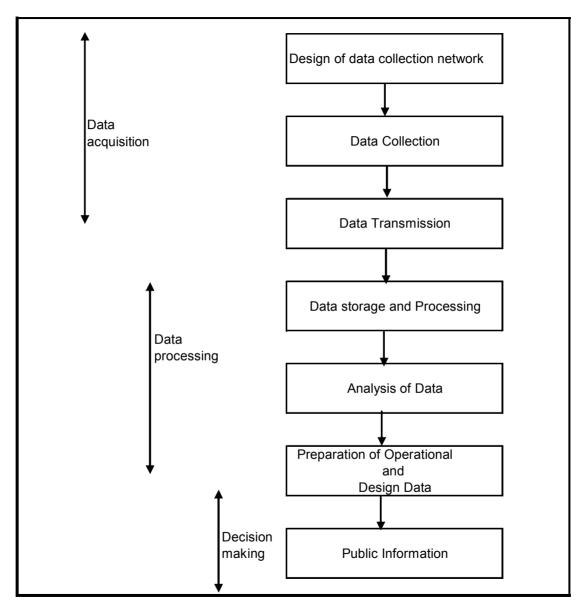
HYDROLOGICAL SERVICES FROM WATER MANAGERS' PERSPECTIVE

by

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Plan of Presentation

- Functions of Hydrological Services
- Uses of Hydrological Data and Information
- Nature of Hydrological Products and Services
- Water Managers' Needs for Services
- Hydrological Products and Services for Water Managers
- Interaction Between Hydrological Service Providers and Water Managers
- Conclusion and Recommendations



Activities of a Hydrological Service

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Uses of Hydrological Data and Information

 Assessing a country's/regions' water resources (quantity, quality, distribution in time and space), the potential for water-related development, and the ability to supply actual and foreseeable demand;

- Planning, designing and operating water projects;
- Assessing the environmental, economic and social impacts of existing and proposed water resources management practices, and adopting sound policies and strategies;

<u>Uses of Hydrological Data and Information</u> (cont'd)

 Assessing the impacts on water resources of other non-water sector activities such as urbanisation, waste management, forest harvesting, etc.

 Providing security for people and property against water-related hazards such as floods, storm surges, droughts

Nature of Hydrological Products and Services

- A 'Public Good' is one that is <u>NOT</u>:-
- Appropriable one cannot appropriate good for sole use;

 Excludable - cannot prevent other persons from using good once made available;

 Depletable – good is not "used up" by one person, always available for others

- A 'Private Good' is:
- appropriable, excludable and depletable

- A 'Merit Good' or 'Social Good' may be a public or private good
- regarded as having significant value to society at large
- there is merit in providing it to everyone for social progress or equity, whether one can afford it or not
- Eg. provision of flood warnings

Water Managers' Needs for Hydrological Services

Water Managers need data, information and products for:

- water allocation;
- water utilisation;
- flood control
- expansion of existing facilities
- management of water projects/facilities (irrigation, water supply, hydro-power generation, flood control, etc.)

Water Managers' Needs for Hydrological Services (cont'd)

 monitoring the environment (water quality, sediment transport, pollution/contamination loads, effluent discharges, wetlands, etc.)

environmental impact assessments and environmental management plans

reporting to environmental and other regulatory agencies

Hydrological Products and Services for Water Managers

 product and service provision involve valueaddition to data and information

 water managers require products and services, in addition to data and information, for decision-making

 product and service requirements are specific to water use and purpose WMO International Symposium on Public Weather Services, Geneva, 3 – 5 December 2007

Common data and information needs

- some data and information needs are common to water uses, these include:
- > mean daily discharge series
- monthly and annual volume of streamflow series
- > low-flow frequency distribution
- > high-flow frequency distribution
- frequency distribution of large-volume floods

Common data and information needs (cont'd)

- > shapes of typical flood hydrographs
- > ice cover information
- > sediment transport and load
- water quality
- > precipitation distribution in space and time
- > evaporation distribution in space and time

<u>User-specific needs of water managers</u>

- For Water Resources Managers
- Hydrological regimes of river catchments, catchment yields; aquifer yields and extents; aquifer recharge rates; streamflow forecasts; drought forecasts; statistical analyses of flows; trends; hydrological models; seasonal forecasts and outlooks; development potential of water resources; existing and projected demands for water resources.
- Forecasts are more useful if given with probabilities of exceedance or nonexceedance

For domestic, municipal, industrial water supply managers

 Surface water quantity and quality (springs; streams, rivers, lakes); groundwater quantity and quality; pumping test results; aquifer recharge rates; streamflow forecasts; low-flow analysis; drought forecasts; statistical analyses of flows; trends; seasonal forecasts and outlooks; existing and projected demands

Water Managers for Irrigation

 Precipitation; evaporation rates; hydrological regimes of river catchments (dry and wet periods), surface water yields; aquifer yields and extents; groundwater levels; aquifer recharge rates; flow volumes; drought forecasts; seasonal forecasts and outlooks; soil erosivity due to runoff (requires modelling); sedimentation rates.

- Water Managers for Hydro-power generation
- stage-discharge relationships of contributing streams to reservoirs; flow-duration curves; area-capacity curves; rule curves; tail water depth-discharge relationships; annual peak discharges to assess designed spillway risks; streamflow forecasts; flood forecasts; drought forecasts; statistical analyses of flows; flow trends; hydrological forecast models; seasonal forecasts and outlooks; weed infestation; sediment rates; evaporation losses from reservoir surfaces; minimum downstream discharge requirements.

Environmental Water Managers

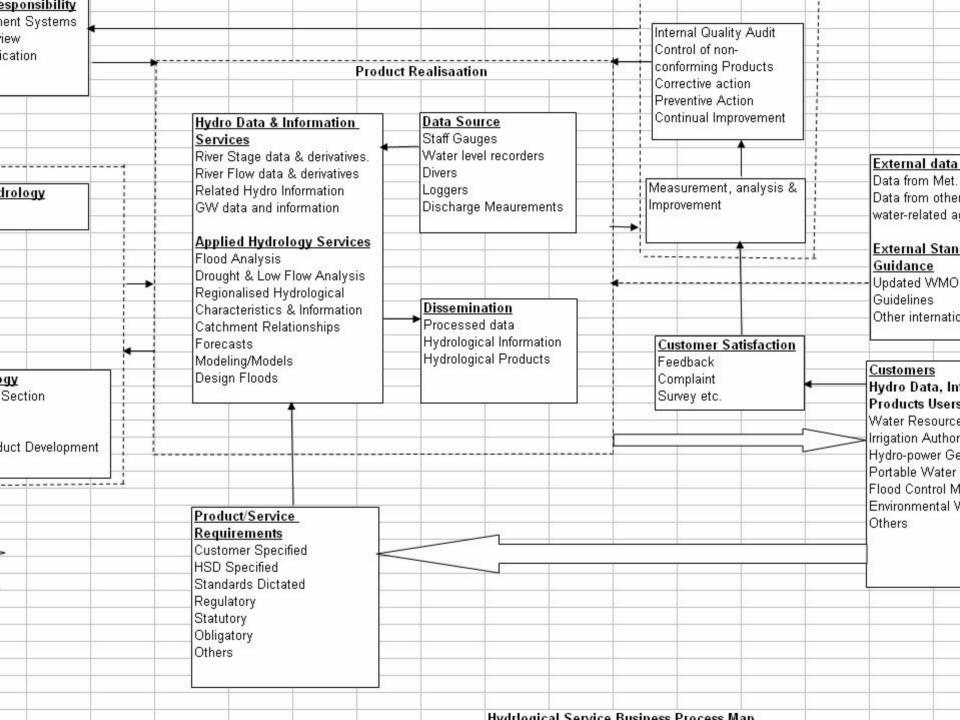
 statistical analyses of flows; trends; hydrological models; seasonal forecasts and outlooks; development potential of water resources; existing and projected demands for water resources; compensatory releases from reservoirs; environmental flows; instantaneous quality of water and trends; quantity and quality of effluent discharges; pollution/contamination loads; contributions to state of the environment reports.

- Managers of Flood Protection Structures
- flood forecasts and associated return intervals; depth-discharge relationships; assessment of capacity of downstream channels to cope with flood releases; flood plain maps; time series and statistics of heavy precipitations; flood series and their related precipitations; snow melt estimates; time lag between precipitation and runoff; flood routing and derivatives (eg. time to peak discharge, travel time of floods, attenuation, etc.); scour and sedimentation caused by floods.

Interaction Between Hydrological Service <u>Providers and Water Managers</u>

- Water managers desire:
- ✓ accurate, reliable quality-controlled data and information without missing records or where gaps occur, scientifically filled in;
- ✓ accurately predicting or forecasting models, with minimum margins of error;
- ✓ reliable, accurate, readily-usable and userfriendly products;
- ✓ Updated products that take into account climate change effects.

- To be able to meet the requirements and expectations of water managers, hydrological service providers need to:
- ✓ Interact with water managers to find out about their needs and expectations;
- ✓ endeavour to obtain feedbacks from services provided to managers and other users;
- ✓ endeavour to continuously improve upon services provided;
- √ deliver services promptly and timeously
- ✓ in short, introduce and implement quality management systems into their operations and practices.



Conclusion and Recommendations

- Mangers have general and common needs for data, information, products and services, as well as, specific needs to suit their purposes;
- Hydrological service providers need to meet and <u>even exceed</u> requirements and expectations of water managers;

 Hydrological service providers need to apply QMS in operations and aim ultimately at TQM;

Conclusion and Recommendations (cont'd)

 Products and services should take into account climate variation and change effects;

 Routinely provide outlooks and general advisories on water to create greater awareness in provision of hydrological products and services;

 Keep in mind possibility of providing services for "a futures market for water" in the near future. WMO International Symposium on Public Weather Services, Geneva, 3 – 5 December 2007.



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A Happy Yuletide !!!