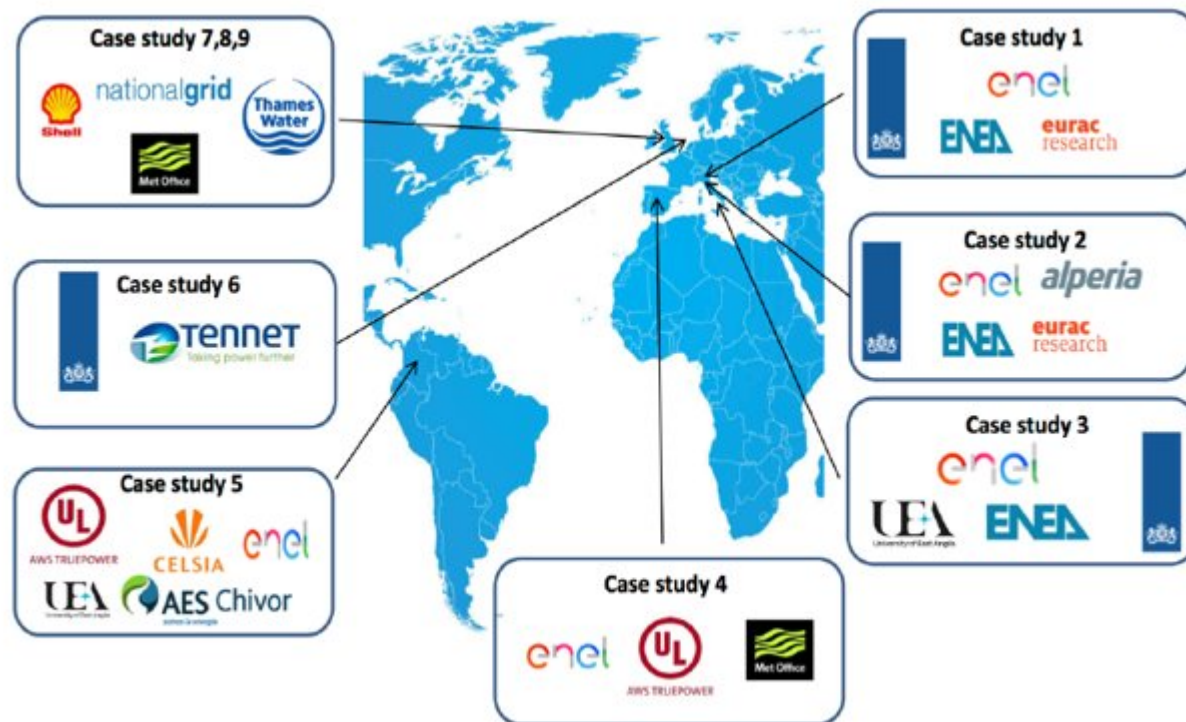
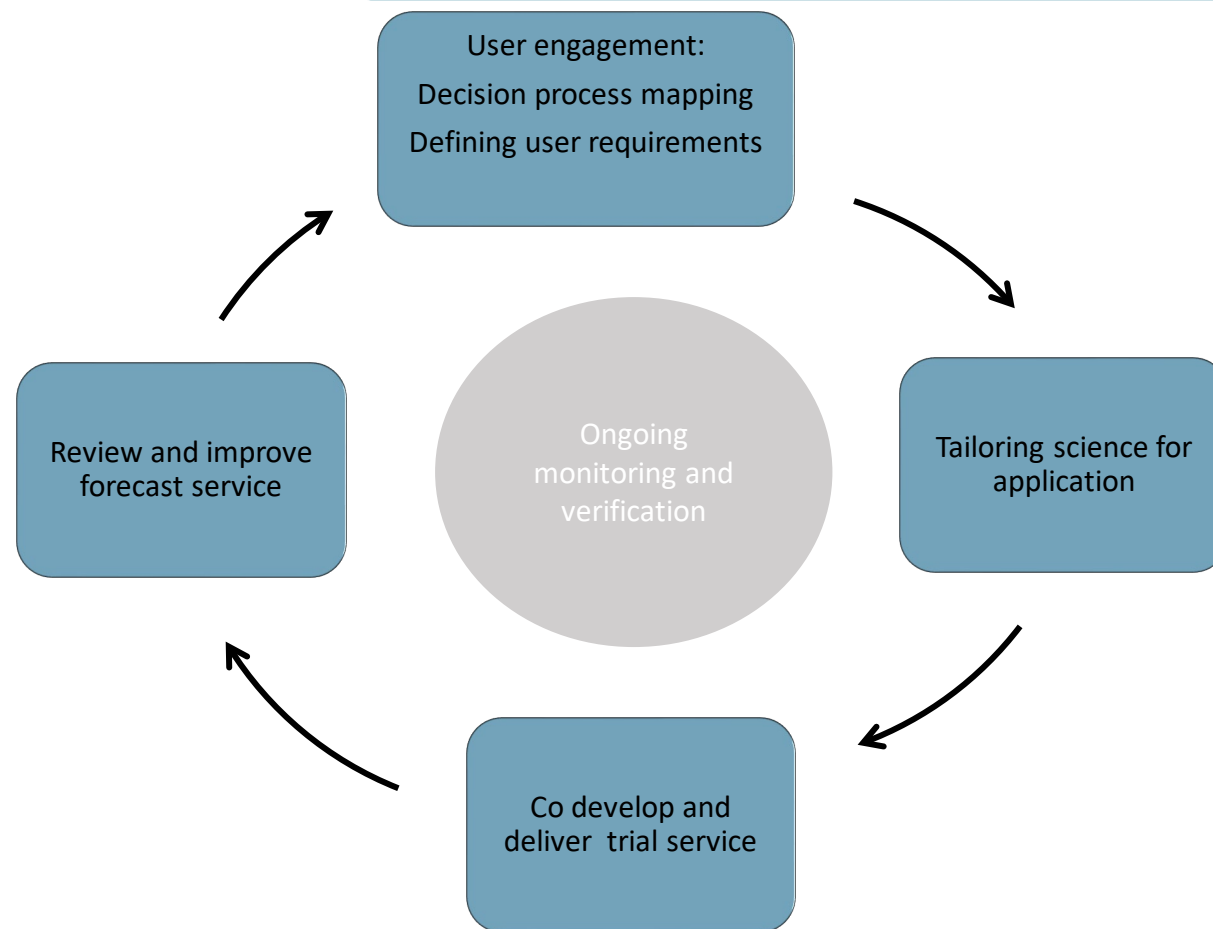


Promoting the integration of seasonal climate forecasts in the water sector to help mitigate stress events in the supply – demand balance

The central objective of SECLI-FIRM is to demonstrate how the use of improved climate forecasts, out to several months ahead, can add practical and economic value to decision-making processes and outcome.

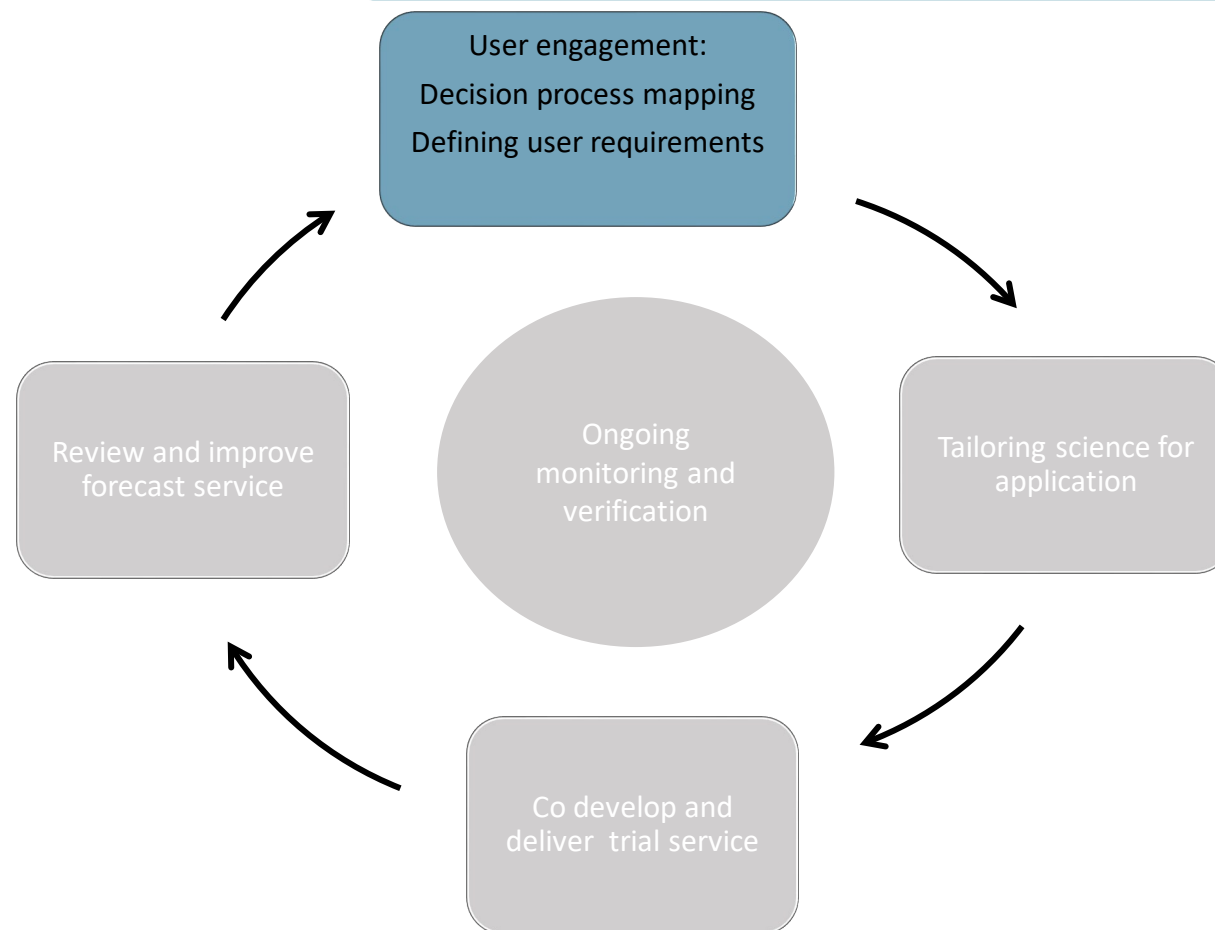


The approach



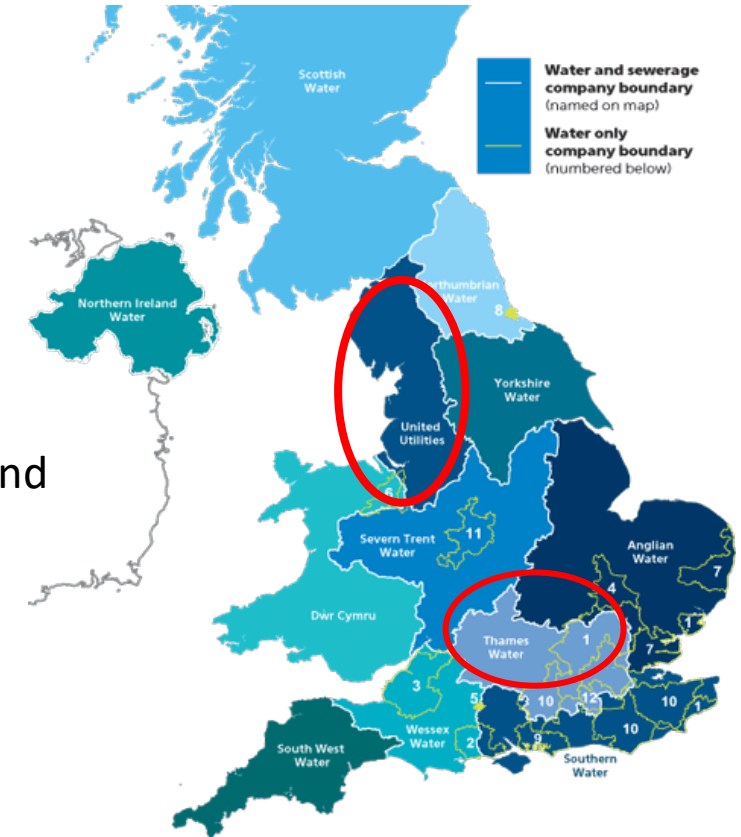


The Added Value of Seasonal Climate Forecasting for Integrated Risk Management



Workshops

- Capture decision process – Baseline from which objective improvements in management of the supply demand balance can be drawn.
- Identify case studies- Summer fluctuations in demand e.g. June/July 2017 and winter peaks e.g. March 2018



Water supply risk assessment

Is there enough water?

Risk assessment

Probability Predicted demand < Supply Prediction + Agreed Headroom

P(NO)

Adjust maintenance plans

Adjust maintenance plans (outages) to ensure water treatment plants output > Predicted Demand + Agreed Headroom

Risk assessment

Probability Predicted demand < New Supply Prediction + Agreed Headroom

P(NO)

Implement plan to reduce demand

P(YES)

Implement adjusted maintenance plan

Risk assessment

New Probability Predicted demand < New Supply Prediction + Agreed Headroom

P(NO)

Not enough water - FINE

P(YES)

Monitor situation

Example action plan to reduce demand:

- 1) Media campaign
- 2) Voluntary use restriction
- 3) In summer introduce Temporary use ban to reduce demand
- 4) Non essential use

2) In winter increase resource to reduce water loss from burst pipes and hence reduce demand

Is there enough water to carry out extra maintenance?

Risk assessment

Probability Predicted demand < New Supply Prediction + Agreed Headroom

P(NO)

BAU

Proceed with planned maintenance

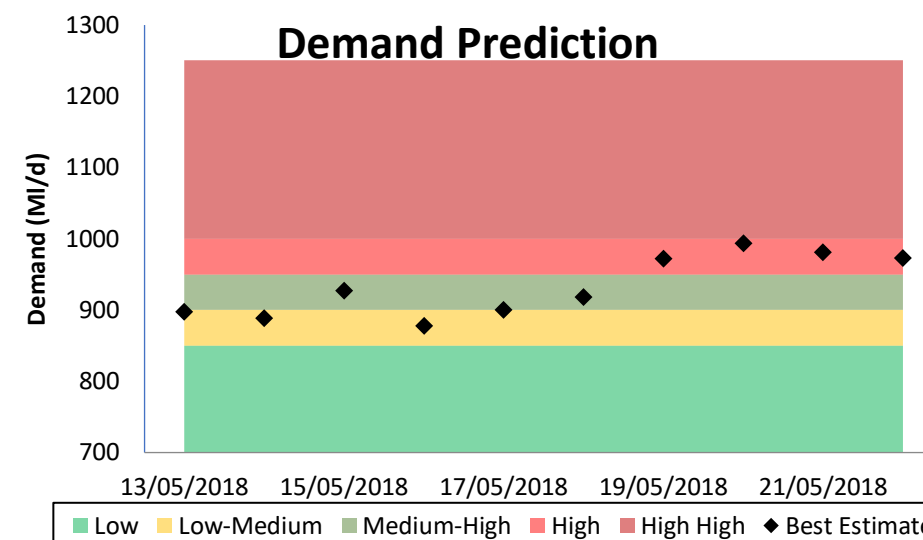
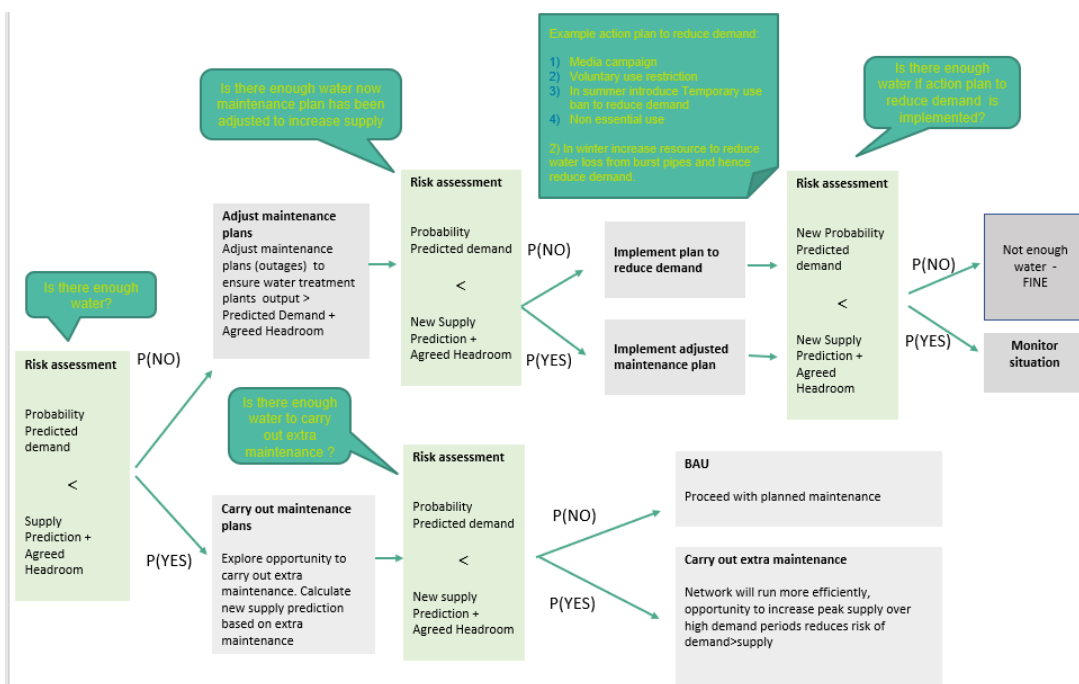
P(YES)

Carry out extra maintenance

Network will run more efficiently, opportunity to increase peak supply over high demand periods reduces risk of demand > supply

- Asset maintenance
(Managing water treatment maintenance plans to ensure water treatment plants are able to operate at full capacity when required and to minimise expenses from last minute cancellations)
- Asset management e.g. resource management and optimisation of water treatment works

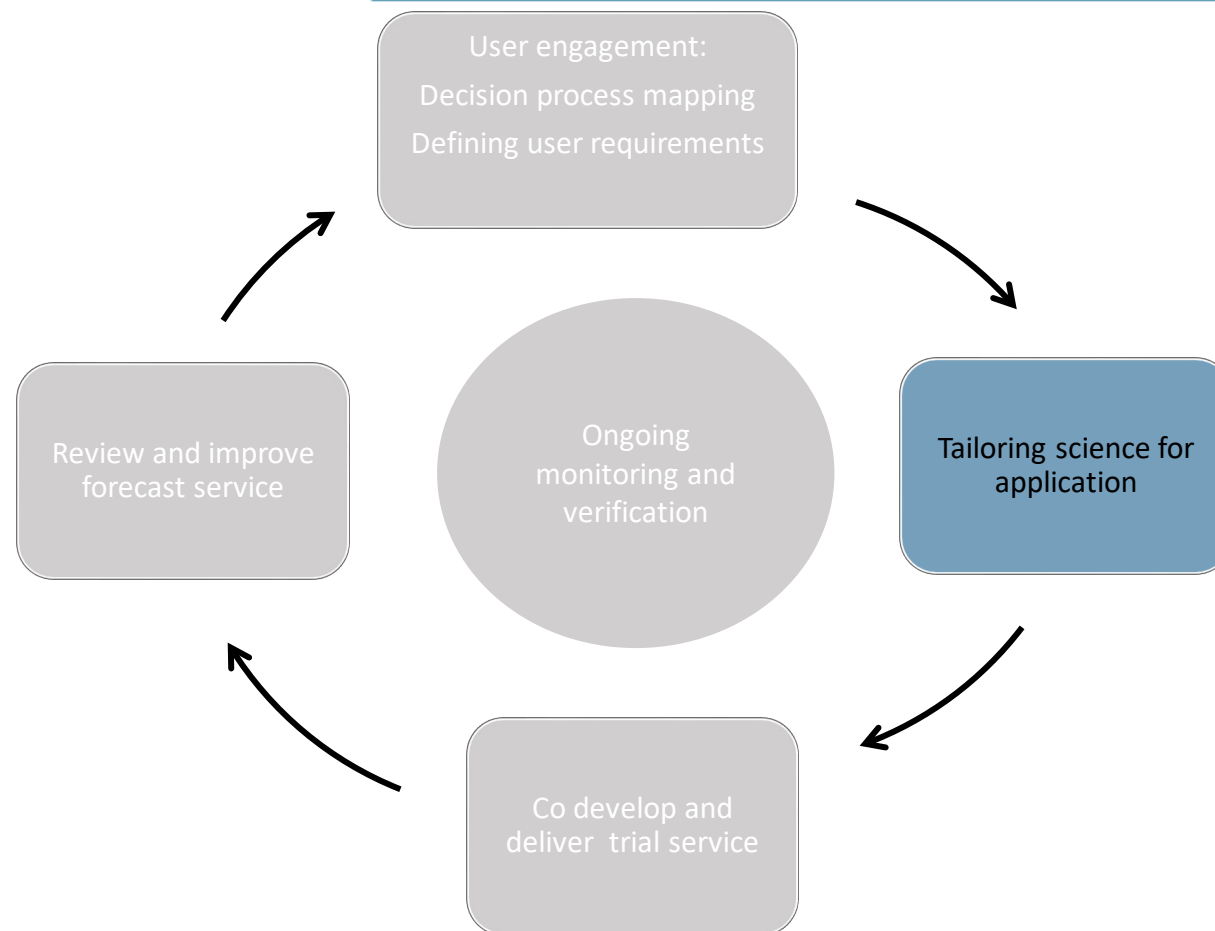
Identify how climate services can be integrated into the decision process



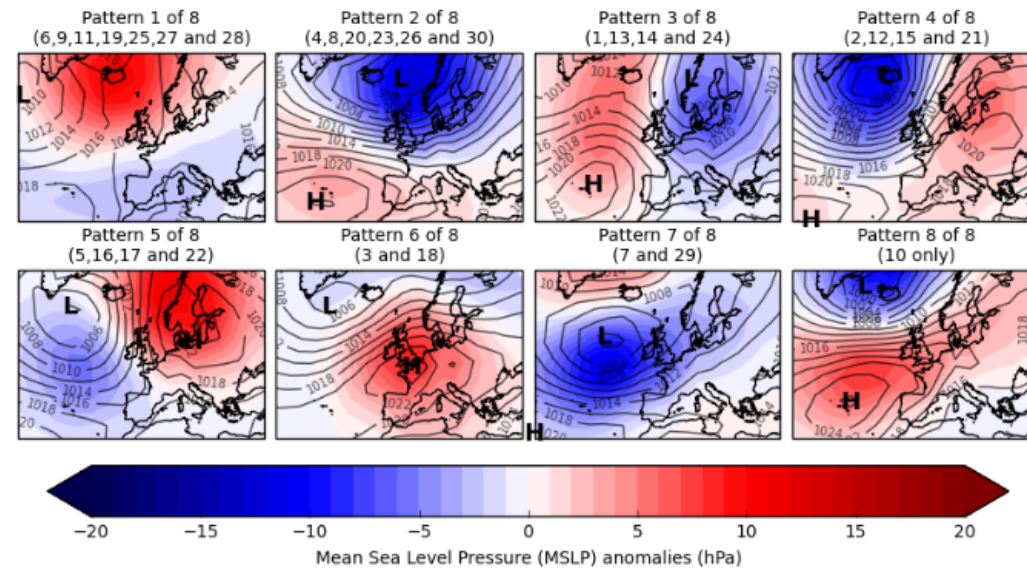
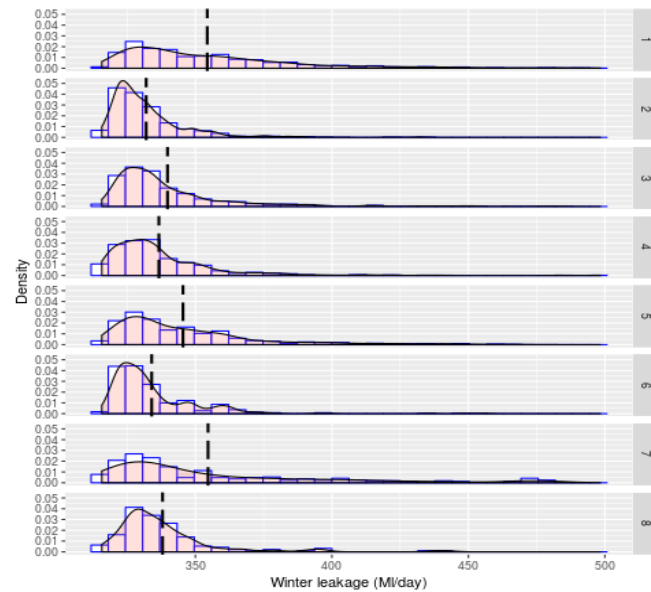
- Extend demand forecast
- Incorporate Uncertainty



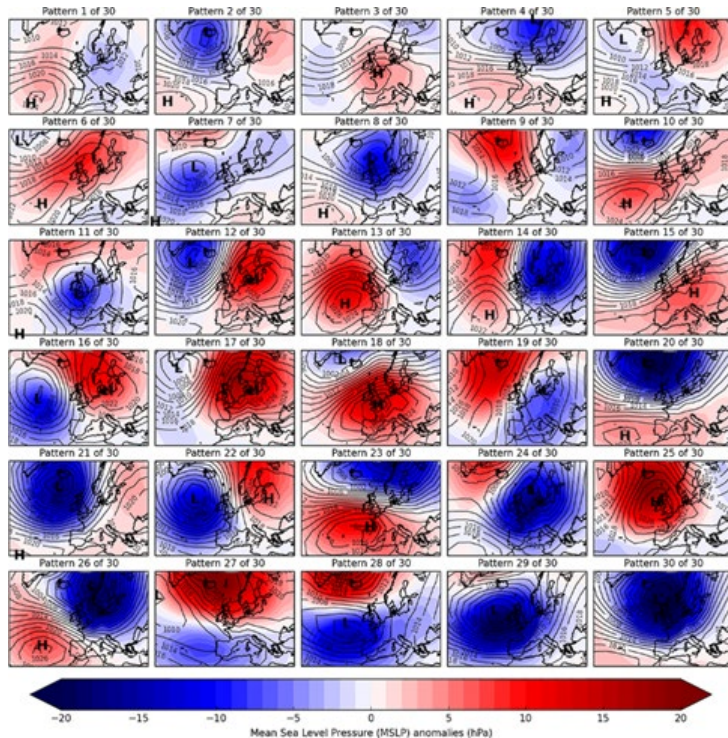
The Added Value of Seasonal Climate Forecasting for Integrated Risk Management



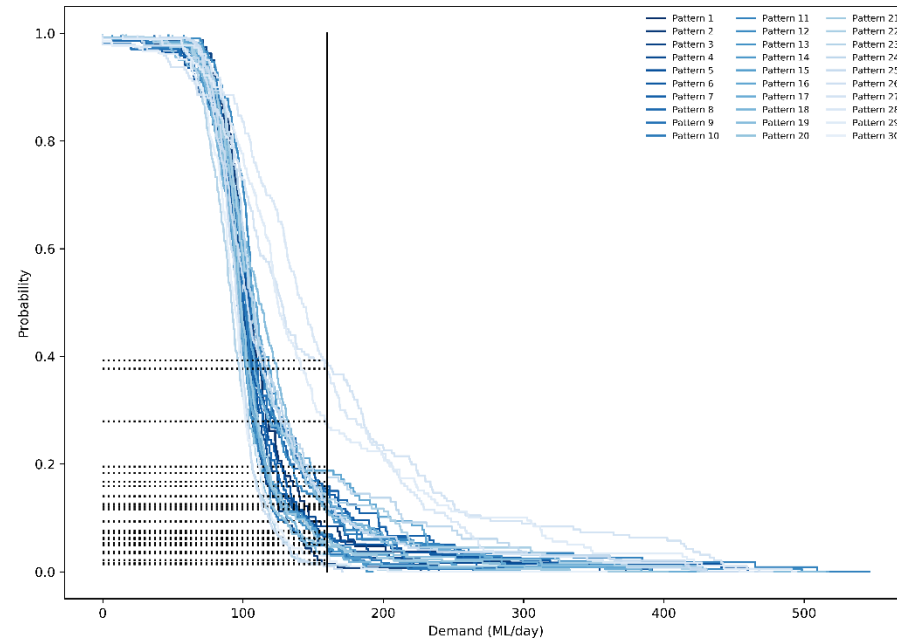
Tailoring data – Understanding the relationship between broad scale circulation patterns and demand



Applying relationship between broad scale circulation pattern and demand



$$P(D_s < \delta) = \sum_{i=1}^{30} P(D_s < \delta | W_i) \cdot P(W_i)$$

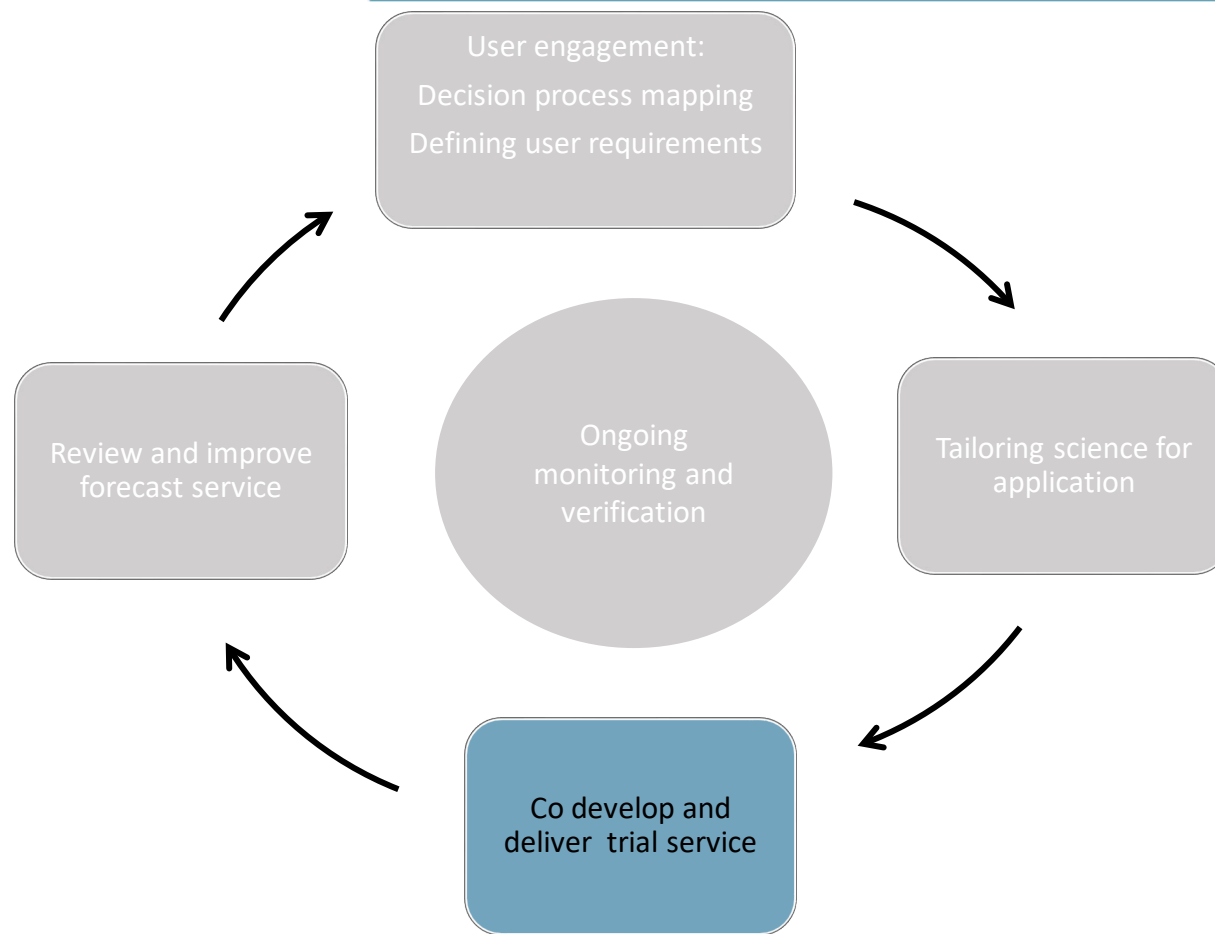


Ensemble forecast (MSLP)

Weather pattern forecast

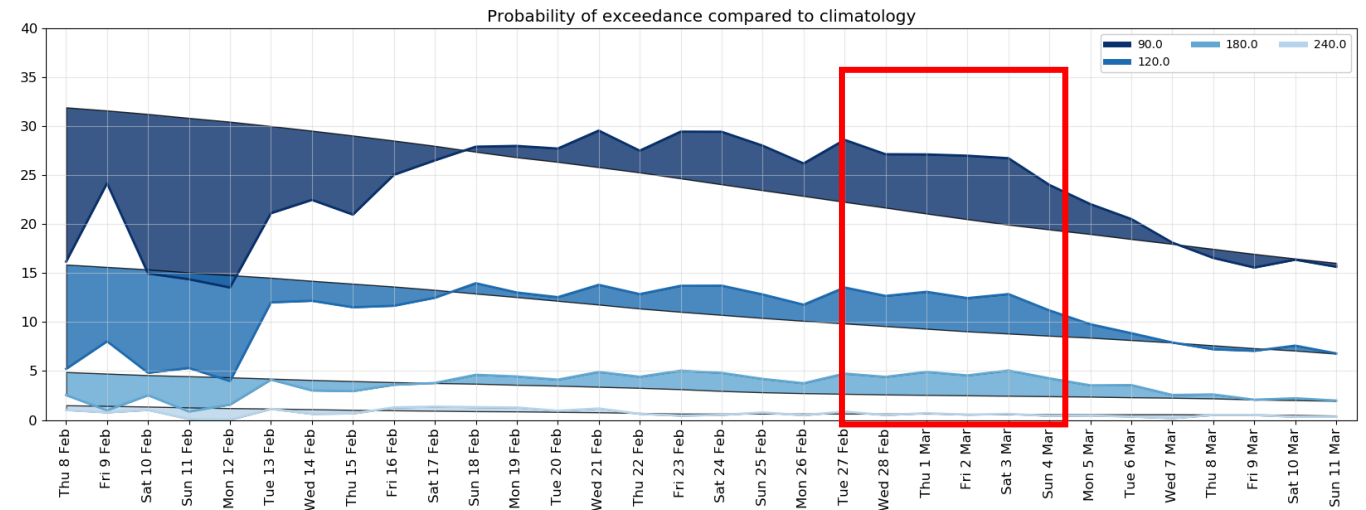
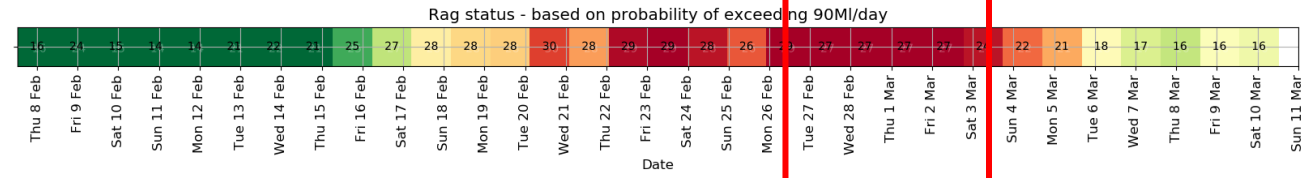
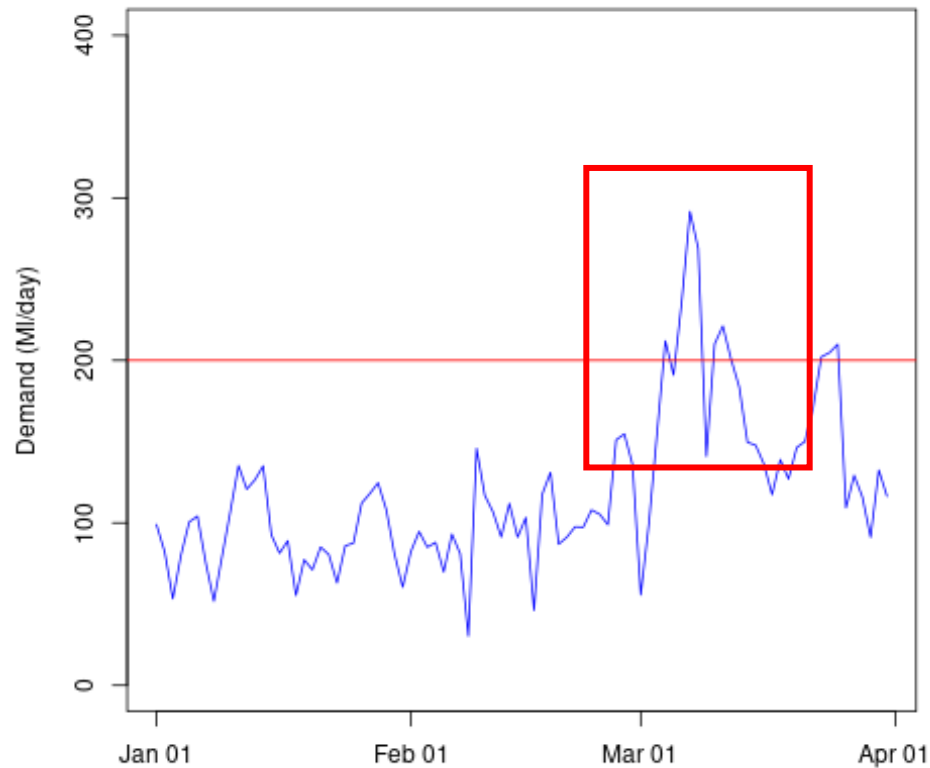
Downscaling using 101 – day demand climatology centered on each day

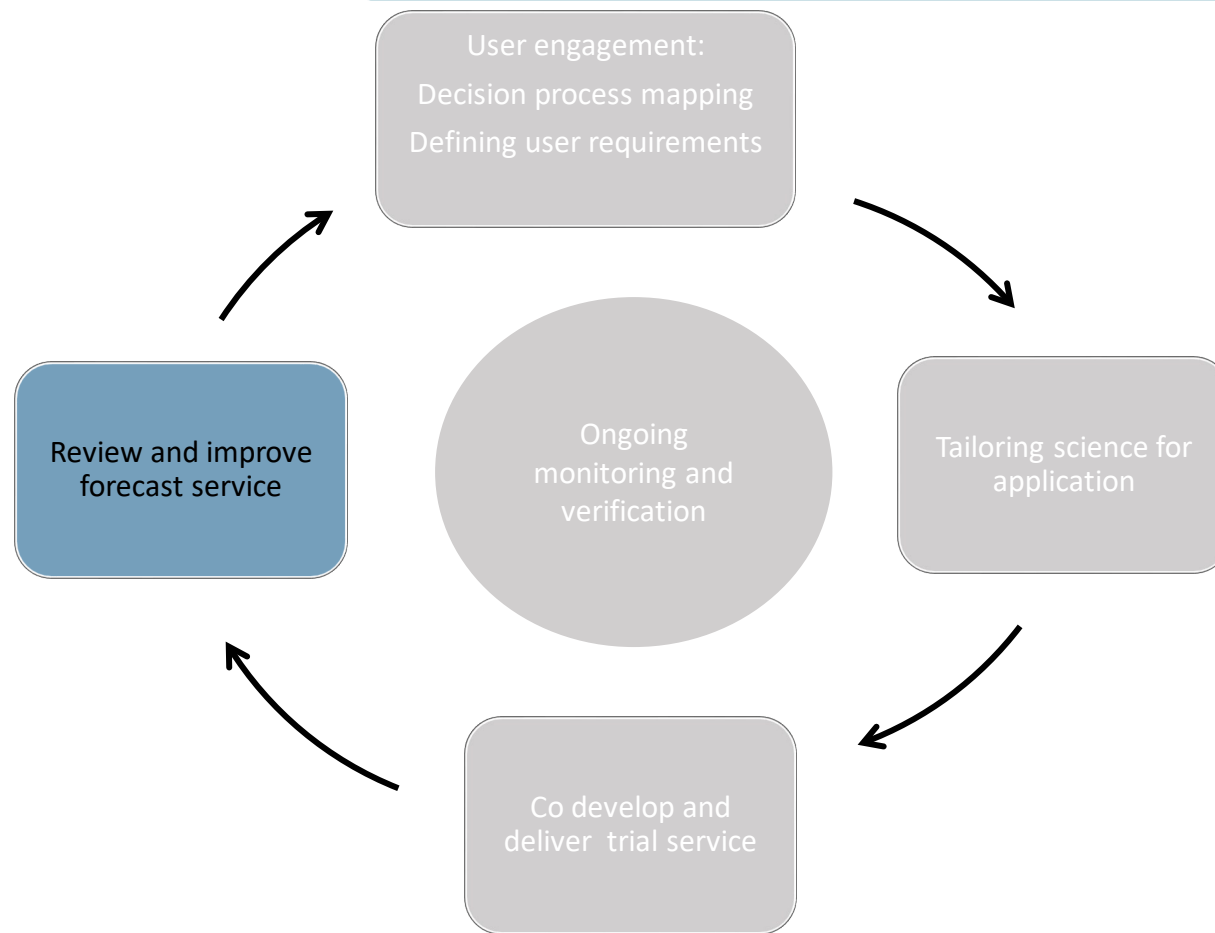
Probability of exceedance of predicted demand level





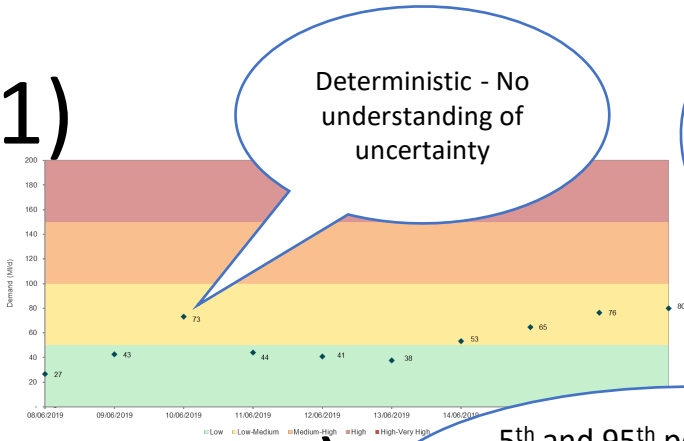
Trial forecast service





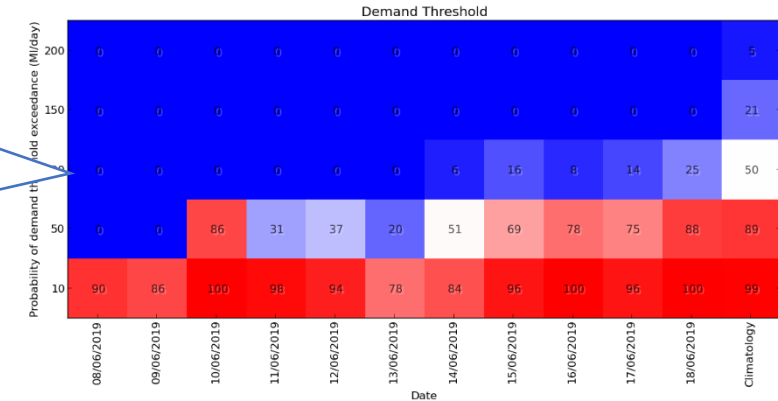
Example iterative steps of developing visualisation tools

1)

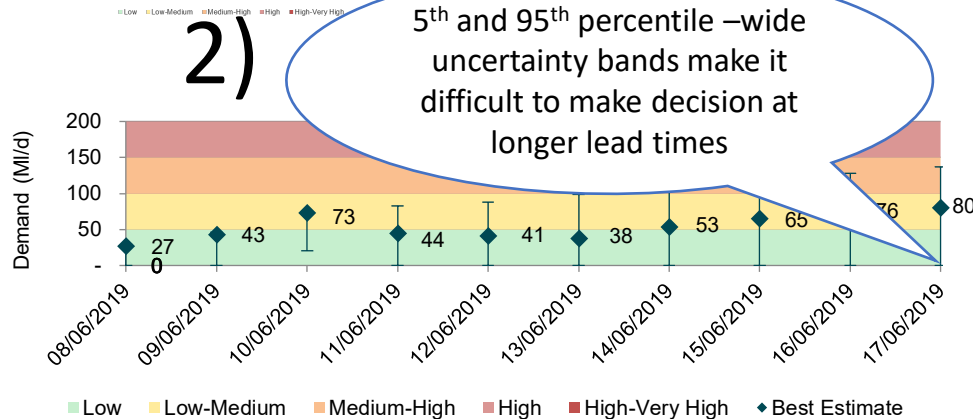


Threshold approach - turns probabilistic information into binary decision dependent on risk adversity
Still need to decide risk adversity i.e what probability to make decision?

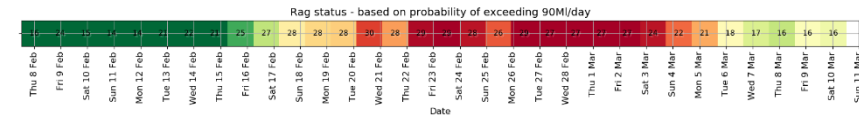
3)



2)



RAG status turn probabilistic information into warning system for



Next steps

- Evaluation of the economic benefits
- Communication of the service to the wider water sector
- Developing the service to become fully operational



The Added Value of Seasonal Climate Forecasting for Integrated Risk Management

