

Early Warnings Capabilities of INDIA & Status of Operational Flash **Flood Forecasting** by S K Asok Raja **Scientist** IMD



DWR Network Expansion



- ✓ Doppler Weather Radars (DWR) installed at Kochi and Gopalpur.
- ✓22 Radars are planned by IAF and IMD for the plain areas; Exclusive DWR networks are under implementation for Himalayas and under approval for NE States.
- ✓MoU signed between IMD and DRDO for development of Laser based sensor for meteorological applications for measurement of clouds.
- ✓ RFP and site selection under finalization for commissioning of 11 C-Band DWRs.

Mumbai	Bengaluru	Mangalore	Lakshadweep	Andaman Islands (Port Blair)
Anantapur	Sambhalpur	Sri Ganganagar/ Jabalpur	Ranchi	Ratnagiri and Ahmedabad

10 X-Band DWRs. Most of DWR sites have been selected.

A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	Shimla	Jammu	Missouri / Dehradun	Nainital	Uttarkashi
POLOGICAL POPULIE	Bhuntar	Dalhousie	Leh	Gulmarg	Baltal

Upper Air & Surface Network Expansion



- To improve the upper air observations, S.O. placed for procurement of 5000 radiosondes and 43 GPS radiosondes.
- For strong surface observations, 300 AWS data logger, 1000 ARG's, 200 Digital Station Barometers (DSB), 45 UV-B Radiometers, 10 Solar trackers, 20 Pyranometers to be commissioned shortly.
- Established the network of "Multi-wavelength Nephalometer (12 stations) , Black Carbon Monitoring Network (16 stations) and Electronic Sunshine recorders installed at 12 World Radiation Data Centre (WRDC) network stations.

Numerical Weather Prediction (NWP) Modeling: Backbone for Forecasting and Warning Services



By 2019: 12 km Global Model Ensemble prediction system, 1~3 km Regional multi-model prediction system, ocean-atmosphere coupled severe weather pred. systems, Parametric models and Expert systems – severe weather Warning up to 5~7 days, Forecast outlook up to 10~15 days.

♦Improvement in forecasting skills & warning by introduction of Probablistic high resolution (12Km) Global Ensemble Weather Forecasting System (GEFS).

Guidance products and Nowcast Services





 Provides real-time rainfall information by means of GIS based rainfall products. The district-wise and river basin-wise rainfall statistics

is helpful to farmers for their agricultural activities and

 2012
 Conventional Quantitative precipitation forecast (QPF) to CWC for flood forecast purposes for 125 river basins

2018

OHYETAL MAP WEEKL

Flood Meteorological Offices (FMOs)/ MC Chennai/MC Srinagar/MC Bengalur Quantitative precipitation forecast (QPF) to CWC for flood forecast purposes increased from 125 to 146 river sub-basins.

- MoU signed between IIT Delhi and IMD for sub-basin hydro-meteorological services using SWAT model for all 146 sub basins covering entire country.
- •SAsiaFFGS will be implemented shortly with the help of WMO providing Flash flood guidance at urban areas.

By 2019 : Develop a State-of-the-Art **Hydrological Information System and Flood Warning** Support for all the Major River Basins of the Country.

• Monitor the three dimensional variability of **regional hydrological cycle** and assess its expected changes and impacts in the future.



FLOOD FORECASTING

- Data collection Manually, Sensors
- Transmission (Site to Modelling Centre) – Wireless, Telephone, Mobiles, Telemetry
- Forecast formulation Statistical Correlations using gauge to gauge, Gauge - discharge data -Multiple coaxial correlations using gauge, rainfall, API data
- Mathematical Models like MIKE, Rainfall Runoff module, Hydrodynamic module, Flood Forecast module





Dissemination



- **FF Network of CWC**
- 13 Regional Field Offices
- **19 M**ajor River Basins
 - 22 States/UTs
- Present network 226
 FF stations (166
 WL+60 Inflow)
- During 2018
 - another 49 FF
 - stations
 - 24 State/Uts

2020

Additional 50 FF stations covering 25 States/Uts









Flood Period

Basin

Modified Period

1. Brahmaputra Basin

#

2. All other Basins upto Krishna Basin

1st May to 31st Oct

- 1st June to 31st Oct
- 3. Basins South of Krishna Basin (Pennar, 1st June to 31st Dec Cauvery and Southern Rivers)

In case of floods beyond designated period due to unexpected rain/releases from dams or other reasons, FF activity shall be resumed by concerned organisation/division till water level falls below threshold limit & necessary bulletins shall be disseminated.

SOP – Floods Category & Alert Colour Codes

Category	Levels	Stage	Communication
I	Extreme L <u>></u> HFL	Red	PMO/ Cabinet Sect. – 1 hr. or frequent
II	Severe HFL > L <u>></u> DL	Orange	PMO/ Cabinet Sect. – 3 hr. or frequent
III	Above Normal DL > L <u>></u> WL	Yellow	Not to PMO/ Cabinet Sect.
IV	Normal L < WL	Green/ Blue	



Forecast Frequency & Advance Warning Time



- Major rivers (Travel time >24 hours) 45% FF Stations
 - Forecasts formulation based on 0800 hrs/ 0900 hrs WL
 - Forecast issued once in a day at 1000 hrs with advance warning time from 24 hrs to 36 hrs
- Medium rivers (Travel time 12-24 hours)
 - Forecasts formulation based on 0600 hrs & 1800 hrs WL
 - Forecast issued twice in a day at 0700 hrs and 1900 hrs with advance warning time from 12 hrs to 24 hrs
- Flashy rivers (Travel time < 12 hours)
 - Forecasts formulation based on any hr WL
 - Forecast issued multiple times (more than twice) in a day with advance warning time less than 12 hrs

Forecast Dissemination

Mode of communication

- Special Messenger, Telephone, Fax, Wireless
- Email, SMS
- <u>http://india-</u> water.gov.in/ffs
- Mailing List/ Beneficiaries
 - Civil/engineerin
 a authorities of



- Emergency Flood Messages
 - Follow @FFM_CWC



-Google Public Alerts (www.cwc-captool.appspot.com)





DISSEMINATION Sentral Water Commission

Flood Forecast

HOME » Flood Forecast



Special Message

No Special Message today

Logged as Guest User

Submit

Pass

Legends for various Tabs in CWC Flood Forecast Information :

This is a website for Central Water Commission's Flood Monitoring and Forecast dissemination. This can be explored using map based exploration or list based exploration or Hydrograph View.

Map can be used as a tool to find information of 226 CWC Flood Forecasting Station consisting of 166 Level Forecasting Stations for towns/important villages and 60 Inflow Forecasting Stations for Dams/Reservoirs. List Based exploration or Hydroghraph view should be used for information of all flood monitoring stations around 700 including Flood Forecasting Stations. The Colour of any point signifies the basic Characteristics of the Station. Green is for Flood Level Forecast Station basically important towns/villages and Blue is for Inflow Forecast station basically a dam/reservoir/barrage/weir etc.

These colours will be dynamically changing for Flood Level Forecast Stations as per the river water level with respect to Warning Level (WL), Danger Level (DL), Highest Flood Level (HFL). Normally latest dynamic information is available during flood period 1st May/1st June to 31st October/31st December every year.

"Yellow" when the river is flowing in <u>Above Normal Flood</u>: when river water level is at or above WL but below DL

"Orange" when the river is flowing in Severe Flood : when the river water level is at or above Danger Level and below HFL.

"Red" when the river is flowing in Extreme Flood : when the river water level is at or above HFL

HFL is updated on an yearly basis before start of the flood season. Newly attained HFL during the flood season of a particular year in any station will be updated in the next year before start of the flood season.

On clicking a particular station, a window opens showing the static information of the station. The latest available dynamic information such as water level and flood forecast issued are also displayed in the window.



Division Name (For CWC users only)

Upper Brahmaputra Division (UBD), Dibrugarh



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Inundation Map for FF station Gandhighat

8 ,

© 2018 Google

mage © 2018 DigitalGlobe

Google Earth



Patna Gandhighat

Alamgani

8

Muhammadpur

Inundation at Highest Flood Level (50.27m)

Inundation Map for FF station Mantralayam

Legend Forecast Sta Inundation at Inundation at

Budadinn Mantralyam Chickmanchal Mantralayam Manchala Google Earth A N

mage © 2018 DigitalGlobe

2018 Got

1 km



ALL AHABAD

8373

84 73

88.03

17/05/18 07:30 Normal

70.82

18/05/18 07:30 Normal

713

19/05/18 07:30 Normal

1. Forecast is subject to uncertainty due to errors in measurment, rainfall forecast, model parameters, lack of information on reservoir operating rules/real time releases and other

71 68











MEDIA REPORTS

As rain subsides, Mumbai floods death toll is five, 12 missing



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Smart Owner

· Sit back & let your money work for you



2015 South Indian floods

Contents [hide]

1.1 Geographical and meteorological explanation

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

1 Background

2 The Floods

The 2015 South Indian floods resulted from heavy rainfall generated by the annual northeast monsoon in November–December 2015. They affected the Coromandel Coast region of the South Indian states of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh, and the union territory of Puducherry, with Tamil Nadu and the city of Chennai particularly hard-hit.^[12] More than 500 people were killed^{[1][2][3][4][5]} and over 18 lakh (1.8 million) people were displaced.^[13] With estimates of damages , and losses ranging from nearly ₹200 billion (US\$3 billion) to over ₹1 trillion (US\$15 billion),^{[7][8][14][15][16][17]} the floods were the costliest to have occurred in 2015, AUGUST 30, 2017 09: UPDATED: AUGUST 31, 2017 00:1 and were among the costliest natural disasters of the year.^[18] The flooding has been attributed to the 2014–16 El Niño event.

2015 South Indian floods



8 November 2015 -Date 14 December 2015

Location South India (Tamil Nadu Puducherry, Andhra Pradesh)

Deaths 500+[1][2][3][4][5]

Tamil Nadu: 422 (official, likely more)[1][2][3][4][6] Andhra Pradesh: 81^[5] Puducherry: 3

Property ₹19,895 crore (US\$3 billion) – over damage ₹100,000 crore (US\$15 billion) (unofficial estimates)[7][8]

> Tamil Nadu: ₹14,602 crore-₹50,000+ crore (US\$2.2 billion-US\$7.5+ billion, unofficial estimates)[7][9] Andhra Pradesh: ₹4.960 crore (US\$760 million)^[10] Pondicherry: ₹333 crore (US\$51 million)[8][11]











Issues being addressed

- No Flash Flood Guidance System/ SOP/ Framework exits in India
- The primary agency for issuing hydrological flood warnings/ alerts lies with the independent institution called Central Water Commission under Ministry of Water Resources, Govt. of India.
- India Meteorological Department with its vast observational networks and advancements in weather predictions has a shadow mandate in delivering meteorological services to Central Water Commission, stake holders at state & district level in producing flood warning services to people.
- Once flood warning is disseminated, National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) get ready along with the local bodies to pre-disaster management and risk reduction activities.

• National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF) adopts SOP and carries out the rescue operation during the disaster and post disaster events.







Under

Global Initiative Project for Flash Floods with MoU between various organisations like UN-WMO, HRC, USAID/ OFDA, NOAA and regional NMHS (IMD).

Implemented

By भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग

India Meteorological Department







Introduction to SAsiaFFG Implementation Background

The South Asia Flash Flood Guidance System

- The primary mission of the South Asia (SAsiaFFG) System is to provide real-time informational guidance products pertaining to the imminence of potential smallscale flash flooding throughout the region of application.
- Ingests real-time satellite and gauge precipitation data on an hourly basis and, on the basis of available spatial databases, produces flash-flood-occurrence diagnostic indices over small basins in the region of interest.
- The diagnostic flash flood guidance index may then be used with nowcasts or forecast rainfall volumes of the appropriate durations to identify the likelihood of flash flooding at the outlet of specific small catchments.
- SAsiaFFG is not a predictive system in itself, rather it is a diagnostic system for flash floods that the forecaster can use with forecasts or nowcasts of precipitation to produce forecasts and ultimately warnings for flash floods.

Flash Flood Guidance (FFG) is the amount of rainfall of a given duration over a given catchment that is enough to cause a bankfull conditions at the outlet of the draining stream.



FFG: Flash Flood Guidance

System computes *current* FFG values for each small watershed for rainfall durations of 1-, 3- and 6- hours. Updated every 6 hours.



SAsiaFFG General Data Flow Processing Design



FFGS Satellite Precipitation: GHE

Remotely-sensed precipitation estimates provide good spatial coverage and detail.

In situ observations (rain gauges) provide "ground truth" but often have sparse coverage.



Global Hydro-Estimator (GHE):

Rainfall rate based on Cloud Top Brightness Temperature (Infrared (IR) based). *This is an indirect measurement*.

- ~ 4km resolution
- ** Short latency ** (< ½ hour)



FFGS Satellite Precipitation: MWGHE

HRC effort to combine IR-based GHE rainfall with MW-based CMORPH rainfall.

Daily Precipitation for: 20 Mar 2011 (00Z—00Z) Data on .25 x .25 deg grid; UNITS are mm/day





60.00

40.00

20.00

10.00

5.00

0.10

CMORPH is based on microwave scattering from hydrometeors. *This is still an indirect measurement*.

- ~ 8km resolution
- 18-26 hour latency in operations

Merged MAP Product



Merged MAP is the best estimate of Mean Areal Precipitation over each small watershed. 1-, 3-, 6-, and 24-hour accumulations. - Satellite

- Bool time gour
- Real-time gauges
- Radar (if available)
- * Includes bias adjustment

Soil Water Modeling for SAsiaFFG

A conceptual lumped hydrologic model is used for modeling of soil water for each small watershed.

A two-layer conceptual representation of the movement of soil water through a vertical, homogeneous soil column using the Sacramento Soil Moisture Accounting Model (SAC-SMA).



Potential for flash flooding is increased when **PRECIPITATION > FFG**.

Flash Flood Threat, FFT, defined: FFT = MAP - FFG



FFT provides indication of regions of potential concern. Color bar provides magnitude of FFT.

FFGS Products: FFTs



Flash Flood Threat Products



Operational forecasters recognize FFG System products and precipitation forecasts carry uncertainty, and must evaluate the current situation and forecast.

FFT products are ***not*** intended to be the forecast, but are system indicators of potential concern. The role of the forecaster in evaluating available information is **critical**.



SAsiaFFGS Project : Status & Implementation Time line – Things to do

Experimental implementation of the system this Monsoon by July 2018

Bias correction & sensitivity analysis being performed at all the meteorological sub divisions of the region. (subject to availability of QC gauge datasets of the region at least from last 5 years)

SAsiaFFGS Server setup to be done at IMD (Computation & Dissemination) by June 2018 as per given specifications for hosting the products to neighbouring countries. (Presently HRC Remote server access is available at IMD)

Test, Calibration & Validation of various products being performed on various scenarios of weather systems by end of June 2018

Step 4: Regional Operations training workshop will be held at IMD during 5th – 7th June'2018 by trainers from WMO & HRC.

MAPSERVER Web interface needs to be deployed by late August' 2018 for operationalisation & visualisation of all the products over the GIS layers.

Hands on training needs to be inducted to all the meteorologists involved in the hydromet services of IMD.

Advanced Functionalities of this system are providing guidance on fields :

 Impact based flood warning 	Landslide occurrence prediction
 Urban Flash Flood Warning 	Riverine / Channel routing
 Seasonal to sub seasonal run off 	Flow forecasting.



2018-03-08 04:34:30 IST SASIAFEG -

SASIAFFG - South Asia Flash Flood Guidance System

2018-03-07 23:04:30 UTC



Product Viewer | Product Comparison | FEG Plots

2018-03-08 04:29:55 IST

SASIAFFG - South Asia Flash Flood Guidance System

2018-03-07 22:59:55 UTC



Droduct Viewer | Droduct Comparison | EEC Diete





Droduct Viewer | Droduct Comparison |

Successful completion of Step 3: Specialised training on advanced operations & interactive simulator on various aspects of the FFG system

All the 9 participants from 5 countries had successfully completed the training course on 31st March 2018 at HRC, San Diego, CA, USA.





One day visit to National Weather Service, NOAA, San Diego, CA, USA for observations & visualisations on various operational needs during scenarios.

THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY



