## **Environmental Data and Surveillance**

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The International Research Institute for Climate and Society



Mobilizing the Sciences and Public Policy to Build a Prosperous and Sustainable Future

## Framework (Malaria Early Warning System)



## Analysis of Relationship between Climatic-Environmental Factors and Diseases

Show evidences that climate and environmental factors influence diseases

Evidence of impact of climate variability on Malaria epidemics in Botswana (Thomson et al. *Nature* 2006),

Evidence of impact of environmental variability on Malaria epidemics in Eritrea (Ceccato et al. AJTMH 2007)



### Long-Term Forecasting...



## **IRI** Forecasting Rainfall Products





### Short-Term Forecasting...

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### Monitoring Environmental Factors (Rainfall, Vegetation, Temperature)

### Using measurements:

# From meteorological stations

or

### From remotely-sensed images available free of charge via

### IRI Data Library



http://iridl.ldeo.columbia.edu/maproom/.Health/



## **Rainfall Estimates**

Interface to provide information on the current rainfall season compared with recent seasons

Spatial resolution: 10km

Available every 10days



### Continued

Various summary information is available for the specific point queried



# **Rainfall Anomalies**



#### **Rainfall Estimate Differences**



## Vegetation and Water Bodies Monitoring

Provide MODIS images 250m spatial resolution every 16-days to monitor vegetation and water bodies



### MODIS Image Download Tools

MODIS Image Download Tools are available for the regions shown below. Please click on your region of interest.





#### MODIS Image Download Tool: East Africa



Dataset Documentation												
Data: MODIS image constructed from the middle infrared, near infrared and red channels at 250m spatial resolution Data Source: United States Geological Survey, Land Processes Distributed Active Archive Center, Moderate												
Resolution Imaging Spectroradiometer (USGS LandDAAC MODIS) Note: There is typically a 12- to 16-day delay between the end of the observation period for the latest data and the date when those data are received and displayed on this page.												
Downloa	nd Map	Download Layer	Download Data									
Figure as PDF	Figure as JPEG	GeoTiff for GIS	Data for GIS									





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## **Extract Vegetation Indices**

Automatic procedure to extract different vegetation indices (*NDVI, EVI NDWI*) and create temporal series through the Internet





# Training



## **Desert Locust**





### Cairo, Egypt, 2004





Courtesy of DLIS, UN FAO

## Eritrea: Red Sea Coast











Courtesy of DLIS, UN FAO

## Work in Progress



### Monitoring Dust from Remotely-Sensed Data

#### NASA (TOMS) Herman et al. (1997),



## Monitoring Aerosols using MISR Products



Monitor amount of aerosols Monitor the size of the aerosols

Separate dust from smoke





## Integrate IRI Data into WorldWind (NASA)



How Can the Health Community Use the Data Library for Analyzing the Surveillance Data ?

Provide a training on how to analyze data in relation to climate and environmental factors

Provide the possibility to perform the analysis through the IRI Data Library (free software, accessible via Internet)



- **1**. Clean the Data:
  - Convert surveillance weekly data to 10-days or monthly data
  - Resolve the problem of missing data
  - De-trend the data
  - Create anomalies …

	A	В	С	D	E	F	G	Н		J	К
1	Year	Month	Zone	Sub-Zone	G.OPD <5	G.OPD >5	G. op total	Mal.OPD <5	Mal.OPD >5	OP Ma total	G. IP <5
2	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Agordat	381	1101	1482	0	28	28	98
3	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Barentu	501	1063	1564	25	33	58	77
4	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Dighe	1478	2891	4369	9	39	48	2
5	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Forto	559	1097	1656	7	17	24	7
6	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Gogne	496	705	1201	38	70	108	0
7	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Haikota	505	604	1109	13	82	95	22
8	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Lalay Gash	880	1493	2373	123	256	379	8
9	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Logo Anseba	506	1246	1752	0	20	20	18
10	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Mensura	1106	2249	3355	24	112	136	4
11	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Mogolo	684	1337	2021	40	99	139	11
12	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Mulki	454	1222	1676	6	58	64	3
13	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Goluj	1236	3512	4748	71	207	278	49
- 14	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Shambuko	721	1029	1750	32	109	141	9
15	2004	1	Gash-Barka	Tesseney	946	2025	2971	44	167	211	146
16	2004	1	Debub	Mendefera	691	2130	2821	3	35	38	148
17	2004	1	Debub	Adi Keih	712	2165	2877	1	16	17	16
18	2004	1	Debub	Adi Quala	470	1514	1984	9	54	63	43
19	2004	1	Debub	Dekemhare	1200	3576	4776	1	14	15	47
20	2004	1	Debub	Senafe	1054	2942	3996	1	108	109	18
21	2004	1	Debub	Segeneiti	1160	3135	4295	0	42	42	106
22	2004	1	Debub	Dubaruwa	1130	3557	4687	58	127	185	40
23	2004	1	Debub	Areza	981	2542	3523	55	183	238	57
24	2004	1	Debub	Maimine	376	1935	2311	16	64	80	15
25	2004	1	Debub	Tsorona	931	2018	2949	3	56	59	9
26	2004	1	Debub	EMNI Haili	453	1190	1643	2	4	6	12
27	2004	1	Debub	Maiaini	470	1569	2039	17	133	150	38
28	2004	1	SRS	Araeta	201	840	1041	0	0	0	



### □ 2. Analyze Spatial and Temporal Distribution



## 3. Analyze Relationship with Environmental factors

### Example:

Malaria incidence in relation to Vegetation



R<sup>2</sup> for significant regression of NDVI <u>anomalies</u> and concurrent malaria incidence <u>anomalies</u>



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