

World Meteorological Organization

Working together in weather, climate and water

International Catchment Management Science and Application

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Global Developments in Integrated Flood Management

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What is WMO?



The UN system's authoritative voice on the state and behavior of the Earth's atmosphere, its interaction with the oceans, the climate it produces and the resulting distribution of water resources

- Based in Geneva, Switzerland
- 191 Member States
- 10 major scientific & technical programmes (Secretariat)
- 8 Technical Commissions advise & guide activities of programmes (Experts)
- 6 Regional Associations involved in implementation
- ~260 staff members



WMO objectives

- Facilitate worldwide cooperation in the establishment of observation networks in the field of meteorology and hydrology and their application to the benefit of all;
- Promote the establishment and maintenance of systems for the rapid exchange of data information in meteorology, climatology and hydrology;
- Promote standardization of observations and ensure the uniform publication of observations and statistics;
- Further the application of meteorology, climatology and hydrology to development issues (transportation, water management, agriculture, etc.);
- Promote activities in operational hydrology and to further close cooperation between Meteorological and Hydrological Services;
- Encourage **research and training**, and assist in coordinating their international aspects.





WMO Hydrology and Water Resource Programme

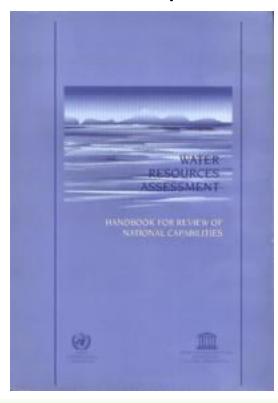
Focusing on:

- Assessment of the quantity and quality of water resources
- Mitigation of water-related hazards,
- Maintenance or enhancement of the global environment condition
- Standardization of various aspects of hydrological observations and the organized transfer of technologies for enabling Hydrological Services to provide the required hydrological data and information
- Advice to Members on flood
 management policy and assists them in
 their effort to adopt Integrated Water
 Resources Management (IWRM) with an
 emphasis on practical applications.





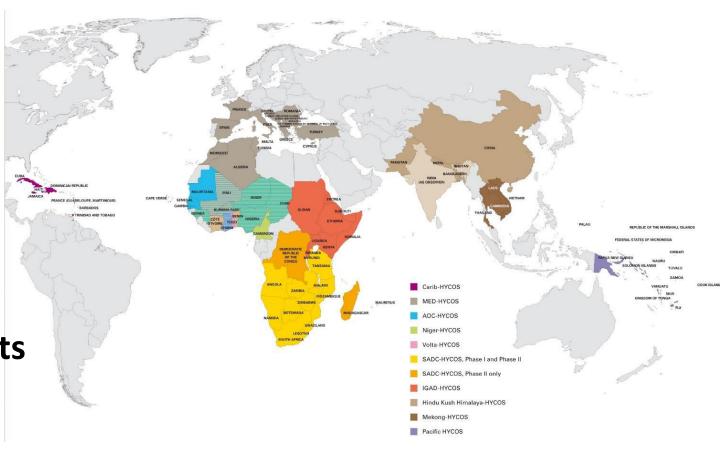
- Water Resources Assessment
 - Handbook for Review of National Capabilities (with UNESCO-IHP)
 - Manual on WRA (under finalization)
- Data exchange
 - Resolution 25 (Hydrological data)
 - Resolution 40 (Meteorological data)
 - Resolution 8 (draft Climatological data)





WHYCOS World Hydrological Cycle Observing System

- WMO global framework programme aiming at:
 - improving the basic observation activities and data management
 - strengthening international cooperation and data exchange
- Implemented through independent but coordinated basin-wide regional components





IWRM and extreme events

Joint activities of WMO and GWP:

- Associated Programme on Flood Management (since 2001)
- Integrated Drought Management Programme (since 2013)





Integrated Flood Management: Objectives

Maximizing net benefits

(The objective is not to avoid losses at all costs)

Gain

Derived from the activities and use of floodplains (agriculture, urban development, transportation, recreational use, etc.)

Losses

Direct damages and mid to long term impacts on environment and socio-economics

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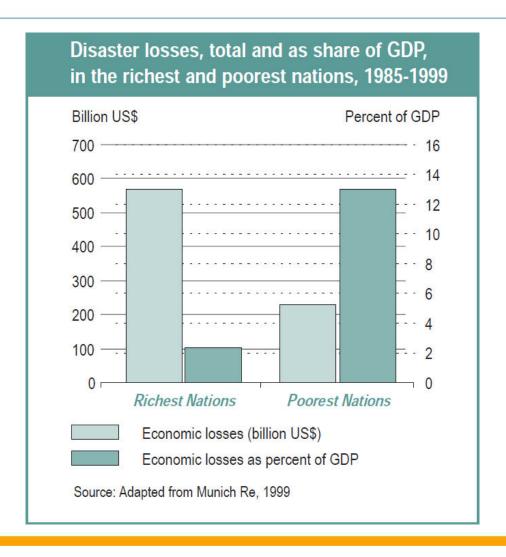
- Sustainable development (balancing development needs and flood risks)
- Environmental preservation (for ecosystem services & health)

Minimizing loss of life



Impact of flood losses on development

Total value and percentage of GDP in richer and poorer countries (1985-1999)





River Basin as a planning unit

Integration of:

- 1. Land and Water Management
- 2. Upstream and Downstream
- 3. Structural and Non-structural
- 4. Short-term and Long-term
- 5. Local and Basin Level Measures
- Top Down and Bottom Up Decision Making
- Development Needs with Ecological and Economic Concerns
- 8. Functional Integration of Institutions and Stakeholders



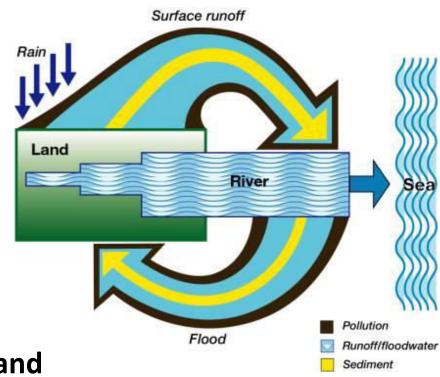


Water cycle to be considered as a whole

Recognition that a river basin is a dynamic system with many interactions/fluxes between land and water bodies

- Flood and drought management
- Effective use of flood waters
- Ground water and surface water interaction in flood plains

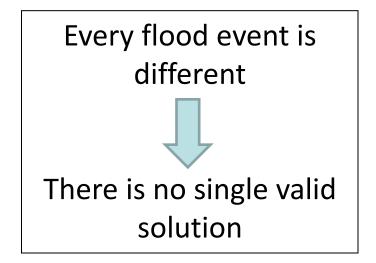
Flood Management is not only water management but also strongly linked to land management and pollution control





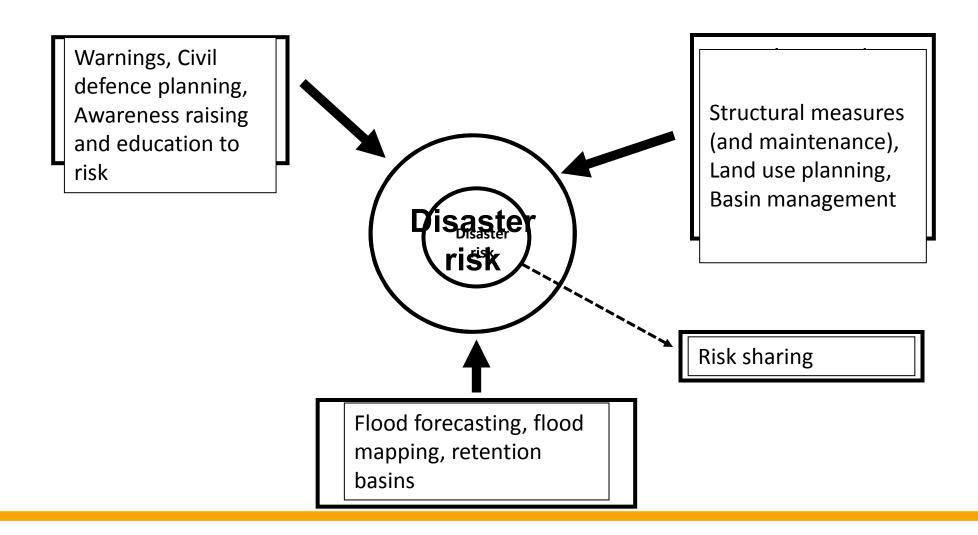
Towards a sustainable development

- IFM addresses all aspects of Flood Management
 - Scientific and Engineering
 - Social Aspects
 - Environmental Aspects
 - Economic Aspects
 - Legal and Institutional Aspects
- Adaptive Management
- IFM integrates and mixes strategies
 - Structural, Non-structural and Living with Floods
 - Short-term and Long-term
 - Local and basin level measures
- Balances development needs and environmental concerns





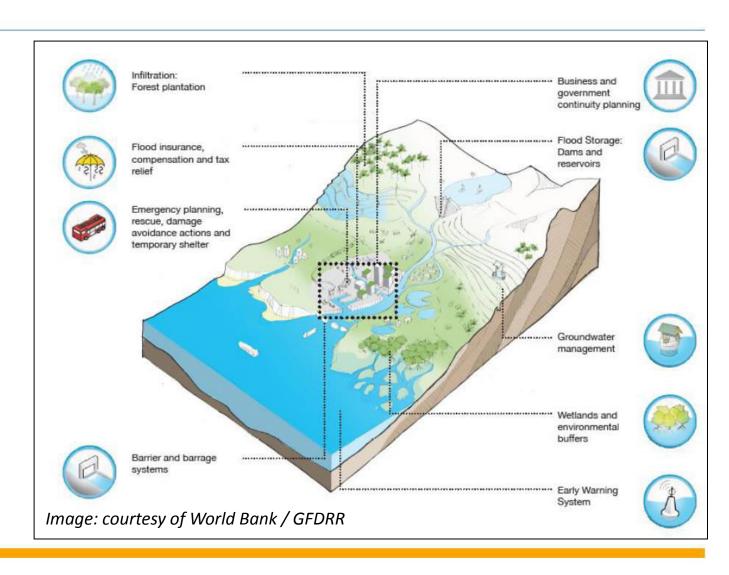
Integrated Flood Management: from theory to practice





Basin Level Flood Management and Transboundary issues

- Support to International River Basins
- Guidance provided through publications
- Implementation of pilot projects at the regional level
- Cooperation with the UNECE Water Convention







Integrated Flood Management HelpDesk



No Disaster Assistance or Flood Emergency Response Functions!!!



For more details: www.floodmanagement.info



Thank you for your attention