



Operational Use of Satellite Products in West-Africa and The Sahel

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Outline

Introduction

Background information on the AGRHYMET Regional Center

Use of satellite products for rainy season monitoring

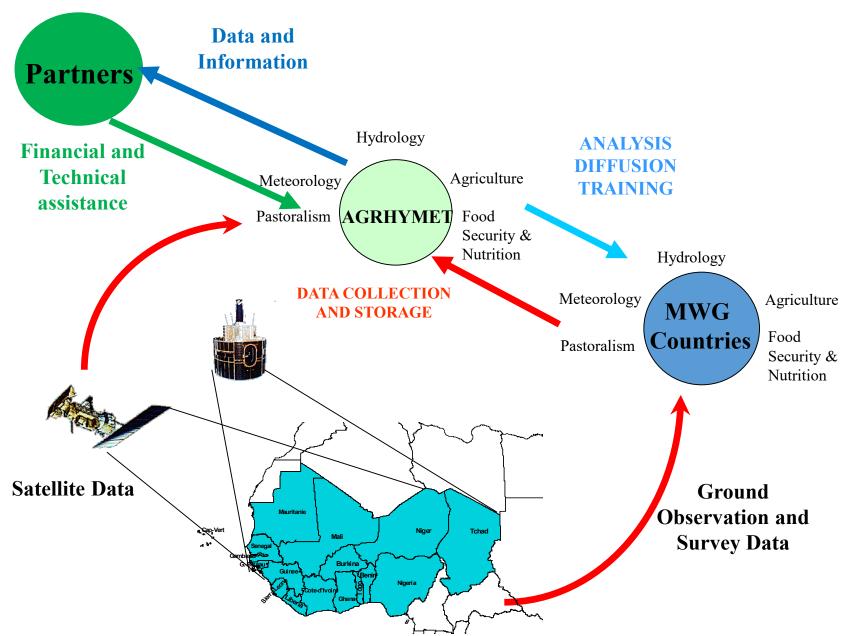
- Rainfall monitoring
- Vegetation monitoring (pastures biomass estimation)
- Crop monitoring and yield forecasting,
- Water resources monitoring and flood forecasting
- Weather forecasting
 - Real time monitoring and Nowcasting
 - Assimilation in NWP

Partnerships

The AGRHYMET Regional Center

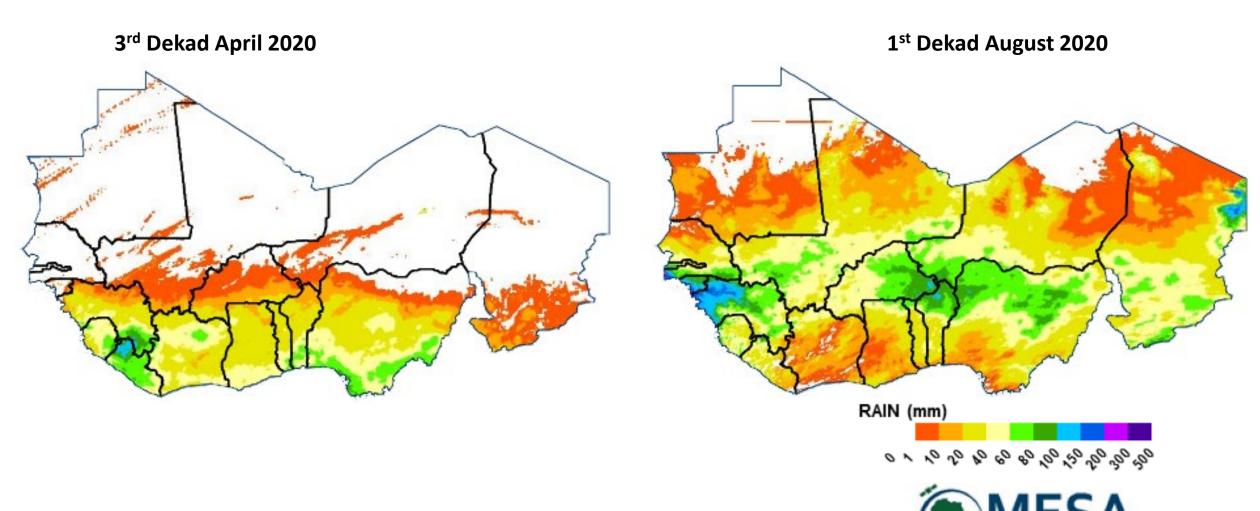
- Created in 1974, as a specialized institution of CILSS (permanent interstate committee for drought control in the Sahel)
- Mission: to contribute to achieving sustainable food security and rational natural resource management through:
 - Capacity building of member states' Meteorological and Hydrological Services (training, equipment and financial support)
 - Production and dissemination of information to various decision makers (national authorities, cooperation partners, NGOs and farmers)
- Covers all the 17 CILSS and ECOWAS member countries in West Africa
- Endorsed since July 2020 by ECOWAS as the West Africa and Sahel Regional Climate Center (WAS-RCC).

The AGRHYMET Operating scheme





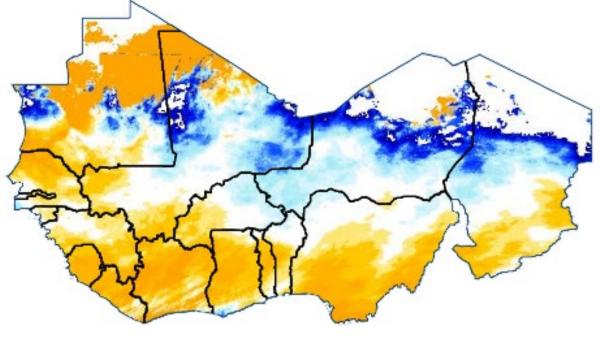
Dekadal cumulative Rainfall



Dekadal rainfall anomalies

1st Dekad April 2020

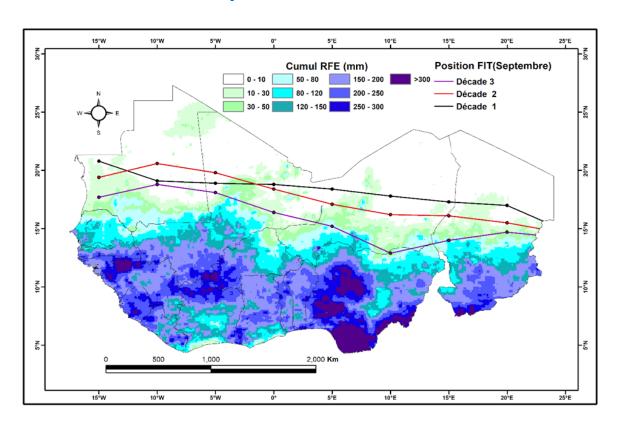
1st Dekad August 2020



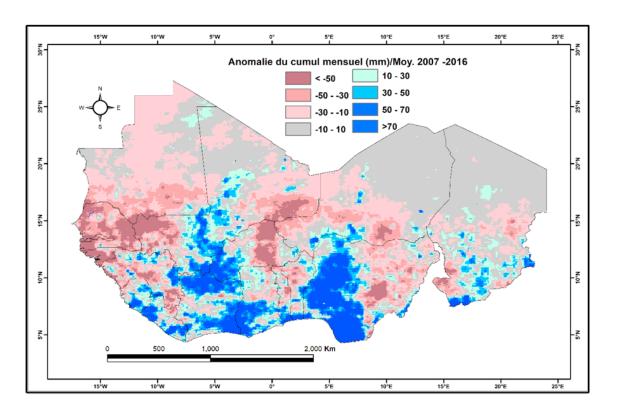




Monthly cumulative rainfall

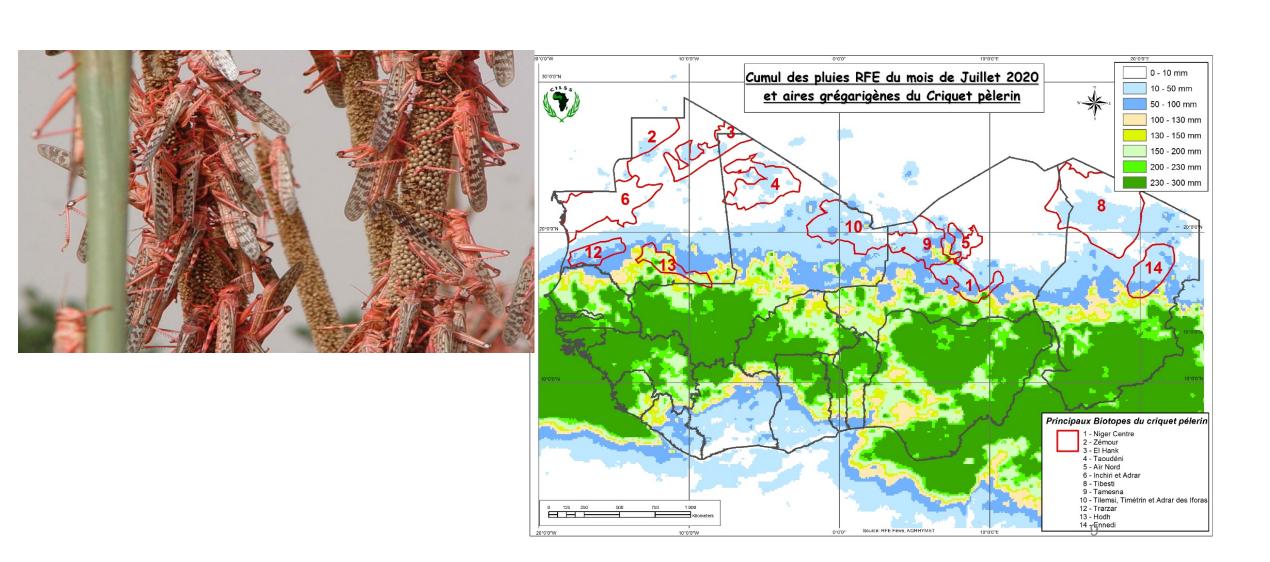


Monthly rainfall anomalies



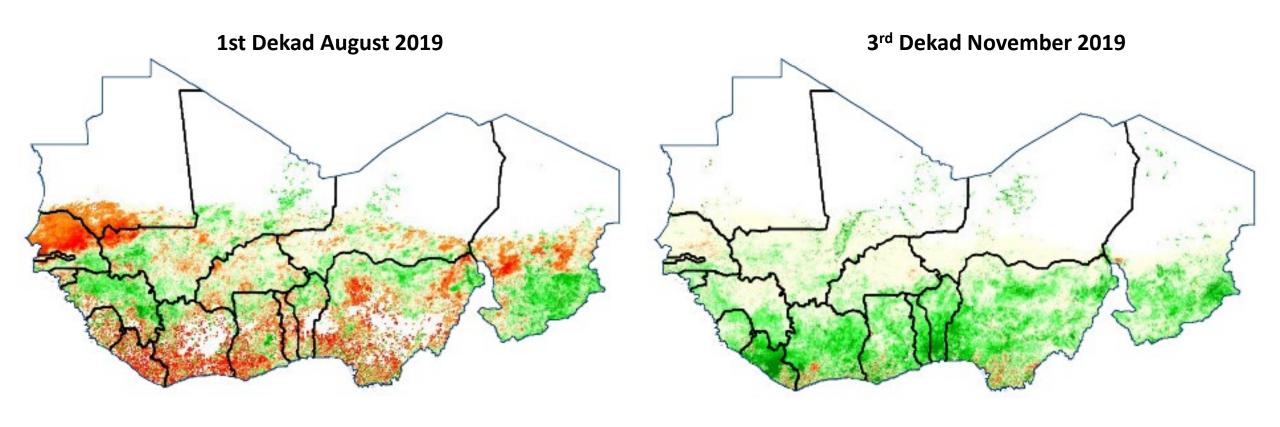
Source FEWSNET

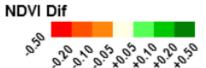
Favorable conditions in desert locust breeding areas



Vegetation monitoring

Dekadal vegetation index anomalies

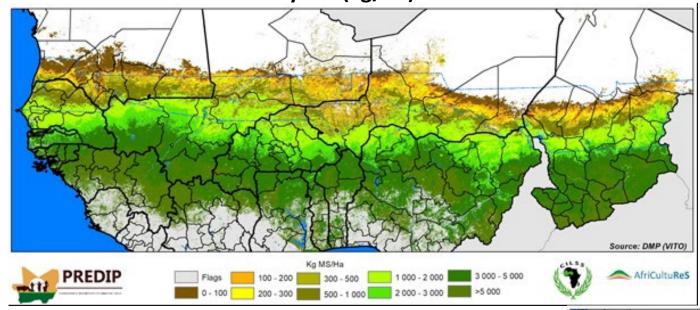




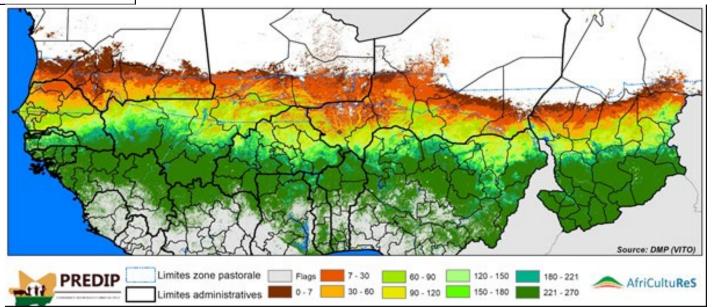


Vegetation monitoring

Potential biomass yield (kg/ha)



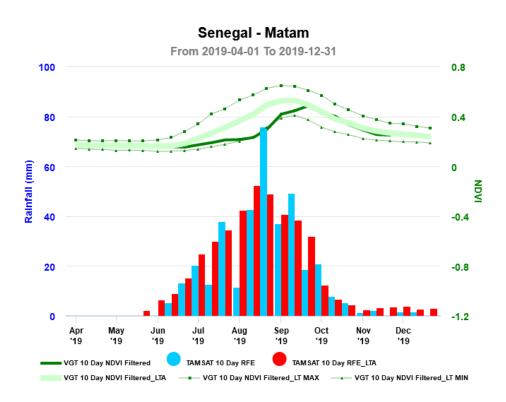
Livestock carrying capacity (days)



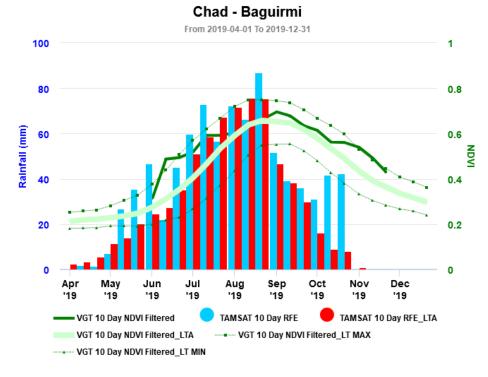
Rainfall and Vegetation Monitoring

Rainfall and vegetation indices profiles per administrative units

Northern Senegal 2019



Southern Chad 2019

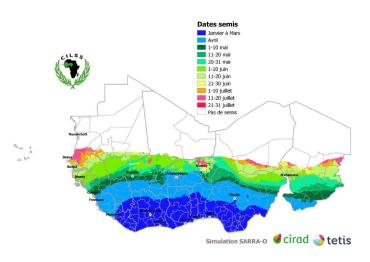




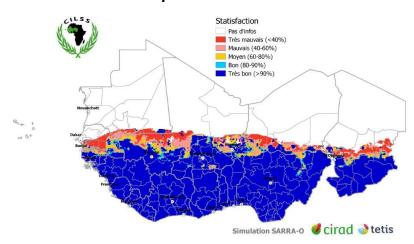
Crop monitoring and Yield Forecasting

Outputs of the SARRA-O crop model

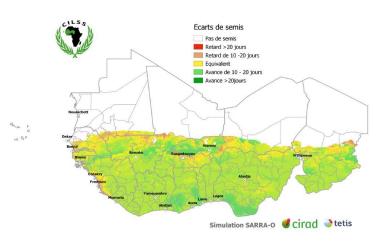
Starting dates of the season



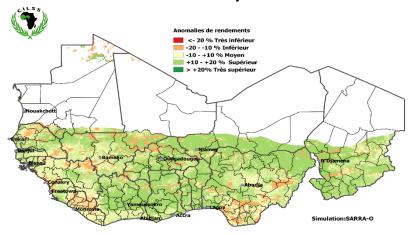
Water requirements satisfaction indices Photoperiod sensitive Millet



Anomalies of starting dates relatively to the last 5 year average

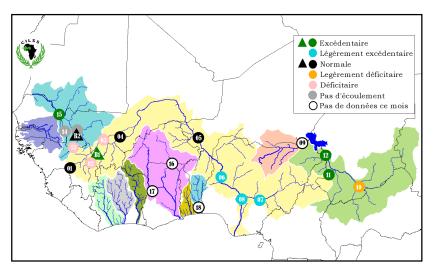


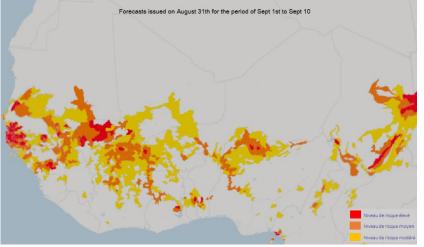
Potential yield anomalies relatively to the last 5 year average Maize 90 days



Water resources monitoring and flood risk assessment using hydrological (rainfall – runoff) models

- Satellite rainfall estimates and PET are used to evaluate water resource availability and assess flood risk, as well as the impacts of climate change on water resources
- Examples used by AGRHYMET
 - HYPE (in FANFAR)
 - SWAT
 - GEOSFM



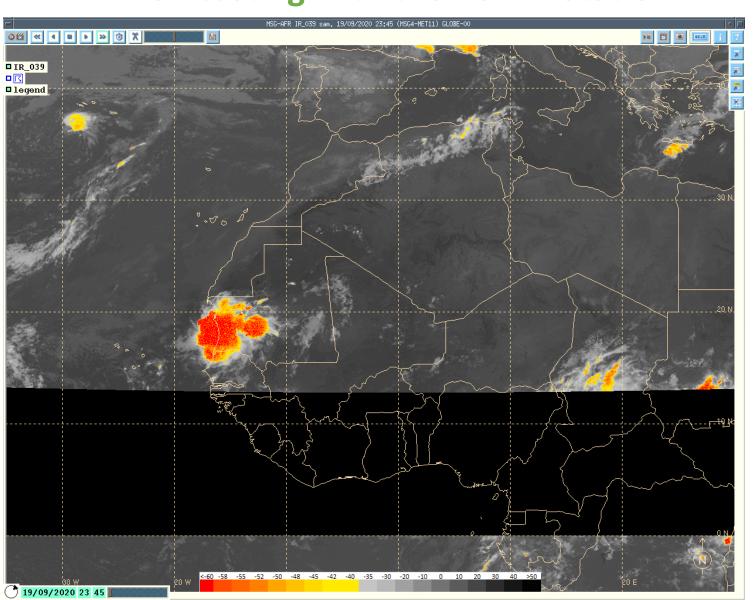


Water resources monitoring

Flood risk assessment

Weather Forecasting

Nowcasting with the PUMA Station

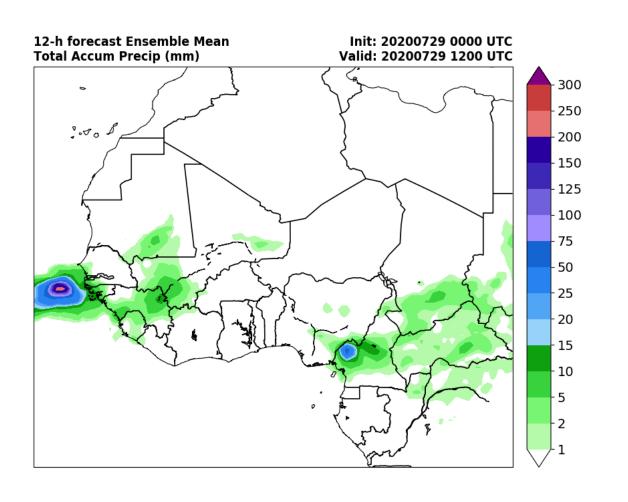


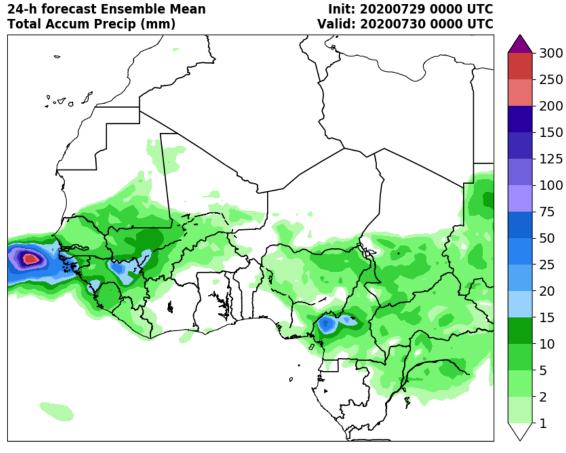
Weather Forecasting

Outputs of the WRF model

Ensemble mean, next 12 Hours

Ensemble mean, next 24 Hours



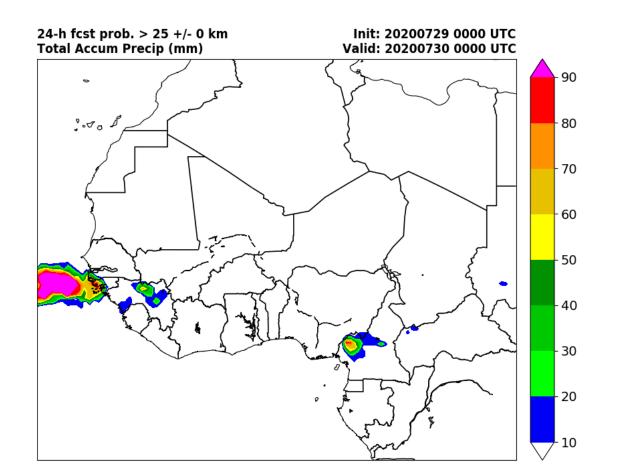


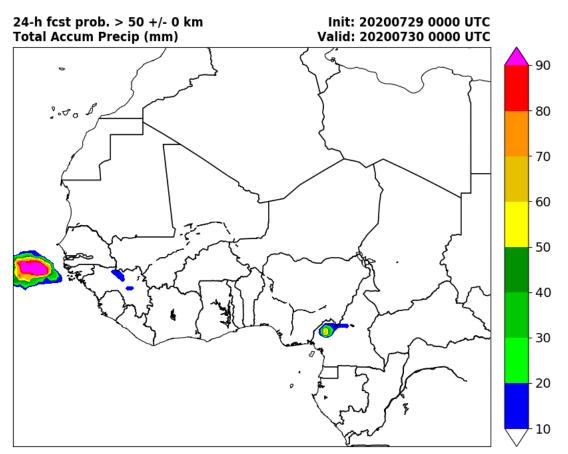
Assimilation of satellite products to improve weather forecasts

Outputs of the WRF model

Probability of getting more than **25 mm in the next 24 Hours**

Probability of getting more than 50 mm in the next 24 Hours





Partnerships

- EUMETSAT, JRC, VITO, FEWSNET, IRI, CIRAD, ACMAD, etc...
- National Meteorological and Hydrological Services
- National Agricultural Research Institutes,
- Universities



Thank you for your attention

