WMO's

Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project
(SWFDP)

Status and Summary of Experience

Ata HUSSAIN



Data Processing and Forecasting Systems (DPFS) Division WDS Department, WMO Secretariat

WMO OMM

World Meteorological Organization Organisation météorologique mondiale

WMO's Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP)

- SWFDP was started in 2006 with its first regional subproject in Southern Africa with involvement of just 5 countries. Later, the subproject was expanded in 2009 to benefit all 16 countries in the sub-region.
- Now SWFDP covers eight sub-regions (Southern Africa, South Pacific, Eastern Africa, Southeast Asia, Bay of Bengal, Central Asia, Eastern Caribbean and West Africa) and involves over 75 developing countries including around 45 LDCs and SIDS.



Why a project on severe weather forecasting?

Basic function and Mandate of NMHSs:

To provide weather information and services for protection of life, livelihood, property, and infrastructure, and for application sectors including conservation of environment

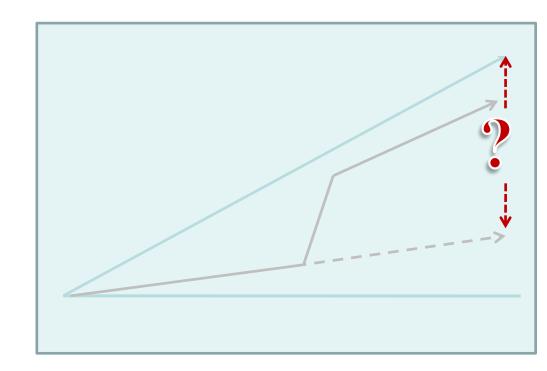




Severe weather events are mostly responsible for hydrometeorological hazards and disasters

Why a project on severe weather forecasting?

- Dramatic developments in weather and climate prediction science
- Leading to improved alerting of hydro-meteorological hazards, at ever-increased precision, reliability, and lead-times of warnings
- NMHSs in many developing countries (including LDCs and SIDS) are generally less resourced
- Gap in application of advanced technology in early warnings (NWP and service delivery)
- WMO SWFDP attempts to close this gap, by applying the 'Cascading Forecasting Process' (by making existing the GDPFS centres)



Vision

WM Congress provided vision on NWP strategy to improve severe weather forecasting and warning services in developing countries

"NMHSs in developing countries are able to implement and maintain reliable and effective routine forecasting and severe weather warning programmes through enhanced use of NWP products and delivery of timely and authoritative forecasts and early warnings, thereby contributing to reducing the risk of disasters from natural hazards."

Cg-15 (2007)



Realizing the Vision

Collaboration between GDPFS Centres and involvement of Public Weather Services (PWS) and other relevant WMO Programmes

To

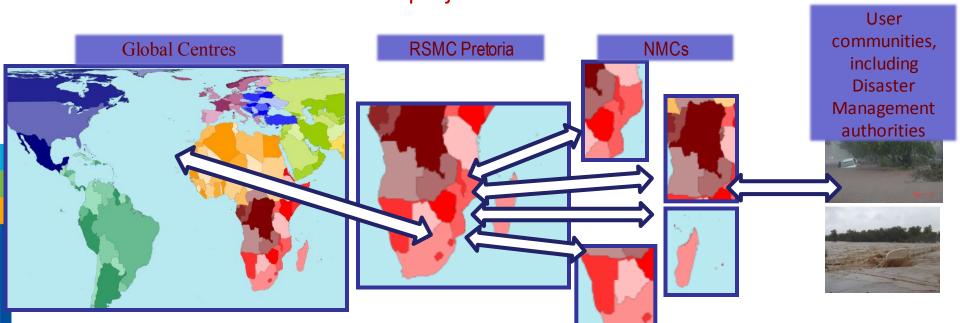
Implement 'Cascading Forecasting Process'
through SWFDP

(from Global to Regional to National)



SWFDP 'Cascading Forecasting Process'

- Global NWP centres to provide available NWP/EPS and sat-based products, including in the form of probabilities, cut to the project window frame;
- <u>Regional centres</u> to analyses and interpret information received from global centres, prepare daily guidance products (out to day-5) for NMCs, run limitedarea model to refine products, maintain RSMC Web site, liaise with the participating NMCs;
- <u>NMCs</u> have access to all products, and maintained responsibility and authority over national warnings and services; to issue alerts, advisories, severe weather warnings; to liaise with user communities, and to contribute feedback and evaluation of the project.



SWFDP framework and guidance

SWFDP (started in 2006), is organized within the WMO Commission for Basic Systems (CBS) and guided by a CBS Steering Group for SWFDP

PSG has developed SWFDP Overall Project Plan and provide guidelines for developing SWFDP Regional Subprojects

SWFDP Guidebook for Planning Regional Subprojects

The SWFDP Guidebook is reviewed and updated by the PSG. Recently, it was reviewed by the PSG during its meeting at WMO HQs in March 2016. Its latest version is available on WMO Website at the following link:

http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/swfdp/index_en.html wmo omm

SWFDP Implementation process

Four Phases approach

Phase I: Overall Project Planning:

Establish regional partnerships including:

- Strong commitment by the participating Members (NMHSs) in a geographical area
- Identification & commitment of the possible Global and Regional Centres
- the types of severe weather to focus on (starting with a few top hazards)
- Preparation of products by global and regional centres

Phase II: Regional Subproject Implementation Planning and Execution:

- Establishing Regional Subproject Management Teams (RSMT)
- Regional & National Implementation Plans (RSIPs & IPs)
- Start prototype demonstration focusing on short to medium-range forecasting and warning services (1-2 years)
- Capacity development through specialized training programmes on forecasting and service delivery
- Regular reporting: Submission of Quarterly Progress Reports by the NMHSs (verification, feedback, tracking etc.)

SWFDP Implementation process

Four Phases approach

Phase III: Regional Subproject Evaluation

- Evaluation of the progress reports
- Tracking and analysis for further improvement
- More countries, more hazards
- Continuous evaluation, training and reporting

Phase IV: Regional Subproject Long-term Sustainability and Future Developments:

- Sustain operations and expand partnerships through continuous development, regular trainings and sharing knowledge
- Future capability and technology developments, and to foster broadening of activities in synergy with other WMO Programmes
- Responsibility of management to be taken by the concerned Regional Association



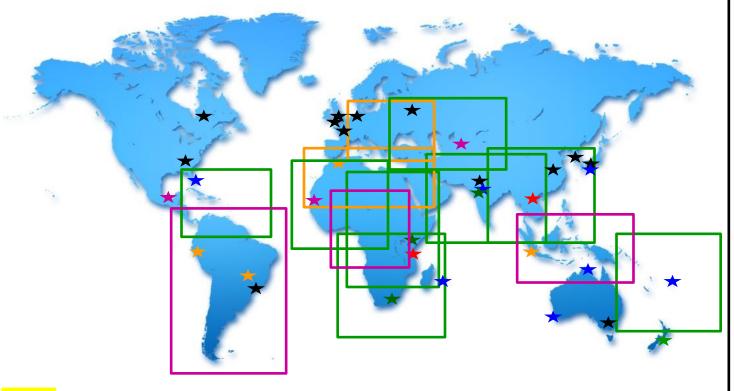
SWFDP

(ongoing regional subprojects and future directions)

SWFDP Strengths

- Cost effective
- Simplicity;
- NMHSs need internet only;
- Highly operational focus;
- Capacity
 development
 with
 improved
 forecasts and
 lead-time of
 warnings

Currently, SWFDP involves over 75 countries including around 45 LDCs and SIDS in 8 sub-regions. Subject to availability of resources, number of benefitting countries may grow to over 100 in next 2-3 years



Green color boxes - shows the existing on-going SWFDP regional subprojects.

Pink color boxes – the regional subprojects in discussion (next 1-2 years)

Orange color boxes – future SWFDP subprojects (next 3-5 years?)

SWFDP Synergies

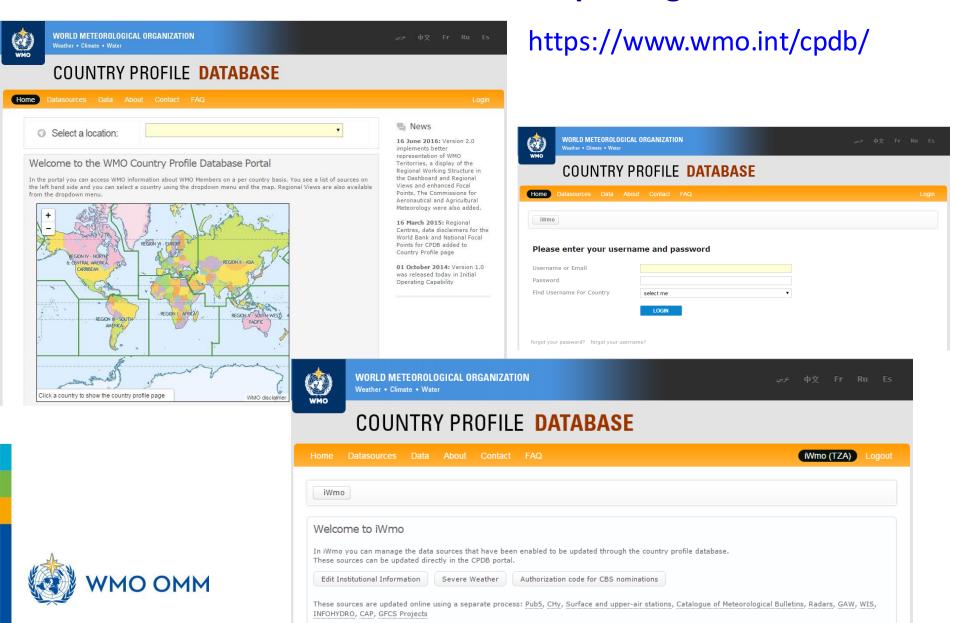
SWFDP linkages are developed with relevant programmes and projects wherever appropriate to continue further developments, and to include more hazards to provide operational support for MHEWS

- Tropical Cyclones Programme (TCP)
- Space Programme Nowcasting
- HWR-Flash Flood Guidance Systems (FFGS)
- MMO-Coastal Inundation Forecast Demonstration Project (CIFDP)
- O WWRP



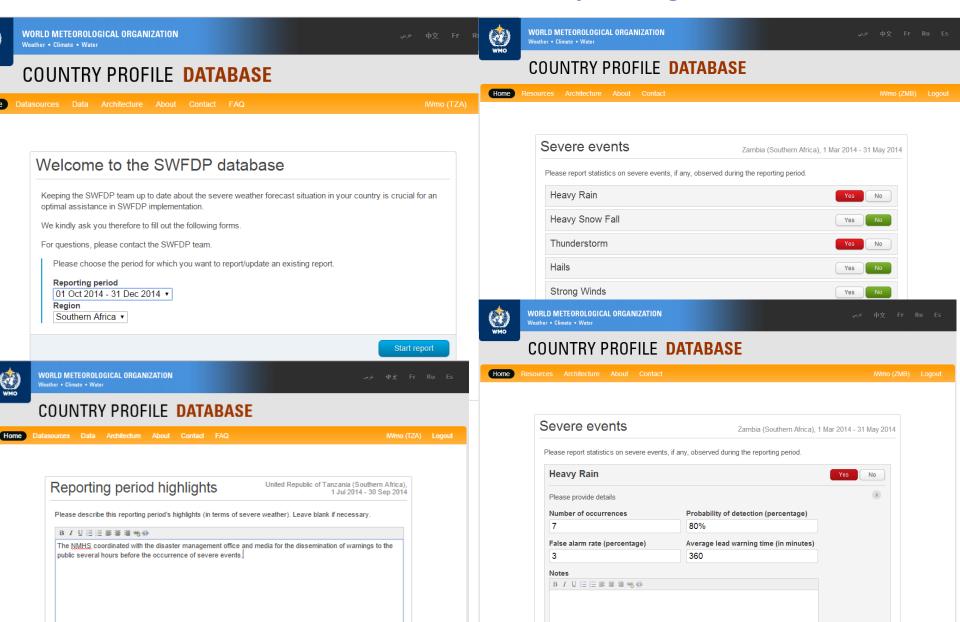
SWFDP Database

To facilitate NMCs with online reporting mechanism



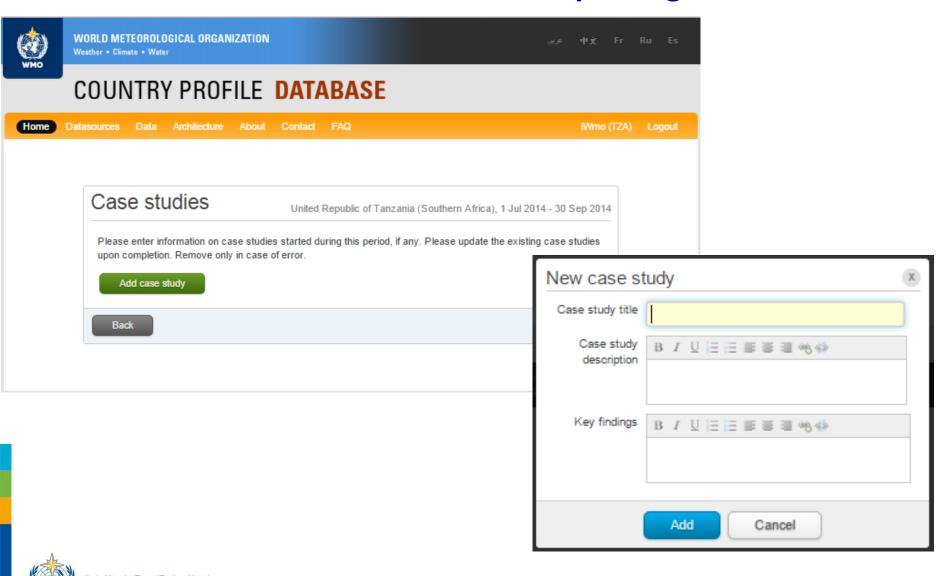
SWFDP Database

To facilitate NMCs with online reporting mechanism



SWFDP Database

To facilitate NMCs with online reporting mechanism

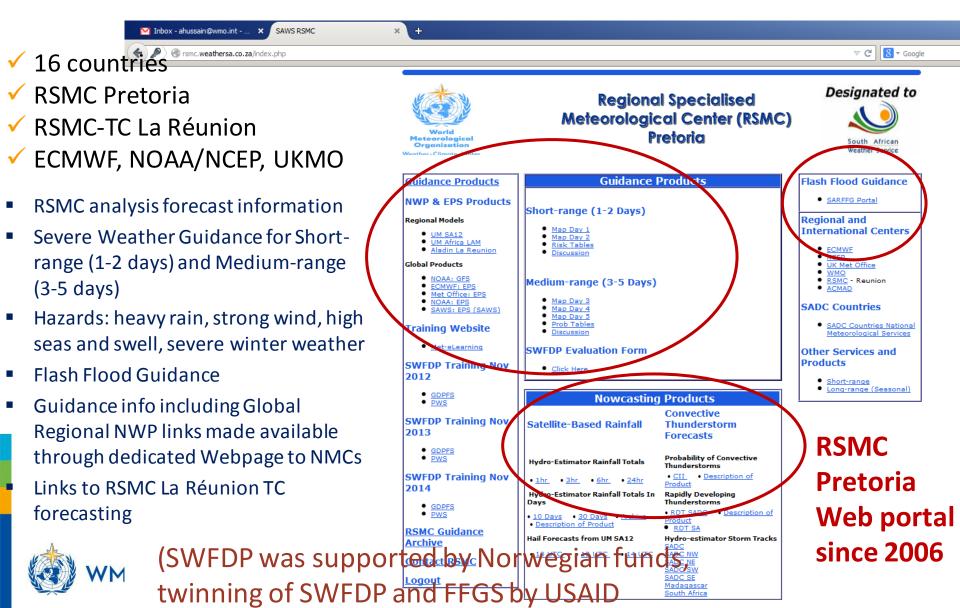


SWFDP Regional Subprojects



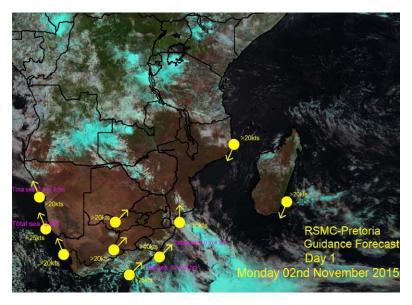
SWFDP in RA I (Southern Africa)

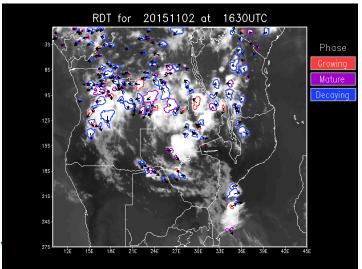
(in operational phase, SWFDP and SARFFGS Integration since 2014

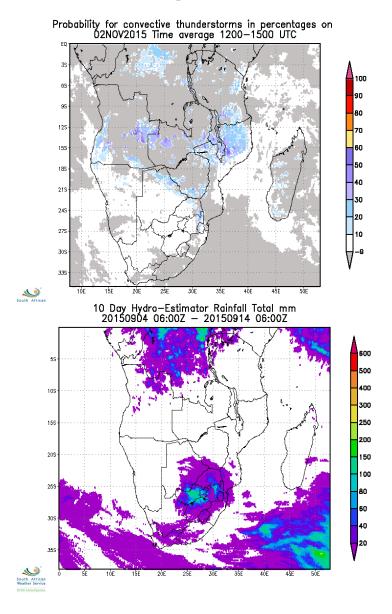


SWFDP in RA I (Southern Africa)

(in operational phase, SWFDP and SARFFGS Integration since 2014



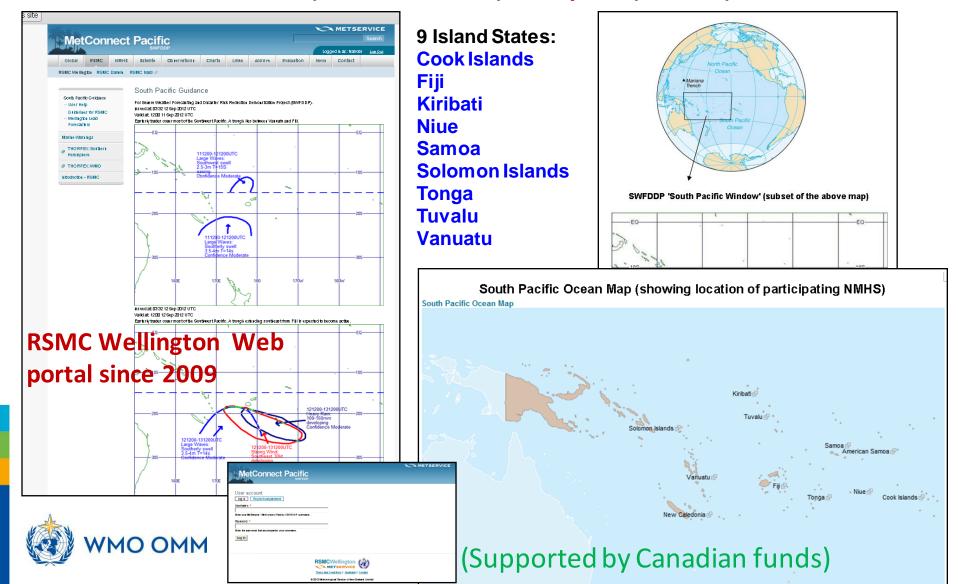






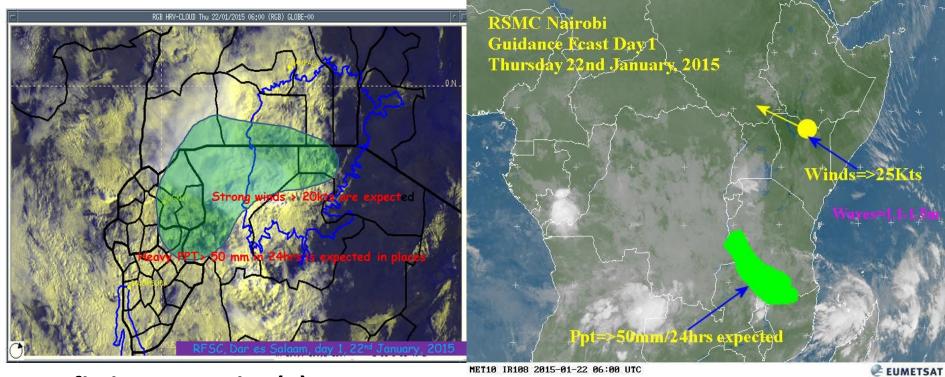
SWFDP in RA V (South Pacific)

- 9 Island States, RSMC Wellington, RSMC-TC Nadi, RSMC Darwin - ECMWF, Met Office UK, NWS/USA, ABoM, JMA



SWFDP RA-I-Eastern Africa

(Development started in 2010, and RSMC web portal since 2011)



Benefitting Countries (7):

Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda

Global Centres: ECMWF, UKMO, NOAA/NCEP, DWD

Regional Centre: RSMC Nairobi (for whole domain)

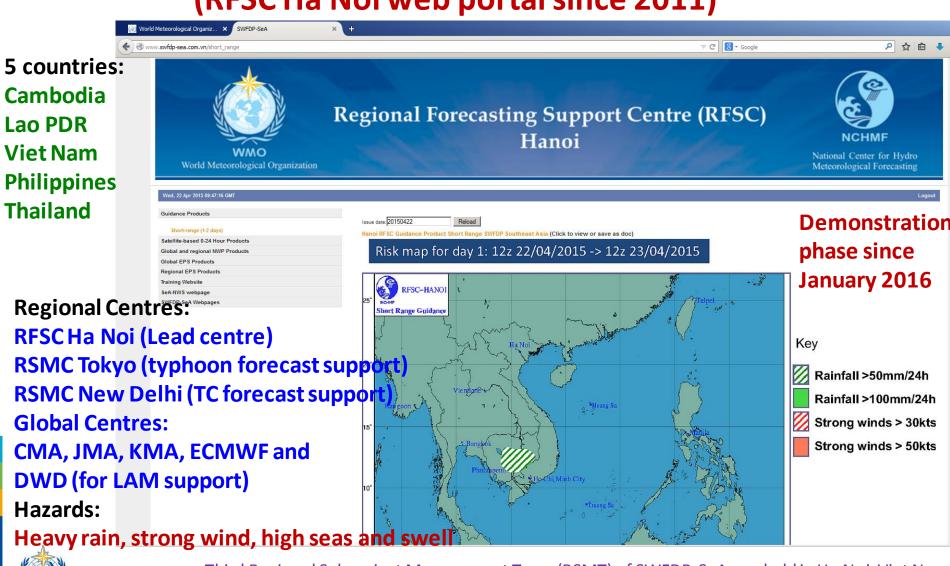
RFSC Dar Es Salaam (Lake Victoria basin)



(Supported by Norwegian funds)

SWFDP – Southeast Asia

(RFSC Ha Noi web portal since 2011)



WMO OMM Third Regional Subproject Management Team (RSMT) of SWFDP-SeA was held in Ha Noi, Viet Nam, during 20-23 November 2017 (A joint meeting of RSMT and SeAFFGS held on 23 November 2017)

Joint meeting of RSMT and SeAFFGS (23 November 2017) Linkages between SWFDP-SeA and SEAFFGS

Requirements of SWFDP-SeA

- 5 x5 km spatial resolution NWP/QPF products up to 5 days.
- 2 x2 km spatial resolution QPF products for MR basin and four countries up to 48 hours.
- 3-hr nowcasting of QPF including satellite and Radar data.
- Post processing of QPF.
- Views on best estimation of precipitation via data assimilation.

Provision/Benefits to SWFDP-SeA

- WRF 3-4 km model.
- FFGS dashboard/Products/map server page.



Joint meeting of RSMT and SeAFFGS (23 November 2017) Linkages between SWFDP-SeA and SEAFFGS

Strengths

- ➤ In principle representatives from all NMCs agreed to have SEAFFGS operational 24/7 in SeA (subject to agreement by the respective PRs)
- ➤ HPC upgradation at RFSC Ha Noi in 2018 for improved NWP LAM (using WRF and COSMO/ICON-LAM) with 5 Km resolution over SeA domain and 2/3 km resolution for domain over Mekong River basin and four countries
- > Strengthening and upgradation of Radar Network in Viet Nam in 2018/2019
- ➤ Potential NWP LAM capacity at NMCs (DHM-Lao PDR will run WRF with 3 km resolution in future, Thailand already running WRF with 2 km resolution for 2 days and 6 km for 3-5 days)
- Satellite coverage (e.g. JMA, CMA and KMA)
- NMCs are getting support through several projects (e.g. WB, ADB, ECC-Canada USAID etc.) . Opportunity to align project actives and develop synergies

Limitations

Poor radar coverage of SeA and lack of reliable radar data and products for use in SeAFFGS

pacity of NMCs e.g. DoM-Cambodia and DHM-Lao PDR

SWFDP-RAII Bay of Bengal

Ocean Forecast

BOB-NWS Links

(development planning started in 2012, now ready to start demonstration)



SEVERE WEATHER FORECASTING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT (SWFDP) -BAY OF BENGAL



Global EPS Prod.



Project website since September 2015

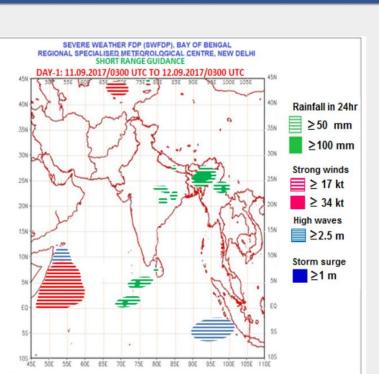
Home Logout



9 Countries:

Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka & Thailand

Focus: Heavy rainfall, Strong winds, High waves, storm surges,



Domain:

SWFDP-BOB Links

10° S,35° N, 45° Eand 110° E

Global Centres:

IMD, ECMWF, UKMO, NOAA/NCEP (NWP guidance material, satellite products)

Regional Centres:

RSMC New Delhi





(Funding from UN ESCAP through RIMES during 2012-2015)



WMO OMM (First meeting of RSMT likely in 2018 subject to availability of funds)

SWFDP- RA II Central Asia

Technical Planning Workshop in Almaty, Kazakhstan, 25-27 April 2015

SWFDP Workshop on analysis and interpretation of NWP products, Moscow, Russia, 6-10 July 2015

Workshop on Forecasting and Public Weather Services (PWS) for Forecasters and Users, Almaty, Kazakhstan, 22 Feb. to

4 March 2016

Focus

Heavy Rain and associated hazards

(e.g. flooding)

Heavy Snow

Strong winds

Snow storms/blizzards

Extreme temperatures

Dry spells

Domain

29° N-60° N

25° E-90° E

For Mountainous

Region

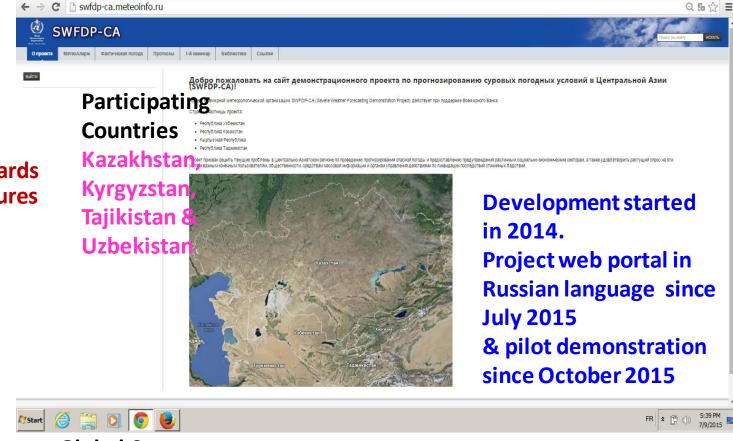
36° N-45° N

63° E-82° E

Regional Centre

RSMC Tashkent



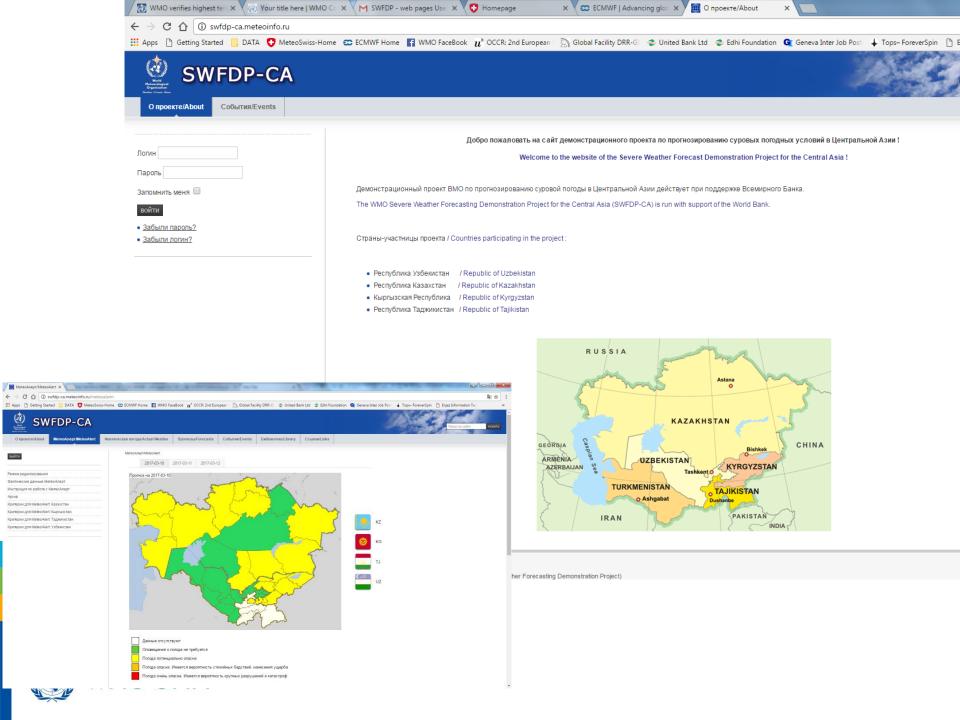




RosHydromet, ECMWF, CMA, JMA, KMA



Funding: World Bank



SWFDP-RAIWest Africa

Technical Planning Meeting to develop Implementation Plan for SWFDP-West Africa (Abidjan, Ivory Coast, 4-8 September 2017)

RSMC Dakar

ACMAD Niamey

DMN Moroco

Global Centres:

MeteoFrance

ECMWF

UKMO?

NOAA/NCEP?

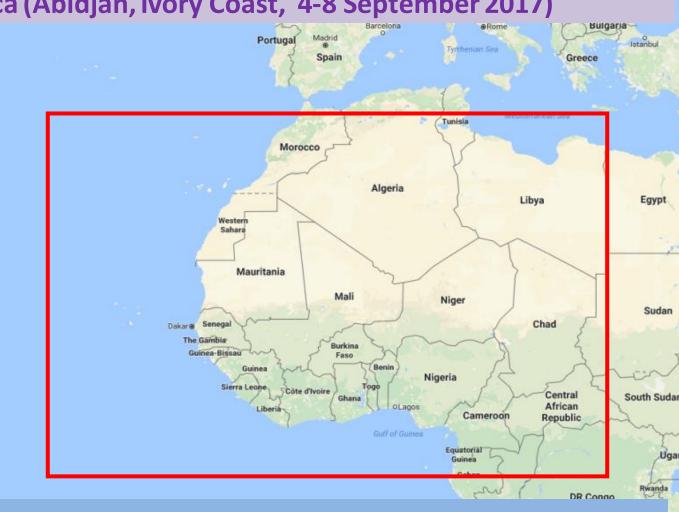
Env. Canada?

Domain

0°N to 35°N

30°W to 25°E



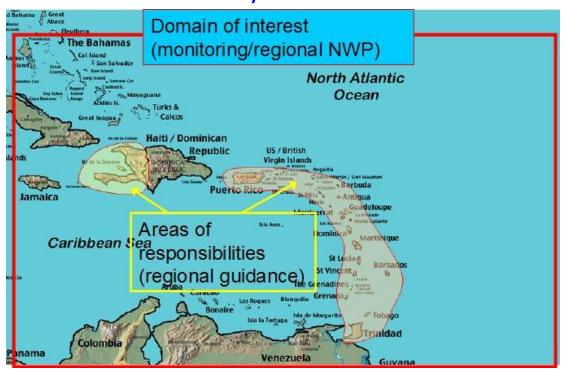


(In development with funding from multiple sources including CREWS. Seed funding was provided by KMA)

SWFDP-RAIII Eastern Caribbean

(Development planning started with RA III Expert Group Meeting on SWFDP in December 2016 in Martinique, and then again in Miami in May 2017)

Domain: 50°- 80° W/8°- 25° N



Regional Centres:

RFSF Martinique (lead centre)

RSMC Miami (for TC and hurricanes)

CIMH Barbados (for technical support)

Global Centres:

MeteoFrance/ ECMWF, NOAA/NCEP

Env. Canada

Participating SIDS/NMCs: CMO Members (Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, British Virgin Islands, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago), Haiti, Sint Maarten, Martinique/Guadeloupe/Saint-Martin/St-Barth (France), Puerto-Rico/US Virgin Isalnds (USA);

(In development, seed funding provided by Canada)

Regional Subprojects in Discussion

Southeast Asia Oceania

The concept SWFDP-SAO was conceived during SAOFFGS initial planning meeting, Jakarta, Indonesia during 2 to 4 February 2016. Pending formal request from P/RA-V and subject to availability of funds)

South America

A Technical-Planning Workshop for RA III (South America) was held in Asunción, Paraguay during 2-3 October 2017. Workshop report is available at: http://www.wmo.int/pages/prog/www/CBS-Reports/DPFS-index.html

All the countries of RA-III would contribute to the virtual portal to be developed in the project, taking into account their knowledge and capabilities, whose functions and responsibilities would be described in the implementation plan.

Central Africa

RA I in 2015 has requested to expand SWFDP in to whole Africa. Pending availability of resources

Training Programs

Based on the regional and national needs, the following approach is followed for designing the SWFDP training programmes

- Two-week SWFDP training workshops for each region (subject to availability of resources such training workshops are held annually and rotated among participating countries in a sub-region)
- RSMC Training Desk (e.g. at RSMC Pretoria Training Desk for Southern Africa, RFSC Training Desk for Southeast Asia)
- In-country training (e.g. for countries in Southwest Pacific)



Training Programs

In addition

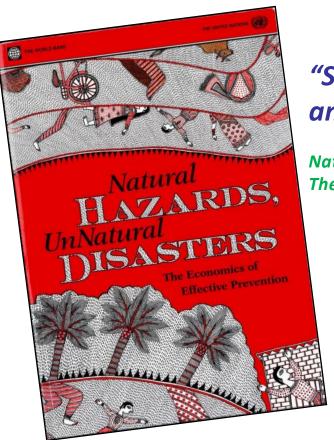
- ECMWF annual training for WMO Members
- DWD annual training on COSMO
- Regional Training Centres (RTC training programs on forecasting aligned with the SWFDP requirements)
- NOAA/NCEP Desks
- E-Learning (e.g. COMET)



SWFDP Training Programs

- In 2014, 103 personnel (including forecasters, hydrologists, representatives of disaster management agencies and media) were trained in Southern Africa, Eastern Africa, and Southeast Asia.
- In 2015, around 200 personnel (including forecasters, hydrologists, representatives of disaster management agencies and media) were trained in Southern Africa, South Pacific, Eastern Africa, Southeast Asia, and Bay of Bengal.
- In 2016, around 150 personnel (including forecasters, hydrologists, representatives of disaster management agencies and media) were trained in Central Asia, Southern Africa, and South Pacific





"Spending on improving weather forecasting and sharing data have high returns."

Natural Hazards UnNatural Disasters – The Economics of Effective Preveniton, WB, UN (2011)

Thank you Merci

Staff at Data Processing and Forecasting Systems Division (DPFS) Division,

Weather and Disaster Risk Reduction Services (WDS) Department

Abdoulaye Harou, Chief, DPFS Division (AHarou@wmo.int)

Alice Soares, Scientific Officer (ASoares@wmo.int)

Ata Hussain, Project Coordination Officer (AHussain@wmo.int)

Pascale Gomez, Senior Secretary (PGomez@wmo.int)

