# Use of satellite and in-situ data to assess global water resources and to forecast floods

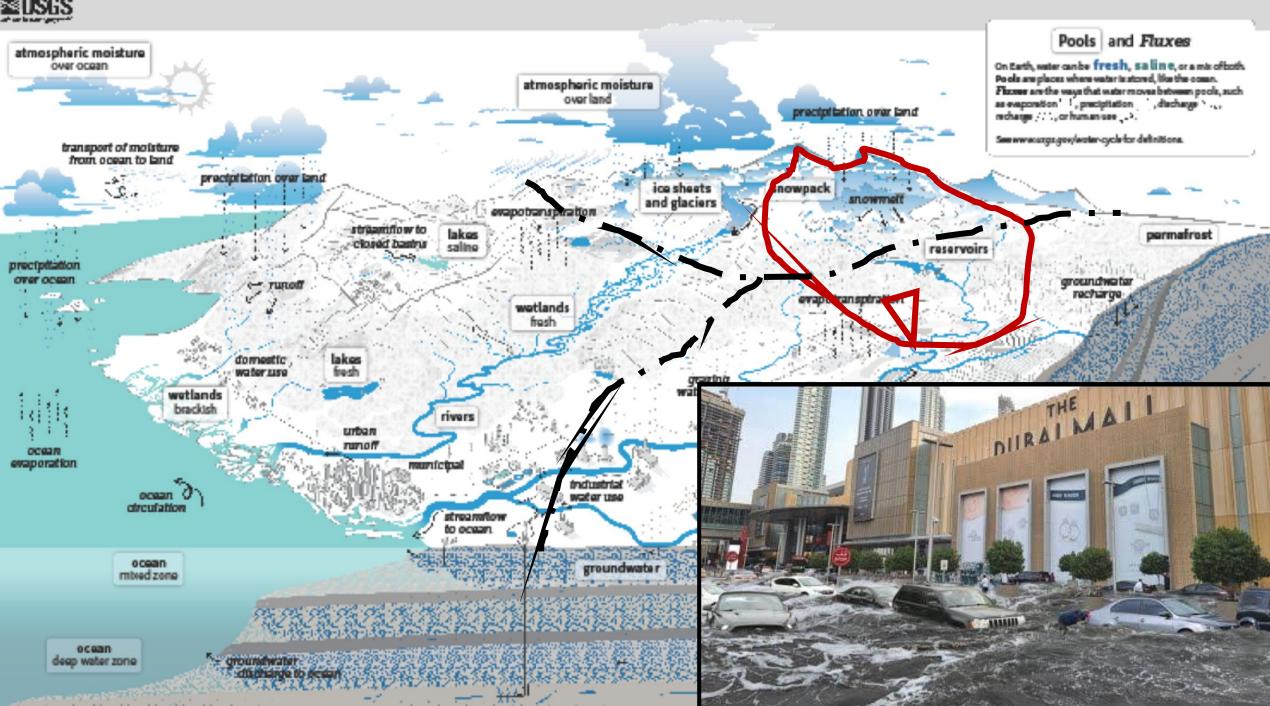
Stefan Uhlenbrook, Sulagna Mishra and Fatih Kaya

From ground to orbit: Combining in-situ and satellite monitoring of water and forest resources for adaptation to climate change

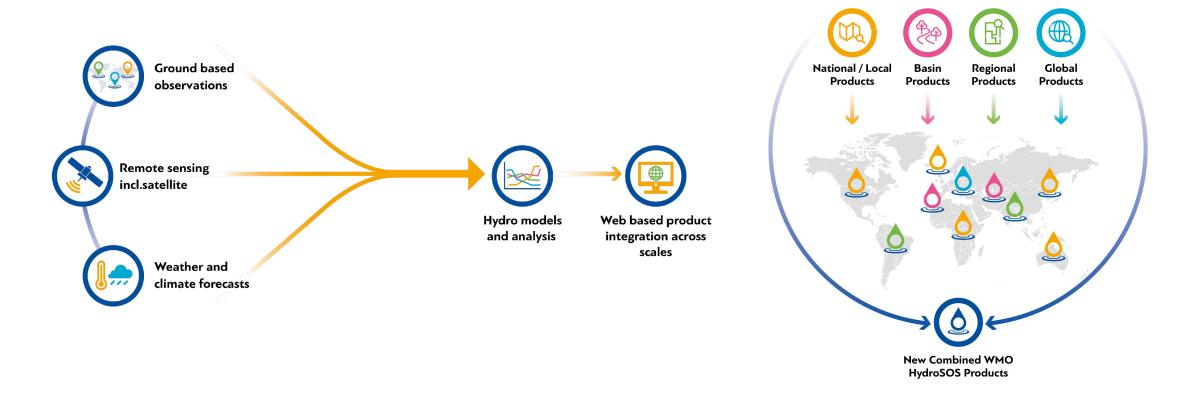








# Implementation of HydroSOS: From Data to Information to Decision and Policy Support



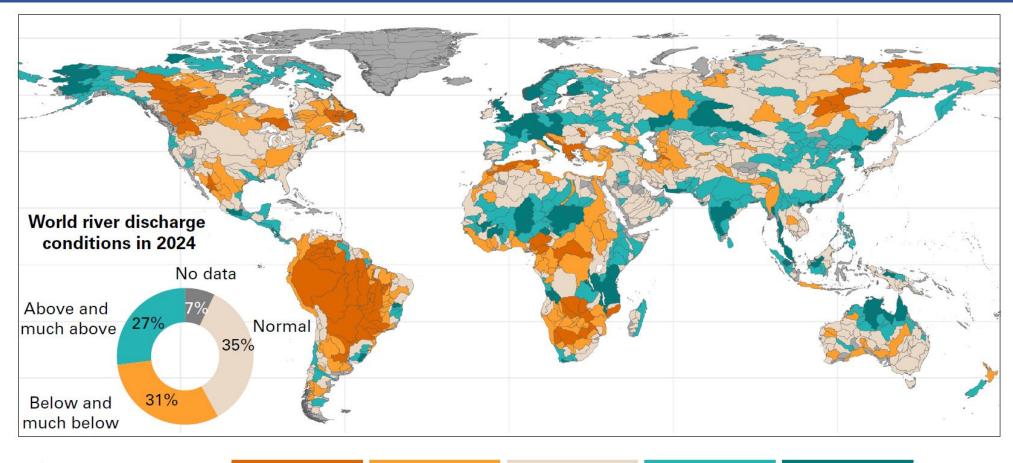
Globally consistent and accessible water information across scales: basin, national, regional and global scales



### 2024: WETTER THAN 2023, BUT PREDOMINANTLY DRY RIVER DISCHARGE CONDITIONS (12 models)



Mean river discharge for the year 2024 compared to the period 1991–2020 (for basins larger than 10 000 km²)







much below

below

normal

above

much above

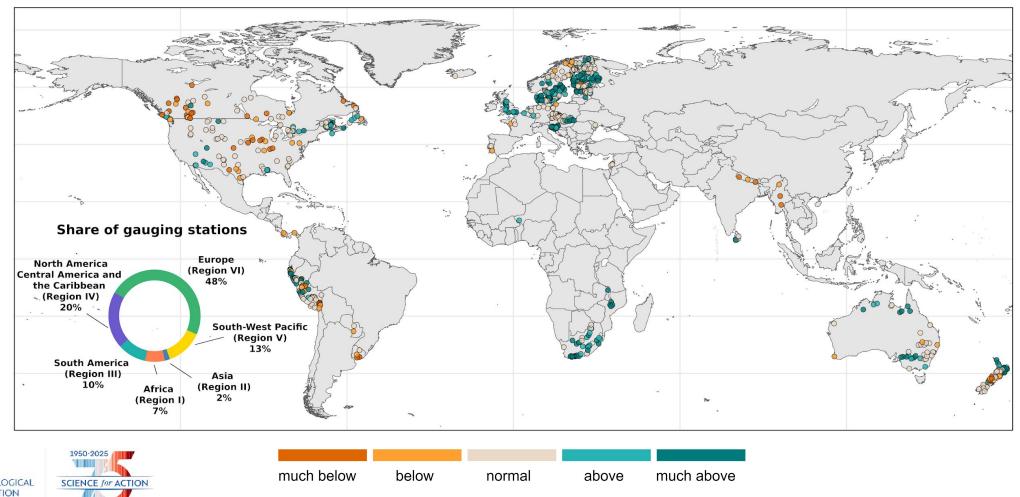




#### RIVER DISCHARGE (observed) – LARGE DATA GAPS



Observed mean river discharge for the year 2023 compared to the period 1991–2020 (with a minimum of 20 years of data availability



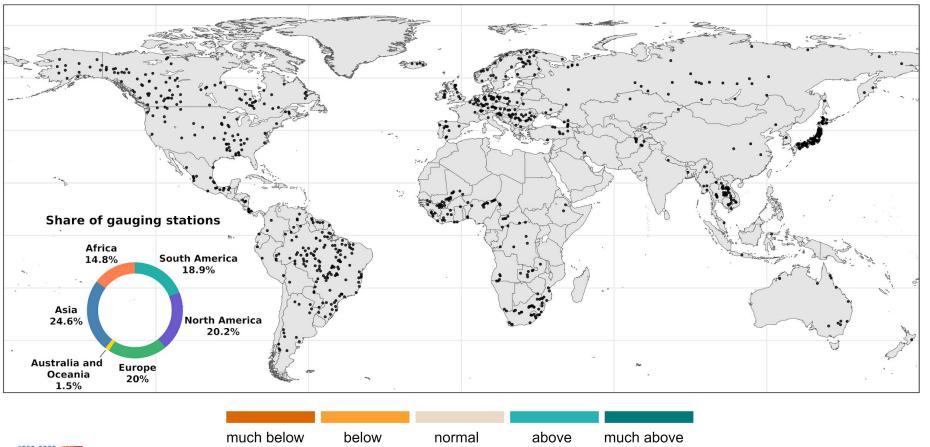








# INNOVATION IS THE KEY: EARTH OBSERVATIONS FOR INFILLING OF DATA GAI









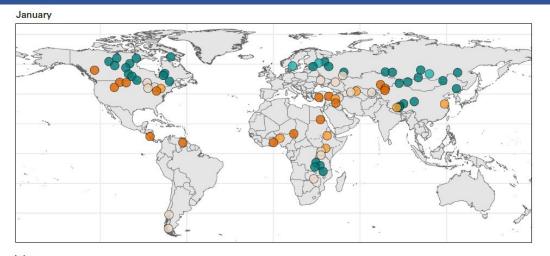


#### **EXAMPLE of 2024 Report: LAKES** (Temperature)

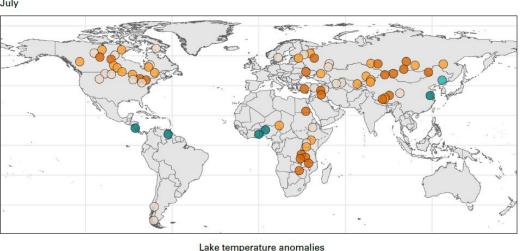


Linked to air temperatures, and drives seasonal ecosystem cycles

Lake surface water temperature anomalies in January and July for 2024 with respect to the historical period 1995–2020



Summer Southern Hemisphere



Summer Northern Hemisphere







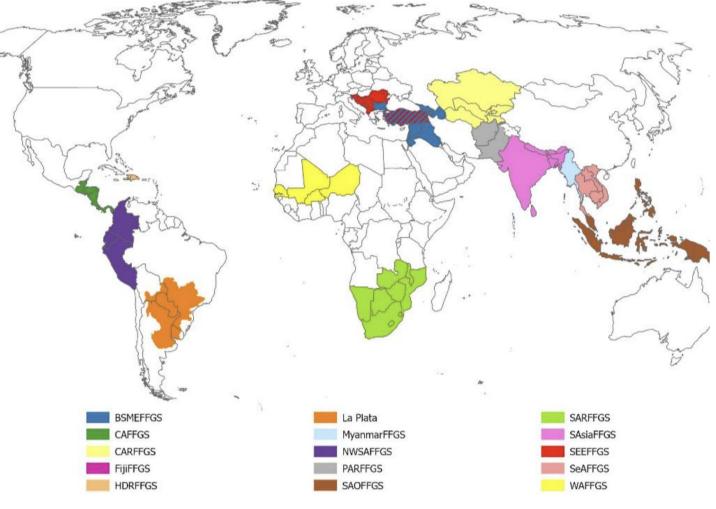
#### **FFGS Overview**

#### 2025

- 70+ Countries
- 13 Regional FFGS Projects
- 2 National Projects

#### **Centers are providing**

- Flash flood guidance
- Risk products
- Operational support













https://wmo.int/projects/ffgs https://www.hrcwater.org/projects/project-1/

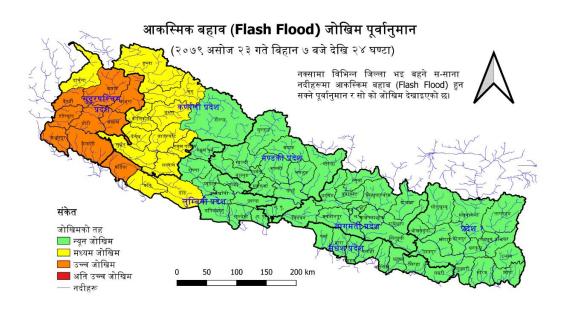
#### **Remote Sensing Data for Saving Lives**

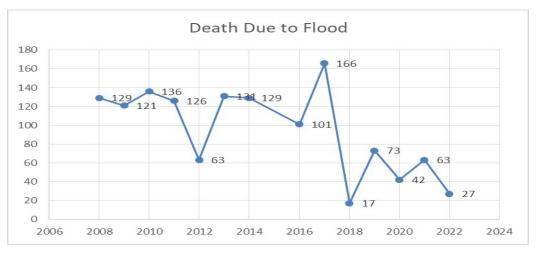
#### **Nepal (South Asia FFGS)**

The Department of Hydrology and Meteorology (DHM) launched the Flood Forecasting and Early Warning Services (FFEWS) in 2016, evolving to incorporate SMS and social media for effective communication.

The system uses stations for real-time monitoring and provides timely warnings. The addition of the South Asian Flash Flood Guidance System (SAsiaFFGS) in 2018 expanded the scope to include flash flood warnings using satellite data and forecasting tools.

Flood-related casualties has significantly reduced: For example, in 2014, a flood with a peak discharge of 9'100 m³/s resulted in 30 deaths, while in 2022, a larger flood (10'550 m³/s) caused no casualties. This highlights the effectiveness of the early warning systems in reducing human casualties and increasing community awareness.



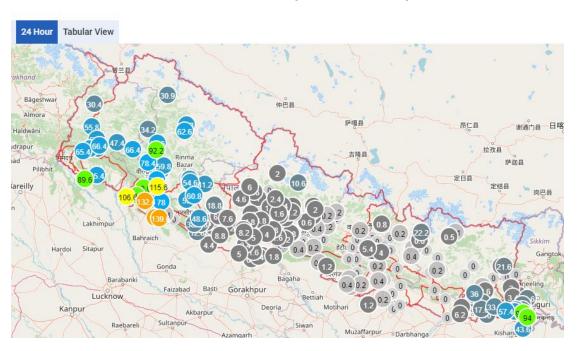


#### Results (Case Studies and Verification)

# 09 Oct, 2022, 06: UTC Warning Valid for 24 Hour



# 10 Oct, 2022, 03: UTC Rainfall Measurement Hour (21 Hour)



#### Flash Flood Forecast Bulletin Verification (DHM)

	Overall Accuracy			PoD of Flood		
	Day-1	Day-2	Day-3	Day-1	Day2	Day-3
West Rapti Kusum	90.84	87.02	90.08	60.2	33.33	20.2
Babai Chepang	91.6	89.31	91.6	92.31	61.54	38.46

