

DROUGHT MANAGEMENT CENTRE FOR SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

Overview Existing and potential synergies

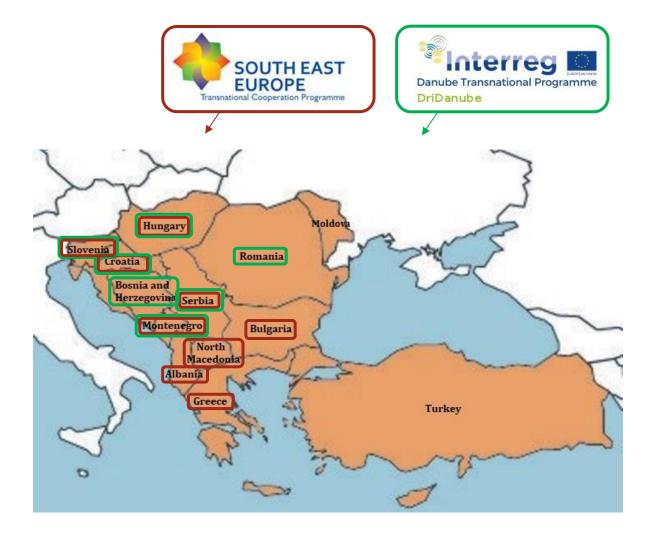
Ljubljana, 13 november 2024 Andreja Sušnik, Gregor Gregorič, Andreja Moderc, Patricia Blažič





DMCSEE

- Established in 2006
- ARSO: hosting institution; coordination and fund-raising
- Project collaboration:
 - Primarily practice of fund raising & joint work
 - DMCSEE project (TCP South East Europe, 2009-2012)
 - First joint project under DMCSEE community
 - Setting up regular regional drought monitoring
 - **DriDanube** (Danube Transnational Programme, 2017-2019)
 - Towards proactive drought management practices
 - Regionally harmonized products











Transnational Cooperation Programme for SE Europe

15 partners from 9 countries

Time Period: 2009-2012

Not all countries participate! (not all countries are eligible)



OMSZ











EARS Environmental agency of Slovenia (SLOVENIA)

OMSZ Hungarian Meteorological Service (HUNGARY)

NIMH National Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology (BULGARIA)

DHMZ Meteorological and Hydrological Service DHMZ (CROATIA)

> HI-M Hydrometeorological Institute of Montenegro (MONTENEGRO)



IHPS Slovenian Institute of Hop Research and Brewing (SLOVĚNIA)

ATIKOVIZIG Directorate for environmental protection and water management of Lower Tisza District (HUNGARY)



UNSFA University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Water Management

HMS

(SERBIA)

Ministry for agriculture, forestry and water economy - Hydrometerological Service (FYROM)

consortium



Environmental ٩ Protection and Water Management Research Institute (HUNGARY)



ISSNP Pushkarov Institute of Soil Science (BULGARIA)



AUA Agricultural University of Athens (GREECE)

RHMSS

Republic Hydrometeorological Service of Serbia (SERBIA)



(+)

INEUM Institute for Energy, Water UPT and Environment (ALBANIA)





Main outcomes

Drought monitoring

- SPI
- Reanalysis based products
- Remote sensing based products

Vulnerability and risk assessment Drought impact archive









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Application of NWP for drought monitoring NMM regional model nested into ERA

DROUGHT RELATED VARIABLES

Water Balance anomaly Soil moisture Temperature (degree days)

DROUGHT RELATED TIME SCALE Decade (10-day)

DROUGHT RELATED INTERPRETATION

Deviation from normals, percentiles

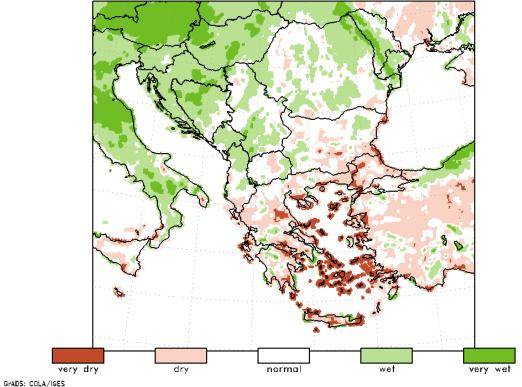
Downscaling using regional model is being abandoned



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Comparison of 60 Days Water Balance Accum. with Hist. Perc.Classes Time Period 8 Sep - 6 Nov 2024, Ref. Period 1991 - 2020



Available in monthly drought bulletin. More: presentation "DMCSEE operational work" at 15:10



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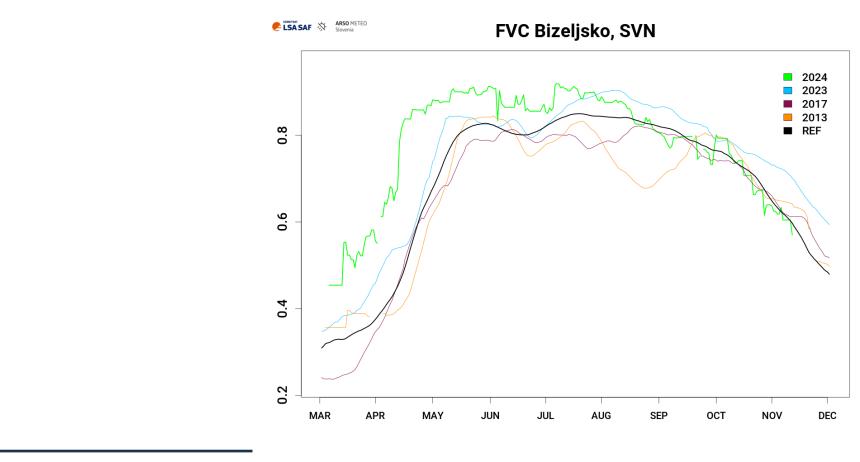
Vulnerability and risk assessment Drought impact archive

Fraction of Vegetation Cover (FVC)

vegetation

data provided by EUMETSAT (processing done by LSA-SAF)

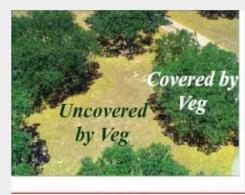
Spatial resolution is limiting factor– homogenious surface ~ 1500 ha







fraction of the surface within satellite pixel covered by green



1 pixel



Main outcomes

Drought monitoring

- SPI
- Reanalysis based products lacksquare
- Remote sensing based products ullet

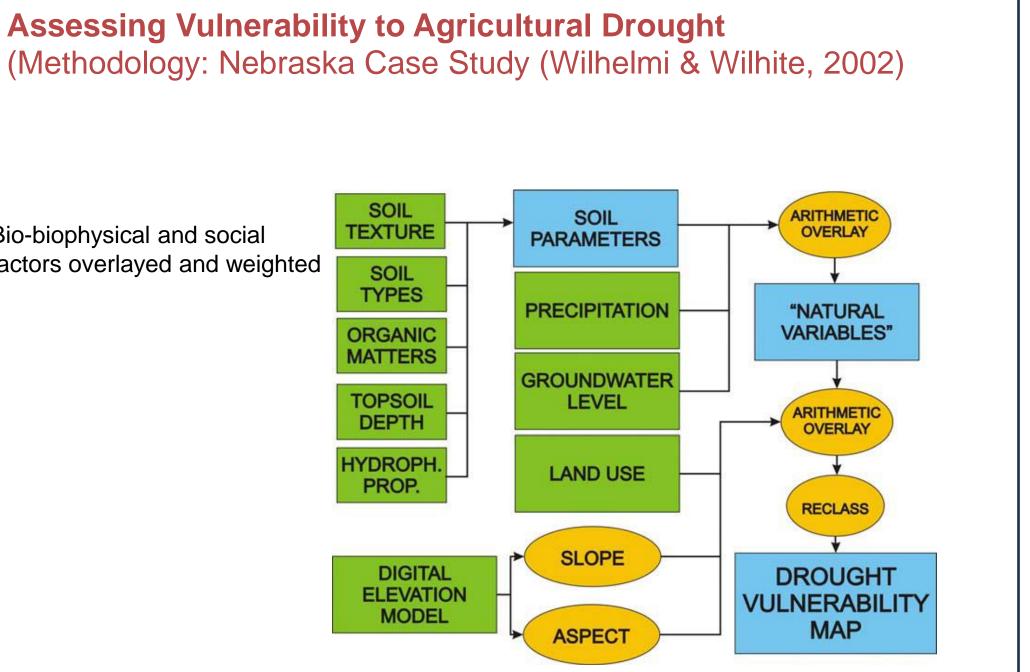
Vulnerability and risk assessment

Drought impact archive

Bio-biophysical and social factors overlayed and weighted









Main outcomes

Drought monitoring

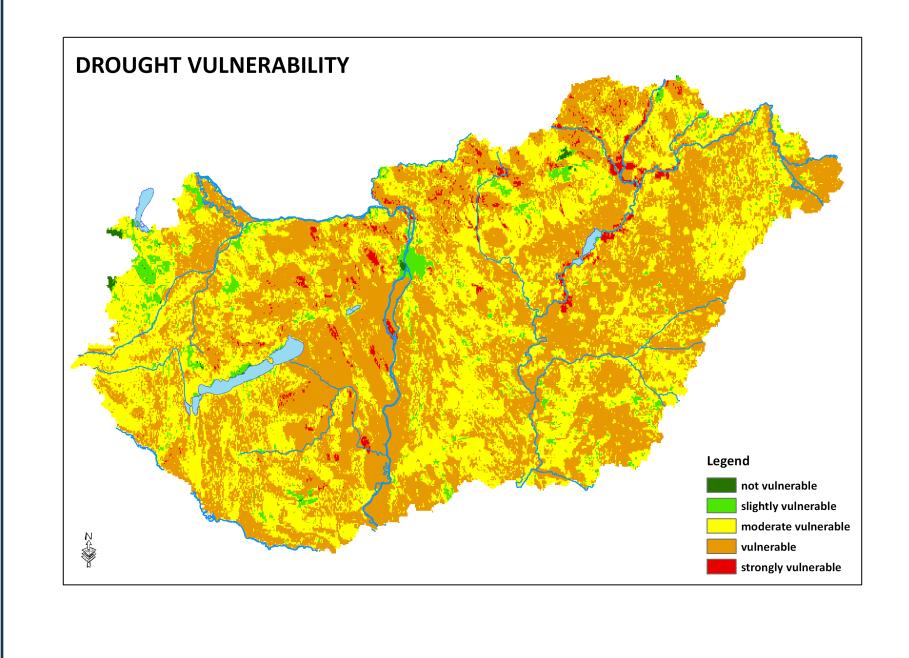
- SPI
- Reanalysis based products •
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Vulnerability and risk assessment

Drought impact archive

Assessing Vulnerability to Agricultural Drought (Methodology: Nebraska Case Study (Wilhelmi & Wilhite, 2002)

Example of results: Hungary





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Vulnerability and risk assessment Drought impact archive

Country	Location	
Albania	Tirana	
Albania	Tirana	
Albania	Tirana	
Bulgaria	Whole country	k
Bulgaria	Whole country	
Croatia	Korčula island	Γ
Croatia	NW Croatia, Dalmatia,	١
Croatia	Imotski region	٢





Source	Date	Abstract
Eco movement	19/1/2007	Drought. Electricity interruption, fauna of water get up to the shore.
Eco movement in Albania	28 August 2007	Emergency. Evacuate 90 household because of the fire in entire Albania.
Gazeta Panorama	30/10/2007	Drought. 33% of average production from Fierza HPP
Koleva, Alexandrov (2008);	1992	Dry year upon climate records and different drought criteria
Raev et al., 2003	1993	Economical losses of wheat yield production 72.3 mln \$ and of 102.2 mln of maize production
Newspaper articles	Spring 2001	2 to 5 litre rain in 50 days
Newspaper articles	Summer 2001	Drought threatening agriculture, water supply
Newspaper articles	Autumn 2001	Drought threatening agriculture, water supply, Blue lake dried



Main outcomes

Danube drought strategy Risk assessment Drought user service







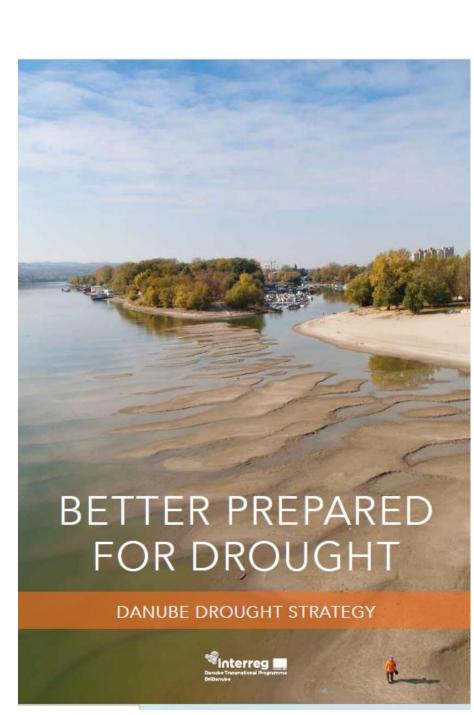


Main outcomes

Danube drought strategy

Risk assessment

Drought user service





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Summary for policy makers		
Intro	duction to this document	13
1	Drought issue and aim of the Danube Drought Strategy	14
1.1	Drought as an increasing problem	14
1.2	Issues in coping with drought	16
1.3	Aim of the Danube Drought Strategy	17
2	State of the art – legal and institutional challenges	18
2.1	Relevant international policies	18
2.2	National drought management status	21
3	Foundation for improved drought management	25
4	Optimal drought management model (ODMM)	27
4.1	Drought policy framework and institutional cooperation scheme	29
4.2	Protocol of actions	36
5	Assisting a country in Danube Drought Strategy/ODMM implementation	41
5.1	Proposed activities for ODMM implementation	41
5.2	DriDanube tools supporting the implementation	43
5.3	Danube River Basin: progress so far and outlook in DriDanube countries	47
6	Way forward	52
6.1	Danube Drought Strategy implementation possibilities at national level	52
6.2	Ongoing drought management improvements	53
6.3	Recommendations for the sustainability of the Danube Drought Strategy at national level	55
Anne	Annexes	

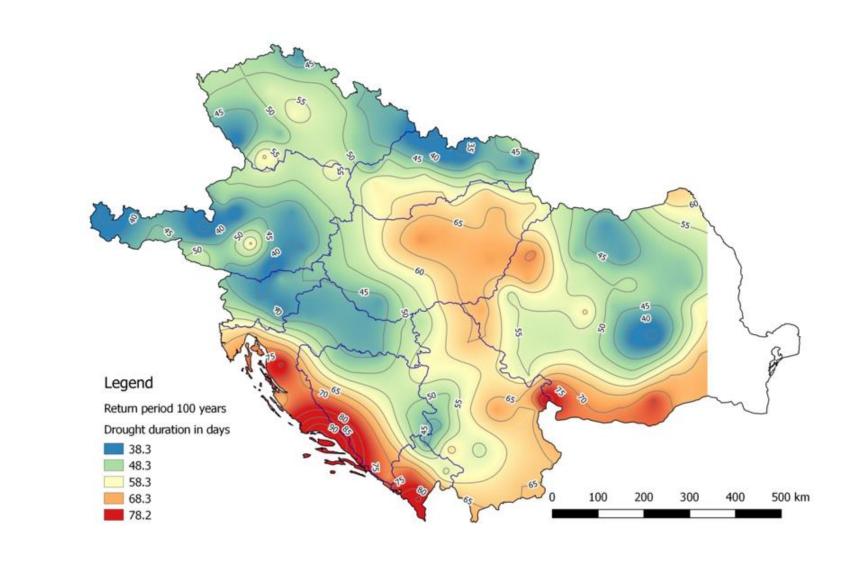


Main outcomes Danube drought strategy

Risk assessment

Drought user service

Hazard component







Analysis of extreme rainless periods as approach to drought hazard based on ZT method



Main outcomes Danube drought strategy

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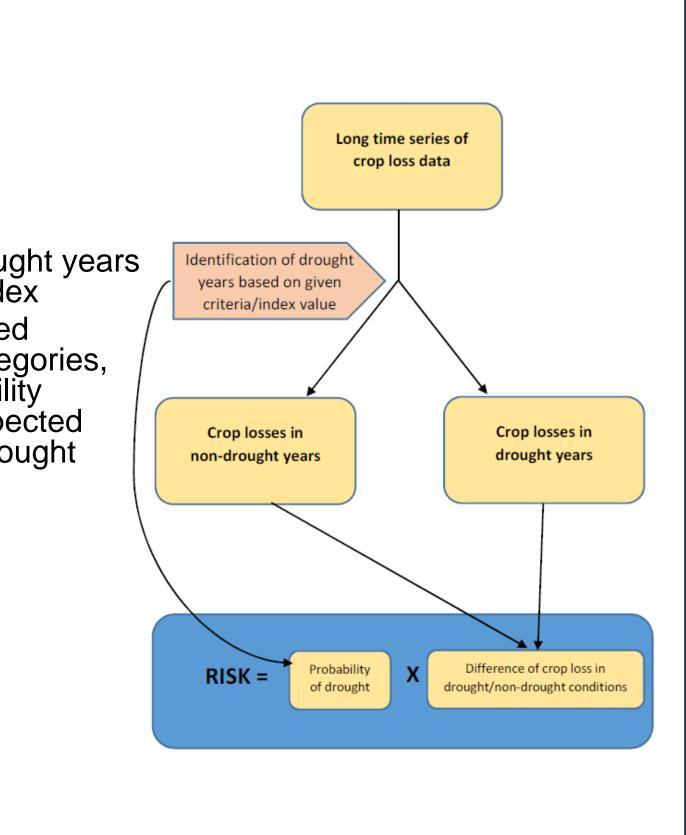
Risk component

Risk calculation:

- Separation of years to drought / non-drought years based on chosen index
- Difference of expected crop loss in both categories, multiplied by probability of occurrence, is expected yearly loss due to drought









Main outcomes

Danube drought strategy

Risk assessment

Drought user service

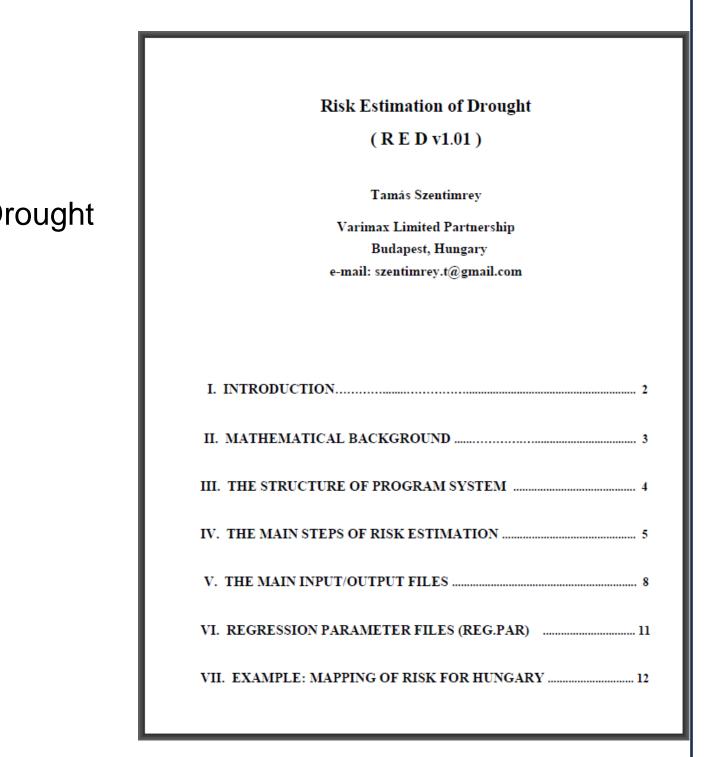
Risk component

Risk calculation:

- Risk Estimation of Drought software package









Main outcomes Danube drought strategy Risk assessment

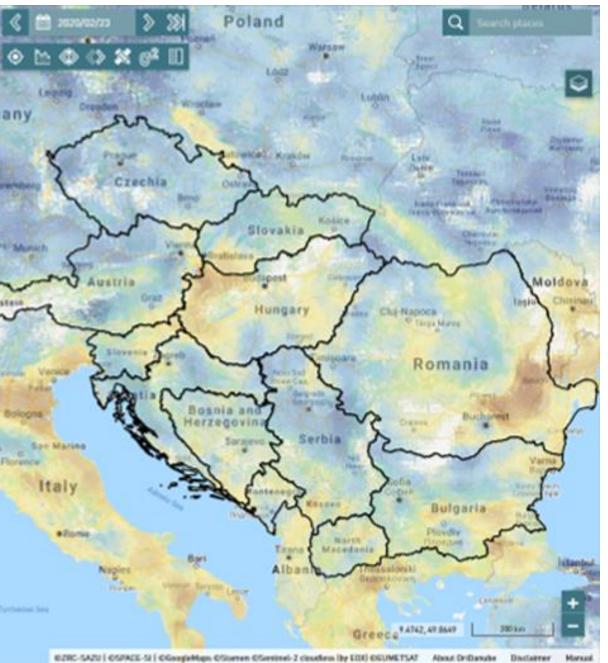
Drought user service







Drought User Service - DroughtWatch

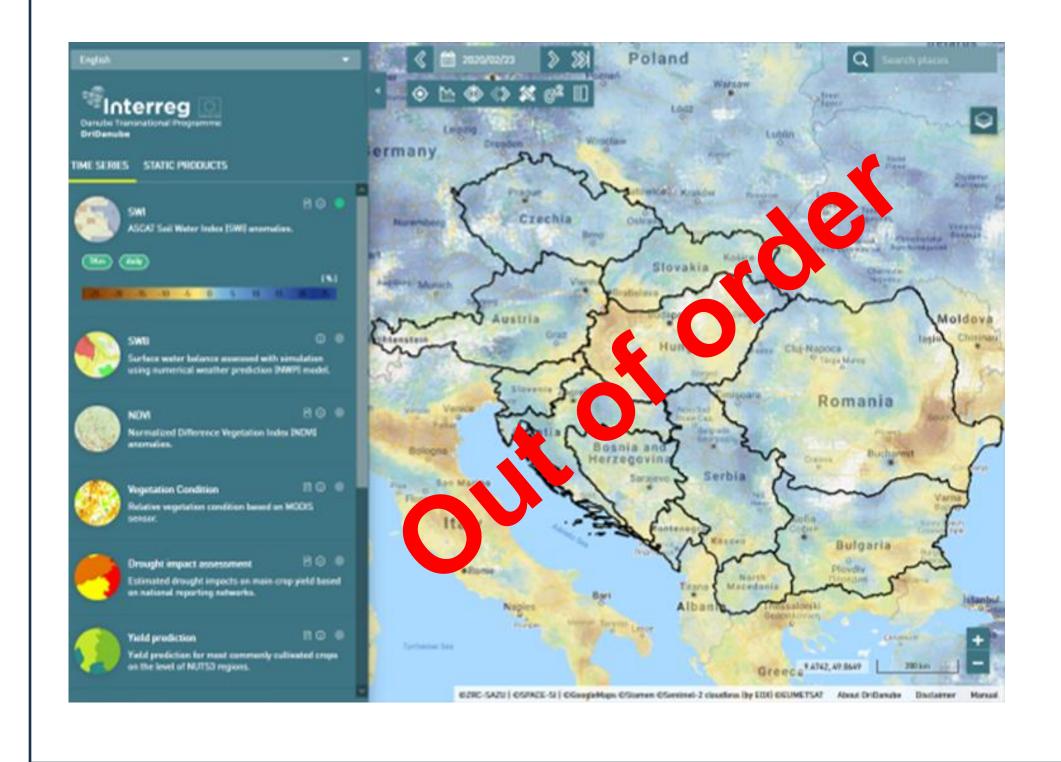




Main outcomes Danube drought strategy Risk assessment

Drought user service

Drought User Service - DroughtWatch









Drought and Flood tracking

- Surface Water monitoring (vodakje.si)
- Wetland conditions monitoring
- Smart irrigation

Earth Observation & Al

- EO services
- Al and machine learning solutions
- AI models for Earth and space

Geo Informatics

- Water management systems
- GIS
- Spatial Analyses

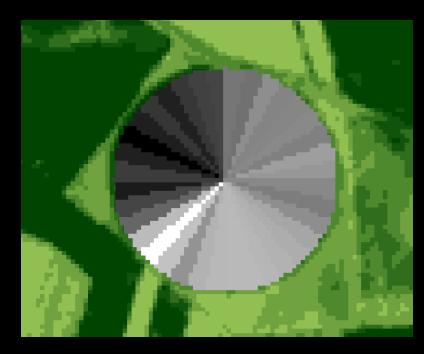


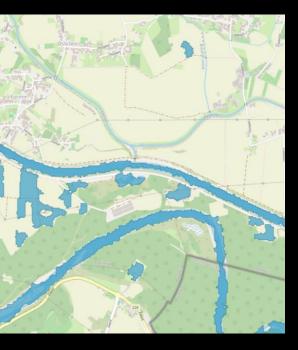




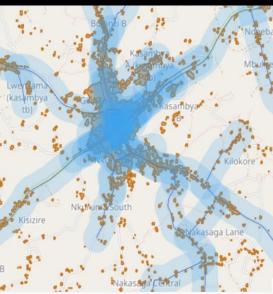


53.7% area covered









.41% people covered















Q POWE

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