



Assessing drought risks for transboundary drought management in the Meuse basin

Insights from the Meuse Hackaton

Key take-aways

- A warmer climate causes 80% of the future change in low flows in the Meuse basin; 20% may be caused by human influence.
- A storyline approach based on an extreme drought event supports a collective understanding of drought propagation, societal impact and the effectiveness of potential measures.
- A specific transboundary drought governance framework that enables key collaborations around drought characterization, monitoring, and impact assessment as well as mitigation strategies, response and recovery is needed.

The Meuse Hackaton

A Hackathon was organized with stakeholders from Belgium, Luxemburg, France, Germany and the Netherlands to collaboratively map the impact chains of water shortage in the Meuse basin and explore potential long-term (structural) and short-term (operational) solutions.

Promising actions to improve drought management

Two main suggestions were made to improve transboundary drought management:

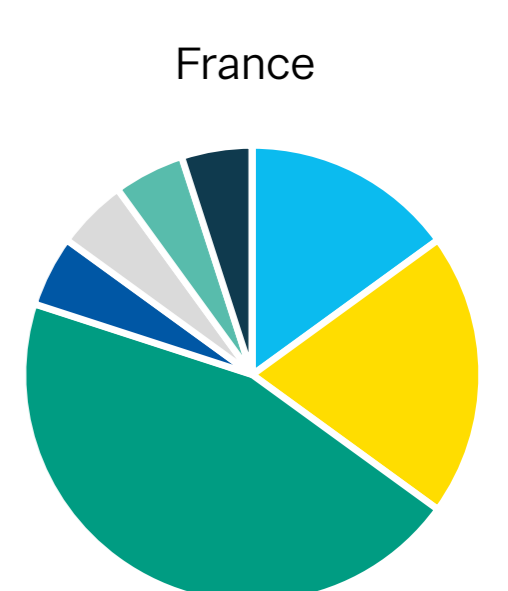
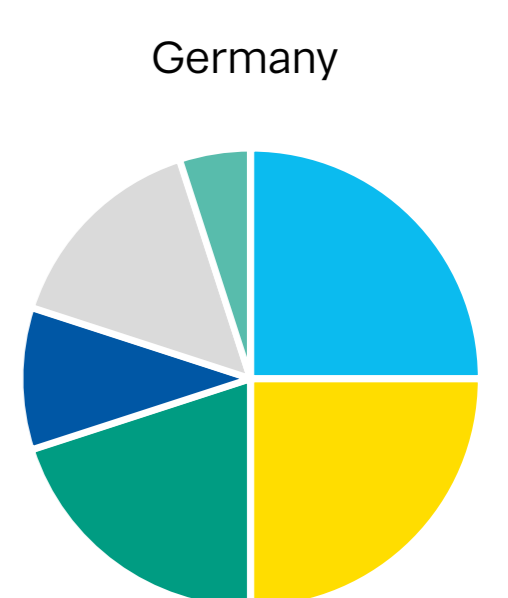
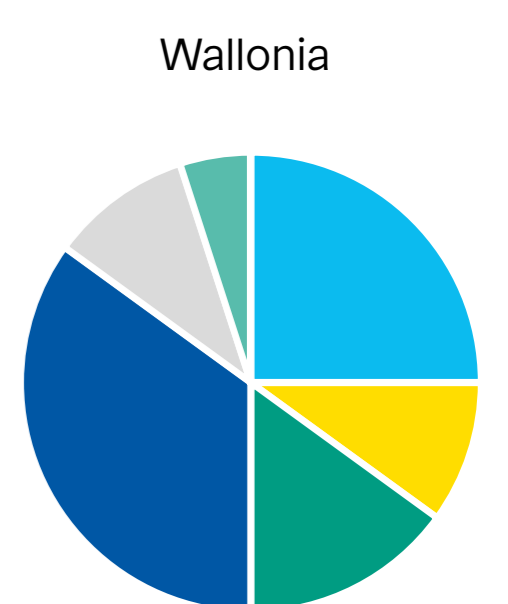
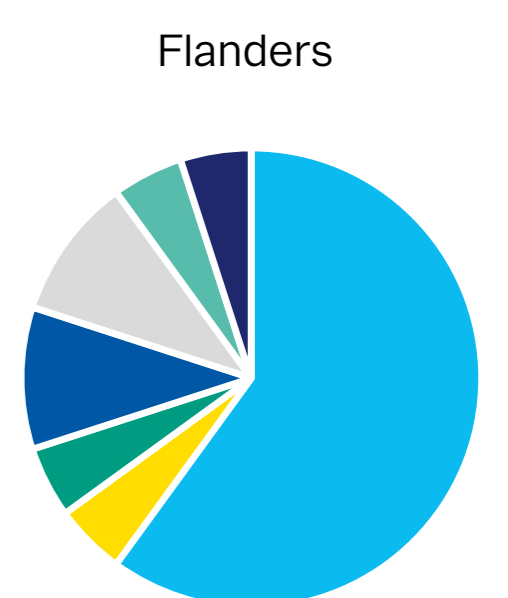
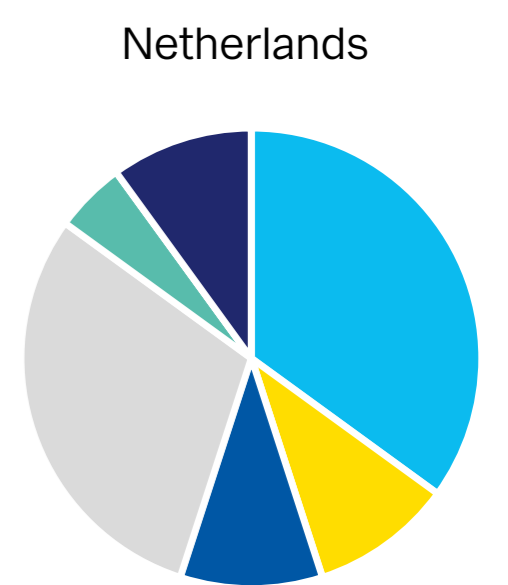
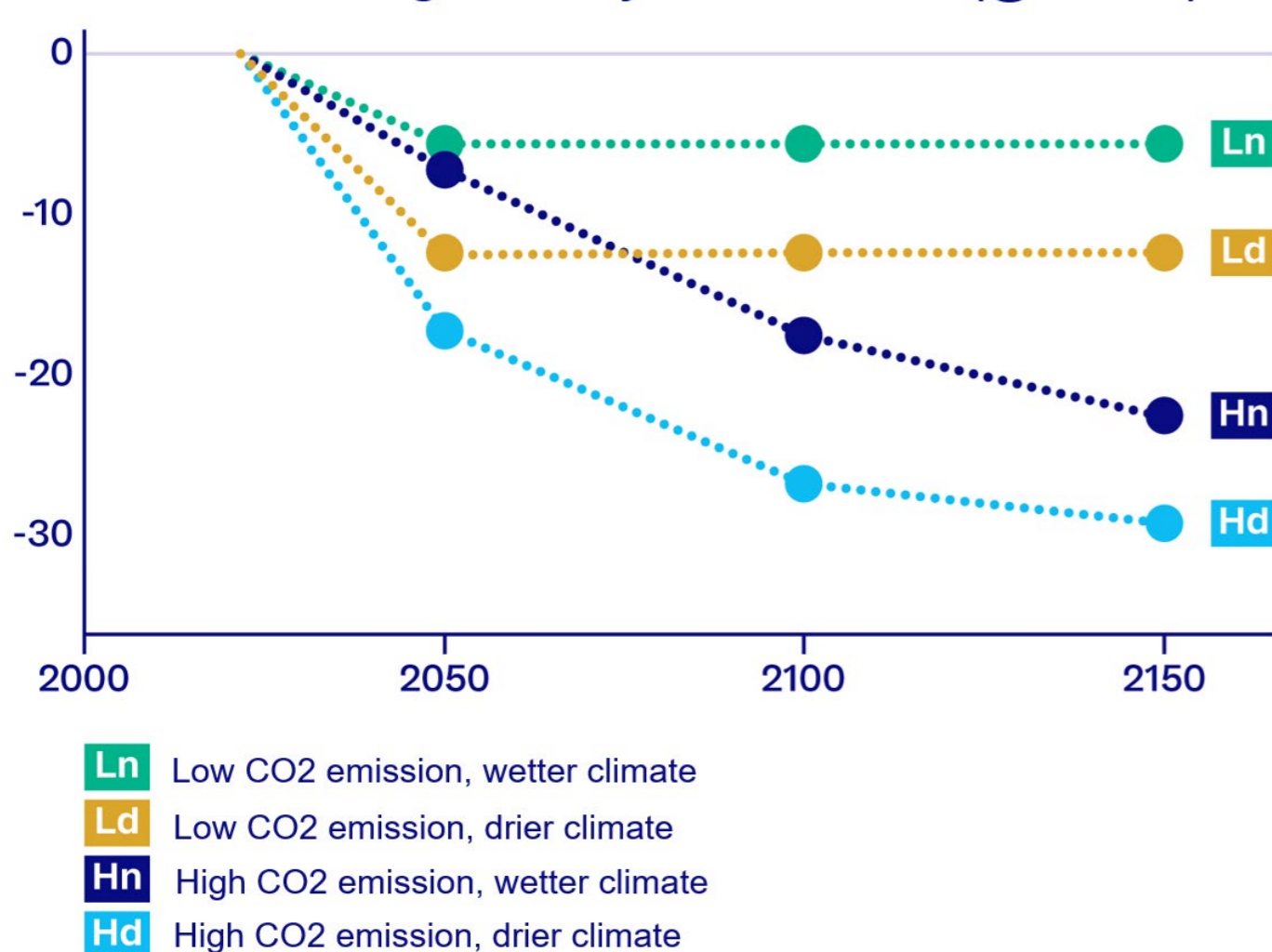
- Co-develop a basin-wide drought management plan.
- Invest in a transboundary drought forecasting system.



Drought and low flows are changing due to climate change and human influence

- The Meuse basin is increasingly vulnerable to more frequent and severe droughts due to climate change.
- Drought impacts include reduced water quality, energy production challenges, and harm to agriculture and biodiversity.
- A clear understanding of multi-sectoral drought risks and future developments is lacking.

Relative change in 7-day minimum flow (@Monsin)



impacted sectors

- drinking water
- shipping
- tourism
- industry
- ecosystems
- agriculture
- energy
- fish migration

Drought impacts many sectors in all countries

We simulated a plausible future extreme drought to make a concrete story that tells us how a drought travels through the basin. Based on a combination of drought indicators, we selected an interesting drought event from a large set of hydrological model time series forced by a wide range of climate realisations.

What if that drought happens now? We test the impact that this extreme drought scenario would have in the current climate using rainfall-runoff and river basin simulation models.