

The value of science in managing water crises, including climate change-induced hydrological extremes

András Szöllősi-Nagy

National University of Public Service (NKE), Budapest, Hungary;
Chair, Sustainable Water Futures Programme, Brisbane, Australia

MORE FLOODS MORE NEGATIVE IMPACTS

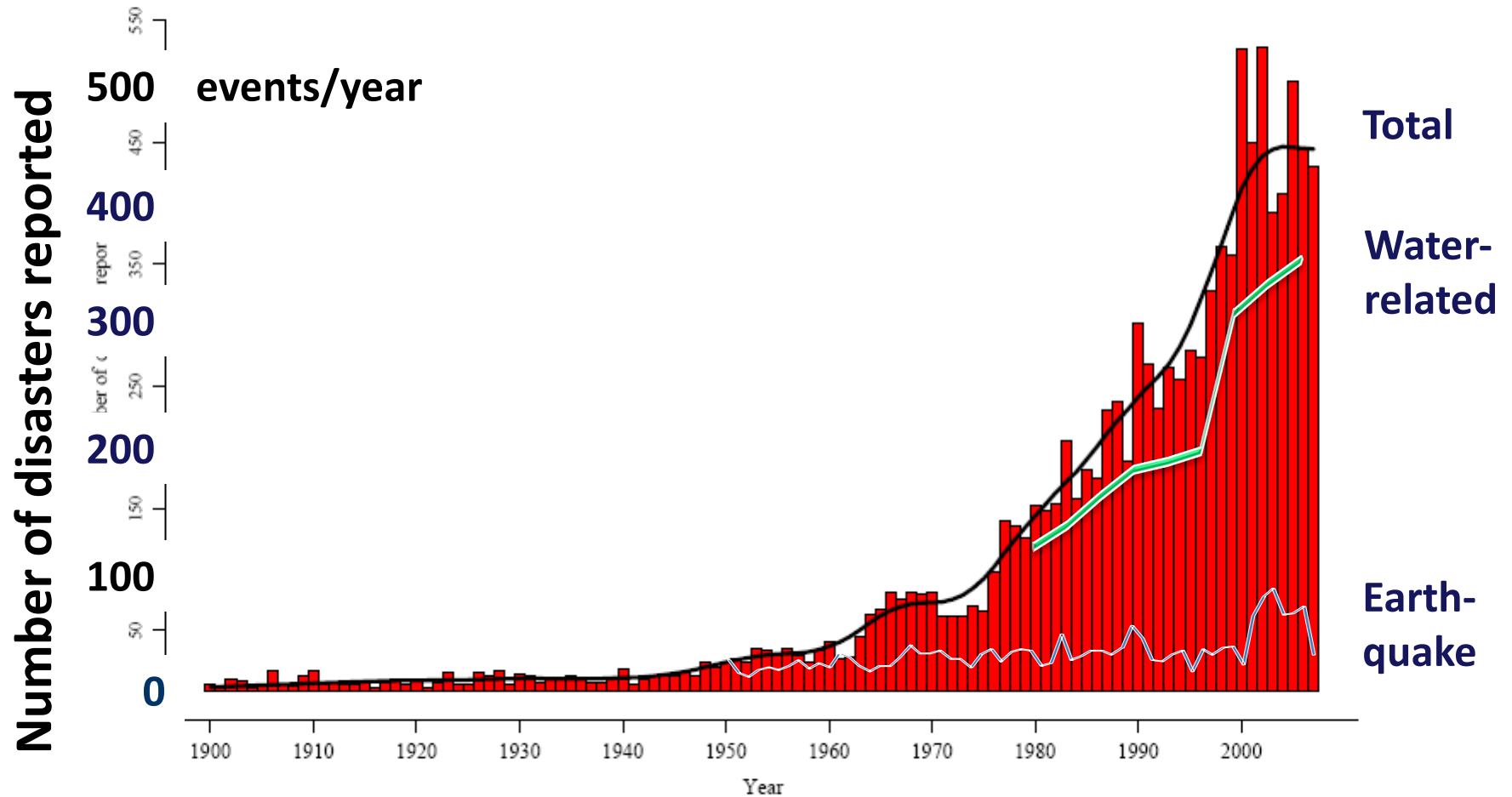


18 October, 2018: SOUTHERN FRANCE,
Aude département
FLASH FLOOD
IN 126 SETTLEMENTS
14 DEAD, 75 SERIOUSLY INJURED

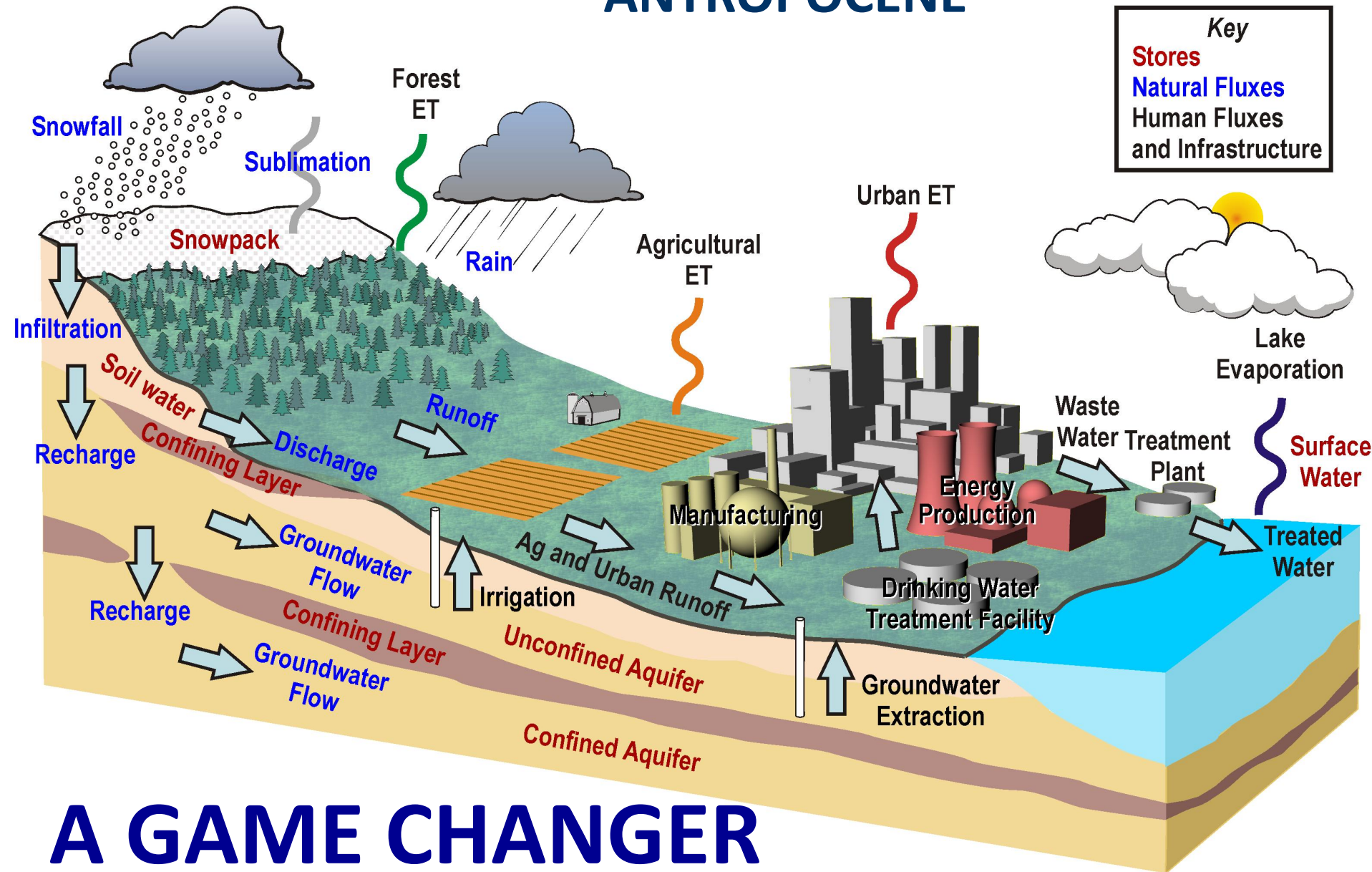


SEVEN MONTHS PRECIPITATION IN ONE DAY...

Number of natural disaster events since 1900 to 2007



ANTROPOCENE



A GAME CHANGER

SUPERIMPOSED ON ALL THIS ...

HEADLINE NEWS!!!!!!

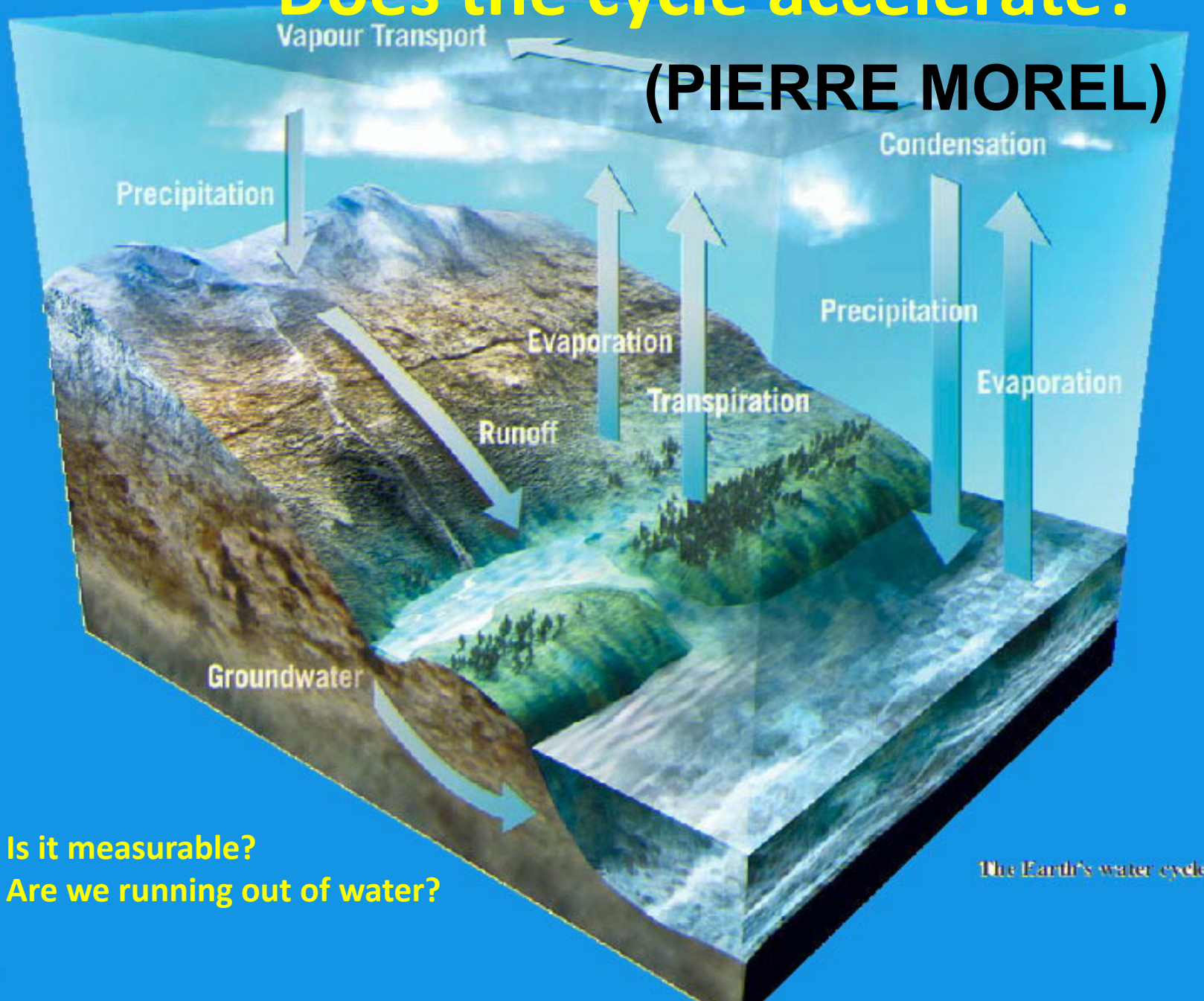
The climate is changing !!!

(Yap, for 4 billion years now ...)



Does the cycle accelerate?

(PIERRE MOREL)



Is it measurable?
Are we running out of water?

The Earth's water cycle

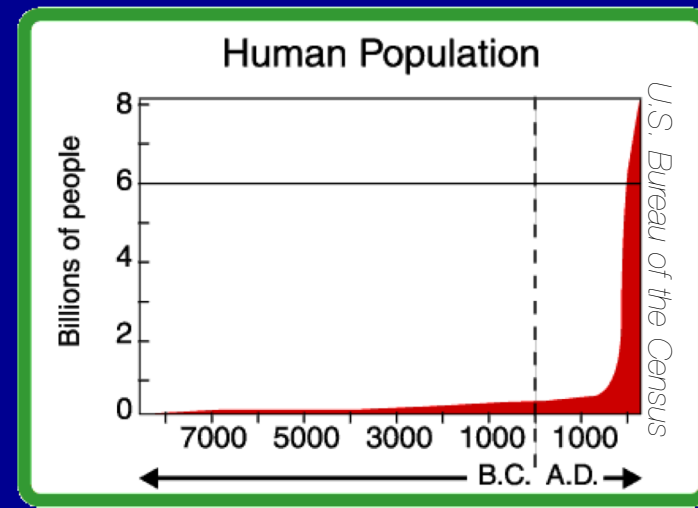
GLOBAL WATER CYCLE ISSUES

A satellite with gold-colored insulation and solar panels is shown in space, observing Earth. The Earth is depicted with a grid of white lines, and the satellite's perspective shows a portion of the globe with green and yellow landmasses and blue oceans. The background is a deep blue space filled with stars.

- Is the cycle changing?
- Increased risks?
- Growing vulnerability?
- More disasters ?
- Less water for people?
- Crisis is looming?
- What crisis?
- Resource?
- Governance?
- Global or local?

Global change drivers in the last few centuries:

- **Population growth, movement and age structures**
- **Geo-political changes and realignments**
- **Trade and subsidies**
- **Technological changes**
- **Climate change**



Global change impacts

- Global change is more than global climate variability/change
- It has natural PLUS human/social dimensions
- A constellation of changes, many global in domain

For example, we see large changes in:

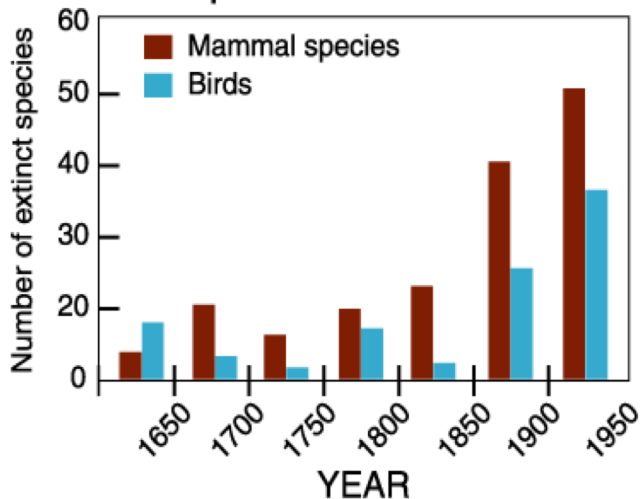
CO₂ concentration (μL/L)



NOAA

Nitrogen Flux to Coastal Zone

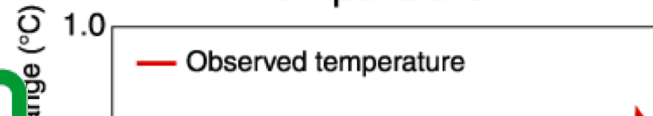
Species Extinctions



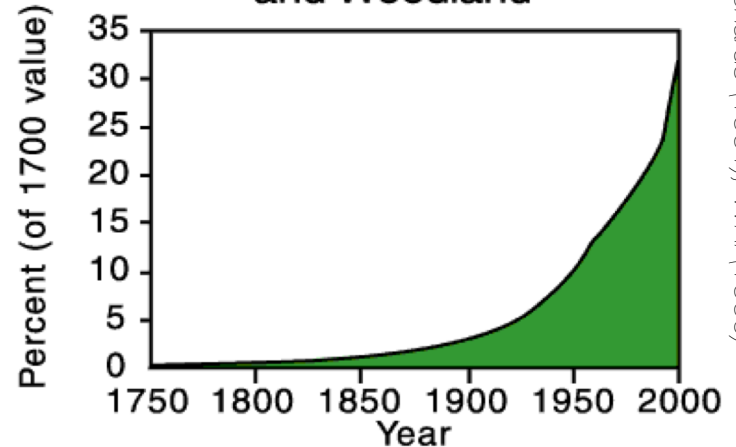
Reid & Miller (1989)

Mackenzie et al (2002)

Temperature



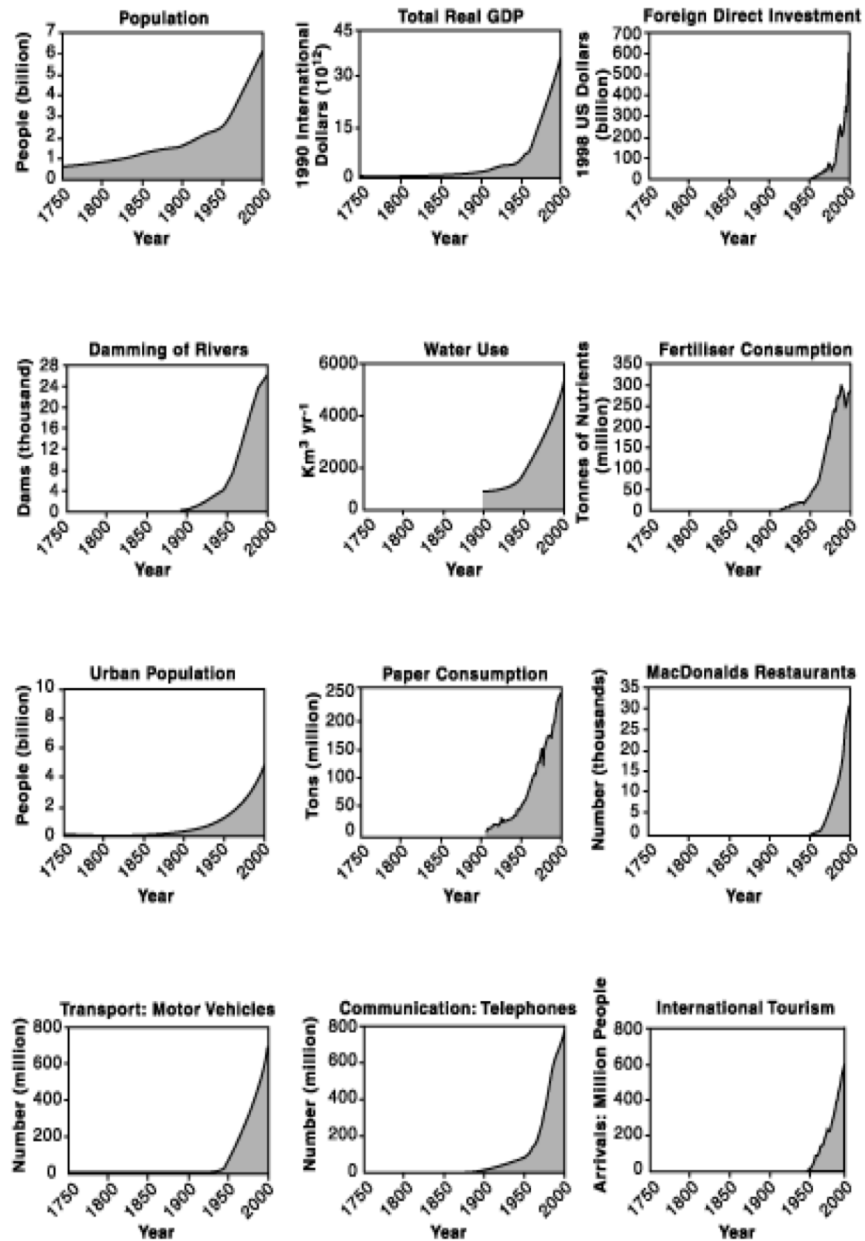
Loss of Tropical Rain Forest and Woodland



Richards (1991), WFI (1990)

Vitousek (1994)

YEAR



From: Steffen et al. 2004

STATIONARITY IS DEAD

THE FUTURE WILL NOT BE THE SAME AS THE PAST

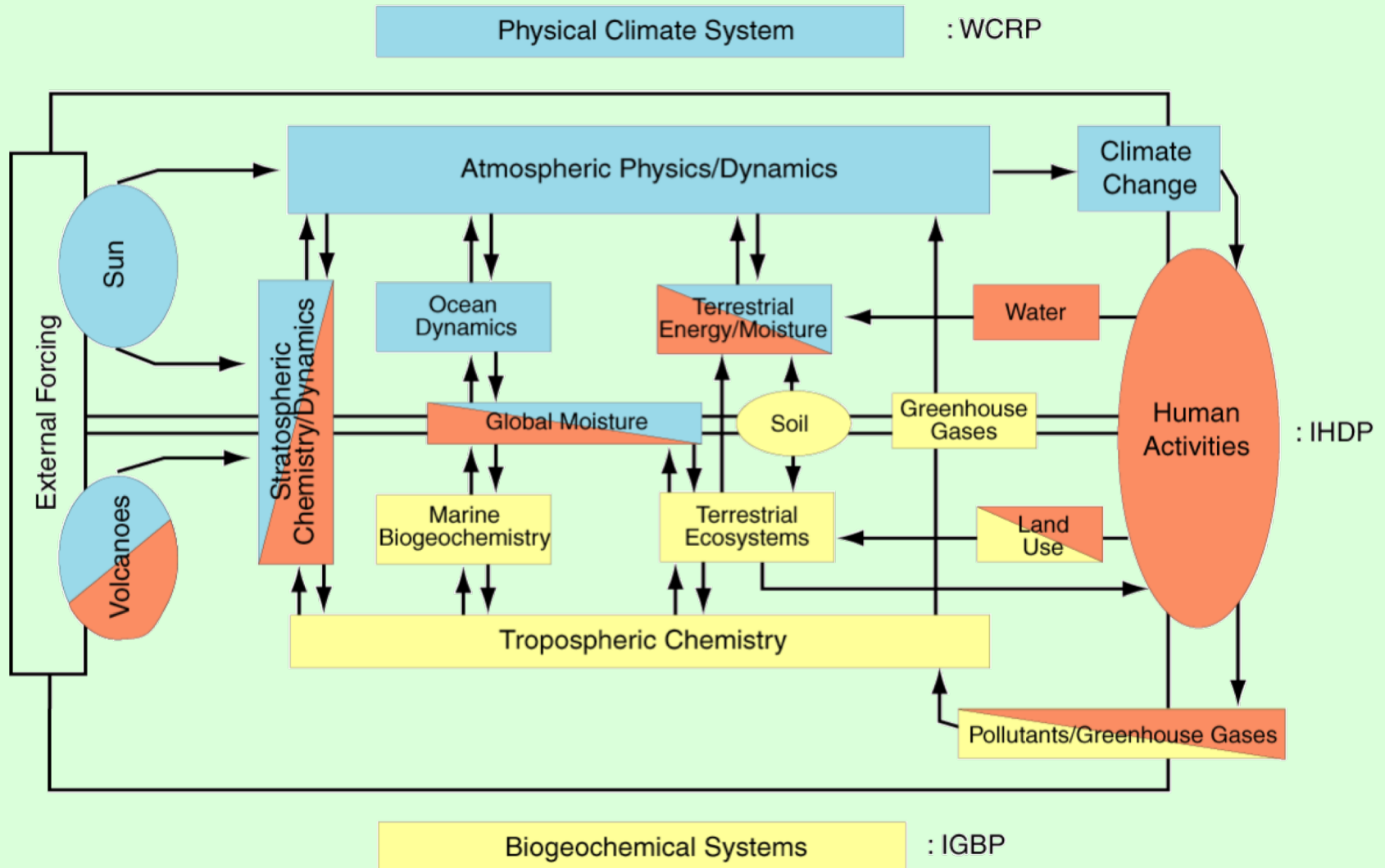
The story of the 200-year flood

New technologies are needed

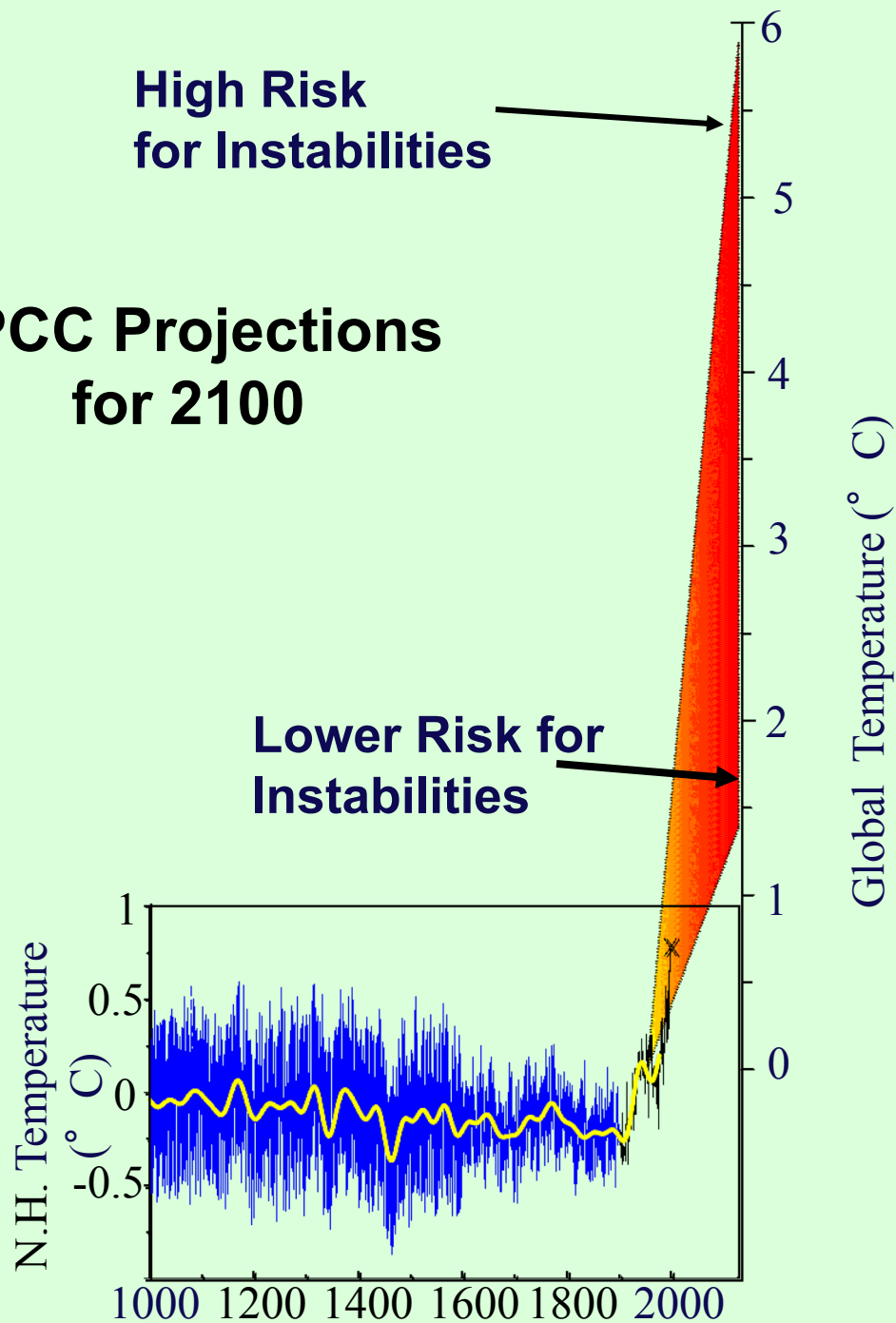
WILL WE HAVE MORE FLOODS ?

**Expected Impacts of Global Changes on Water
Resources**

The Earth System: Coupling the Physical, Biogeochemical and Human Components



IPCC Projections for 2100



Climate change is effecting our environment, our societies and our cultures

Projected Impacts of Climate Change

Global temperature change (relative to pre-industrial)

0°C

1°C

2°C

3°C

4°C

5°C

Food

Falling crop yields in many areas, particularly developing regions

Possible rising yields in some high latitude regions

Falling yields in many developed regions

Water

Small mountain glaciers disappear – water supplies threatened in several areas

Significant decreases in water availability in many areas, including Mediterranean and Southern Africa

Sea level rise threatens major cities

Ecosystems

Extensive Damage to Coral Reefs

Rising number of species face extinction

Extreme Weather Events

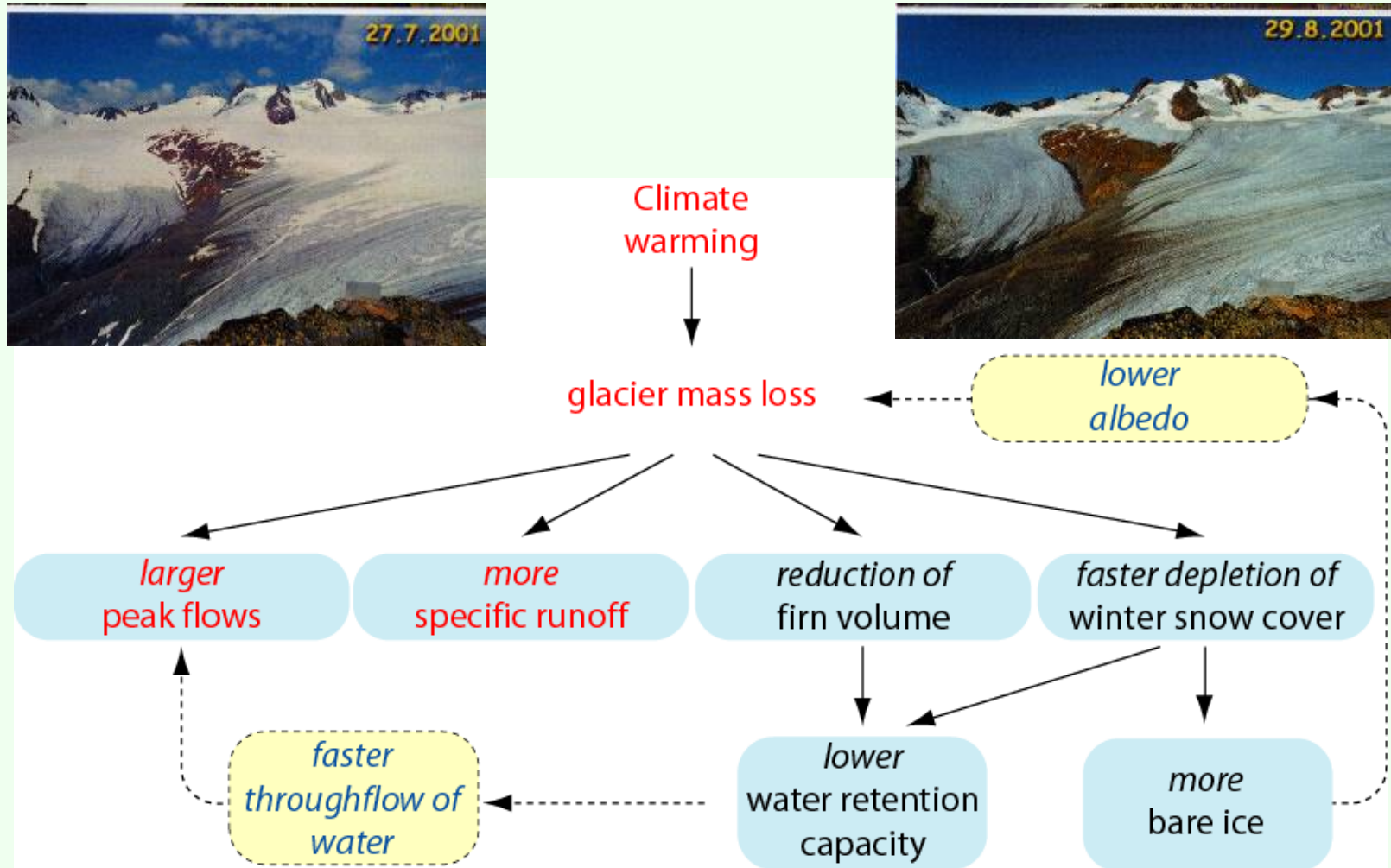
Rising intensity of storms, forest fires, droughts, flooding and heat waves

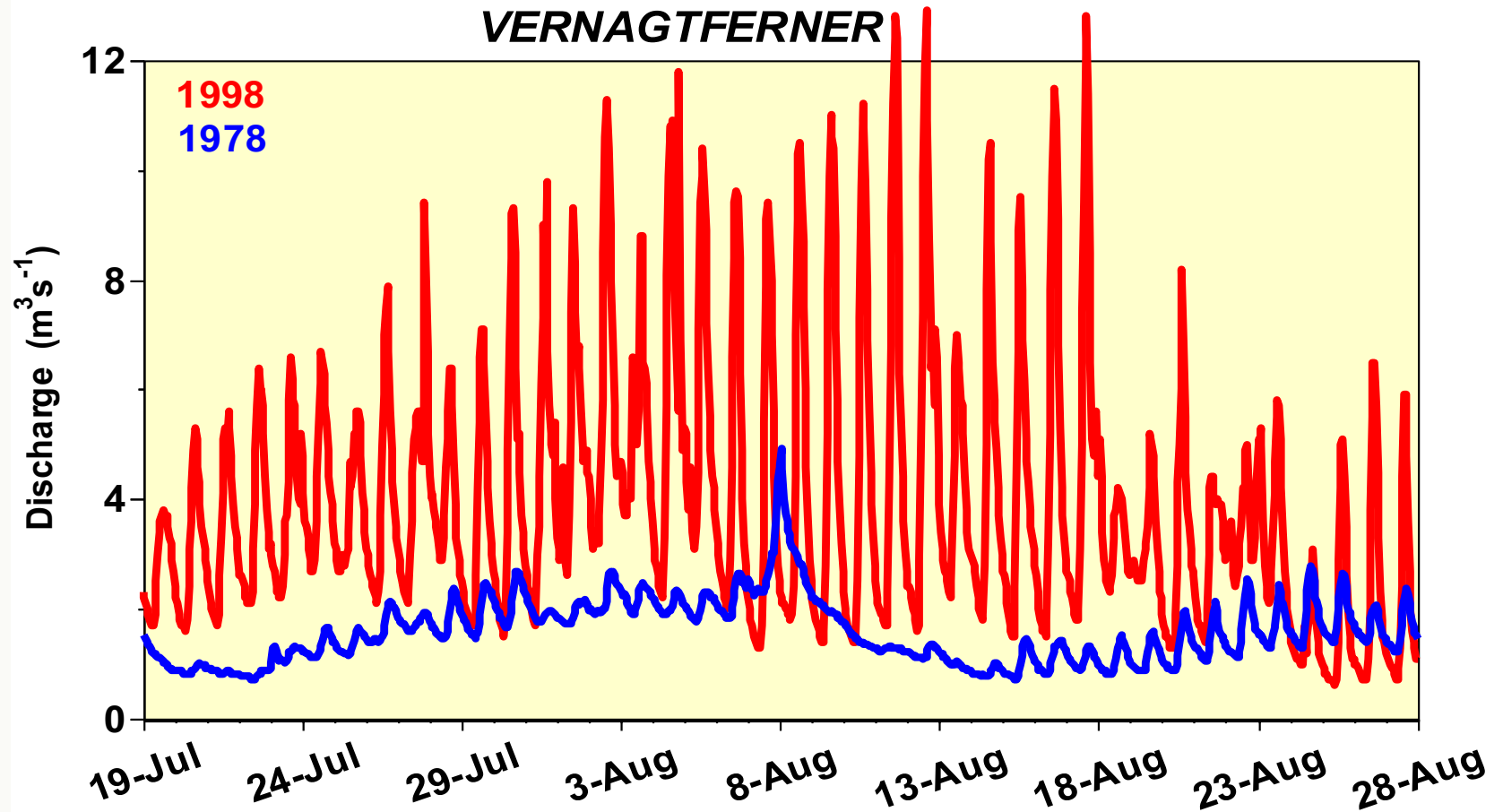
Risk of Abrupt and Major Irreversible Changes

Increasing risk of dangerous feedbacks and abrupt, large-scale shifts in the climate system

POSITIVE FEEDBACK

Response to warming: Diurnal Variations



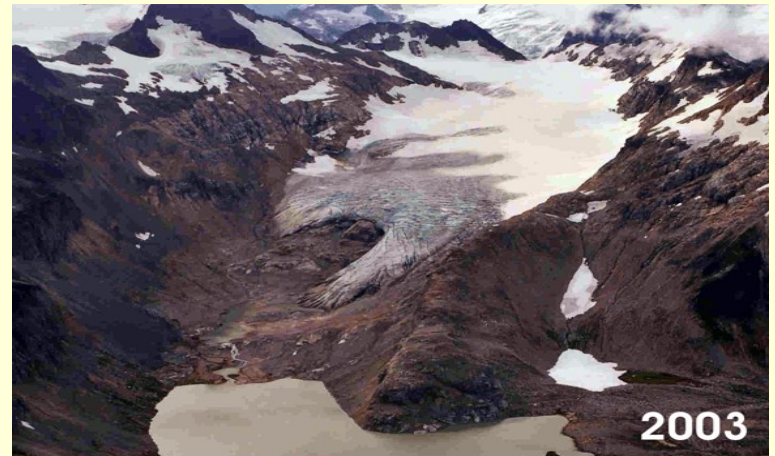


(Source: **Bayerische Akademie der Wissenschaften**, Glaziologische Kommission)

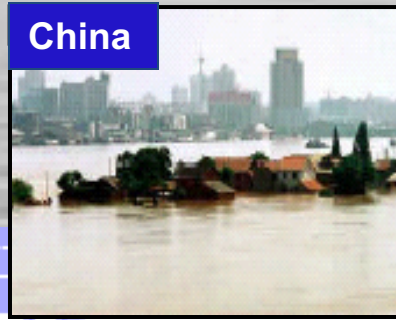
South Cascade Glacier (Washington State, USA)



1928



Major floods and droughts worldwide



 **Flood**  **Drought**



There is pressing need to develop advanced risk management on water hazard in order to secure human life and ensure sustainable socio-economic development and poverty alleviation.

Water hazards and related nexi are / will be major challenges

- Intensifying and increasing occurrence of water related hazard in many part of the world
- Coupled impacts of climate change / extreme hydrologic events and sea level rising due to heat expansion



Flood Disaster in Pakistan (August, 2010)



Flood Disaster in Korea (September 21, 2010)



FLASH FLOODS IN ASIA






Danube at Budapest, 2006

Parliament



RHINE RIVER



I DON'T BELIEVE IN
GLOBAL WARMING



Fukuoka Flood in 1999

(Source : MLIT)

- ❑ Urban expansion taking place downward → Underground flood risk
- ❑ Recent developments → Long term risks are not experienced

(Source: Herat, UNU)



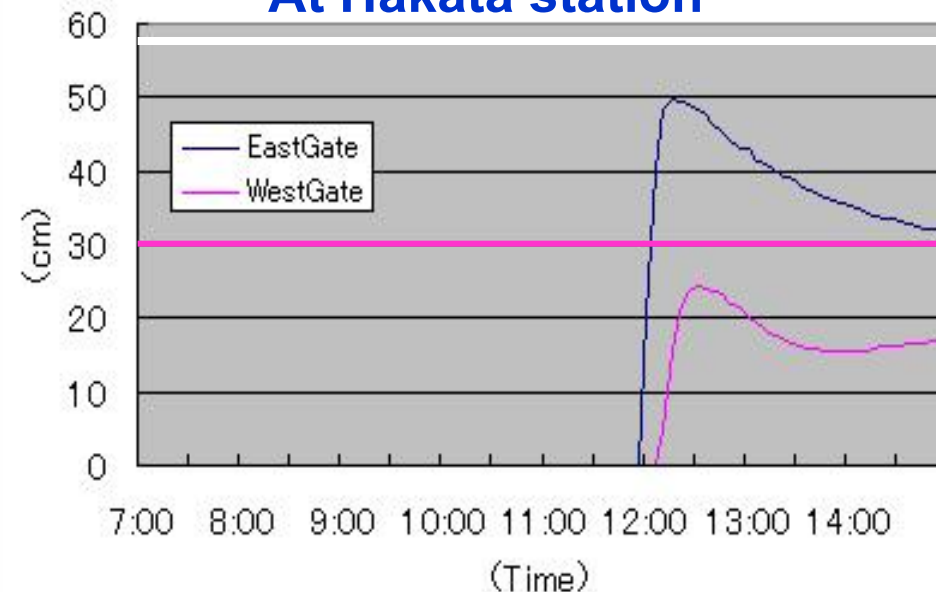
Fukuoka flash flood simulation

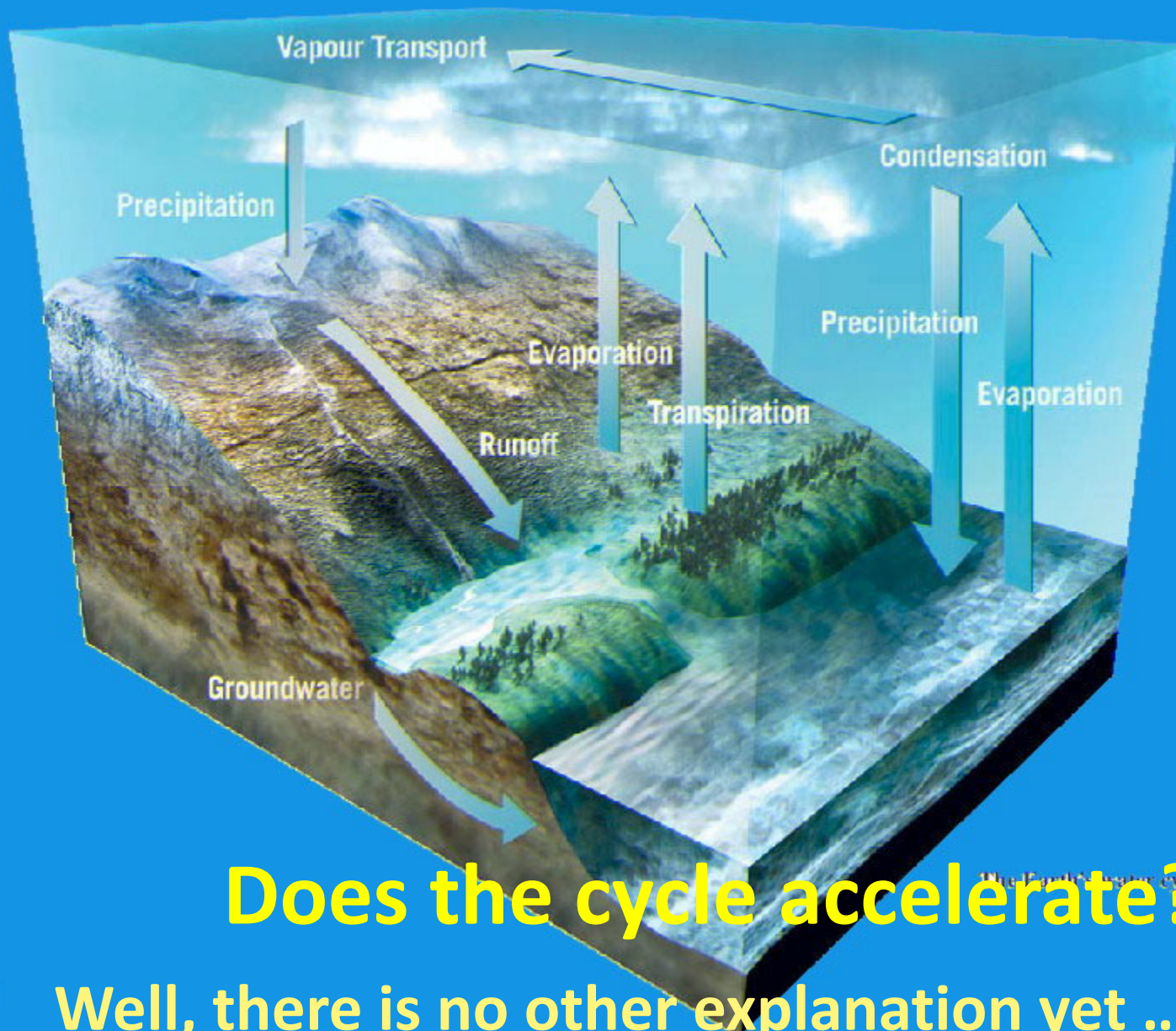


Volume of water entered into underground space:

- 2,017 m³ (simulated volume)
- 1,320 m³ (total pumped water station)

At Hakata station



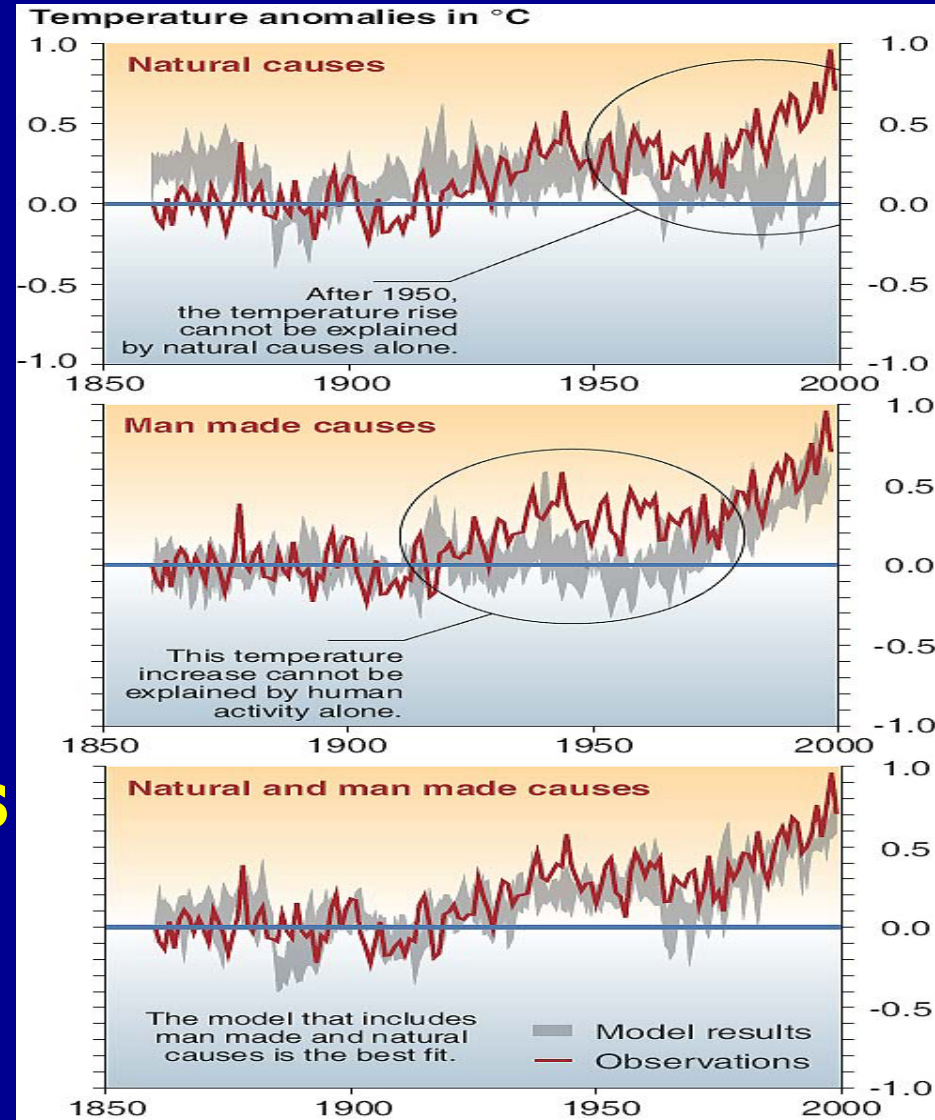


Does the cycle accelerate?

Well, there is no other explanation yet ...

Climate change: What do we know?

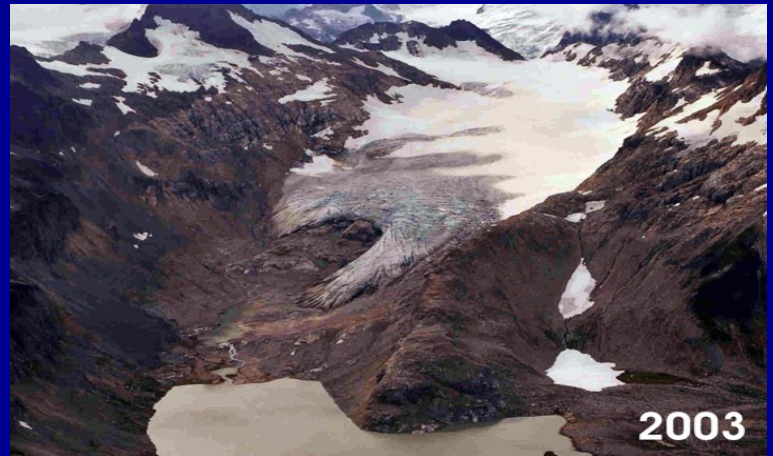
- **Global Mean Temperature have increased**
- **Greenhouse Gases play a role**
- **Reducing Emissions alone will not avoid impacts**



South Cascade Glacier (Washington State, USA)



1928



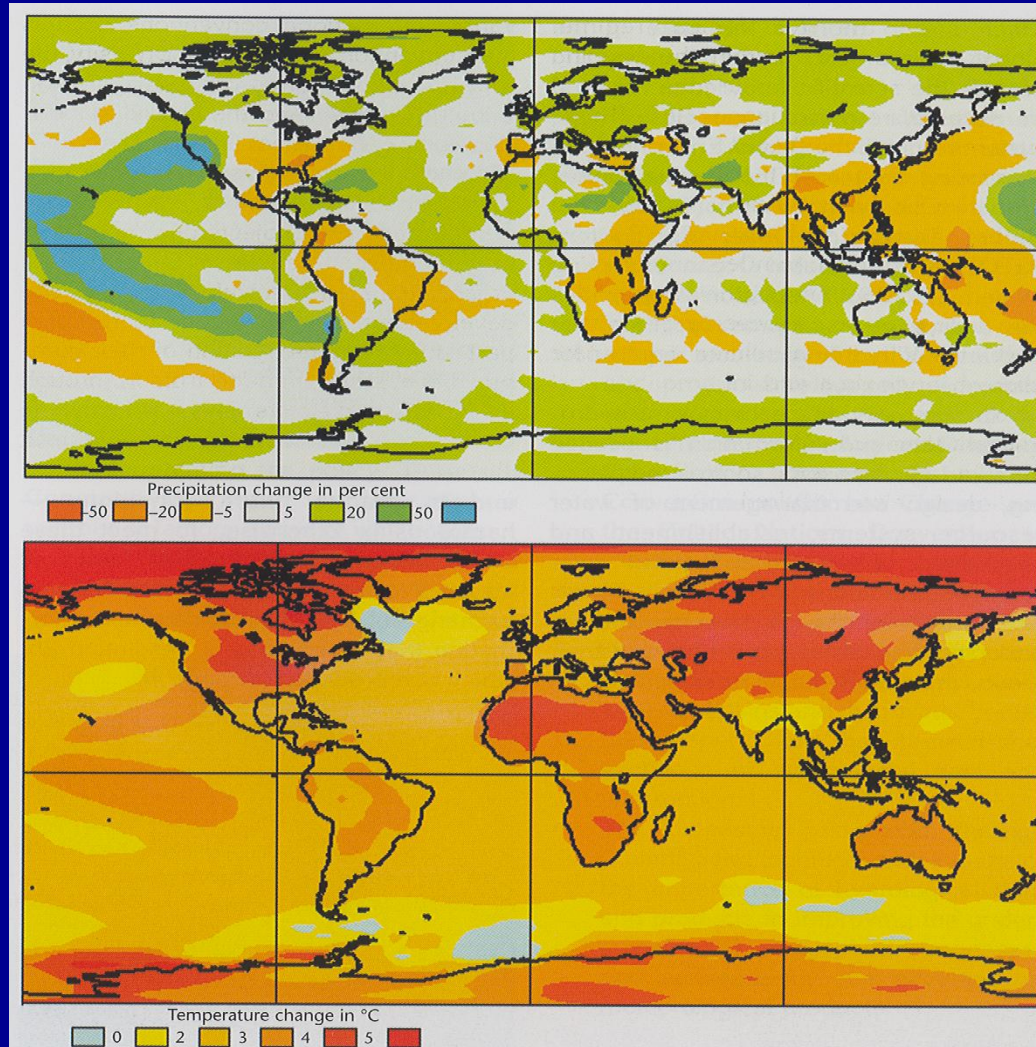
ARIDITY



LAKE MEAD, USA

NOT TOO MUCH HOPE ...

UNLESS POLITICAL LEADERS STICK TO THE PARIS AGREEMENT





CLIMATE SUMMIT

WHAT IF IT'S
A BIG HOAX AND
WE CREATE A BETTER
WORLD FOR NOTHING?

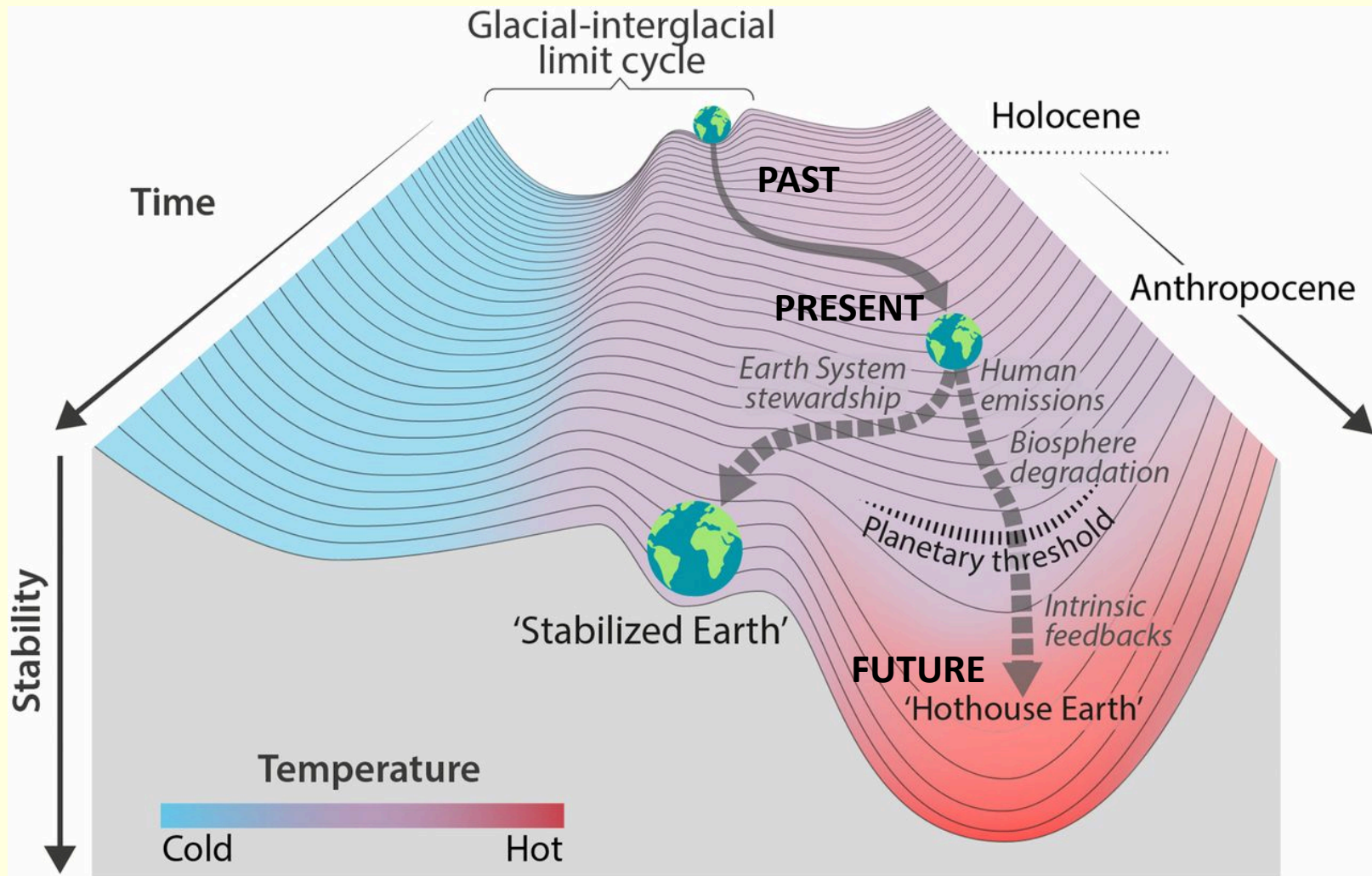
- ENERGY INDEPENDENCE
- PRESERVE RAINFORESTS
- SUSTAINABILITY
- GREEN JOBS
- LIVABLE CITIES
- RENEWABLES
- CLEAN WATER, AIR
- HEALTHY CHILDREN
- etc. etc.



12/7/19 USA TODAY

YEL
PITT

Stability landscape showing the pathway of the Earth System out of the Holocene and thus, out of the glacial–interglacial limit cycle to its present position in the hotter Anthropocene.

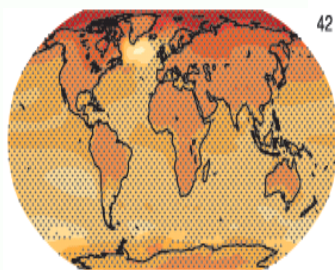


Will Steffen et al. PNAS 2018;115:33:8252-8259

CRISIS NOW

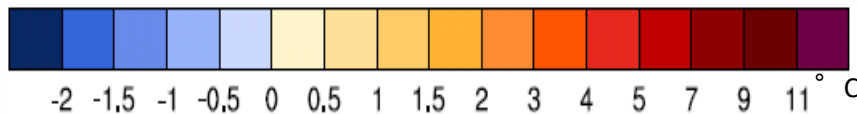
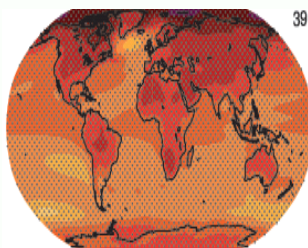
PNAS

Optimistic scenario



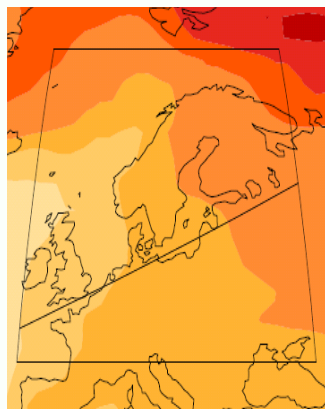
2081–2100

Pessimistic scenario

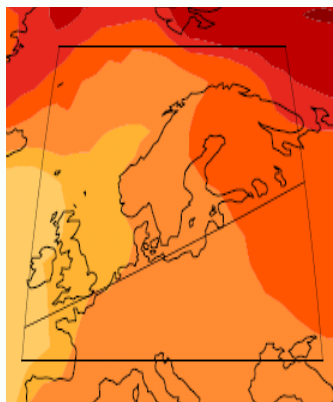


Expected global and European warming trends (annual averages)

Reference period: 1986–2005



2046–2065



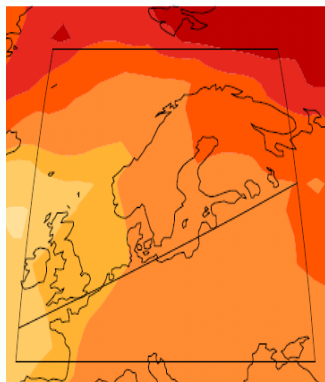
2046–2065:

- Larger warming: Northern polar regions and in the central regions

2081–2100:

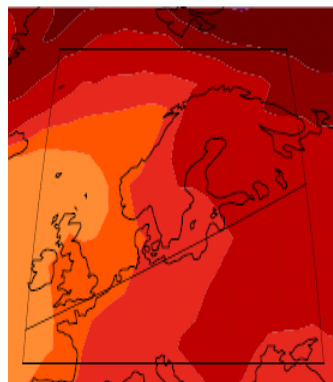
- Significant differences between the various options
- Greater warming in the continental areas of Europe: NE – WS gradient

Optimistic scenario



2081–2100

Pessimistic scenario



CONCLUSION

**CLIMATE CHANGE IS
ALL ABOUT WATER**

80% OF THE CHANGE IS THROUGH WATER



URGENT NEED FOR
CLIMATE ADAPTIVE WATER
STRATEGIES

**DO WE HAVE A CHOICE AT
ALL?**

**WE NEED TO INCREASE THE
RESILIENCE
OF OUR SYSTEMS**

ADAPTATION OPTIONS:

- **MORE STORAGE**
 - **MORE HYDROPOWER**
 - **MORE GROUNDWATER USE**
 - **MORE INLAND NAVIGATION**
 - **MORE CONSERVATION**
 - **INTERBASIN WATER TRANSFER**
 - **BETTER WATER GOVERNANCE**
 - **INTEGRATED SYSTEMS**
-
- **BUT AREN'T THESE CONTRADICTIONARY?**

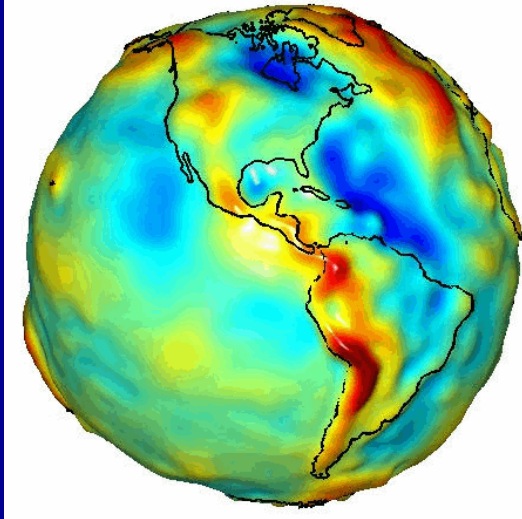
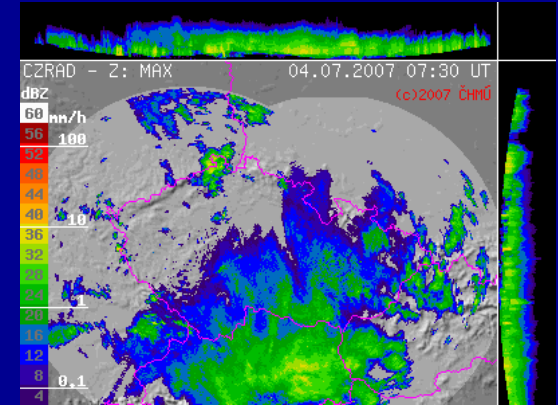
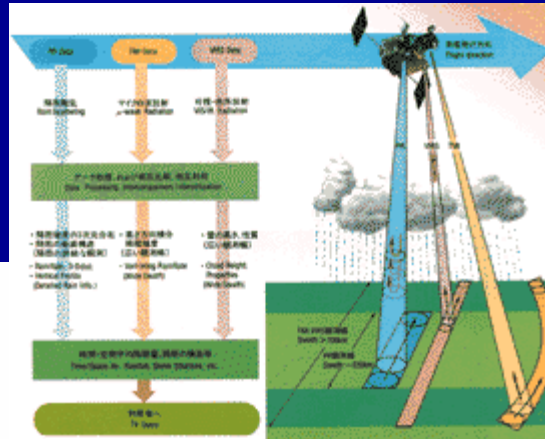
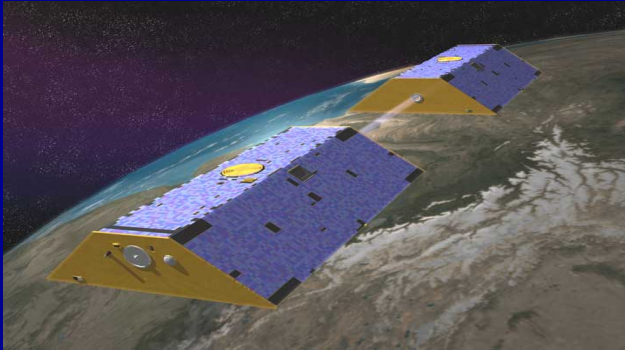
WE WILL NEED MORE STORAGE

**STORAGE IS THE
CENTER OF THE VALUE CHAIN
BETWEEN
WATER / FOOD / ENERGY**

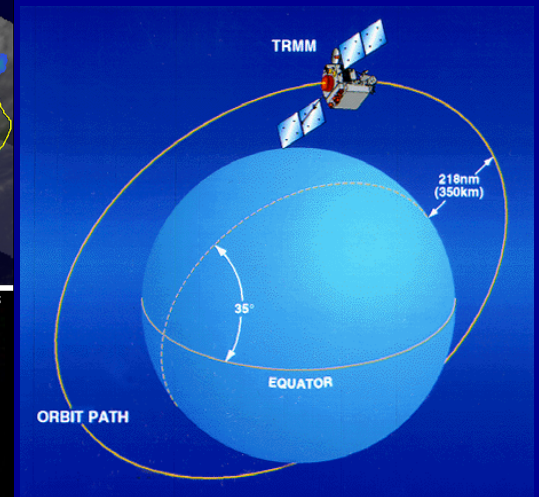
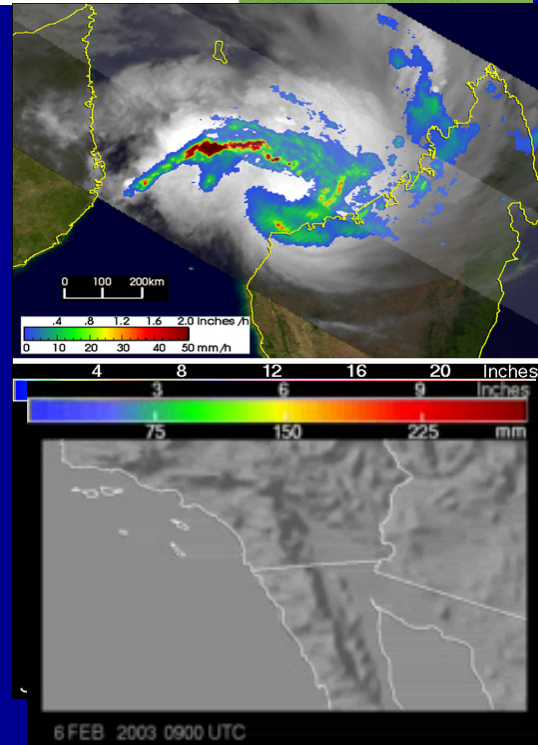
THE VALUE OF OPERATIONAL HYDROLOGY

**IF YOU CAN'T MEASURE IT,
YOU CAN'T MANAGE IT**

Remotely sensed data



GRACE



(Source: D. Solomatine)

Flow of information in a Hydroinformatics System

Data → Models → Knowledge → Decisions

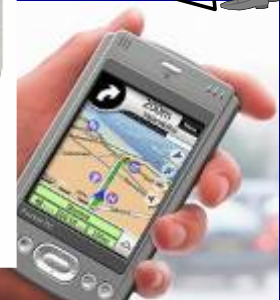
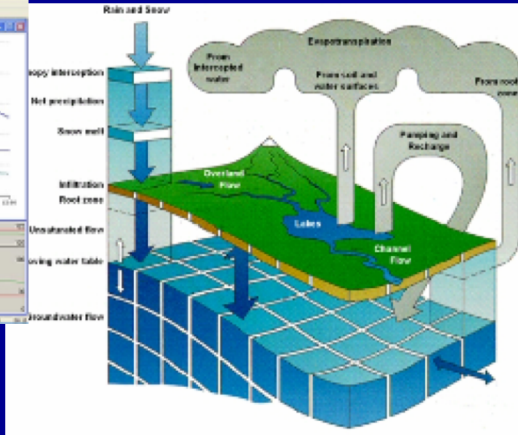
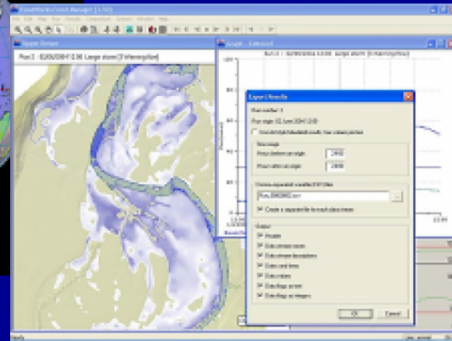
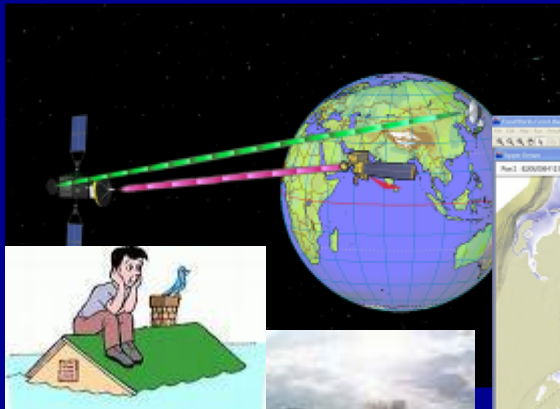
Earth observation,
monitoring

Numerical Weather
Prediction Models

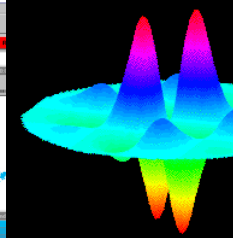
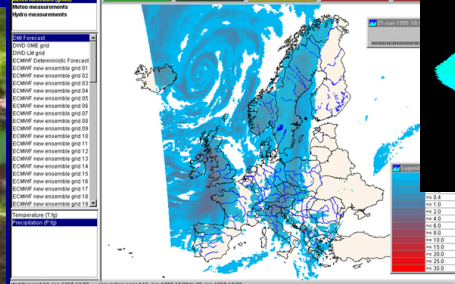
Data modelling,
integration with
hydrologic and hydraulic
models

Access to
modelling
results

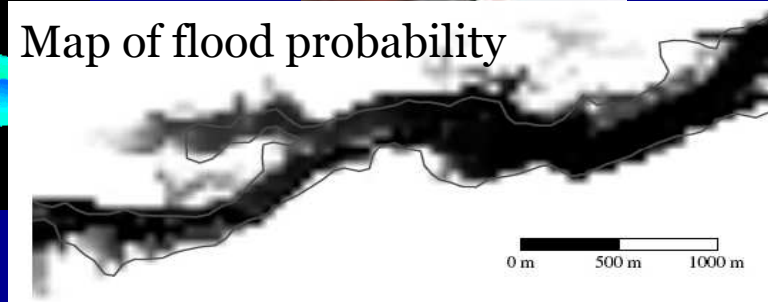
Decision
support



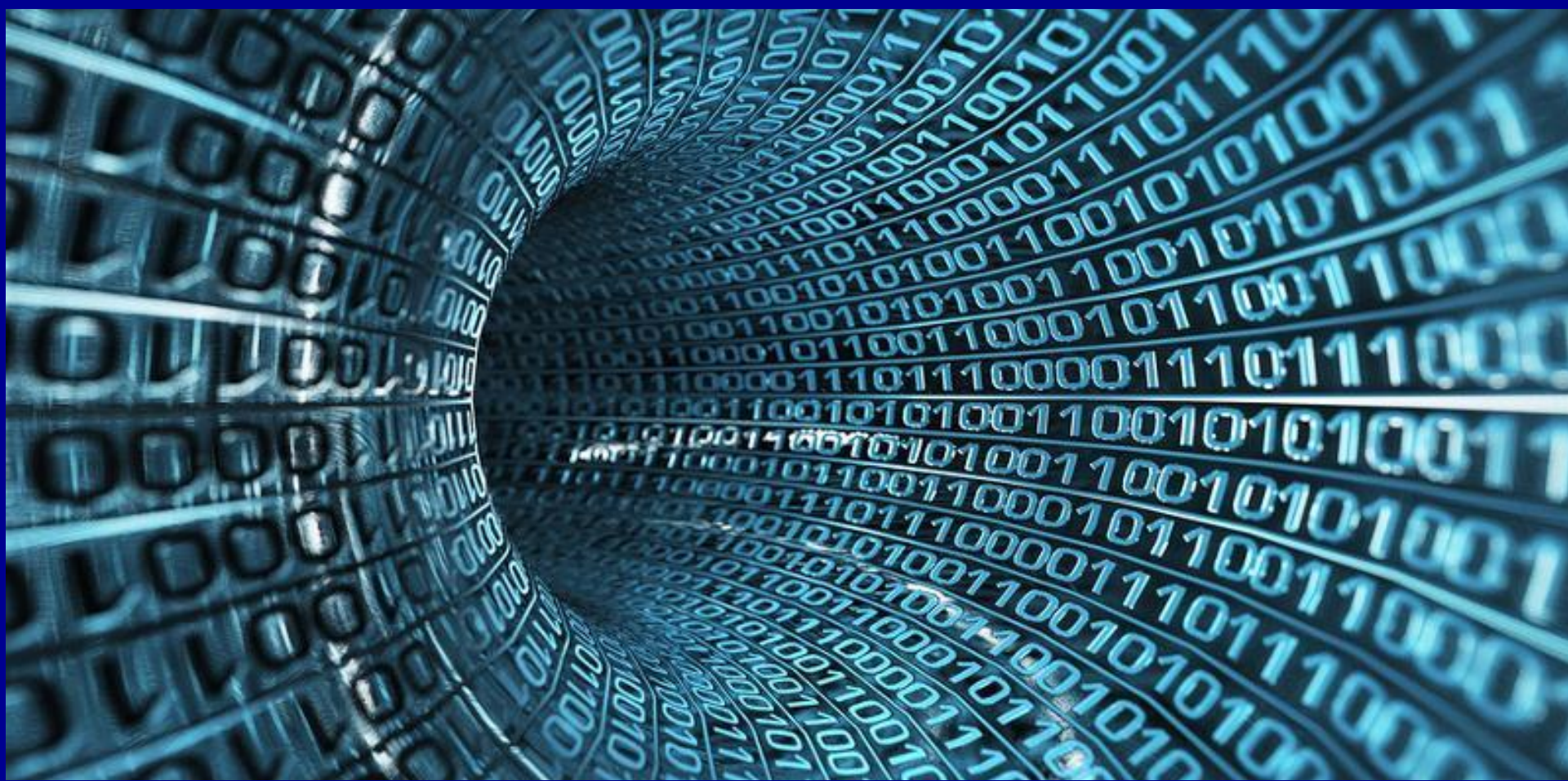
Simulation of Delta-FEWS for an European Flood Forecasting System (EFPS), showing forecast precipitation over Europe for the 1995 event imported from the Danish Meteorological Institute



Map of flood probability



BIG DATA



Data revolution:

Terra bytes Petabytes Exabytes ... Terra Hertz speed

THE VALUE OF SCIENTIFIC HYDROLOGY

**IF YOU DON'T UNDERSTAND IT,
YOU CAN'T MANAGE IT EITHER**

**DAILY PRAY OF THE HYDROLOGICAL
MODELER 30 YEARS AGO:**



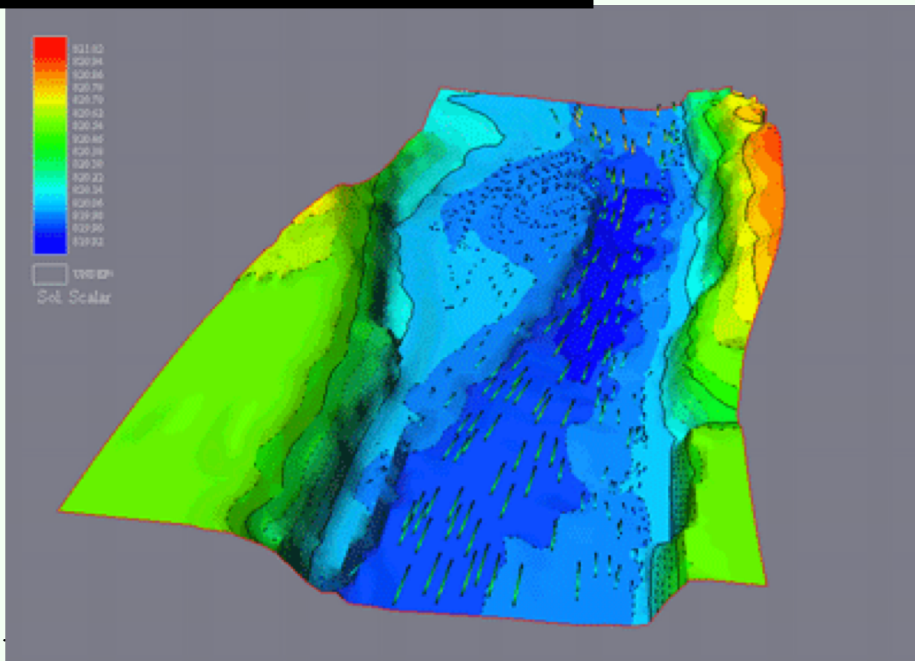
**OH, LORD, MAKE
THE WORLD
LINEAR AND
NORMALLY
DISTRIBUTED!**



Modelling is the heart of Hydroinformatics

- Technologies ensuring the whole information cycle, and *integrates data, models, and humans*

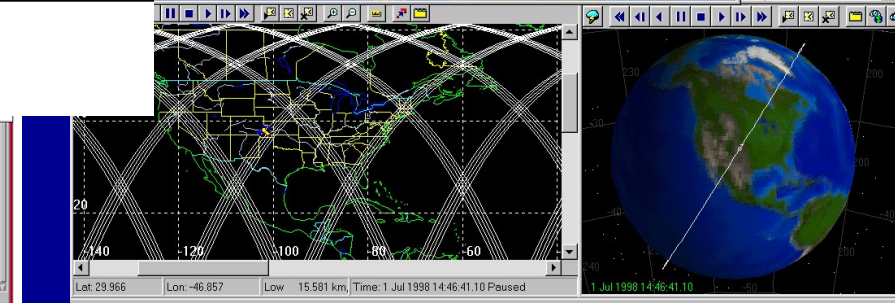
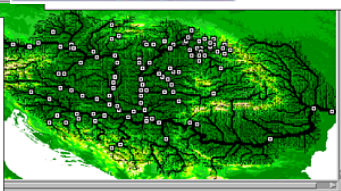
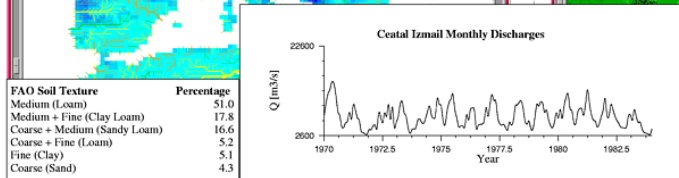
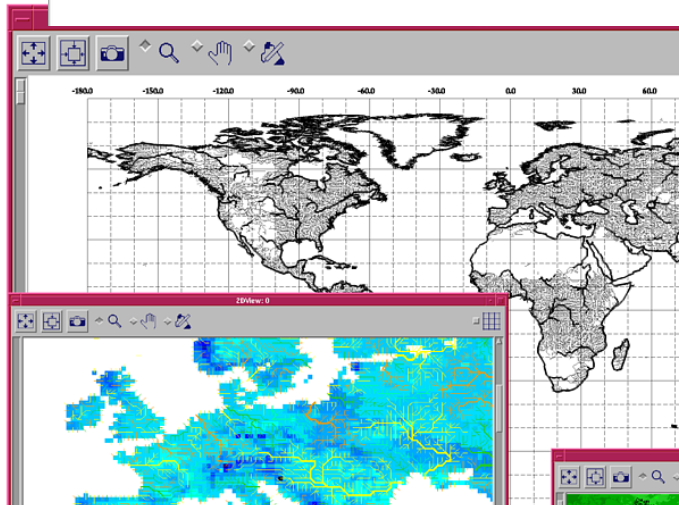
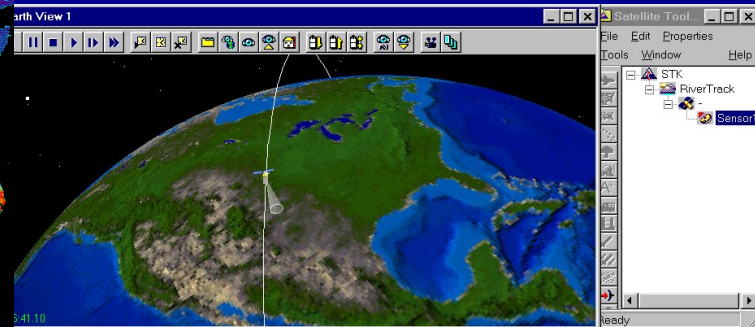
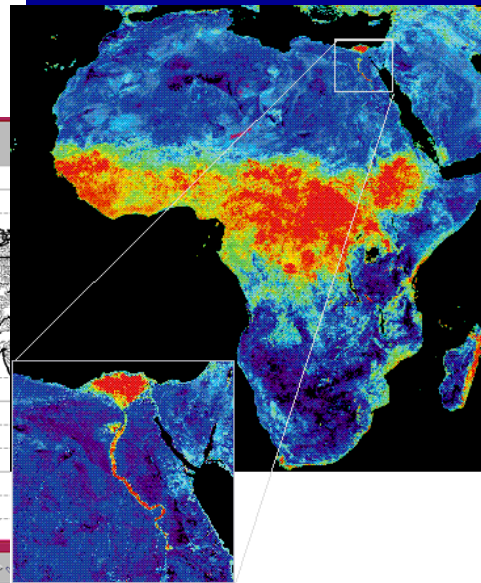
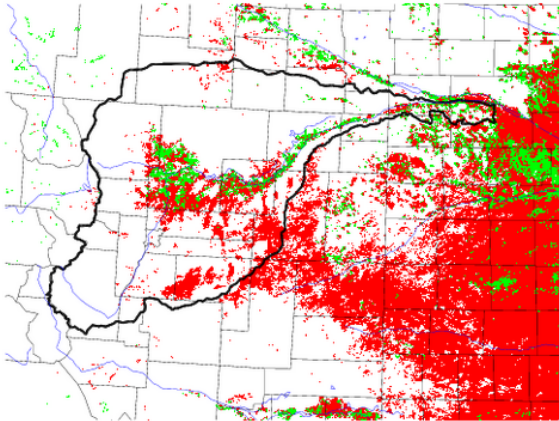
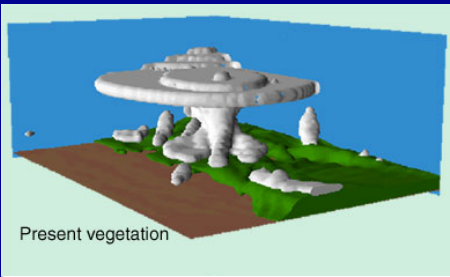
$$\frac{\partial Q}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{Q^2}{A} \right) + gA \frac{\partial h}{\partial x} - gAS_o + gAS_f = 0$$



Precision Earth Systems Tools

- Satellite data
- Data assimilation
- Simulation models
- Geospatial analysis / GIS

Huge progress but...



**THE INDISPENSIBLE VALUE
OF SCIENCE:**

NEW TOOLS ARE NEEDED

WE NEED TO RE-TOOL OUR APPROACHES TO WATER BASED ON SCIENCE(S)

- **MAINSTREAM GOVERNANCE, INCLUDE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE COMPONENTS**
- **GO BEYOND IWRM**
- **GO DIGITAL**
- **RE-INFORCE SYSTEM THINKING FROM DATA CAPTURING TO DISSEMINATION**
- **REDUCE THE GAP BETWEEN SCIENCE AND POLICY STUDIES**
- **GO TRANSDISCIPLINARY**

DIGITAL WATER MANAGEMENT INTEGRATED SYSTEMS

(IoT, AI)

WATER AS THE CENTER PIECE OF THE SDGs

