Transformational Climate Resilience Water Project Concepts in Africa for the Green Climate Fund GCF Climate Rationale, focus Water Midrand, September 19-21 2018

Dominique Berod, Chief of division of Basic Systems in Hydrology



WMO OMM

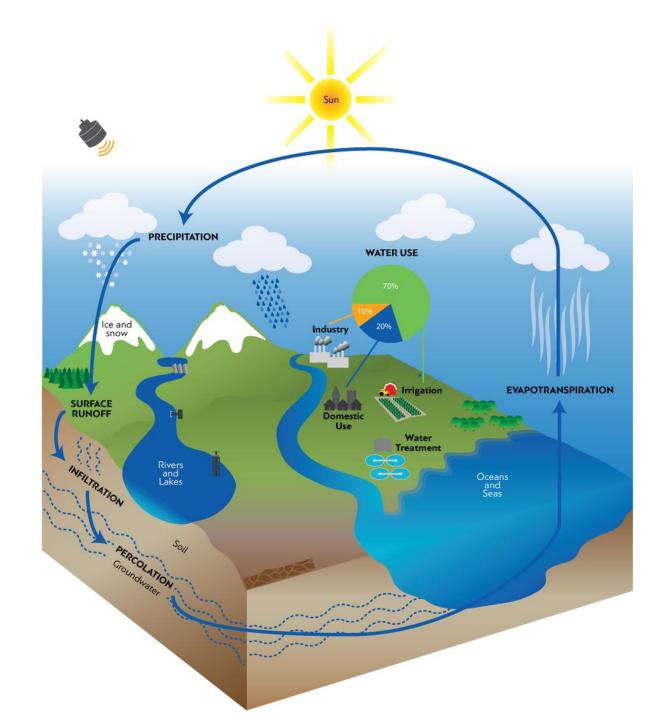
World Meteorological Organization Organisation météorologique mondiale

Messages

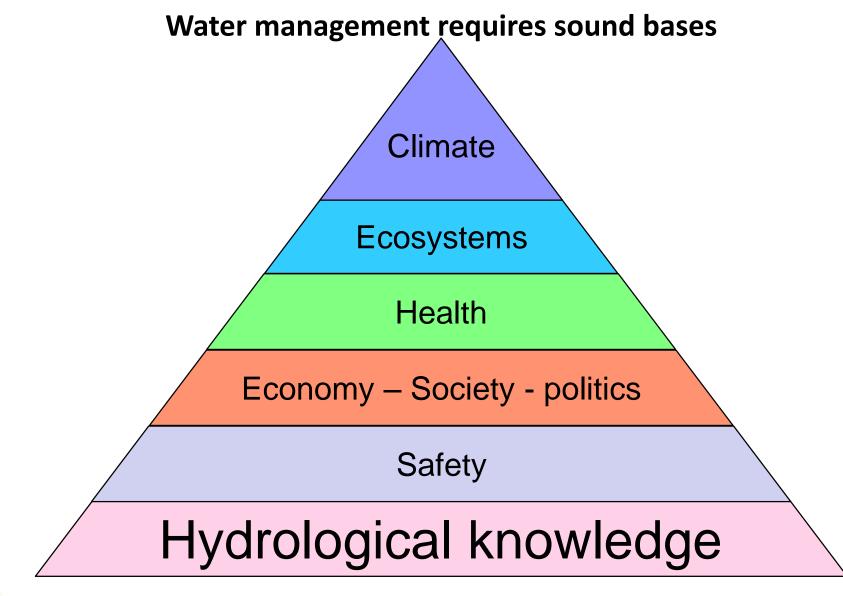
- Water complexity: sound decisions based on appropriate data: a value chain
- Sustainability of achievements
- Converging goals, Networked activities
- WMO is dedicated to support efforts in Climate and Water



Hydrological cycle Complexity







💓 WMO ОММ

GCF climate rationale value proposition

- Country priorities and capacity
- **Projects**: Better GCF projects
 - "don't do stupid things" climate risk proofing of GCF investments
 - "no regrets"
 - "best bang for the buck" climate effectiveness

• Achievements: sustainable!



Climate rationale guiding principles

- Best available data and science
- **Simplicity**: Climate rationale concept, methodology, and GCF guidelines need to be easily understood and applicable
- **Common standards**: GCF climate rationale will create a common standard
 - Headline indicators used by all countries and projects
 - Context-specific indicators related to 8 GCF results areas

Impact beyond GCF:

- strengthen climate evidence and more evidence based country decision making
- Strengthen National Meteorological and Hydrological Services



From data to rationale – climate rationale value chain

• Appropriate data:

- define which data and dataset is appropriate to use, where to find it, and how to process it
- Assess dataset quality, uncertainties and prediction capabilities

Setup data products

- Analyzes, statistics, models
- understand what it is saying
- make appropriate interpretation

Appropriate response options

- identify and prioritize appropriate response options
- taking into account other considerations such as feasibility, capacity, etc.

Working through these steps is an accompanied process



Climate rationale – scientific elements

- State of the climate indicators "Headline" indicators characterizing the state of the climate system
 - Means, trends and variability of surface temperature, precipitation, seaice extent, glacial extent, sea level, ocean heat content and acidity
- Sector- and impact-specific indexes Context-specific climate-related indexes associated with specific socio-economically relevant/sector outcomes
 - Essential climate variables relevant for climate-sensitive sectors (soil moisture, humidity, vegetation, streamflow, solar radiation, wind speed), sector-specific indices
- **High-impact events** Events potentially associated with significant and widespread, multi-sectoral, impacts

Heatwaves, floods, droughts, storms, severe weather, etc. and their return periods

Climate rationale – Summary at this stage

Bad news: you need data

Good news: you need data

Other Good news: you are not alone...

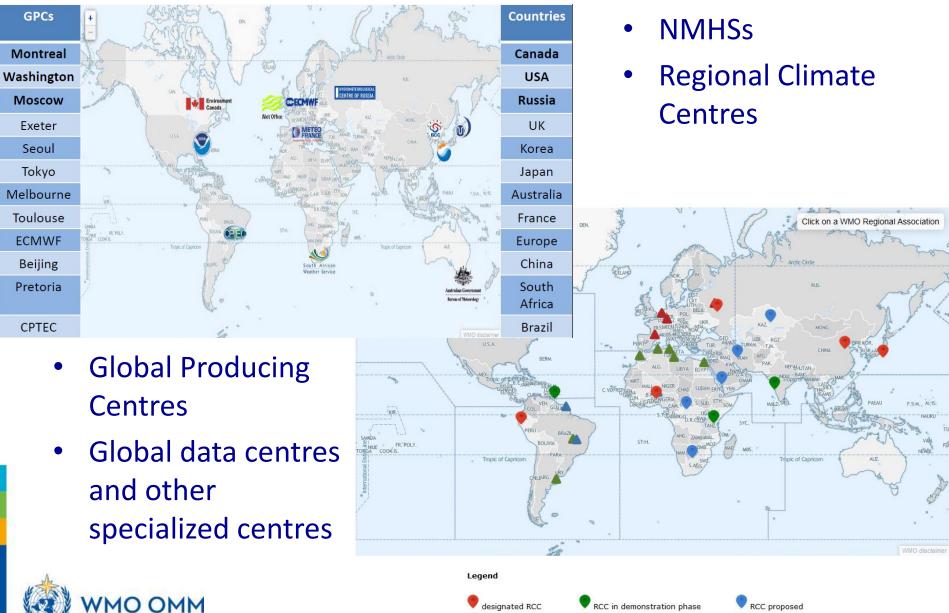


Current status of availability and access to data and products from CSIS entities

Availability of data and products (Non-exhaustive list)

			FORECASTS		PROJECTIONS	
PREHISTORICAL 100 PAST 1		CONTEMPORARY PAST	TIMESCALE	IMATE VARIABILITY TIMESCALE	TIN	TE CHANGE IESCALE
100 1101 1	850	pre	sent	S2S	A2D	
	Frequency: Sub-daily, daily or monthly In situ data		Frequency: Daily to monthly		Frequency: Annual	
More than 10 types of proxies (corals, insects, pollen, tree rings,) Paleoclimatology proxies CRU, NOAA Reconstructed variables CRU, NOAA	GlobalRegionalGHCN-DailyRBSN~90 000 stations~4 000 stationsMore than 200 variables available fClimate extreme indices	<u>National</u> BOM CDO ~16 000 stations rom stations	Monthy/seaso Global 13 GPCLRFs 2 Lead Centers APCC IRI	GlobalpredictionsL3 GPCLRFsmapsGlobal2 Lead Centersdata ~2.5° × 2.5°GPC-ADCPAPCChindcasts ~20-30 yrsLC-ADCPRIskill scoresglobal maps	<u>Global</u> GPC-ADCP LC-ADCP global maps	Climate change projections CMIP5 61 models
	ETCCDI: 27 indices for more than 100 countries ICA&D: > 50 indices for more than 15 000 stations		T2m, RR, SSTs	s, MSLP, T850, Z500	variables averaged over year 1 and years 1-5	~20-200 km historical run: 1850-2005 nominal timescale time period: 2100 and beyond time resolution: daily CORDEX
	GPCP : 1.0° × 1.0° WDC-RSAT ∫	ng satellite-based data ~few km adar data ~few km	w km 8 RCCs maps		time resolution: daily hindcast data t	
	Atmospheric measurements 6 GAW WDCs: > 1 400 stations Reanalysis more than 10 global reanalysis: > 100 km ERA-Interim, ERA-15, ERA-40, NCEP-NCAR, JRA-55, dynamical downscaling of global reanalysis: CORDEX, CaRD10 regional reanalysis: NARR, ASR		3 RCC-Networks data ~30 km Frequency: Quarterly Updates			Several global/regional models 14 domains
			GlobalMajuGSCU (Trial)circula	nce or twice per year	GA2DCU (Concept)	~12-50 km nominal timescale time period: until 2100 time resolution: daily
	Graphical toolsENACTSIRI Mapmapsmaps, g	o Room graphics, ions, data	statement <u>Regional</u> 19 RCOFs	National NCOFs T2m, RR	features	
	, ,	WWIS n normals T2m, RR D stations				10

Climate rationale - WMO network delivery partners



designated RCC-Network RCC-Network in demonstation phase RCC-Network proposed

River basin scale indicators

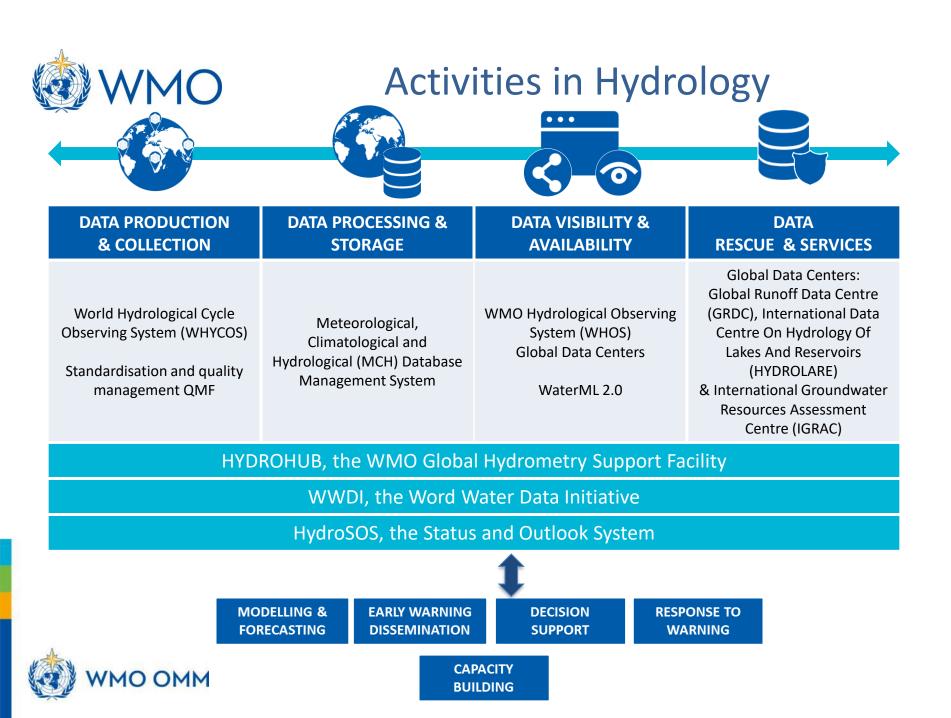
- Hydrological regime and its change
- Freshwater withdrawal/derivation as a proportion of available, renewable freshwater resources
- Specific discharge (mean value and different return period values)
- Large lakes and reservoir levels
- Groundwater level and recharge
- Standardized Precipitation Index
- Spatio-temporal limit of solid/liquid precipitation
- Snow cover and yearly repartition
- Glacier variation



Climate rationale, water and WMO

- Water resource and extremes highly impacted by Climate change
- Better understanding of natural and man-made processes
- Recomputation of event probabilities and magnitude
- \Rightarrow Increasing need of data and models
- ⇒ Especially data must be standardized for intercomparizon and sharing.
- \Rightarrow WMO is supporting the value chain from services to data





Climate rationale, next steps for WMO

- 3 selected pilot countries: Nepal, DRC and Antigua and Barbuda
- Pilot work in the next 18 months
- National workshops with regional focus
- Scaling up



Conclusions

- Water is a complex system: no good decision without good information: data are central
- Value chain from Decision to Data, Data to Decisions
- Different projects, partners and stakeholders, same interest: collaboration and coordination are key
- WMO can help!



WEATHER CLIMATE WATER TEMPS CLIMAT EAU





WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization Organisation météorologique mondiale