

Eastern Caribbean Open-Source Geospatial Data Sharing and Management Workshop

Data Collection and Management in the Caribbean

Spice Island Resort, St. George's, Grenada October 6 – 7, 2011 Presented by: Shawn A. Boyce, CIMH





Outline

- Introduction
- Hydro-meteorological networks
- Data Collection
- Data Management
 - Caribbean Water Information System
 - DEWETRA Platform
 - References







The problem:

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- Caribbean countries generally do not have long term data collection and management strategies/policies
- Strategies need to be clearly articulated for sustainability and should be part of national development plans
- Assessments of the hydro-meteorological sensors in country is generally not performed
- Data collection, storage, management and retrieval procedures need to be improved





Hydro-meteorological Networks

Network Design

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- A data network is an integrated group of data collection and transmission activities designed to address a set of objectives (e.g. WRA, DM, CC).
- Network design should address the following questions
 - What variables need to be observed?
 - Where should monitoring take place?
 - How often do the variables have to be observed?
 - What is the duration of the monitoring programme?
 - How accurate should the observations be?



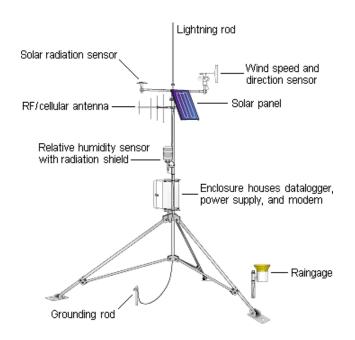


ydro-meteorological Networks...cont'd

Climatological Stations

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- The following types of data should be collected at climatological stations in the basic network:
 - precipitation, temperature, humidity, solar radiation, wind speed and wind direction.
 - Such data are sensed at most airports with AWS systems installed.
 - Station density, data storage and maintenance can be problematic
 - Data collected by observers should also be included







ydro-meteorological Networks...cont'd

Hydrometric Stations

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- Surface water flows
 - River gauging activities should be sustainable
 - Continuous monitoring should be encouraged
 - Deficiency in surface water flow data in the Caribbean
- Water quality parameters
 - physical parameters, inorganic chemical components, organic chemicals, dissolved gases and biological parameters
 - These data are generally not routinely monitored









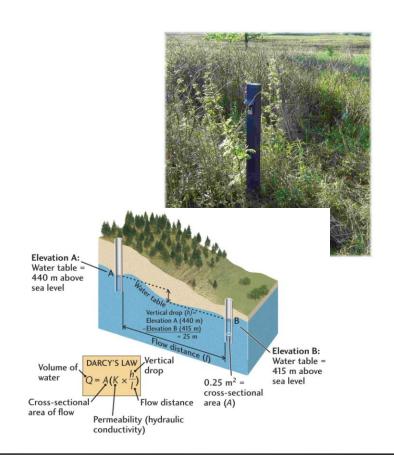
ydro-meteorological Networks...cont'd

Hydrometric Stations

Ground water

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- A significant amount of hydrogeological information is required to plan sampling strategies and to manage aquifers.
- These include (i) water levels, (ii) hydraulic gradients, (iii) hydraulic conductivities, (iv) porosities, (v) structural geology and (vi) lithology data.
- This information can be obtained through the use of groundwater monitoring instruments (e.g. piezometers, pressure transducers) combined with geological and geophysical surveys.









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Data Collection

- Site Maintenance
 - The WMO recommends that the following maintenance activities be conducted at data collection sites
 - Service the instruments
 - Replace and upgrade instruments as required
 - Retrieve and record observations
 - Perform recommending checks on retrieved records
 - Carry out general checks on of all equipment and transmission facilities
 - Clear debris and overgrowth from all parts of the installation
 - Comment on changes in land use and vegetation
 - Record all activities





Data Collection...cont'd

- Site Maintenance...cont'd
 - There is a need for capacity building
 - Routine care and maintenance of instruments
 - Procedures for taking observations and/or retrieving data from instruments
 - Completion of field notebooks and report forms using standard notations
 - Routines for automatic and real-time stations
 - Training is required to ensure adequate management of instruments and data collection activities
 - The CIMH provides meteorological and hydrological technician training at varying levels
 - Students have the opportunity to participate in an instrument maintenance and repair course







Data Collection...cont'd

Data Transmission

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- At all data collection sites a value must first be sensed (e.g. rainfall amount, water depth), then encoded or recorded and finally transmitted.
- It is often necessary to provide an automatic transmission facility when stations are installed at remote locations or when data are required to feed into real time systems.
- The possible choices of transmission include:
 - Dedicated land lines
 - Commercial telephone
 - Commercial cellular networks
 - Direct radio links
 - Satellite links
 - The internet







Data retrieval

- analogue systems
 - most data retrieval is done on site by observers using standard forms
 - Forms have to be processed
 - Observation error, missing data
- digital systems

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- data retrieval process more efficient and flexible
- data in digital form can be retrieved remotely and easily processed using computing systems.
- Can operate in a real-time environment





Data Management...cont'd

Quality Control

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- operational activities that are used to ensure that quality data are collected and disseminated
 - Quality control measures are often ignored
 - types of errors usually encountered are (i) random errors, (ii) systematic errors, (iii) data processing errors and (iv) representative errors
 - Quality control procedures should be able to (i) identifying whether raw and processed data are within acceptable parameter limits, (ii) identifying whether the rate of change of raw and processed data are plausible and (iii) examining established relationships among related parameters







Data Management...cont'd

- Database Management
 - common in the Caribbean to find multiple agencies charged with hydro-meteorological data collection.
 - These usually include but are not limited to
 - water authorities
 - · agricultural departments
 - meteorological services
 - drainage/water resources divisions
 - commercial and private entities.
 - This leads to an inefficient approach to data collection as very often there is a lack of communication and inefficient data sharing across departments
 - Assessment of hydro-meteorological sensors







- Database Management...cont'd
 - Hydrometeorological data are stored in numerous formats
 - Hard copy, spreadsheet, text
 - Database management software provides an efficient means of storing, querying and retrieving data.
 - Currenty a number of different databases are used in the region to store data
 - Access Hydraccess, HYDATA
 - MySQL Water Information Systems
 - Oracle Clicom, Hydromet

- The software should provide a GIS based user interface for easy visualization of spatio-temporal relationships
- data should be able to be accessed remotely by users across networks





Data Management ...cont'd

Where are we now?

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- The CIMH has limited control over local data collection activities
- Assistance is provided on request
- Unclear whether installation guidelines and data collection protocols are strictly followed
- The CIMH has been involved in number of regional initiatives which seek to implement data monitoring networks
- CIMH is a regional centre for data archiving
- A number of initiatives have developed or will be developing a database at CIMH
- CIMH will be consolidating these databases







- Where we are now?
 - Data Rescue

- Comprehensive database structure to consolidate rescued climate and hydrology data
- Initial steps towards a unified regional water information system
 - Caribbean Water Information System (Links Grenada, Jamaica and Guyana NWISs)
 - Management of hydro-met data in a geo-spatial environment
- DEWETRA real-time decision support platform for disaster managers
 - Numerical prediction products
 - Satellite products
 - AWS data
 - Static data (GIS layers





Caribbean Water Information System

Background

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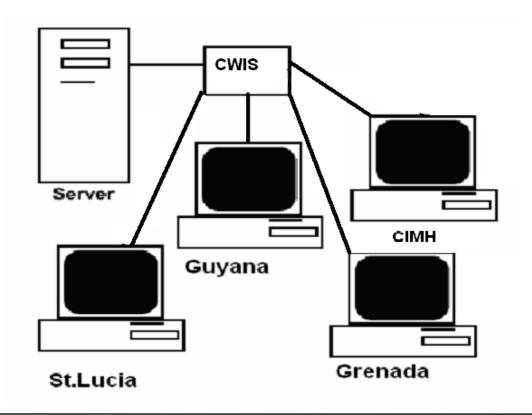
- Jamaica and St. Lucia had NWISs installed with similar architecture
- CARIWIN provided resources to develop and implement the Grenada WIS
- CADMII provided funds towards the development of the Guyana WIS
- The Caribbean WIS is based on the Grenada Water Information System established under CARIWIN (2007).
- The WISs use up-to-date Web technologies to provide reliable and easy access to water related data
- The goal of the Caribbean WIS is to link these and other planned WIS WebMap applications together for backup/archiving purposes







Caribbean Water Information System...cont'd



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Caribbean Water Information System...cont'd

Caribbean Water Information System



Database:	Saint Lucia	*
Predefined View:	My Last View	٧
Raster Images:	Roads	*
Point Objects:	Show All	*
Username:	<u> </u>	
Password:		

©2008 WebMap Application 4.0 Developed by: Dejan Lekic, Jim Joseph

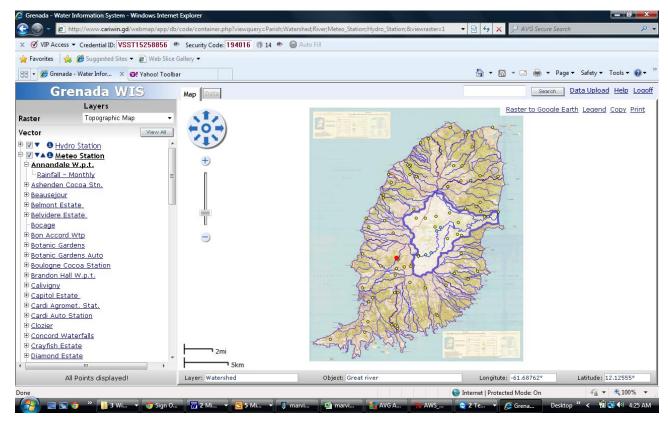








Caribbean Water Information System...cont'd



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Caribbean Water Information System...cont'd

Log on to website

Regional Database

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- Caribbean Water Information System
 - http://63.175.159.29/carib_webmap/app/db/index.php







ERC Project

Project Funding: Government of Italy

Implementation Agency: Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and

Hydrology (CIMH)

Executing Agency: United Nations Development Programme

Barbados & the OECS (UNDP)

Beneficiaries: Barbados & OECS Countries

Project Value: €3,500,000

Project Duration: 3 years ending December 31st, 2013





incorporate best

practices in

volunteerism,

enhanced

institutional

capacities and

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ERC Project - Objective

Implementatio n of a network for real time sharing of hydro meteorological data

Strengthened **Civil Protection Mechanisms** Strengthened national disaster mechanisms to

support to tsupami publisharing and Man **Eastern Caribbean Open-Source** October 6-7, 2011 education programme







ERC Project - Outputs

Output 1-Network of real-time decision support centres for early warning created

1.1Implementation of a network for real time sharing of hydro meteorological data through the sub-region of Barbados and the OECS (€ 950,000)

1.2Capacity building for use of real-time hydro meteorological data as decision support system for early warning

(€ 500,000)

1.3Creation of plan for acquisition of the new hydro meteorological data (€ 100,000)

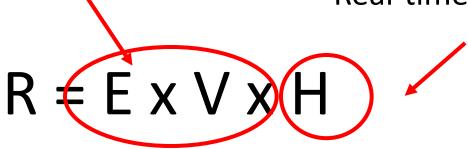






Quasi-static information

Real-time information



Quasi-static information: element at risks, hazard maps, etc. Medium and short range weather/hydrological forecast

Hydro-meteorological monitoring

Ground effects prediction (flood, soilslip, wild fire)

<u>Uncertainty estimation and measure</u>

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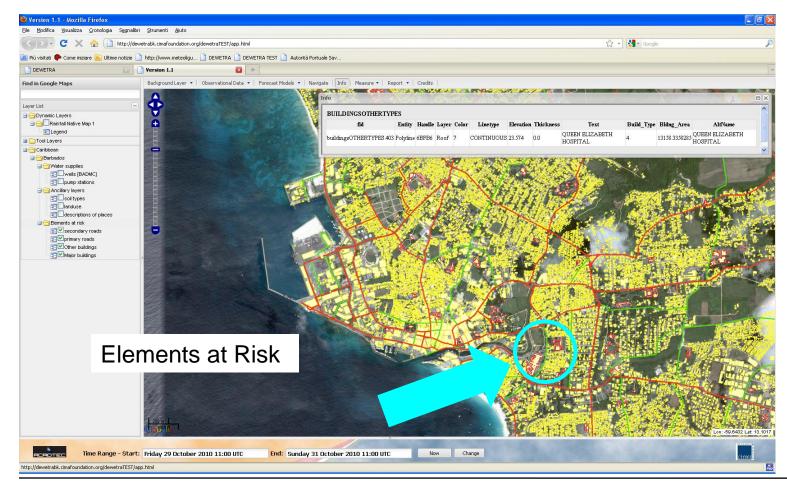
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DEWETRA Platform...cont'd



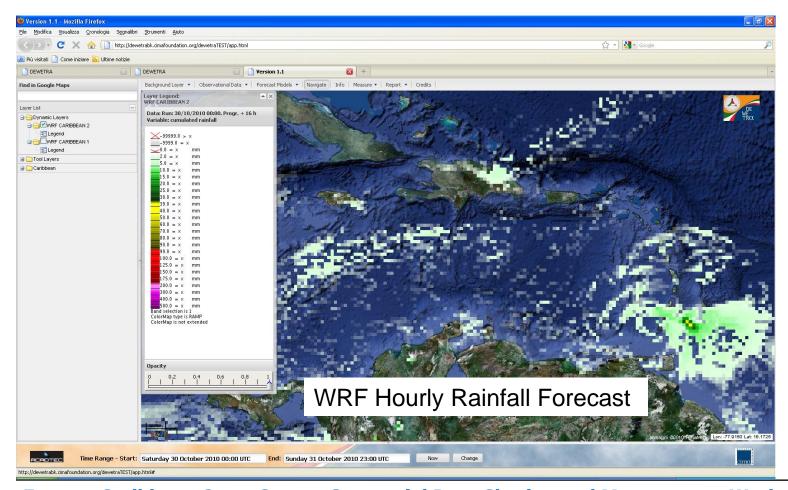




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DEWETRA Platform...cont'd







72W 68W 64W 60W

DEWETRA Platform...cont'd AMSR-E, 2010-Oct-30, Ascending Passes Cloud Liquid Water, Zoom Factor = 5 Max: 63.60 Mean: 41.11 NASA/MODIS Rapid Response System **CLOUDS** Remotely Sensed ProductsGoogle

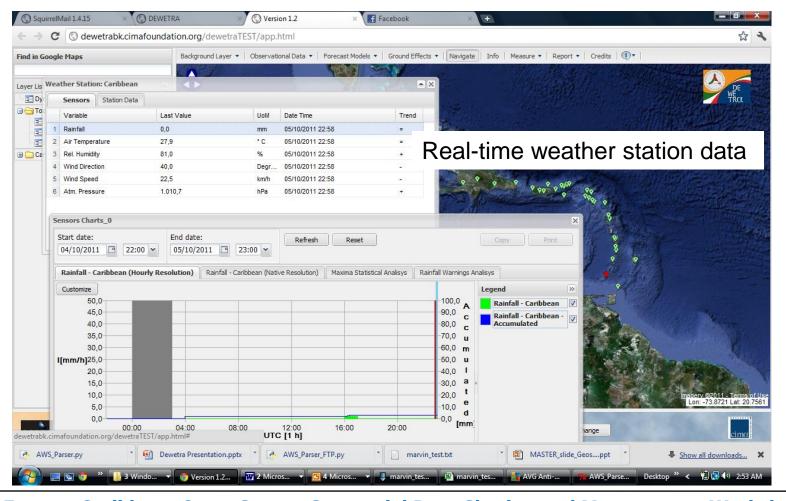






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DEWETRA Platform...cont'd



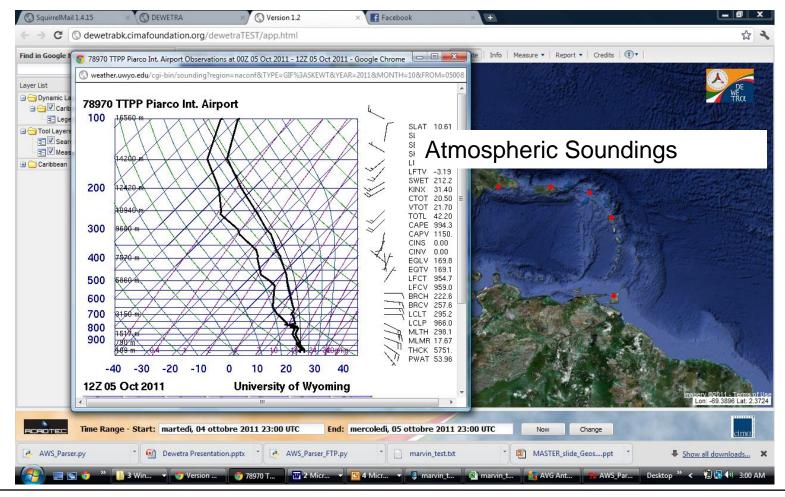
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DEWETRA Platform...cont'd



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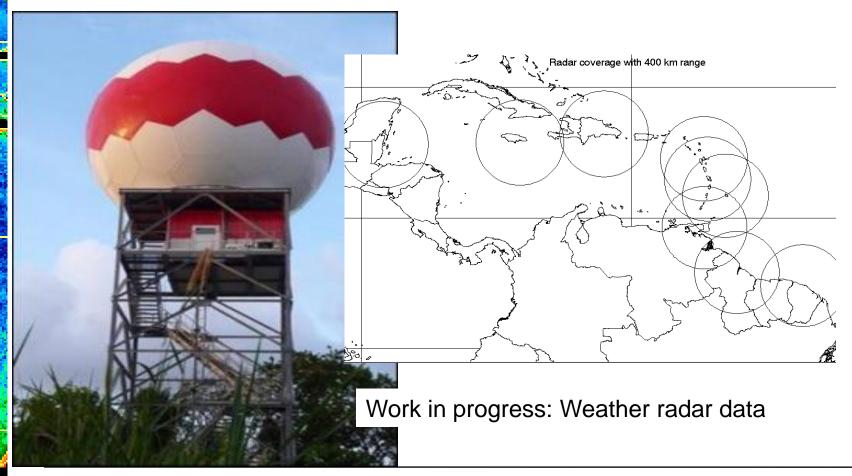


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72W 68W 64W 60W

DEWETRA Platform...cont'd



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DEWETRA Platform...cont'd

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- DEWETRA Platform
 - http://dewetrabk.cimafoundation.org/dewetraTEST/





References

- CIMH (2011). <u>Data Collection and Management Strategy for the Commonwealth of Dominica</u>.: Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology.
 - WMO (2008a). <u>Guide to Meteorological Instruments and Methods of Observation</u>.: World Meteorological Organisation-No. 8.
- WMO (2008b). <u>Guide to Hydrological Practices</u>.: World Meteorological Organisation-No. 168.
 - Zahumenský, I., (2004). World Guidelines on Quality Control Procedures from Automatic Weather Stations.: World Meteorological Organisation.

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