

GDACS: TROPICAL CYCLONES

Authoritative information in the Tropical Cyclone operational system

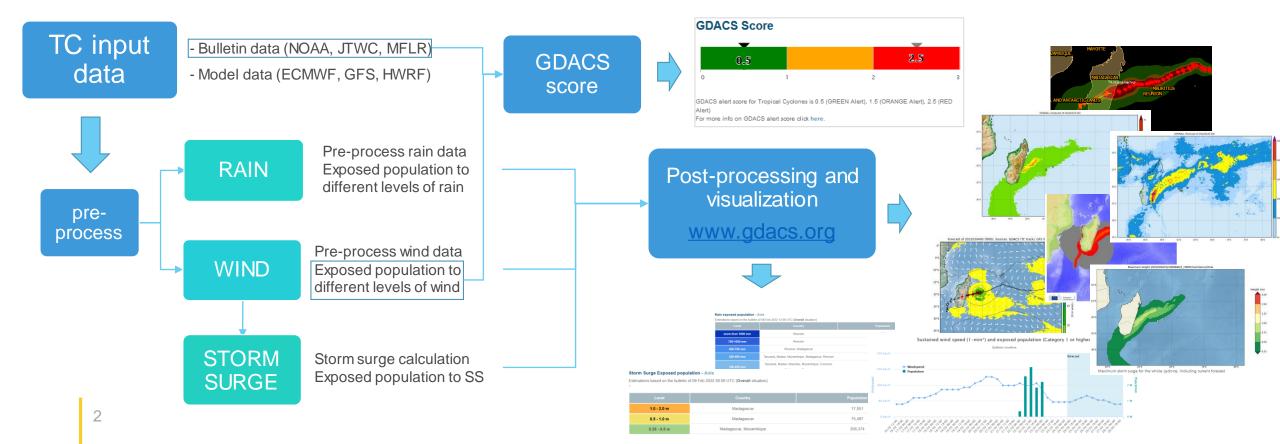
<u>L. García San Martín,</u> A. Annunziato, J. Abad Pérez, L. Giustolisi, J. Kamberaj, M. Mastronunzio, O. Necmioglu, V. Salvitti, M. Tucci

Humanitarian Networks and Partnerships Weeks 2022 – GDACS Annual Meeting



The GDACS System

- GDACS alert system provides impact estimation in real-time natural hazards
- Automatic alerts are based on vulnerability and population exposed to strong winds
- TC alerts are based on bulletin data
 Moving towards authoritative data
- New!!! For SW Indian Ocean now data from RSMC Météo France La Reunion



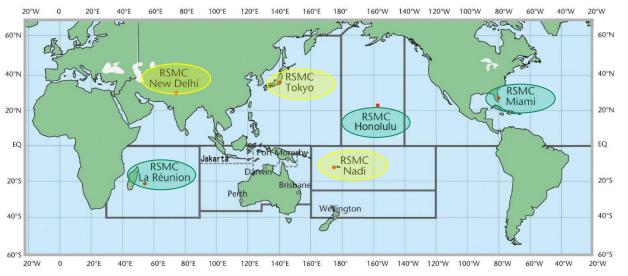
GDACS Sources

- **Bulletin data:**
 - Wind data from issued bulletins
 - NOAA, JTWC MFLR





NEW!!



Basins where GDACS defaults to JTWC data RSMC authoritative data included in GDACS



GDACS alert

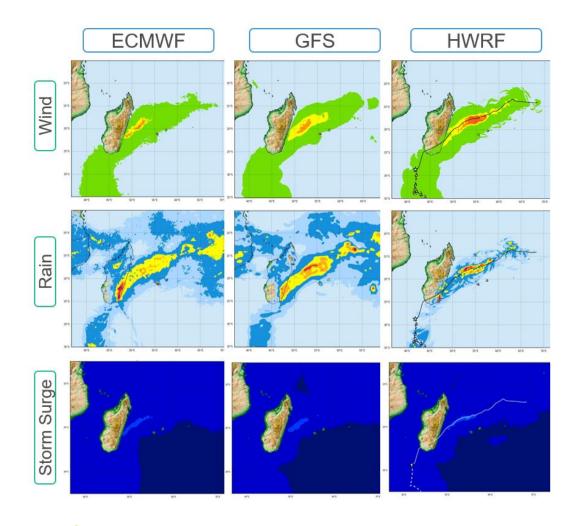
The goal: Towards the use of **authoritative data**, when available, from the corresponding RSMC

Now 3 basins are covered by authoritative data

- **Harmonize** the different data to issue the GDACS alert but at the same time agree with the RSMC the format and data visualization based on their needs
- Close **collaboration** to overcome differences in data input and TC classification



GDACS Sources



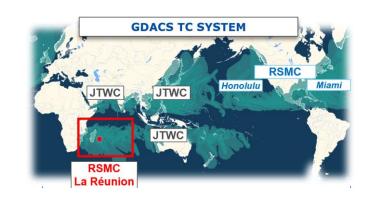


Model data:

- Wind and rain model data
- ECMWF, HWRF, GFS
- Working towards incorporating the atmospheric model used by Météo France La Reunion for the SW Indian Ocean, AROME, with the collaboration of Météo France



RSMC: Météo France - La Réunion



New authoritative source in GDACS Tropical Cyclones for SWIO

2020-2022: Collaboration with WMO and Météo France - RSMC La Réunion, to incorporate the authoritative TC information for the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) basin

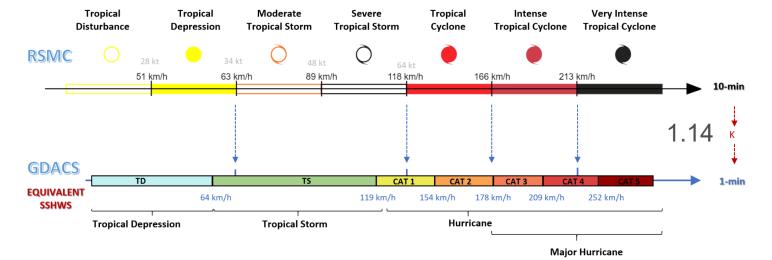
Close collaboration to understand the needs and adapt to GDACS system. Main milestones:

Adaptation of the MFLR bulletin input data format

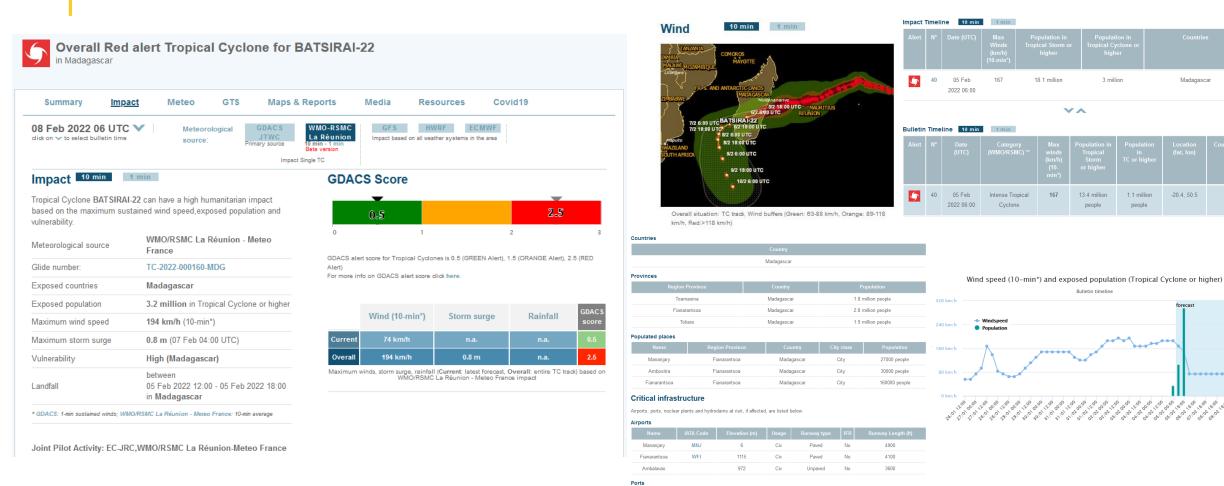
Difference in wind averaging periods 10 min vs 1min conversion factor based on WMO recommendations

Display of different TC classification systems and impact estimation based on 1 min and 10 min

averaged sustained winds



RMSC: Météo France - La Réunion





Madagascar

Madagascar

MGMNJ

3 million

13.4 million

Madagascar

-20 4 50 5

2.4 M

1.6 M

GDACS source comparison 1015

- The advantage of having different sources and methodologies
- The need to understand the different types of data
- GDACS alert is based on wind exposure from bulletin data
- Bulletin data does not report rain

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MFLR

JIWC

HWRF

ECMWF

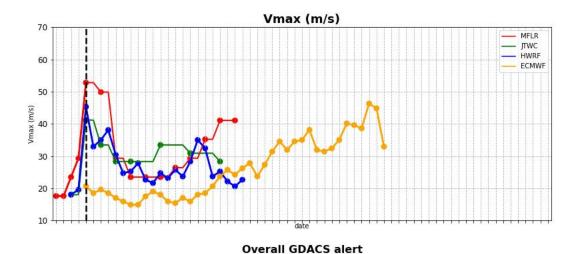
-50

-30

30°5

-20

TC BATSIRAI: Track comparison



!!! GDACS alert based on wind exposure from bulletin data!

GDACS alert score

The example of Batsirai: 121 death toll, thousands displaced, emergency response activated.

<u>Issue:</u> Bulletin derived estimated data overestimates exposure to winds, because there is no reduction after landfall due to bulletin timestep of 6 hours

Is GDACS score a good alert system? YES!

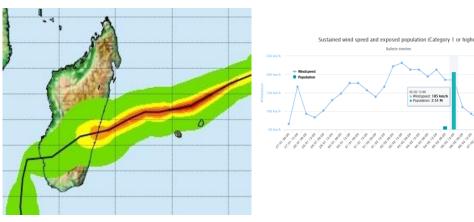
 Scoring system based on 11 years of calibration: the alert level is reliable, even if the wind is overestimated.

Is GDACS going to improve? YES!

 In 2022 we are working on a more accurate impact system accounting for rain and storm surge effects, as well as wind, without losing consistency and objectivity

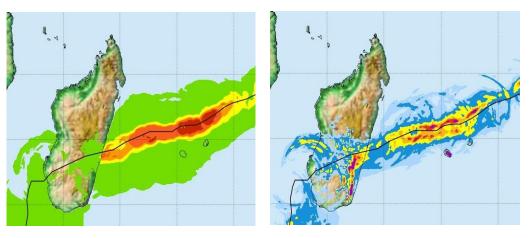


Wind estimates from JTWC bulletin. RED ALERT





Wind estimates from HWRF model data:





GDACS Tropical Cyclone future

- Collaborate with WMO and other RSMCs to understand their needs and include their authoritative data in GDACS, working together to fulfill their needs and provide solutions to the humanitarian community
- Include authoritative warnings from Meteo Community (GMAS) into GDACS for meteorological related events
- Improve the alert system to get the most accurate level for the impact forecast, including rain, wind and storm surge
- Listen to all the needs and ideas that you may have



Tropical Storm Batsirai. Image: NASA





GDACS is a cooperation framework between the United Nations, the European Commission and disaster managers worldwide to improve alerts, information exchange and coordination in the first phase after major sudden-onset disasters.





