

6-21-2011

# Monitoring Drought Across Many Scales

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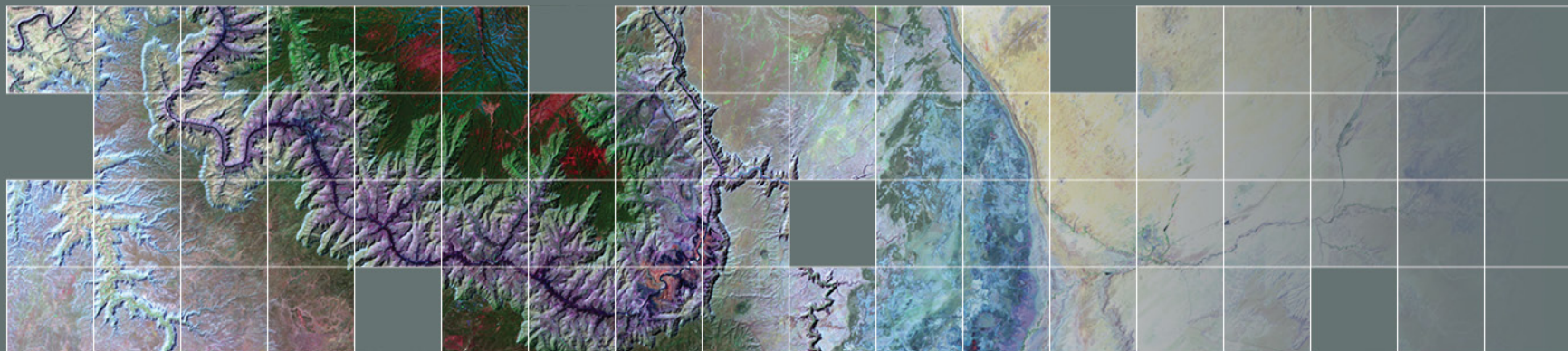
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Climate and Land Use Change  
**Earth Resources Observation and Science (EROS) Center**

UCSB Climate Hazard Group

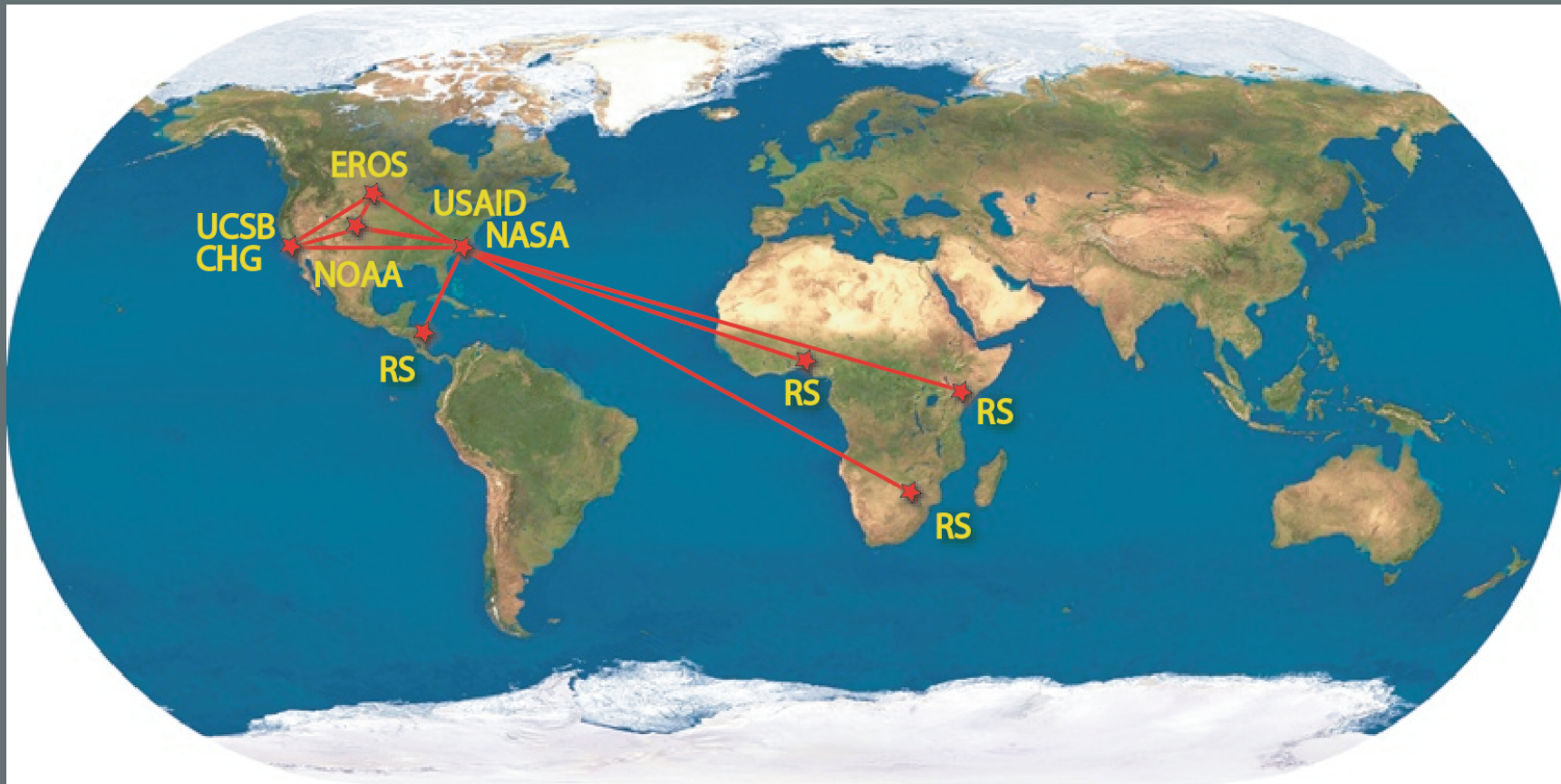
# Monitoring drought across many scales



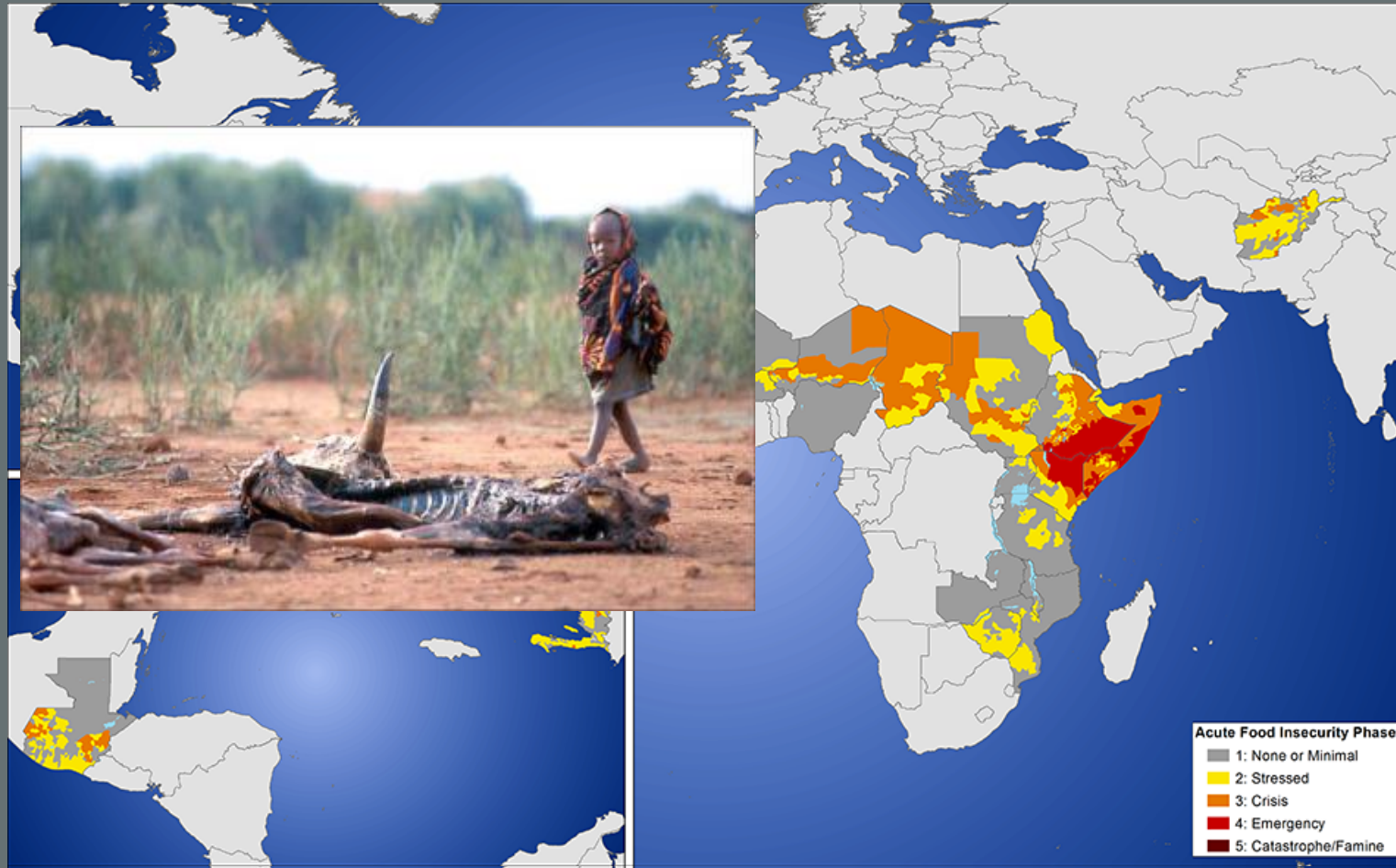
**Chris Funk**  
**6/21/2011**

U.S. Department of the Interior  
U.S. Geological Survey

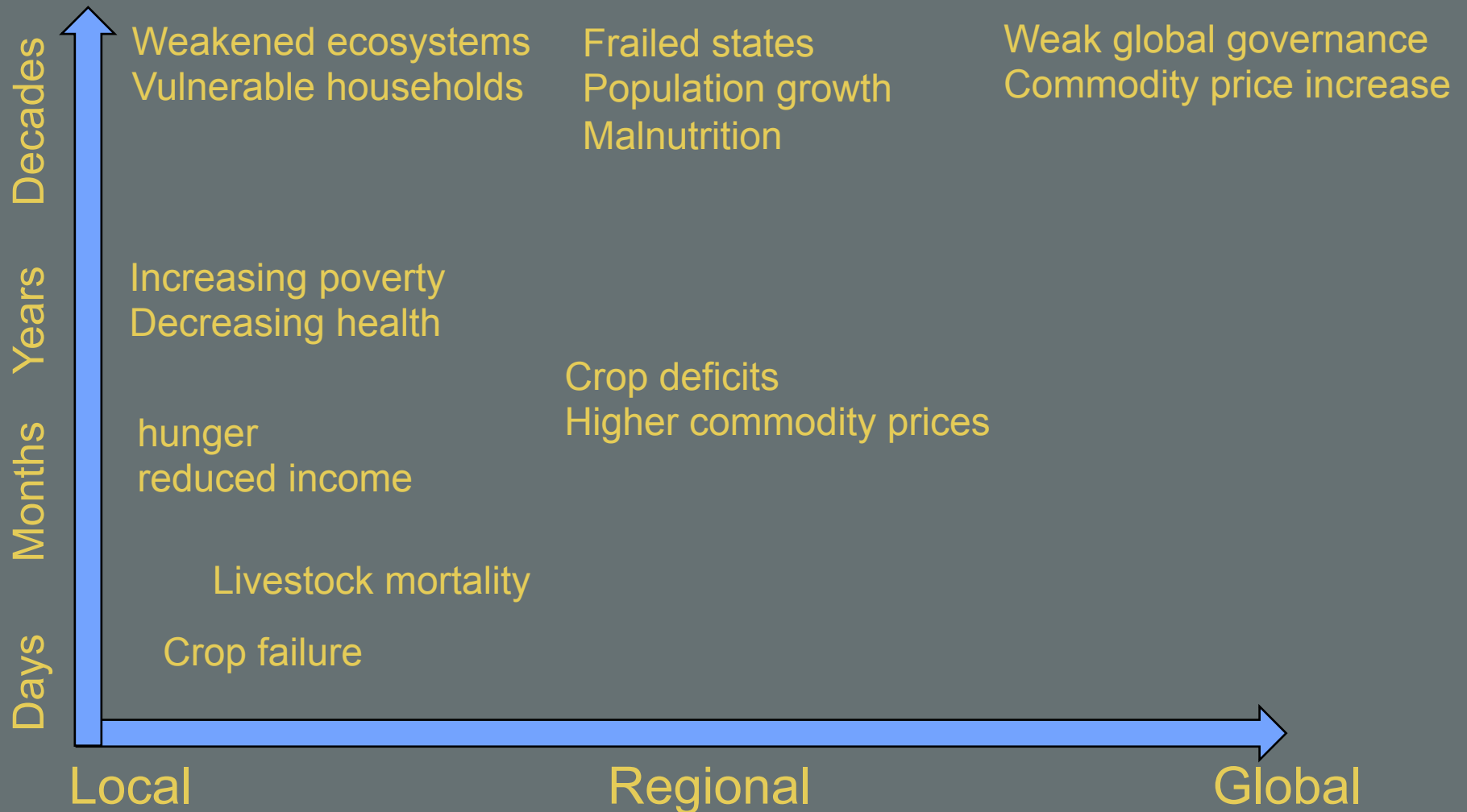
# USGS EROS – Climate Hazard Group – FEWS NET



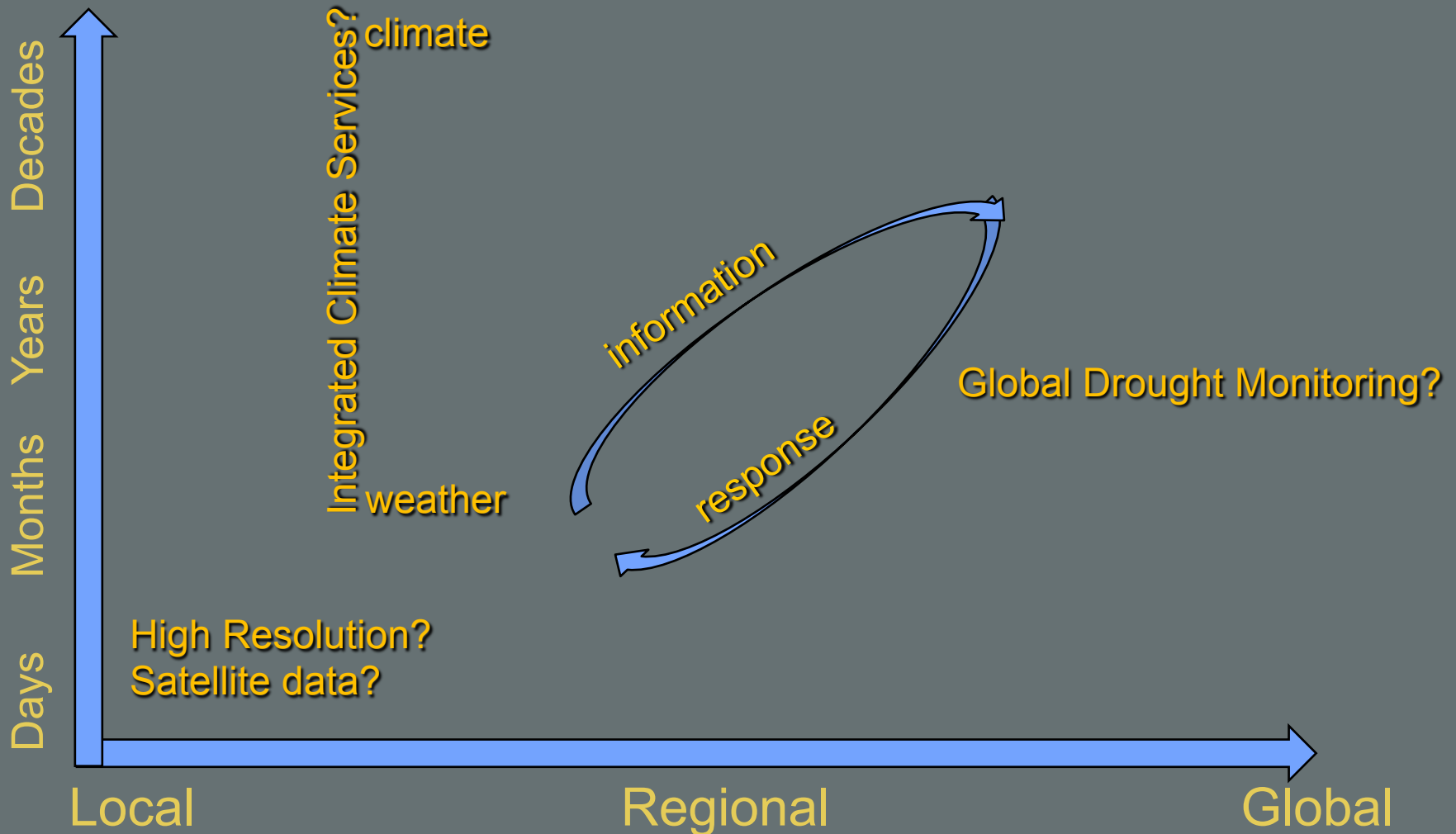
# Famine Early Warning System Network



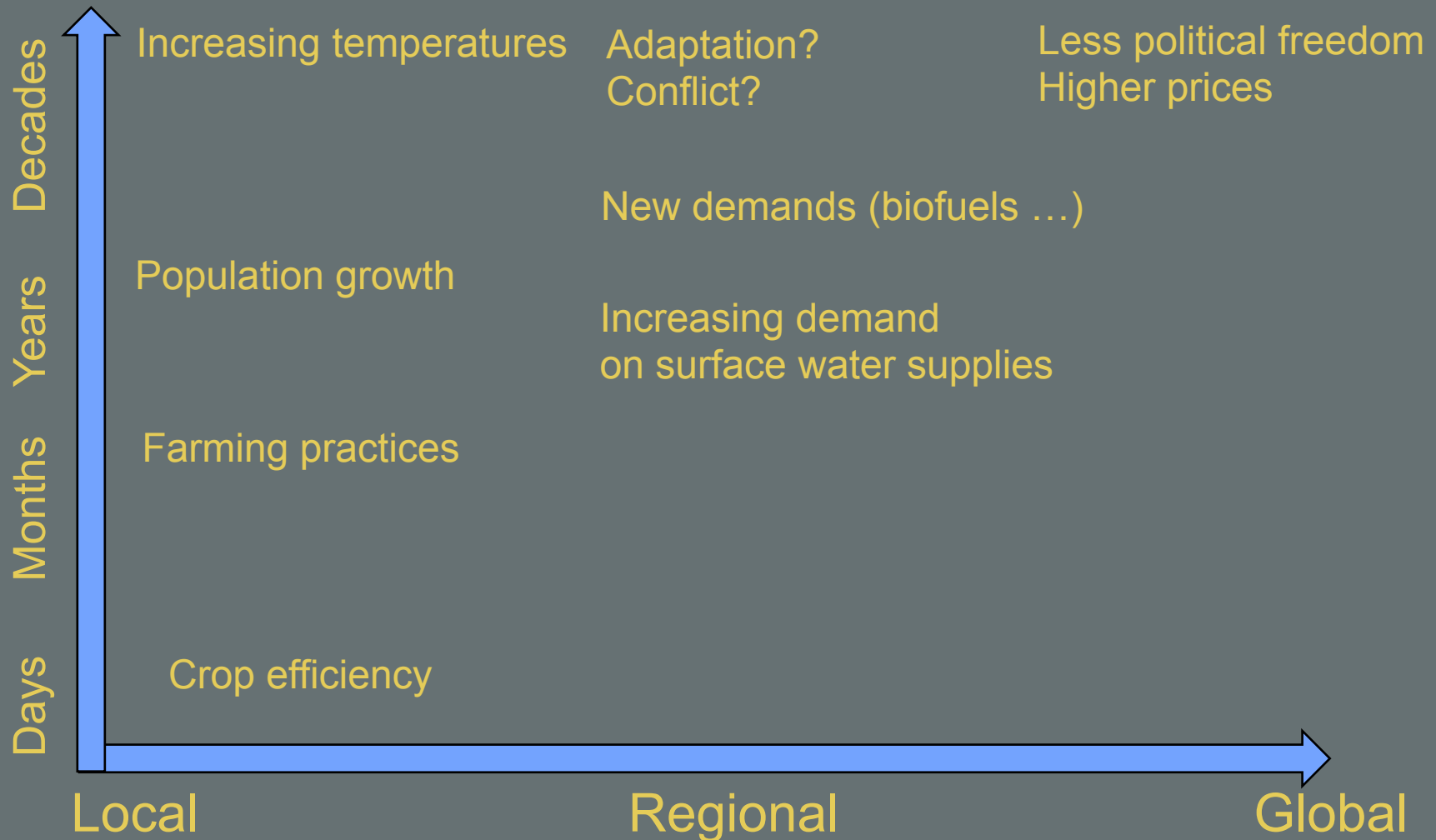
# Drought – water deficits at many scales



# Monitoring across scales

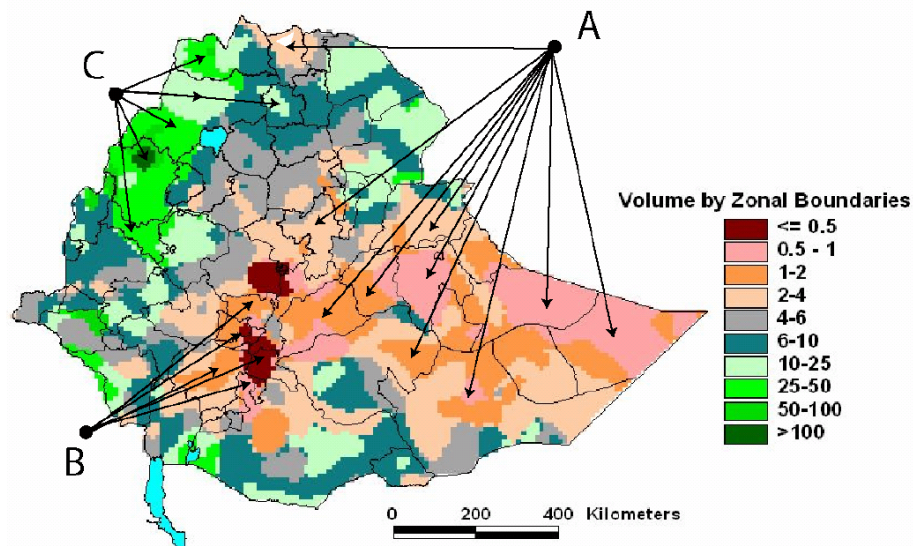


# Drought – function of demand

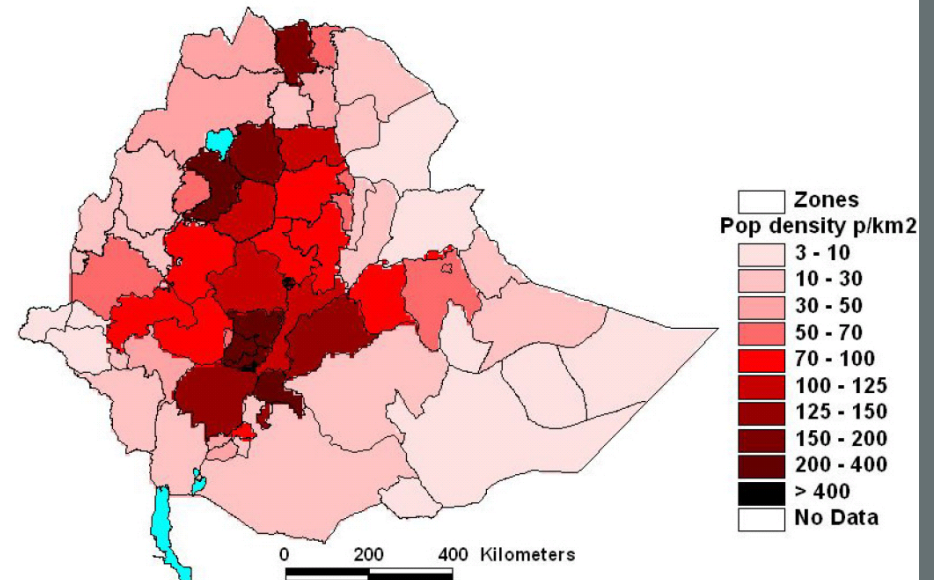


# Mapping water demand is important

Volume of potentially available annual surface water per family in 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> units (assumes 7 persons per family)



Population density in Ethiopia (persons per km<sup>2</sup>, zonal average)

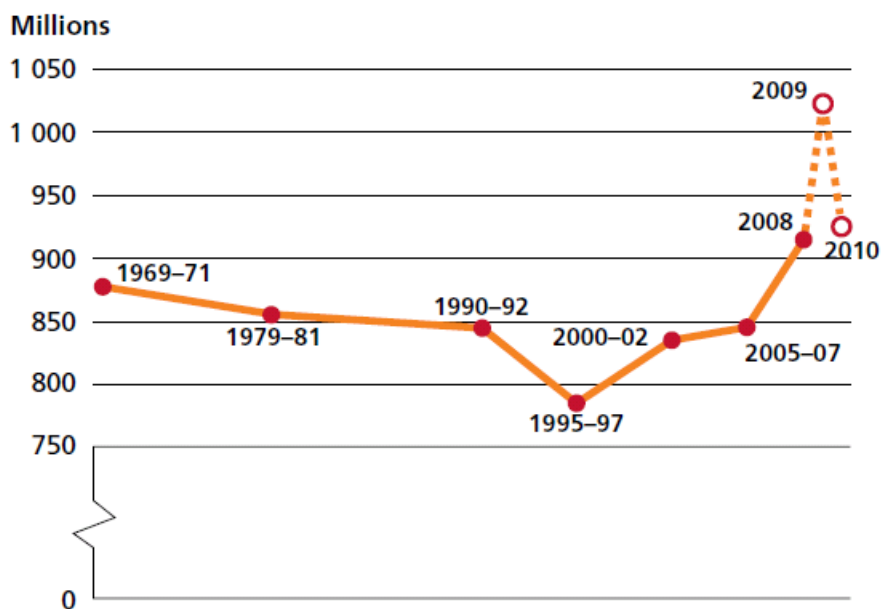




# Prices communicate risk around the world

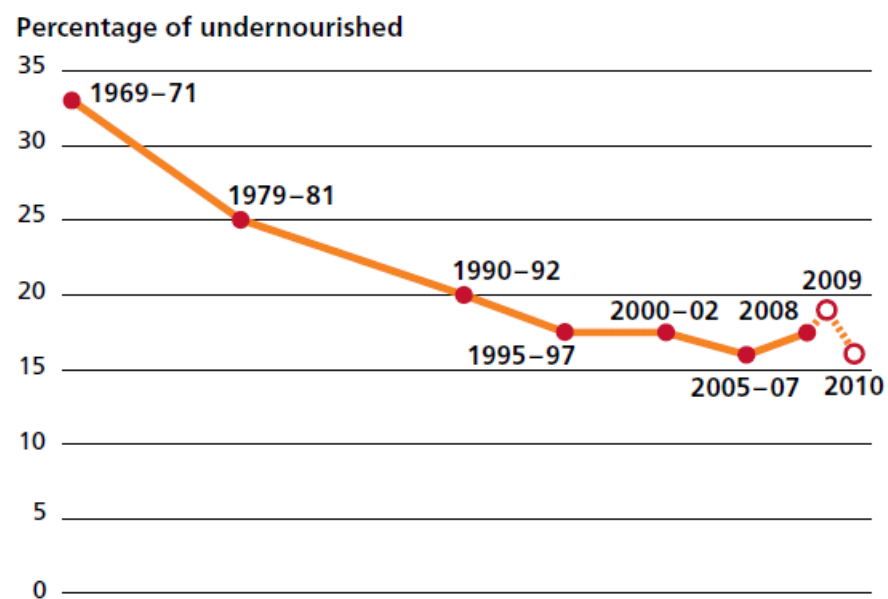
**FIGURE 1**

Number of undernourished people in the world, 1969-71 to 2010

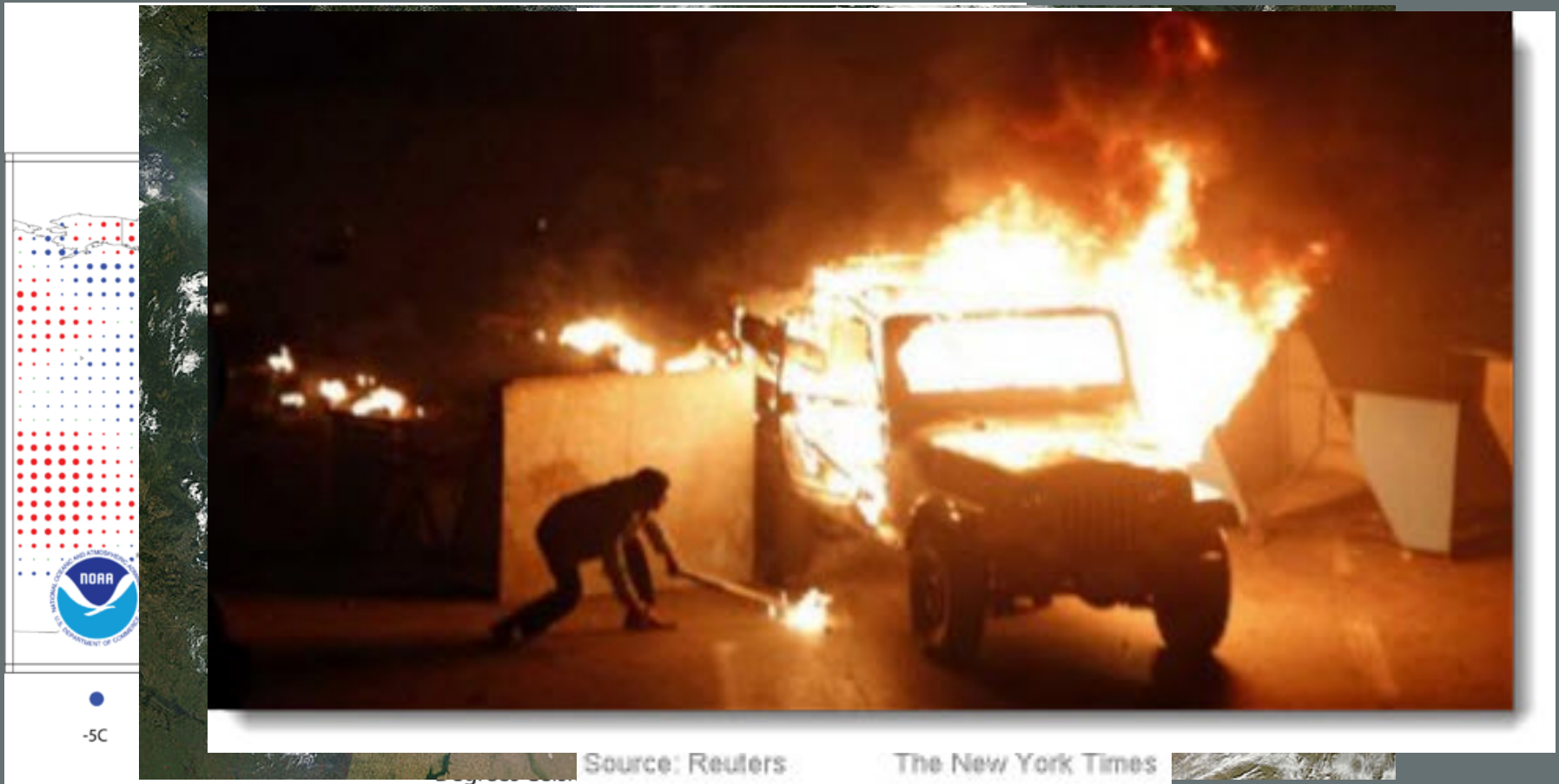


**FIGURE 2**

Proportion of undernourished people in developing countries, 1969-71 to 2010

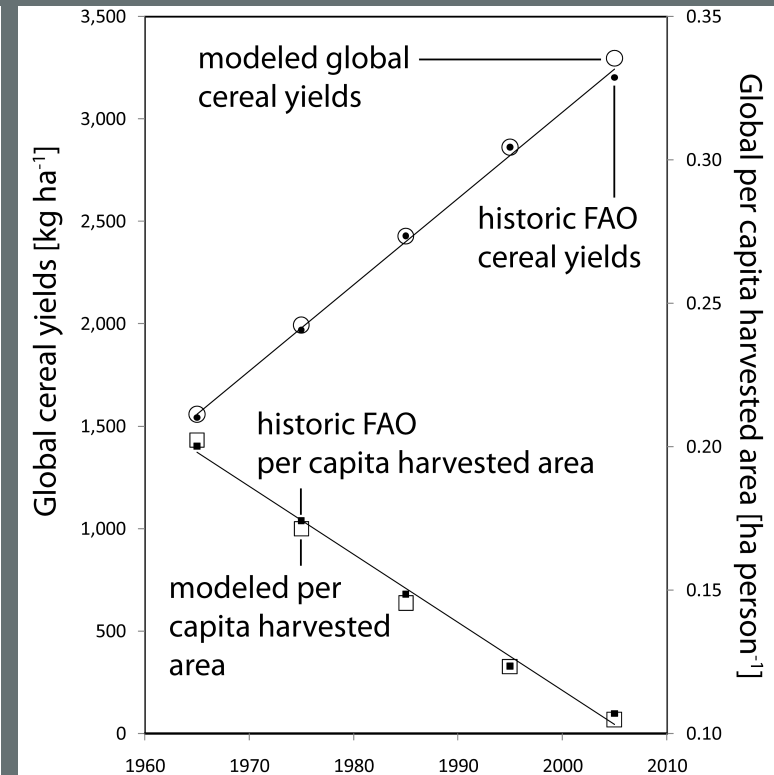
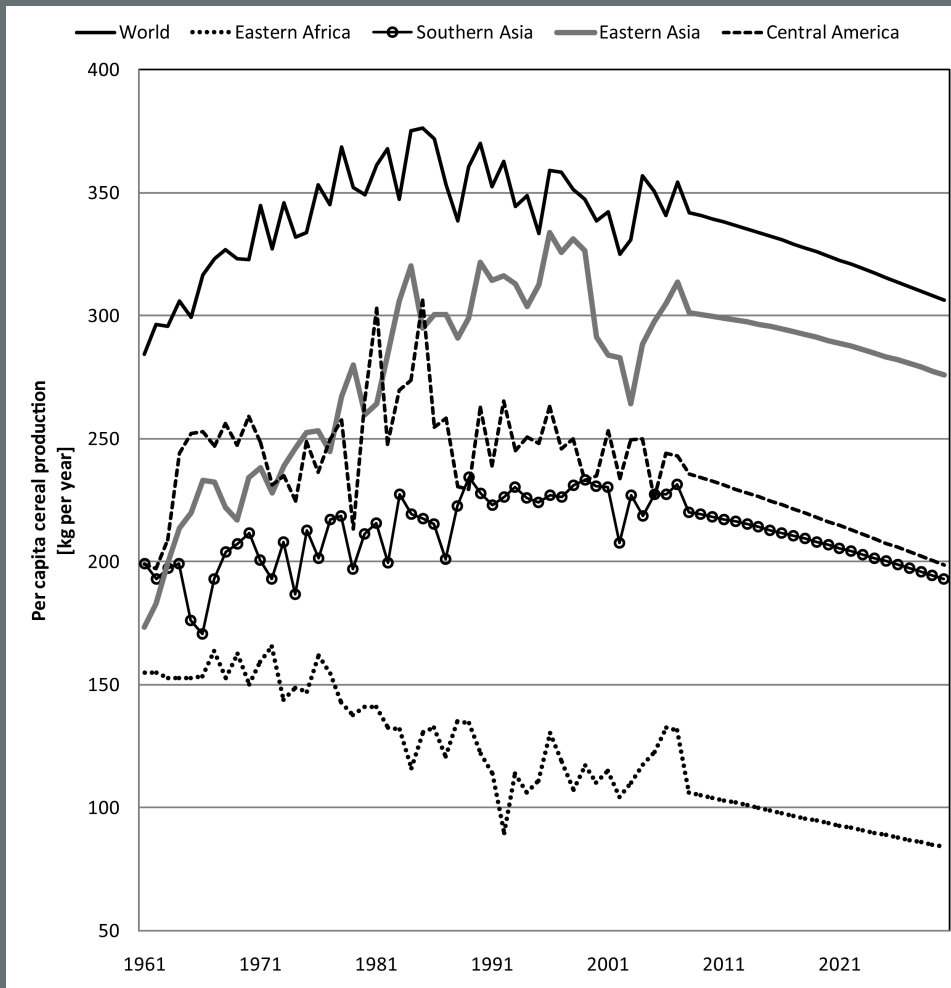


# Wildfire: from Russia to Cairo

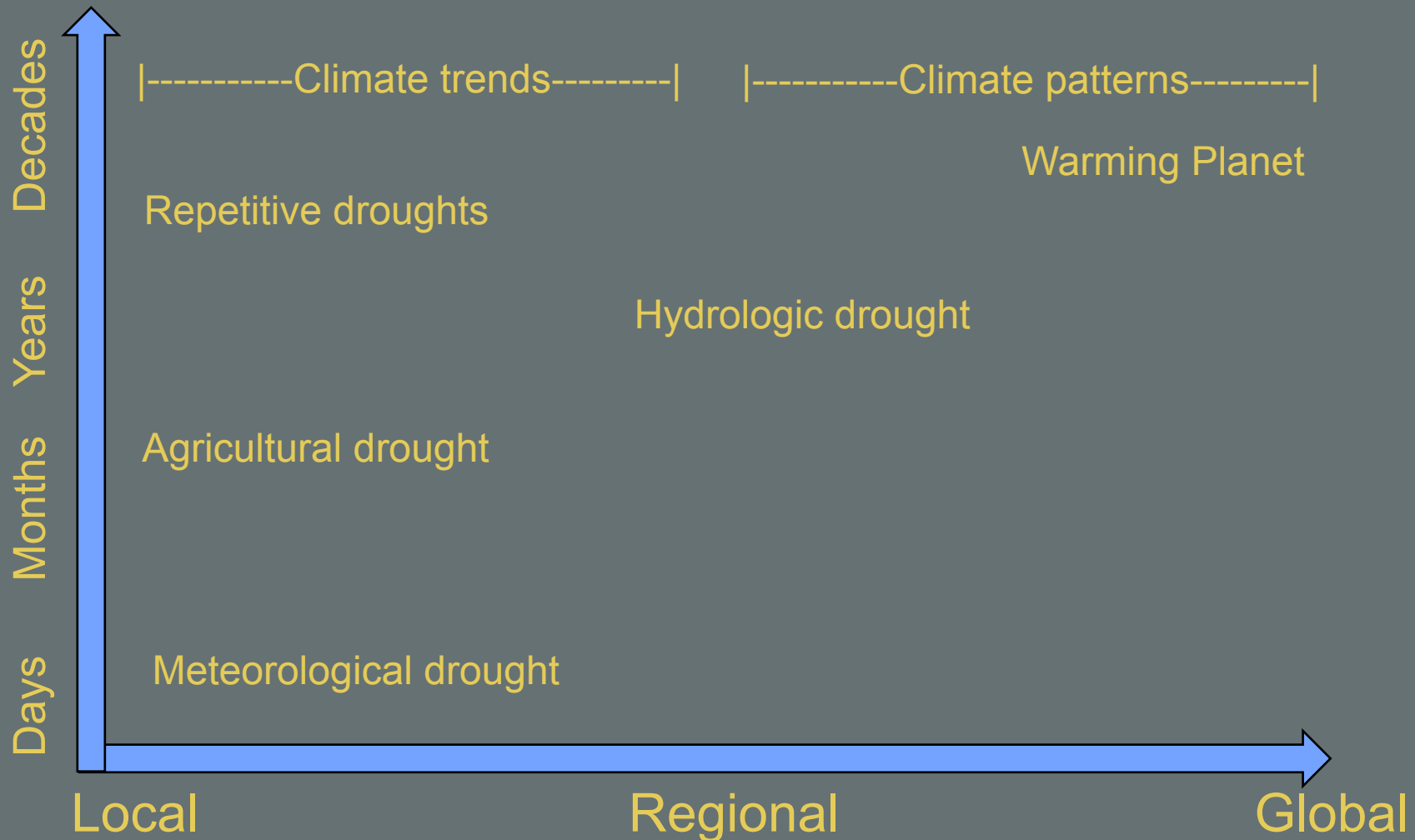


50% of Russian wheat comes from Egypt

# Population growing faster than yields

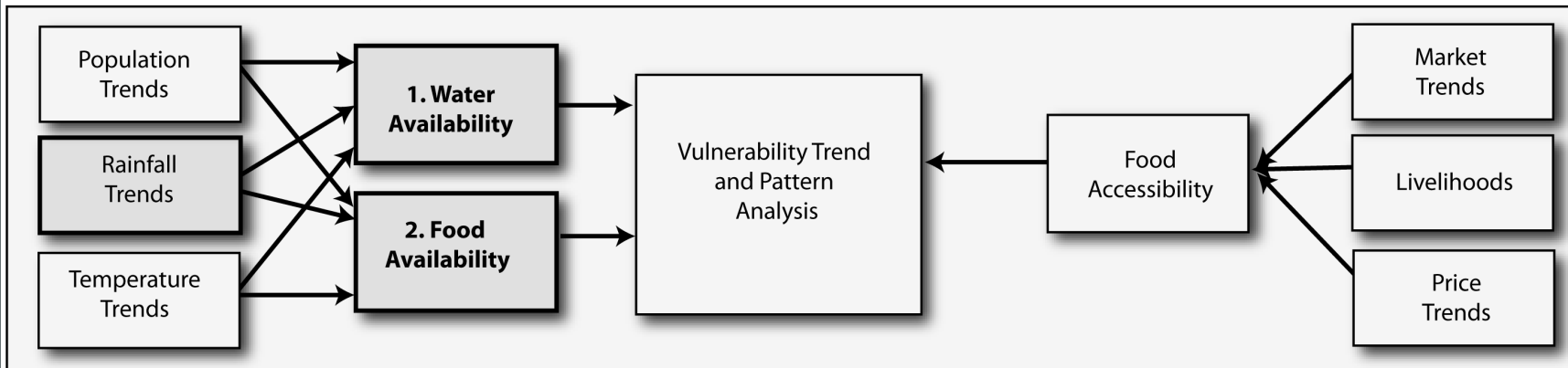


# Drought – function of supply

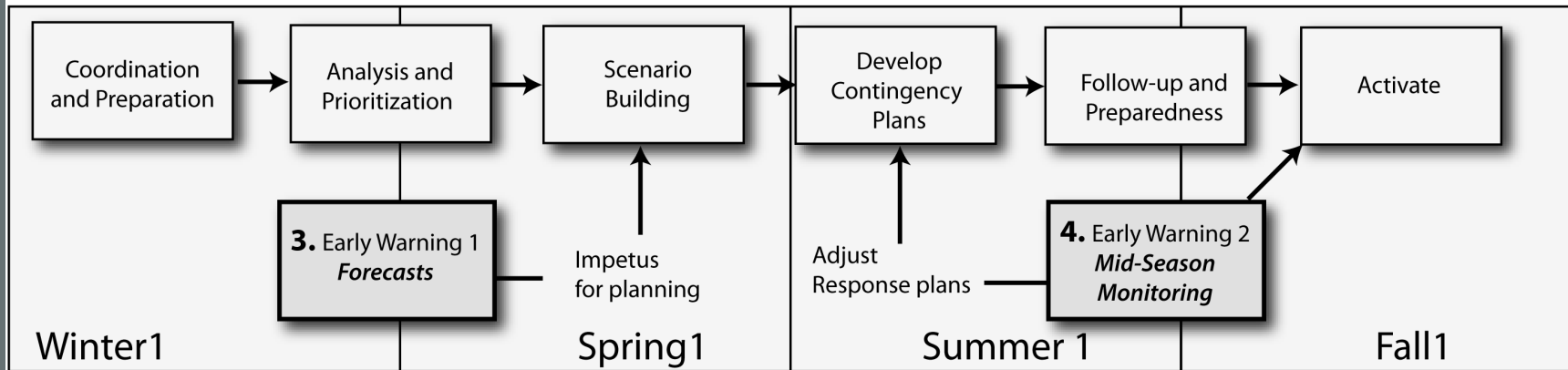


# FEWS NET Monitoring Schema

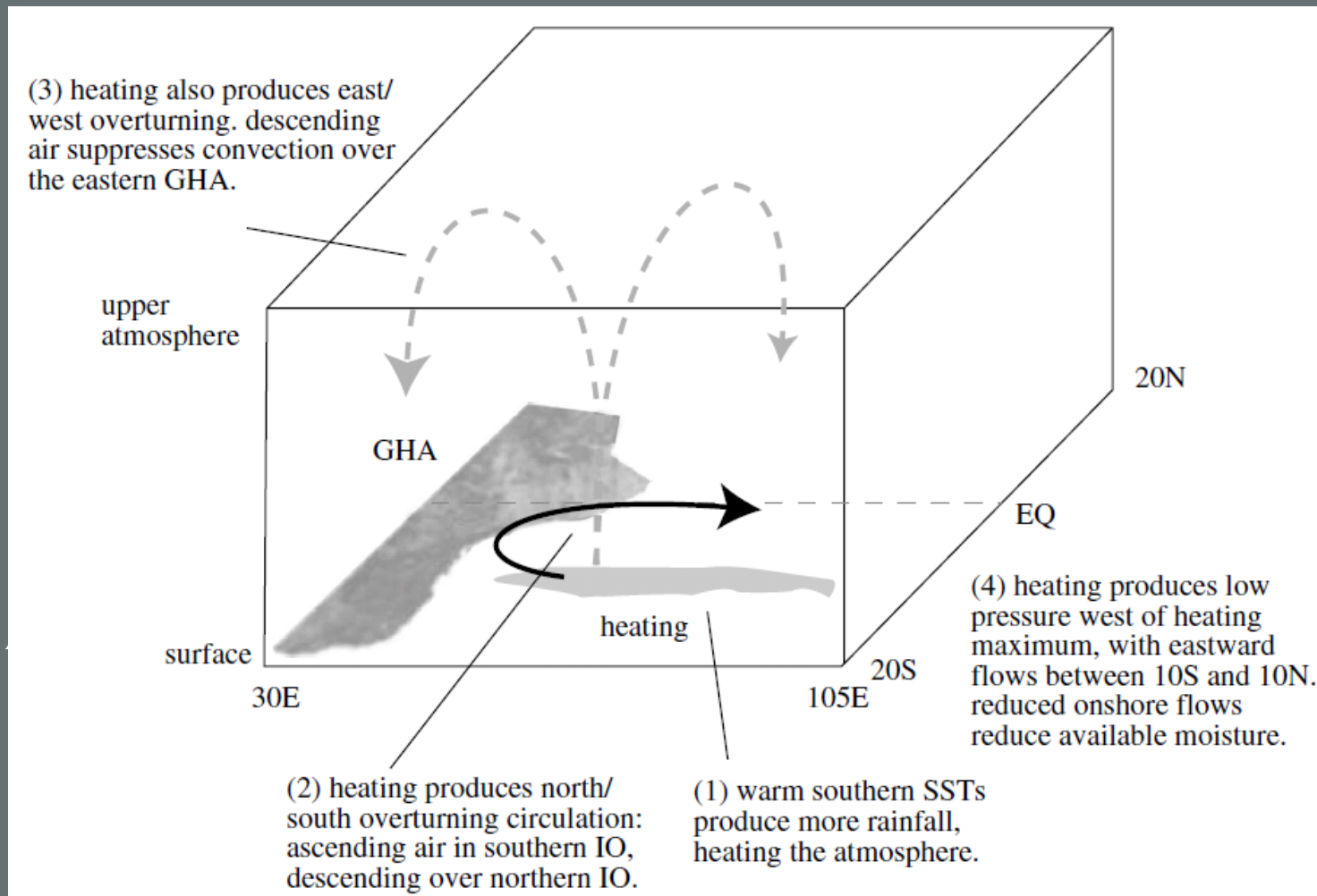
## a. FEWS NET vulnerability identification process



## b. FEWS NET contingency planning process

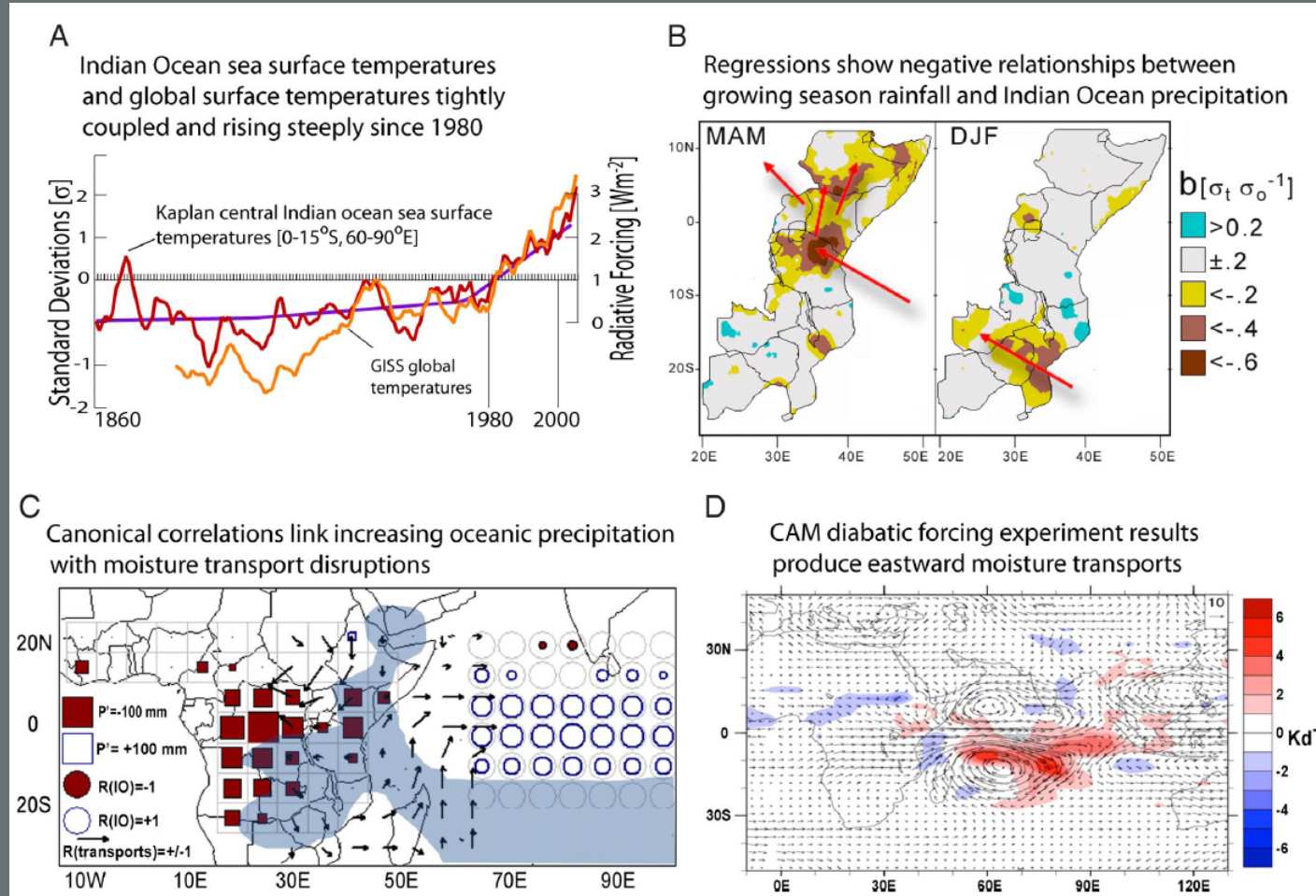


# Upscaling/Downscaling Climate Trends

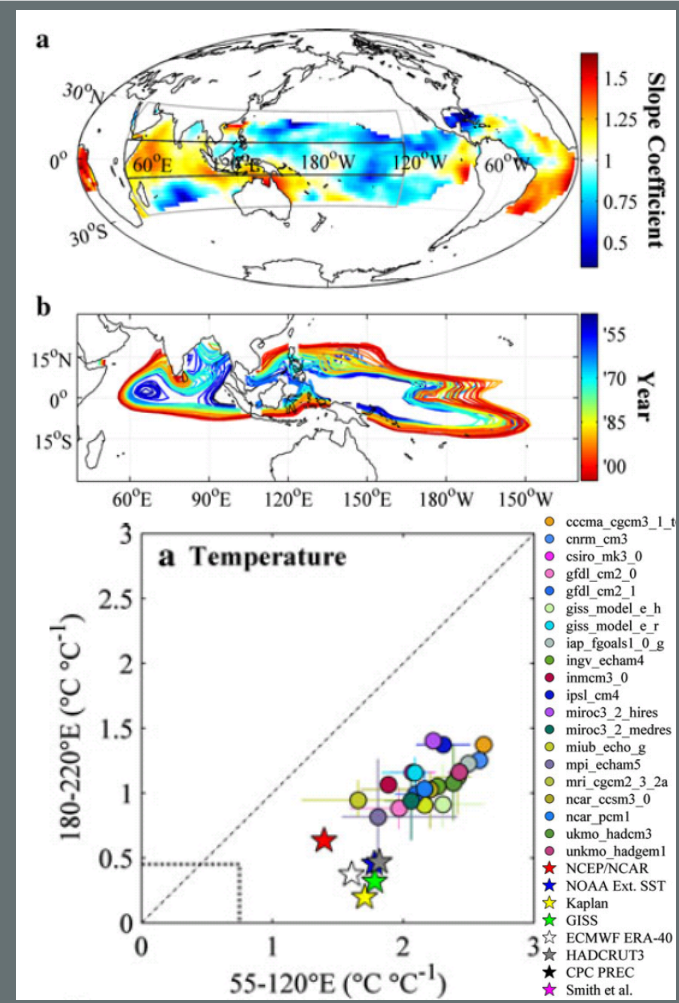
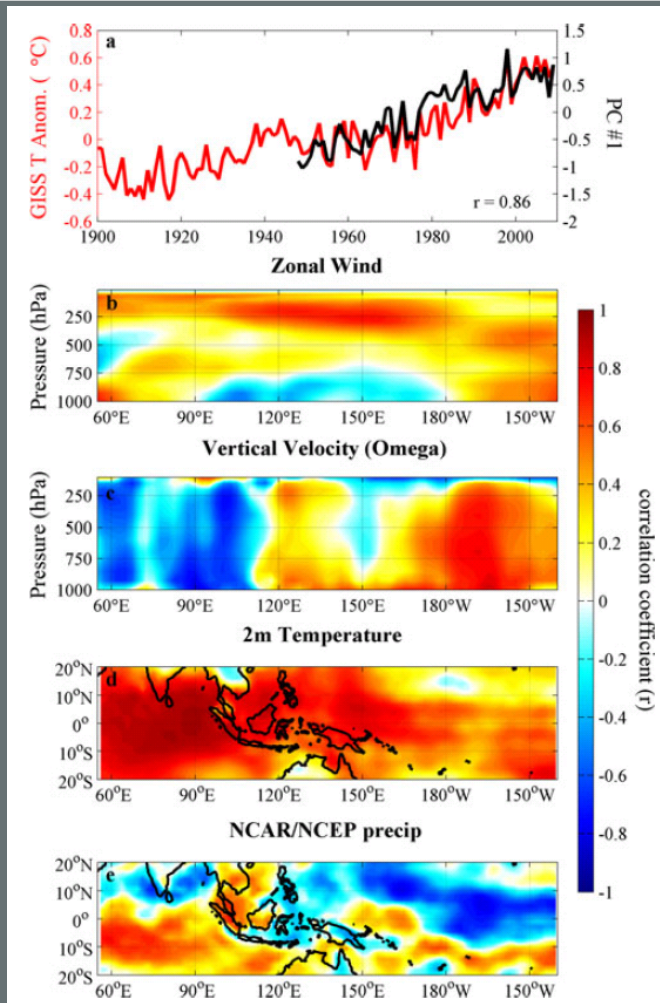


ends

# Warming Indian – East African Drought

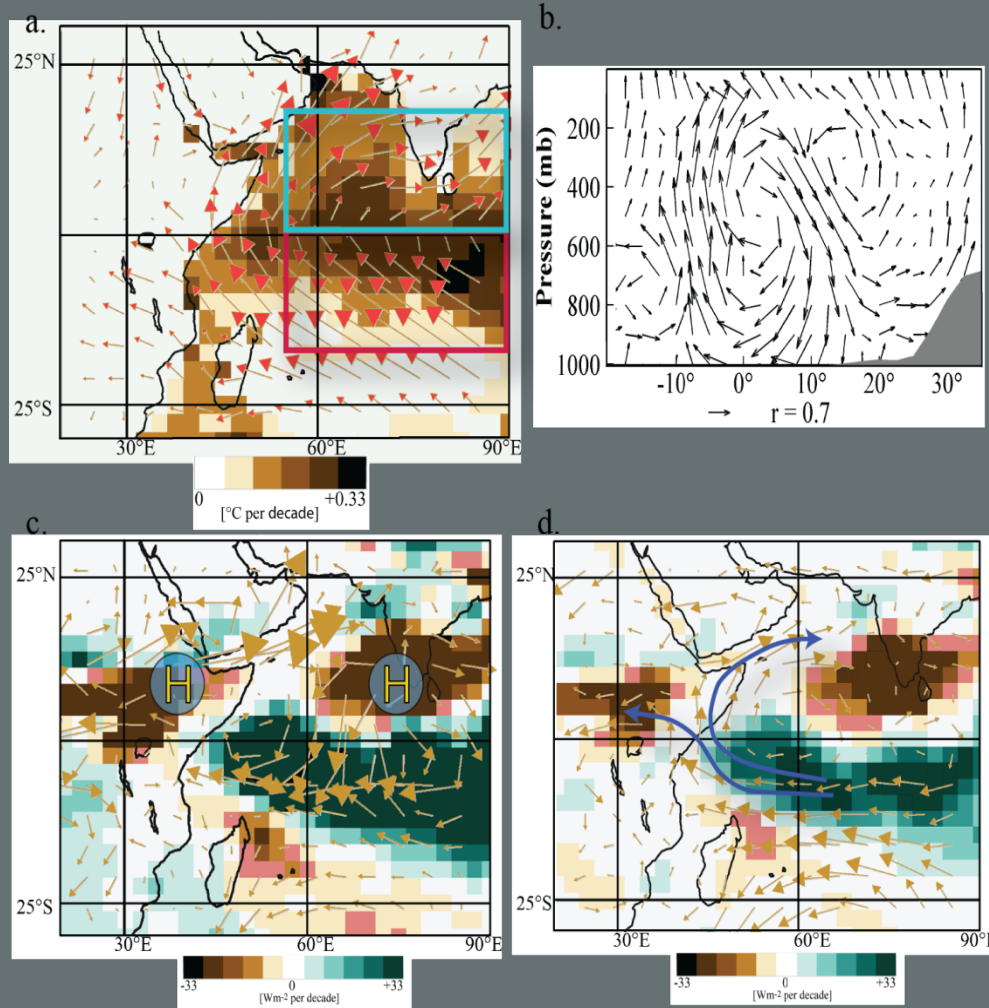


# Westward Extension of the Warm Pool

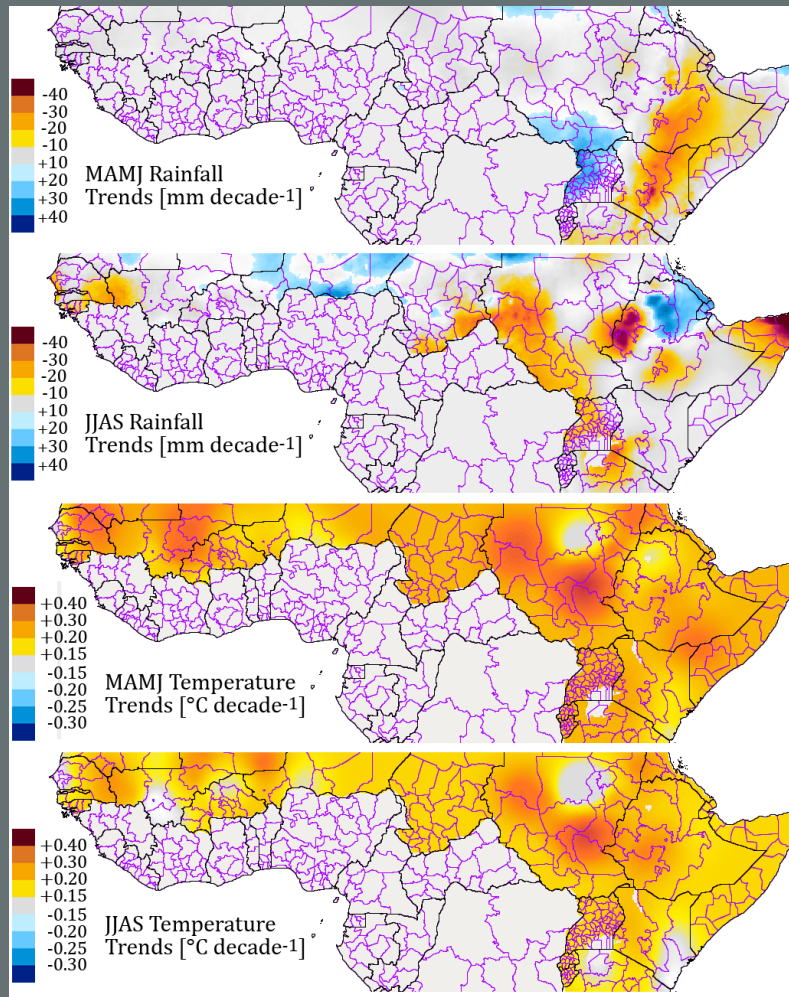




# Evaporation windows & the Indian Monsoon?



# Monitoring Decadal Trends



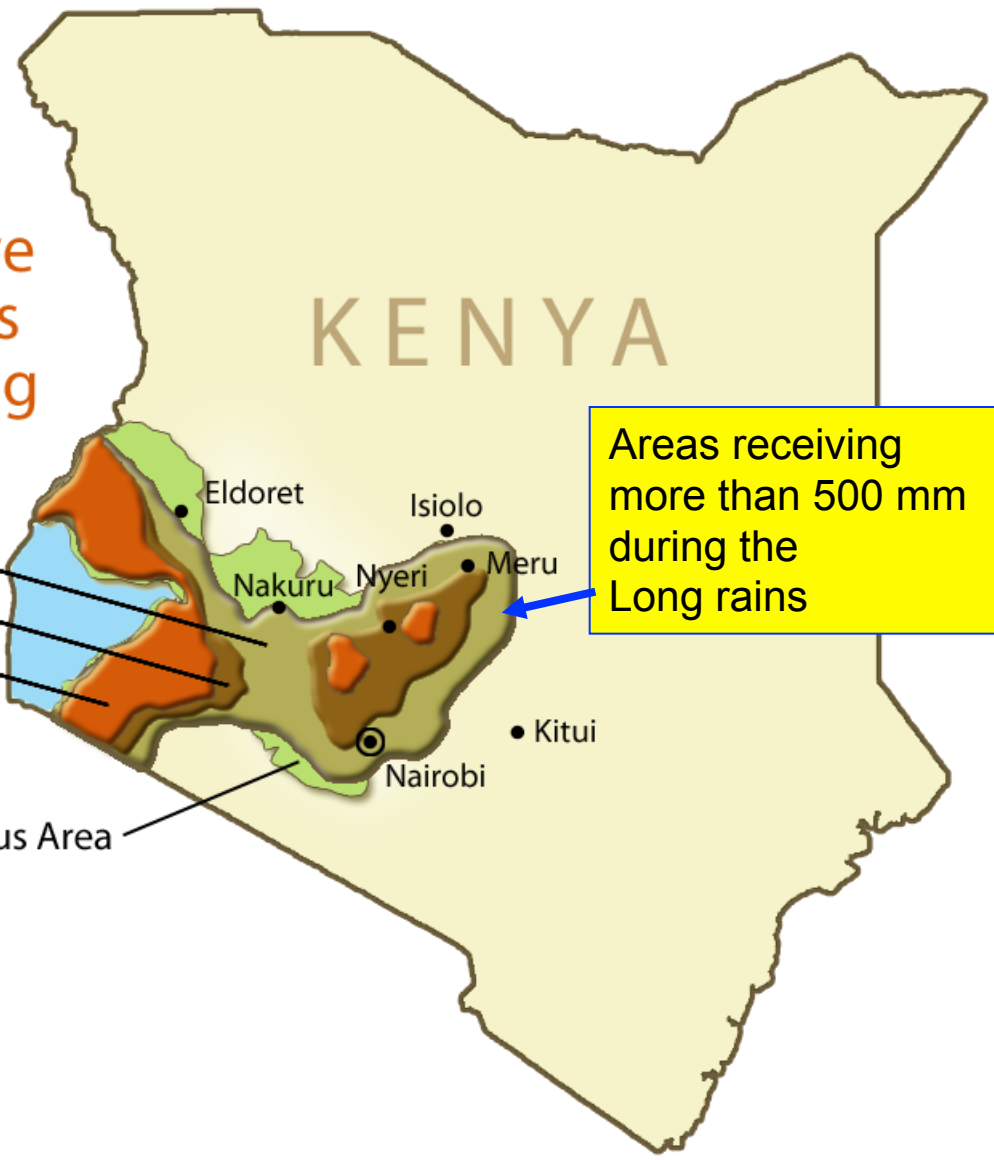
Shrinking rains caused by a warming Indian Ocean



Productive crop areas shrinking

1960 - 1989 (observed)  
1990 - 2009 (observed)  
2010 - 2039 (predicted)

Crop Surplus Area

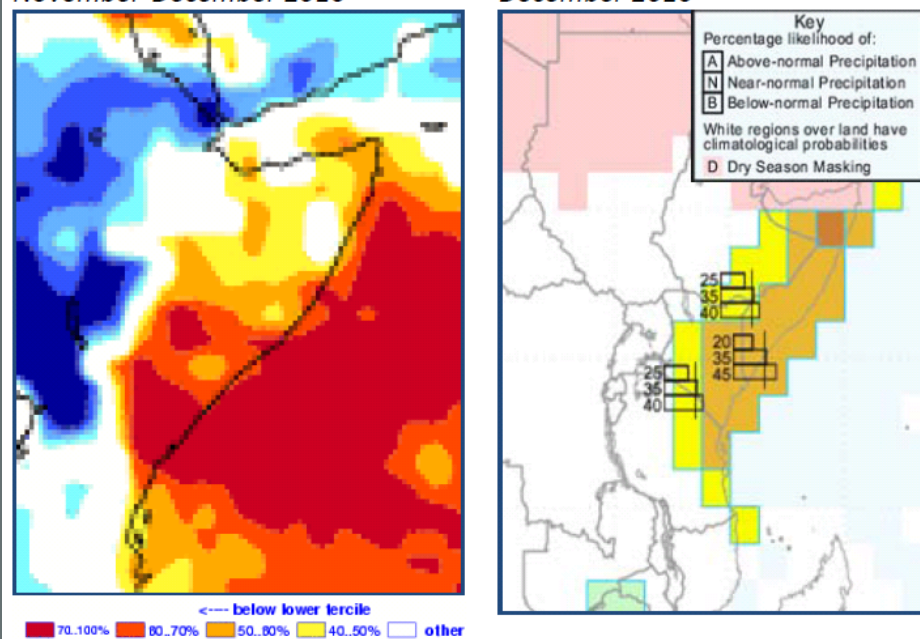


Areas receiving more than 500 mm during the Long rains

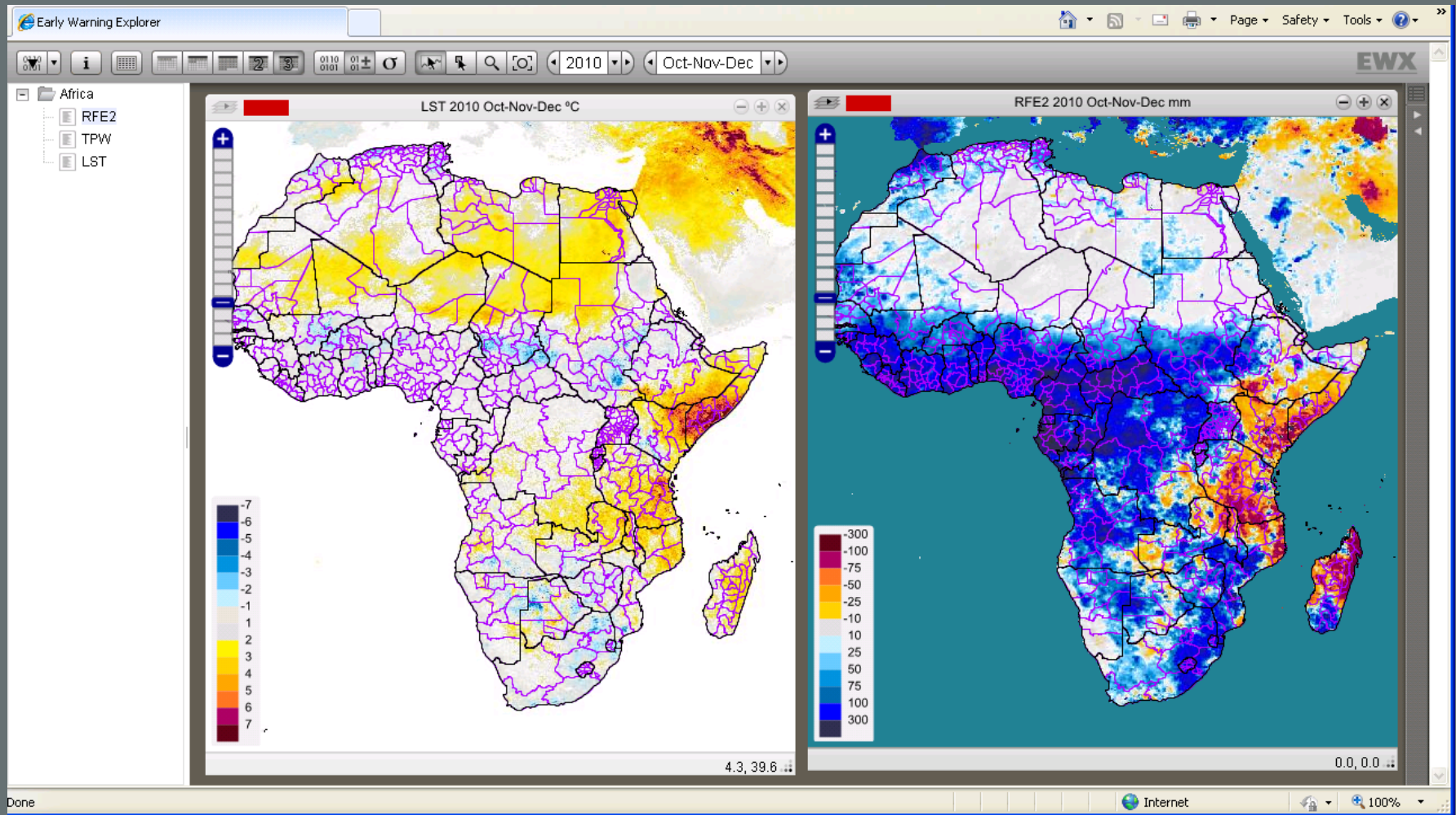
# August 2010 – La Nina-based Alert

*“The prospects for the 2011 March to May rains are likely to be impacted by La Niña conditions, depending on the intensity and duration of the event. It is significant to note that four of the last six October- November- December La Niña events in East Africa resulted in poor March to May rains the following year.”*

**Figure 2.** ECMWF and IRI Forecasts for October-November-December  
ECMWF Forecast October-  
November-December 2010  
IRI Forecast October-November-  
December 2010

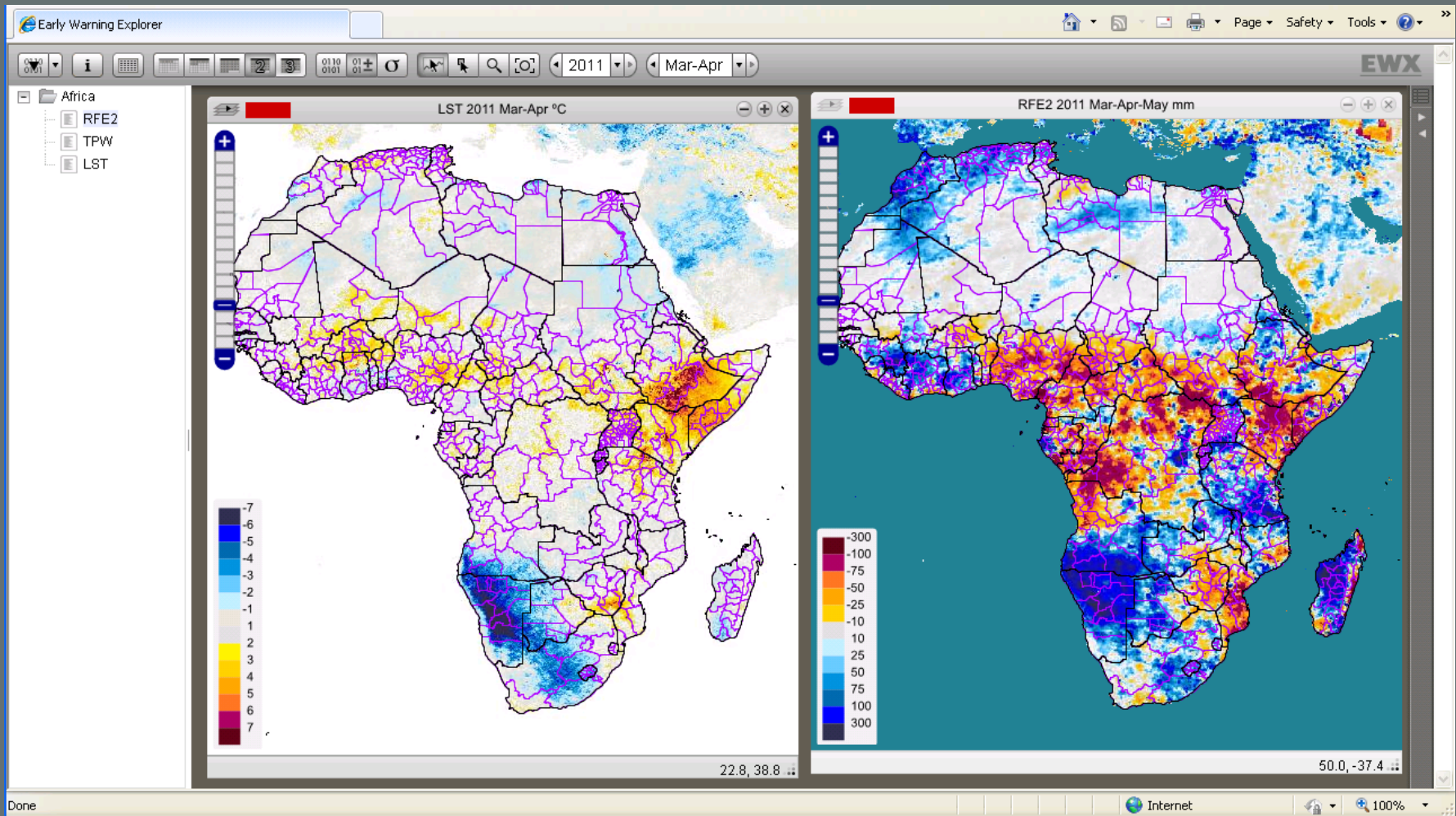


# Early Warning Explorer: OND 2010



<http://earlywarning.usgs.gov:8080/EWX/index.html>

# Early Warning Explorer: MAM 2011



<http://earlywarning.usgs.gov:8080/EWX/index.html>

# Historic Context: June 2011

**Figure 1.** Selected drought-affected pastoral areas of northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia.



**Figure 2.** 2010/11 rainfall compared to historical totals since 1950/51 in select pastoral areas of Kenya and Ethiopia

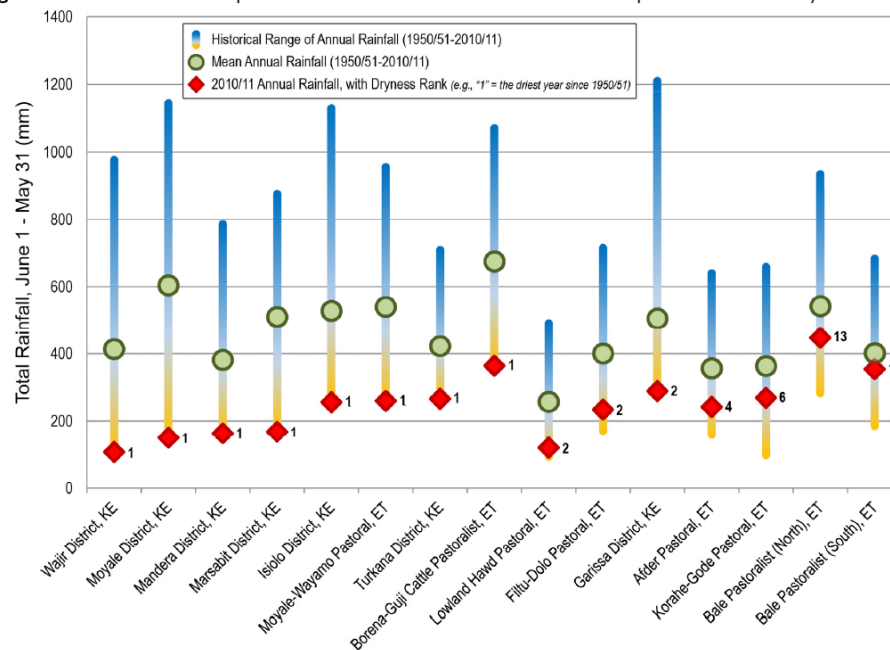


Photo: May 2011, Kenya



# Happy Thoughts

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- Satellites, computers and software advances provide a tremendous opportunity
- The networked world allows rapid communication
- Climate, hydrologic and crop models allow for integration and understanding



# Concerns

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- Demands for water are increasing
- Per capita food supplies decreasing
- Market system exposes billions of urban poor to hydrologic risks
- ‘Enhanced hydrologic cycle’ may bring drought to some

# Conclusions

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- **Need better integration across time-scales**
  - Are short term responses mal-adaptive?
- **Need better integration across data sources**
  - Convergence of evidence critical
  - Satellites tremendous resource
    - Early-mid season – rainfall/LST
    - Late season – NDVI/AET
  - Weather/climate divide divisive
- **Need better integration across social networks**
  - Policy makers are not using drought information effectively

# Monitoring across scales

