Enhancing National Climate Services (ENACTS) in Africa

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Outline

- I. The Challenges
- II. The ENACTS Approach
 - 1. Improving Data Availability
 - 2. Improving Access to Climate Information
 - 3. Improving the Use of Climate Information
- **III. Major Outputs**
- IV. What is next?



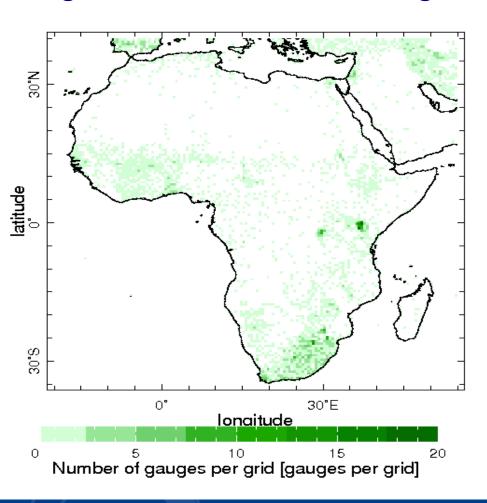
I. Major Challenges

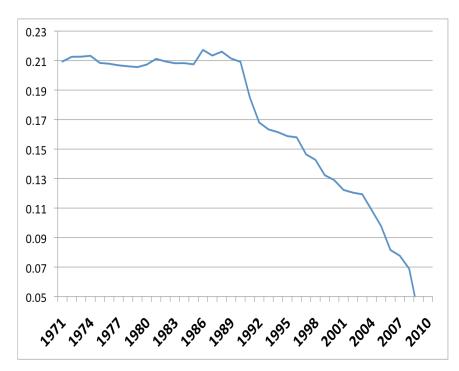
- Number of weather stations not adequate over many parts Africa
- Most stations are located along main roads
 - → Limited availability climate information and services to the rural community
- Serious gaps in observations (missing data)
- Questionable data quality
- Limited access and use of the available data



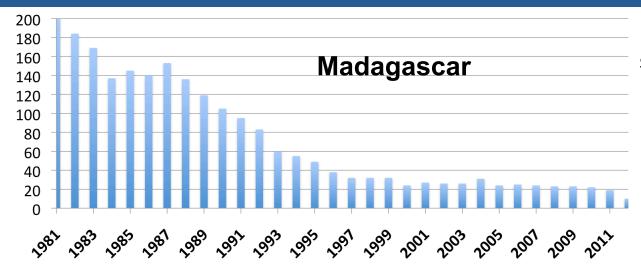
Sparse and Declining Observations Network

Average(1971-2010) number of stations in a 50kX50km grid box used for the GPCC gridded rainfall dataset



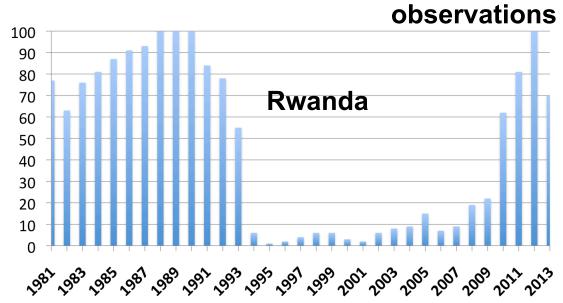


Challenges at National levels



Declining station network

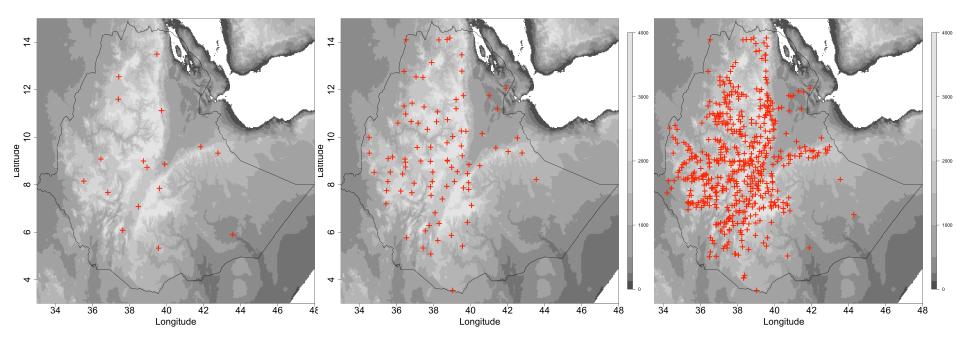
Average number of stations reporting each year



Disruption in

Opportunities

However, most NMS have much more data than what is accessible outside the country/NMHS



Synoptic/GTS stations

Operational stations

ENACTS stations



II. The ENACTS Approach

- Strives to simultaneously improve <u>availability</u>, <u>access</u> and <u>use</u> of climate information.
- Works with NMHS to <u>quality-control</u> all available station data and combine them with satellite and reanalysis products.
- The main focus of ENACTS is creation of reliable climate information for local decisionmaking.

The Three Pillars of ENACTS

ENAC TS





- Build capacity of NMHS
- Quality Control station data
- Combine station data with proxies
- Improve seasonal forecast



- Install IRI Data Library
- Develop online tools for data analysis and visualization
- Create mechanisms for data sharing



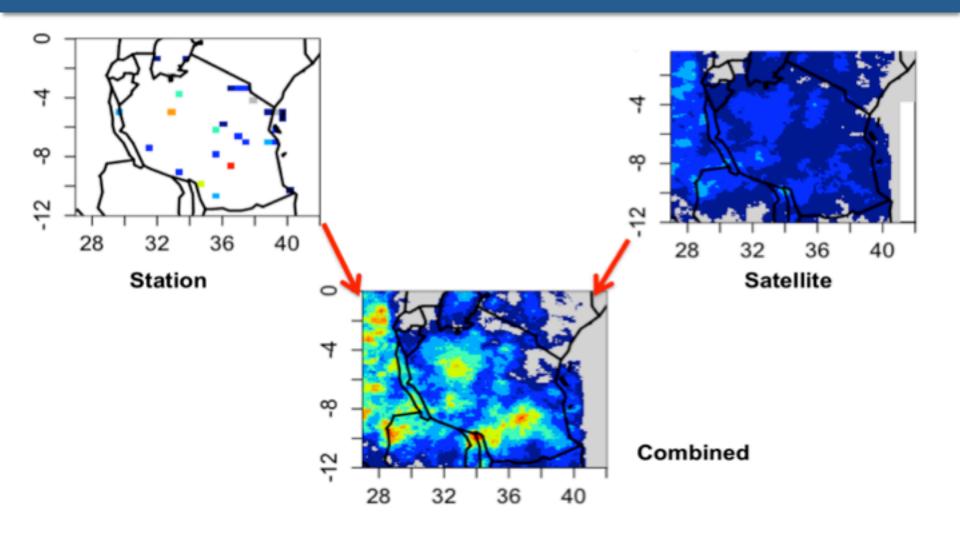
Promote Use

Engage users:

- Raise awareness
- **Build capacity of** users to understand and use climate info
- Involve users in product development

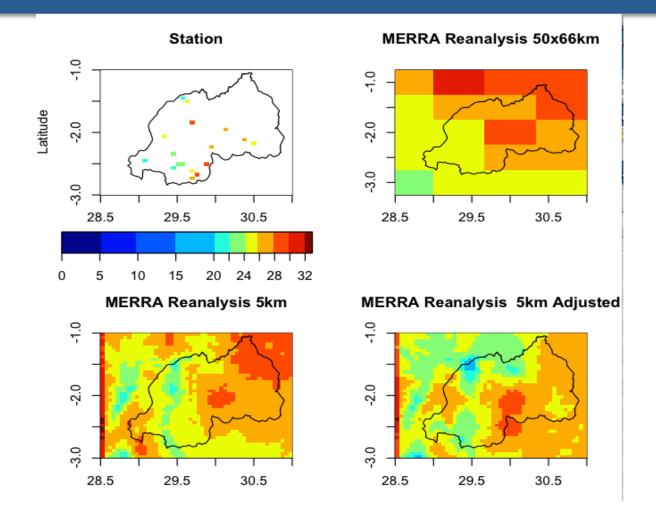


1. Improving Availability: Data Blending





Improving Availability: Example of Rwanda TMax



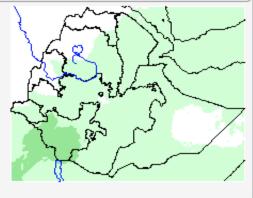


2. Improving Access: Map Rooms

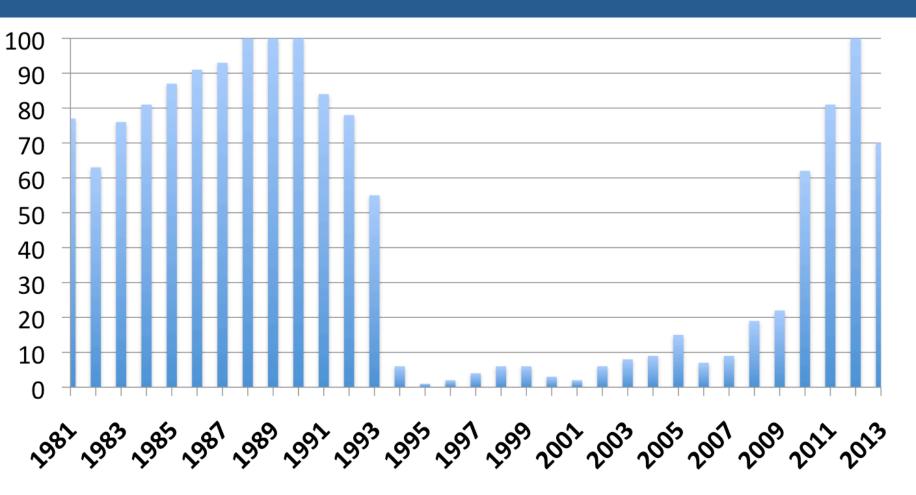
Data + IRIDL =

Climate Analysis Climate Monitoring Climate Forecast Climate Analysis Monthly Climate Analysis Rainfall and temperature time series (1983-2010) reconstructed from station observations and remote sensing proxies. This interface allows users to view rainfall. maximum and minimum temperature climatologies and anomalies. **Dekad Climate Analysis**

Rainfall and temperature time series (1983-2010) reconstructed from station observations and remote sensing proxies. This interface allows users to view rainfall, maximum and minimum temperature climatologies and anomalies.



Example from Rwanda



Anomalies for March to May season



3. Improving Use

i. Awareness raising



ii. Training



iii. Involving users in product generation





III. Major Outputs

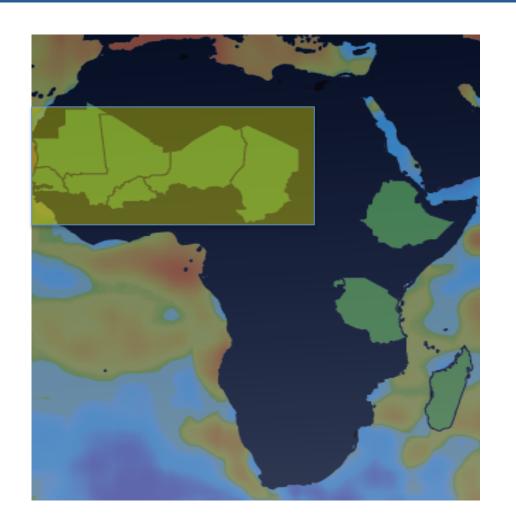
- Over 30-years of climate data for every 4km/5km grid across each country:
 - Now data available where there are no stations
- Installation of the IRI Data Library at NMS
 - A powerful tool for generating climate information
- Unprecedented online access to information products:
 - Satisfies the needs of many users
 - Overcomes (partly) the challenges of data access
- Built capacity at NMS and some user communities



Major Outputs: ENACTS Countries

Ethiopia
Tanzania
Madagascar
Rwanda
Gambia
CILSS

Next: Ghana Mali Burkina(?)





IV. What is Next?

- 1. Add more climate variables (RH, PET/ET, ...)
- 2. Include seasonal prediction
 - Evaluate
 - Improve
 - Implement
- 3. Add sector-specific Maprooms: Health, Agriculture, Water, Disaster, ...
- 4. Further user engagement and working with NMHS on creating sharing mechanisms at national level.





Thank You

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