



# Remote training on updating ENACTS datasets with MALI-METEO

Workshop Report



**AICCRA**  
Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR  
Climate Research for Africa



Rija Faniriantsoa | Geneva List  
MAY • 2023

## To cite this report

Faniriantsoa, R., List, G. (2023). Remote training on updating ENACTS datasets with MALI-METEO. Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA)

## Acknowledgements

Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) is a project that helps deliver a climate-smart African future driven by science and innovation in agriculture. It is led by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT and supported by a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank.

## About AICCRA Reports

Titles in this series aim to disseminate interim research on the scaling of climate services and climate-smart agriculture in Africa, in order to stimulate feedback from the scientific community.

## Disclaimer

This workshop report has not been peer reviewed. Any opinions stated herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policies or opinions of AICCRA, donors, or partners.

Licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution – Non-commercial 4.0 International License.

© 2023 Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA)

## Partners



## About AICCRA



Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) is a project that helps deliver a climate-smart African future driven by science and innovation in agriculture. It is led by the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT and supported by a grant from the International Development Association (IDA) of the World Bank. Explore our work at [aicra.cgiar.org](https://aicra.cgiar.org)

[aicra.cgiar.org](https://aicra.cgiar.org)

[✉ aicra@cgiar.org](mailto:aicra@cgiar.org)

[🐦 CGIARAfrica](https://twitter.com/CGIARAfrica)

# 01. INTRODUCTION

In many parts of Africa, the primary source of climate data is observation by ground-based weather stations. The main strength of these station observations is that they provide the true measurements of the climate variable of interest. However, in many places, stations are sparse, declining in number, and unevenly distributed. By integrating observations with grided satellite data, ENACTS overcomes issues of data scarcity and poor quality, and introduces quality-assessed, spatially and temporally complete data services into national meteorological agencies. The goal of ENACTS is to provide reliable and readily accessible climate data at high resolution to decision makers.

A remote training on updating ENACTS datasets was given to National Meteorological Agency of Mali (L'Agence Nationale de la Météorologie du Mali, MALI-METEO) staff. The training was planned for May 29-30, 2023, for sessions consisting of 3 hours per day. However, given the extent of the content required to master the steps to update the datasets, an additional 2-hour session was added on May 31, 2023. Five staff from MALI-METEO attended the training (see Appendix).

# 02. SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

The objectives of the training were to demonstrate to MALI-METEO staff the steps necessary to produce the ENACTS datasets and to ensure that they will be able to update the ENACTS monitoring dataset regularly on a dekadal basis (every 10 days).

The program of the three-day training was as follows:

- Day 1: Revision of the steps required for the production of precipitation data.
- Day 2: Revision of the steps required for the production of temperature data.
- Day 3: Summary of all steps addressed on the previous days and training on uploading the merged data to the Data Library.

# 03. RECOMMENDATIONS

The aim of the training was to update all the ENACTS datasets to present; however, data for 2021 was only provided for 30 stations. Therefore, the rainfall and temperature data for 2021 used the data from those 30 stations only and from the automatic weather station networks. It is recommended that the dataset is updated from 2022 to present. Subsequent follow-up may be required.

MALI-METEO staff discussed using data from synoptic stations to update the ENACTS monitoring dataset, because this data is easily accessible and does not require significant work for preparation. However, MALI-METEO has several rain gauges; the data from these rain gauges are used to monitor the dekadal rainfall during the rainy season, and are available at the end of each dekad. In addition, there are also the networks of automatic weather stations that they can use and access easily with the Automatic Weather Station Data Tool, ADT. It is therefore recommended that MALI-METEO use all the rainfall data from their observation networks. The use of all the stations available at the National Meteorological Services makes the strength of ENACTS. Therefore, a script will be created to facilitate the preparation and formatting of the data from these rain gauges and to combine them with the data from other observation networks in order to be used to update the ENACTS monitoring dataset.

# APPENDIX

## Participants

Institution	Gender	Youth
MALI-METEO	Female	Yes
MALI-METEO	Male	Yes
MALI-METEO	Female	Yes
MALI-METEO	Male	No
MALI-METEO	Female	No



# AICCRA

Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR  
Climate Research for Africa



 [aicra.cgiar.org](http://aicra.cgiar.org)

 [info@cgiar.org](mailto:info@cgiar.org)

 [CGIARAfrica](https://twitter.com/CGIARAfrica)