International Workshop on Socio-Economic Benefits of Hydrological & Meteorological Services
21-28 September 2009

#### Presentation on

# HYDROLOGICAL & METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE OF NEPAL

Suresh Maskey

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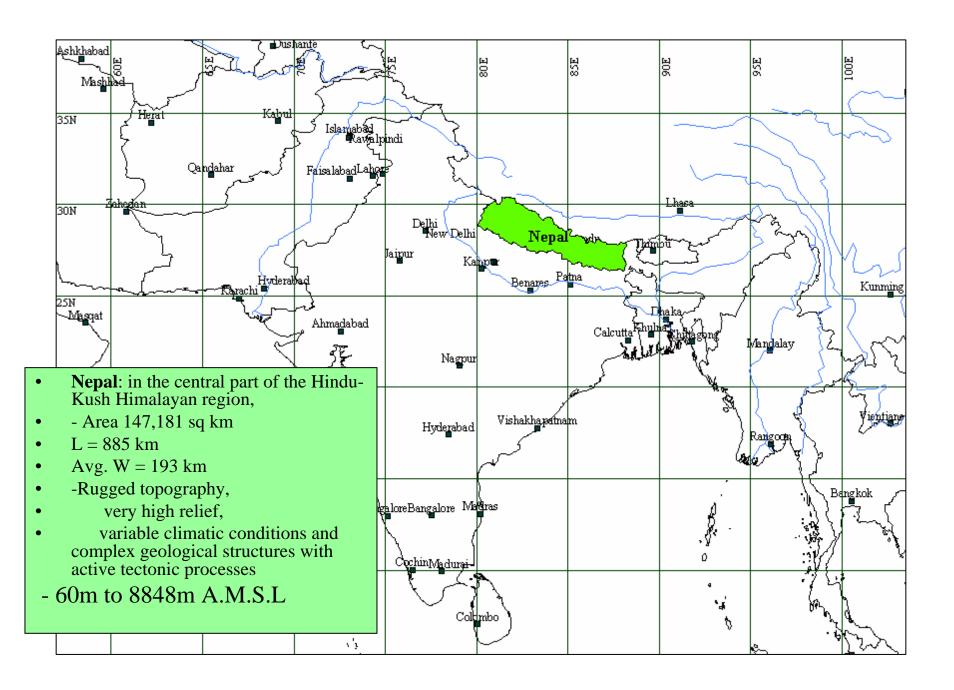
Hydrologist

Department of Hydrology & Meteorology

Kathmandu, Nepal

# PRSENTATION TOPICS

- General Features of Nepal
- Hydrological & Meteorological Scenario
- Activities of DHM :
  - 1. Hydrology Service
  - 2. Meteorology Service
  - 3. Weather Forecasting
  - 4. Flood Forecasting
  - 5. Snow & Glacier Hydrology

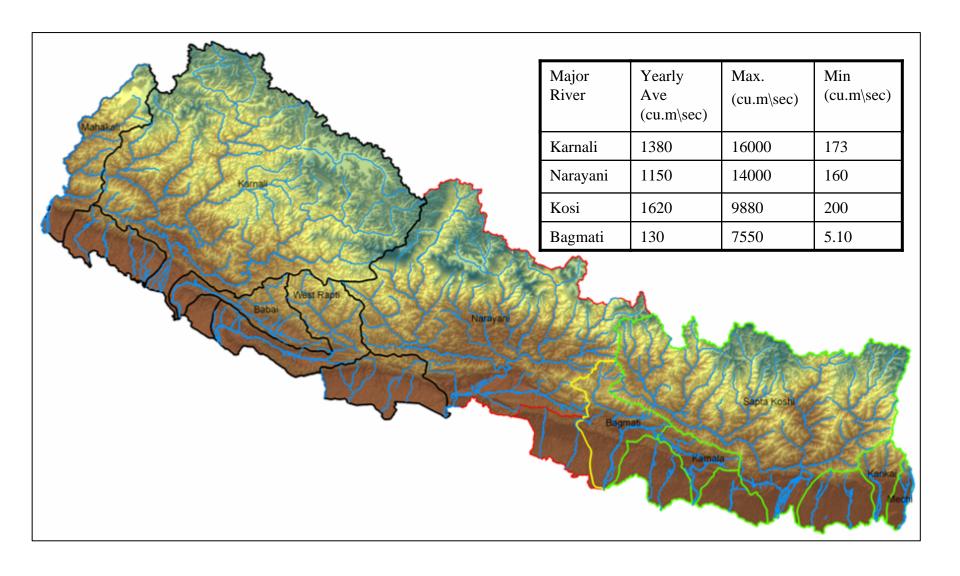


CLIMATE
Tropical to Alpine
+40 to -50 C

Wet to Dry 250 to 6000 mm

80% Precipitation during Summer Monsoon

## Major River Basin of Nepal

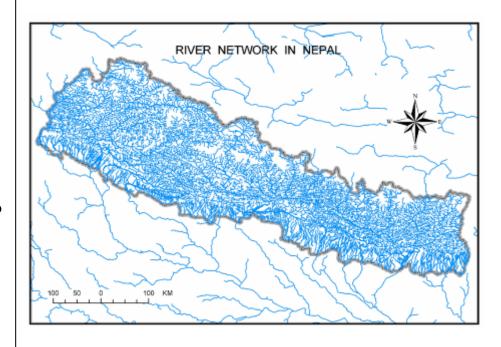


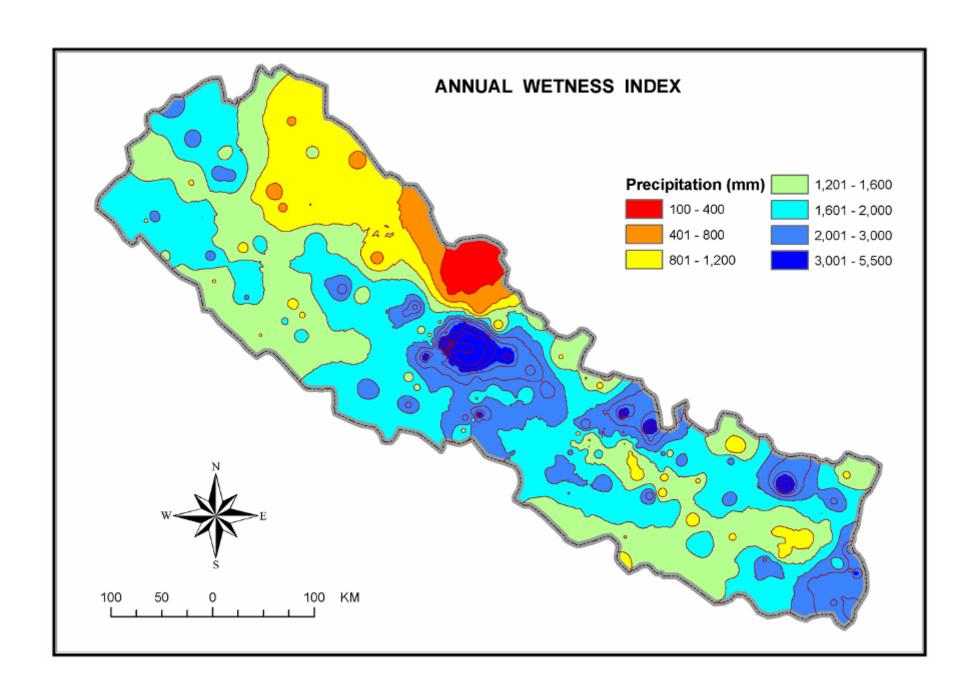
## **HYDROLOGY**

• 6,000 Rivers & Rivulets

Drainage Area = 194,000

- Three classes of Rivers
  - Snowfed
  - Rainfed
  - Seasonal





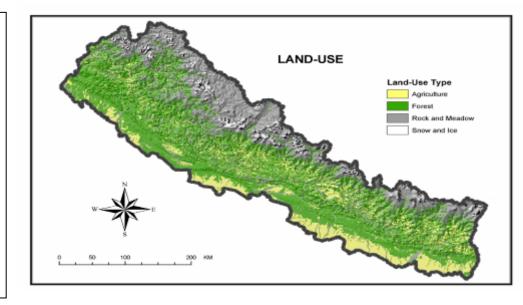
## **HYDROPOWER**

- 83,000 MW potential
- 43,000 MW feasible
- 527 MW exploited
- Meets only 2005 demand
- Access to 40% population



# Land use of Nepal

Type of land use	Area (sq. km)	%
Forest	55334	37.6
Agriculture	26533	18.0
Snow	22463	15.3
Pasture	19785	13.4
Water	4000	2.7
Settlements and Roads 1033		0.7
Others (waste land, etc)18033		12.3
Total	147,181	100



#### **Ministry of Environment**

# Department of Hydrology and Meteorology

**Babar Mahal** 



# Division

\* Meteorology Division

\* Weather Forecasting Division

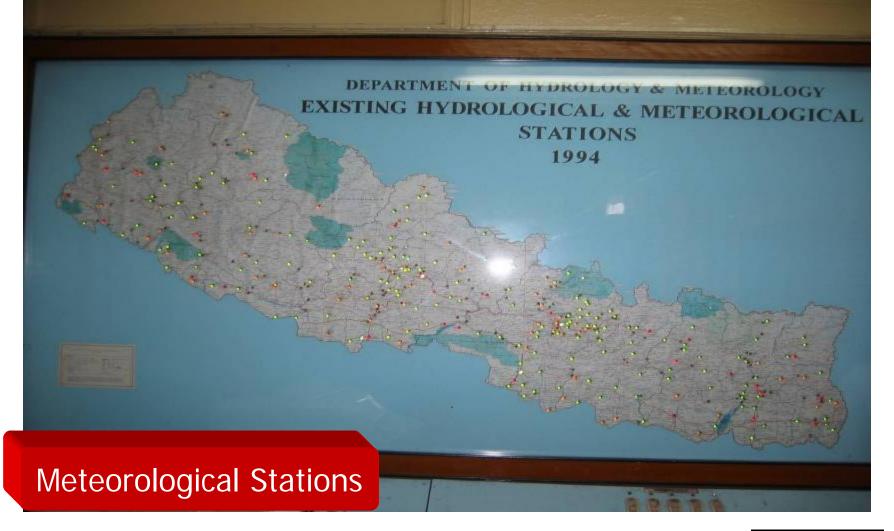
\* Hydrology Division

Total staff: 237

\* Meteorology Division

### Activities

- Collection, processing and publication of meteorological data
- Climate change study
- Solar and Wind Study
- Agro-meteorological study



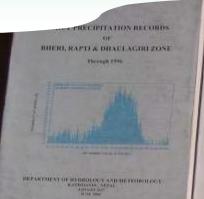
•	PRECIPITATION	-337
•	CLIMATOLOGY	- 68
•	AGROMETEOROLOGY	- 22
•	SYNOPTIC	- 9
•	AEROSYNOPTIC	- 6
•	AWS	- 18





## **Publications**

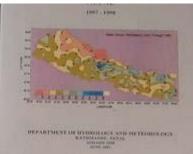


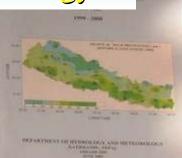


Meteorology and Hydrology



CLIMATO



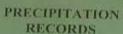


CLIMATOLOGICAL RECORDS OF NEPAL

2001



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NEPAL

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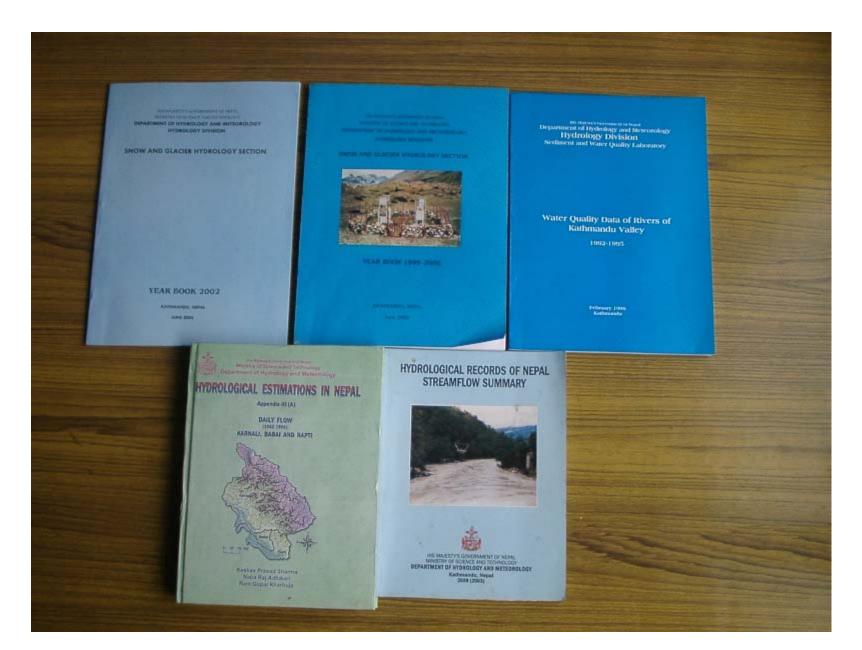
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WEATHER SUMMARY OF NEPAL VEAR-2003

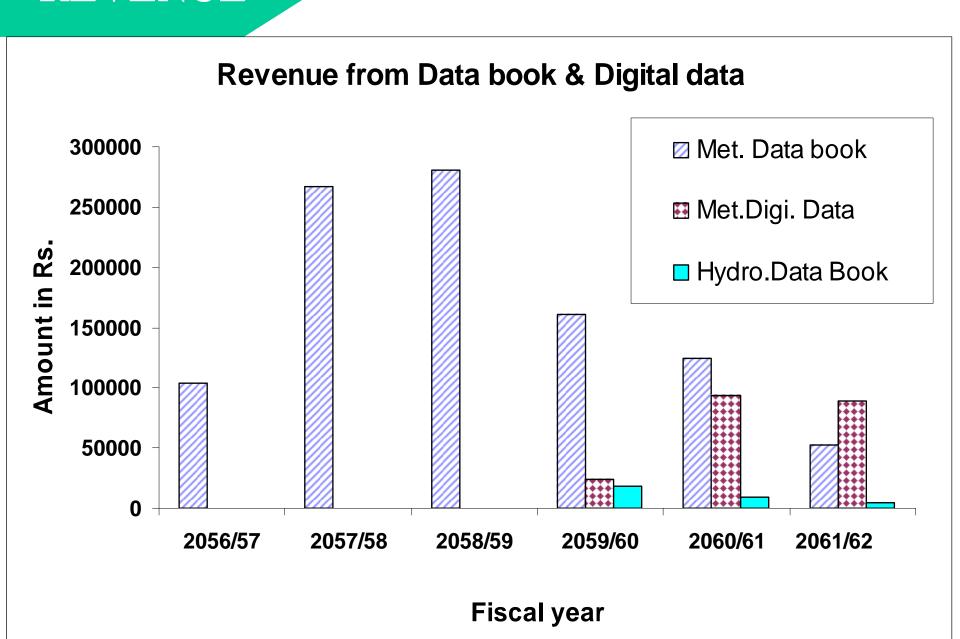


SATHMANDE, NOPAL SENTING BIOLOMAY, 2006.





### REVENUE



### **DATA USERS**









• STUDENTS/RESEARCHERS: 74 %

• CONSULTANT: 12 %

• INSURANCE: 4 %

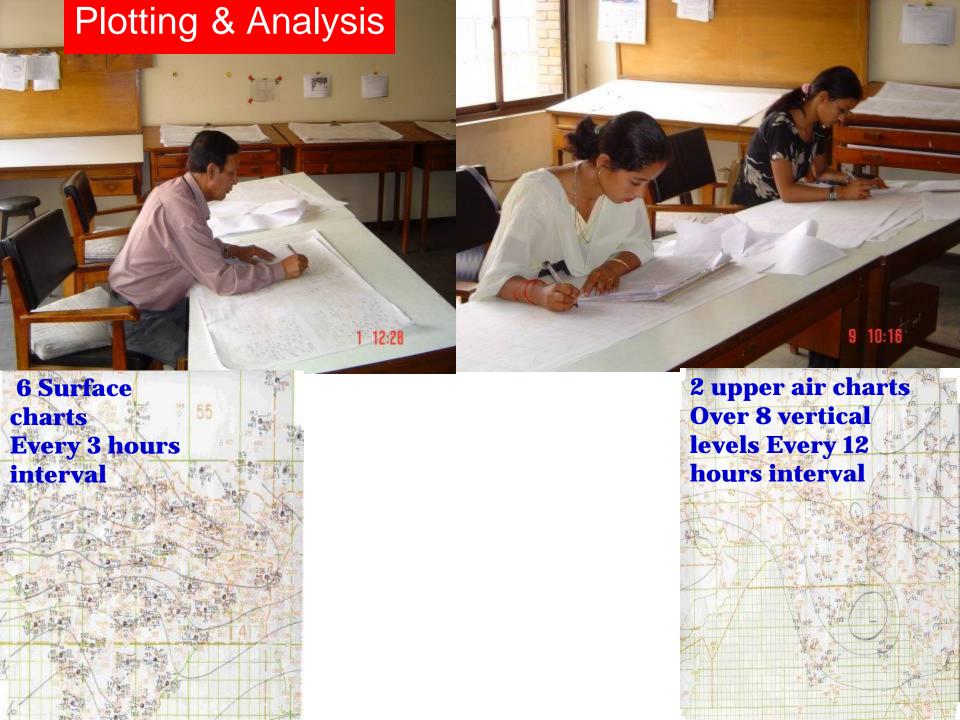
• OTHERS: 10 %

# Weather Forecasting Division

# Weather Forecasting Division Airport, Kathmandu







## Weather Forecasting

#### Weather forecasting process

- Collection of weather data from various parts with the country
- Collection of weather data from neighboring countries as well as from different parts of world.

#### Weather forecasting tools:

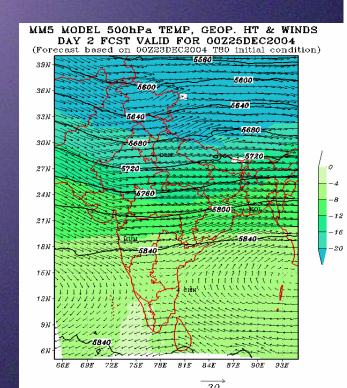
- Weather data from various parts of world
- Satellite imaginary
- SADIS
- Numerical weather prediction outputs from India and other countries
- Weather information from different parts of world



#### **Tools**

- Synoptic Charts
- Satellite Images
- NWP Guidance





# Services

#### Forecast to General Public

- •Twice daily through media
- Daily update in home page
- Weather bulletins
- Briefing to journalists





#### **Mountaineering Forecast**

Daily Special Forecast for mountaineers



### **Aviation Sector**

- METAR (every half hour)
- TAF (every six hours)
- En-route Forecast
- Weather Briefing to pilots



# Hydrology Division

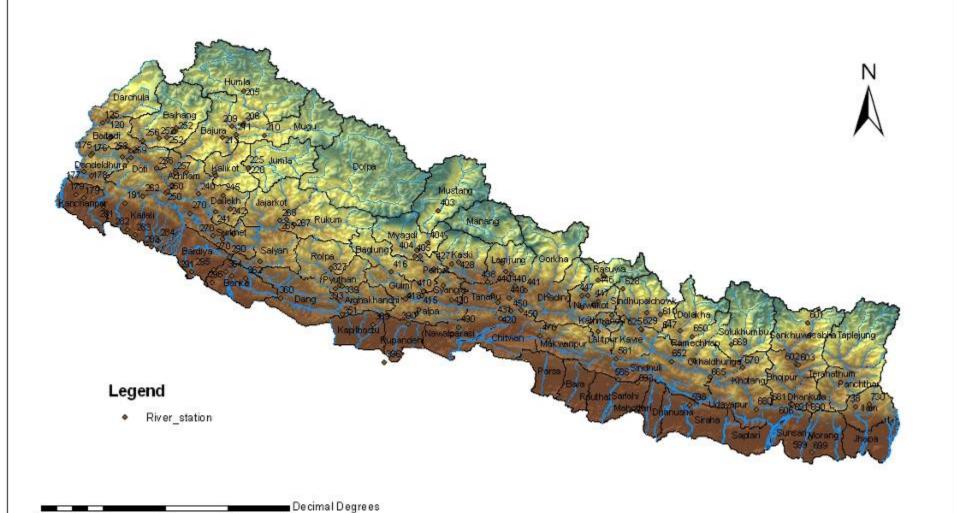
- River Hydrology
- Flood Forecasting
- Snow and Glacier Hydrology
- Water Quality & Sediment

# River Hydrology

## Main Activities

- Operation of 164 hydrological stations
- Collection and Publication of Hydrological Information
- Lake Study

### HYDROLOGICAL NETWORK OF NEPAL



0.3 0.6

1.2

1.8



# Cable way site at Melamchi at Helambu





# Flood Forecasting

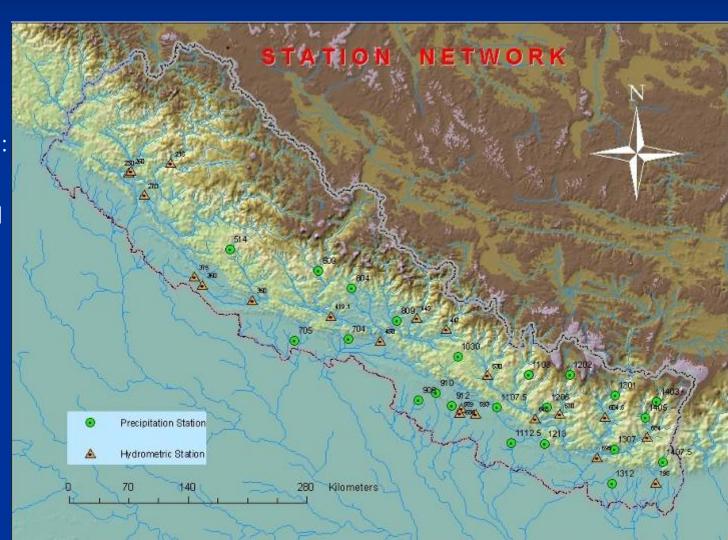
## Activities

- Operation of 20 hydrological and 16 rainfall stations
- Collection and Publication of data
- Flood Risk Mapping
- Model development for Flood forecasting
- Flood Forecasting in major rivers of Nepal

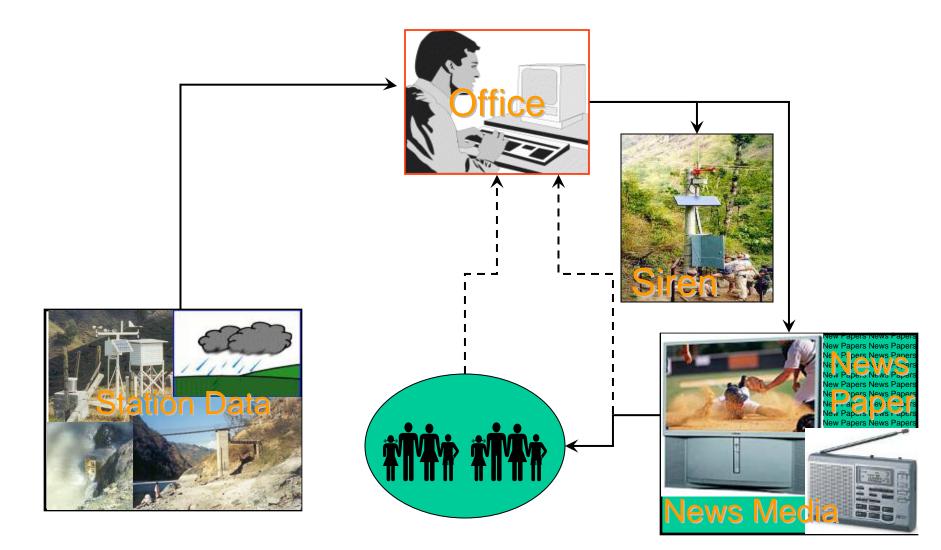
## Flood Forecasting Station Network

Flood Forecasting Project has now a network of 43 stations in operation:

- •15 hydrometric stations (Water level
- + Rainfall)
- •27 meteorological stations
- One hydrometric station (Portaha-Bandipur): Rainfall only



# Flood Forecasting Process



# Communication Systems





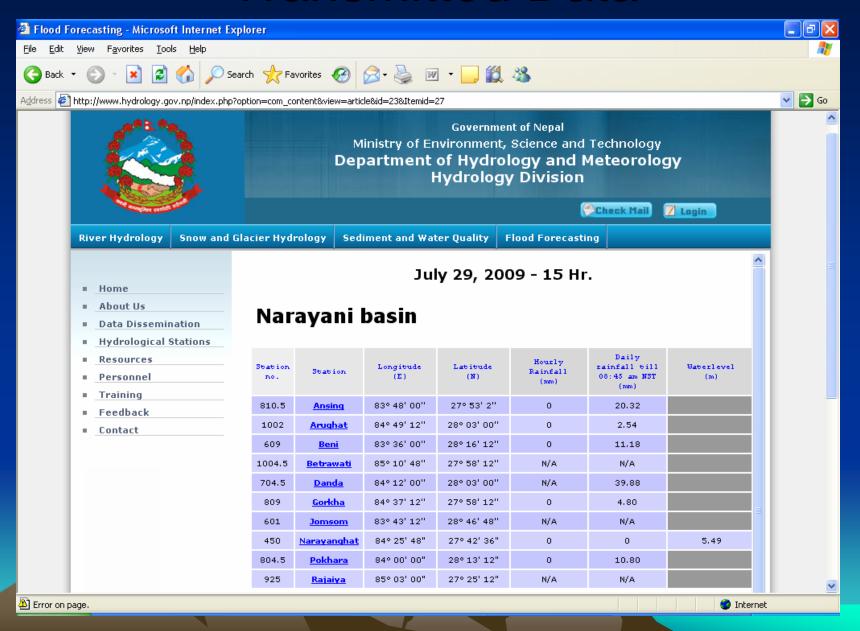


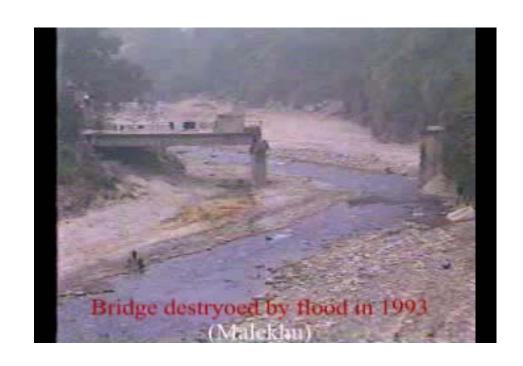


# Real Time Data Acquisition System

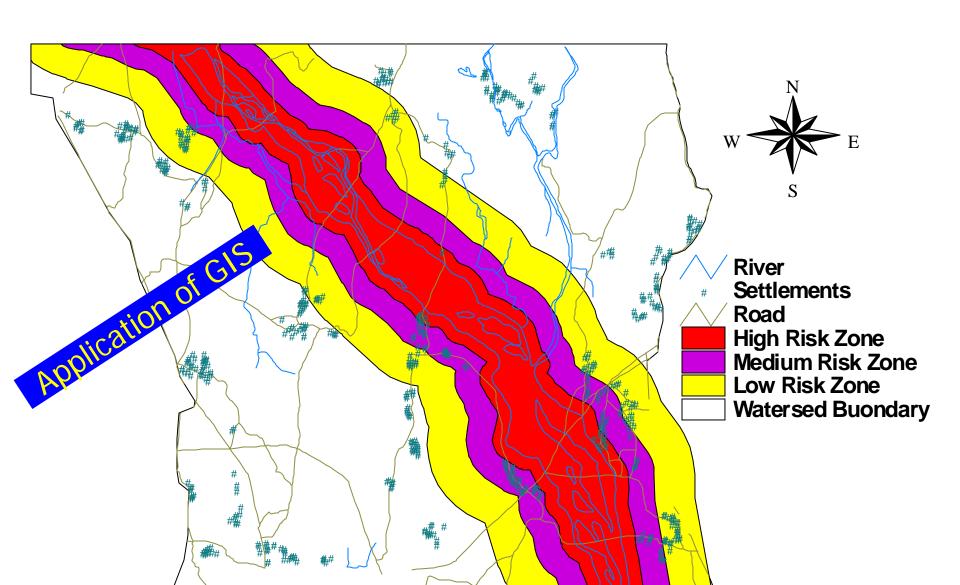
- Existing HF Transceiver system isn't adequate
- Less reliable in bad weather conditions
- Recently, DHM has installed 10 rainfall and 3 water level data loggers in Narayani River basin with Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) wireless communication system for high speed data transfer.
- It uses M2M communication technology with CDMA wireless modem to transmit data from sensors placed at different parts over the internet to a database server.
- The data have been posted on the following website: <a href="http://www.hydrology.gov.np">http://www.hydrology.gov.np</a>

## **Transmitted Data**





#### Flood Risk Map of Khando Khola (Saptari)



## Snow and Glacier Hydrology

#### Activities

- Operation of 6 hydrometeorogical stations
- Collection and Publication of data
- Glacier and glacier lake studies
- Model development for snow and glacier melt runoff

#### **Snow and Glacier Hydrology**

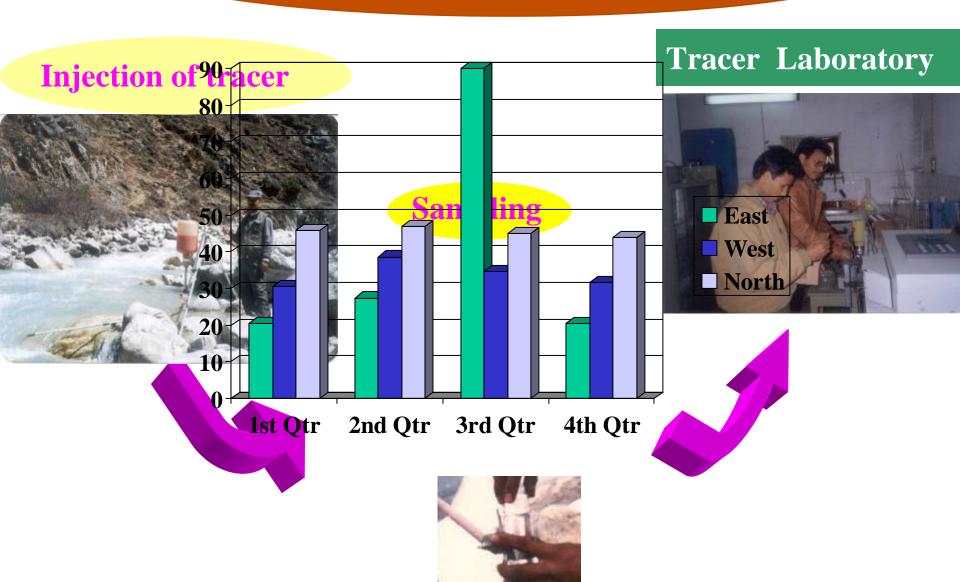
#### **Activities**

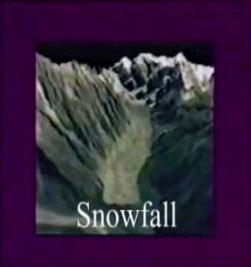
Hydrological and meteorological data collection from high Himalayas (Elevation 2700 - 4300 m)

Station Elevation	River	
• Langtang – 3800 m.	Langtang	
•Khumbu – 4335 m	Imja	
•Annapurna – 3470 m	Modi	
•Makalu – 3980 m	Barun	
•Kanjiroba – 3770 m	Sanu Bheri	
•Humla – 3800 m	Panchamukhi	
	Khola	

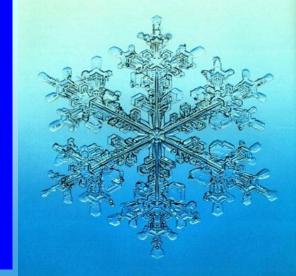
- (i) Temperature
- (ii) Relative Humidity
- (iii) Precipitation
- (iv) Solar radiation
- (v) Wind speed/ direction
- (vi) River stage/discharge
- (vii) Water equivalent of snow

#### Discharge Measurement by Tracer Technology





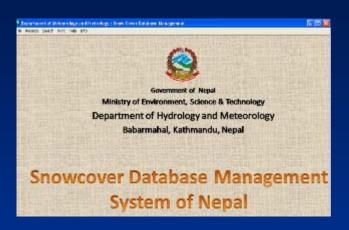
# Snow survey for determination of water equivalent of snow

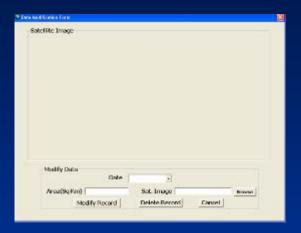






#### Snow cover Database Management

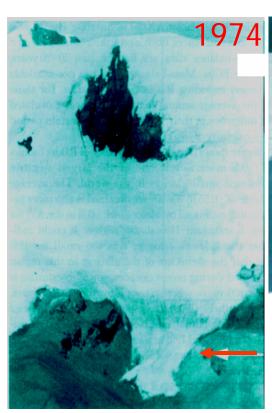


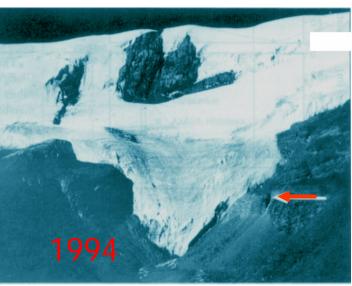


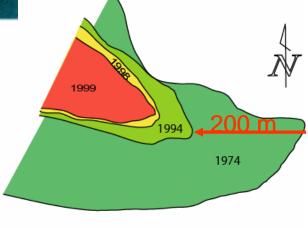


#### Glacier Retreat in the Nepal Himalayas

Rika Samba Glacier, Hidden Valley, Dhaulagiri







200 m

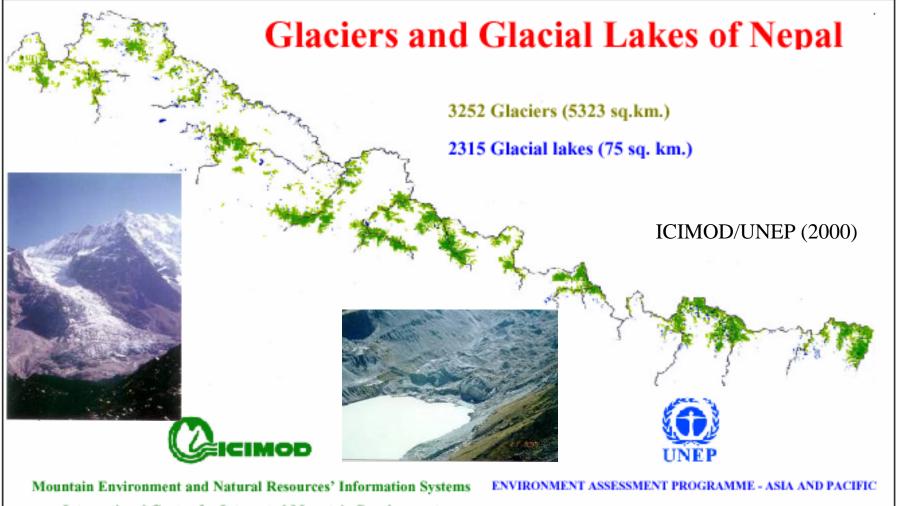
100

Hidden Valley

Kathmandu<sup>O</sup>

Glaciers in Nepal are in general condition of retreat due to climate change

SOURCE: GEN/DHM RESEARCH



International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development

United Nations Environment Programme

### Glaciers of Nepal

Major Basin	Glacier number	Area,km	Lake number	Area,km	Ice Reserve,km <sup>3</sup>
Koshi	779	1409.8	1054	24.8	152.1
Gandaki	1025	2030.1	338	12.3	191.4
Karnali	1361	1740.2	907	37.7	127.7
Mahakali	87	143.2	16	0.4	10.1
Total	3252	5323.3	2315	75.2	481.3



#### Air Pollution(Babarmahal):

WHO Normal:150-230µg/m3

NEPAL Normal: 150 μg/m3

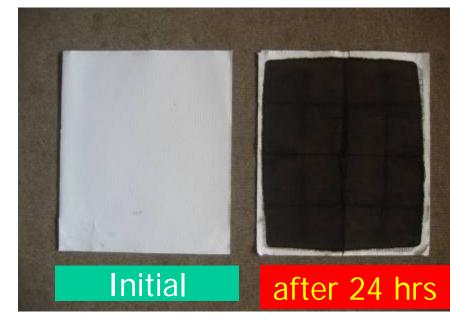
Max.: 727 μg/m3 in May 1995

Min.: 31 μg/m3 in July 1996

Annual Normal: 206 µg/m3







#### Conclusion

- Extension of Hydrological & Meteorological station as user demand
- Upgrade Manual Station to Automatic
- Real Time Data transmission System

## Thank Jouli