

Enhancing National Climate Services (**ENACTS**) for use in health decision-making

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Outline

- I. The value of Historical Climate Data
- II. Challenges with Availability of and Access to Climate Data in Africa
- III. The ENACTS Approach
- IV. What is Next

I. Value of Historical Data

How can climate information improve malaria associated health outcomes

- improve understanding of the mechansisms of climates impact on transmission and disease
- estimate populations at risk (risk mapping)
- estimate seasonality of disease and timing of interventions
- monitor and predict year-to-year variations in incidence (including early warning systems)
- monitor and predict longer term trends (climate change assessments)
- improve assessment of the impact of interventions (by removing climate as a confounder)

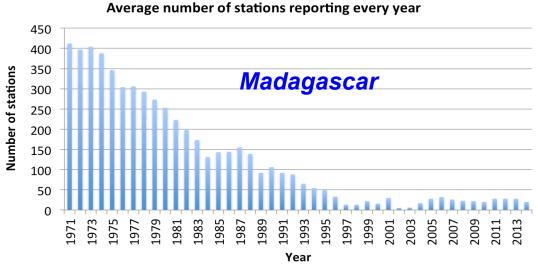


II. Major Challenges

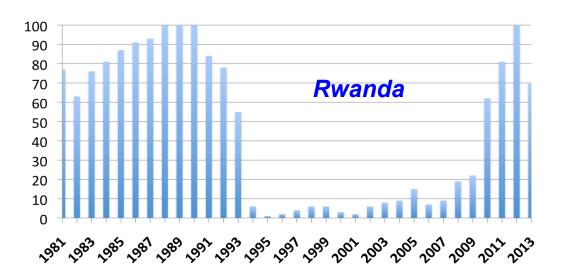
- Number of weather stations not adequate over many parts Africa
- Most stations are located along main roads
 - → Limited availability climate information and services to the rural community
- Serious gaps in observations (missing data)
- Questionable data quality
- Limited access and use of the available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

What is the problem?

1. Declining investment



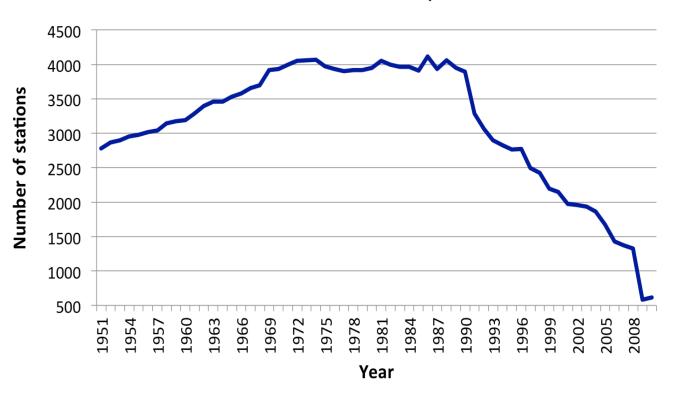
2. Civil unrest



What about globally available datasets?

- Most of the global products themselves depend on national observation:
 - Therefore suffer from the the same problem:

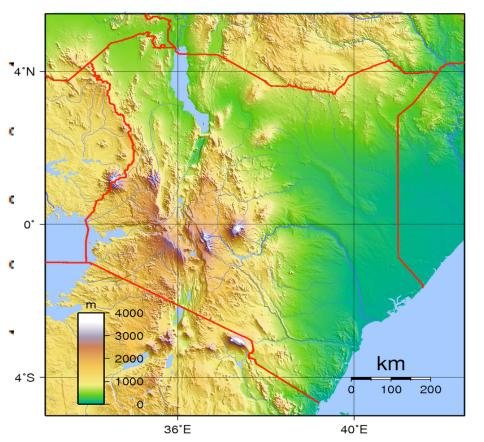
Number of stations whose data were reported to GPCC

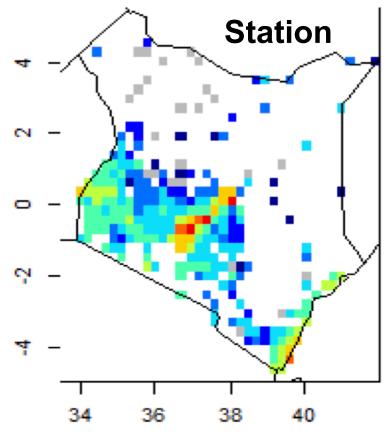


Average (2001 to 2010) number of stations per 100km X 100km grid box used by GPCC gridded rainfall product

What about globally available datasets

The global datasets may not represent local features well because of spatial resolutions or/and insufficient observations.

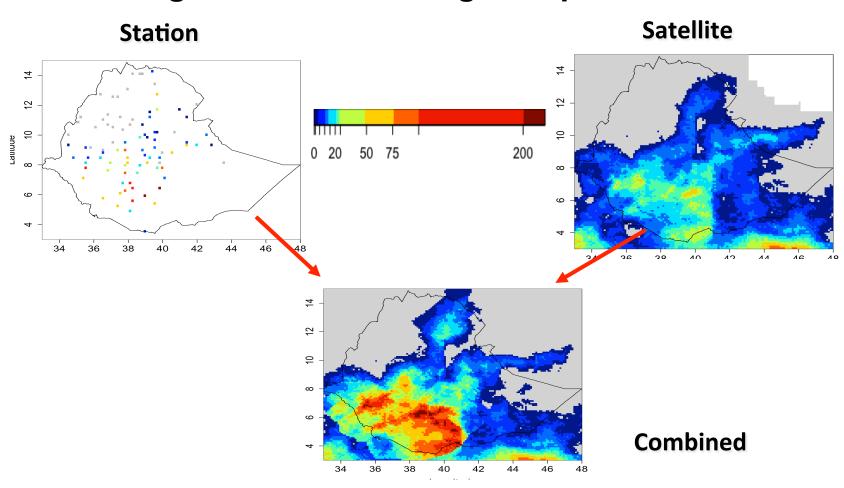






III. The ENACTS Approach

Combining station data with global proxies: Rainfall



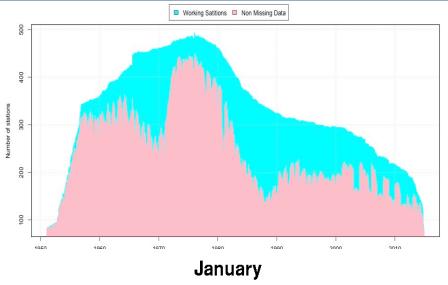


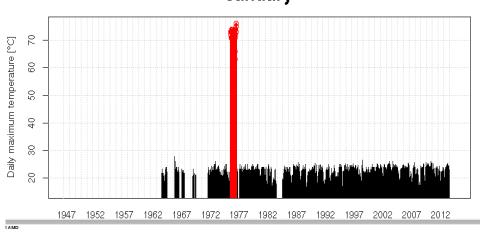
Steps

1. Assess available data

2. Perform quality check

3. Perform Merging



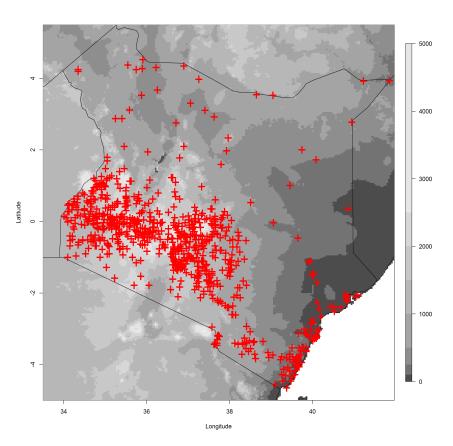


ENACTS Outputs

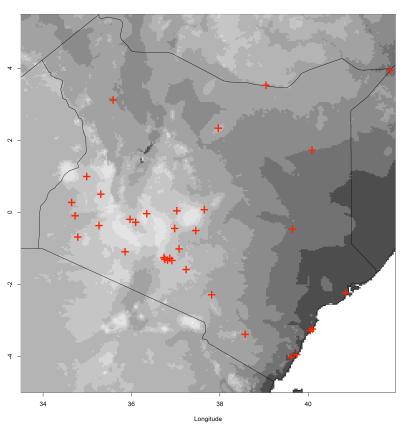
- Built capacity of NMHS
- Quality controlled stations data
- Over 30/50-years of rainfall and temperature data for every 4km grid across each country:
 - Now data available where there are no stations



Advantages of ENACTS Data



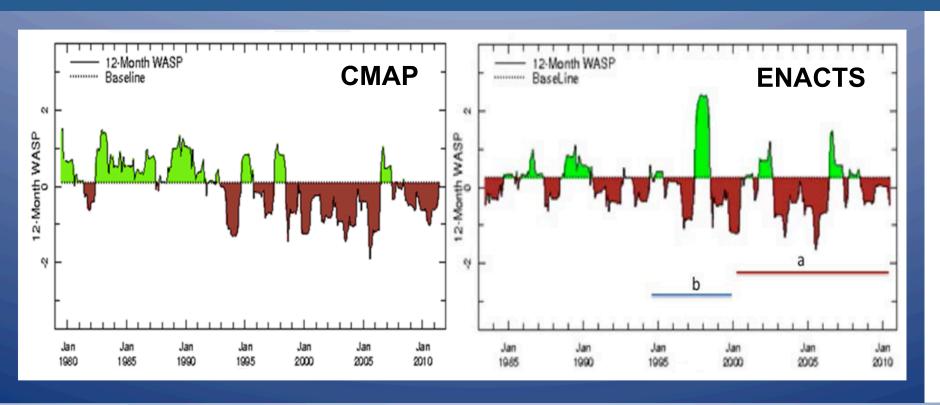
Rainfall Stations used in ENACTS



Rainfall Stations available globally



Advantages of ENACTS-based products



Weighted Anomaly Standardized Precipitation (WASP) Index using left) latest CPC Merged Analysis of Precipitation (CMAP) monthly precipitation data set for userselected country (Tanzania) and right) using ENACTS blended station and satellite data for Tanzania



ENACTS is much more than just data: The Three Pillars of ENACTS

ENACTS





- 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



More Outputs

- Installation of the IRI Data Library at NMHS
 - 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

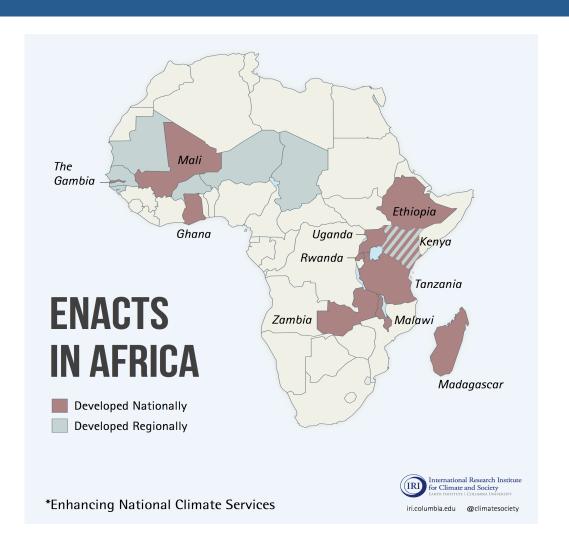
Engagement with user communities



ENACTS Countries

ENACTS Countries:

Ethiopia Gambia Ghana Madagascar Mali **Rwanda Tanzania** Zambia Kenya **Uganda**



IV. What is Next?

- 1. Strengthen ENACTS where it has already been implemented
 - More climate variables
 - More application-specific products
 - More user engagement

2. Expand ENACTS to more Countries



Thank You

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