

# Application of Nowcasting and its Impact in Ghana

SWIFT Science Meeting  
15<sup>th</sup> February 2022

By:

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Forecast updated every 6 hour  
using NWP and Satellite  
imagery



## 24-HOUR FORECAST FOR GHANA VALID FROM 12PM, 09/02/2022

**SUMMARY:** The Southern strip of Ghana is expected to experience partly cloudy weather condition with improved visibility. There is a likelihood of localized showers at the coastline and slightly north of the coastline from late afternoon into the evening. Dry and hazy weather is still expected to persist over the northern sector and portions of the transition belt with visibility ranging from 3 km to 8 km.

CITIES	WEATHER BRIEF					
	AFTERNOON (09/02/2022)	TEMP °C 1200UTC	EVENING (09/02/2022)	TEMP °C 1800UTC	MORNING (10/02/2022)	TEMP °C 0600UTC
AFLAO	FEW CLOUDS	33	FEW CLOUDS	28	MIST (70%)	25
ACCRA	P' CLOUDY	32	P' CLOUDY	29	MIST (70%)	26
KASOA	P' CLOUDY	33	FEW CLOUDS	28	MIST (70%)	26
CAPE COAST	P' CLOUDY	33	P' CLOUDY	28	MIST (70%)	25
TAKORADI	P' CLOUDY	32	P' CLOUDY	27	MIST (70%)	24
AXIM	P' CLOUDY	32	P' CLOUDY	28	MIST (70%)	25
HO	SHOWERS	35	FEW CLOUDS	29	MIST (60%)	25
KOFORIDUA	SHOWERS	35	FEW CLOUDS	29	MIST (60%)	25
AKIM ODA	SHOWERS	34	FEW CLOUDS	28	MIST (60%)	25
KUMASI	P' CLOUDY	34	FEW CLOUDS	28	MIST (60%)	24
OBUSI	FEW CLOUDS	35	S' TLY HAZY	29	MIST (60%)	23
TARKWA	SHOWERS	33	FEW CLOUDS	29	MIST (60%)	23
SEFWI BEKWAI	S' TLY HAZY	35	S' TLY HAZY	28	MIST (60%)	20
KETE KRACHI	S' TLY HAZY	34	S' TLY HAZY	29	S' TLY HAZY	21
KINTAMPO	P' CLOUDY	35	S' TLY HAZY	30	S' TLY HAZY	22
GOASO	P' CLOUDY	34	S' TLY HAZY	30	S' TLY HAZY	22
SUNYANI	P' CLOUDY	35	S' TLY HAZY	27	MIST (60%)	23
TECHIMAN	P' CLOUDY	34	S' TLY HAZY	28	MIST (60%)	23
YENDI	DRY AND HAZY	37	DRY AND HAZY	30	DRY AND HAZY	23
TAMALE	DRY AND HAZY	38	DRY & S' TLY HAZY	31	DRY AND HAZY	22
BOLE	DRY AND HAZY	36	DRY & S' TLY HAZY	30	DRY AND HAZY	21
DAMONGO	DRY AND HAZY	37	DRY AND HAZY	31	DRY AND HAZY	21
BOLGATANGA	DRY AND HAZY	38	DRY AND HAZY	31	DRY AND HAZY	20
NALERIGU	DRY AND HAZY	37	DRY AND HAZY	31	DRY AND HAZY	21
WA	DRY AND HAZY	35	DRY AND HAZY	30	DRY AND HAZY	20

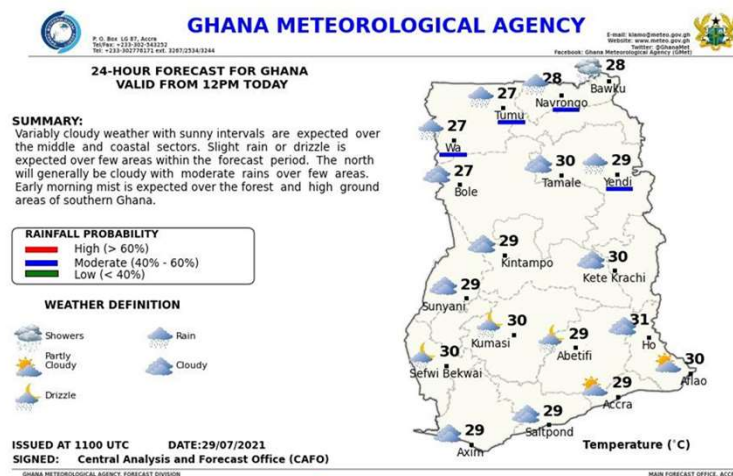
✓ The state of the sea is CALM (I)

NB: % - PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE \* S' TLY - SLIGHTLY \* P' - PARTLY

ISSUED AT 1100 UTC

DATE: 09/02/2022

SIGNED

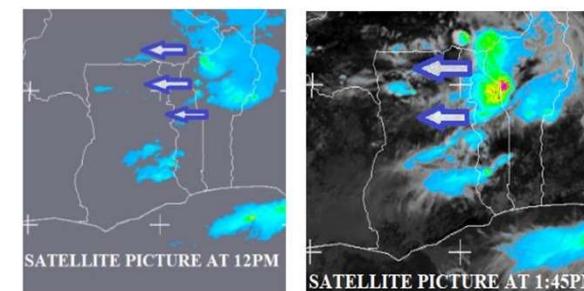


## Weather Warning



### WEATHER WARNING THURSDAY 23/07/2020

- A rainstorm is observed today **July 23, 2020** over the Northeastern border of Ghana.
- The storm is expected to continue its movement towards the west to produce thunder with rain of varying intensities over the Northern sector.
- Areas (and surroundings) to be affected include:  
*Yendi, Tatala, Chereponi, Gushiegu, Bimbila, Tamale, Kpalbe, Karaga, Damongo, Salaga, Bawku, Zebila, Nakpanduri, Gambaga, Bolgatanga, Paga, Walewale, Tumu, Funi, Wa, Savila, Bole, Buiepe.*



- Parts of the Oti, Bono East, Ashanti, Bono and Ahafo regions are also expected to experience slight to moderate thundery showers this afternoon.

Estimated time of occurrence is between 1500GMT and 2000GMT (3:00PM to 8PM).

PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE: 70%

ISSUED AT 1430 GMT

DATE: 23/07/2020



# “How to support users’ understanding and use of climate and weather services in Ghana”

## Policy Brief Developed



**User Workshop in Accra (Nov. 2018)**

Practical  
maki



GCRF African SWIFT - Science for Weather Information and Forecasting Techniques

Strand 1: User engagement and forecast valuation

Policy Brief No. 1

### User needs for weather and climate services in Ghana

The African SWIFT project workshop “How to support users’ understanding and use of climate and weather services in Ghana” took place in Accra on 8<sup>th</sup> – 9<sup>th</sup> November 2018. The workshop was the first in a series of national user need workshops to be held in SWIFT partner countries across Africa. It brought together over 35 practitioners, forecasters, academics, and decision makers from Ministries, National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs), research institutions and non-governmental organisations. The workshop focused on:

- Identifying key meteorological hazards for different sectors.
- Exploring the potential for Impact Based Forecasting in Ghana.
- User-evaluation of current forecast provision with national and regional decision makers.
- Exploring how the communication of forecast products and tools could be improved.

Key lessons from the workshop can be grouped under five themes: Impact Based Forecasting, accessibility, communication, public and private collaboration and scientific development.

#### A. Impact based forecasting

Impact based forecasting combines information about the severity of weather impacts with the likelihood of these impacts occurring to provide a measure of risk. This approach is recommended by the WMO. The UK Met Office’s template for the development of Impact Based Forecasting systems is increasingly being adopted around the world.

Risk = Impact x Likelihood

		Likelihood			
	High				
	Medium				
	Low				
	Very low				
		Very low	Low	Medium	High
		Impact			

Figure 1. Example of impact based forecast produced using the Met Office template, which combines information about impact severity with likelihood of impact occurring.

**Group photo of participants of the Tamale workshop in Aug 2019**







## Publication

ORIGINAL RESEARCH  
published: 20 October 2020  
doi: 10.3389/fclim.2020.565500



### Exploring the Need for Developing Impact-Based Forecasting in West Africa

Elias Nkisiaka<sup>1\*</sup>, Andrea Taylor<sup>1,2</sup>, Andrew J. Dougill<sup>1</sup>, Philip Antwi-Agyei<sup>3</sup>, Elijah Adesanya Adefisan<sup>4,5</sup>, Maureen A. Ahlataku<sup>6</sup>, Frank Baffour-Ata<sup>7</sup>, Nicolas Fournier<sup>8</sup>, Victor S. Indasi<sup>9</sup>, Umar Konte<sup>9</sup>, Kamoru Abiodun Lawal<sup>10</sup> and Awa Toure<sup>9</sup>

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While conventional weather forecasts focus on meteorological thresholds for extreme events, Impact-Based Forecasts (IBF) integrate information about the potential severity of weather impacts with their likelihood of occurrence. As IBF provides an indication of local risk, there is an increasing uptake of this approach globally. Despite the vulnerability of West Africa to severe weather, and the potential benefits of such a risk-based approach for informing disaster risk reduction, IBF remains rarely used in this region. To meet this need, three national workshops were held in Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal with forecasters, project researchers and users of Climate Information Services (CIS) from key sectors (e.g., agriculture, water resources, disaster, risk reduction). In addition, a more localized district level workshop was held in Northern Ghana to explore needs at a subnational scale in Tamale District. The objectives of these workshops were to evaluate the current use of forecast products provided by National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) and to explore the potential for applying IBF. Findings indicate a recognition that the quality of forecast products provided by NMHSs in West Africa has substantially improved in recent years. However, challenges remain related to user understanding, clarity about forecast uncertainty, insufficient spatial and temporal resolution of forecasts leading to limited trust in forecasts. The workshops identified high demand for weather information related to storms, droughts and heatwaves in all the three countries. Dust storms were identified as having strong potential for IBF application in both Nigeria and Senegal. To increase the uptake of CIS by users in West Africa, NMHSs will need to develop and implement user-tailored IBF in their normal weather forecast approaches and improve communication channels with user communities. There is an urgent need for governments in West Africa to enhance the capacity of NMHSs to incorporate IBF as a routine forecast activity by first establishing a National Framework for Climate Services with user engagement as a key first pillar.

**Keywords:** disaster risk reduction, forecast evaluation, stakeholder engagement, climate services, sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)

#### OPEN ACCESS

Edited by: Shradhanand Shukla, University of California, Santa Barbara, United States

Reviewed by: Rocky Bhatnagar, Colorado State University, United States  
Edward R. Carr, Clark University, United States

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Specialty section: This article was submitted to Climate Services, a section of the journal Frontiers in Climate

Received: 25 May 2020  
Accepted: 17 September 2020  
Published: 20 October 2020

Citation: Nkisiaka E, Taylor A, Dougill AJ, Antwi-Agyei P, Adefisan EA, Ahlataku MA, Baffour-Ata F, Fournier N, Indasi VS, Konte O, Lawal KA and Toure A (2020) Exploring the Need for Developing Impact-Based Forecasting in West Africa. *Front. Clim.* 2:565500. doi: 10.3389/fclim.2020.565500

## Successful implementation of the IBF



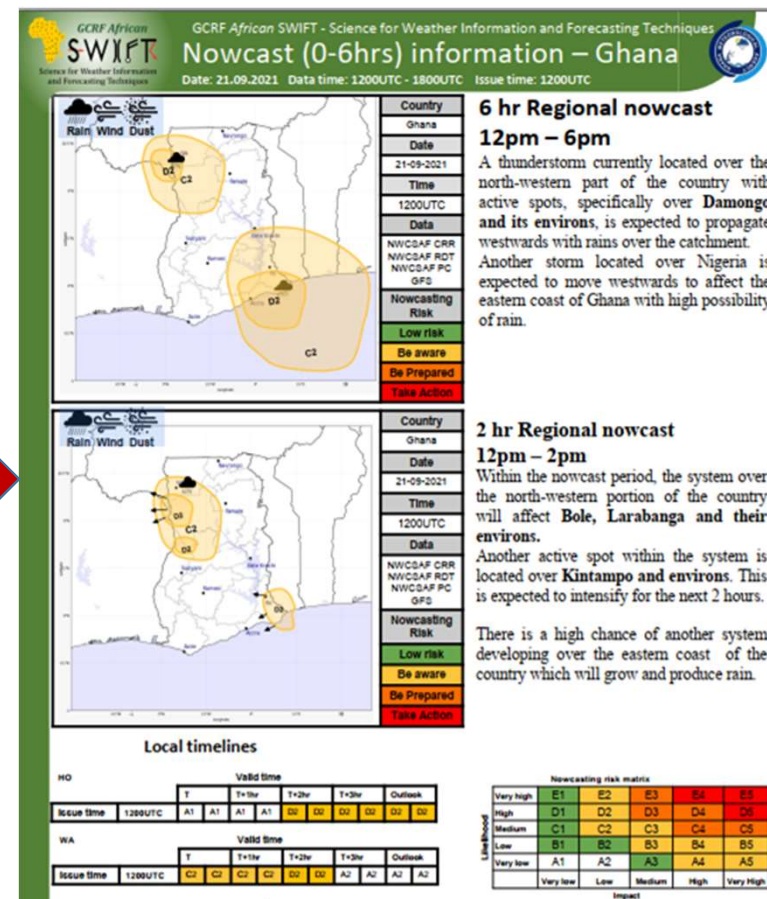
is research is being carried out by the Ghana Meteorological Agency (GMA). Across on behalf of 'GCRF African-SWIFT' to develop sustainable African weather forecasting capability which will hence Ghana's weather forecasting to save lives and properties and improve the country's economy.

For time spent in providing answers to the questions below will be highly appreciated. All views/formation provided will be strictly treated as confidential.

#### A. Personal Information

1. Region: .....
2. District: .....
3. Phone Number: .....
4. Gender: a) Male [ ] b) Female [ ]

## Survey



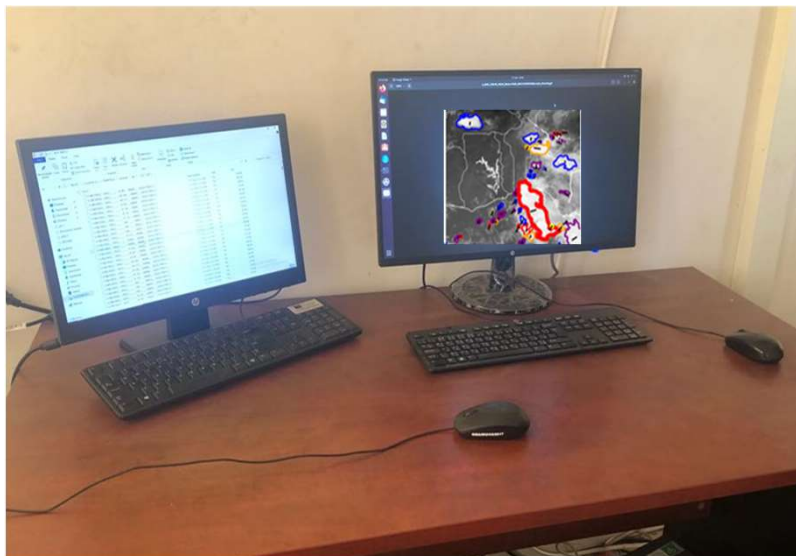
## NWCSAF successfully installed in Ghana

### NWCSAF for Ghana



GMet

Aid Operational  
& Research



KNUST

Aid Research

- KNUST helped install GMet NWCSAF (in-country self-reliance)
- Capacity building for Researchers on NWCSAF installation
- Forecasters and Researchers skills and knowledge enhanced on the use of NWCSAF products



# TB3 Co-production Workshops on Nowcast and Synoptic Forecast



Pre-Testbed 3 in Accra in 2021



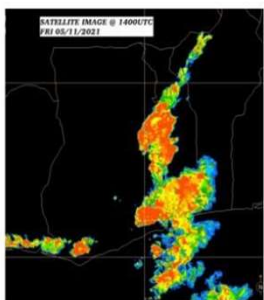
Testbed 3 in Accra in 2021

## CRR products used for weather warning before TB3



### WEATHER UPDATE 05/11/2021

- ✓ The storm indicated in the earlier update issued at 1245 UTC today November 5 2021 is currently engulfing most places within the eastern parts of Ghana.
- ✓ The storm is expected to continue moving to the west to affect areas within the *Bono, Bono East, Ahafo, Northern, Savannah, Central and Western regions*. Thunder with moderate to heavy rain and strong winds are expected over most parts of the aforementioned regions.
- ✓ Estimated time of occurrence is between **1600 UTC** and **1900 UTC** (4 pm and 7 pm).



Update on the rainstorm will be given when necessary.

PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE: 60%

ISSUED AT 1600 UTC (4:00 PM)

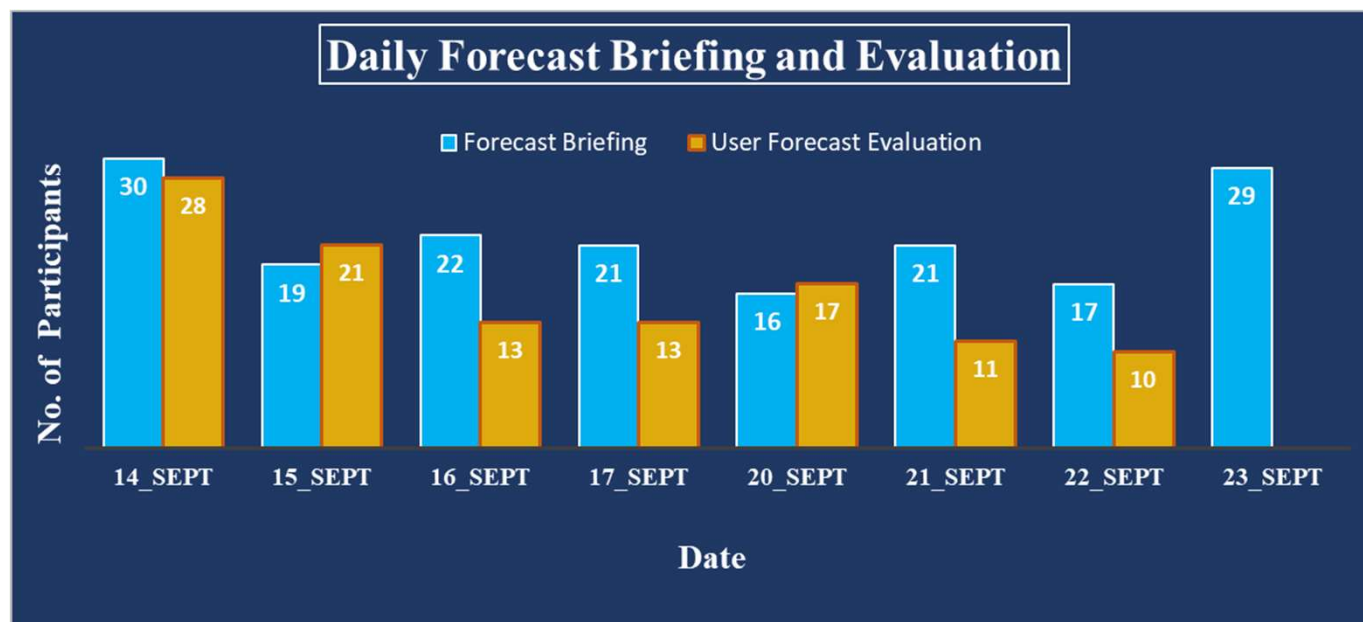
DATE: 05/11/2021

SIGNED



Forecasters and Research Scientists **working together** to generate nowcast and synoptic forecast for users during TB3 Co-production workshop in Ghana





- Local user forecast briefing is held 14:00 UTC each day.
- Nowcast, Synoptic and Marine forecasts were sent to users 3 times daily
- Forecast were sent to users via WhatsApp (**GMet Forecast Evaluation**) and Email as pdf
- Evaluation links were sent to users to evaluate the forecasts

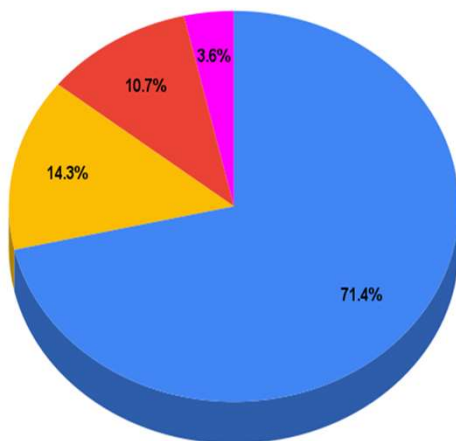




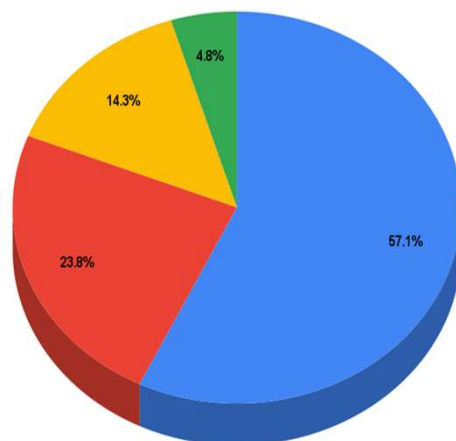
## 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Sept 2021 Impact-Based Forecast

a. What weather conditions did you expect based on the forecast?

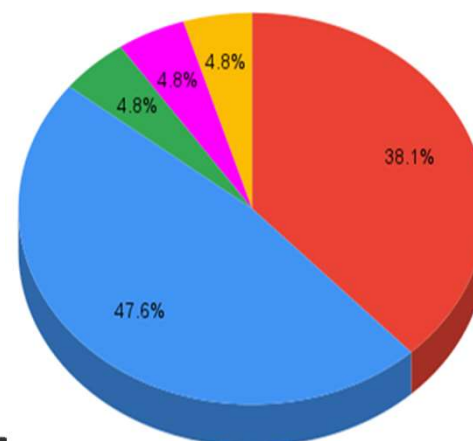
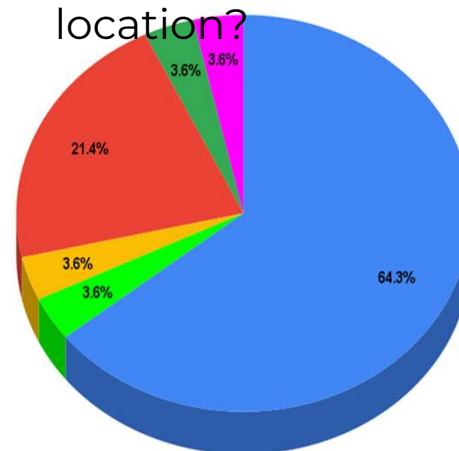
14<sup>th</sup> Sept  
2021



15<sup>th</sup> Sept  
2021



b. What weather conditions were actually experienced in your location?



## Contingency Table and Skill Score

Weather expected  
based on forecast and  
actual event  
experienced by user

		14-Sep-2021					15-Sep-2021		
		User Observation					User Observation		
		Rain	No Rain	Total			Rain	No Rain	Total
Forecast	Rain	19	7	26	Forecast	Rain	14	5	19
	No Rain	1	1	2		No Rain	0	2	2
	Total	20	8	28		Total	14	7	21

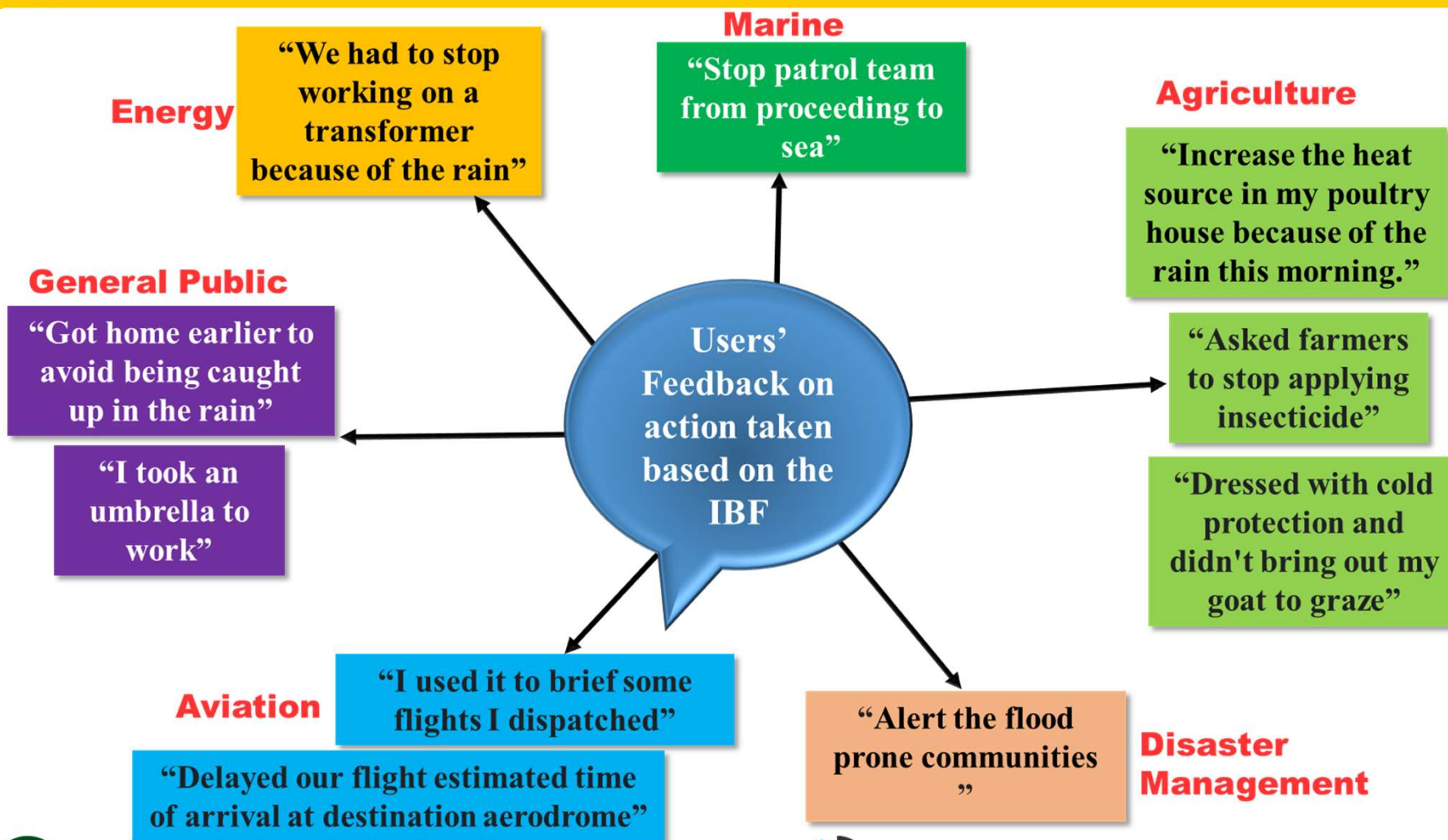
		Observations		
		Rain	No Rain	Total
Forecast	Rain	Hits	False Alarms	Forecast yes
	No Rain	Misses	Correct Negatives	Forecast no
	Total	Observed yes	Observed no	Total

Skill Scores	14-Sep-21	15-Sep-21
Percent correct	0.714	0.762
Hit rate	0.950	1.000
False alarm ratio	0.269	0.263
False Alarm Rate	0.875	0.714
Freq bias	1.300	1.357
Threat Score	0.704	0.737
Equitable threat score	0.051	0.211





# Forecast Impact on Decision Making



Nowcast has made great economic impact on the different sectors for socio-economic development

- ❑ *“We didn’t know we can access these NWCSAF products here in GMet as we also depend on US for it”-Aviation*
- ❑ *“We want nowcast to be generated for the marine sector to enhance safe operation and decision making”*

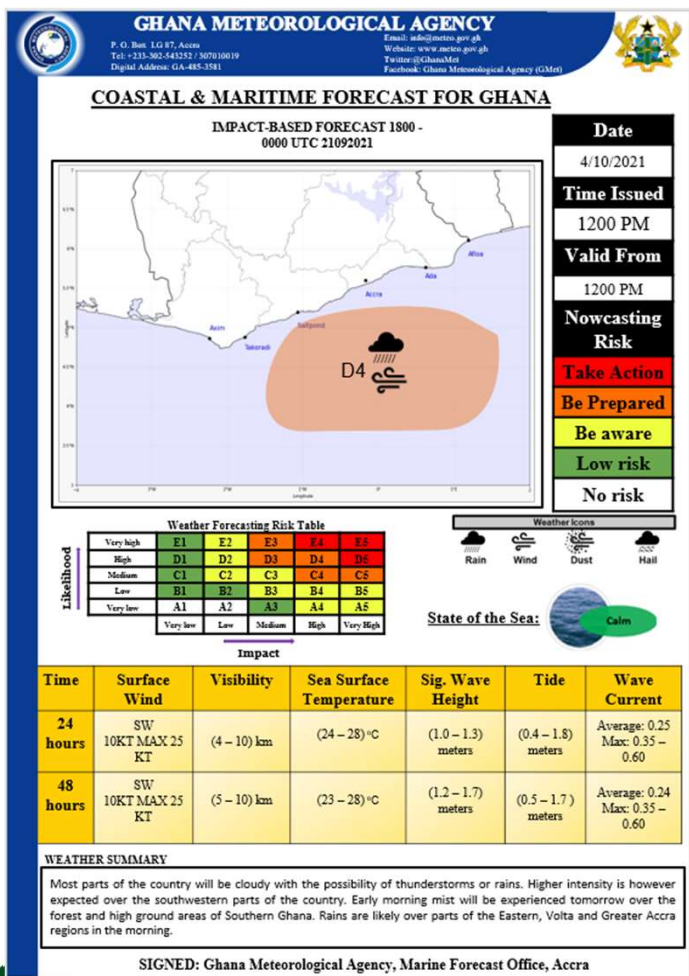




# GCRF AFRICAN SWIFT

SCIENCE FOR WEATHER INFORMATION AND FORECASTING TECHNIQUES

## Marine Forecast



## Training for Forecasters post TB 3



### Ghana Meteorological Agency

Forecaster's Training on New Forecast Products

Venue: Conference Room

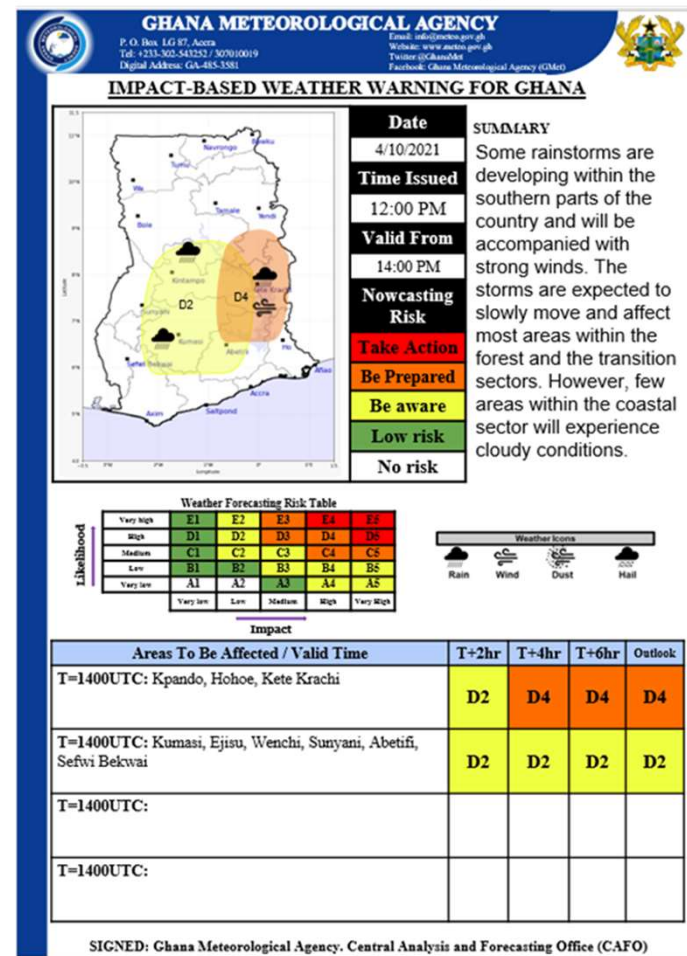
Date: 2nd and 3rd November 2021

Time: 9:00 am to 4:00 pm

Time (UTC)	Program Outline	
0830 - 0900	Registration	Facilitators
Opening Ceremony		
0900 - 0904	Opening Prayer	Ms. Debora Acheapong
0905 - 0915	Message by Ag. Director-General	Mr. Eric Asuman
0915 - 0920	Message by Deputy Director for SM&F	Mr. Joseph Portuhy
0920 - 0925	Group Photograph	All participants
Coffee Break		
0925 - 0940	Brief presentation on WIDS, Vizkit Tool, New Impact-based forecast template	Ms. Maureen A. Ahiataku
1000 - 1100	Load and update of forecasts into the WIDS	Mr. Joshua Asamoah/ Mr. Vincent Anwa
1100 - 0100	Generating of Impact-based forecasts/NWCSAF	Mr. Asamoah, Mr. Anwah and Mr. Cudjoe
Lunch		
0200 - 0300	Forecast Verification and Evaluation	Mr. Bashiru Yahaya and Ms. Maureen A. Ahiataku
0300 - 0330	Running of SSP and five-day forecasts model	Mr. Samuel Owusu Ansah
0330 - 0400	Introduction to the Deweatra	Mr. Samuel Owusu Ansah

## Training

## Weather Warning



National Centre for  
**Atmospheric Science**  
NATURAL ENVIRONMENT RESEARCH COUNCIL



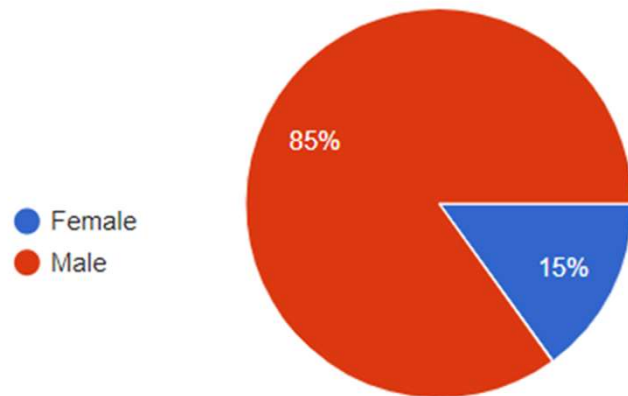
UK Research  
and Innovation

## Users Feedback on Impact-Based Forecast Template

Some results from a survey via social media by GMet on the new forecast templates. A total of **280** people responded

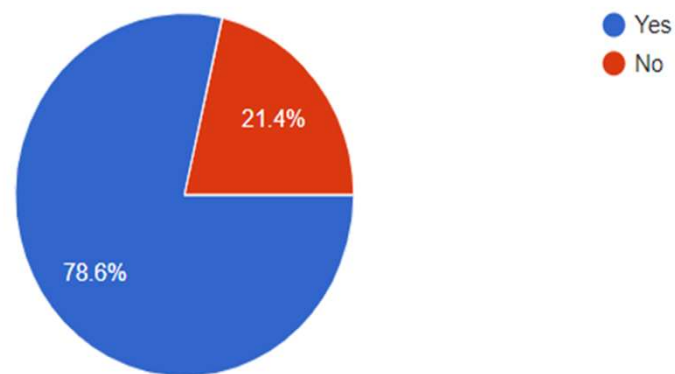
Q1. Gender

280 responses



Q6. Would you prefer this impact-based forecast map as weather warning template for better decision making?

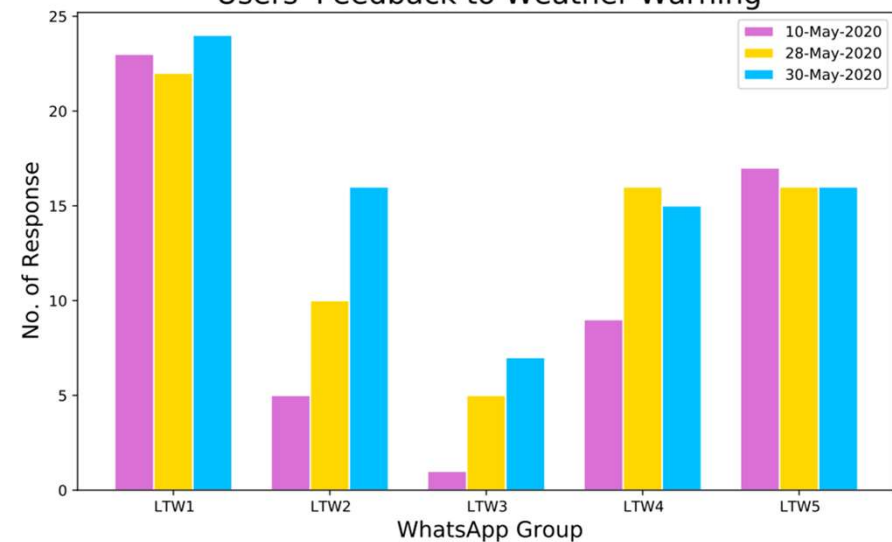
280 responses





# Impact of Users Feedback on Forecast Evaluation (Citizen Science)

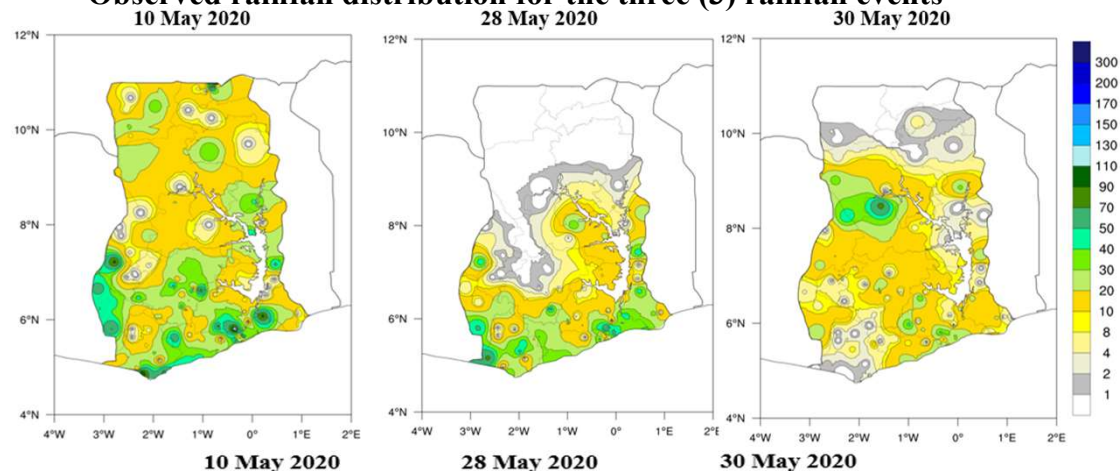
Users' Feedback to Weather Warning



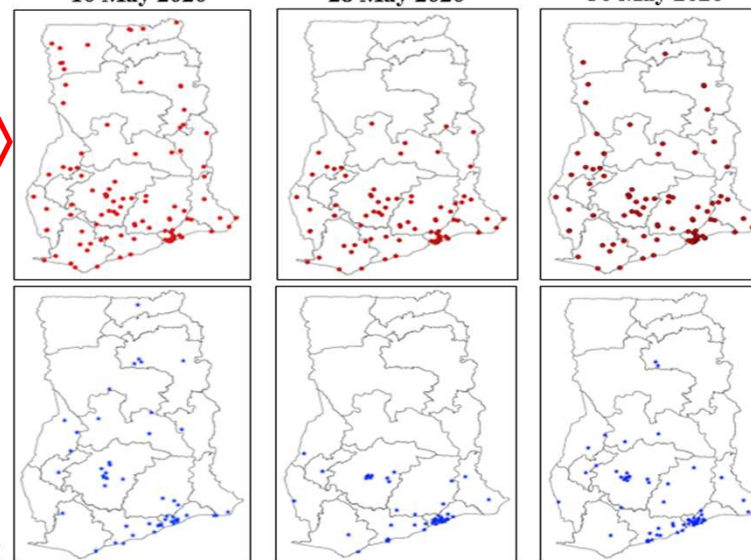
Gender



Observed rainfall distribution for the three (3) rainfall events



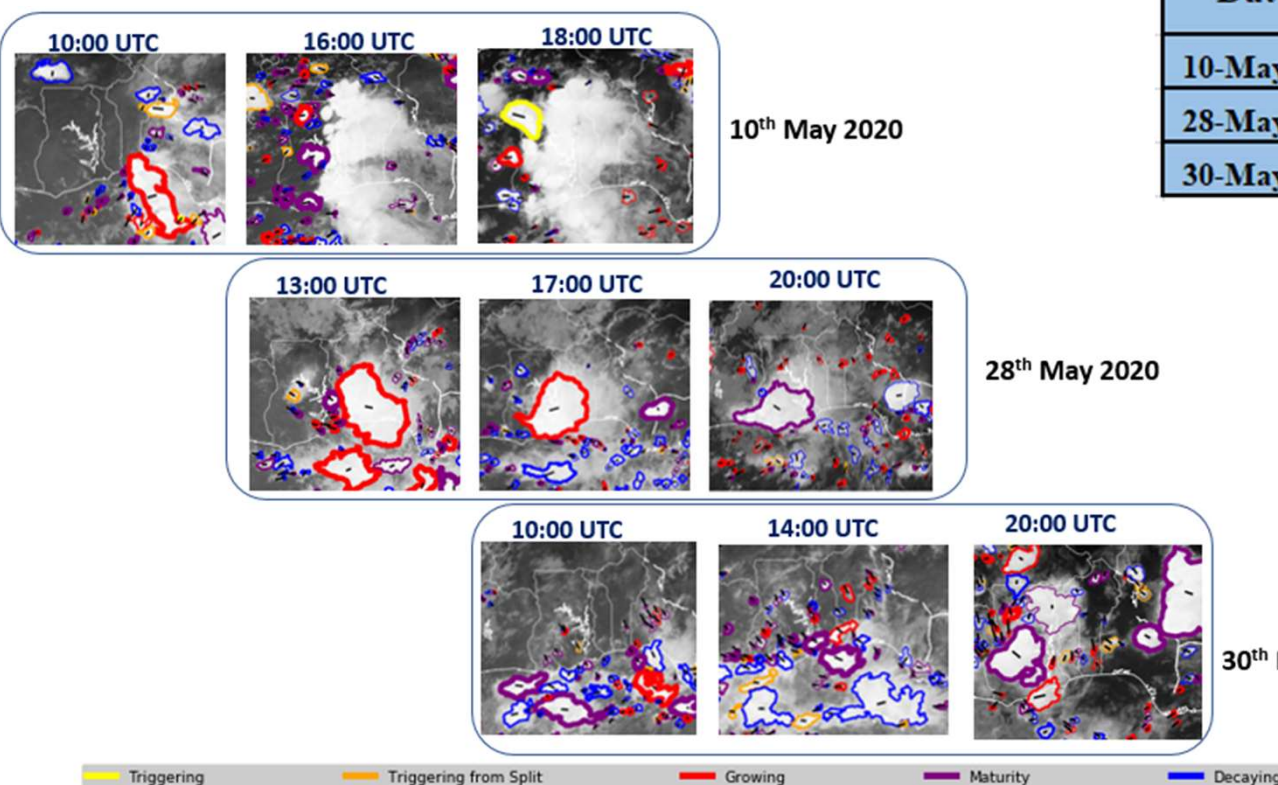
Spatial distribution map for the **Observation stations (RED)**



Spatial distribution map for **Users' Feedback (BLUE)**

## Skill score

### NWCSAF Rapidly Developing Thunderstorms (RDT) images



### Skill score statistics of the rainfall events

Date	Accuracy	POD	FAR	Frequency Bais
10-May-20	0.92	1.00	0.07	1.08
28-May-20	0.80	1.00	0.19	1.24
30-May-20	0.83	1.00	0.17	1.21

The fraction of forecast (weather warning) were correct and have a skill score between 0.8 and 0.9 for the accuracy (percent correct) for the three selected dates.



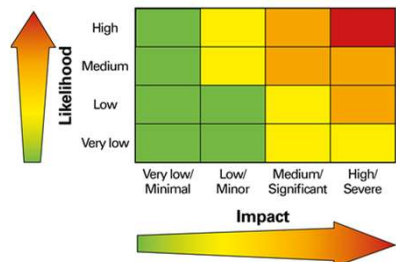
Citizen Science Project

HIW community is interested



# Conclusion

Warning Risk Level (green, yellow, amber, red)

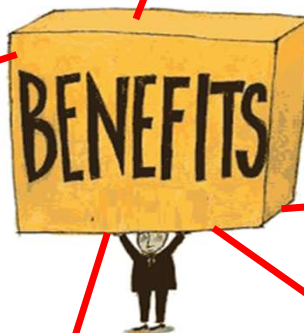


- Developed an SOP for Public Nowcasting



RESEARCH

- NWCSAF aid nowcasting in GMet especial for Impact-Based forecasting
- Helped strengthen collaboration between GMet and KNUST



- Support research in both KNUST and GMet

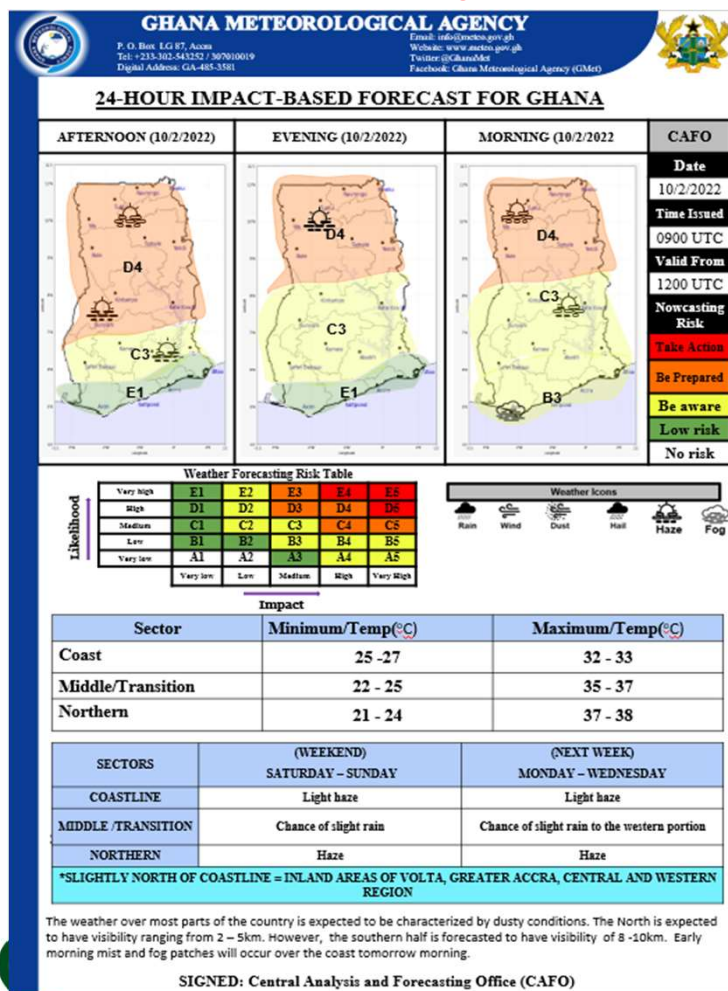
- Improved Users' knowledge on Nowcasting
- Help users to make informed decision



- Support aeronautic Nowcasting

# The Way Forward

Impact-based forecast made during  
SWIFT Science meeting 2022



- Impacts based forecasts will be generated for Ghana, including use of nowcast products for generation of HIW warnings
  - Require continued Capacity building for forecasters to enhance impacts-based forecasting
  - Ongoing science & social-science research can inform both nowcast products and their use. e.g
    - Evaluation of NWCSAF product (CRR, RTD and PC-PH) for 28 June 2018 rainfall in Ghana (Nowcast)
    - Evaluation of CRR products over Ghana for synoptic forecast
- Research to contribute to the NWCSAF products and community (e.g Dry season nowcast)

## Funder Acknowledgement

This work was supported by UK Research and Innovation as part of the Global Challenges Research Fund, grant number NE/P021077/1.

**Thank You!**