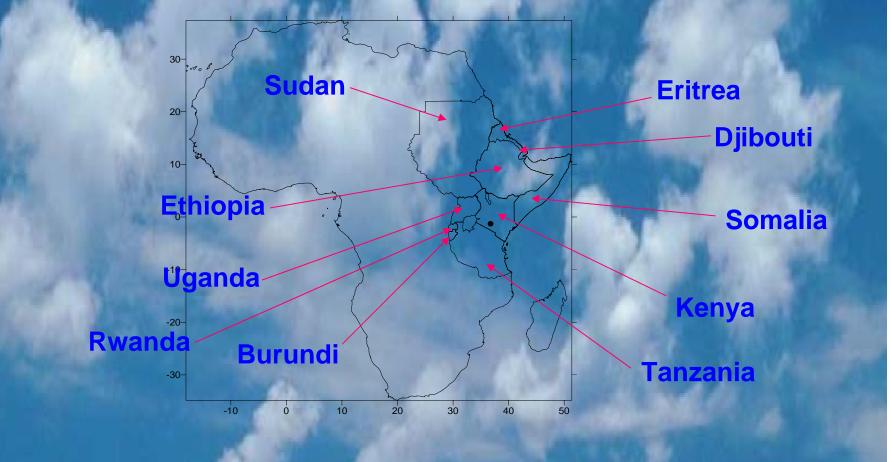
THE USE OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY FOR SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR AFRICA. RABAT, MOROCCO, 25 – 27 APRIL, 2007.

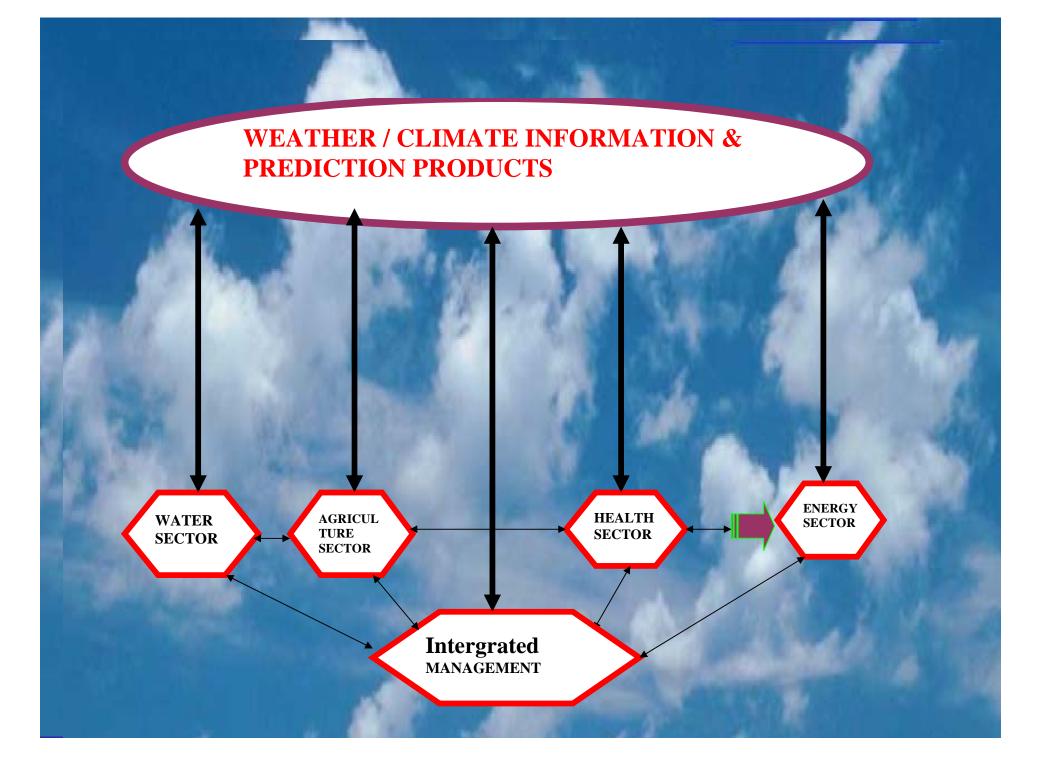
BY JOAN KABASELLEH IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC)

## INTRODUCTION

IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre Nairobi (*ICPAC*) is a regional climate early warning institution for **TEN COUNTRIES IN** the greater horn of Africa(GHA)

#### MAP OF COUNTRIES IN THE GREATER HORN OF AFRICA COVERED BY ICPAC





#### SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT TRIANGLE

ENVIRONMENT: LAND ; WATER; AIR; ECOSYTEMS

#### **CLIMATE**

SOCIETY, basic needs, Population

CHALLENGES OF CLIMATE IN SUPPORT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ECONOMY wealth, trade, Poverty THE USE OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY FOR SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR AFRICA. RABAT, MOROCCO, 25 – 27 APRIL, 2007.

BY JOAN KABASELLEH IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC)

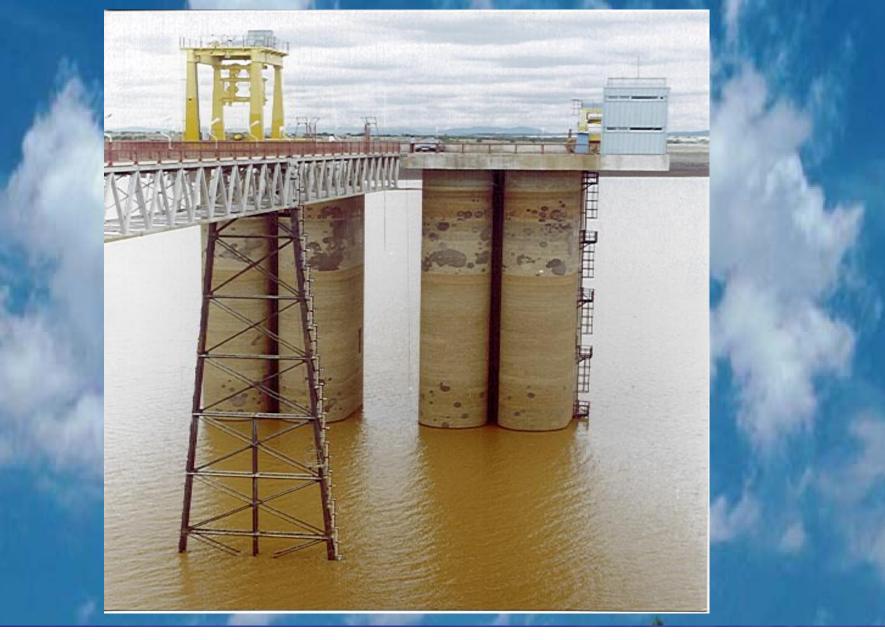
## EXTREME CLIMATE EVENTS IN AFRICA

- Drought
- Floods
- Lightening
- Cyclones
- Strong Winds
- Desertification
- Extreme Temperatures
- Dust gust

#### IMPACTS OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY DROUGHT - FOOD SECURITY



#### IMPACTS OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY ENERGY - HYDROPOWER



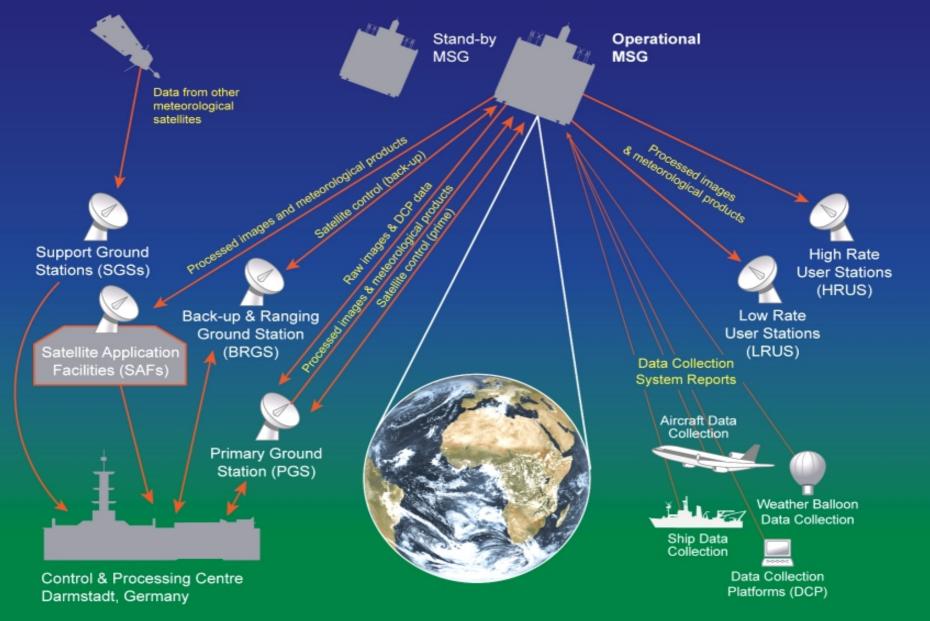
#### IMPACTS OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY FLOODS



Natural resource base of economic and social development

- Water management
- Energy
- Disaster management
- Agriculture
- Health
- Building capacity

### **MSG Mission Overview Diagram**

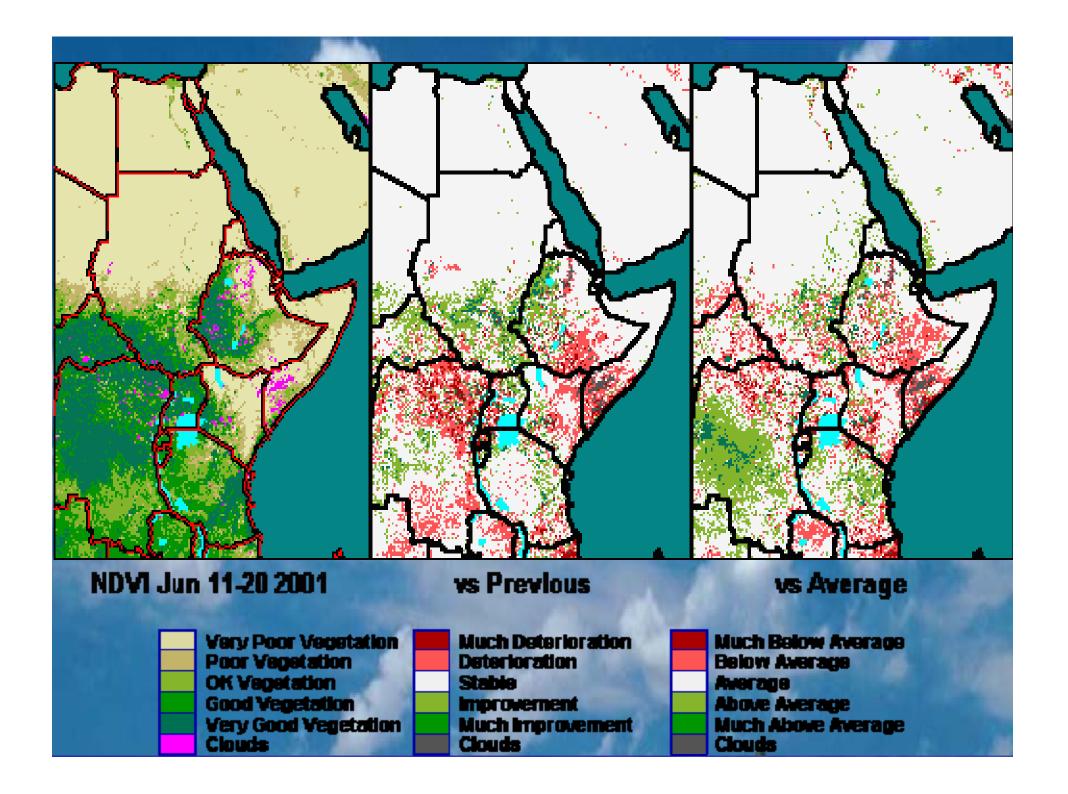


## RS and GIS information as decision making tools for policy makers and managers

- Application of Remote Sensing for integrated Management of Ecosystems and Water Resources in Africa
- EUMETSAT PUMA, used to provide access to data from Meteosat second generation satellites for national meteorological services in Africa

**AVHRR: - Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer** 

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
Monitoring tropical cyclones
Sea Surface Temperatures
Monitoring cloud patterns

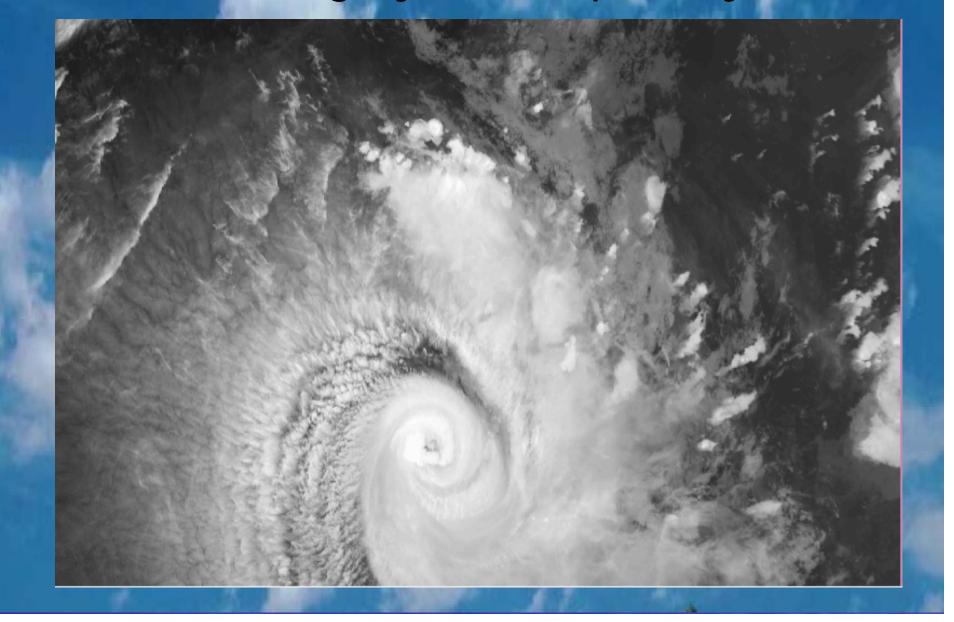


## Monitoring tropical cyclones

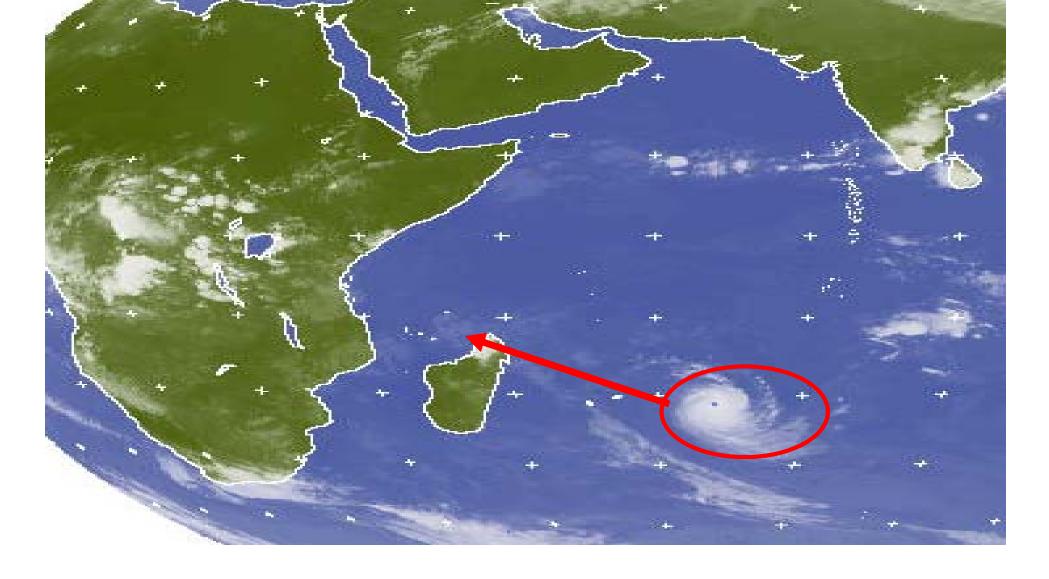
 Tropical cyclone
 An area of low pressure which develops over tropical or subtropical waters

 Tropical depression
 A weak tropical cyclone in which the maximum surface wind is 38 mph (62 km/h or 33 kt) or less

## Satellite imagery of a tropical cyclone



#### SATELLITE IMAGERY DEPICTING TROPICAL CYCLONE APPROACHING EASTERN AFRICA COASTAL REGION



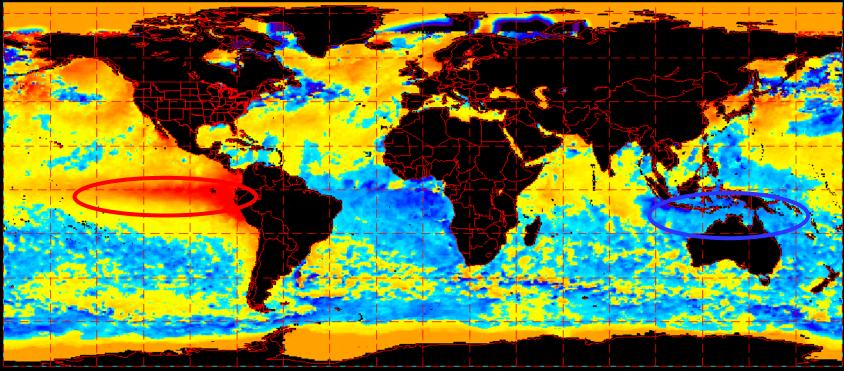
## Impacts of strong winds/storms



## Sea Surface Temperatures

#### **SST from AVHRR**

NOAA/NESDIS 50KM GLOBAL ANALYSIS: SST - Climatology, 8/4/1997

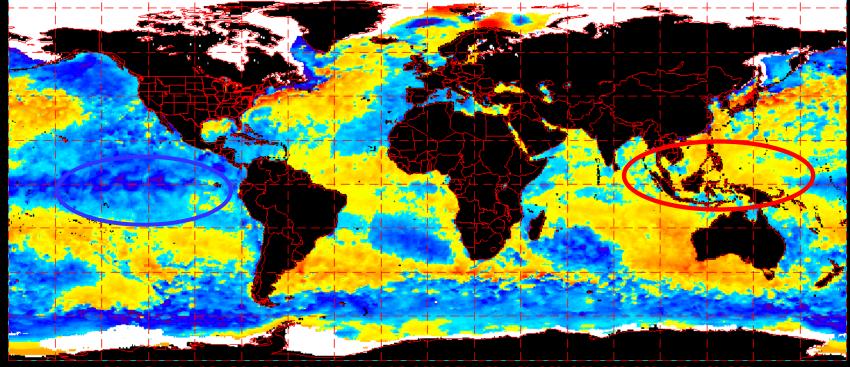


-5.0 -4.5 -4.0 -<u>3.5 -3.0 -2.5 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.</u>00 -

El Niño: 1997

## Sea Surface Temperatures

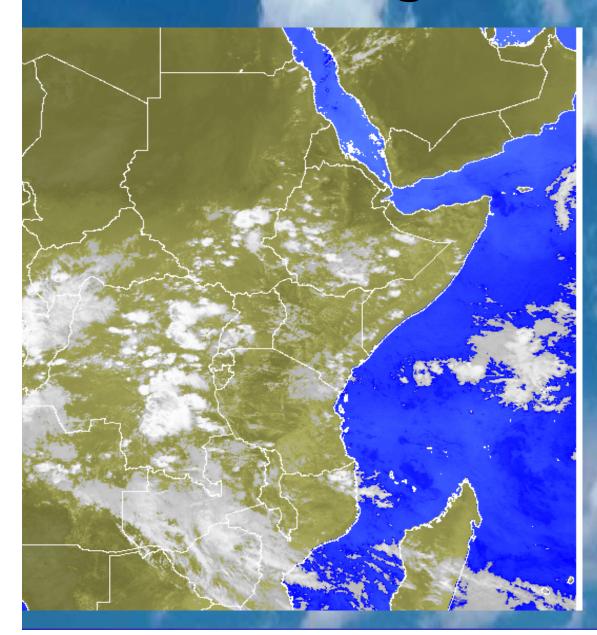
NOAA/NESDIS 50KM GLOBAL ANALYSIS: SST - Climatology (C), 1/18/2000 (white regions indicate seq-ice)



<u>-5.0 -4.5 -4.0 -3.5 -3.0 -2.5 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.0</u>0



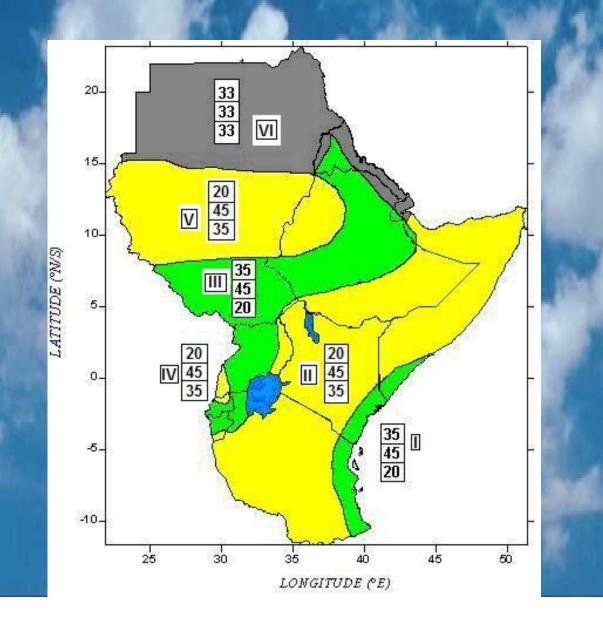
## **Monitoring cloud patterns**



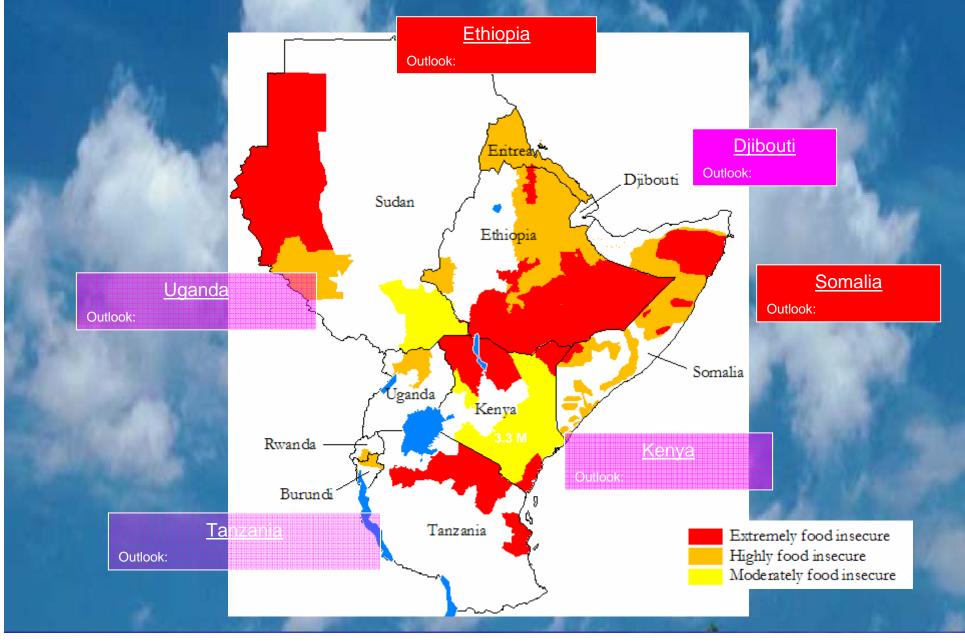
CLOUDS AND POTENTAL RAINING AREAS.

Clouds tracking: Image-2004-10-14-1130GMT :MSG-Courtesy of PUMA

## CONSENSUS FORECAST OVER GHA-MAM 2007



#### Food Security Status - Greater Horn of Africa – from COF14-(ICPAC/IRI/USGS/FEWSNET)



## CONCLUSION

- With aid of MSG
  - severe weather developments are monitored closely
  - Early warning information are given in good time to avert potential disasters
  - information received are of great significance for sustainable socio-economic development

# Thank you all