

Managing the risk of agricultural drought in Africa

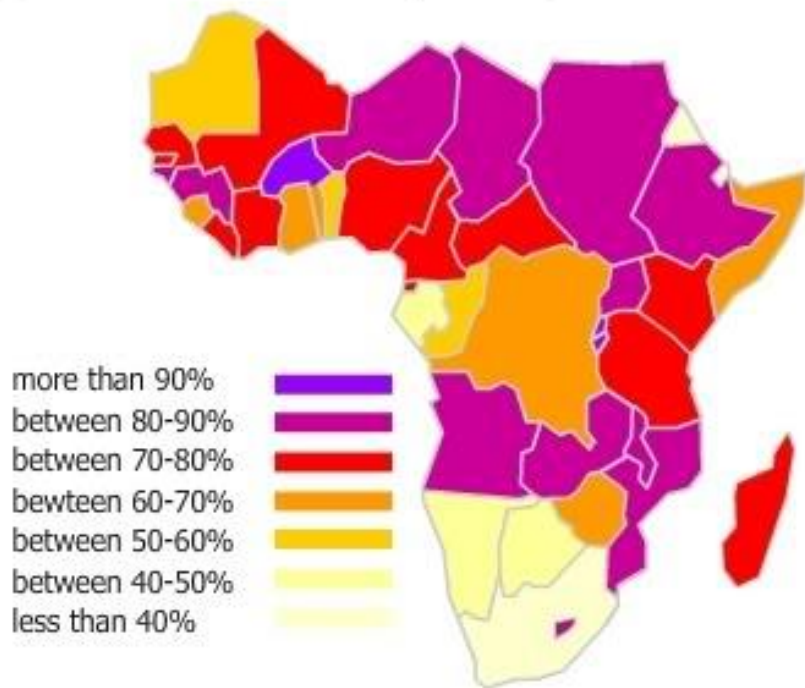
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Fred Otu-Larbi, Tristan Quaife

University of Reading, NCAS-Climate, NCEO,
Ghana Meteorological Agency

Vulnerability

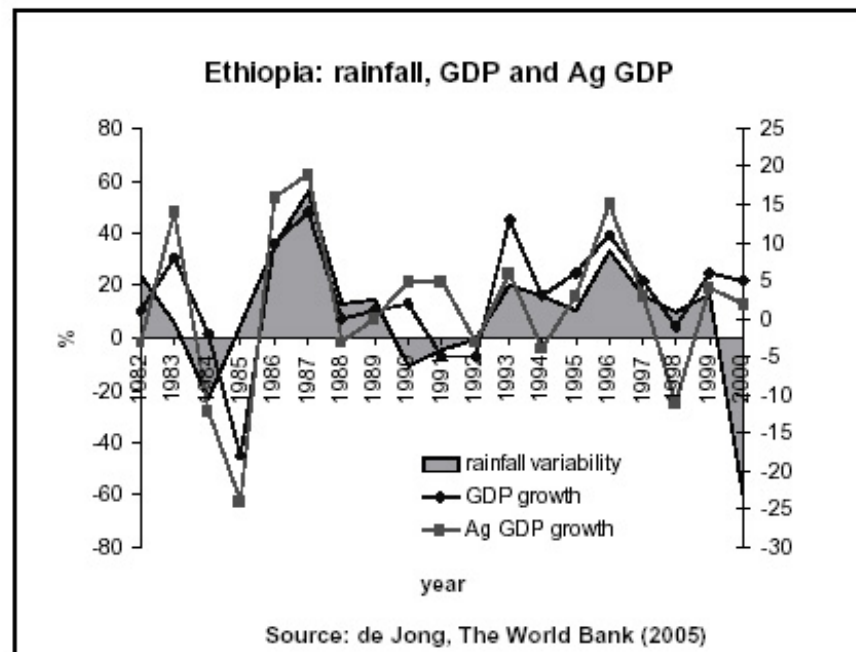
Sub-Saharan Africa

Agricultural labor force as a percentage of total labor force

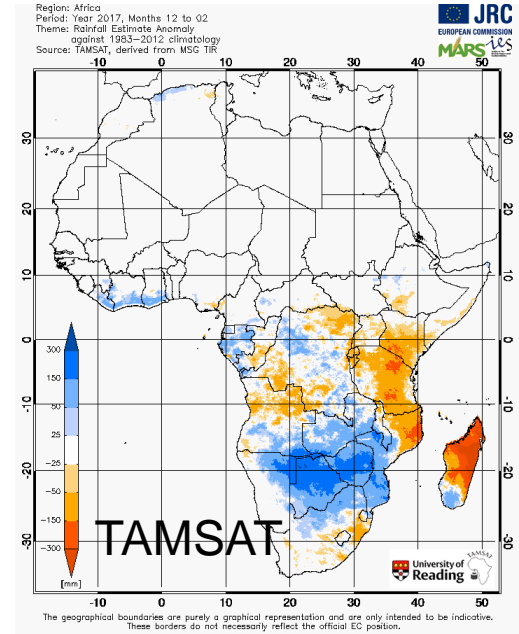
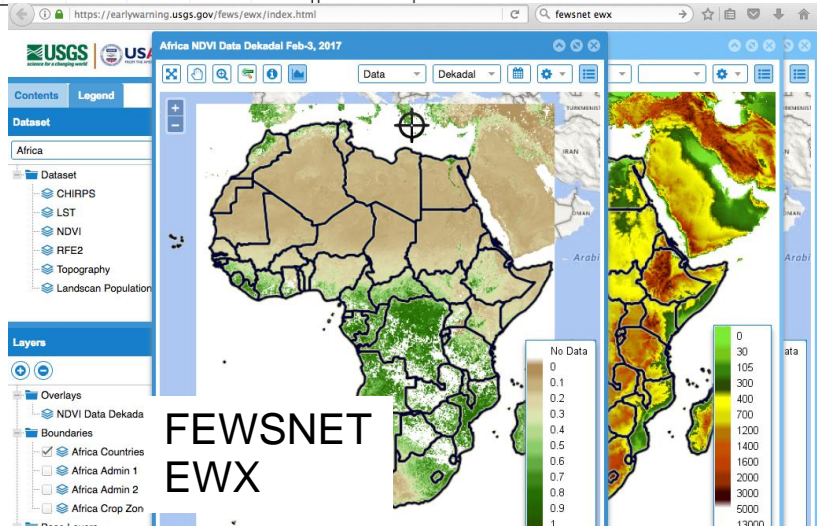
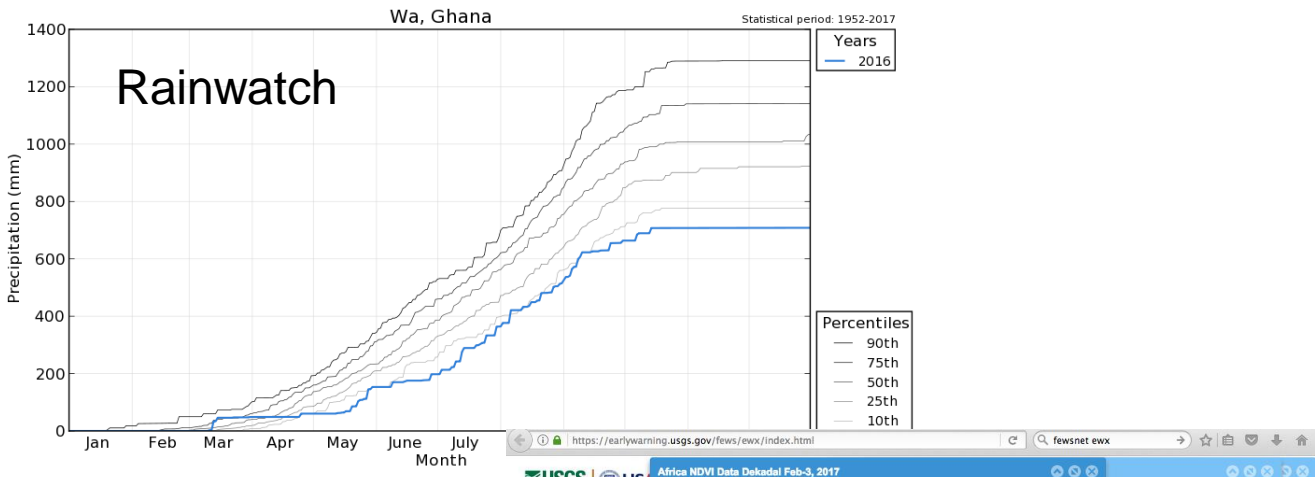


Sources: FAO, EarthTrends

cc, Biopact 2007

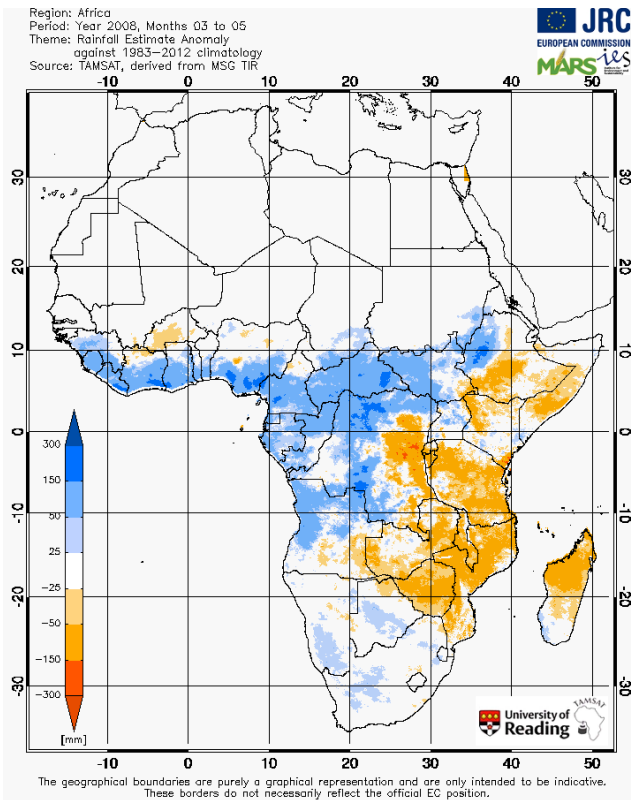


Early warning by monitoring environmental conditions

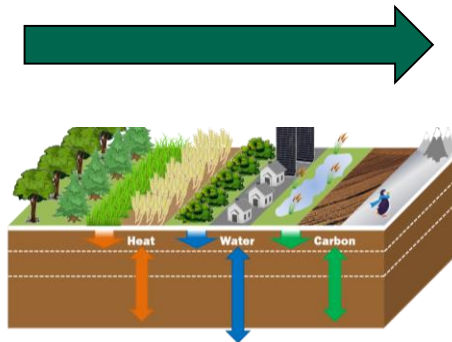


Assessing risk using a snapshot of soil moisture

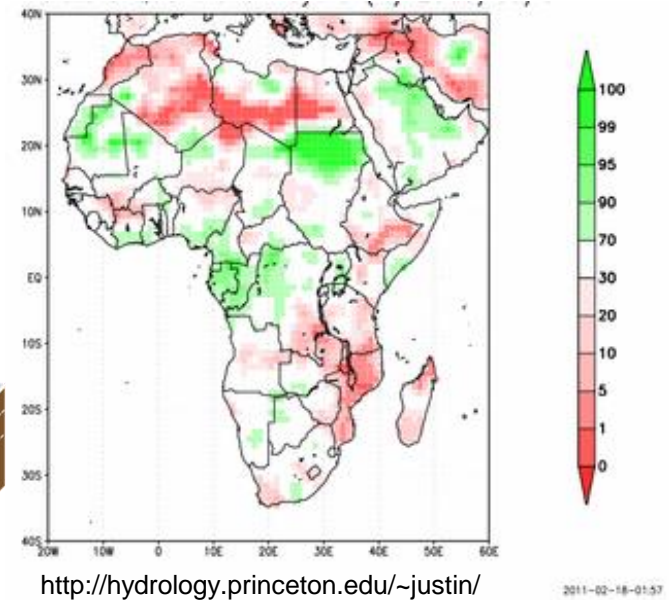
Meteorological input



Land surface model

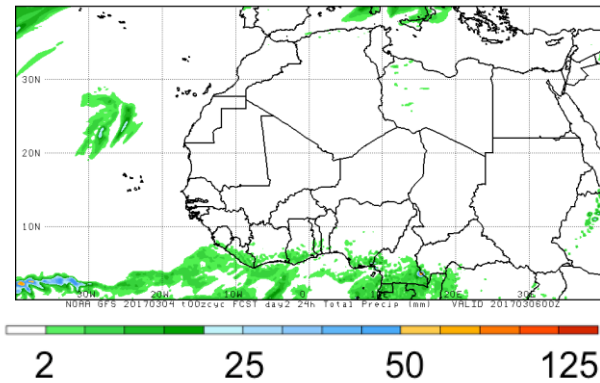


Soil moisture based drought metric



Meteorological forecasts: days to months ahead

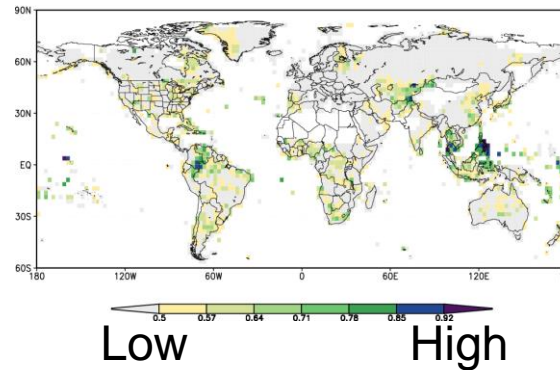
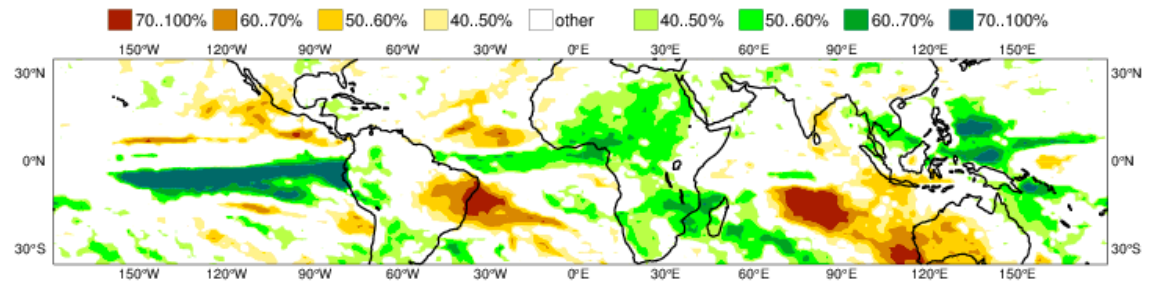
Met office 24-hour forecast



ECMWF seasonal forecast

ECMWF Seasonal Forecast
 Prob(most likely category of precipitation)
 Forecast start reference is 01/02/17
 Ensemble size = 51, climate size = 450

System 4
 MAM 2017



IRI seasonal forecast
 skill (precipitation, MAM,
 3-month lead)

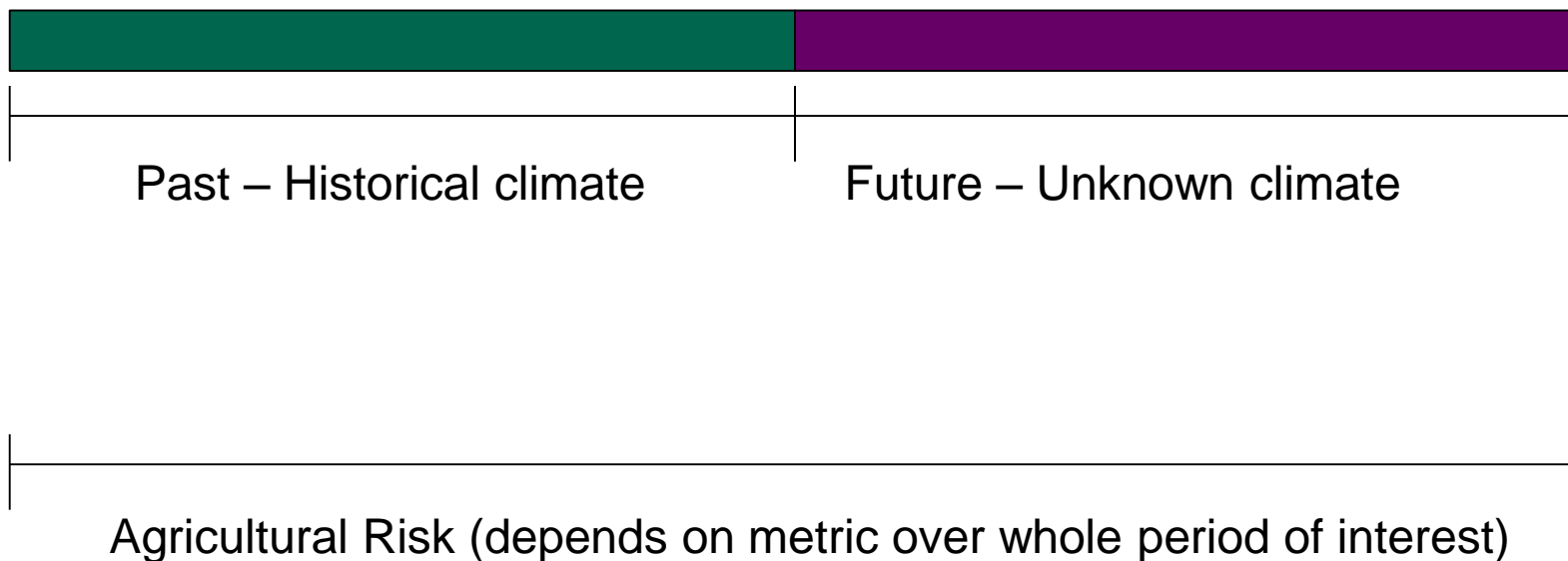
Concept

Given the:

- climatology
- state of the land surface
- stage of the rainy season
- meteorological forecast /climate regime

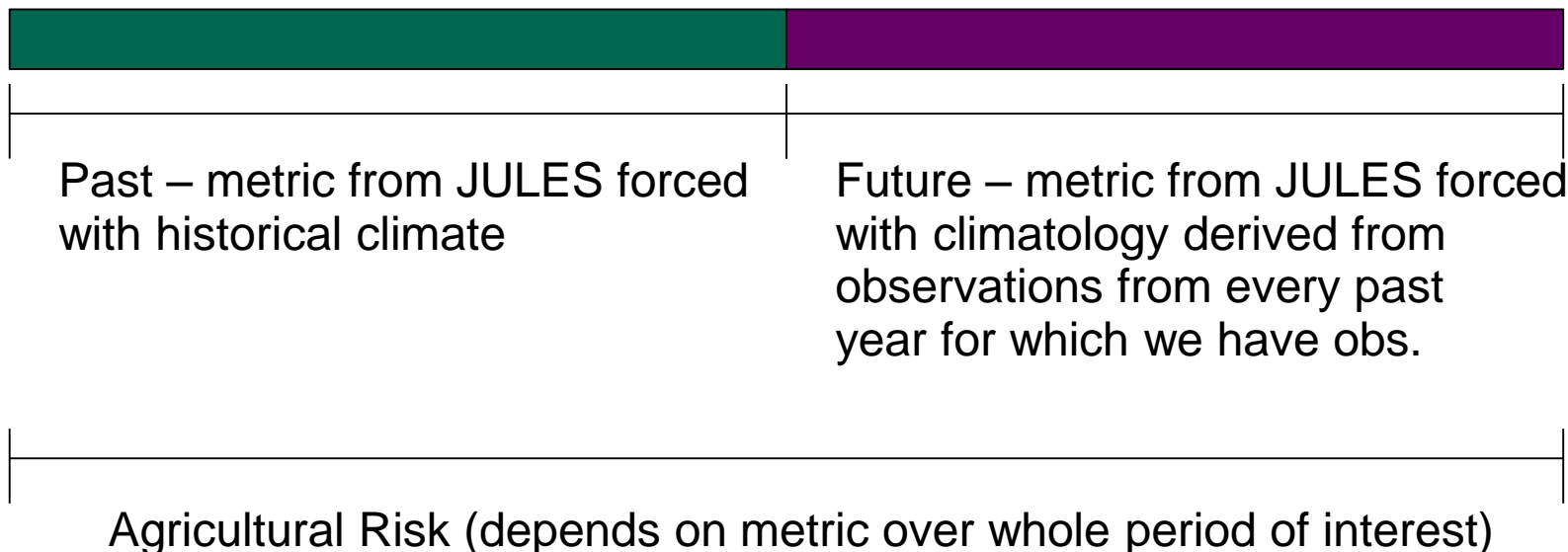
What is the likelihood of some adverse event?
...low soil moisture, low yield, seedling death, late
start to the rains

Monitoring agricultural drought: Evolving risk



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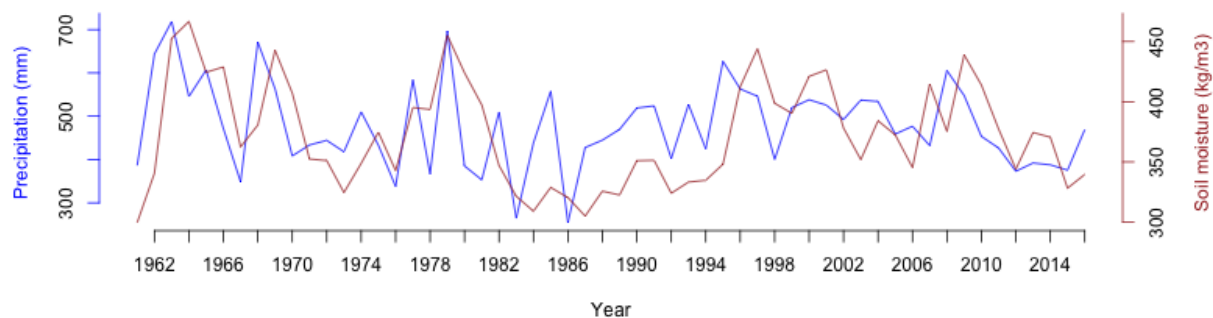
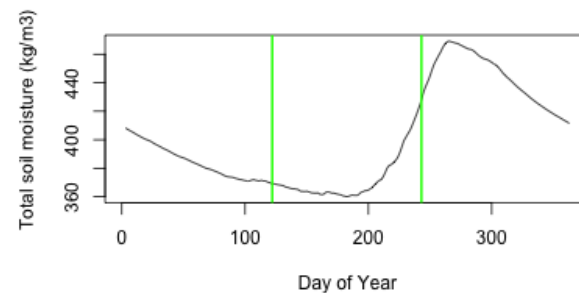
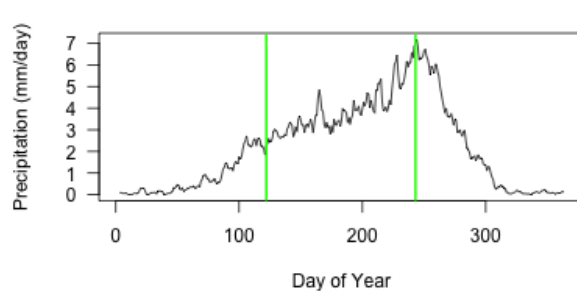
Concept

Complementary approach to 'direct' forecasts of e.g. soil moisture:

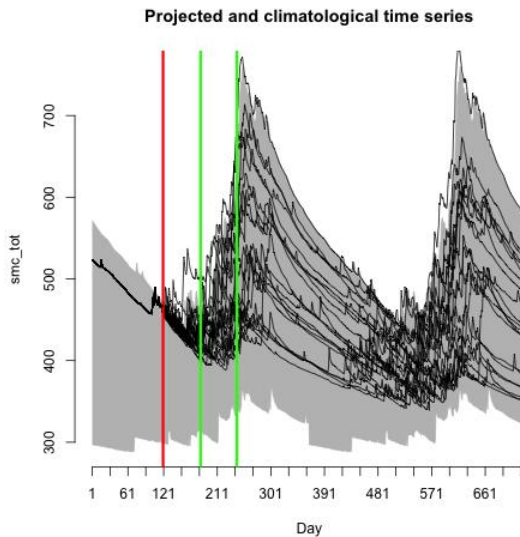
- Downscaled to driving rainfall data
- Bias correction on driving data is implicit
- Lightweight: can be run in house at met services
- Easily interfaced with impacts models (e.g. GLAM)

What is the likelihood of some adverse event?
...low soil moisture, low yield, seedling death, late
start to the rains

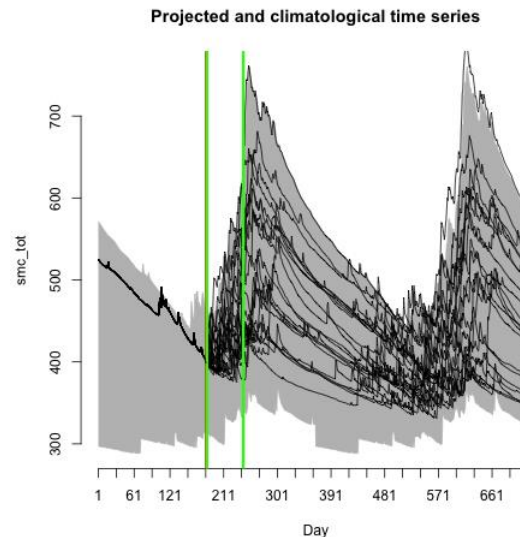
Case study: soil moisture memory and predictability northern Ghana



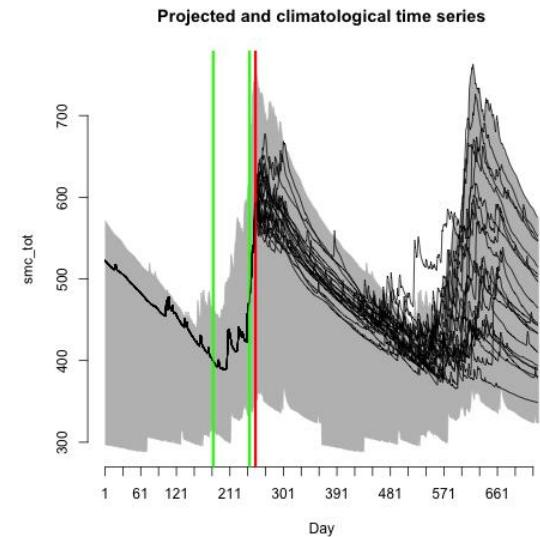
Case study: soil moisture memory and predictability northern Ghana



Before the period of interest

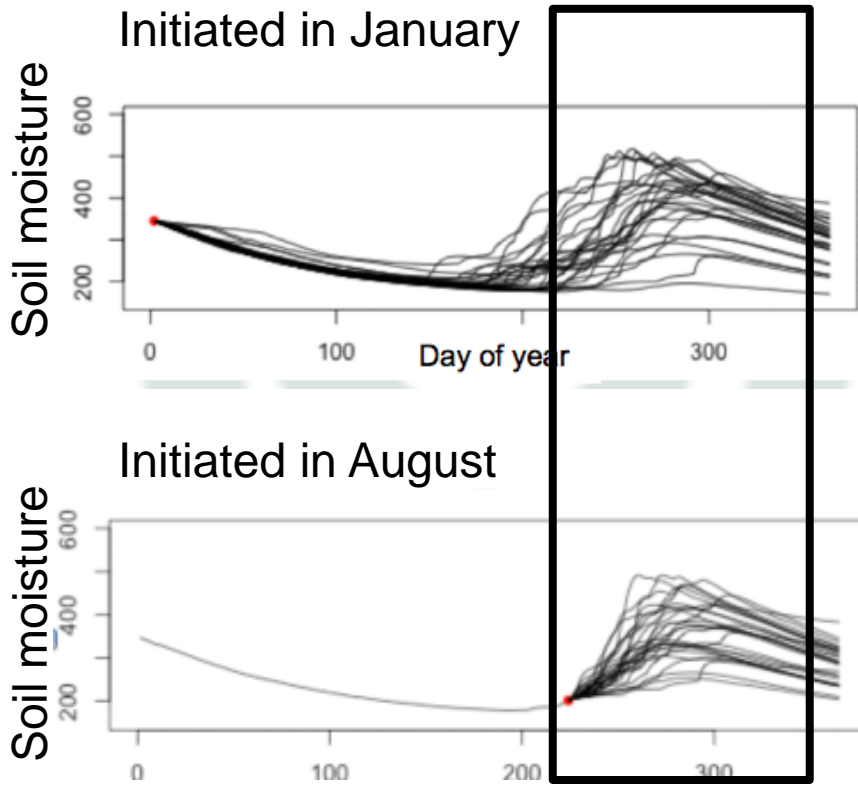


Outset of the period of interest

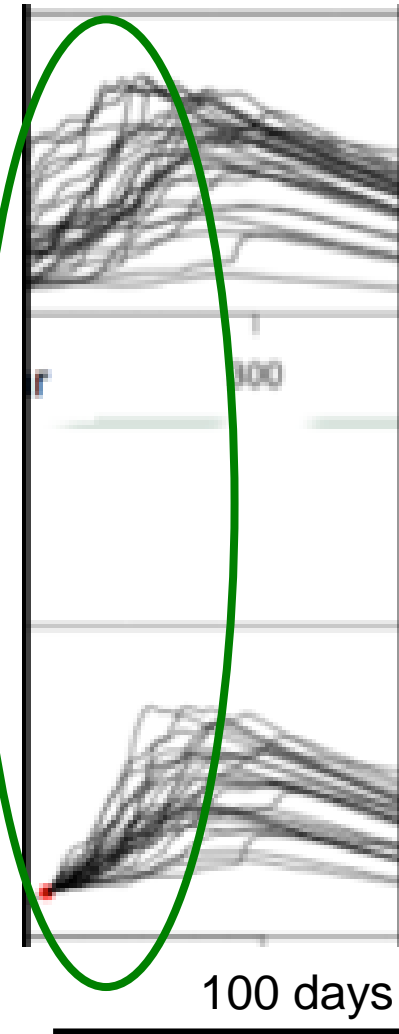


After the period of interest

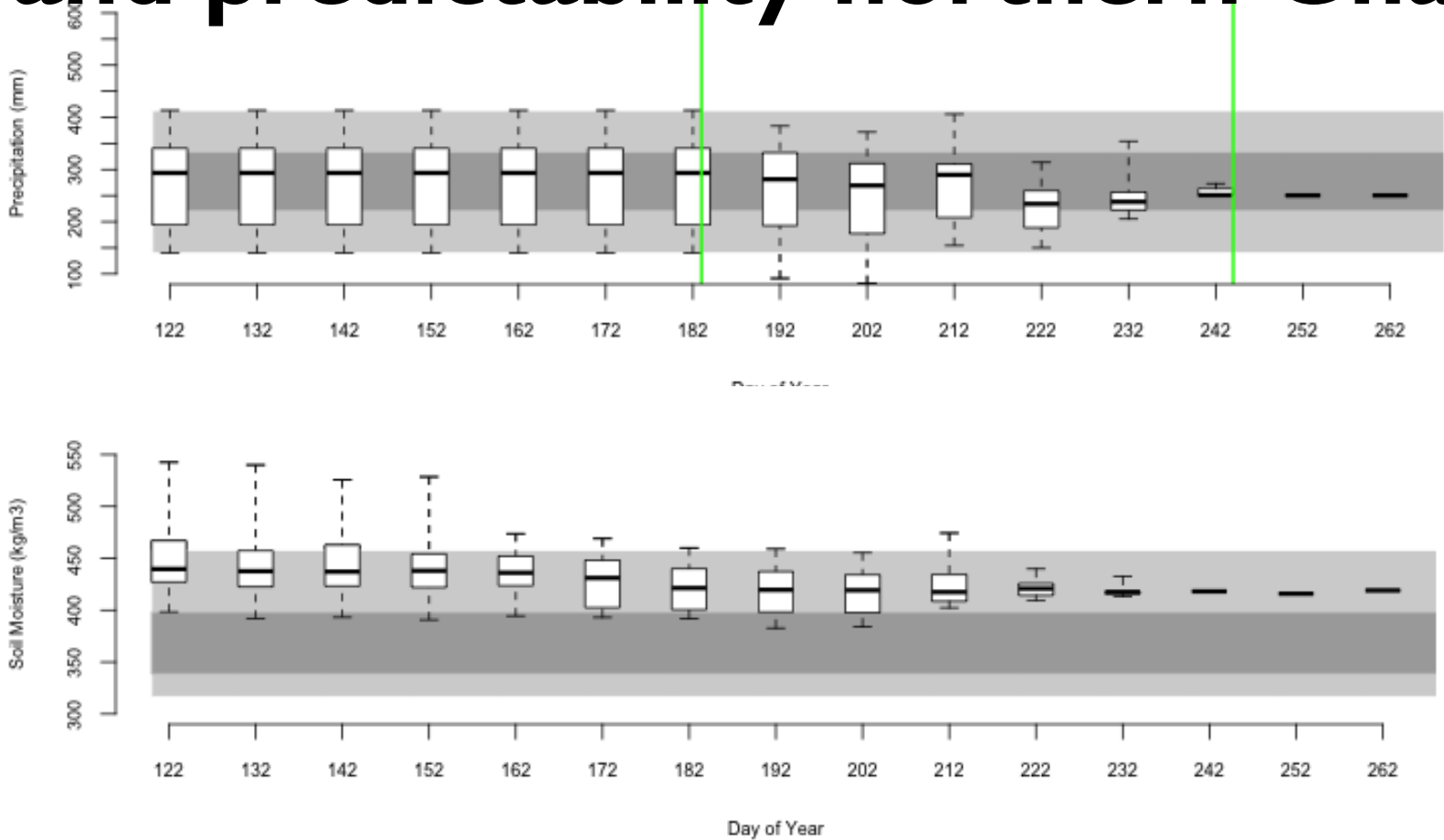
Soil moisture memory



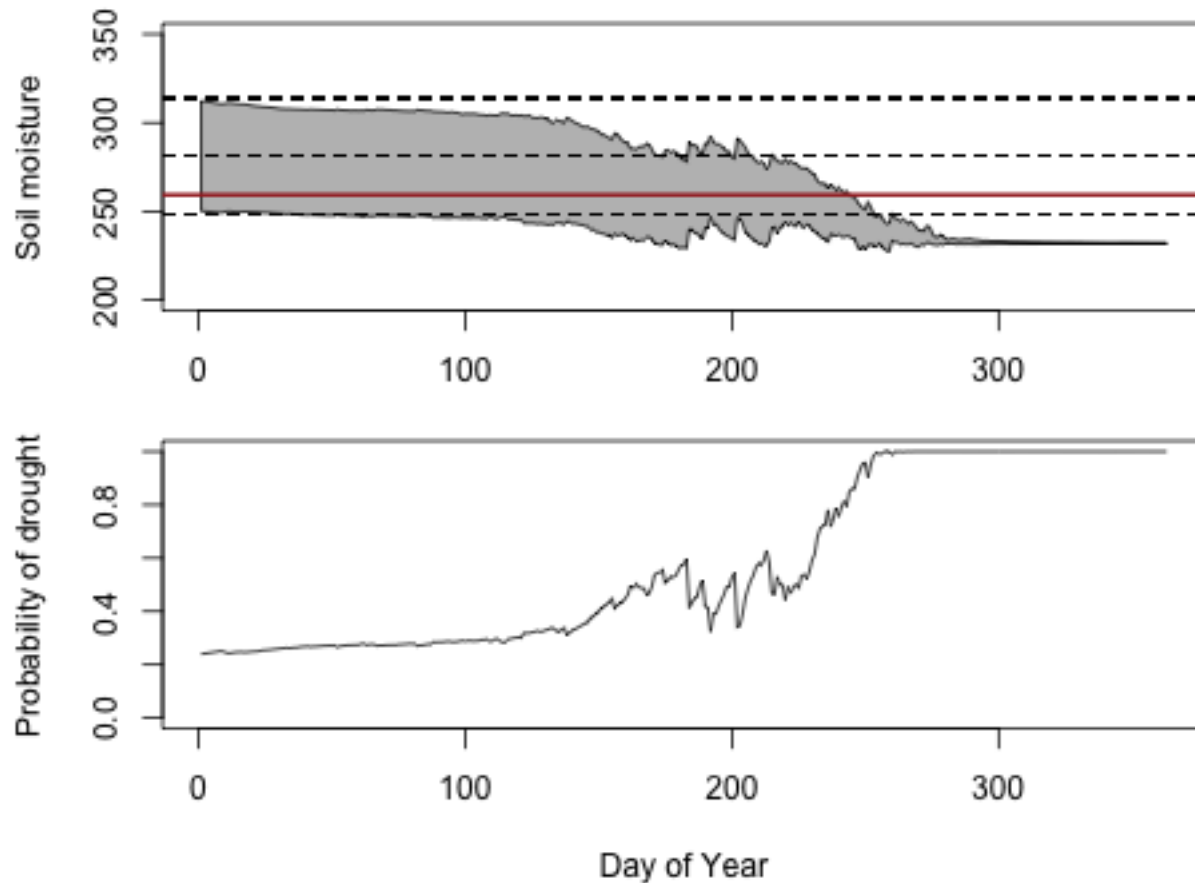
Memory of
the land
surface



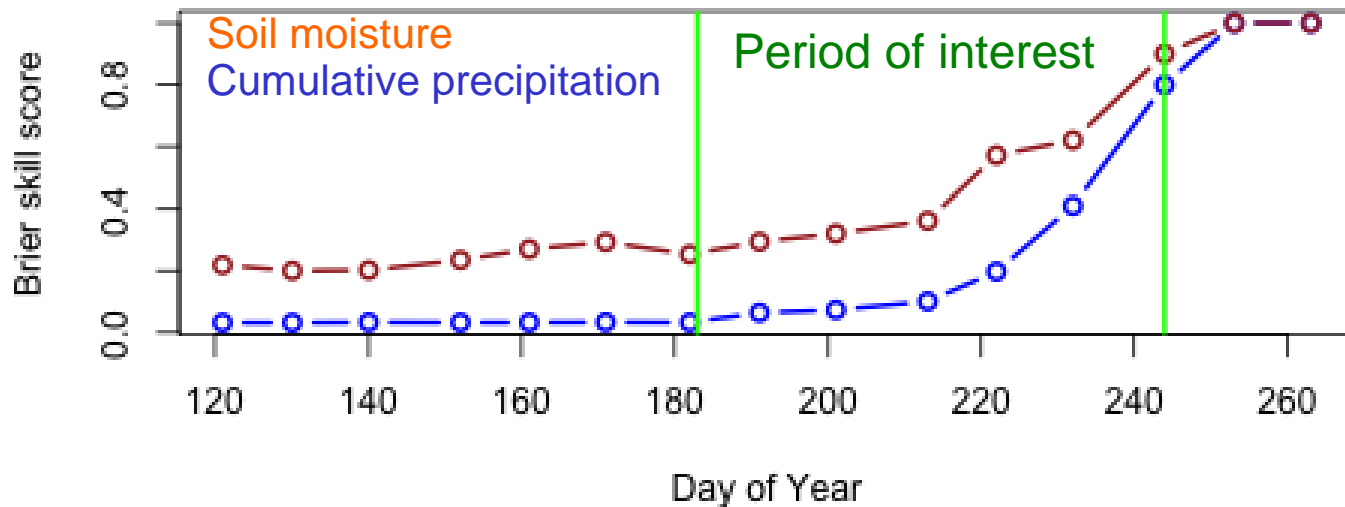
Case study: soil moisture memory and predictability northern Ghana



Monitoring risk during a drought year (2011 in Tamale)



Case study: soil moisture memory and predictability northern Ghana



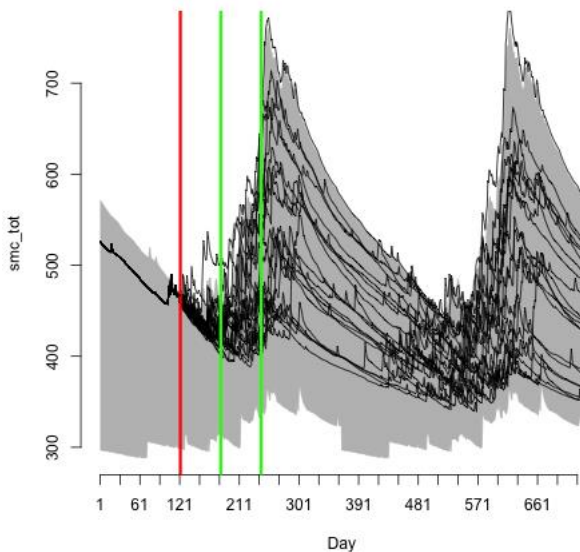
Brier skill score of 0 indicates same skill as climatology

Brier skill score of 1 indicates a perfect forecast

BSS calculated for all quintiles. More predictability for extremes.

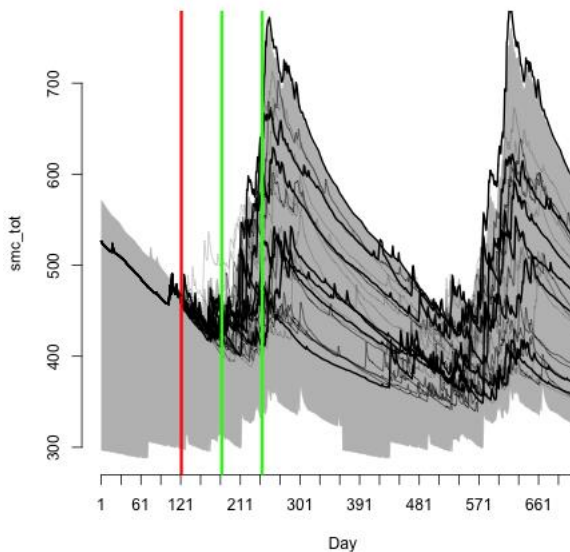
Incorporating seasonal forecast data

Projected and climatological time series

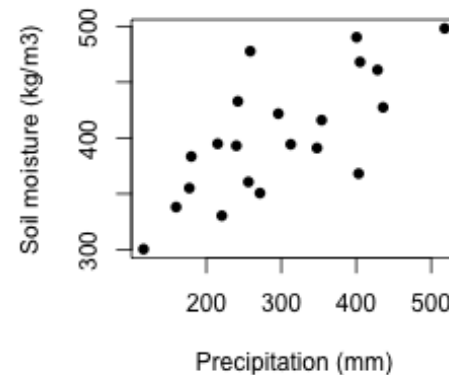


Unweighted

Projected and climatological time series

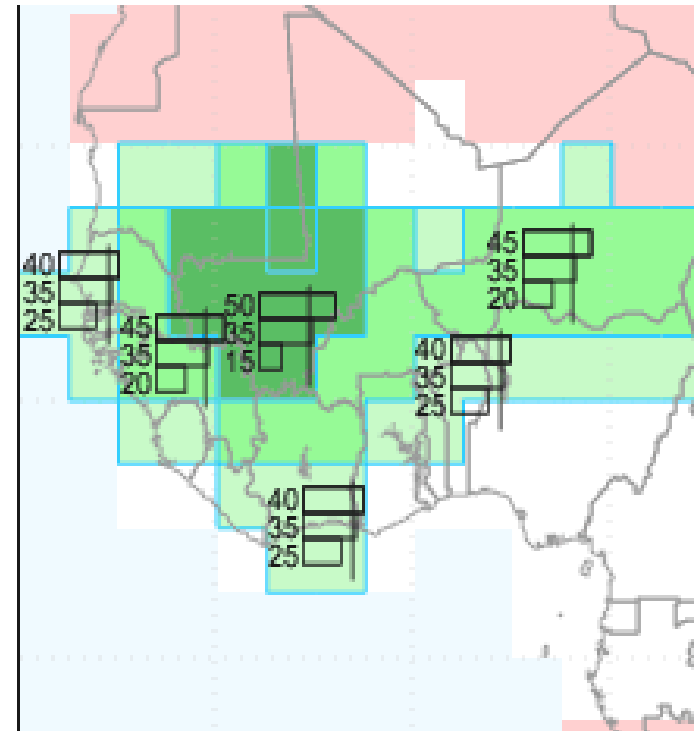
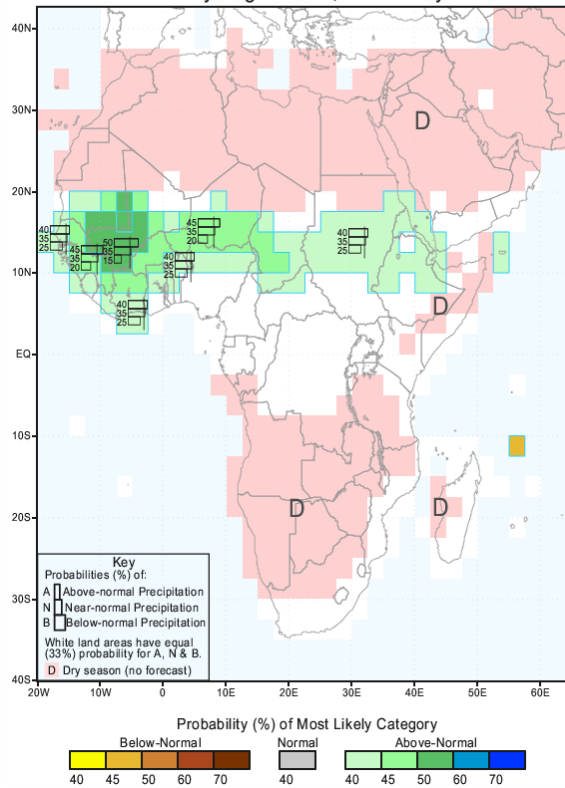


Weighted



Incorporating seasonal forecast data

IRI Multi-Model Probability Forecast for Precipitation for June-July-August 2011, Issued May 2011



Incorporating seasonal forecast data

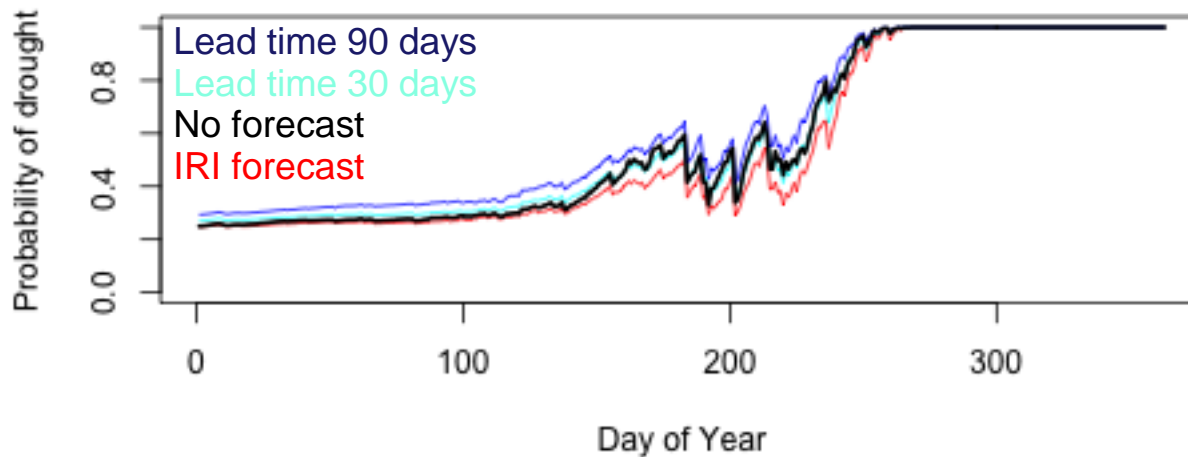
When the probabilities are calculated, the output data from each ensemble member is weighted by the tercile of the precipitation used to drive it.

Idealised case:

Tercile 1 (below average) = Probability of 0.6

Tercile 2 (average) = Probability of 0.3

Tercile 3 (above average) = Probability of 0.1



We present a simple, but flexible framework for assessment of seasonal agricultural risk

- Historical knowledge of the climate over the long term (climatology) and the short term (seasonal evolution) can be used to estimate the seasonal risk of drought
- Accurate knowledge of the contemporaneous wetness of the soil forms the basis of forecasts of soil moisture and robust early warning of agricultural drought
- Tercile seasonal forecasts of mean seasonal rainfall have some limited value for deriving metrics of risk

Next steps:

Development, evaluation and exploitation

Science questions:

To what extent is agricultural drought predictable? And why?

- Weighting probabilistic assessments on real seasonal forecast data and other metrics
- Comparing other regions, soil/vegetation types

How are the factors governing agricultural risk changing?

- Weight risk assessments on 'proximity' of climatological year
- Run with climate model output

Next steps:

Development, evaluation and exploitation

Applications/pilots (evaluation):

Seasonal risk assessments

- Ghana Meteorological Agency, Ethiopian CGIAR pilots
- Risk Shield index insurance
- Gates Foundation TAMASA experimental sites

Short time scale risk

- Rainwatch Alliance, Senegal Met service: rainy season onset
- One Acre fund (320,000 farmers): planting date decision support and other decision support products