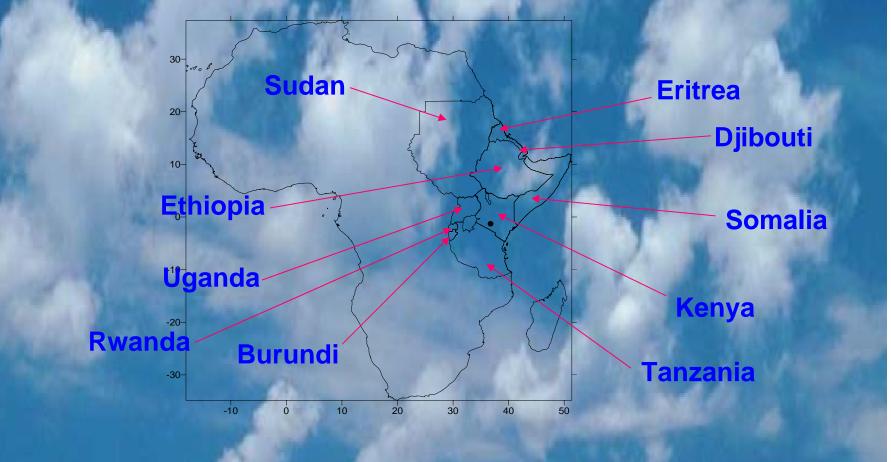
THE USE OF SPACE TECHNOLOGY FOR SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FOR AFRICA. RABAT, MOROCCO, 25 – 27 APRIL, 2007.

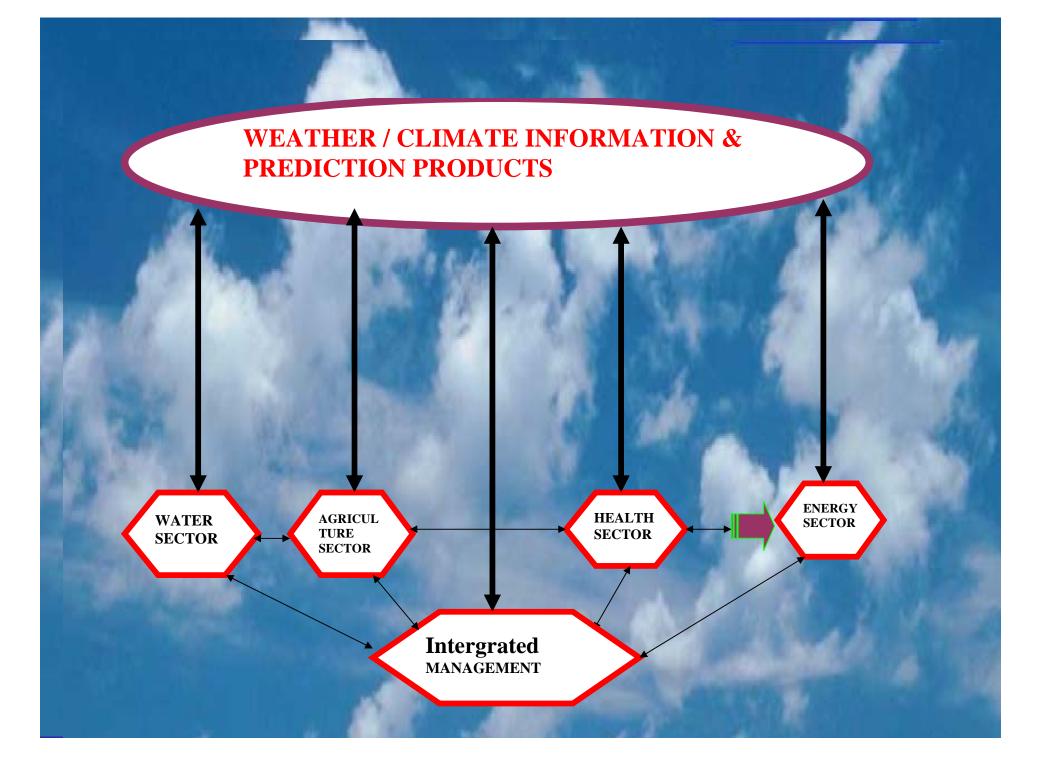
BY JOAN KABASELLEH IGAD Climate Prediction & Applications Centre (ICPAC)

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)

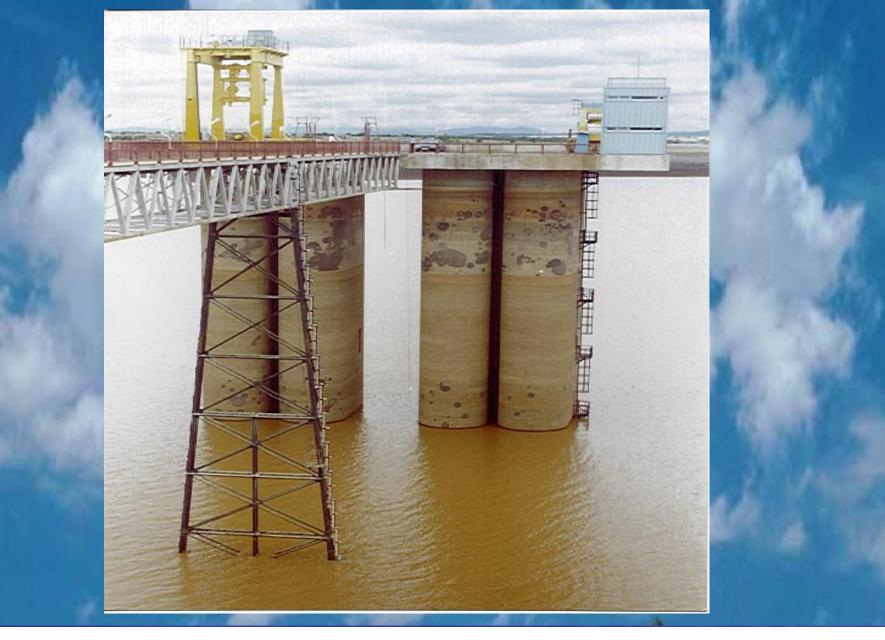
EXTREME CLIMATE EVENTS IN AFRICA

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

IMPACTS OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY DROUGHT - FOOD SECURITY



IMPACTS OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY ENERGY - HYDROPOWER



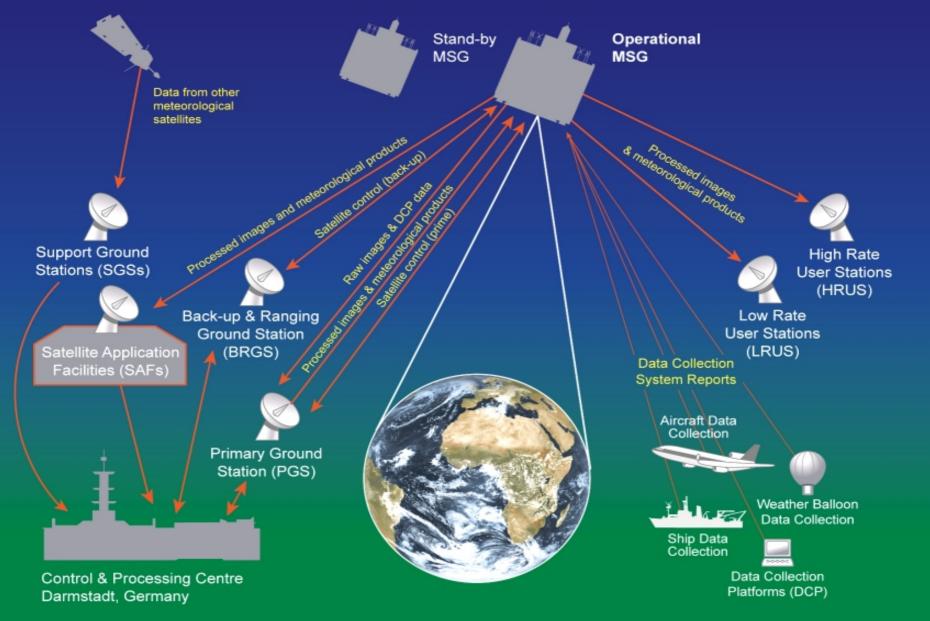
IMPACTS OF CLIMATE VARIABILITY FLOODS



Natural resource base of economic and social development

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

MSG Mission Overview Diagram

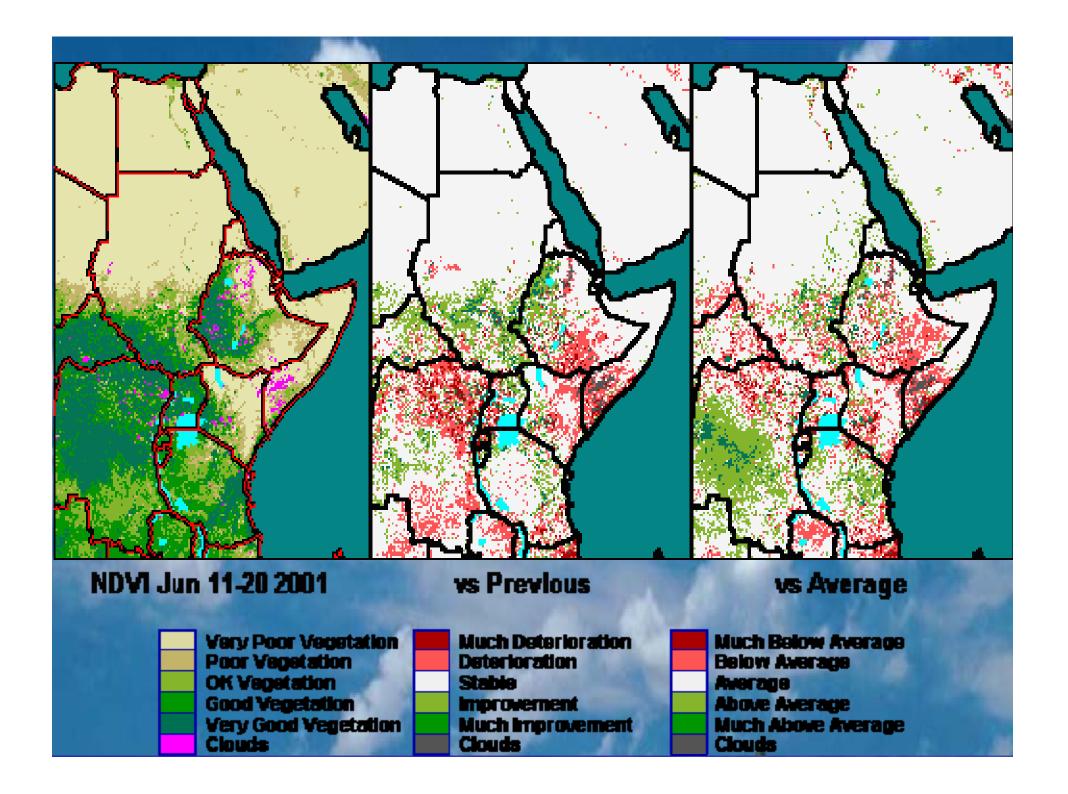


RS and GIS information as decision making tools for policy makers and managers

- 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

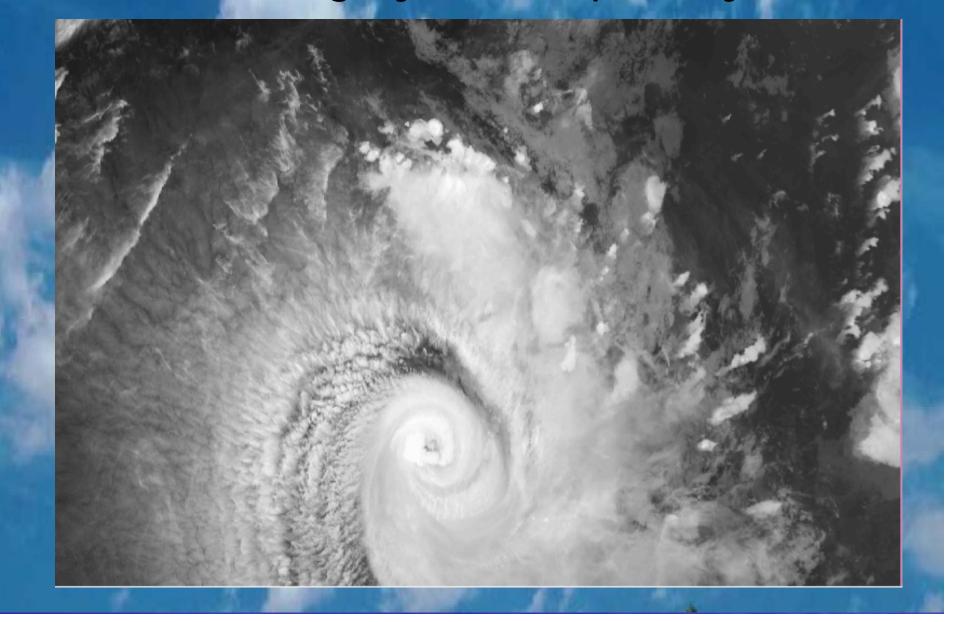


Monitoring tropical cyclones

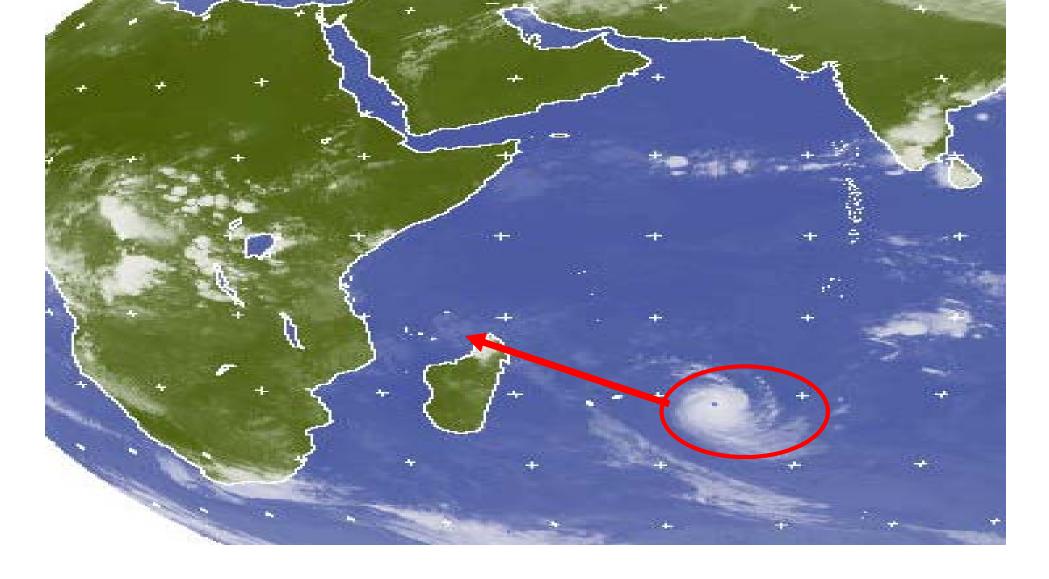
 Tropical cyclone
 An area of low pressure which develops over tropical or subtropical waters

 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



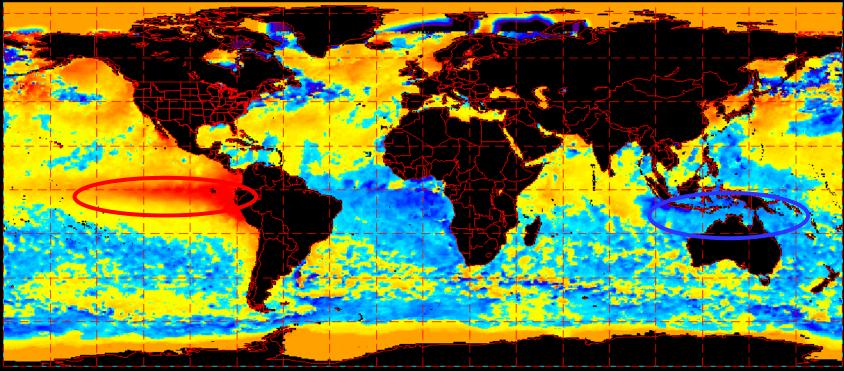
Impacts of strong winds/storms



Sea Surface Temperatures

SST from AVHRR

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

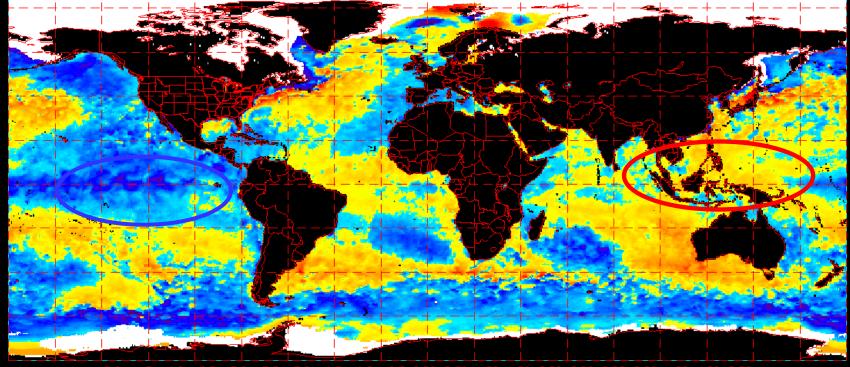


-5.0 -4.5 -4.0 -<u>3.5 -3.0 -2.5 -2.0 -1.5 -1.0 -0.5 0.00 0.50 1.00 1.50 2.00 2.50 3.00 3.50 4.00 4.50 5.</u>00 -

El Niño: 1997

Sea Surface Temperatures

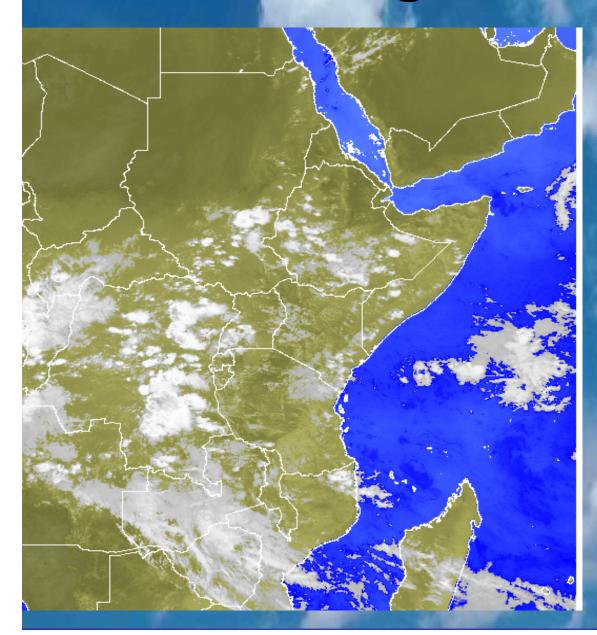
NOAA/NESDIS 50KM GLOBAL ANALYSIS: SST - Climatology (C), 1/18/2000 (white regions indicate seq-ice)



<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



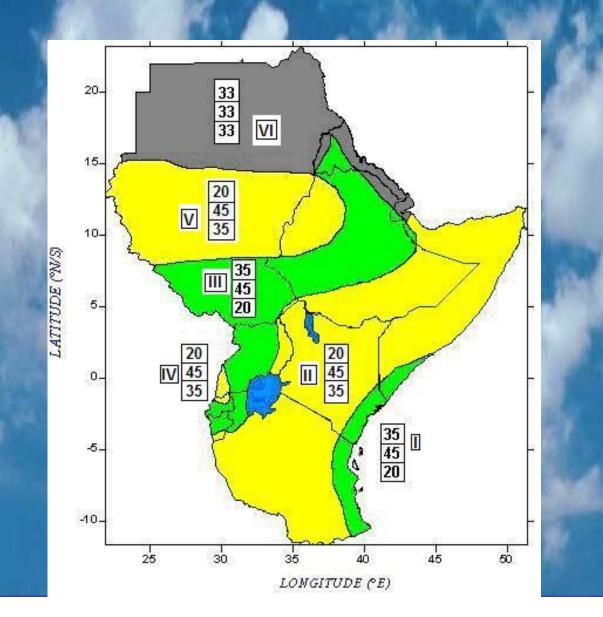
Monitoring cloud patterns



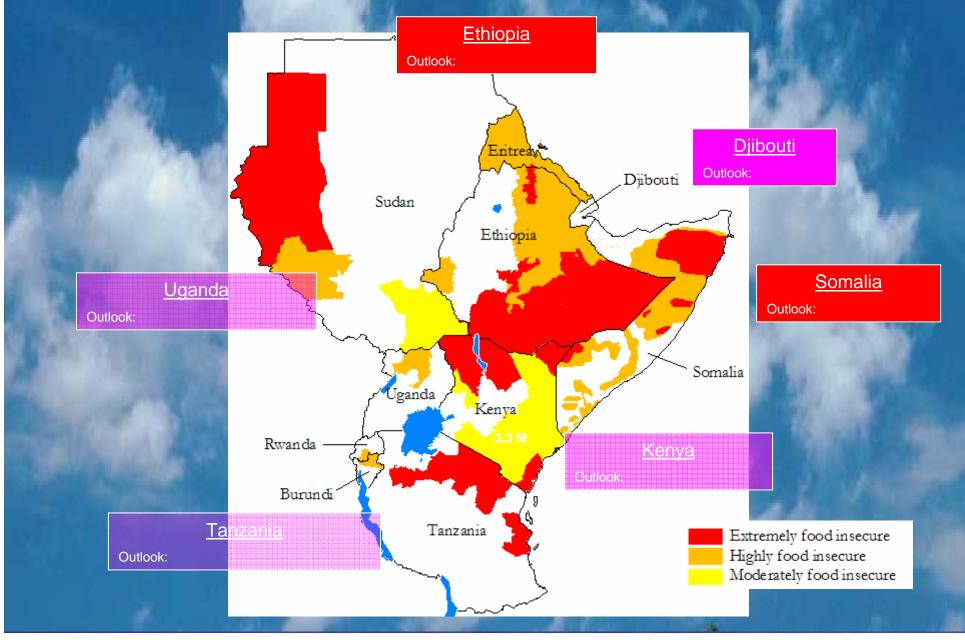
CLOUDS AND POTENTAL RAINING AREAS.

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