

WFP Operations

Emergency Preparedness and Response

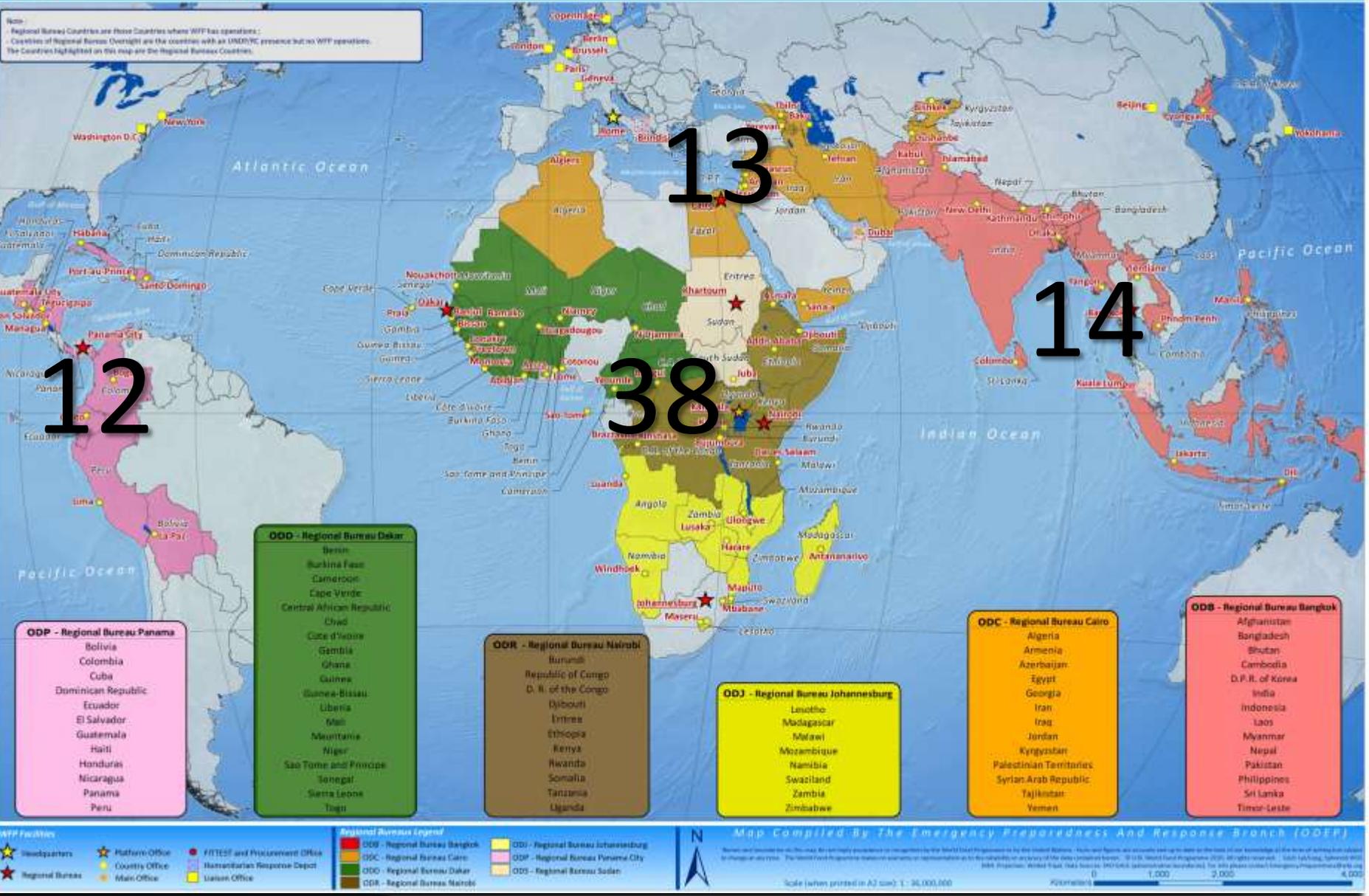
Weather Forecasting for Humanitarian Response

What is needed?



Kashif Rashid (rashid.kashif@wfp.org)
GIS Operations Coordinator
Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch

Note:
 - Regional Bureau Countries are those Countries where WFP has operations;
 - Countries of Regional Bureau Oversight are the countries with an UNDP/IC presence but no WFP operations.
 The Countries highlighted on this map are the Regional Bureau Countries.



Emergency Preparedness and Response Branch



Time is very limited

Information is critical

Situational Awareness Overview for Operational Planning

Home of Africa Drought Page, on EPWeb: Emergency Preparedness and Response Web Site - Windows Internet Explorer

http://epweb.wfp.org/ep/Chrsy7?PageID=20

epweb
EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE WEB

CRISIS SUPPORT | PREPAREDNESS & RESPONSE | LESSONS LEARNED | GUIDANCE | TOOLS & TRAINING | MAPS | INTERAGENCY & PARTNERS | ABOUT US

Country Navigation

- OD Bangladesh
- OD Cairo
- OD Dakar
- OD Johannesburg
- OD Nairobi
- OD Panama
- OD Sudan

Active Task Forces

- Horn of Africa Drought
- Pakistan Floods
- North Africa Crisis

Crisis Monitoring

- Cote d'Ivoire Crisis
- Yemen Crisis
- Northeast Sudan On Watch
- El Fatah's 14th Monitoring

WFP Resource Links

- Nutrition Resources
- Logistics FBUs
- Food Security Analysis
- WFP Safety and Security
- Databases
- FGU
- FOODNET
- HASS 4.0
- Procurement Services
- WFP-HAS
- ICT Environments
- GISdata

External Links

- ICVdash
- SATCA
- Logistics Cluster
- Food Security Cluster
- RapidMap
- FEWS

Horn of Africa Drought

Countries of Concern: [Djibouti](#) [Ethiopia](#) [Kenya](#) [Somalia](#) [Uganda](#)

Latest Updates | Documents | Maps | Records

Latest Crisis Information

- [Latest WFP Internal Update Horn of Africa, 28 October 2011](#)
- [Latest OCHA Eastern Africa Drought Situation Report, 21 October 2011](#)
- [Latest WFP External Update Horn of Africa, 19 October 2011](#)
- [Latest Staff Deployment List, 11 October 2011](#)

Latest Early Warning

- [Al-Shabaab has threatened livelihoods](#)
published 5 October 2011

Latest News Headlines

- [Kenya, Kenya - Kenya: Al-Shabaab tent involved in Grenade Attack](#)
published 7 hours ago
- [Somalia, Somalia - Somalia: State Building as if People Mattered](#)
published 11 hours ago
- [Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia - Ethiopia: The Famine in East Africa Sages On and Community-Based Organizations Still Need Our Support](#)
published 12 hours ago
- [Somalia, Somalia - UN confirms American among abducted aid workers in Somalia](#)
published 14 hours ago
- [Kenya, Kenya - Kenya: Seasonal rains are a mixed blessing for parched north-eastern Kenya](#)
published 16 hours ago
- [Kenya, Kenya - Somali gov says no agreement on Kenyan troops](#)
published 18 hours ago
- [Kenya, Kenya - Kenya: Militant suspect claims al-Shabaab ties](#)
published 19 hours ago
- [Somalia, Somalia - Somali deployment hampering aid](#)
published 19 hours ago
- [Kenya, Kenya - Kenyan militant suspect says he's al-Shabaab member](#)
published 20 hours ago
- [Somalia, Somalia - Pirate hostages plead for release](#)
published 21 hours ago
- [Kenya, Kenya - KENYA: Sexual violence still a major urban threat](#)
published 21 hours ago
- [Kenya, Somalia, Kenya, Somalia - Kenya: Clarification Statement](#)
published 22 hours ago
- [Kenya, Somalia, Kenya, Somalia - SOMALIA: Kenyan intervention coordinates TFG demands](#)
published yesterday

Latest Maps

Latest Maps for Horn of Africa Drought

HORN OF AFRICA, IN STOCK COMMODITIES, 29 SEPTEMBER 2011

- Published: 03/10/2011
- File type: JPG
- File size: 50354
- Print format: A3
- Source: OIEP

HORN OF AFRICA, DISPATCHED VS REQUIREMENTS, 29 SEPTEMBER 2011

- Published: 03/10/2011
- File type: JPG
- File size: 127721
- Print format: A3
- Source: OIEP

SOMALIA, KISMAYO, AIRTEL, SEPTEMBER 2011

- Published: 23/09/2011
- File type: JPG
- File size: 117379
- Print format: A3
- Source: OI/IC

SOMALIA, KISMAYO, IDP MONITORING, AUGUST 2011

- Published: 23/09/2011
- File type: JPG
- File size: 322325
- Print format: A3
- Source: OI/IC

SOMALIA, EL BARDE, IDP MONITORING, AUGUST 2011

- Published: 23/09/2011
- File type: JPG
- File size: 163571
- Print format: A3
- Source: OI/IC

HORN OF AFRICA, IN STOCK COMMODITIES, 22 SEPTEMBER 2011

- Published: 20/09/2011
- File type: JPG
- File size: 94270
- Print format: A4
- Source: OIEP

Next Task Force

for

Crisis Links

WFP Updates

- Internal Regional Situation Reports
- External Regional Updates
- Task Force UFs
- Resource Updates
- Field Reports
- Staff Deployment Lists
- Executive Briefs

WFP Key Docs

- Updated Messages and Handouts Available on September 2011
- Corporate Emergency Declaration Memo
- Emergency Coordination Structure
- Hot Emergency Response Flows

UN Reports & Key Docs

- UN DSSAs
- OCHA DSSAs
- UN Peace Resolutions
- OCHA New Resolutions
- OCHA Horn of Africa eds
- FAO assessment Ethiopia: data on deaths, 5 August 2011
- FAO Rapid Map

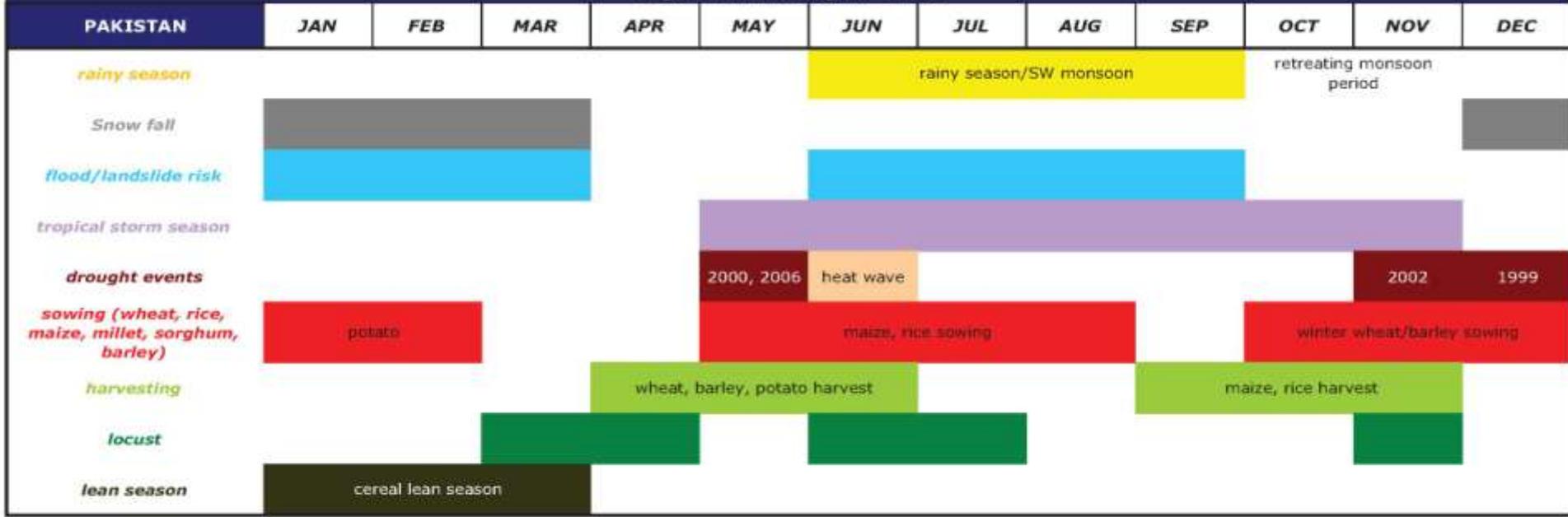
WFP Media

- WFP-HAS Talking Points
- WFP News Releases
- WFP Web
- WFP Horn of Africa Talking Points Edition, 5 August 2011

Regional Overview

- Background Horn of Africa
- RECONSTRUCT East Africa
- ICMA Horn of Africa Committee
- EU Seasonal Climate Forecast
- Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Dashboard
- Food Security in Kenya
- FAO Somalia Water and Land Use

Regional Bureau Bangkok - OD_B



Climate: cold winters and hot summers in the north and a mild climate in the south, moderated by the influence of the ocean. The central area has a continental climate. Four seasons: a cool, dry winter from December through February; a hot, dry spring from March through May; the summer rainy season, or southwest monsoon period, from June through September; and the retreating monsoon period of October and November. The onset and duration of these seasons vary somewhat according to location. **Terrain:** plains in the South, mountains in the North, to the West of the Indus river are the dry, hilly deserts of Balochistan; to the East the rolling sand dunes of the Thar Desert (eastern Sindh province and the southeastern portion of Punjab)

Climate/Terrain

LATEST FLOODS EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

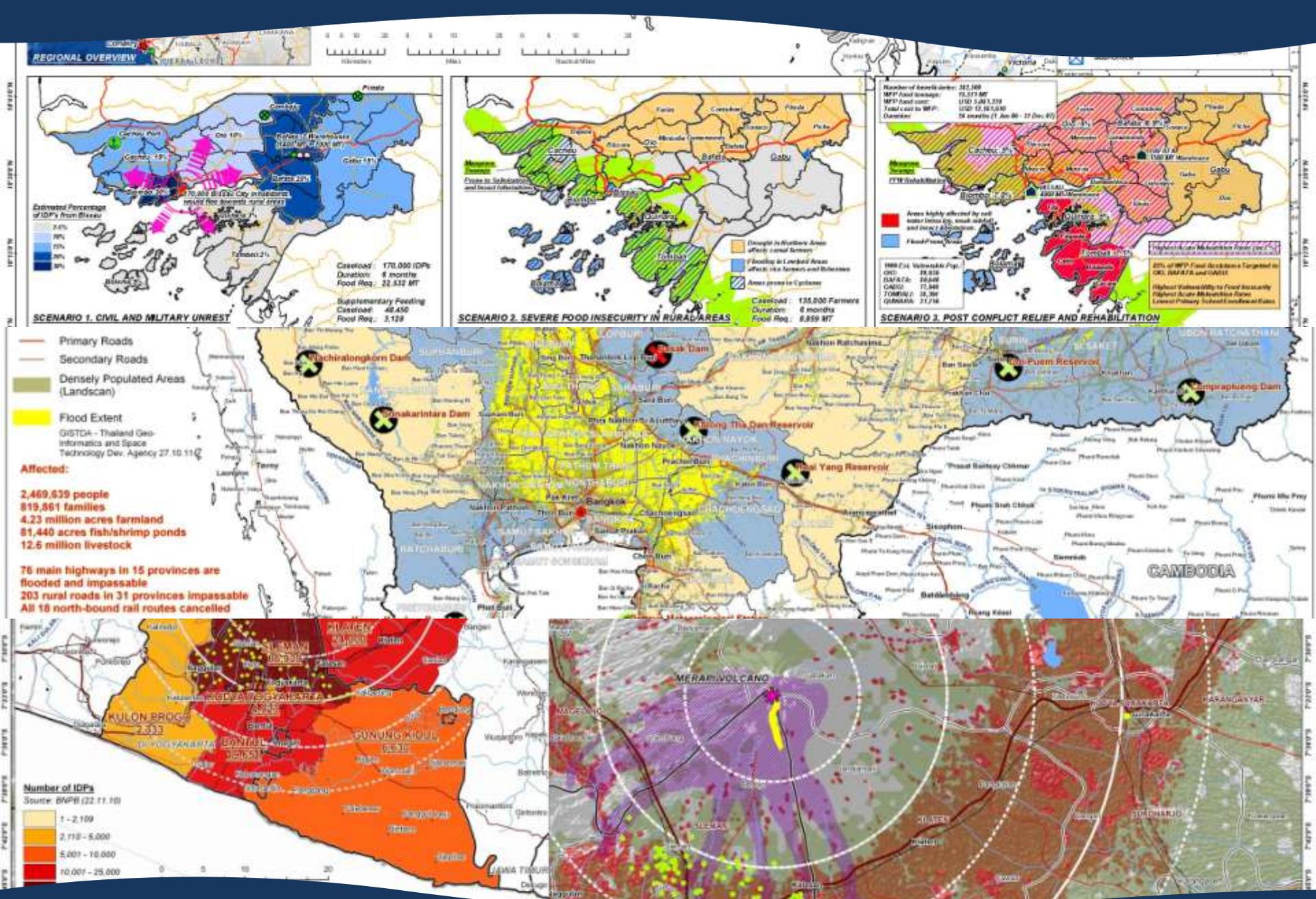
February	2010 - a massive landslide-snow avalanche hit a remote village in mountainous northern areas; 2005 - Heavy rain and snow affected 7,000,450 people; 2003 - torrential rains and flash floods in most part of the country
March	2007 - landslide in Kashmir village; 1998 - 1,000 people killed
June	2007 - Sindh and Balochistan provinces in southern Pakistan, till July; Karachi due to monsoon storm;
July	2009 - Karachi and Thatta; 2006 - Punjab province, northern and central parts + landslide in Kashmir, in the Chela Bandi district of the capital Muzaffarabad; 2005 - Northern Areas, North West Frontier Province (NWFP), Punjab and Sindh
August	2009 - 55 villages in central Pakistan; FF in NorthWestern province, Swabi and Mardan district; ate July-early Aug 2008 - particularly affecting the Peshawar District in the North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and Rajanpur District in Punjab Province; 2007 - border with India; 2006 - North West Frontier Province and Sindh; Punjab and Balochistan provinces; 1996 - 1,300,000 affected
September	2009 - Karachi; 2005 - Karachi; 1992 - 1,334 people killed and 6 million affected

TROPICAL STORM with AFFECTED AREAS

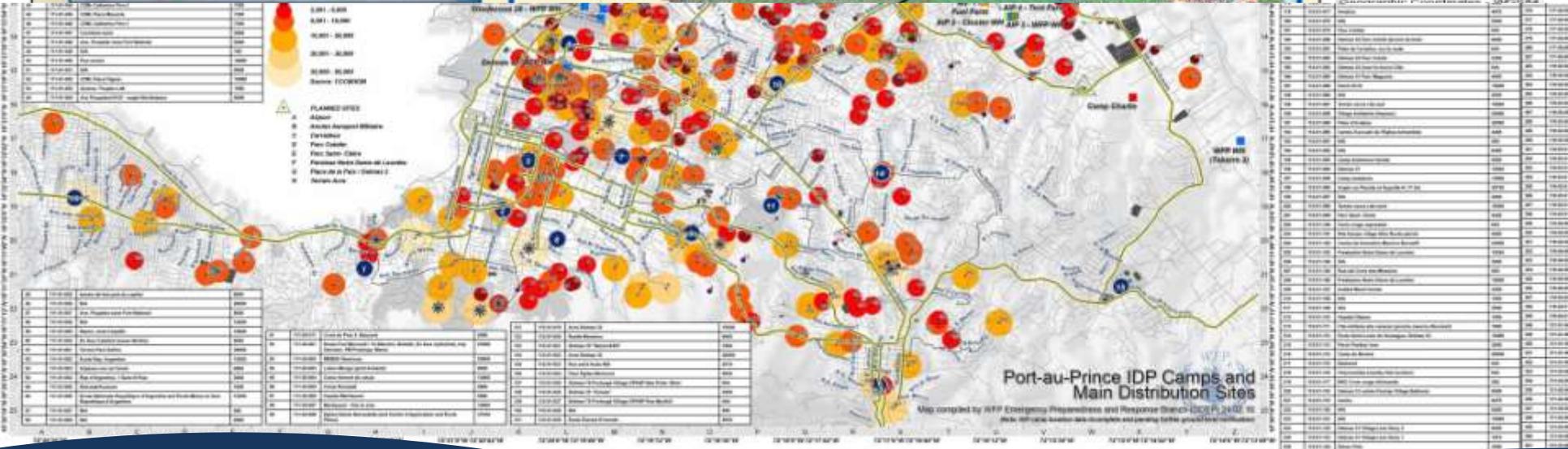
Tropical season typical of the Arabian Sea is from May to Nov with peak in June. June 2007 - Cyclone Yemyin, Balochistan and Sindh worst affected; May 1999 - southern towns; storm in Nov 1993 - 609 killed

LATEST DROUGHT EVENTS with AFFECTED AREAS

People at risk of drought estimated to be about 11,872,500. 2006 - Moderate drought conditions developed in Balochistan and lower Sindh; 2002 - Pishin district in Balochistan; 2000 - Balochistan province, 1.2 million people affected; since Nov 1999 - 2,200,000 people affected



United Nations World Food Programme
ECMWF 13th Workshop on Meteorological Operational Systems, 31 October - 4 November 2011



Weather Forecasting for Humanitarian Response

IRI

Precipitation Forecast in Context Map Tool

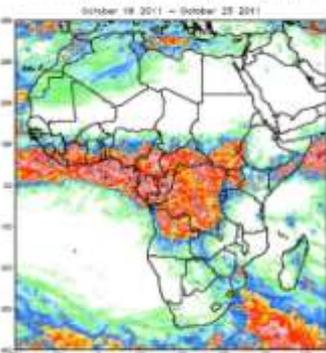
Forecast Start Time: [dropdown menu]

Instructions for Use of this Tool:
What Would You Like to Know?
Forecasts for the Next 6 Days:
- How much rain is expected?
- Where is expected to be wetter than average?
- Where is expected to be drier than average?
- How likely is the rainfall to be heavy?
- How likely is the rainfall to be light?
Forecasts for the Next 3 Months:
- Is the next 3 months likely to be unusually wet or dry?
- Is the next 3 months likely to be exceptionally wet or dry?
- Is it likely that unusually wet or dry conditions will occur?
- Is it likely that unusually wet or dry conditions will occur?

Recommended action: For areas in or near any of the three shades of blue, we strongly recommend that users consult regional and national information sources immediately and continue monitoring local weather forecasts over the next 6 days for more detailed guidance. Since this forecast shows areas where extreme rainfall is expected, this forecast product is only designed to give a global overview. As a result, specific details regarding the location, timing, severity and flood risk cannot be fully captured by this product. However, floods associated with heavy rainfall may be possible within the next 6 days. Thus, this forecast

IRI

NOAA CPC FEWS-NET Rainfall Estimate (mm):
based on Satellite and Rain Gauge Data



NOAA CPC

rain

Lead time: [dropdown menu] Area: [dropdown menu] Forecast type: [dropdown menu]

one month lead time Tropics tercile summary

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
Forecast start reference to 01/10/11
Significance obs = 41, standard score = 275

System 3
NDJ 2011/12
No significance test applied

below lower tercile: 75L-100%, 60-75%, 50-60%, 40-50%, other, above upper tercile: 40-50%, 50-60%, 60-75%, 75L-100%

Forecast issue date: 15/10/2011

ECMWF

ECMWF

No access to high resolution data

Data is difficult to interpret – how to characterize uncertainty?

Many models – which is the most appropriate?

(eg Sahel rainfall during ENSO, HoA drought, snowfall in Afghanistan)

What is the critical threshold for a forecast before we can implement a potentially costly operational reaction?

Pakistan:

Over the next few days it will be a little cooler than normal over most of Pakistan, especially in southern and eastern parts with temperatures ranging from the low 20s Celsius overnight to the low 30s Celsius during the daytimes. There will be large daily temperature range, especially further north with minimums dropping to below 10C in the mountains but still rising into the high 20s during the daytimes. It will be fairly windy to start, but the wind should ease through the week. A mainly dry period is expected over the next week or two with mainly sunny conditions and just a few scattered showers developing in places.

road conditions (impassable to what types of vehicles)
airstrip deterioration
backlog at port operations
strategic locations of humanitarian hubs
IDP/refugee camp sites
warehousing sites
costs and time required to reroute/replan aid

National Met and Disaster Management Services (WMO Survey)

majority are limited by inadequate training of forecasters

majority either do not have adequate observation stations, telecommunication systems or cannot maintain 24/7 operational forecasting capacities/databases

majority feel the need to improve forecasting and warning capabilities, and most of them want better partnerships with other agencies involved in disaster risk reduction

many services collaborate to some extent, particularly for hazard warnings; but most require better coordination to issue warnings

Proactive in Disaster Management

pre-positioning relief items

improving disaster relief capacity through trainings

help decision makers plan agricultural strategy

development of disaster contingency plans

improve lead time for timely appropriate intervention

initiating pre-emergency funding requests

What do we need?

easy access to global models and data

data downloadable in a format (ie kml, shapefile, geotiff) which can be quickly used on sit/ops maps

higher resolution data which can be used at sub-national scales

easy to interpret information/guidance on use

improved and continued collaboration between the science of forecasting and operational reaction at ground level



Thank You