|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **WORLD METEOROLOGICAL ORGANIZATION**  **COMMISSION FOR BASIC SYSTEMS OPAG on DPFS**  **MEETING OF THE REGIONAL SUBPROJECT MANAGEMENT TEAM (RSMT) OF THE SEVERE WEATHER FORECASTING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT (SWFDP) IN SOUTHEAST ASIA**  Bangkok, Thailand, 24 – 27 September 2019 |  | WDS-DPFS/RAII-SeA-SWFDP-RSMT/Doc.3.1.1  (01.08.2019)  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_  ENGLISH ONLY |

WMO SEVERE WEATHER FORECASTING DEMONSTRATION PROJECT (SWFDP)

**SWFDP Status and Summary of Experience**

*(Submitted by the Secretariat)*

##### Summary and purpose of document

This document provides information on SWFDP including its history and status of its regional subprojects and the SWFDP framework as established by the Commission for Basic Systems, in two documents: the “SWFDP Overall Project Plan”, and the “SWFDP Guidebook on Planning Regional Subprojects”.

##### Action Proposed

The meeting is invited to review and consider this information to update the Regional Subproject Implementation Plan (RSIP) for SWFDP-Southeast Asia.

**Annex:** - Status of SWFDP Regional Subprojects

**References:** - SWFDP Overall Project Plan

- SWFDP Guidebook on Planning Regional Subprojects (2016)

**WMO Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP)**

**Status and Summary**

**1. Introduction**

With the ever-increasing precision, reliability and lead-time provided by numerical weather prediction (NWP) systems, for weather forecasting and the provision of meteorological services, they have also become a very relevant component of routine and severe weather forecasting processes at National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs).

WMO’s Severe Weather Forecasting Demonstration Project (SWFDP) is an initiative to further explore and enhance the use of outputs of existing NWP systems, including ensemble prediction systems (EPS). It is a cross programmatic activity organized within the Commission for Basic Systems (CBS) at WMO and lead by the Global Data Processing and Forecasting System (GDPFS) in close collaboration with several related WMO Programmes including Public Weather Services (PWS), Agriculture Meteorology (AgM), Marine Meteorology and Oceanography (MMO), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Hydrology and Water Resources (HWR) and Tropical Cyclone Programmes.

The SWFDP aims to contribute to capacity-building and to help developing countries in particular to have available and implement the best possible use of existing NWP products through a ‘Cascading forecasting process’, from Global Centres to Regional Centres to National Centres, for improving warnings of hazardous weather conditions and weather-related hazards. Global-scale products, as well as data and information provided by other regional centres, are integrated and synthesized by a designated Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre (RSMC) or an agreed Regional Forecast Support Centre (RFSC) or Regional Forecast Support Facility (RFSF), which, in turn, provides daily guidance for short-range (days 1 and 2) and medium-range (out to day-5) on specified hazardous phenomena (e.g. heavy rain, damaging waves, etc) to the National Meteorological Centres of participating countries in the region.

The first ever SWFDP regional subproject was started in 2006 with participation of just 5 countries in south-eastern Africa. Later, in 2009, this subproject was expanded to include all 16 countries in Southern Africa and to span all seasons for addressing a number of hydromet hazards including heavy rain, strong winds, large waves, cold temperatures, etc. Currently, the SWFDP involves and benefits over 75 developing countries, least developed countries (LDCs) and Small Island Developing States (SIDSs) in eight sub-regions of the world.

The SWFDP has proven to be successfully improving severe weather forecasting in developing countries, LDCs and SIDS through improved access to, and more effective use of outputs of NWP systems for weather forecasters, who in turn have improved the delivery of warning services for the users including general public, disaster management and civil protection authorities (DMCPAs). The SWFDP represents a systematic and practical approach for building capacity, and for transferring new knowledge and skills.

**2. Congress Vision for SWFDP**

The Cg-16 (2011) approved a vision for the SWFDP as an end-to-end, cross-programme collaborative activity led by the GDPFS, in which the participants in the Projects:

(a) Make best possible use of all existing and newly developed products and facilities at the global, regional and national levels, including high-resolution NWP and ensemble prediction products, and very-short-range forecasting, including nowcasting, tools;

(b) Establish sustainable services of reliable and effective early warnings tailored to the needs of the general public and a wide range of socio-economic sectors in LDCs, SIDSs and developing countries;

(c) Ensure a continuous improvement cycle and quality assurance of services, including efficient and responsive feedback loops between the NMHSs and the end users at the national level

**3. SWFDP framework and Steering Group**

The general principles which guide the planning and implementation of SWFDP regional projects have been established by WMO’s Commission for Basic Systems (CBS), within the work programme of the OPAG on Data-Processing and Forecasting, in collaboration with the Public Weather Services (Programme). CBS has established a project Steering Group for the SWFDP, which has developed two documents: “SWFDP Overall Project Plan” and the “SWFDP Guidebook on Planning Regional Subprojects”. These two documents are subject to periodic review and updating by the Steering Group of SWFDP as experience has been gained though the regional projects. The last meeting of Steering Group of SWFDP was held in Geneva, Switzerland in March 2016.

The “SWFDP Guidebook on Planning Regional Subprojects” is a kind of recipe for developing a regional project, or, otherwise could be thought of as a template for developing an implementation plan for a subproject (called a “Regional Subproject Implementation Plan”, “RSIP”) that is to address identified severe weather forecasting and warning services issues of a particular geographical region. The conceptual framework for the SWFDP is the “Cascading Forecasting Process”, and training and capacity development are both supported through specific activities and the project’s organization. The Guidebook describes the planning process and the wide range of considerations for developing a subproject. The subproject implementation requires a management and accountability framework including a Regional Subproject Management Team, which sustains the implementation and review, through accountability at the level of the Permanent Representatives of participating countries. The participating countries and centres have important responsibilities and respective roles to play.

**4. The Four Phases of the SWFDP Regional Subprojects**

The development and implementation of SWFDP regional subprojects involves following four phases:

*Phase I: Overall Project Planning*

*Phase II: Regional Subproject Implementation Planning and Execution*

*Phase III: Regional Subproject Evaluation*

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

**5. Brief history, to now**

A Workshop on Severe and Extreme Events Forecasting was held in Toulouse, France in October, 2004 to discuss development of a demonstration project at WMO to improve severe weather forecasting and warning services of NMHSs in developing and least developed countries by making use of the NWP/EPS products to be made available to the NMHSs through a ‘Cascading forecasting process’, from Global Centres to Regional Centres to National Centres. The CBS-XIII (St. Petersburg, Russian Federation, 23 February – 3 March 2005) while noting the outcomes of the workshop, including general terms for the demonstration project (its goals, the roles of the participating centres, and the criteria), agreed that the DPFS programme should coordinate the implementation of SWFDP. The CBS-XIII also agreed with the following goals of the demonstration project(s):

* to improve the ability of NMCs to forecast severe weather events;
* to improve the lead time of alerting of theses events;
* to improve interaction of NMCs with Disaster Management and Civil Protection Authorities (DMCPA) before and during events;
* to identify gaps and areas for improvements;
* to improve the skill of products from GDPFS Centres through feedback from NMCs.

A project Steering Group for SWFDP (PSG) was established and it formulated a SWFDP Overall Project Plan and provided guidance in the form of a SWFDP Guidebook for the planning of SWFDP regional subprojects during its first meeting in Geneva, Switzerland in December, 2005.

The Executive Council in its fifty eighth session (Geneva, June, 2006) agreed that the SWFDP should be implemented, beginning with one regional subproject, as soon as possible relative to the season of the relevant severe weather phenomena. Subsequently, planning of the first SWFDP Regional Subproject in South-Eastern Africa (RA I) was initiated in July 2006 and the first realization of the SWFDP was implemented at the beginning of the rainy season in November 2006 with participation of five countries namely: Botswana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zimbabwe. RSMC Pretoria (South Africa) is the integrating regional centre for the global-scale numerical weather prediction (NWP) products provided by the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF), the Met Office, UK (UKMO), the National Centres for Environmental Prediction (NCEP, USA), as well as other information from RSMC La Réunion (France) specializing in tropical cyclones in the Indian Ocean, and RSMC Pretoria’s own NWP production system, such as a LAM NWP system (UM SA12), and satellite data products (e.g. METEOSat MSG). A regional subproject management team was established to manage the project implementation.

Training workshops were conducted in 2006 and 2007, targeting weather forecasters of the region who were carrying out the project’s implementation. While the first demonstration phase involving five participating countries ended in November 2007, and was fully evaluated, the subproject’s framework was maintained and the SWFDP continued to reap benefit for the participating NMHSs. Regular reports of the experiences of the participating countries in the SWFDP were extremely positive. The goals of the project of improved weather forecasting and warning service programmes were significantly realized, including for example, longer lead-times for alerting the public and national and regional civil protection agencies, and improved cooperation between NMHSs with their civil protection agencies. Some deficiencies were also identified, such as tools for forecasting the rapid onset of localized severe thunderstorms.

The Cg-XV (Geneva, Switzerland, 7-25 May, 2007) noted with satisfaction the significant development and progress of the SWFDP, from concepts to the first SWFDP regional subproject, implemented in the south-eastern region of Africa in 2006. The participating NMHSs recognized and appreciated the support from the global and regional centres. The Cg-XV noting the importance of accurate and timely severe weather warnings for Members and that if the SWFDP in South-Eastern Africa was successful, decided that its concept should be expanded and implemented throughout RA I and to other WMO Regions especially in developing countries. In later years, SWFDP regional subprojects were implemented in various regions.

**6. Current Status**

Currently, SWFDP benefits over 75 developing countries including LDCs and SIDS in eight sub-regions of the world. The eight sub-regions include: Southern Africa, Eastern Africa and West Africa in RA I; South-East Asia, South Asia and Central Asia in RA II; Eastern Caribbean in RA IV; and South Pacific in RA V. The SWFDP regional subprojects are implemented with contributions from various Global Centres (including World Meteorological Centres) and Regional Centres (including RSMCs) and with support from development partners/donors. The status of all on-going SWFDPs have been summarized in **Annex** to this document.

SWFDP regional subprojects are mainly funded through extra-budgetary resources. SWFDP regional subprojects in West Africa and Eastern Caribbean are comparatively new. SWFDP-West Africa entered its demonstration phases from 1st January 2019, while SWFDP-South Asia began its pilot demonstration phase on 1st June 2019. SWFDP-Eastern Caribbean is expected to start its demonstration phase in 2020. Subject to availability of resources, the SWFDP can be expanded into other sub-regions as well e.g. Central Africa, South America, North Africa, and Southeast Asia-Oceania etc.

**7. Conclusion**

The support and guidance, and the basic tools for developing and implementing SWFDP regional projects have been provided though CBS. Since its inception in 2006, SWFDP has made a steady progress. Started with just 5 countries in southeast Africa, the SWFDP now involves over 75 developing countries, LDCs and SIDS in eight sub-regions including in RAI, RAII, RAIV, and RAV. SWFDP has been admired in developing countries and has gained momentum due to its operational focus, simplicity and cost effectiveness for participating NMHSs.

**Annex**

**Status & Summary of SWFDP Regional Subprojects**

1. **SWFDP-Southern Africa (Since 2006)**

Present Status:In Phase IV (fully operational including further developments)

16 countries:Angola, Botswana, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mauritius, Madagascar, Mozambique, Namibia, Lesotho, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Comoros

Contributing Regional Centres: RSMC Pretoria, RSMC-TC La Réunion (for tropical cycloe forecast support)

Contributing Global Centres: UKMO; ECMWF; NCEP/NOAA

Donors: Mainly Norwegian funds up to 2014, USAID/OFDA funds during 2014-2016 for twining of SWFDP & FFGS in South Africa

1. **SWFDDP-South Pacific Islands (Since 2009)**

Present Status: In Phase-III (demonstration and evaluation)

9 Island States: Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu

Contributing Global Centres: UKMO, ECMWF, NCEP/NOAA, JMA

Contributing Regional Centres: RSMC Wellington; RSMC Nadi; RSMC Darwin

Donors: Government of Canada/ Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) and Funds through Climate Risk and Early Warning Systems (CREWS) initiative

1. **SWFDP-Eastern Africa (Since 2010)**

Present Status: In Phase-III (demonstration and evaluation)

7 countries: Burundi, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda

Contributing Global Centres: ECMWF; NCEP/NOAA; UKMO; DWD

Contributing Regional Centres: RSMC Nairobi; RSMC Dar Es Salam

Donors: Norwegian funds during 2011-2015. Funds through HIGHWAY project by Weather and Climate Information Services (WISER) programme funded by UKaid from the British people since 2017.

1. **SWFDP-Southeast Asia (Since 2010)**

Present Status: In Phase-II (Demonstration phase since January 2016)

5 countries: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Viet Nam and Thailand

Contributing Global Centres: CMA; JMA; KMA; ECMWF

Contributing Regional Centres: RFSC Ha Noi; RSMC Tokyo (for typhoon forecast support); RSMC New Delhi (for tropical cyclone forecast support)

Donors: WMO funds during 2010-2014. UN ESCAP funds through a joint WMO-RIMES project in 2015. Canada/CREWS funding since 2017

1. **SWFDP-South Asia (formerly SWFDP-Bay of Bengal) (Since 2012)**

Present Status: In Phase II (Pilot demonstration phase since June 2019)

9 countries: Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand

Contributing Global Centres: IMD (supported by NCRMWF and INCOIS)1; ECMWF; NCEP/NOAA; CMA; JMA; and KMA.

Contributing Regional Centres: RSMC New Delhi

Donors: UN ESCAP funds through joint WMO-RIMES projects

1 IMD is supported by National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) and Indian Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS)

1. **SWFDP-Central Asia (Since 2014)**

Present Status: In Phase II (Demonstration phase since January 2016)

5 countries: Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan

Contributing Global Centres: RosHydromet; ECMWF; CMA; JMA; KMA

Contributing Regional Centres: RSMC Tashkent2

Donors: World Bank through its Central Asia Hydro-Met Modernization Project (CAHMP)

2 While RSMC Tashkent is preparing to shoulder the responsibilities as a lead Regional Centre within the context of this subproject, RosHydromet (NMHS of Russian Federation) is maintaining the project website

1. **SWFDP-West Africa (Since 2015)**

Present Status: In Phase I (Demonstration phase since January 2019)

15 countries: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cabo Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), Liberia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, and Togo

Contributing Global Centres: MeteoFrance; ECMWF; NOAA/NCEP; UKMO; Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC)

Contributing Regional Centres: RSMC Dakar, ACMAD, AGRHYMET, NIMET, DMN Morocco

Donors: KMA during 2015-2017. Funds through CREWS initiative since 2018

1. **SWFDP-Eastern Caribbean (Since 2016)**

Present Status: In Phase I (in development since December 2016, demonstration phase likely to start in 2020)

19 island states and (overseas) territories in the sub-region including Antigua & Barbuda; Barbados; British Caribbean Territories (BCT); Sint Maarten; Haiti ; Saint Vincent & Grenadines; Trinidad and Tobago; etc.

Global Centres: MeteoFrance; NOAA/NCEP; Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC); UKMO

Regional Centres: RFSF Martinique; RSMC Miami; and CIMH Barbados