The South African Weather Service weather and climate information

Mary-Jane Bopape FOCUS Africa External Stakeholders virtual Workshop

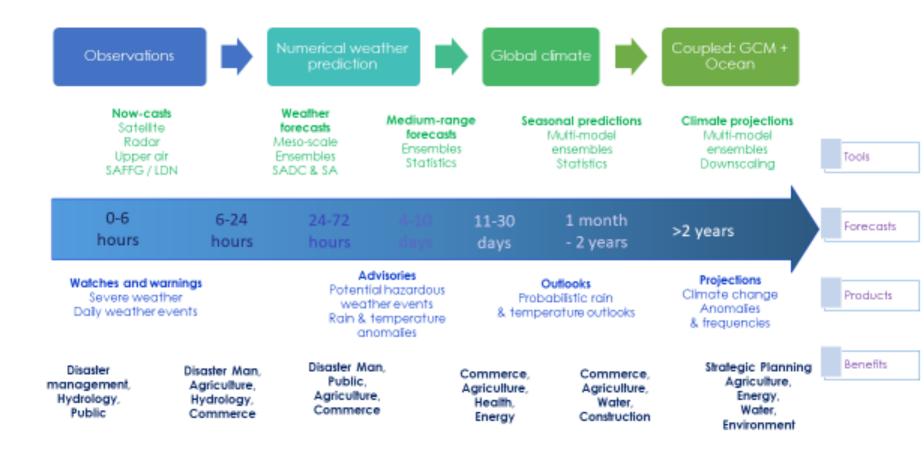
9 December 2020

With contributions from: SAWS Research, Disaster Risk Reduction and Communication Teams

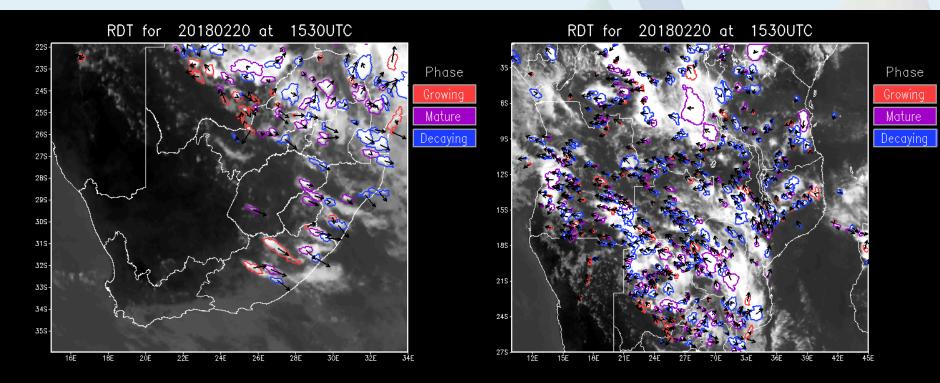


SAWS Seamless Forecasting Research System overview

SAWS SEAMLESS FORECASTING SYSTEM



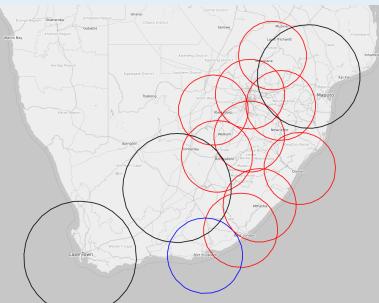
Satellite Product



- Nowcasting Satellite Application Facility: Meteosat Second Generation
- Rapidly Developing Thunderstorms
- Southern Africa: Regional Specialized Meteorological Centre
- Share through RSMC Pretoria site: <u>http://rsmc.weathersa.co.za/login.php</u>
- Southern African Regional Flash Flood Guidance

p South African Weather Service

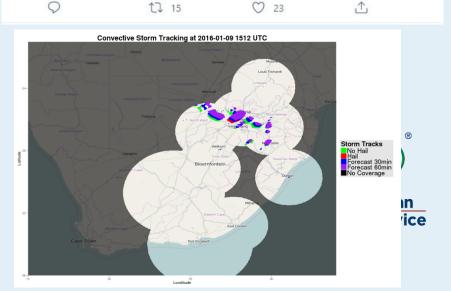
Radar Products



- S-band, C-band and X-band radars
- Quantitative Precipitation
 Estimates
- Storm tracks
- Hail tracking

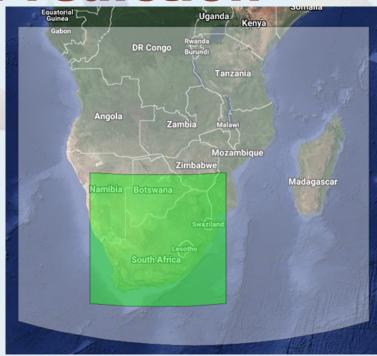


SA Weather Service ② @SAWeatherServic · Nov 27 •••• Updated timing: Severe Thunderstorms: 27/11/2020 17h00 TO 21h00 -High likelihood of minor impacts over parts of City of Johannesburg, Ekurhuleni and West Rand (GP) due to slow moving storms. Heavy downpours and localized flooding of susceptible roads and hail possible.



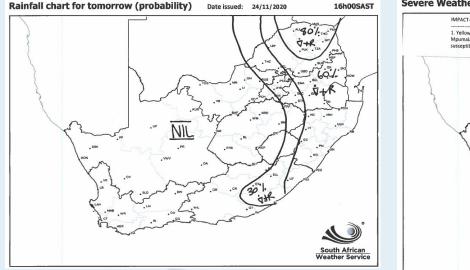
Numerical Weather Prediction

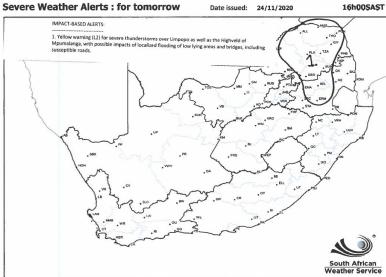
- SAWS HPC System for large operational jobs
 CRAY XC-30 system with 168 nodes
 1.7 PB Lustre system
- Fail-over: CHPC system
- Operational atmospheric forecast model: Unified Model (Met Office)
- 4.4 km initialised 4 times a day
 \$ 00Z and 12Z for 72 hours
 \$ 06Z for 48 hours
 \$ 18Z for 60 hours
- 1.5 km initialised 4 times a day
 \$ 00Z, 16Z, 12Z, 18Z for 48 hours
- Multi-model ensemble system 5 days





Forecasts





Rainfall Forecasts sent to media

Impact Based Severe Weather Warnings

		Impact			
		Minimal	Minor	Significant	Severe
	Very Low			3	7
ikeli	Low			4	8
Likelihood	Medium		1	5	9
	High		2	6	10

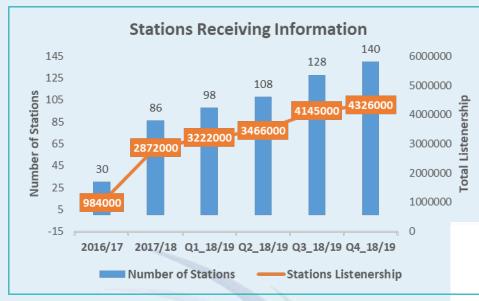


Impact-Based Forecasting: RAINFALL Impact Table

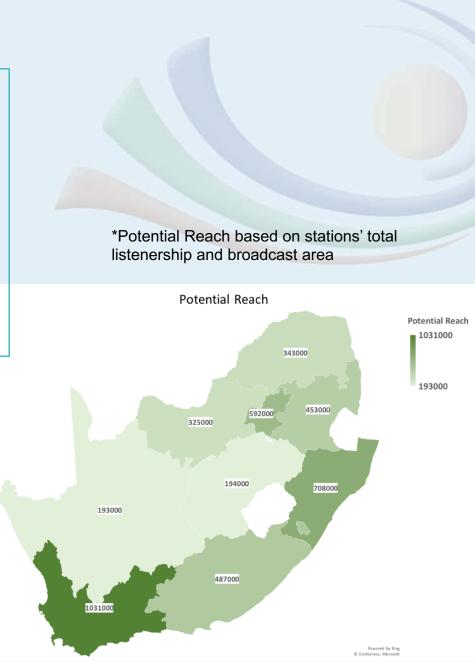


	Minimal	Minor Significant	Severe
	Business as usual	Localised Localised Business as usual Short term strain on emergency personnel	Widespread Prolonged strain on emergency personnel
•	Some pooling of water on roads or in formal/informal settlements	Localised flooding of susceptible formal/informal settlements or roads, low- Elooding of roads and settlements (formal and informal) Danger to life (fast	 Widespread flooding of roads and settlements Danger to life (fast flowing streams / deep water)
	Day to day activities not disturbed Wet roads and	hying areas and bridges Major roads affected but can be used, increased travel times Flowing streams / deep water) Displacement of affected communities	Large communities not accessible/cut-off for a prolonged period Widespread displacement
•	reduced visibility Minimal traffic congestion	Difficult driving conditions on dirt roads Minor motor vehicle Some communities temporarily not accessible/cut-off	of affected communities Widespread damage to property, buildings and
•	isolated mudslides and rockfalls	accidents due to slippery roads and/ reduced visibility Damage to property, infrastructure, loss of livelhood and livestock	loss of livelihoods and livestock • Widespread transport
		Closure of roads crossing low water bridges Major disruption of traffic flow due to major	routes and travel services severely affected

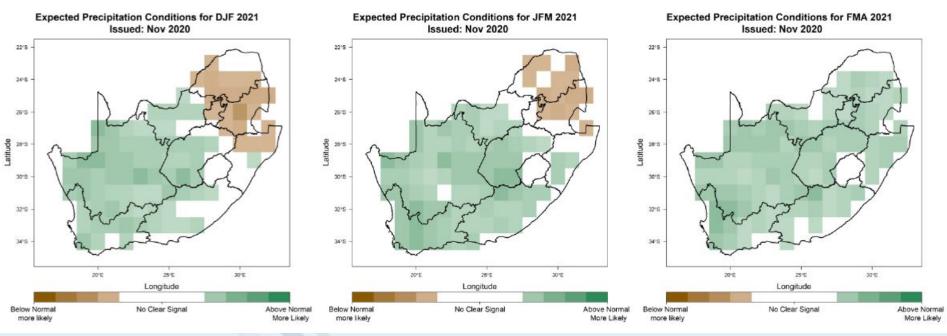
Community radio



- At least *140 community stations receiving information daily from SAWS
- Stations have a total listenership of 4.3million
- SAWS has potential to reach 4.3m people daily via community radio stations
- More than 30m people reached via SABC Radio



Seasonal Forecasting



- WMO Global Producing Centre of Long Range Forecasting
- Running ECHAM4.5-MOM system
- Forecasts shared on SAWS website and email



3. Summary implications to various economic sector decision makers

Water and Energy

The anticipated above-normal rainfall in the Northern Cape, Western Cape parts of the Eastern Cape, Free State and the North West provinces provides an opportunity for recovery of water reservoirs, during both early- and mid-summer seasons. Water reservoirs are likely to significantly recover during the latesummer season, across the country. Such recoveries might not be relieving communities in Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal and the Eastern Cape provinces, given that most dams in these provinces are on average below 60% full storage capacity, based on the information from the Department of Water and Sanitation, and also due to the fact that some of the provinces were projected to experience below normal rainfall during the early- and mid-summer seasons. In addition, the expected above-normal rainfall conditions pose the risk of flash flooding and urban localized flooding, particularly in areas prone to flooding like in Gauteng, particularly in the late summer season. Hence there is a need for citizens to watch out for shortterm forecasts and warnings as the summer season progresses.

Energy: The normal to above normal temperatures in parts of provinces like Limpopo and Mpumalanga, while the mostly uncertain and below normal temperatures in the rest of the provinces will slightly increase the demand for heating and cooling.

Health

The predicted above-normal maximum temperatures in Limpopo and Mpumalanga provinces might lead to prolonged and intense exposure to high solar ultraviolet radiation (UV) and hot temperatures that have the potential to cause UV and heat-related illnesses. The relevant decision-makers are therefore encouraged to advise the public to take appropriate sun protection measures to reduce overexposure by staying in the shade, using sunscreen and wearing protective clothing, particularly during the mid-day period. Skin and eye allergies are likely to increase because of greater pollen released into the air and increased ambient heat during this time. Also, most foodborne pathogens are likely to grow rapidly during high temperatures. The public is, therefore encouraged to practice good food hygiene. Additionally, the above-normal rainfall forecast for the most part of the country with exception to Limpopo, Mpumalanga and Kwa-Zulu Natal provinces might increase waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea.

Agriculture

The seasonal rainfall forecasts show that there is higher likelihood of above-normal rainfall over the provinces of Free State, North-West, Eastern Cape, Northern Cape and Western Cape, which is likely to be favourable for the agricultural sector. Decision makers may advise farmers to practice soil and water conservation, and establish good drainage systems. However, the mid and late-summer rainfall forecast for Limpopo, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, and Mpumalanga provinces indicate higher likelihood of below-normal rainfall (please note the uncertainty highlighted in the overview section). As a result, the relevant decision makers are encouraged to advise farmers to adopt soil and water conservation practices and water harvesting and storage. Farmers are also encouraged to approach the season with caution, especially in areas that have been experiencing dry conditions constantly.

Summary for different sectors now included in seasonal outlook



Final Remarks

- Early warnings an important part of adapting to the changing climate
- Huge infrastructure investments to produce forecasts:
 - High Performance Computing systems
 - Ground observations
- More needs to be done to reach everyone
- Twitter: @SAWeatherServic
- Facebook: South African Weather Service/ @WeatherServic
- Download our weatherSMART app
 - For Apple Smartphones: https://apps.apple.com/za/app/weathersmart/id1045032640
 - For Android Smartphones: https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=za.co.africes.details?id=za.co.africe

South African Weather Service

Thank you



2021/01/06