Merci



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