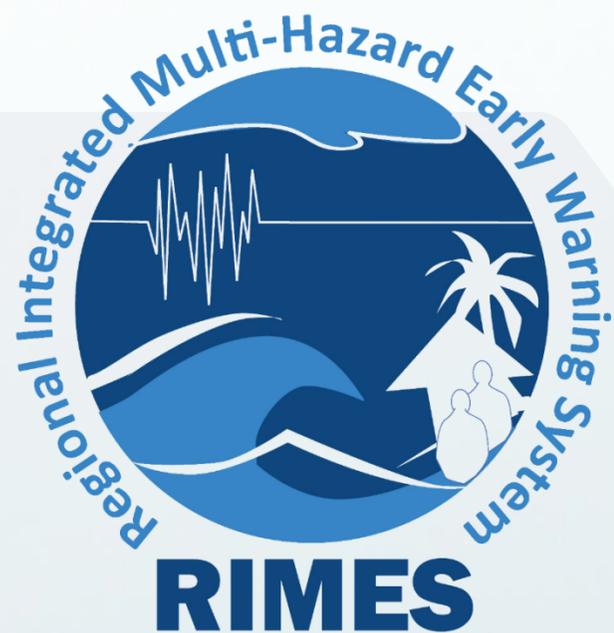


RIMES Programs Overview



Overview

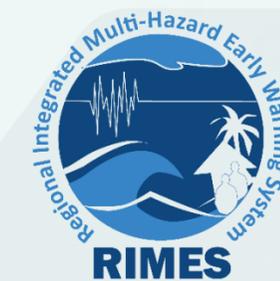
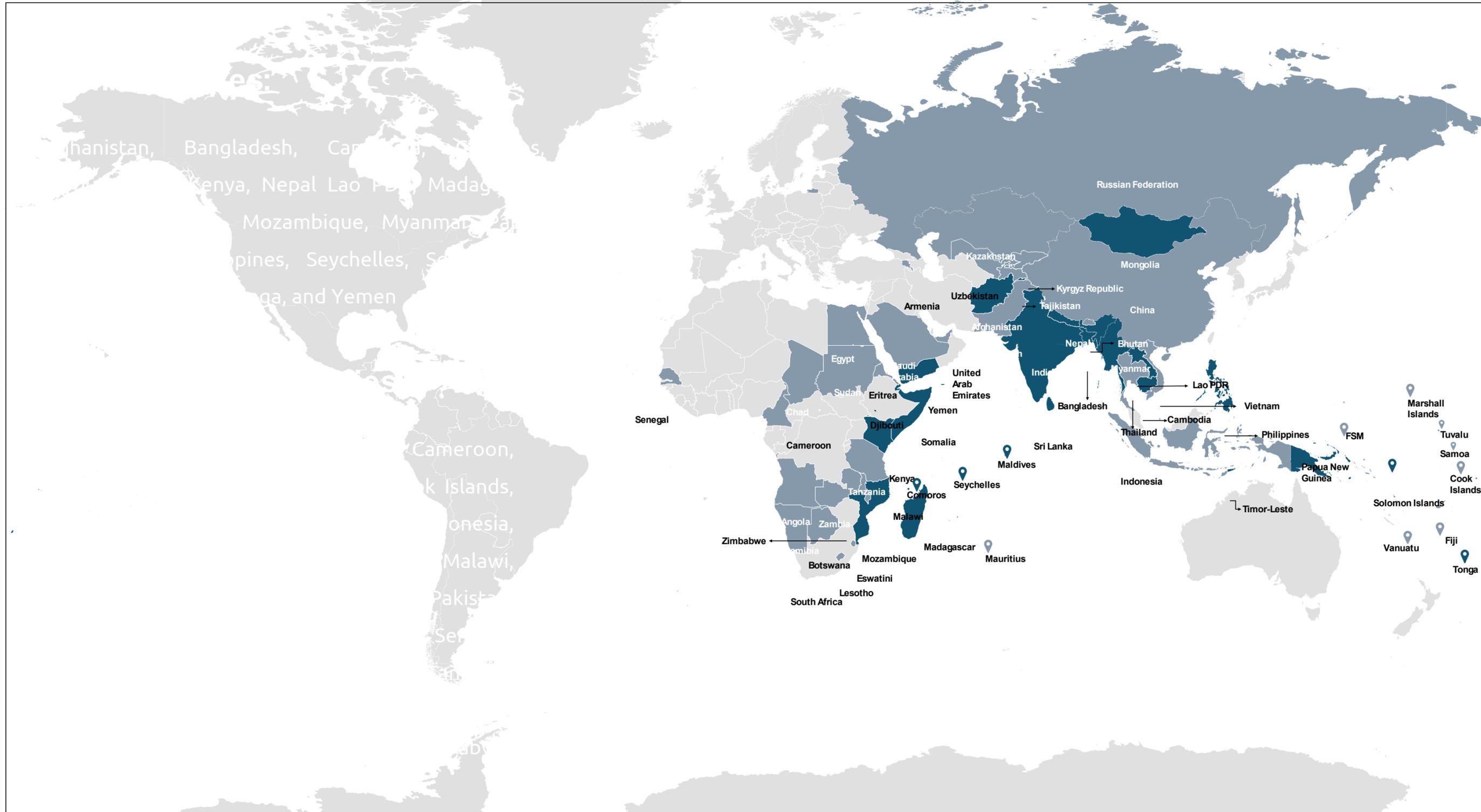
- Established on 30 April 2009 with Signing of RIMES Cooperation Agreement in Male, Maldives
- Founding Members : Comoros, Maldives, and Seychelles
- Registered with the UN under Article 102 of the UN Charter
- Intergovernmental, owned and managed by its Member States



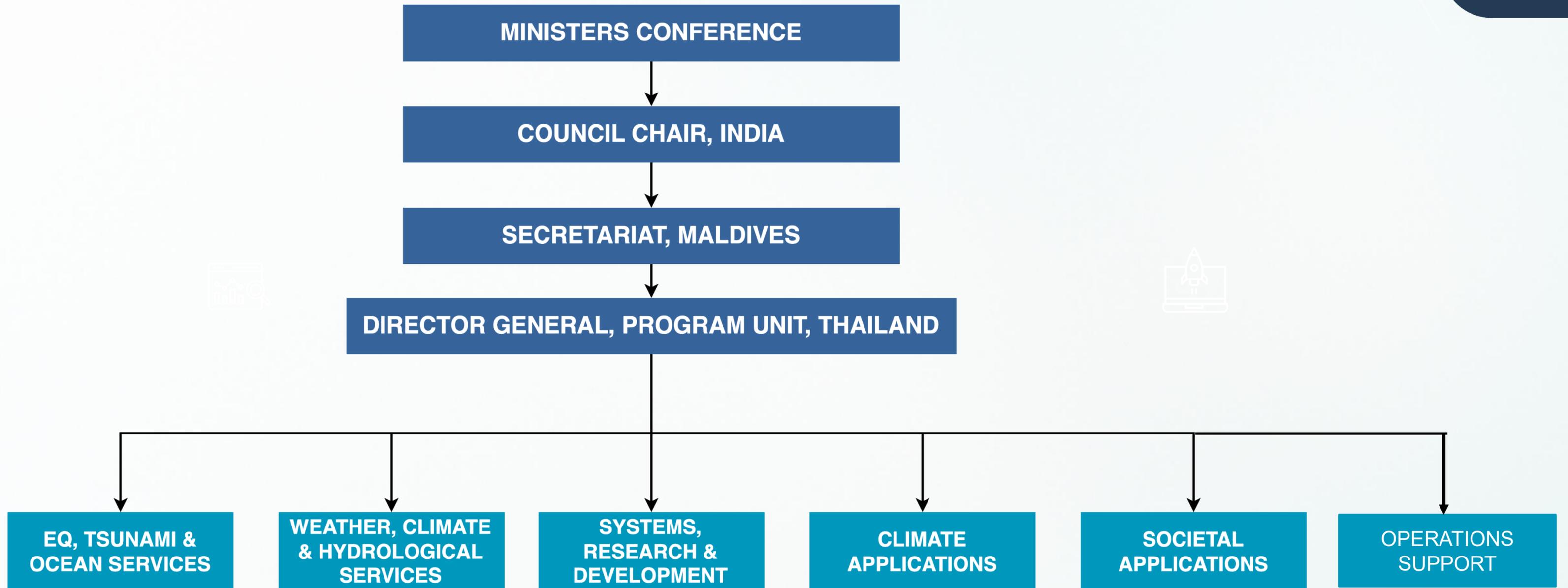
RIMES Member and Collaborating Countries

Member States

Collaborating Countries



Organizational Structure



4TH MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE

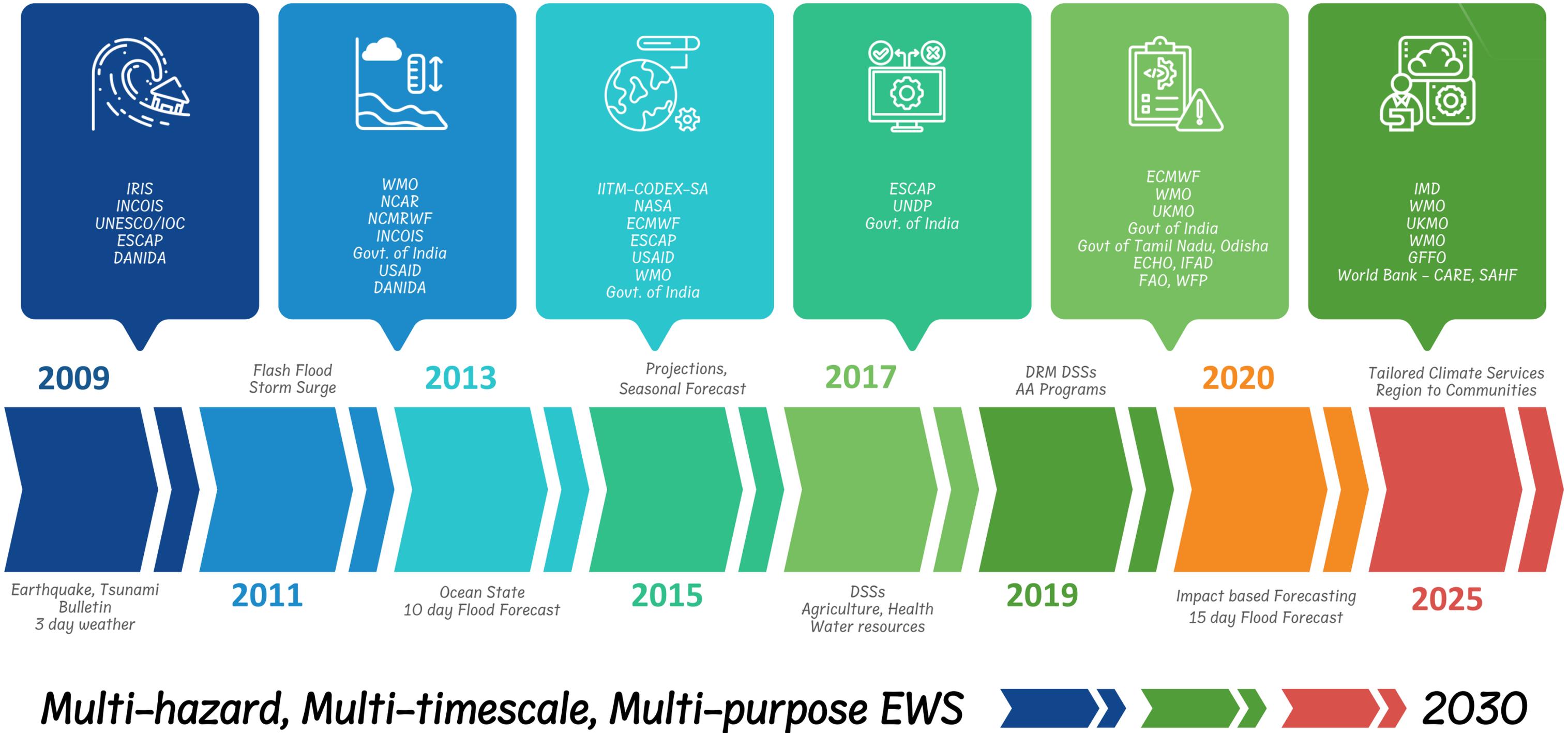


“Actionable Early Warnings and Climate Services for All”

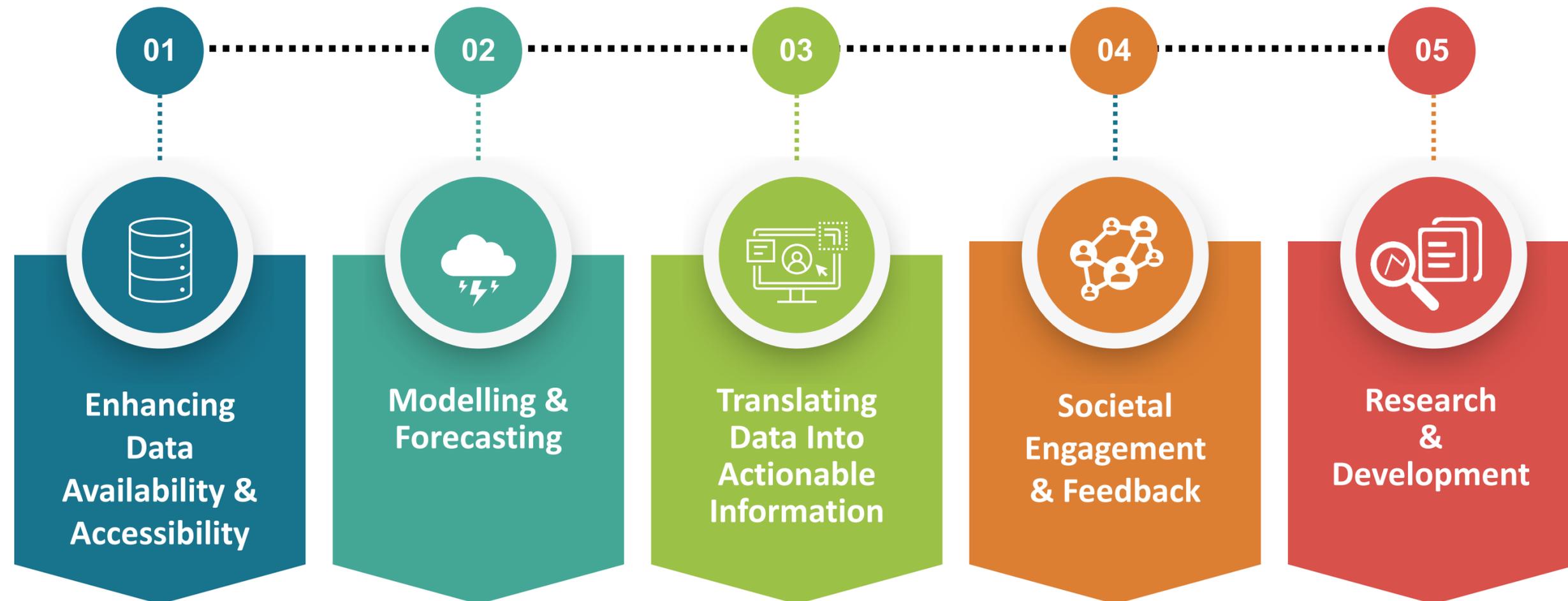
<https://mc4.rimes.int/>
Colombo, 2025



RIMES Milestones



RIMES Services



RIMES Services

01



Enhancing
Data
Availability &
Accessibility



Seismic



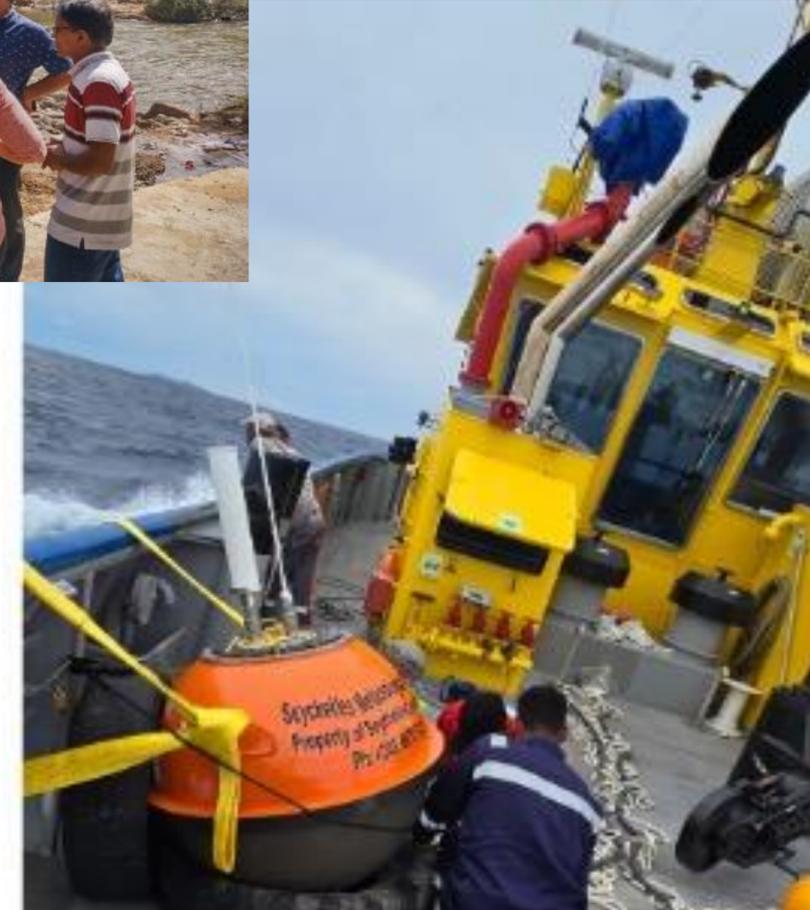
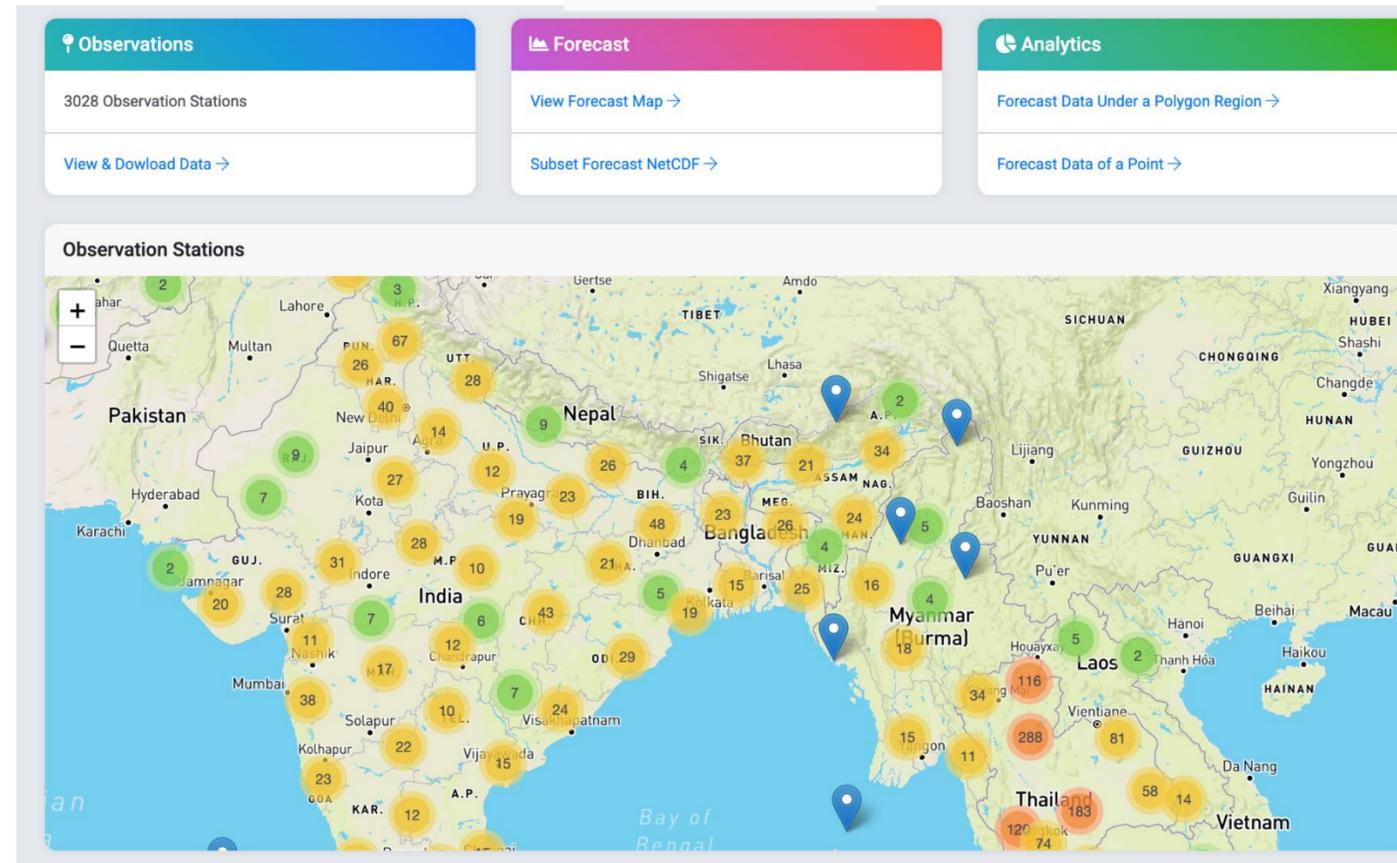
Oceanic



Hydrological



Meteorological



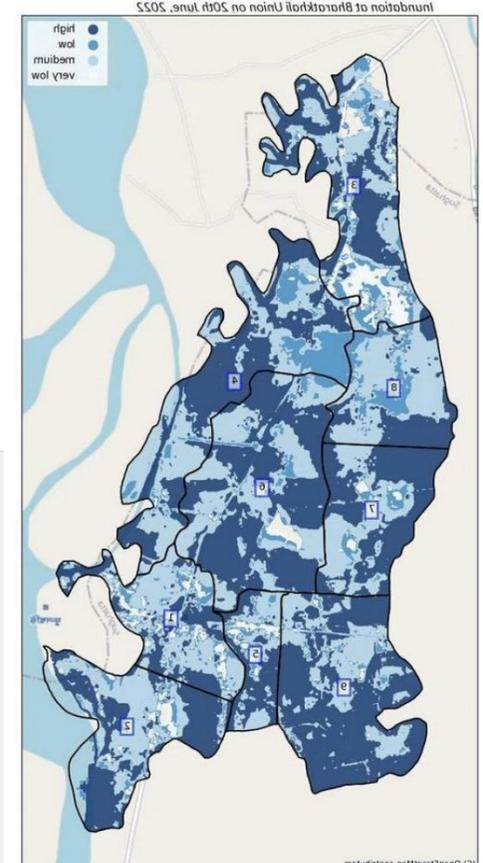
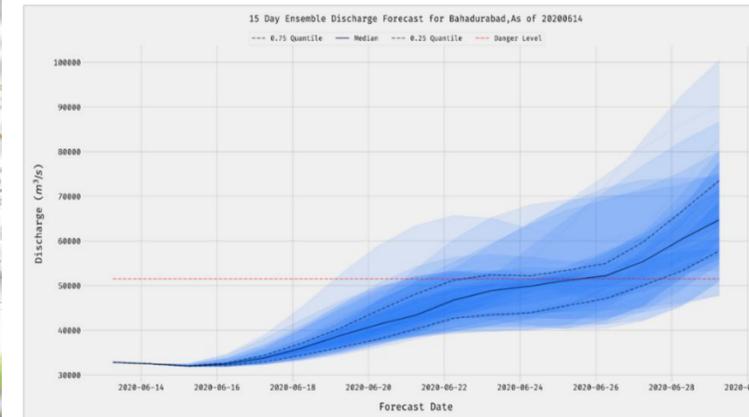
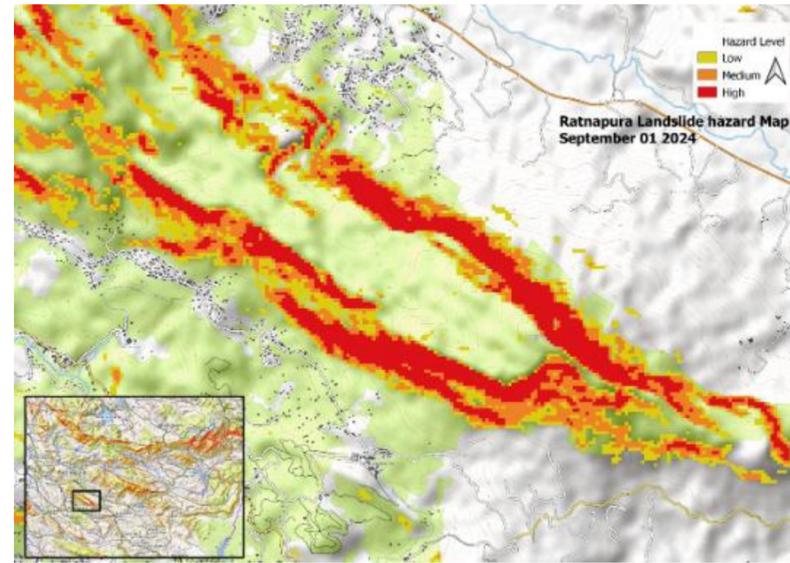
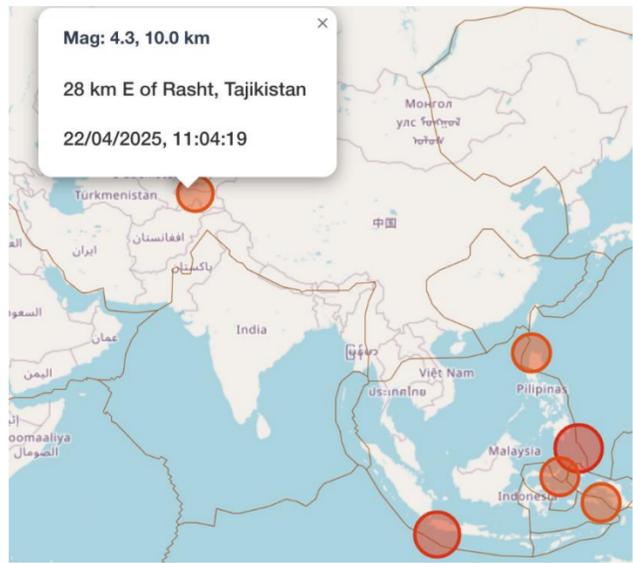
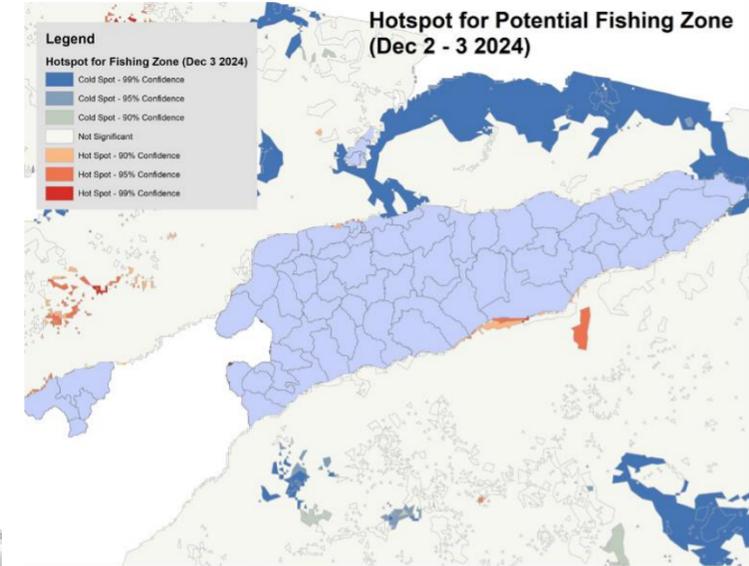
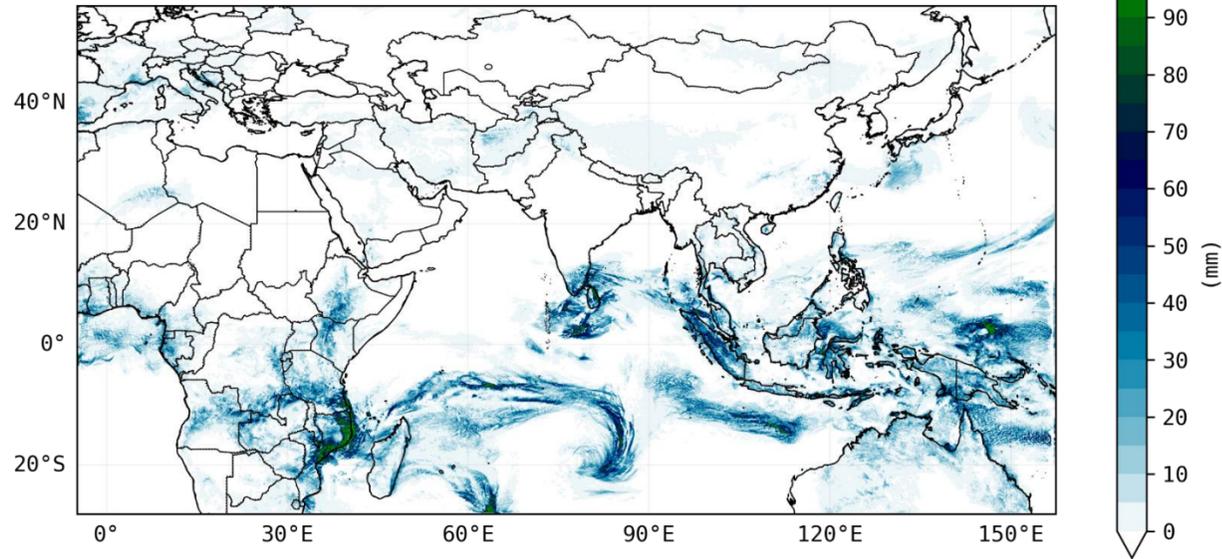
RIMES Services

02



Modelling & Forecasting

Accumulated Precipitation
2025-03-11 12:00 UTC



Weather Forecasts



Extreme Event Forecasts



Seasonal Forecasts



Climate Projections



Tsunami Forecast



Ocean Information



Capacity Development



RIMES Services



03

Translating Data Into Actionable Information

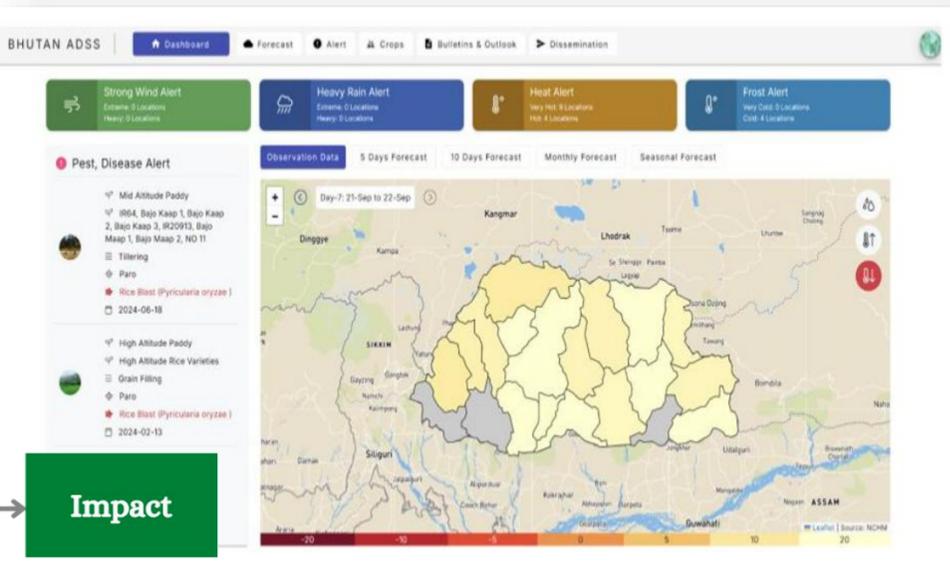
- Crop Calender
- Road Network
- Household Location
- Embankment

Hazard

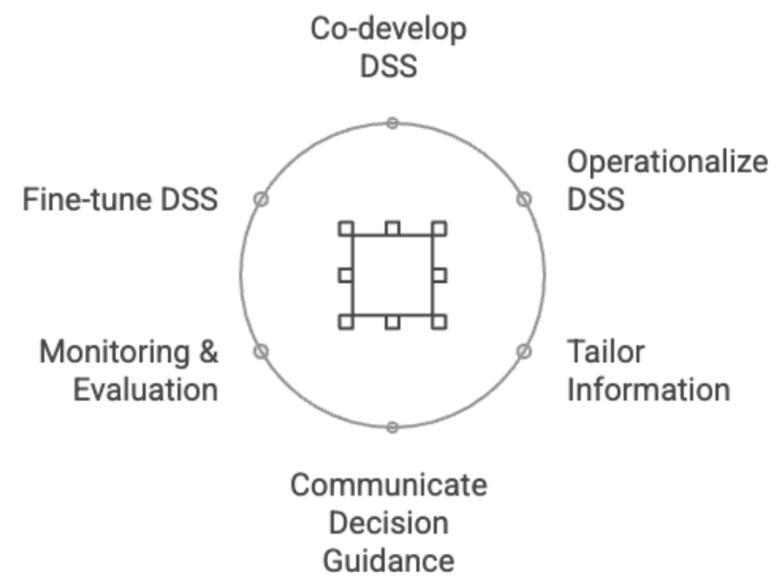
Exposure

- Working Age People
- Poverty
- Shelter
- Dependency

Vulnerability



Impact



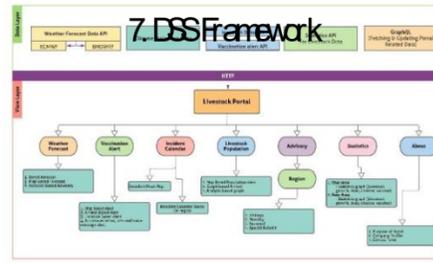
Institutional Mechanisms

- National Forums
- MoU/MoAs
- IRU/SNCCA/BANCCA

RIMES

Decision Support Systems

- Disaster Risk Management
- Agriculture
- Water Resources
- Health
- Livestock
- Planning
- Transport



RIMES Services

04



Societal
Engagement
& Feedback



Develop User-Centric Early Warning System



Empower Local Institutions



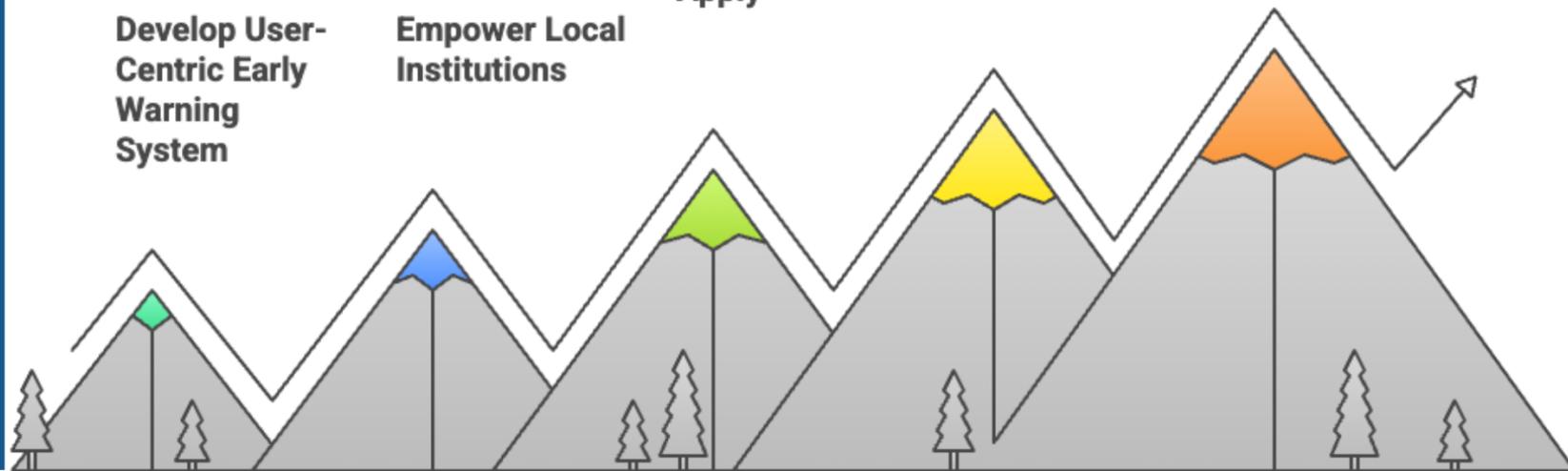
Build Capacity to Interpret and Apply



Document Community Feedback



Integrate Feedback into Climate Services

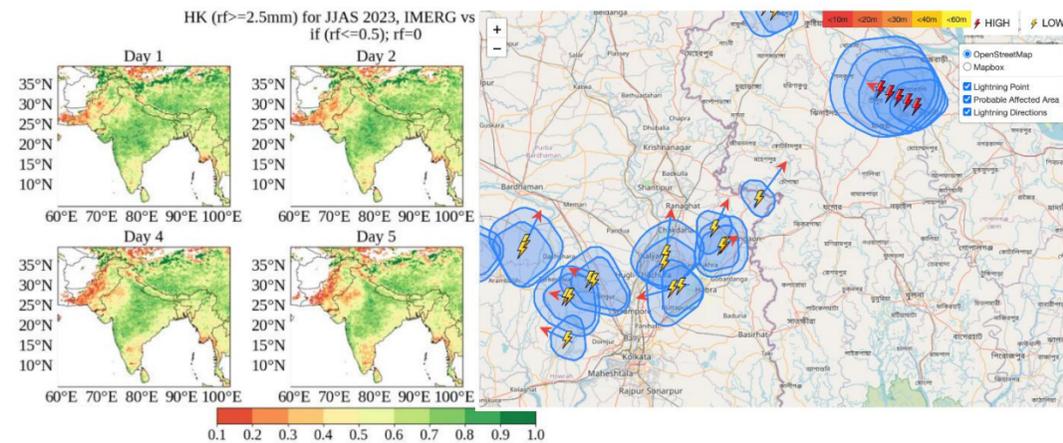
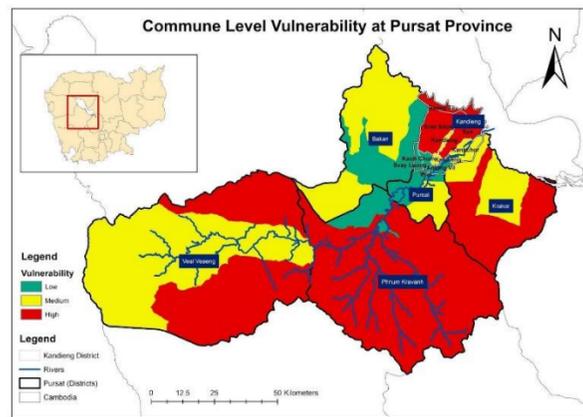
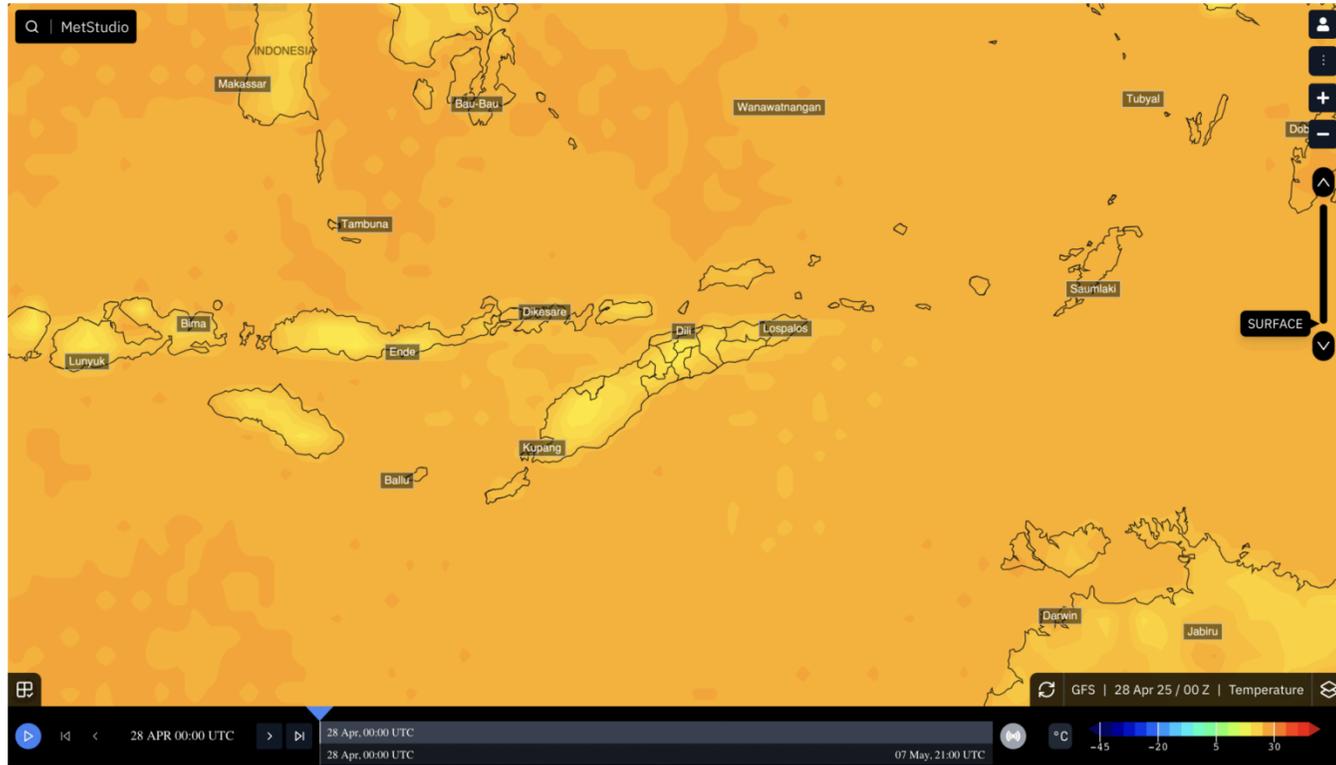


RIMES Services

05



Research & Development



Natural Hazards
<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11069-023-06355-6>
ORIGINAL PAPER
Prediction of lightning activity over Bangladesh using diagnostic and explicit lightning parameterizations of WRF model
 Maruf Md Rabbani Paramanik¹ · Khan Md Golam Rabbani² · Ashik Imran³ · Md Jafrul Islam³ · Ishtiaque M. Syed³
 Received: 8 February 2023 / Accepted: 28 November 2023
 © The Author(s), under exclusive licence to Springer Nature B.V. 2023

Abstract
 Lightning discharge from thunderstorms is a major weather hazard that leads to substantial loss of lives and properties in Bangladesh, particularly in the pre-monsoon season (March–May) due to frequent lightning activity. In this study, numerical simulations in predicting the lightning flashes using diagnostic and explicit lightning parameterization options in WRF (Weather Research and Forecasting) model are performed for three selected pre-monsoon lightning events (01 April 2019, 26 May 2020 and 20 May 2021) over Bangladesh. Additionally, this study investigates the WRF model sensitivity to five microphysics and three planetary boundary layer schemes. The combination of Morrison and YSU (Yonsei University scheme) is found to be the best configuration by comparing the RMSE (root mean square error) of hourly area averaged rainfall. The lightning flash counts are estimated by using four diagnostic methods based on (1) maximum updraft intensity (w_{max}), (2) 20 dBZ cloud top, (3) level of neutral buoyancy, (4) Lightning Potential Index (LPI) conditioned to cloud hydrometers and updraft, and (5) an explicit physics-based method from cloud electrification referred to as WRF-Elec. The WLLN (World Wide Lightning Location Network) and NASA LIS (Lightning Imaging Sensor) observations are used to compare the simulated lightning flashes for the selected events. The study also analyzes 24-h (hour) accumulated rainfall that shows a good consistency with the observations from NASA GPM datasets. An assessment based on Fraction Skill Score (FSS) and performance diagrams is carried out to achieve deeper insights into the performance of model simulation in predicting rainfall. In a qualitative assessment framework, the spatial patterns of lightning flashes derived from WRF-Elec simulations, used for predicting the primary regions of lightning events, exhibit good agreement with observations.

Keywords Lightning parameterization · WLLN · NASA LIS · PR92 · LPI · WRF-Elec

✉ Md Jafrul Islam
 jafrul@du.ac.bd
¹ Department of Physics, Begum Rokeya University, Rangpur, Bangladesh
² Regional Integrated Multi-Hazard Early Warning System, Dhaka, Bangladesh
³ Department of Physics, University of Dhaka, Dhaka, Bangladesh

Published online: 13 January 2024

Springer

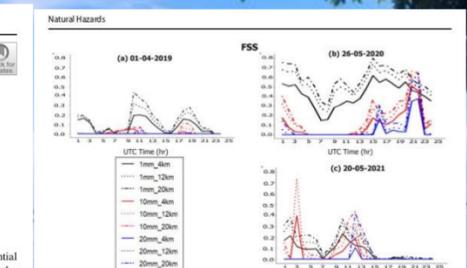
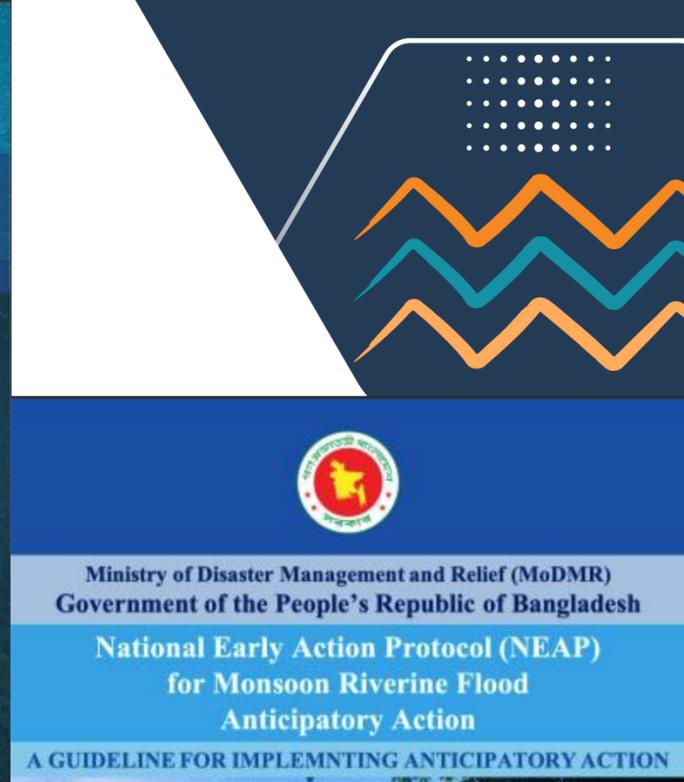
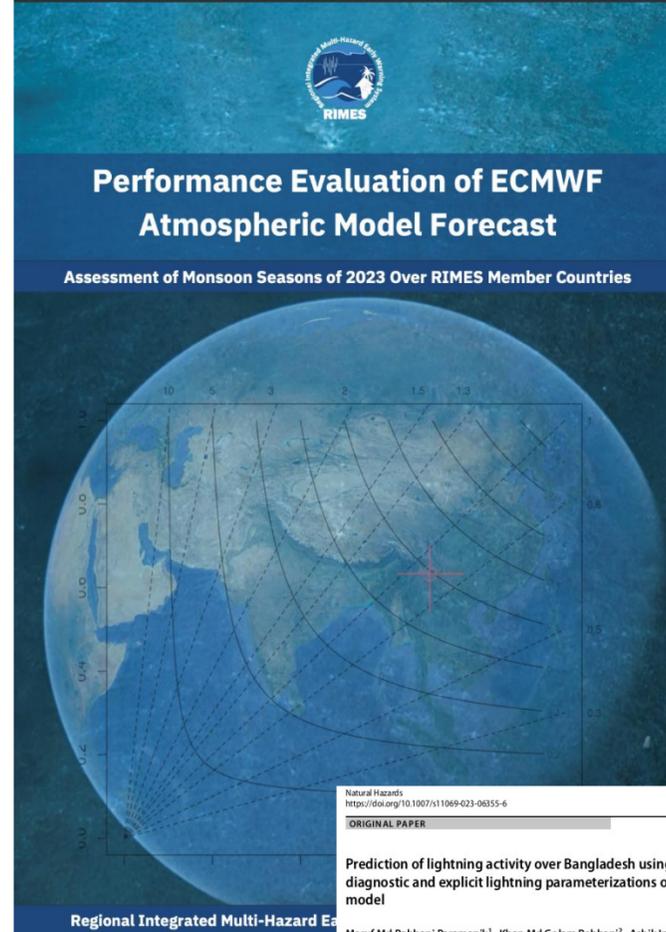


Fig. 5 Time series of FSS for three rainfall thresholds and three neighborhood radii of hourly rainfall for all three cases

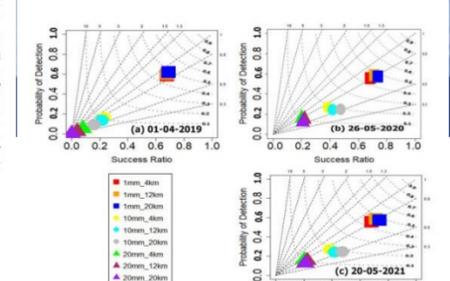


Fig. 6 Receiver performance diagram. Frequency bias and the CSI are represented by the straight and curved lines, respectively


Technology Development


Accuracy Improvement


Last-Mile Communication

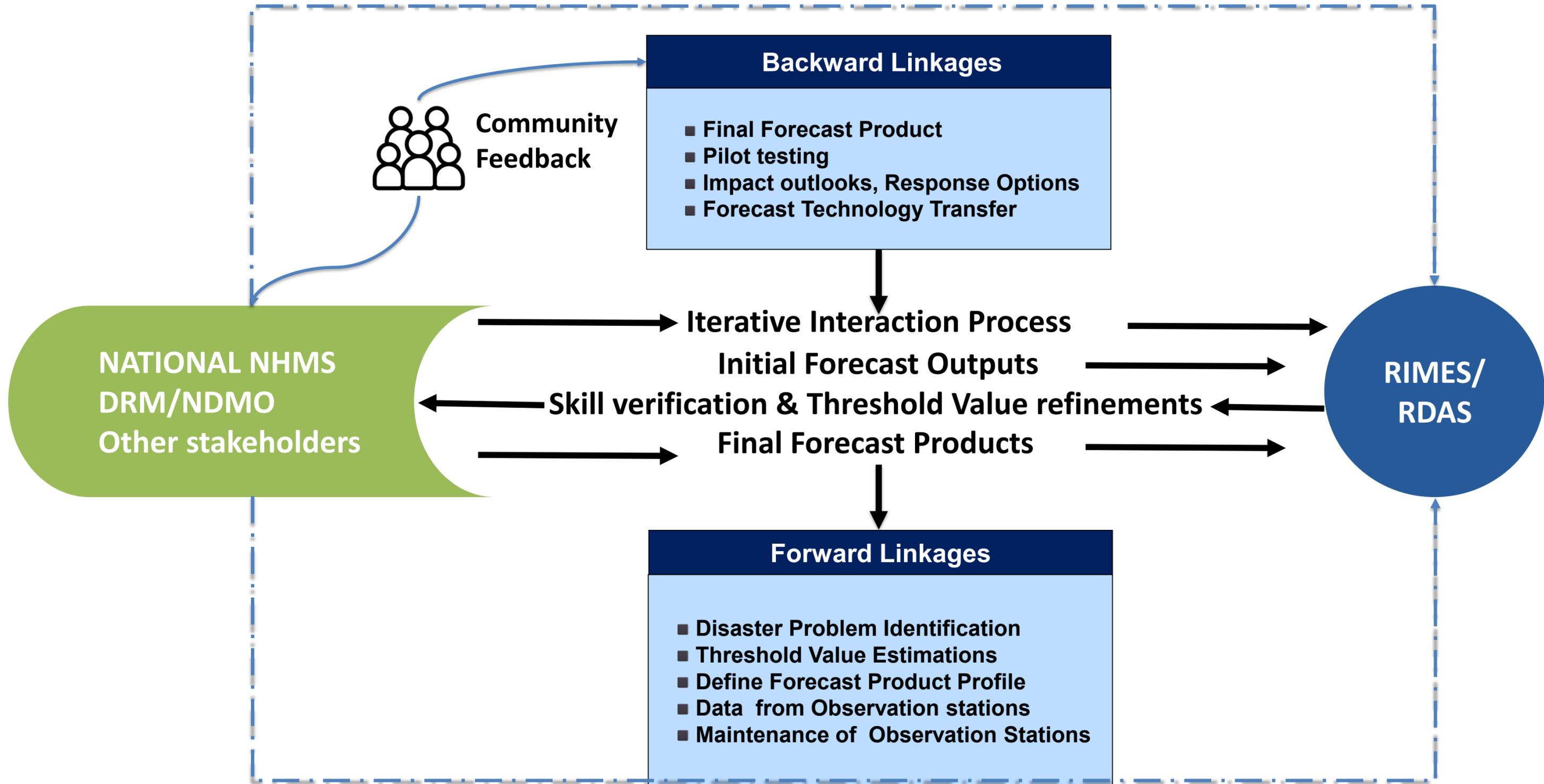

Capacity Building


Value Addition


Continuous Refinement

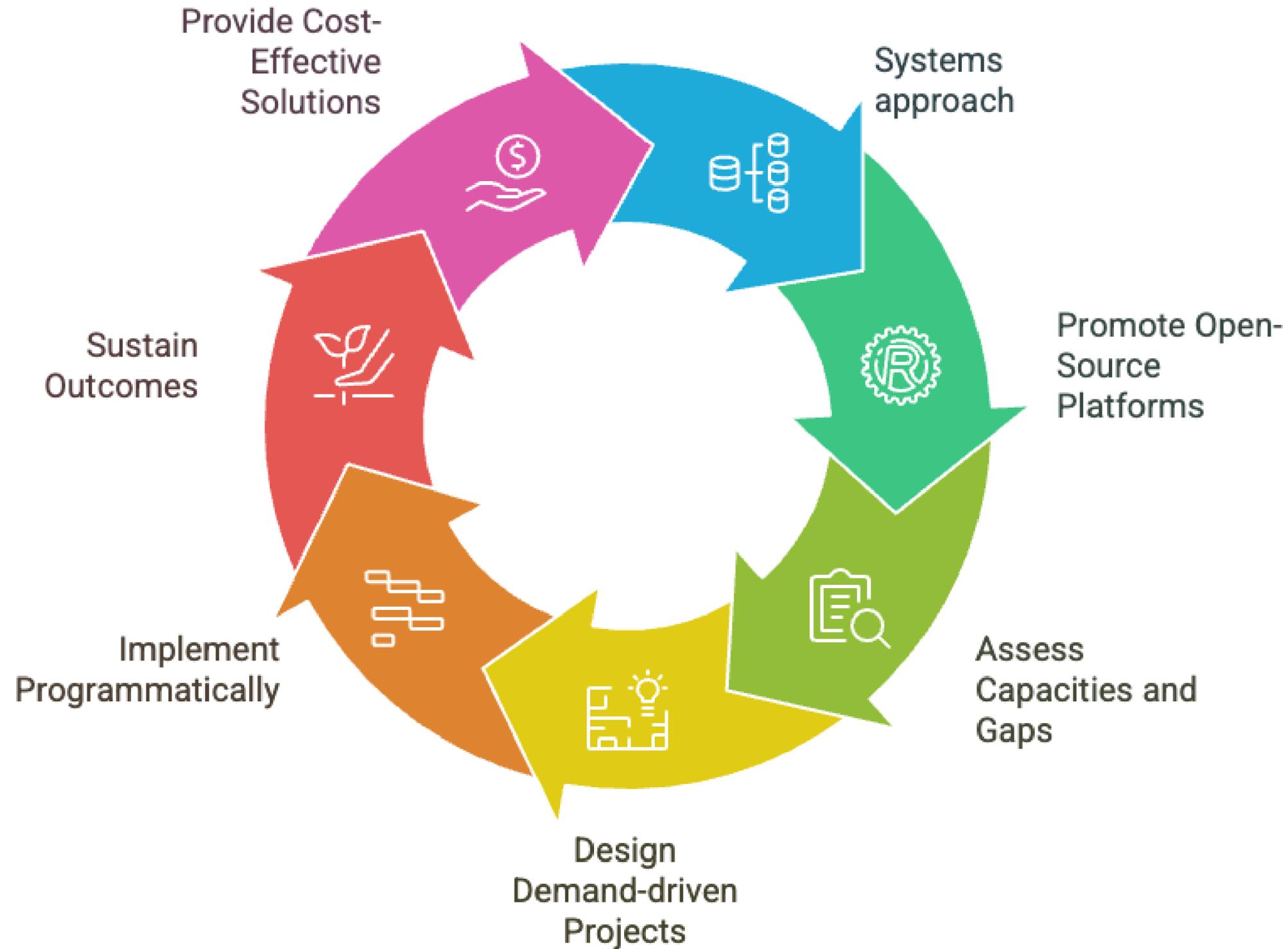

Demand Driven Services

MEMBER STATE and RIMES Interaction



A Co-production Approach

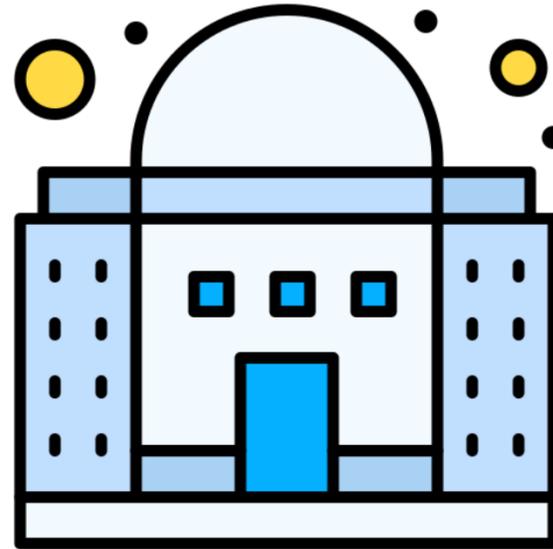
RIMES Programs: Unique Features



Connecting the Dots ...



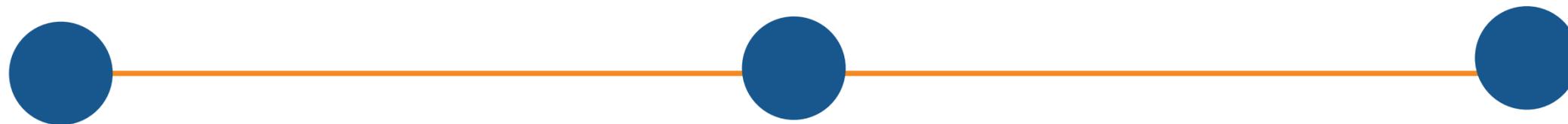
Science



Institutions



Communities



Towards Forewarned, Forearmed and Resilient Communities...



Thank You!