

# SATELLITE DATA REQUIREMENTS IN OPERATIONAL HYDROLOGY A WMO PERSPECTIVE

WEATHER CLIMATE WATER  
TEMPS CLIMAT EAU



**WMO OMM**

World Meteorological Organization  
Organisation météorologique mondiale

# World Meteorological Organization

WMO is the UN specialized agency in the domains of weather, climate and water (hydrology):

**To promote activities in operational hydrology and to further close cooperation between Meteorological and Hydrological Services;**

- Worldwide cooperation (observing networks and data centres)
- Data and information exchange
- Standardization
- Application and services
- Hydro – Meteo cooperation
- Research and training



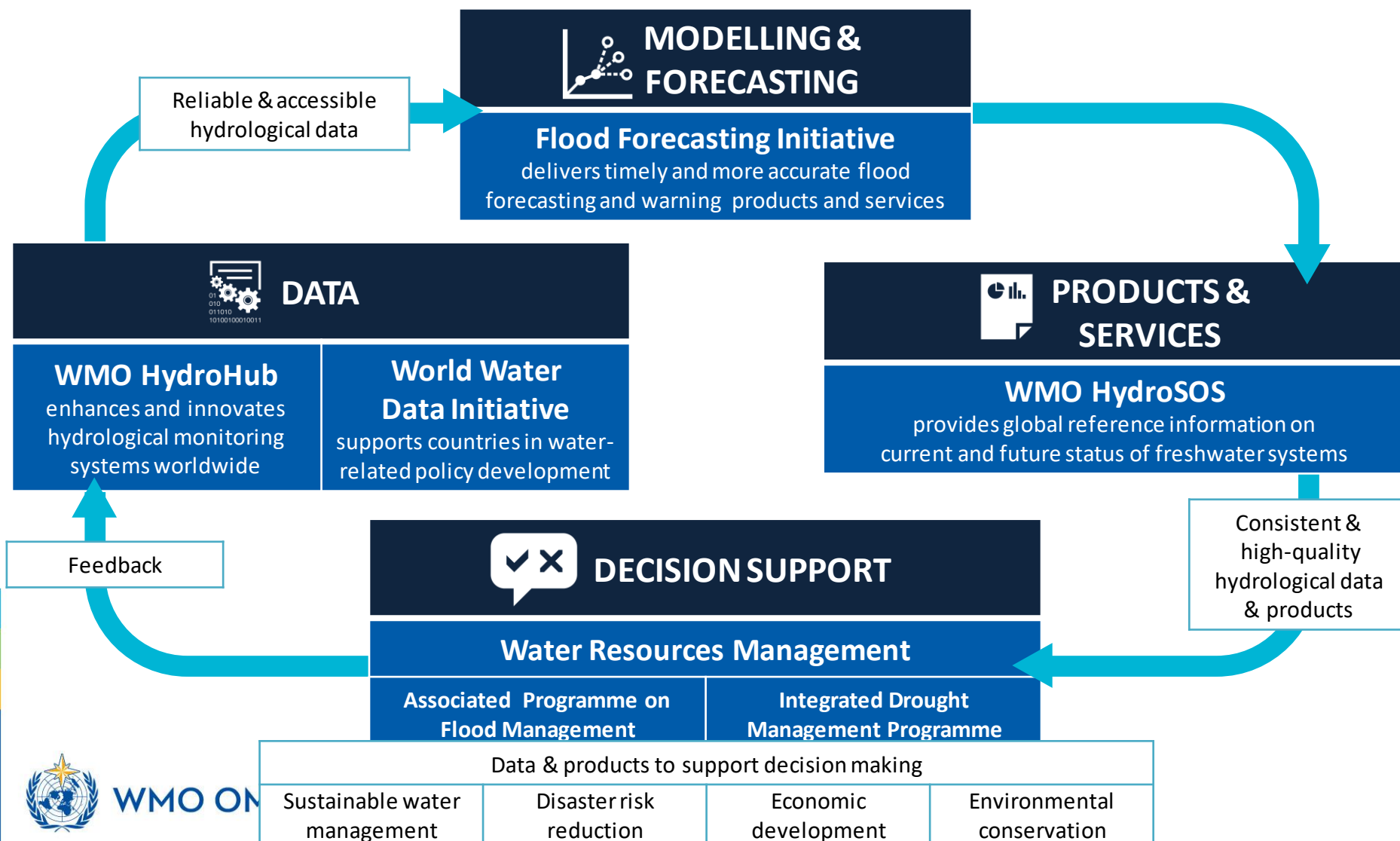
*WMO HQ in  
Geneva,  
Switzerland*

# Operational Hydrology: WMO's long term ambitions

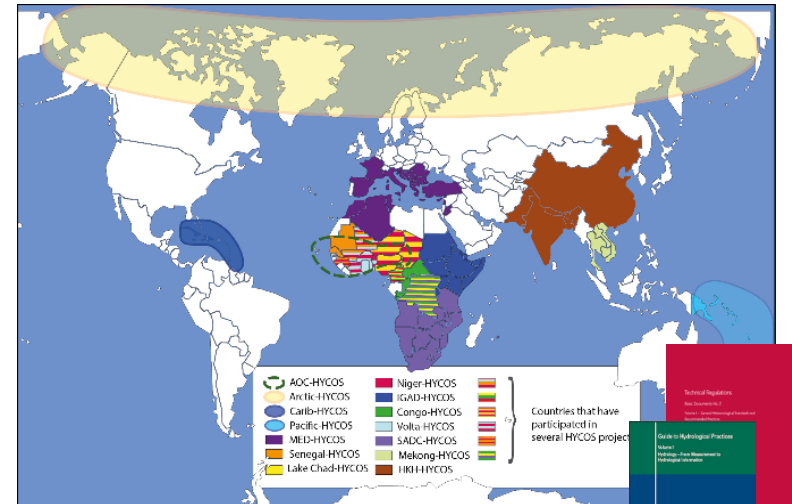
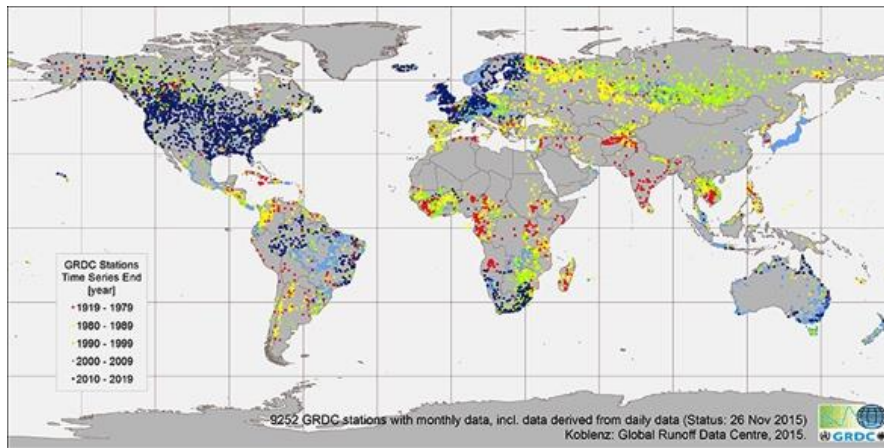
1. No one is surprised by a flood
2. Everyone is prepared for drought
3. Hydro-climate and meteorological data support the food security agenda
4. High-quality data supports science
5. Science provides a sound basis for operational hydrology
6. We have a thorough knowledge of the water resources of our world
7. Sustainable development is supported by information covering the full hydrological cycle
8. Water quality is known.

# The WMO

## Hydrological Value Chain Initiatives



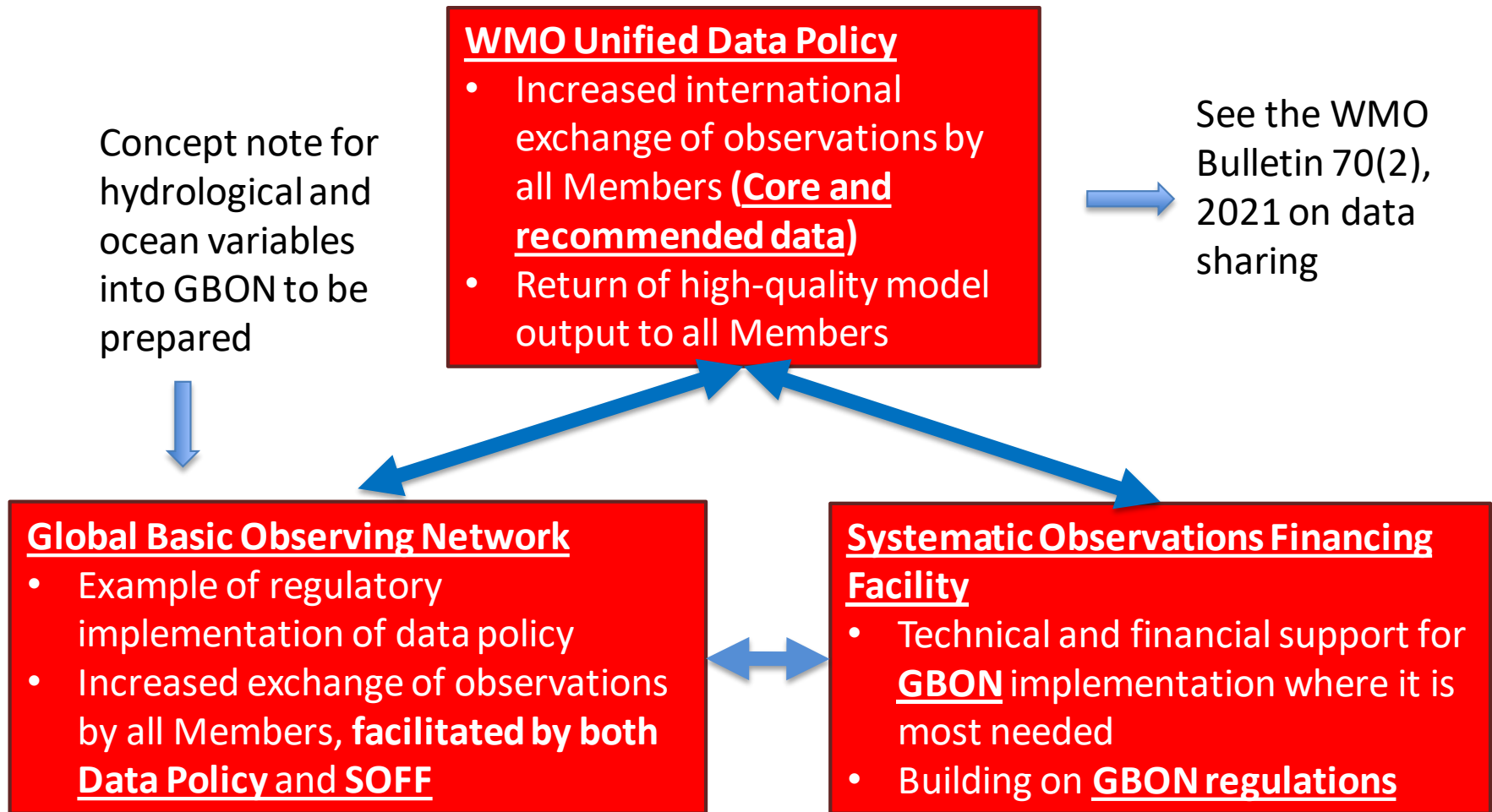
# Water challenges require solutions based on sound facts, information and data, but:



- Insufficient coverage of current monitoring networks
- Quality of data not always known
- Many data not shared
- Low visibility and recognition of Hydrological Services
- Need for an innovative approach
- Integrating various sources of data
- Quality and technical standards



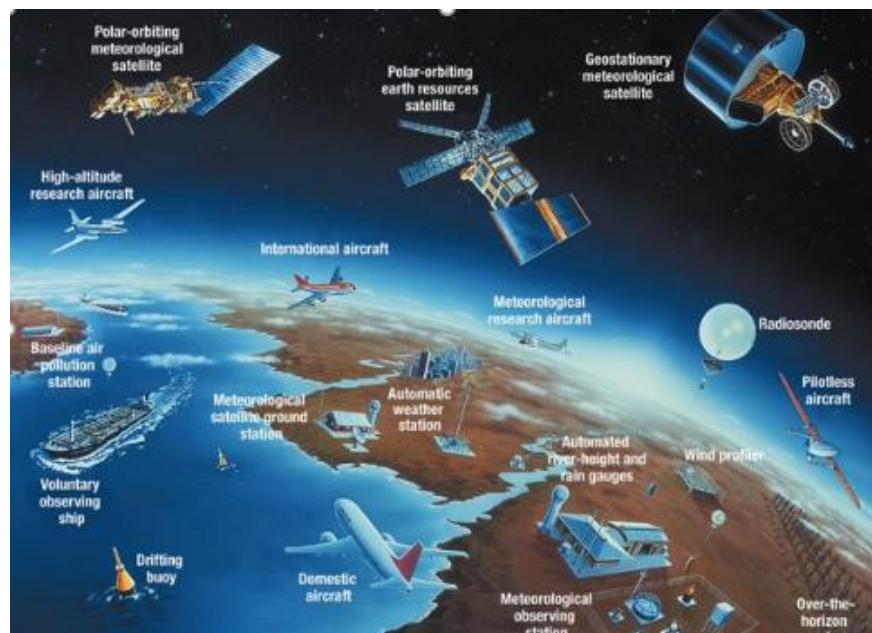
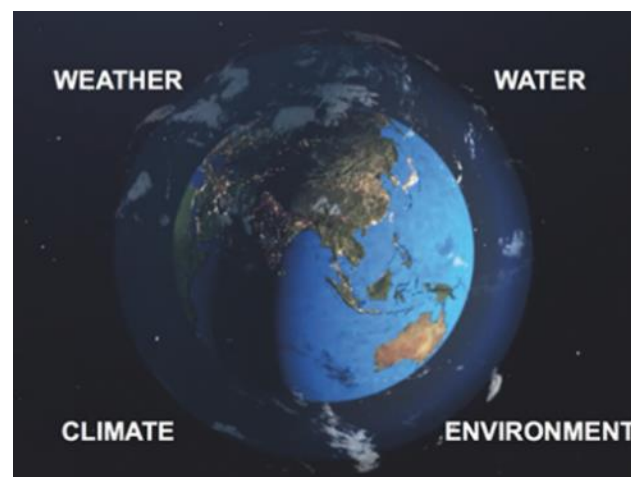
# Policy basis for Earth System approach: historical decisions from WMO Congress in October 2021





# Towards a holistic approach to Earth monitoring

- Integrated information for better understanding and modeling of Earth processes
- Interoperability of observing systems
- Integration of multi-source data
- Common basic tools for data management
  - Quality assessment
  - Make providers and users life easier





# INNOVATIVE MEASUREMENT

IMOMO



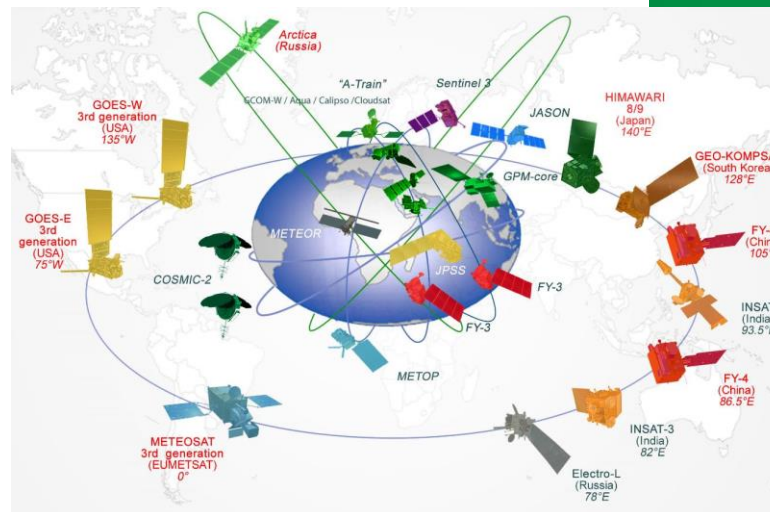
WMO ON



# WMO space programme

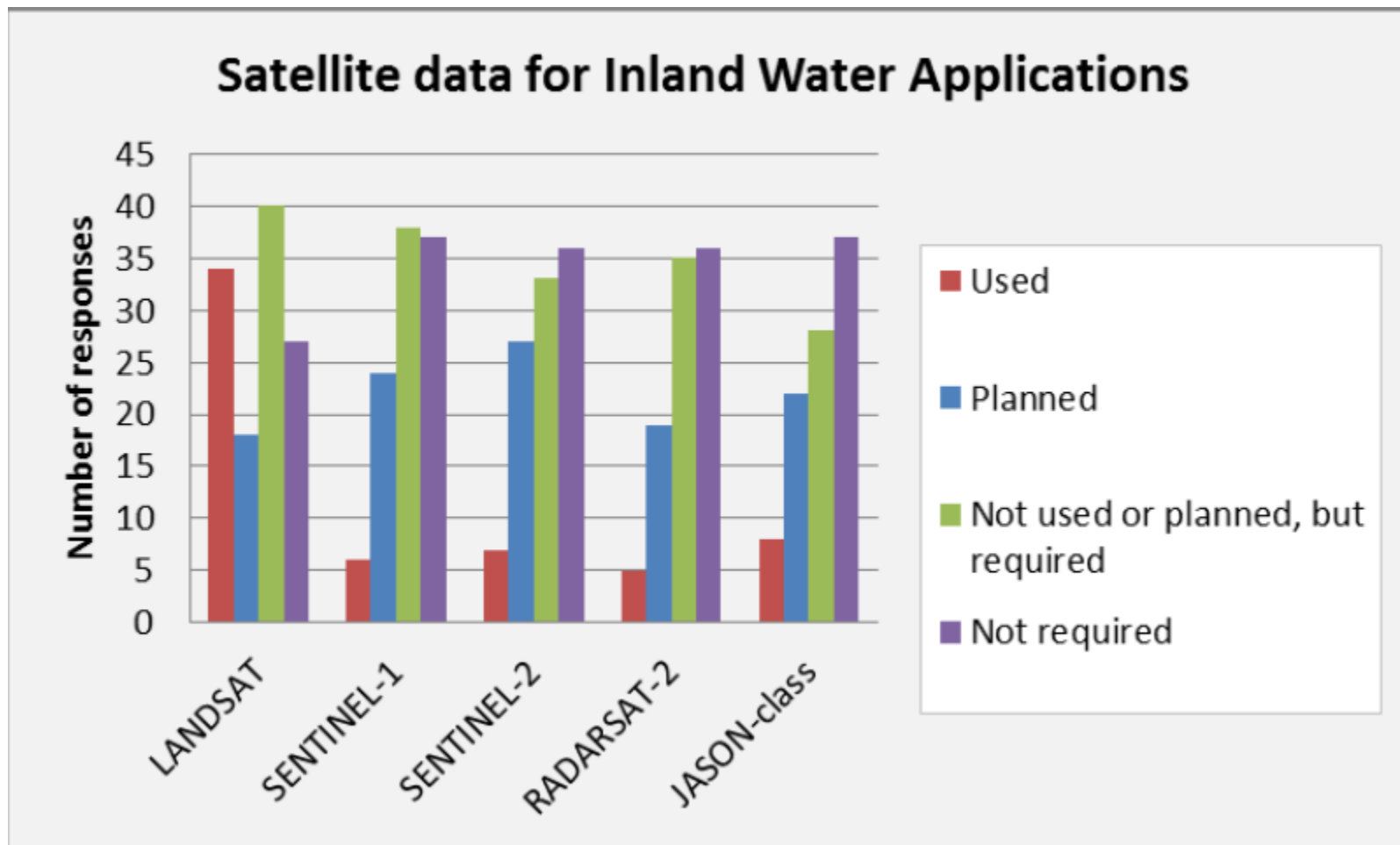
- Since 2003
- Promote availability and utilization of satellite data and products for weather, climate, water and related applications
  - Promote observation
  - Use of data and products
  - Capacity Building
  - Space weather

Vision for the WMO Integrated Global Observing System in 2040



# WMO user survey 2017

## Satellite data for inland water-related applications



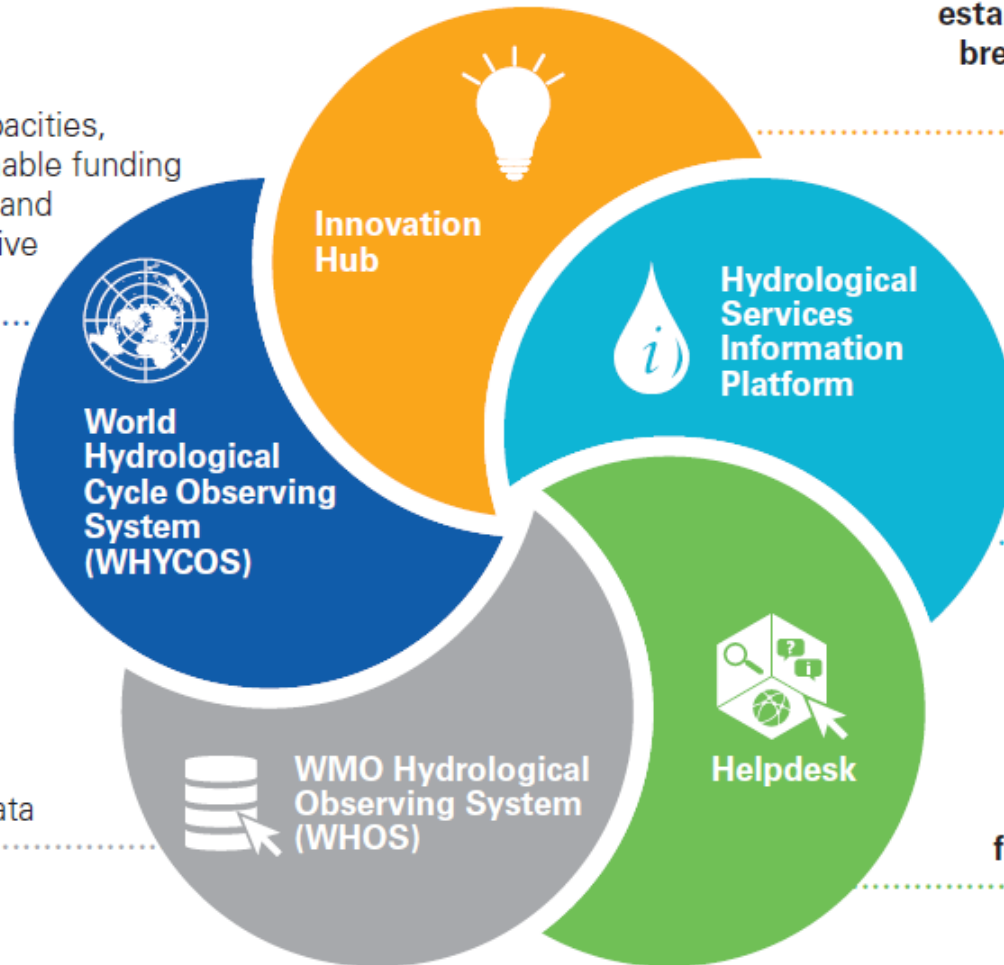
# Example of possible collaboration with satellite community

- Data Collection: water level (e.g., Congo, Niger), soil moisture (SWOT, SMOS), Groundwater (GRACE)
- Data platform and centers:
  - WHOS will be contributing to UNOOSA – Space4Water
  - HYDROLARE (WMO data center for Lake and Reservoirs) is supported by LEGOS for combining in situ and satellite data
- Projects: HydroSOS (global, regional and national hydrological situation – Today and in the Future), will combine in situ and satellite information. Collaboration foreseen with ECMWF, NCAR, ...
- Other collaborations: COPENICUS (exploratory discussions), CEOS-Water, International Network of Basin Organization, ...
- Private sector (e.g., e-Ray)



## A new paradigm for Hydrometry

**We develop** capacities,  
**catalyze** sustainable funding  
and monitoring, and  
**support** innovative  
approaches



**We drive** innovation,  
**establish** partnerships,  
**break** boundaries and  
**unlock** funding

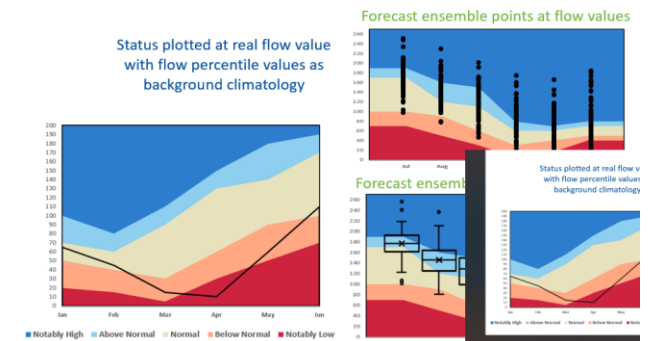
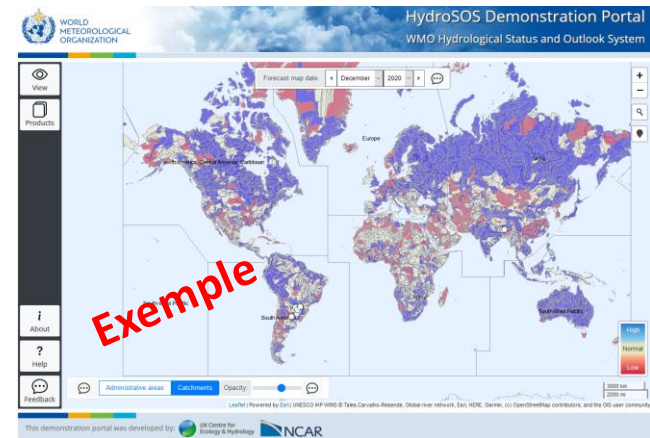
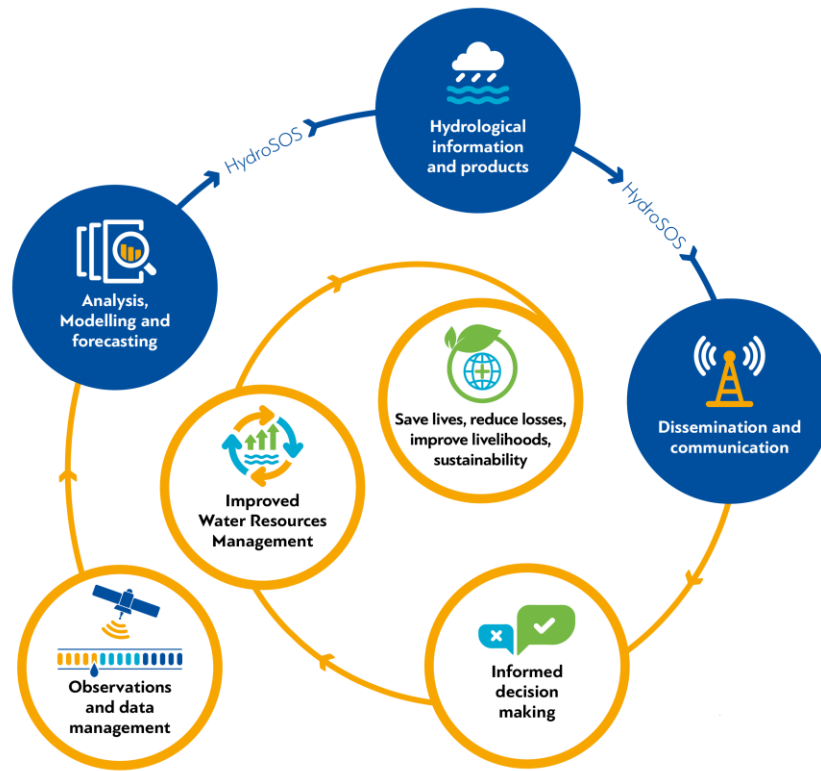
**We share**  
information and  
**identify**  
opportunities

**We promote**  
free and open data

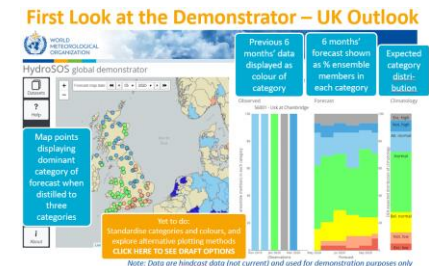
**We share**  
knowledge and  
**foster** collaboration



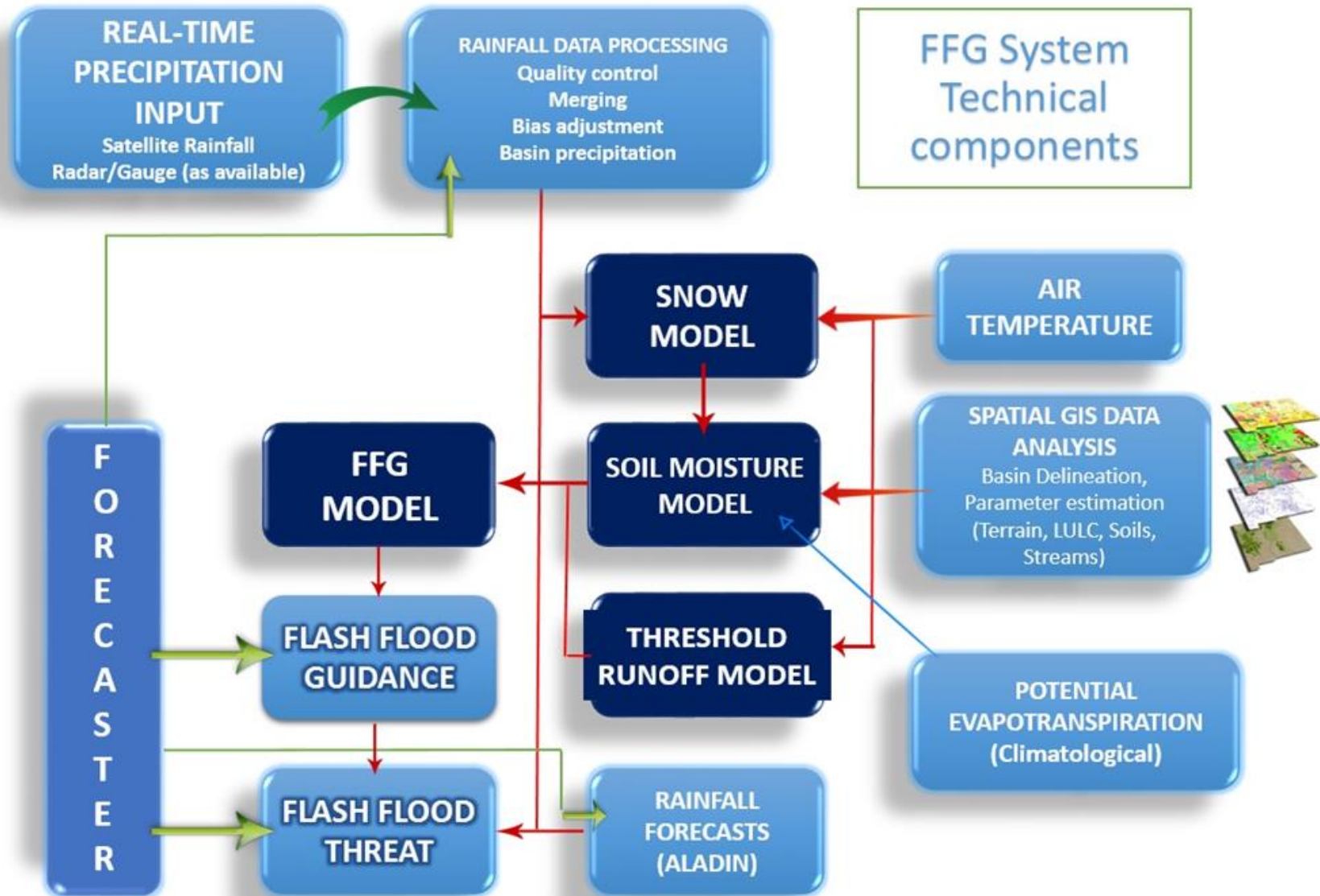
# HydroSOS: Status and Outlook of the Hydrological Cycle



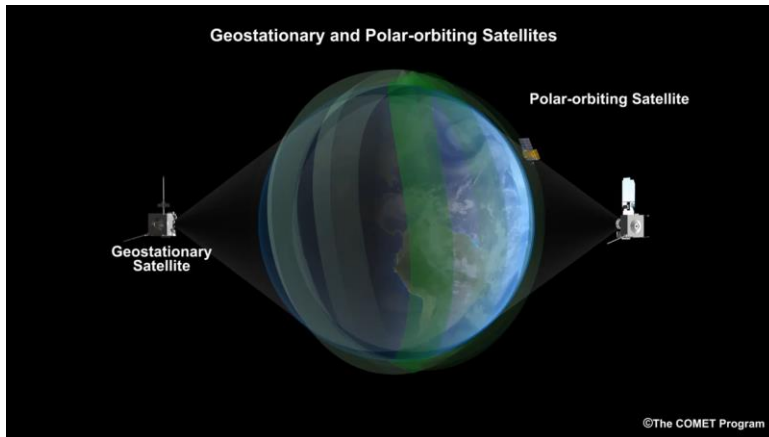
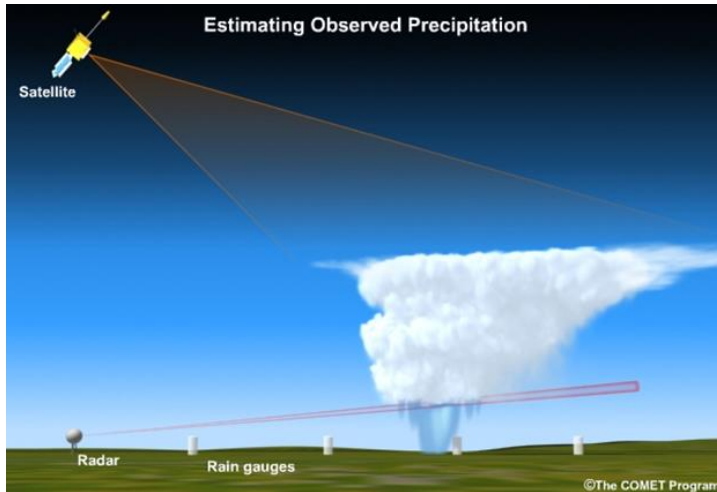
- By and for NHS, according to their needs
- Satellite and in situ products
- Regional and global models



# FFGS Components



# Satellite Precipitation Estimates in FFGS



- Satellite data provider: **NOAA**
- The big advantage of the meteorological satellites is that they are **covering the entire globe**, which is very important in regions with sparse coverage by traditional gauge or radar networks.
- The relatively **high spatial and temporal resolution** is critical since heavy rain often covers a relatively small area and can change very quickly.

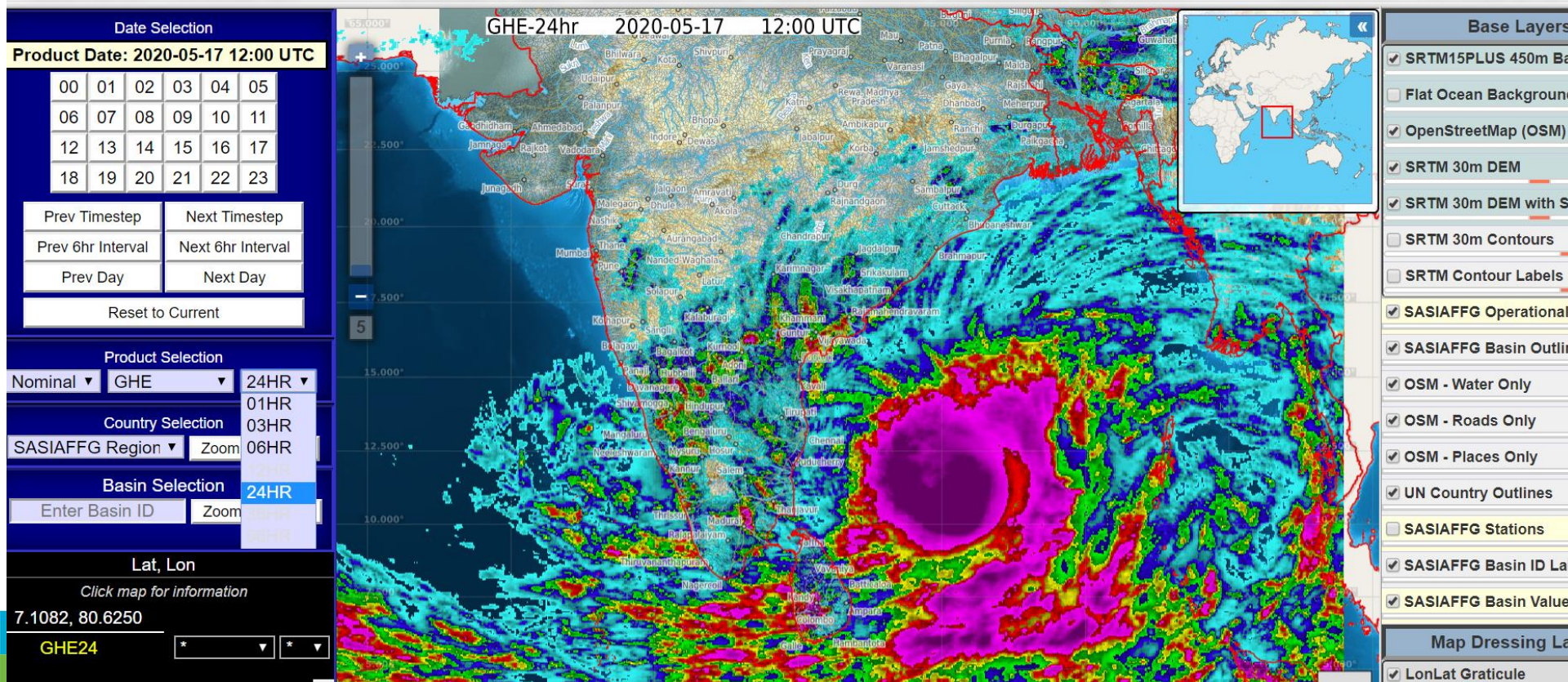


# Global HydroEstimator Satellite Precipitation Estimates

2020-05-27 19:45:28 IST

SAsiaFFGS - South Asia Flash Flood Guidance System

2020-05-27 14:15:28 UTC

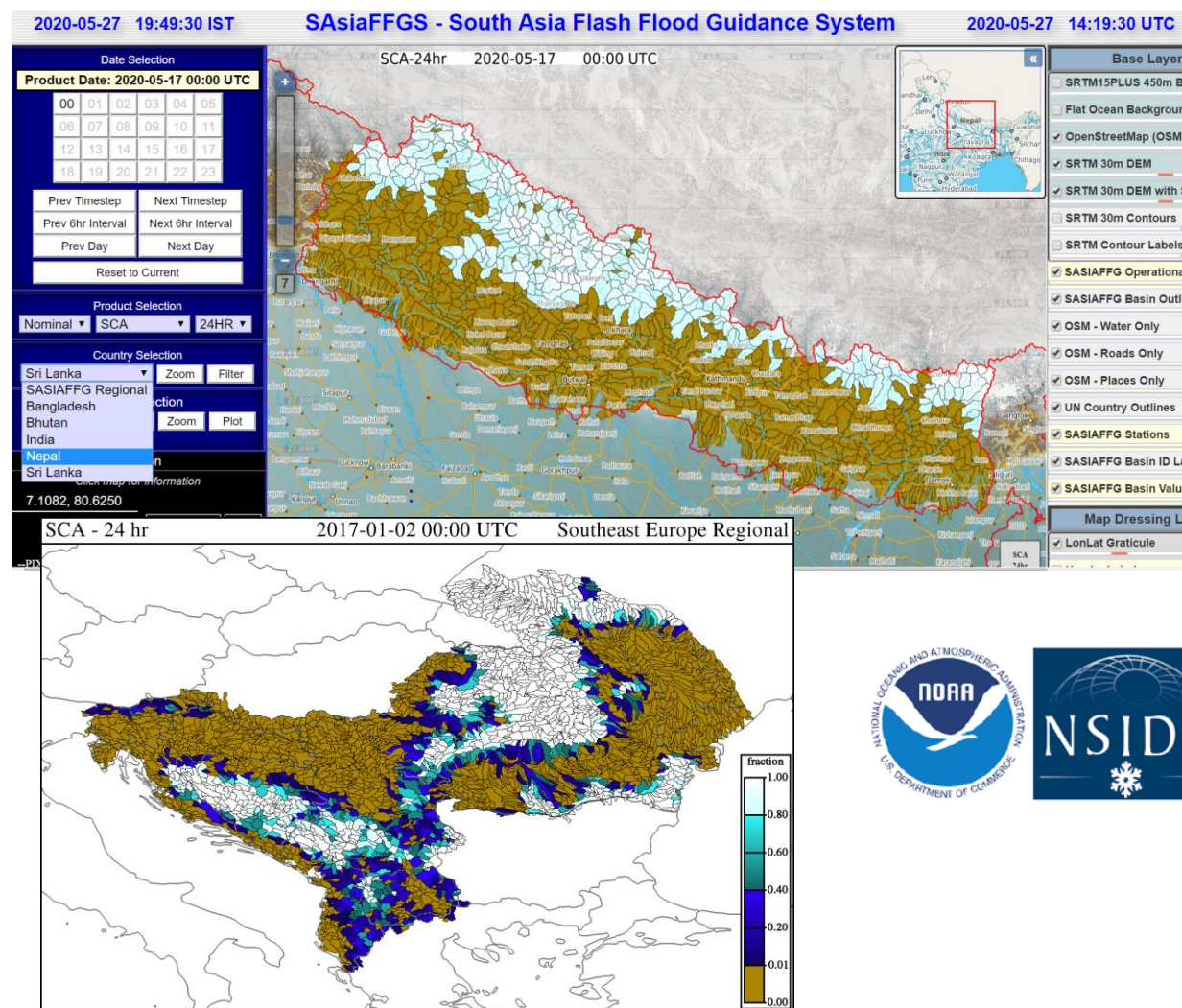


- Latency: 15-20 min
- Spatial resolution: 4 km

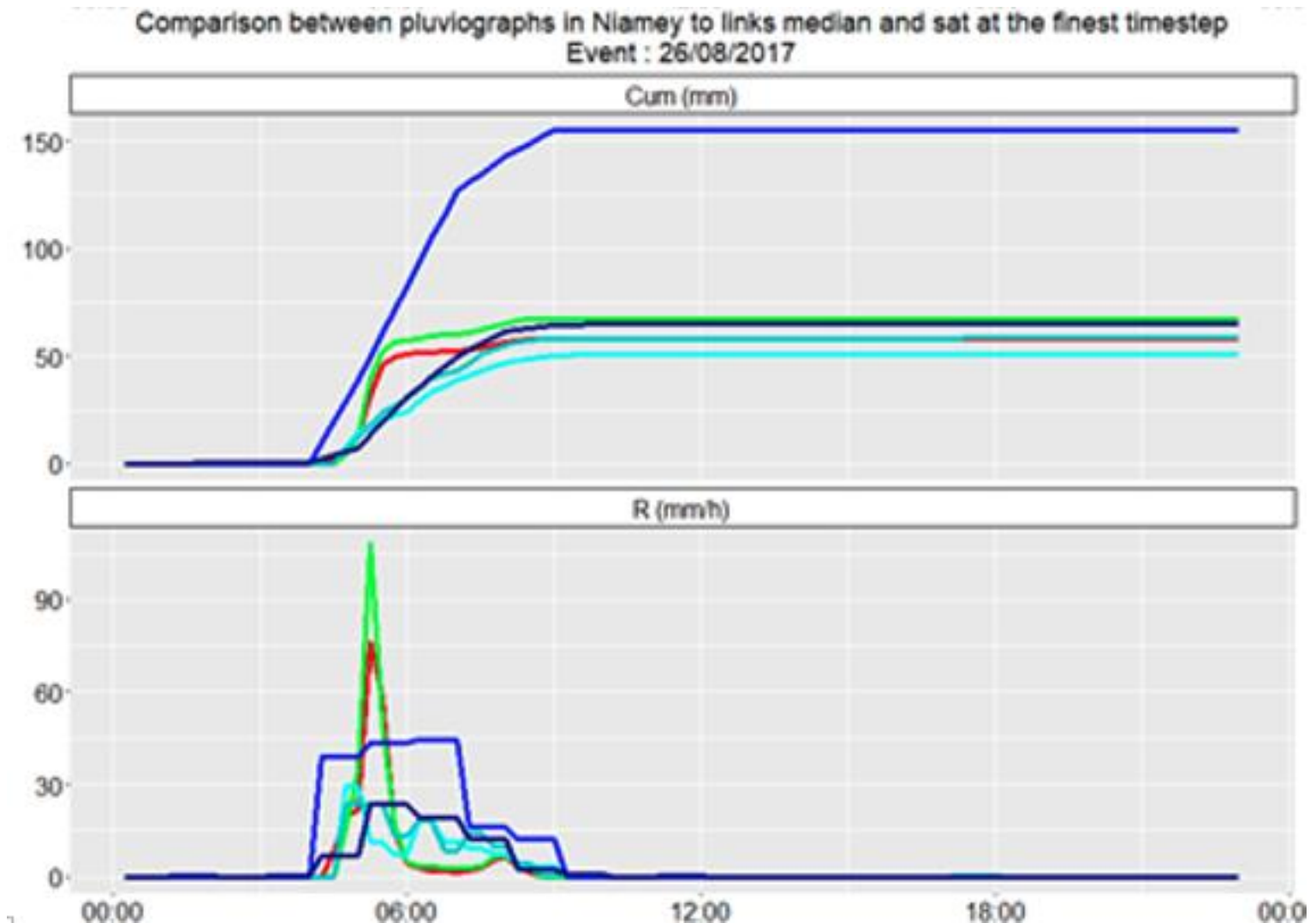


# Snow Coverage Area in FFGS

- This product provides the latest estimate of the fraction of snow cover for each sub-basin.
- For FFGS, snow cover is retrieved daily from the Interactive Multi-sensor Snow and Ice Mapping System (IMS), made available as a global product through the National Snow and Ice Data Center, NOAA.



# Integrating satellite and CML attenuation data



# Conclusions

- **Water is a complex system: no good decision without good information: data are central**
- **All data sources must be combined: In situ, citizen science, remote sensing: Cooperation a key**
- **Data quality must be ensured!**
- **WMO paves the way to innovative water monitoring (HydroHub) and to information on possible water related problems (HydroSOS)**
- **Needs for satellite information for water are growing**
- **Only a few NMHSs are effectively using satellite information**
- **Interactions between WMO hydrology and satellite community should be coordinated in a well-defined framework**



# Thank you Merci



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