## Climate Data for Conflict States

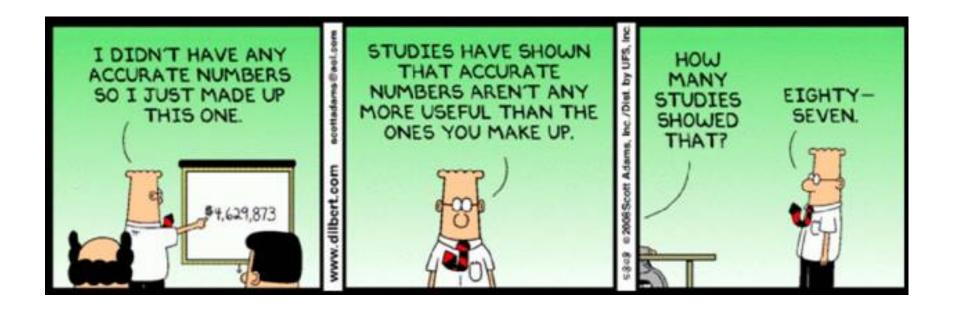
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#### Climate data in conflict states

What climate data and services are available for states in civil conflict?





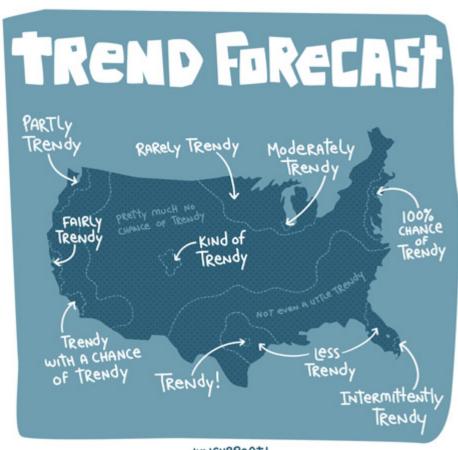
### **Climatological products**

#### Climate risk assessments

What normally happens?

#### **Trend analyses**

- Is recent experience typical?
- Is climate changing?



LUNCHBREATH

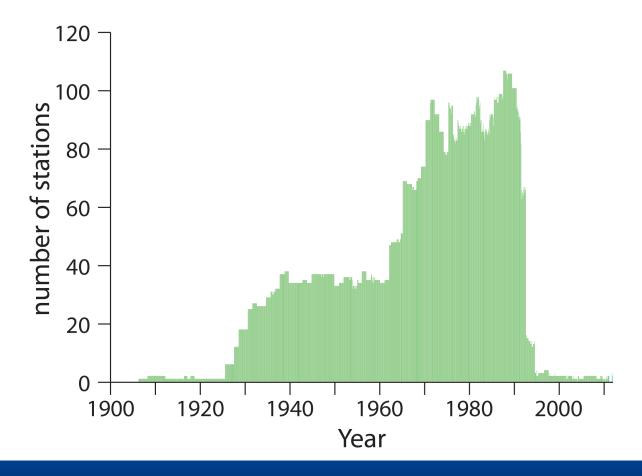


#### **Pre-conflict**

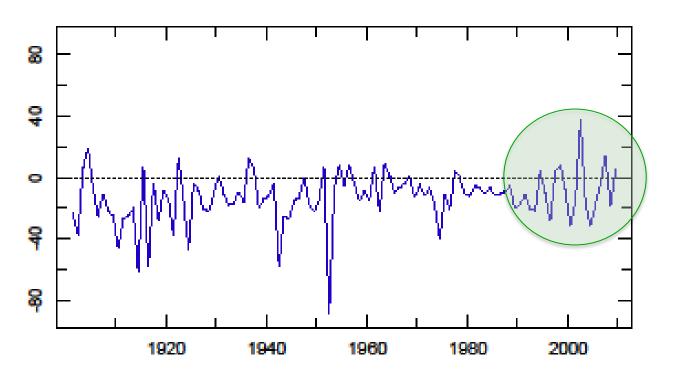
There are often good historical pre-conflict data.

These data are incorporated in many of the global gridded datasets, eg. GPCC.

Number of meteorological stations for Rwanda (GPCC)



### **Data consistency**



Increased climate variability or increased sampling error given fewer stations?

Rainfall variability, Rwanda 1901-2010



### **Monitoring products**

#### The context

- What has happened recently?
- Are there possible looming humanitarian crises in fragile states?



"Yes, I said '#\$%!%', but it was taken out of context!"



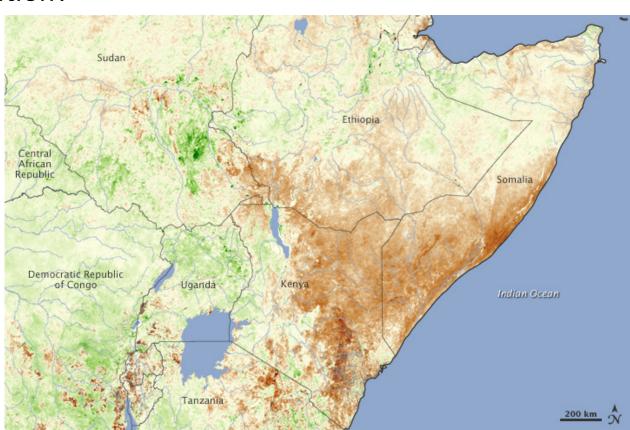
### **Satellite products?**

Can satellite products be used to monitor climate in Rwanda?

**Ramin** temperature CHIRP 15 10 15 20 100 Gauge Gauge Station USE THE THEN THAT CAN YOU CRS DATA-USE THE THAT DATA IS AVERAGE SURE. I CAN SIBS BASE TO DATA IS AL50 MULTIPLY THEM? DATA-SIZE THE WRONG. WRONG. THEM TOO. MARKET. BASE.

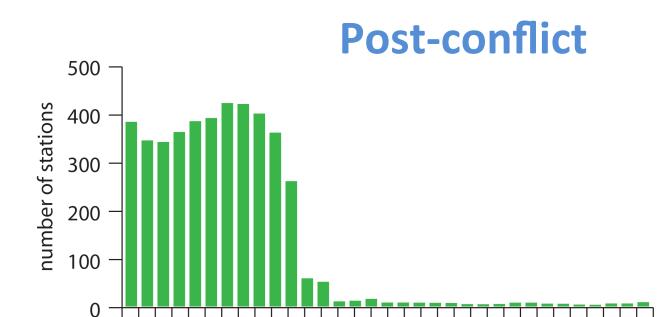
## **Satellite products?**

#### *Vegetation?*

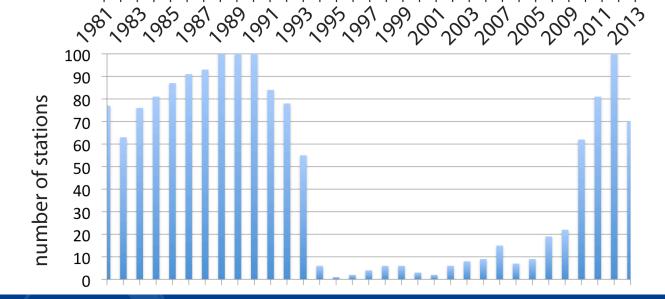


**NDVI** 

Jan 2011



Number of meteorological stations in Rwanda and its vicinity (GPCC)



Number of meteorological stations in Rwanda (NMS)

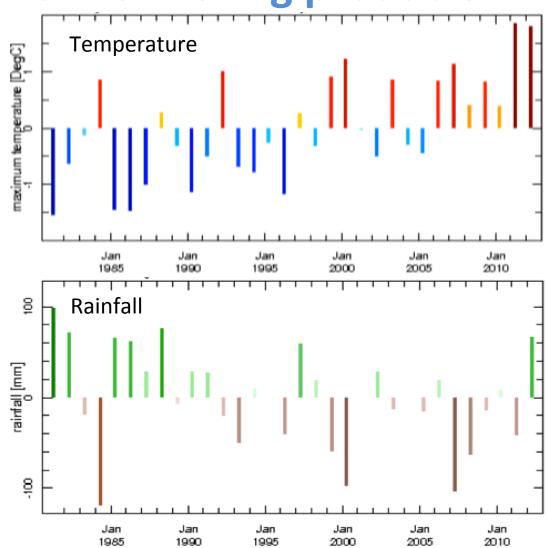
### Climatological and monitoring products

#### **ENACTS**

Enhanced NAtional ClimaTe Services

Combining remotely sensed and nationally available station observations.

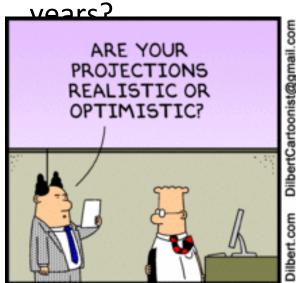
March - May climate variability for Rwanda



### **Forecast products**

#### **Response planning – adaptation**

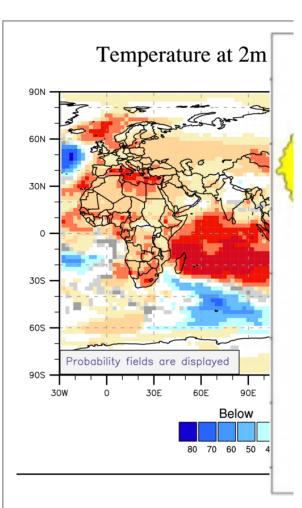
What is going to happen over the next few days / months /

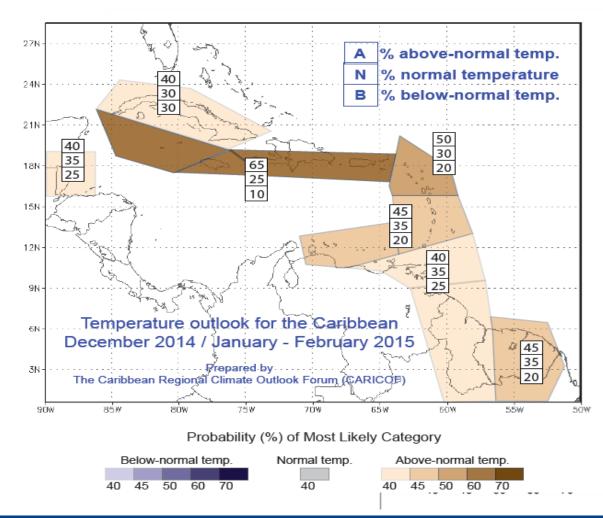






# Global Producing Centres and Regional Climate Centres





#### **Conclusions**

- Global datasets contain some good historical data for many conflict states, but there are inhomogoneities, and recently restored observing networks in post-conflict states are not well-represented.
- Remotely-sensed data provide some indications of current conditions, but they have many limitations.
- Valuable work is possible at national level to restore climate records in post-conflict states using station and satellite data.
- Forecasts are widely available from global and regional centres, but they need to be properly recalibrated.





