

Flood Forecasting and Early Warning

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- What is USAID/OFDA?
- Why does USAID/OFDA support flood early warning systems?
- Our approach to flood early warning
- Examples of our activities related to floods



USAID Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)



SAVE LIVES



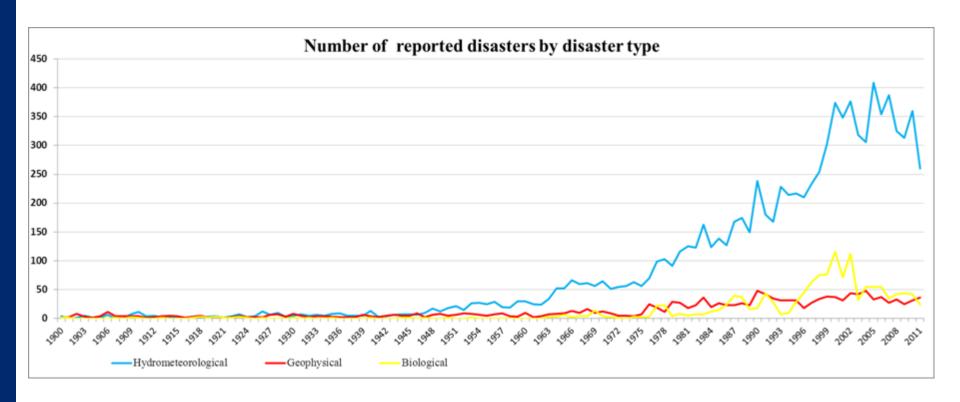
ALLEVIATE SUFFERING



REDUCE THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DISASTERS



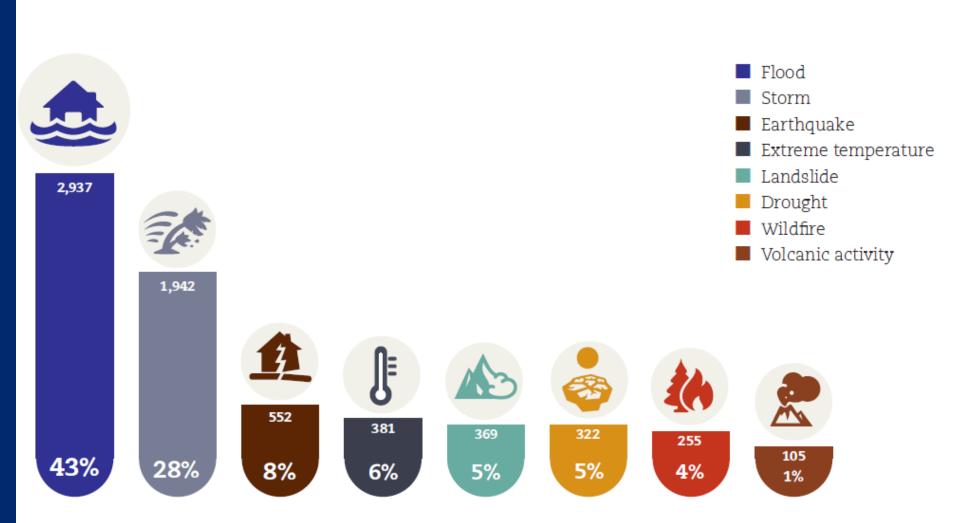
Number of Natural Disasters



Source: OFDA/CRED

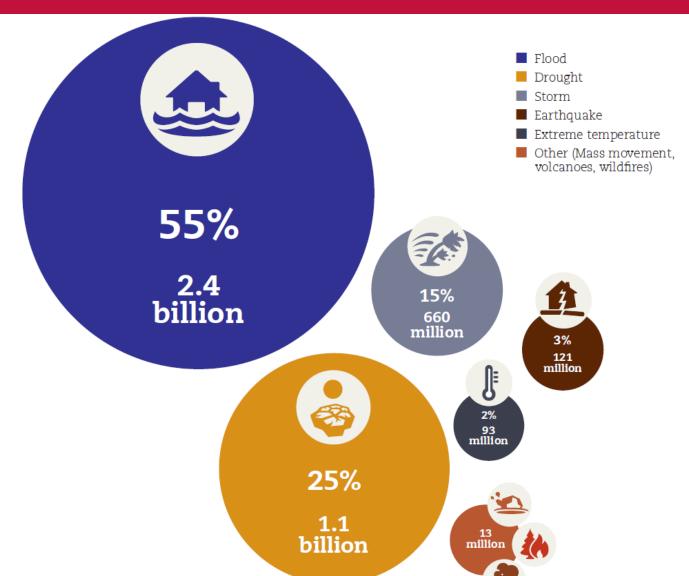


Natural Disasters Type 1994-2013





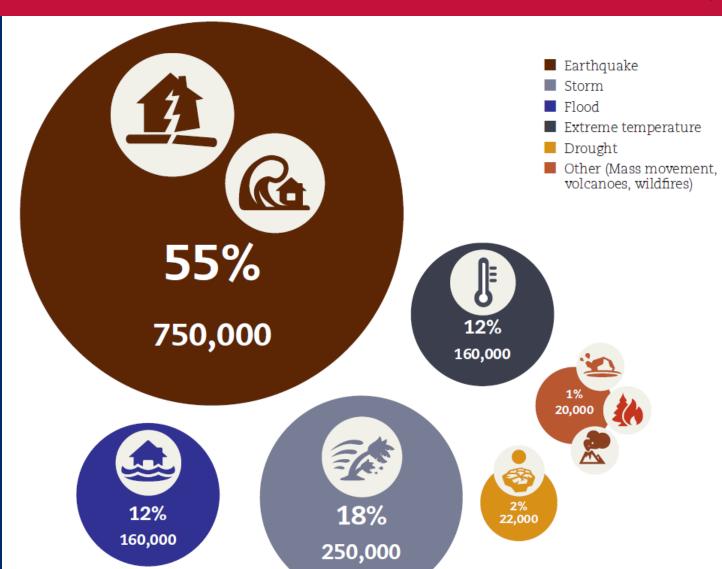
Natural Disasters Total Affected, 1994-2013



EMDAT: OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be



Natural Disasters Total Deaths, 1994-2013

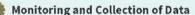


EMDAT: OFDA/CRED International Disaster Database, www.emdat.be

How does an End to End Hydro meteorological Early Warning System Work?

An end to end early warning system consists of a warning and response system made up of many interconnected components. When successful, an end to end hydrometeorological early warning system reduces the impact of hydrometeorological events by providing timely, accurate information that gives sufficient lead-time to prepare for and efficiently respond to extreme events. Investment in user knowledge, capacity of forecasters, and close coordination of all sectors and levels of government are essential to the success of early warning systems.





Satellite, radar, and ground observation networks are used to monitor and collect data on extreme hydrometeorological events.



Center

Collected data is then sent to a central location for quality control, archiving, and analysis.



Meteorological and Hydrological Forecast

From this data, forecasts are produced that detail rainfall, temperature, snowfall, and streamflow.



Warning Generation and Dissemination

Forecasts are then used to disseminate warnings to public and at-risk populations. Warnings must be provided in a format users can easily understand.



🐴 Action

Decision makers and the public must monitor hazards, develop protocols for warning, plan for extreme events, and develop policies for disaster management.



B Feedback

User feedback is encouraged to periodically improve and address the needs of decision makers.



LEAD TIME:

An early warning system should provide timely, accurate information to give sufficient lead time to prepare for and respond to hydrometeorological events



INTERCONNECTIVITY IS KEY:

Each component in this process is essential and failure of any of these components will lead to failure of the entire system.

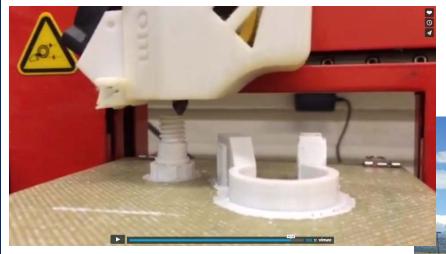


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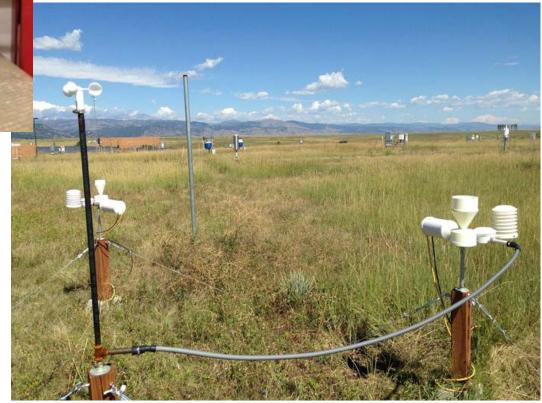
increase in the number of weather, water and climate disasters over the past 25 years.



Observations 3D-Printed Meteorological Network









USAID Addressing Flash Floods **Globally**

Flash Floods have the highest mortality rate globally

Among the top weather-related hazards

... BUT there are no discernible trends for loss reduction

No flash flood warnings for vast populated areas of the world

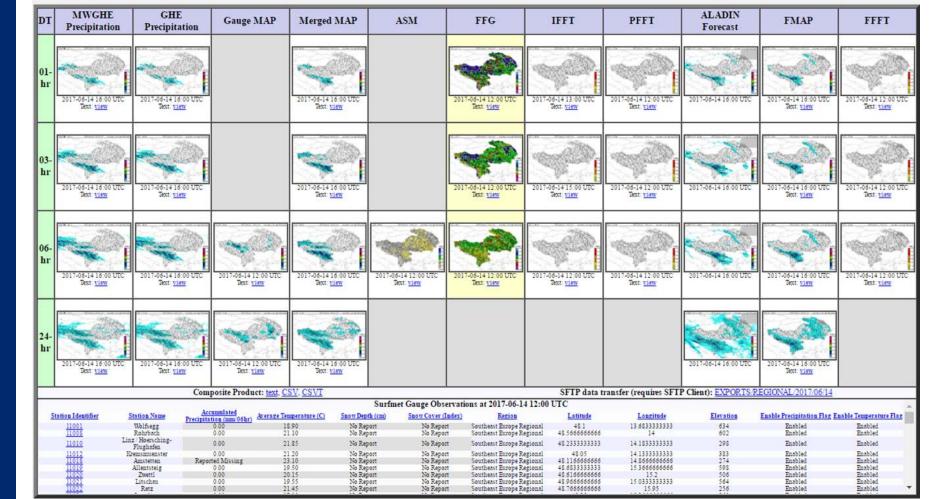
- Transboundary nature
- Lack of local capacity and of regional cooperation
- Limited in situ data in small regions
- Large-river flood-warning strategies ineffective for flash floods



South East Europe Flash Flood Guidance

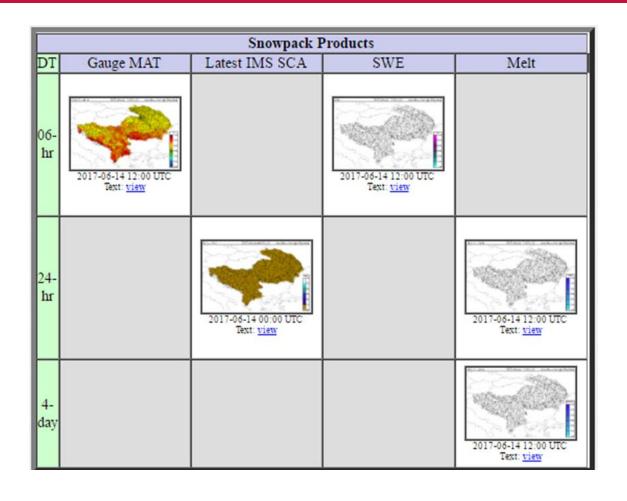
SEEFFG - Southeast Europe Flash Flood Guidance System







SEE FFGS Snowpack



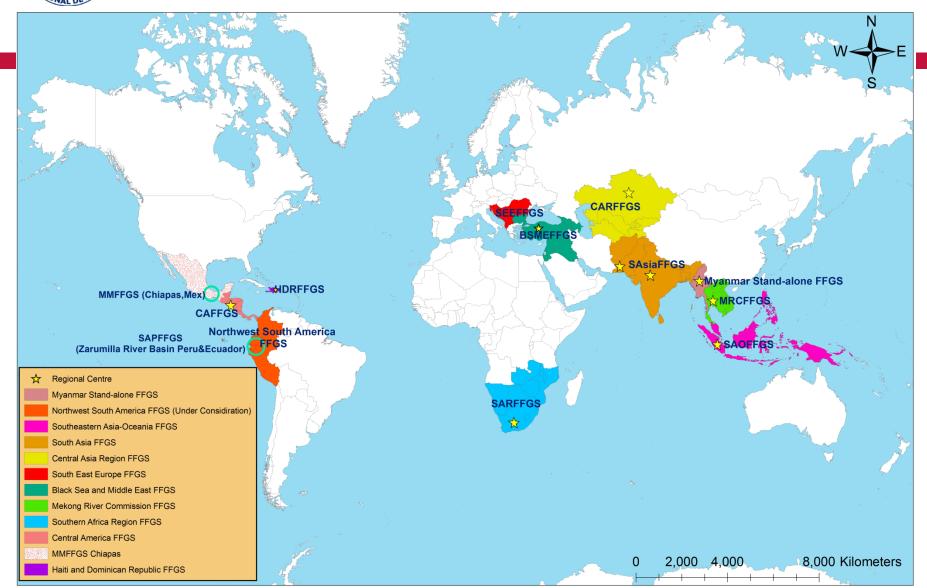


FFGS Additional Functionalities

- Snowmelt outlook
- Urban Flash Flood Warning
- Rain-induced Landslide Hazard Threat Assessment
- Stream Routing Component
- Multi-model Capability
- FFGS User Interface
- Other applications
 - Linking with Community based EWS
 - Evaluate Effectiveness of watershed management interventions

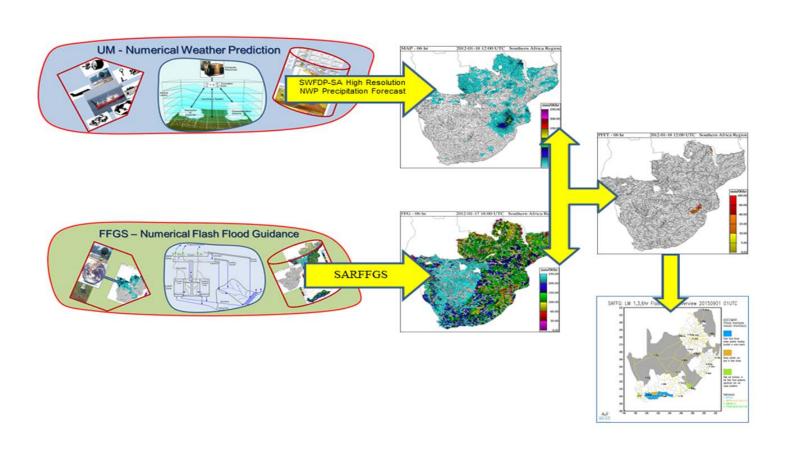


Global Flash Flood Guidance





Leveraging Partnership SWFDP and FFGS



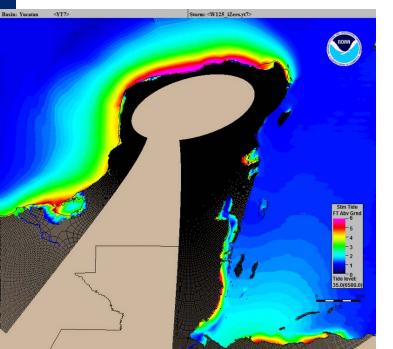


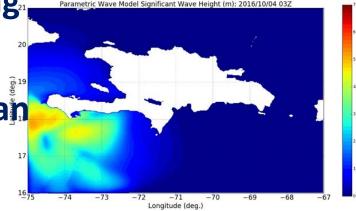
Coastal Inundation Forecast Demonstration Project

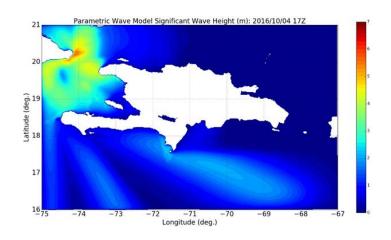
Hispaniola Storm Surge Warning

• Belize, Mexico

Potential expansion in Caribbean









Weather-Ready Nation

- Becoming a Weather-Ready Nation is about building community resiliency in the face of increasing vulnerability to extreme weather:
- "Ready, Responsive, Resilient"
- REQUIRES...
 - Accurate, Consistent Forecasts and Warnings
 - Impact-based Decision Support Services (IDSS)
 - Linking Physical and Social Sciences
 - Multiple Dissemination Pathways
 - Working with Partners to Gain Response; includes embedding personnel in Emergency Operations Centers



Involves entire Weather Enterprise WORKING TOGETHER to achieve far-reaching national preparedness for weather events



Weather-Ready Nation

"Impact-based Decision Support Services

- Improve understanding of societal impacts
- Make our information more relevant to decision makers.
- Participate directly in decision making for those decisions fundamental to the role of government, especially the protection of life and property.
- Improve communication with users and participate actively in the decision making process



"The information you and the weather service provided us ultimately saved more lives than we could ever count."

--Shane Cohea, Moore Medical Center Moore, Oklahoma May, 2013



Need to Move...

From
What the weather will
be

To What the weather will **do**

Weather Thresholds

- 50mm in 24 hours
 - 35 knot winds





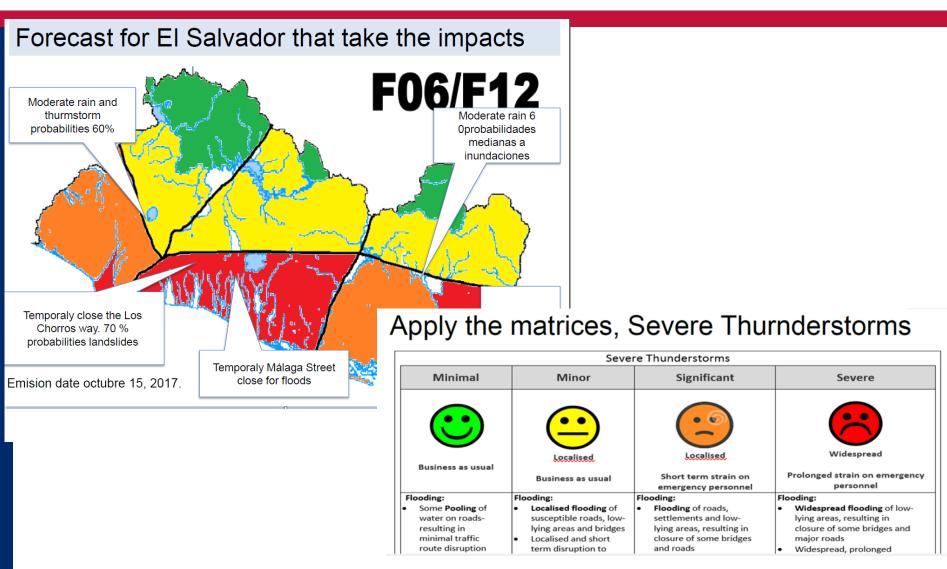
Social Impacts

- Roads flooded
- Communities cut off
 - Power lines down





WRNs El Salvador







Working together beyond national borders

- Flash Flood Guidance System
- Zambezi River Basin Flood Early Warning Strategy
- Coastal Inundation Forecast Demonstration
- South East Europe Multi-Hazard Early Warning Hazard Advisory System
- Natural and Nature based Flood Management: Green Guide
- Community based activities
- Others





Building Capacity

- Strengthen local capacity
- Provide tools
- Regional and Global Trainings
- Operational training in the US
- Mentoring
- Networking









Questions