

PACIFIC Meteorological COUNCIL

Weather Ready Pacific Decadal Programme of Investment

Presented by:

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Context

Pacific Islands are highly vulnerable to extreme weather, hydrological and ocean events

Economic losses from cyclones and flooding in the South Pacific region in 2020 were around \$1 billion with at least 71 lives lost. Annual average losses are around \$500M

Climate change will exacerbate extreme events

Meteorological and Hydrological services in the region face some critical gaps in governance, observation networks, forecasting, delivering impactbased messages to communities, capacity and training

Long Term Coordination -Many programs ongoing in the Pacific, especially in relation to climate (e.g. COSSPac, PREP, GCF, RESPAC), but a regional, long-term approach to building NMHS capacity in extreme events is needed.

PMC Commissioned a scoping study to scope a decadal Pacific regional extreme weather, water and ocean response program initiative



Building the capacity of Pacific Island States to respond to Extreme, Weather, Water, and Ocean events

The Meeting:

PMC-5 Decision

- Noted the importance of ensuring information to support preparedness and response to extreme weather events, water and ocean risks;
- Noted the need for long-term strategic investment in capability that supports critical gaps in preparedness and response at short time scales;
- Agreed to commission through SPREP, in cooperation with members, WMO and other CROP agency partners to undertake a study to scope a decadal Pacific regional extreme weather, water and ocean response program initiative; and
- **Agreed** to use the outcomes of the scoping study to inform deliberations at the next PMC Ministerial Meeting.

Approach and Process



Investing in meteorological, hydrological and ocean services pays off as a climate adaptation strategy



Strengthening early warning systems

Making new infrastructure resilient

Improving dryland agriculture crop production

Protecting mangroves

Making water resources management more resilient



Decadal Program Impact and Goals

Why

To reduce the human and economic cost of severe weather events across the Pacific – to protect communities and livelihoods and to make a strong positive contribution to the economy of the Region.

How

- a) Strengthen institutional governance, leadership and management in NMHSs and regional coordination;
- b) Provide enhanced hydro-meteorological, oceans and environmental infrastructure networks and systems
- c) Strengthen national and regional severe weather forecasting and community decision support capabilities;
- d) Support and strengthen NMHSs coordination with NDMO to deliver impact and response-based messaging;
- e) Build the capacity of staff in NMHSs through a diverse approach to training and professional development

What is the value-add of this Investment Plan?

There are many initiatives on climate in the Pacific so what's different about this Plan?

- Has a primary focus on preparing for extreme weather, hydrological and ocean events with links to climate change rather than having a climate change focus with links to weather. Consequently, has a strong focus on strengthening NMHSs
- Has thoroughly examined existing initiatives to ensure proposed investments complement rather than duplicate
- Draws on the strength of global and regional meteorological centres to deliver much enhanced products to Pacific Island countries and territories and draws on latest technological advances in forecast production and delivery
- Takes a whole of region and end to end systems approach to improving preparedness to extreme events rather than country specific or component projects
- Aiming to drive a step-change in NMHSs that is sustainable in the long-term

Scoping project approach

- a) Engagement with the NMHSs in SPREP member countries and territories to help identify gaps and needs;
- b) Review of previous assessments and reports and ongoing and planned projects to gain insights and avoid duplication and repetition;
- c) Provide country and territory profiles detailing mandate, existing capacity, infrastructure, forecasts and warnings production, communication of information, future needs;
- d) Develop key areas for investment and provide rationale and sufficiently detailed costings to provide a decadal investment program;
- e) Explore pathways to impact, return on investment, risks and pathways to implementation;
- f) Feedback from NMHSs, SPREP, WMO, NIWA, NOAA/NWS, MetService and BoM incorporated into revised draft;
- g) Development of key messages in a communication piece.

Weather Ready Pacific: 5 Areas for Investment





S Area **Priorities** Summary Investment

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Governance and leadership

(a) Establish a Pacific Meteorological Leadership Program(b) Establish Management and Advisor Team for Program who sit with PMDP and help coordinate across many donor programs and with PMC and its Panels

Infrastructure

Investment in observational infrastructure targeted to local needs:(a) Weather radars(b) Flood gauges(c) Upper air measurement(d) Ocean observations(e) Equipment long-term maintenance schedule(f) Investment and upgrade of ICT equipment, bandwidth and data

Forecast and warning production

(a) Investment in use of NWP and satellite products in a cascading forecast process(b) Strengthening RSMCs(c) Develop Pacific Weather Exchange(d) Investment in ensuring observations are delivered to GBON

Communication and delivery

Capacity

(a) End-user workshops(b) Developing and communicating impact-based warnings(c) Enhanced NMHS/NDMO collaboration

(a) RTC established for BIP-MT training program(c) Training for hydrologists & hydrographers

aphers (d) Professional development workshops

(b) Establish a hybrid BIP-M training

(e) Twinning program to mentor NMHS staff

Impact pathway



New ways of forecast and warning production



WMC

- 7 day products for as many locations as required - graph
 Severe weather indices required – graphical and translated text

 - Measures of uncertainty/probability

RSMC

NMHS

- Warnings
- Additional guidance forecaster discussions
- Adding value impacts where available
- Aviation and marine forecasting

OPPORTUNITY

- Value add with impact statements
- Value add consultation with NDMO
- Value add consultation with key industry/community sectors
- Provides resilience guards against future shocks

Changes to draft based on feedback

- Much strengthened ocean observations, coastal inundation forecasting, training in marine forecasting
- Enhanced use of post-processing for more relevant NWP products
- Complementarity with existing programs made more explicit e.g. COSSPac
- Modified governance arrangements and leadership training

Investment costings (USD millions)

	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10	Total
Governance	0.96	0.9	1.15	1.26	1.2	0.99	1.61	1.04	1.33	1.27	11.71
Forecasts production	2.99	3.48	3.15	3.67	3.77	3.83	3.86	3.86	3.86	3.91	36.37
Forecasts communication	0.35	0.17	0.18	0.36	0.19	0.21	0.39	0.2	0.21	0.21	2.47
Infrastructure - CAPEX	4.93	7.39	7.39	14.78	14.78						49.27
Infrastructure - OPEX	1.74	3.13	4.12	5.35	5.47	5.59	5.74	5.91	6.04	6.18	49.28
Capacity/training	1.98	1.32	1.37	1.38	1.55	2.14	1.57	1.47	1.71	1.63	16.13
Total	12.94	16.39	17.37	26.80	26.96	12.76	13.17	12.48	13.15	13.20	165.2

- Phasing of infrastructure Capex over first five years; Opex also ramps up over first four years
- Governance, leadership, capacity building and training delivered over the whole decade as these are critical to systemic change and mostly self-sustaining NMHSs

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Weather Ready Pacific



Protecting communities: Communities will be able to make decisions based on knowing more, earlier, about conditions in their particular location. They will understand what the weather will *do* rather than what the weather will *be*.



Supporting economies: improved forecasts and warnings will support timely and targeted preparedness measures, limiting the economic impact of severe weather events (securing infrastructure, relocating stock and supplies etc); for some countries, strengthened industry engagement will leverage enhanced productivity (agriculture, energy etc).



Strengthening the region's resilience to the impacts of severe weather events – tropical cyclones, tsunamis, droughts, storm surges, flash floods.



Strengthening security: Better access to reliable weather information will support the region's maritime surveillance and fisheries management initiatives, and enable better preparedness for events that could lead to political and/or social destabilisation – eg energy management, food and water security.





Enhancing connectivity: by strengthening the Pacific's integration into the global meteorological system, the region will be less vulnerable to peaks and troughs in resourcing and support, and have a stronger voice internationally.

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