

# **Climate Resilience with AI-Powered Weather Forecast**

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Envisioning the Future of Computing Prize  
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# CLIMATE RESILIENCE WITH AI-POWERED WEATHER FORECAST

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Climate change stands as our generation's most urgent challenge. Devastating floods in Pakistan, heartbreaking earthquakes in Turkey, and unprecedented wildfires in Canada. For over a century, meteorology has traditionally relied on numerical simulations through solving extensive dynamical equations at supercomputers; however, artificial intelligence (AI) is now emerging as a transformative force. This essay delves into the historical context of weather forecasting, explores the current state of machine learning (ML) in meteorology, and examines the profound implications and potential pitfalls of integrating AI into weather prediction and climate resilience strategies.

The integration of machine learning into weather forecasting is not just an incremental improvement but a transformative leap that brings several unprecedented advantages to the field of meteorology and beyond. These benefits extend across the accuracy of predictions, the speed of computational processes, and the ability to handle vast datasets, fundamentally changing how we predict, prepare for, and respond to weather and climate phenomena. The potential benefits of this technological evolution are vast and varied, encompassing not only a marked improvement in the accuracy of short-term weather forecasts but also a groundbreaking capacity to model and predict long-term climate risks with unprecedented precision. These advancements promise to revolutionize sectors as diverse as agriculture, public health, urban planning, and renewable energy management, offering the tools needed to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change more effectively.

However, the transition into this new era of meteorology and climate science also brings forth ethical and societal considerations that warrant careful attention. The deployment of AI and ML in these fields raises questions about equity, transparency, and sustainability. Addressing these concerns necessitates a collaborative effort among scientists, policymakers, and the international community to ensure that the application of AI and ML in weather forecasting and climate resilience adheres to these guiding principles. Artificial intelligence is set to fundamentally alter our interaction with weather phenomena, allowing us to develop novel technological solutions that facilitate climate change adaptation and promote sustainable development.

## INTRODUCTION

Devastating floods in Pakistan, heartbreaking earthquakes in Turkey, and unprecedented wildfires in Canada. Climate change stands as our generation's most urgent challenge. For over a century, meteorology has traditionally relied on numerical simulations through solving extensive dynamical equations at supercomputers; however, artificial intelligence (AI) is now emerging as a transformative force. This essay delves into the historical context of weather forecasting, explores the current state of machine learning (ML) in meteorology, and examines the profound implications and potential pitfalls of integrating AI into weather prediction and climate resilience strategies.

## HISTORY OF WEATHER FORECASTING

The journey of weather forecasting began with empirical observations and evolved over centuries into a sophisticated science that utilizes numerical methods and computational power. The concept of using numerical methods for weather prediction was first introduced in 1904 by Vilhelm Bjerknes, marking a pivotal moment in meteorological history. Yet, it was the pioneering work of John von Neumann and Jule Charney at the Institute for Advanced Study (IAS) that truly revolutionized these methods, harnessing the power of modern computing to yield practical and reliable forecasts. This breakthrough laid the groundwork for a new era in weather prediction. Charney's subsequent establishment of the meteorology department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology further cemented his legacy, ensuring the continued advancement of weather prediction techniques. The recent surge in computing power, coupled with unprecedented access to data and advancements in data processing techniques, has set the stage for the integration of machine learning into weather forecasting. This integration represents the early stages of a significant paradigm shift in weather and climate pattern predictions, heralding a new chapter in this scientific field.



Figure 1: Professor John von Neumann (left second) and Professor Jule Charney (right one) with group working on numerical weather prediction. Source: MIT Museum.

## THE RISE OF MACHINE LEARNING IN WEATHER FORECASTING

In a groundbreaking collaboration with the UK Meteorology Department, DeepMind is at the forefront of revolutionizing weather forecasting through the operational deployment of ML models. This partnership, initiated in 2021 with a focus on precipitation forecasting, has already yielded significant advancements. A recent study by DeepMind showcases the superior performance of ML models, which outperform traditional numerical methods in an impressive 90% of forecasting tasks [2]. This achievement marks a pivotal moment in meteorological science, heralding a new era of precision and reliability in weather prediction.

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### **DeepMind AI accurately forecasts weather – on a desktop computer**

**The machine-learning model takes less than a minute to predict future weather worldwide more precisely than other approaches.**

Figure 2: Screenshot of a nature article describing the breakthroughs and implications from DeepMind’s latest paper. Source: Nature.

The excitement around the potential of ML in weather forecasting captures the attention of both the technology sector and the academic world. The National Science Foundation’s AI Institute for Research on Trustworthy AI in Weather, Climate, and Coastal Oceanography (AI2ES) exemplifies this trend. AI2ES stands as a beacon of interdisciplinary innovation, merging expertise from AI, atmospheric and ocean science, risk communication, and education to forge trustworthy AI solutions for environmental science. Meanwhile, tech giants like Microsoft are diving deep into the climate challenge, developing foundational climate models such as ClimaX [3]. This initiative underscores the tech industry’s commitment to leveraging its resources and expertise in the fight against climate change.

At the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), my research group is pushing the boundaries of what is possible with ML in disaster forecasting. We are pioneering hurricane forecasting and flood forecasting through a multimodal ML approach, showcasing the vast potential of ML to transform disaster management [1,5]. Our work, along with the efforts of DeepMind, AI2ES, and Microsoft, exemplifies the dynamic and diverse applications of ML in addressing some of the most pressing environmental challenges of our time. Together, we are not just forecasting the weather; we’re charting a course towards a more resilient and informed future, powered by the cutting-edge intersection of technology and environmental science.

## ADVANTAGES OF ML IN WEATHER FORECASTING

The integration of machine learning into weather forecasting is not just an incremental improvement but a transformative leap that brings several unprecedented advantages to the field of meteorology and beyond. These benefits extend across the accuracy of predictions, the speed of computational processes, and the ability to handle vast datasets, fundamentally changing how we predict, prepare for, and respond to weather and climate phenomena.

- **Speed and Efficiency:** ML models, once trained, can analyze data and generate forecasts at speeds far surpassing traditional methods. This rapid processing capability means that forecasts can be updated more frequently, providing real-time insights into changing weather conditions. Such speed is crucial for what meteorologists call "nowcasting," the ability to predict weather changes over short periods, such as a few hours. This can be particularly beneficial for aviation, agriculture, and outdoor event planning, where immediate weather conditions have a direct impact.
- **Enhanced Forecast Accuracy:** As suggested by the recent advancement, ML models have the potential to substantially improve upon forecasting accuracy. Leveraging advancement in deep learning techniques across computer vision, natural language processing, time series analysis, ML algorithms can learn from vast amounts and diversity of historical weather and climate data, identifying complex patterns and relationships that traditional models might overlook. This capability allows for more precise predictions of weather events, from daily weather conditions to extreme events like hurricanes and floods.
- **Extended Forecasting Horizon:** Traditional numerical methods are limited by error propagation in iterative simulations. ML models, however, hold the promise of forecasting certain climate risks over longer terms, potentially up to years, with research from our group and others showing promising results.
- **Customization and Accessibility:** ML models can be tailored to specific needs and regions, offering customized forecasts that are particularly relevant to local communities, industries, or ecosystems. This customization extends the utility of weather forecasts to a broader range of applications, from optimizing renewable energy output to managing water resources and protecting endangered habitats. Furthermore, the increased accuracy and efficiency of ML-based forecasts can make high-quality weather information more accessible to underserved and underdeveloped regions, enhancing global resilience to weather and climate impacts.

## PROFOUND AND WIDESPREAD FOR SOCIETAL IMPLICATIONS

The integration of machine learning into weather forecasting heralds a new dawn of possibilities across various sectors of society, promising to revolutionize how we interact with and respond to our environment.

**Renewable Energy Planning** The transition towards renewable energy sources, such as solar and wind, is pivotal in the global fight against climate change. However, the variable nature of these energy sources poses significant challenges for consistent energy supply and grid management. ML-powered weather forecasting emerges as a game-changer in this domain, offering the ability to predict solar irradiance and wind speeds with remarkable precision. This not only enables energy providers to anticipate fluctuations in energy production but also facilitates more efficient grid management. By accurately predicting periods of high renewable energy production, utilities can reduce reliance on fossil fuel backups, lower emissions, and operational costs, and optimize energy storage strategies to ensure a stable energy supply even under less favorable conditions.

**Smart Agriculture** Agriculture is perhaps one of the sectors most directly impacted by the vagaries of weather, with climate conditions significantly affecting crop yields, pest infestations, and harvesting times. The integration of ML in weather forecasting offers a boon for smart agriculture, where data-driven decisions can lead to optimized crop management strategies. Access to precise, near-term weather information allows farmers to make informed decisions about irrigation, thus conserving water resources. It can also inform the timing of planting and harvesting, maximizing yield and reducing the risk of crop loss due to unexpected weather events. Furthermore, predictive models can help in managing the application of fertilizers and pesticides, ensuring they are applied at the most effective times, which not only increases crop yield but also minimizes environmental impact.



Figure 3: Empowering the future of farming with AI-powered forecasting capabilities for improved crop management, efficiency and yield management. Source: Google image.

**Public Health** Accurate machine learning-based weather forecasting, including predictions of heatwaves, cold snaps, and conditions conducive to infectious disease spread, enables public health officials to proactively protect vulnerable populations through timely warnings and strategic resource allocation. This anticipatory approach significantly mitigates the health impacts of extreme weather and disease outbreaks. Furthermore, as demonstrated by research from my group [cite Safi], advanced wind forecasting models allow manufacturing

facilities emitting airborne pollutants to adjust their operations, minimizing environmental and health impacts. This synergy between technology and environmental stewardship showcases how industrial practices can evolve to safeguard public health and the environment, highlighting the potential for a sustainable balance that benefits both industry and the planet.

**Environmental Protection** Accurate weather forecasting can aid in environmental protection efforts by predicting conditions that could lead to environmental hazards such as wildfires, air pollution, and harmful algal blooms. Early warnings can enable authorities to take preventive actions, such as issuing burn bans, implementing air quality management strategies, and closing affected water bodies to protect public health and the environment.

**Transportation and Logistics** Weather conditions significantly impact transportation and logistics, affecting everything from flight schedules to shipping routes. ML weather forecasting can provide airlines, shipping companies, and logistics providers with accurate information to optimize routes, reduce delays, and improve safety. For example, predicting fog, ice, or storms can help airlines avoid dangerous conditions and minimize flight cancellations.

**Urban Planning and Flood Management** In the realm of urban planning, the advent of ML models capable of predicting flood risks with unprecedented accuracy heralds a new era of strategic resilience building. Imagine possessing the capability to forecast the risk of a major flood in a specific region with escalating probabilities—50% in the next year, 70% in three years, and 90% in five years. Such precise risk assessment tools would fundamentally transform urban planning methodologies. Planners and decision-makers could shift from traditional reactive measures to a proactive, anticipatory approach in urban development and infrastructure investment. This foresight would enable the strategic placement of flood defenses, the redesign of water management systems, and the implementation of smart zoning laws that prevent construction in high-risk areas.

**Climate Finance and Insurance Reform** The application of ML in assessing natural disaster risks has significant implications for climate finance and catastrophe insurance. By providing a more accurate assessment of flood risks, ML models can help rectify the current misalignment between risk, pricing, and policy in the flood insurance market, notably within programs like the NFIP. Enhanced risk assessment enables more accurate premium adjustments, encouraging risk mitigation investments and leading to the development of equitable finance policies. This shift towards a more sustainable and fair insurance model supports broader climate adaptation and mitigation efforts, laying a more stable foundation for climate finance.

**Community Preparedness and Engagement** Informing decision-makers about flood risks also opens avenues for greater community engagement and preparedness. Communities that are aware of their vulnerability can take steps to protect their properties, such

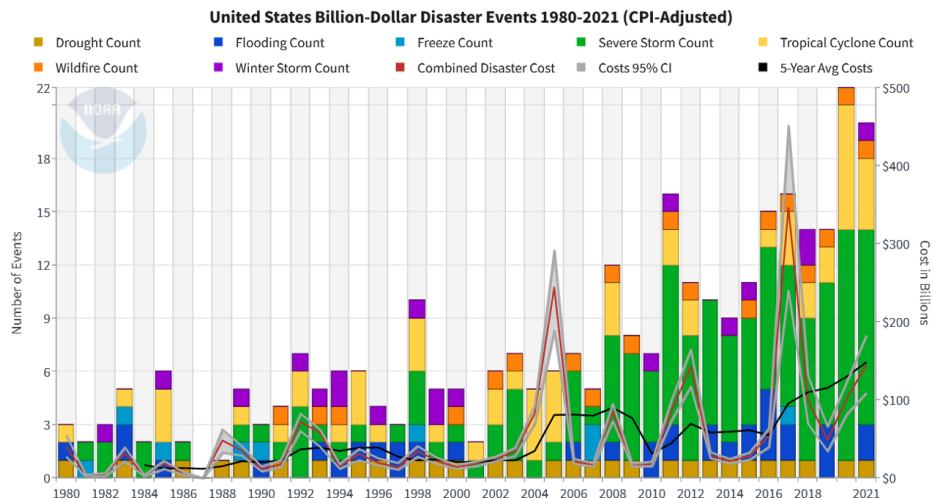


Figure 4: Analysis of the frequency and economic impact of major disaster events in the United States from 1980 to 2021, with CPI-adjusted costs. Source: National Center for Environmental Information of NOAA.

as installing flood barriers or adopting rainwater harvesting and storage solutions. Local governments can organize preparedness workshops, develop evacuation plans, and establish communication channels to alert residents of impending flood risks. By fostering a culture of preparedness, communities can significantly reduce the human and material toll of flooding events.

**Policy and Regulatory Frameworks** The insights provided by ML models can guide the development of comprehensive policy and regulatory frameworks that support long-term flood resilience. This may include zoning laws that restrict development in high-risk areas, building codes that require flood-resistant construction practices, and insurance schemes that encourage property owners to invest in flood mitigation measures. Such policies ensure that resilience is embedded in the fabric of urban development, reducing the vulnerability of communities to future flood events.

### PITFALLS AND DANGERS

While the integration of Machine Learning into weather forecasting heralds significant advancements and benefits, it is not without its potential pitfalls and dangers. These challenges range from technical limitations to ethical and societal concerns, underscoring the need for careful consideration and management as we further integrate ML into meteorological practices.

**Unequal Loss and Exacerbation of Inequality** A significant concern is the potential for ML-based weather forecasting to unevenly distribute its benefits, thereby exacerbating inequality. A study highlights a projected 25% increase in flood risk across the US in the coming years, with this risk disproportionately affecting poorer areas [4]. The implications



of such unequal risk distribution are profound, as they can lead to increased insurance premiums, making it financially burdensome for residents in high-risk areas to secure coverage. This situation could further entrench socio-economic disparities, as those in wealthier areas are better positioned to absorb the financial impact of rising premiums or to implement preventative measures against flooding. Moreover, the escalation of insurance costs in vulnerable areas could lead to housing market distortions, such as price bubbles, making it even more challenging for residents to find affordable housing or to relocate from high-risk zones.

**Global Disparities in Climate Risk** On a global scale, the disparity in climate risk and the ability to forecast and mitigate such risks is stark. Developing countries, often the most vulnerable to climate change, typically have less advanced infrastructure and forecasting capabilities, placing them at a significant disadvantage. Here, ML models hold the promise of leveling the playing field by providing access to high-quality weather predictions. The global nature of satellite imagery data, which can feed into ML models, offers a unique opportunity to extend advanced forecasting capabilities to these regions. By leveraging such data, ML models can generate accurate weather predictions that are not limited by regional disparities in ground-based observational infrastructure. This democratization of weather forecasting could enable developing countries to better prepare for and respond to weather-related disasters, potentially saving lives and reducing economic losses.

However, realizing this potential requires careful consideration of the models' deployment and the equitable distribution of their benefits. Ensuring that developing countries have not only access to the predictions but also the necessary resources to act on them is crucial. This includes investments in local infrastructure, education, and emergency planning and response systems, tailored to the specific needs and challenges of each region.

**Overreliance and Complacency** The increasing reliance on ML for weather forecasting could lead to complacency among decision-makers and the general public. There's a risk that the perceived accuracy of ML predictions might discourage further investment in traditional meteorological research or lead to an overreliance on automated systems without adequate human oversight. This could be dangerous in situations where rapid, nuanced decision-making is required, and the ML model's predictions are not fully accurate or fail to capture the complexity of evolving weather patterns.

**Ethical and Privacy Concerns** The collection and use of data for training ML models in weather forecasting also raise ethical and privacy concerns. For instance, the use of personal data from mobile devices to improve local weather predictions could infringe on individual privacy rights. Moreover, the deployment of ML models by private entities could lead to proprietary forecasting models, where crucial weather information is available only to those who can afford it, thereby creating a divide in access to potentially life-saving information.

**Environmental Impact** The environmental impact of training large, sophisticated ML models is another concern. The computational resources required for training and running these models are substantial, leading to significant energy consumption and associated carbon emissions. As the demand for more accurate and frequent weather predictions grows,

so too does the environmental footprint of these ML systems, paradoxically contributing to the climate change challenges they help to mitigate.

## CONCLUSION

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning (ML) into weather forecasting and climate resilience strategies marks a transformative advancement in our collective capability to anticipate and mitigate the impacts of weather and climate phenomena. The potential benefits of this technological evolution are vast and varied, encompassing not only a marked improvement in the accuracy of short-term weather forecasts but also a groundbreaking capacity to model and predict long-term climate risks with unprecedented precision. These advancements promise to revolutionize sectors as diverse as agriculture, public health, urban planning, and renewable energy management, offering the tools needed to adapt to and mitigate the effects of climate change more effectively.

However, as we stand on the cusp of this new era in meteorology and climate science, the ethical and societal implications of deploying AI and ML in these domains demand careful consideration. The potential for these technologies to exacerbate existing inequalities, particularly through the uneven distribution of forecasting benefits and the risk of data and algorithmic biases, poses significant challenges. Moreover, the reliance on extensive computational resources for training ML models raises environmental concerns, highlighting the need for sustainable practices in the development and deployment of these technologies.

Addressing these challenges requires a concerted effort from scientists, policymakers, and the global community to ensure that the deployment of AI and ML in weather forecasting and climate resilience is guided by principles of equity, transparency, and sustainability. By fostering an inclusive approach that prioritizes the equitable distribution of benefits and minimizes potential harms, we can leverage the power of AI and ML to not only advance the science of meteorology but also contribute to the creation of a more resilient and equitable society. This balanced approach will enable us to harness the full potential of these technologies in our ongoing efforts to understand and respond to the complexities of climate change, ensuring that the future of weather forecasting and climate resilience is both bright and just for all.

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