

Introduction



Flood Events in the Nile Basin Countries













Our Response



NBI (NELSAP-CU) is implementing the Nile Cooperation for Climate Resilience (NCCR) Project.

- Five years : 2021 to 2025.
- Financed by CIWA and co implemented by 2 other agencies
- NCCR is organized under Five Thematic areas
- Thematic area 2: Flood and drought risk mitigation
- Objective of the Thematic area is to enhance preparedness and resilience of Nile Basin Countries against flood and drought disasters
 - Through decision support services













FFEWS for Nile Basin Countries



- The NBI (NELSAP-CU) is developing a:
 - Nile Basin Flash Flood Early Warning System (FFEWS)
- The aim is to support national meteorological and hydrological services in the Nile Basin member states in obtaining reliable and effective flash flood early warnings for flash flood prone areas.
 - To prevent loss of lives and property
- The FFEWS will forecast flash floods at selected hotspots





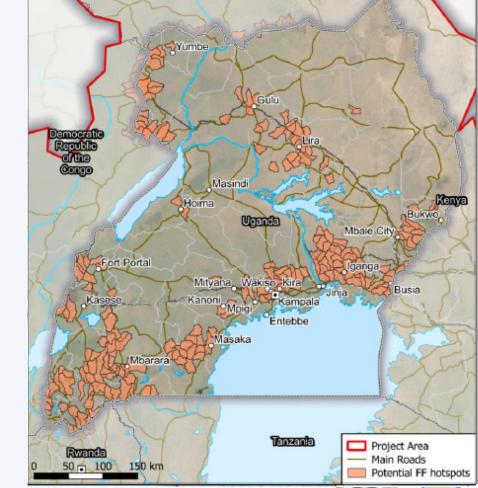




FFEWS for Nile Basin Countries



- Flash flood hot spots were identified through;
 - Country Consultations
 - Field visits- interaction with flood affected communities
 - Flash Flood Indicators
 (Flash Flood Potential
 Index and Dynamic Flash
 Flood Potential Index) in a
 spatial environment















Findings



- All the countries are at different levels in prediction and provision of flood early warning alerts
- Lack of comprehensive early warning systems that can provide timely information about potential flash flood events.
- Countries rely predominantly on national weather predictions.
 - Dissemination of Early Warning information is limited and in most cases does not reach vulnerable communities







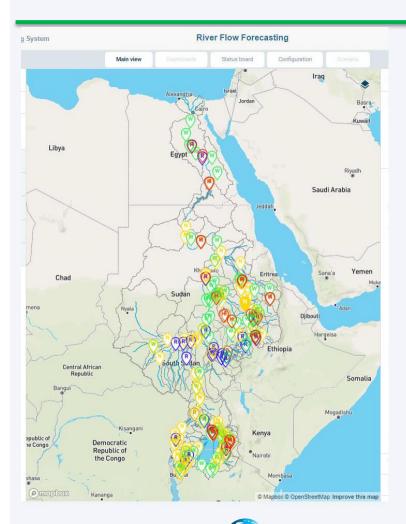






FFEWS





The Flash Flood Early Warning System (FFEWS)

- Developed by DHI
- A web based system, accessed through the NBI Integrated Knowledge Portal
- Similar interface as River Flow Forecasting System
- Flash flood early warning information for selected hot spots
- Displayed as of maps and charts
- EW information to be disseminated via e-mail, to selected stakeholders







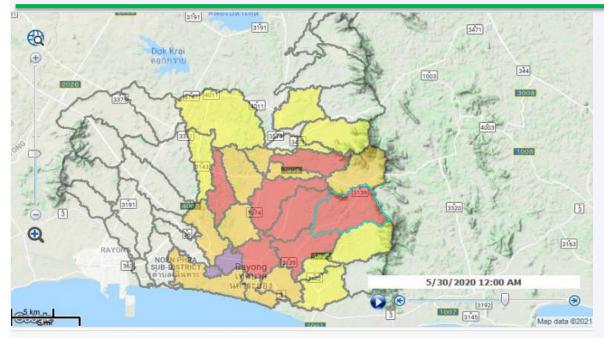


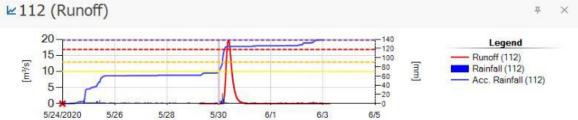
At National level through existing dissemination mechanisms



FFEWS







- Flash flood occur in a small geographic extent and in a short lag time
- The catchment areas are small enough to adequately reflect flash flood characteristics
- Level 12 of WWF HydroSHEDS
- Catchments will be colored according to a certain alert well









Opportunities and challenges



- NELSAP-CU will enhance the capacities of the country technical experts to use the FFEWS.
- NELSAP-CU is in the process of identifying suitable investment options to mitigate floods for the identified flash flood hot spots.

Challenges

- There is a gap between technical experts and flood affected communities which hinders dissemination of flash flood early warning information to affected communities
 - National dissemination systems in place are sometimes too slow, bureaucratic and many times inadequate for EW
 - Working in silos by implementing agencies











A call to Action



- Countries to continue to explore transboundary solutions to impacts
 of climate change through supporting joint analysis, planning and
 implementation of climate resilient interventions to address
 climate risks and uncertainty.
- Improve **preparedness** of vulnerable **communities** by creating **awareness** about early warning systems and alerts.
- There is need to **bridge the gap between science and the communities**. It is our responsibility to disseminate EW

 information to vulnerable communities and this calls for an

 integrated approach that includes a wide range of stakeholders.











