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REGIONAL ASSOCIATION V
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WORKING GROUP ON PLANNING AND
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WWW IN REGION V

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COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEMS, ESPECIALLY EMWIN AND RANET

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Pacific RANET Overview

What is RANET?

RANET is an international collaboration to make weather, climate, and related information more accessible to remote and resource poor populations to aid day-to-day resource decisions and prepare against natural hazards. The program combines innovative technologies with appropriate applications and partnerships at the community level to ensure that the networks created serve the entirety of community information needs and is therefore more sustainable

The consortium that comprises RANET is a varied list of organisations that believe that environmental information, while not a panacea to the numerous challenges that face many communities, is nonetheless a vital component of any sustainable development strategy.

RANET activities include training, pilot activities to demonstrate various community technologies, and development of a dissemination network through partnership and platform development.

Africa RANET

RANET began its first pilot activities in Africa. With support from the USAID Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance, the African Centre of Meteorological Applications for Development (ACMAD) began demonstrations and program development in six African countries: Chad, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Senegal, Zambia. Three years later the lessons learned in these countries resulted in RANET developing programs or exploring opportunities in 16 other African nations. In addition the lessons from Africa, in particular the application of innovative satellite technologies, have led RANET to begin pilot applications in Asia, and the Pacific.

Several of the participating African countries remain the most advanced of RANET activities. In particular Niger has developed and pioneered Community Communications Centres for Development. Centered around an low-amplitude FM community radio station, these Centres comprise a local commission that own and oversee the manage of the communication network. The Centres are connected to regional and national information sources via digital satellite radio and human extension networks. The incoming information is then blended with locally produced programming and further disseminated in local languages and of local interest.

Following just a few demonstration sites managed by RANET participants, the program has since expanded and led to the development of several dozen more Community Communications Centres for Development by other NGOs and development organisations. Most importantly the communities themselves have requested the assistance and development of these centres.

Based on affordable technology that is easily serviced in the most remote regions, the Centres have led to benefits other than the dissemination of simple climate and weather products. Several communities have noted a benefit of reduced crime, been able to put out a local fire by putting out a call for help, and potentially reduced the spread of a measles outbreak by suggesting that individuals not make courtesy visits to infected friends and relatives. The Community Centres of Niger represent a true integration of appropriate technologies in the local social fabric.

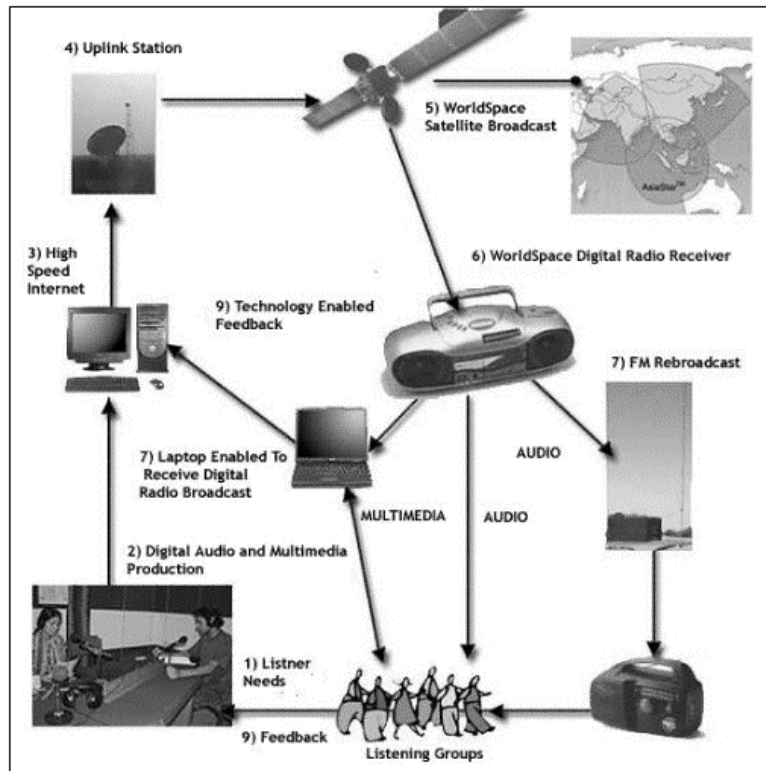
The Uganda program activities are representative of other system model where information is disseminated not through community centres but rather through a network of partnering NGOs. In particular the national weather service of Uganda partners with WorldVision and ActionAid to develop an extension network. Using the First Voice International digital satellite radio broadcast, the weather service is able to disseminate agrometeorological bulletins, crop prices, and other information to remote locations throughout the country. The NGO field offices are then able to place the information on community bulletin boards, deliver it through word-of-mouth networks, and there is some development of broadcasting the information over existing FM radio stations. In total some 40 sites now exist throughout the country due to RANET-Uganda's efforts, thereby getting vital forecast and other information to rural areas. In addition the network is also being used to disseminate other development information, such as HIV/AIDs awareness and educational material.

Technology :

RANET works to identify and train partners in the use of various technologies that are most appropriate for their information needs and are serviceable in their area. Aside from identifying a variety of techniques, RANET works to gain access for rural populations to "common networks" -- large systems likely inaccessible by any one group, but useable by RANET and its partners when used together. Additionally, RANET works to integrate existing networks thereby reinforcing local, existing capabilities -- rather than developing new, resource intensive and unstable networks.

In Africa one of the more successful systems has been an integration of new and existing analogue (FM/AM) radio stations with new digital radio satellite technologies, as provided through the First Voice International. Combined together these technologies allow for both local knowledge and new information to be used in support of rural populations. Radio is one of the most pervasive technologies in use throughout the globe, and RANET's inclusion of radio in its network design helps to ensure the program builds upon existing capabilities, is community owned and operated, locally relevant, and is therefore more sustainable.

Many development projects with a component of telecommunications technology are vulnerable unless appropriate and sustainable solutions are identified and deployed. The lessons learned by RANET underscore the need for a period of consistent follow-up and technical support until the introduced systems, or new integrated networks, can be fully supported locally (or within a region), and therefore be considered sustainable. Such a transition period means identifying serviceable technologies, identifying existing networks and capabilities, training, and the development of a support community. For this reason RANET is embarking on new education and training programs, which allow participants to solve problems that arose during implementation (including revenue generation and sustainability), learn from each other's experiences, and build upon the basic knowledge gained in the initial training sessions and project development



Pacific RANET

Based on the above African model a number of RANET projects have been established in Pacific Island States, with funding and technical assistance from US NOAA OGP, US NOAA NWS, USAID, MetService of New Zealand Ltd., NZAID, Australian Bureau of Meteorology, AusAID, and UK Met Office.

Three initial pilot projects received donations of FM Community Radio stations from ACMAD and a FM Community Radio station manufacturer Wantok Enterprises of Canada. These three pilot projects were at Woleai Atoll, YAP State, Micronesia, Siviri Village, Vanuatu and Liku Village, Niue.

In Africa the First Voice International satellite broadcast on the WorldSpace AfriStar satellite is the backbone for the transmission of information For Africa RANET. In the Pacific we are not so fortunate as there isn't a Central Pacific WorldSpace Satellite to transmit the broadcast. The WorldSpace AsiaStar satellite in geostationary orbit above Singapore provides a First Voice International signal into the Western Pacific but this is out of the primary footprint of the satellite and requires the use of a 2.4m C-Band satellite dish antennas to receive the weak signal. This signal is usable out to about the dateline but east of the dateline another transmission backbone is required.

Internet email using an HF transceiver and the Pactor digital transmission protocol had been trialed between Tuvalu and New Zealand with some success and this was trialed as a Pacific RANET transmission option. The advantage this offered over the receive-only First Voice International satellite broadcast was that it was a two-way system and allowed feedback and messages to be transmitted back from the remote site. The disadvantage was the low bandwidth of HF Radio Pactor transmission but this really was not a concern with the low volume normal text based meteorological messages.

In the Western Pacific by combining both these systems we are able to provide high-speed inward data via the WorldSpace satellite First Voice International data channel and a two-way slow-speed email channel via HF radio. Because of no WorldSpace coverage east of the dateline HF radio email can be supplemented by the EMWIN or LRIT higher speed data streams from GOES West.

With HF email a laptop or PC is connected to a HF radio modem which in turn controls a HF radio transceiver. Appropriate HF email software is required. In the SW Pacific we are using the Airmail software.

Airmail is a messaging program (similar to Outlook) specifically designed for connection to a HF radio mail-server station. Once connected to a compatible station, message transfer is completely automatic.

Airmail is a 32-bit program which runs under Windows-95, 98, NT, 2000 or XP. Airmail supports the SCS PTC-II and PTC-Ile Pactor-2 modems as well as the original PTC Pactor modem, the Kantronics KAM+ and KAM-98, AEA/Timewave PK-232, PK-900, DSP-1232 and 2232, the MFJ 1276 and 1278B, and the HAL DXP-38 Clover/Pactor modem. (Sound cards are not supported).

Airmail is a program developed specifically for sending messages via HF radio and optimized for low-speed links, not an adaptation of an ordinary email.

Both the uplink for the First Voice International RANET Data channel and the primary HF Email Server station are supported by the Australian Bureau of Meteorology from their main offices in Melbourne. Email messages received containing properly formatted weather bulletins using WMO Abbreviated Bulletin Headers are automatically switch to the GTS while other emails containing Internet email addresses are delivered via the Internet.

The Airmail software contains a telnet client that allows users with an Internet connection the ability to use this telnet client to send and received emails via the internet using a local ISP. Satellite phones that are data capable can also be used to access the Internet and transfer messages with the Airmail Telnet client. This means the same email client on a laptop or PC is able to transfer messages using HF radio, a standard Internet connection or via a data capable satellite phone.

Following on from the initial three demonstration sites in the Pacific further RANET systems have been installed in Tuvalu and Kiribati. Both the National Meteorological Service's of these countries have unreliable communications from the local provider and since the installation of the RANET systems have been using the HF email systems to transfer their meteorological bulletins to the GTS via the Melbourne RANET HF gateway. The use of this RANET HF system has seen an improvement in the collection of GSN and GUAN data from these countries.

The RANET HF radio network is also ideal as a low cost communications system to collect data from Automatic Weather Stations (AWS). One AWS in Tuvalu has been interfaced into to the RANET HF system and this station's reports are collected via HF radio.

A Pacific wide network of RANET systems is envisaged with additional HF server stations to transfer the HF email messages to the internet and GTS. The Niue Government has just given approval for a RANET HF server station at the Niue

Meteorological Service. The additional HF server stations will be able to share the traffic and decrease the likelihood of poor HF radio propagation or station technical problems impacting on the throughput of meteorological messages.

RANET Data feed

Introduction:

One key component of the RANET strategy is to provide a free and accessible source of information to remote communities. In the Asia Pacific region one electronic method of delivering significant volumes of information is via the current RANET Satellite system. Although the system is currently focused on meteorological information at the moment, it is also capable of and intended to carry other community focused information as the system expands.

What is the RANET DATA feed?

The RANET DATA feed is a single compilation of a number of sources. These sources include

- Internet page grabs
- Direct GTS switches
- Mcidas Satellite output
- FTP data ingestions
- Forecasting model output
- Email ingestion

This delivers the following unidentifiable products over the satellite system

- Forecasts and Warnings
- Satellite imagery
- Tidal and climate information
- Nations meteorological services web pages

All these sources are compiled in the Melbourne GTS message switch hub and delivered to Singapore for unlinking to the WorldSpace satellite system.

How does RANET deliver the data?

The RANET group is able to access the WorldSpace satellite system that provides satellite coverage to Africa and most of the Asia Pacific region. This is a high-powered satellite commercial data transmission system, which aims at being received on inexpensive and small satellite receivers.

This access is donated via the First Voice Organization.

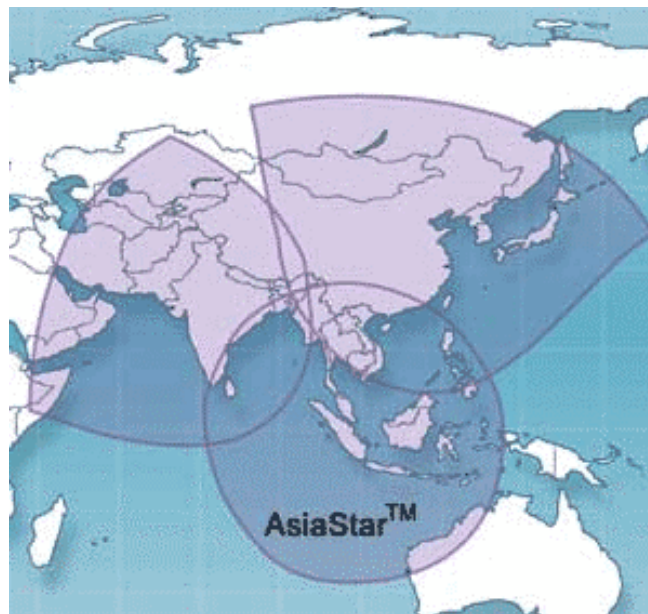
With exclusive access to five percent of the radio and multimedia capacity of the AfriStar™ and AsiaStar™ broadcast satellites, as well as an expanding number of affiliated community radio stations, First Voice is a non profit organization, able to disseminate information efficiently and effectively across Africa and Asia. First Voice has an exclusive five percent of the radio and media capacity. This represents an equivalent commercial value of approximately \$500KUSD.

The WorldSpace Satellite Network owns and operates the satellites and manages the earth stations that the RANET data feed is delivered to.

WorldSpace is a commercial company that delivers subscription satellite radio services to a global market. Its founder created the First Voice Organisation in 1997 out of concern about HIV/AIDS and gifted it with five percent of the WorldSpace Capacity .

Satellite Coverage

The primary coverage of this system using the smallest receiving equipment is displayed below. It comprises of three beams each of which can carry different content



Within this footprint the following equipment is required to receive the signal



USD \$160

Out of footprint coverage is possible by using bigger antennas, dishes or Yagi antennas and this extends the coverage area in the South Pacific to Tonga at the extreme limit of the reception



In this reception area the following equipment is required



USD \$500



USD \$160



Currently the RANET project is focused on the Pacific area, but the RANET signal is visible over the entire reception area. For out of footprint areas a survey needs to be done to ascertain reception. If the receiver is under the primary footprint no survey is required

For information of receiving the WorldSpace signal refer to:
<http://www.worldspace.com/coveragemaps/asiastar.html>

3) At the top of nearly every hour the uplink station sends the uploaded information to the satellite for broadcast over all of Asia and parts of the Pacific.

2) Presentation sent via Internet to a satellite uplink station (Singapore or Melbourne). Some information

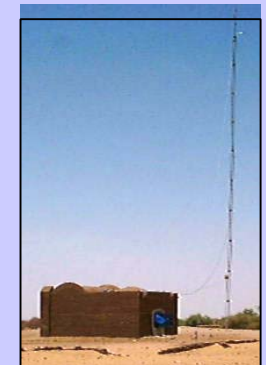
1) Global, regional, national and local information from various producers blended into single presentation, compatible with satellite broadcast



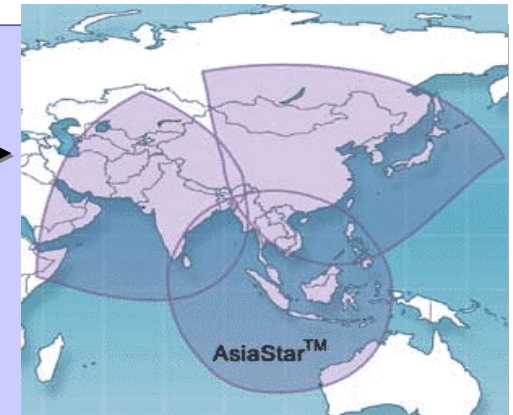
4) The broadcast is then received by digital radios that are hooked into computers.



5) The broadcast can be used by meteorological services, extension agencies, or even local communities who might use the content to improve their own products or to translate information into the local language and according to local interest.



6) Technologies, such as HF and VHF radio, telephone and Internet, allow rural communities and extension agencies to send information requests, provide feedback



RANET Transmission Schedule

The portion of the five percent of the WorldSpace bandwidth is allotted to the RANET group on a timeslot basis. There are number of allocations over a weekly period, but there is a regular 1 hourly time slot. This means that the shortest period to update is 1 Hour. The system will be migrating to a real time broadcast in the near future supporting warnings with a more urgent delivery time (i.e. Tsunami)

Current schedule

- **5 Mb (3-8 minutes) every hour**
- **11Mb (6-12 minutes) every 4 hours**
- **22Mb (10-15) every 4 hours**

- **Total capacity approx 1 GB per week**

Each timeslot can be uniquely allocated product. For example each 1 Hour timeslot could transmit different product. Over the course of the day, 5 MB could be transmitted 24 times with different data.

If the receiver was listening for 24 hours they could receive over 150Mb of data.

The RANET system has a mixture of retransmissions and updated data in hourly timeslots. In the four hourly slots less dynamic data is transmitted (Satellite images etc) and in the daily timeslot static data is transmitted (climate reports, web structures)

The entire update is compiled in the message switch and zipped into a single file that is deposited in the WorldSpace uplink server in Singapore. From this server the uplink systems convert the data into an encoded signal for broadcast

Feeding the data broadcast

As the data feed is compiled on a GTS message switch, virtually any GTS data source can be switched onto the broadcast

As well as required GTS product, an EMWIN data set is also included for viewing at the remote sites with freely available EMWIN viewing software. Note that the update time for viewing the EMWIN data is 1 hour (not real time by direct reception)

There are also a number of mechanisms that external agencies can use to lodge data for the next scheduled transmission slot, these include

- Email
- Telnet
- FTP
- FTP socket connection

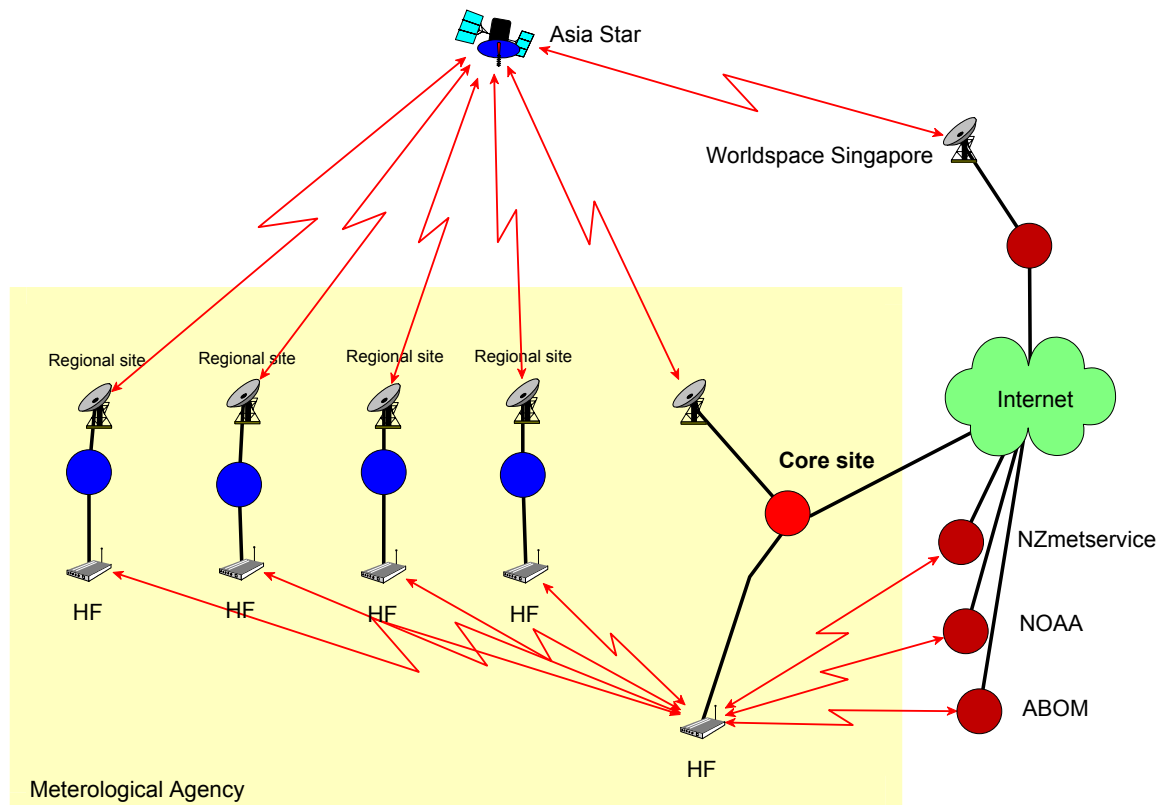
There are also a number of mechanisms that can be used to grab data from clients including “web page grabbers and trawlers. This is useful in picking up pages from small websites such as the Tuvalu Meteorological service and Vanuatu Meteorological service and retransmitting them.

All data structures are view via a web browser with standard HTML; no additional viewing software is required.

Possible regional solutions

RANET can provide local delivery solutions for agencies; this will enable local data that is generated in central offices to be rebroadcast out to outer sites via the WorldSpace satellite system, with the return circuit provided by another mechanism. (HF Email)

To receive this information the outer office would select their country page in the RANET broadcast and select the locally relevant sections.

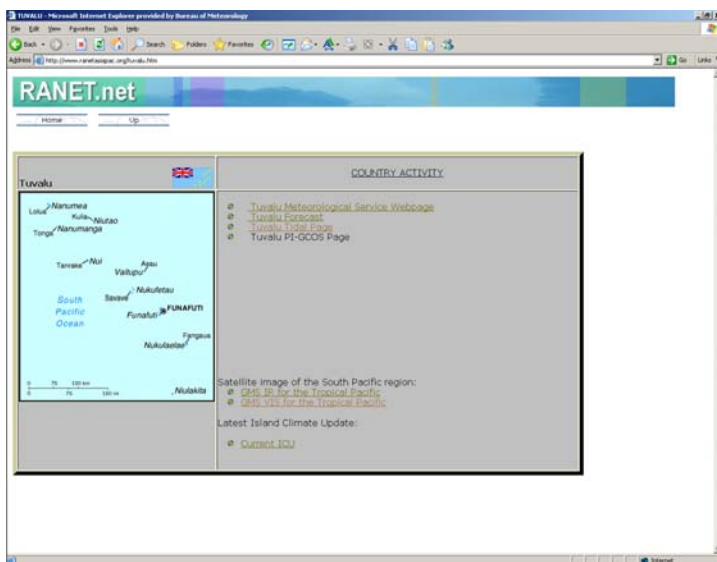
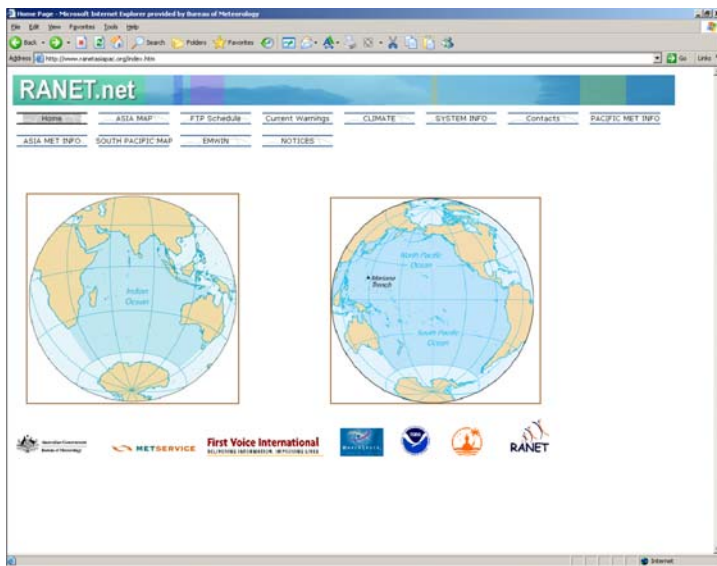


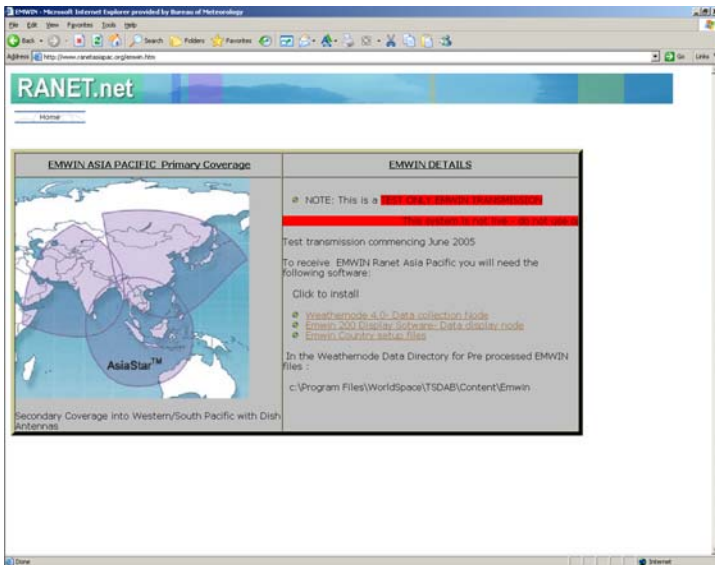
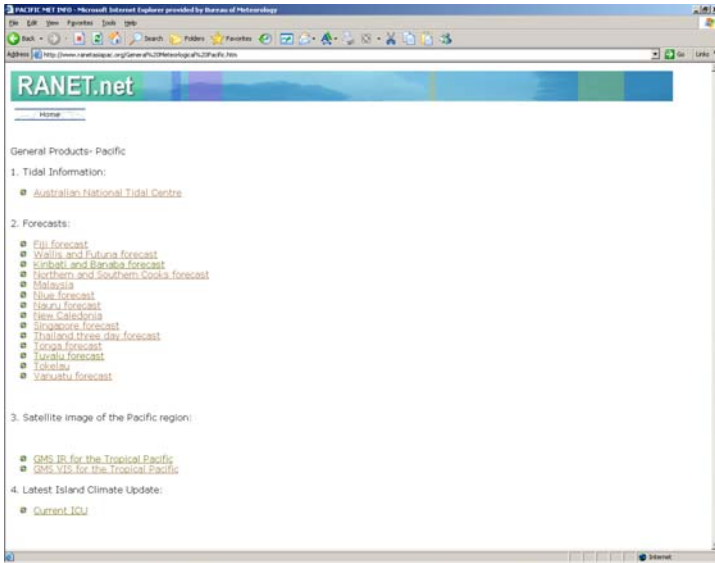
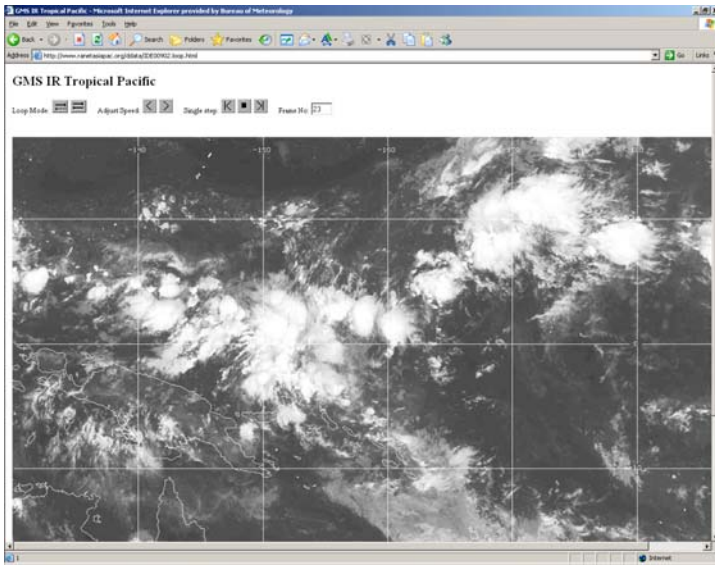
Agency Benefits

Utilizing this solution provides a number of benefits for the agency.

- Reduction in internet usage costs at remote sites
- Non ongoing costs
- Able to deliver “one way” web services to remote sites
- RANET sites exist at non-meteorological sites and can open up broader community involvement
- Agencies can better integrate their satellite offices into their organization. These sites can then become a focus for local information dissemination and better able to warn the communities that are in of hazards and dangers

What does the broadcast look like ?





The data broadcast is available on the web as an uplink mirror site

www.ranetasiapac.org

RANET Project future 2006

As resources allow the system is being converted to “real time “ where the data can be used and transmitted more efficiently and timely

This will allow the RANET data broadcast to be used for more urgent warnings and for immediate updates

In the 2006 period aid donations will allow further development of the website to deliver more relevant content as the number of sites expand. Also as the HF network expands the systems will move to being interactive where the user will request a product via the HF and the reply will return via the satellite system

It is also likely that there will be further integration with other humanitarian programs such as the People First network in the Solomon Is and other locally significant programs

Subject to final approvals Australian Aid has donated a significant grant for the development of all area of the RANET project, which will enable the dedication of focused staff resources for 2006.

This will deliver the following benefits

- Expansion of HF sites throughout the Pacific (approx 10 new)
- Development of RANET website
- Investigation of new site (Solomon Is, PNG)
- Further integration of existing sites and regional workshops (Niue, Vanuatu, Tuvalu , Kiribati)
- Publishing of RANET materials and handbooks
- Making existing systems redundant

There are also a number of other agencies US Aid/NZ Aid that are actively contributing to this project in the 2006 period and there is significant in kind support from the regional meteorological agencies.

Report on EMWIN activities in the Pacific Region 2004-5

Summary.

The EMWIN (Emergency Manager's Weather Information Network) data transmission continues to be used throughout the Pacific Region to provide warnings, general meteorological and other information to emergency managers, meteorological services and other users.

The data transmission originates from the EMWIN control centre in Silver Spring, MD and is currently being broadcast real time via GOES 7, GOES 10 and GOES 12 geostationary satellites. A major portion of the global data stream is currently being broadcast via WorldSpace AsiaStar satellite on a test basis.

The EMWIN data broadcast is a vital link in the meteorological communications chain in the Pacific Region.

Future plans.

When the present GOES 10 and GOES 12 satellites are finally replaced with the new GOES series, it will be necessary to change the format of the EMWIN broadcast to meet regulatory requirements. It is expected that the data rate will also be doubled from 9K6 to 19K2 BPS.

The exact timing of this is not known at present, as both current satellites are performing well and are not scheduled for replacement any time soon. It could be as long as five years before the change is made in the Pacific.

Whenever the changeover to the new format is made new receivers will be required and currently NOAA is calling for proposals from manufacturers to provide these new units.

It is hoped that a dual old / new format receiver will be forthcoming and any new installations could be provided with dual capability in readiness for any changes.

The EMWIN data stream is now being carried within the LRIT data stream from both GOES 10 and 12, and this will give added redundancy to the EMWIN system.

Ongoing work is being carried out within the region to upgrade equipment and replace antennas that may be corroded from exposure to the harsh conditions of the maritime climate.

This is being funded partly through WMO VCP funds and also other aid agencies such as SOPAC (South Pacific Applied Geoscience Commission).

When the changeover to the new transmission format is announced it will be necessary to install new receivers at sites still using the original equipment. The cost of these receivers is expected to be less than \$US 1,000 each.

Report on transition to LRIT from WEFAX.

Summary.

The WEFAX image transmission format that has served well for many years has finally been closed on GOES 10 and GOES 12 and will cease on MT-SAT in the foreseeable future.

This analogue transmission has been replaced with a fully digital format known as LRIT.

GOES 10 WEFAX transmissions ceased on October 3rd 2005.

The new LRIT transmission has the capacity to carry much more data at much improved image resolution and will result in much enhanced capabilities in image and data reception.

As a backup to the EMWIN data this is now broadcast as a component of the LRIT data stream.

Unfortunately most Pacific Island nations are not able to receive the LRIT data because their receiving installations have not been upgraded with new receivers for the LRIT format.

Until this happens the improved services from LRIT will not be available.

Funding is being sought for this upgrade through WMO VCP assistance. Countries that are not WMO members will need to find alternate funding sources

LRIT upgrade plans.

As soon as funding is available it will be necessary to choose an appropriate manufacturer to supply new receivers and software for LRIT.

Existing antennas and down converters will be able to be reused where in good condition.

It will be necessary to call for bids and then make a careful evaluation of systems offered taking into account ease of operation, display capabilities, price, robustness and other factors.

When a suitable supplier is identified orders will be placed and equipment shipped to each country.

In most cases a new computer will be required together with LRIT software and intensive "in country" training will be conducted at the time of installation and commissioning. It is envisaged that the local meteorological staff will be involved in the installation and commissioning as well as training.

Judging from preliminary images that we have seen recently the increase in image quality from LRIT is dramatic.