



TU WIEN
DEPARTMENT OF GEODESY
AND GEOINFORMATION
RESEARCH GROUP
MICROWAVE REMOTE SENSING



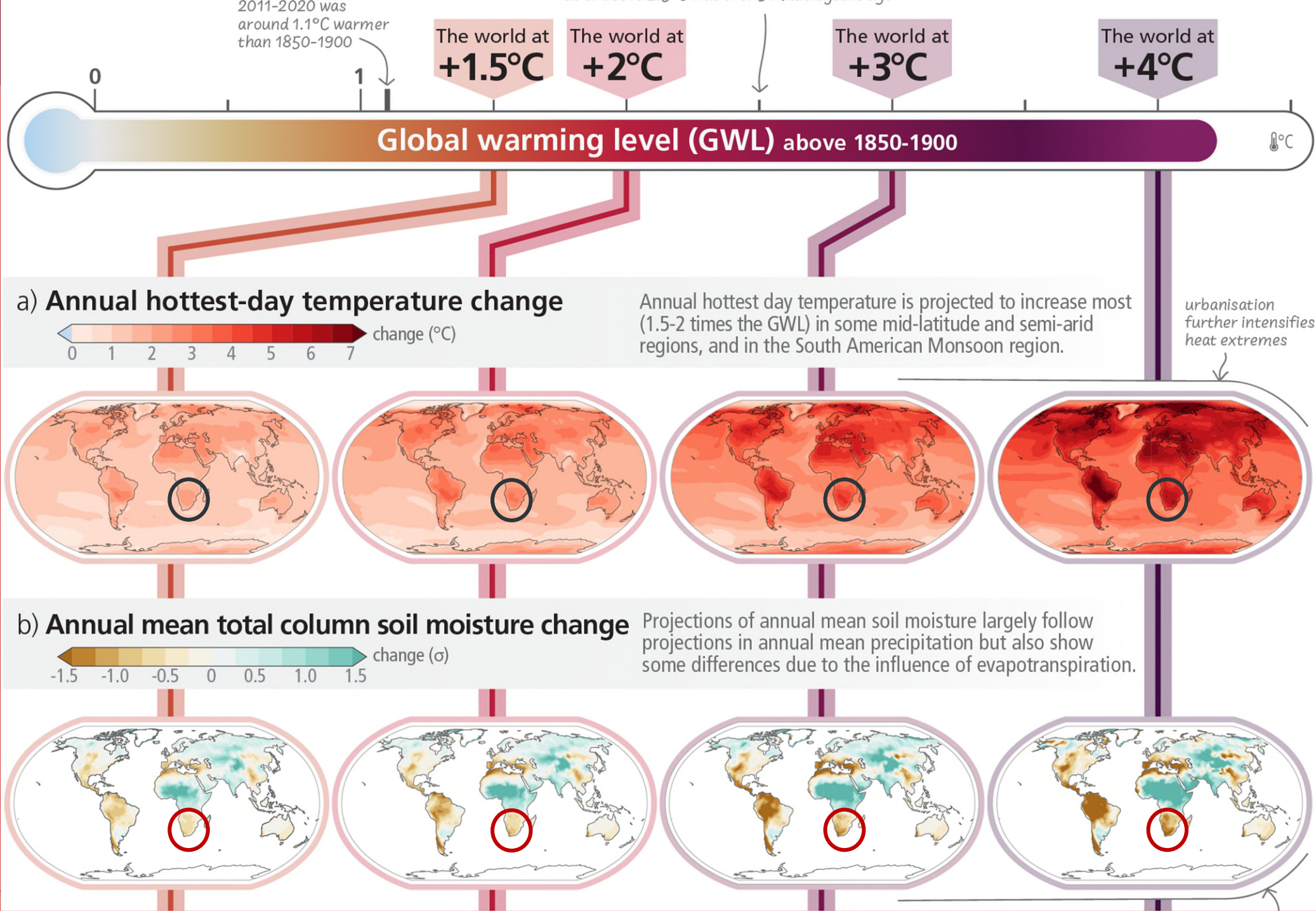
UNIVERSIDADE
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Enhancing Drought Early Warning through Satellite Soil Moisture Data

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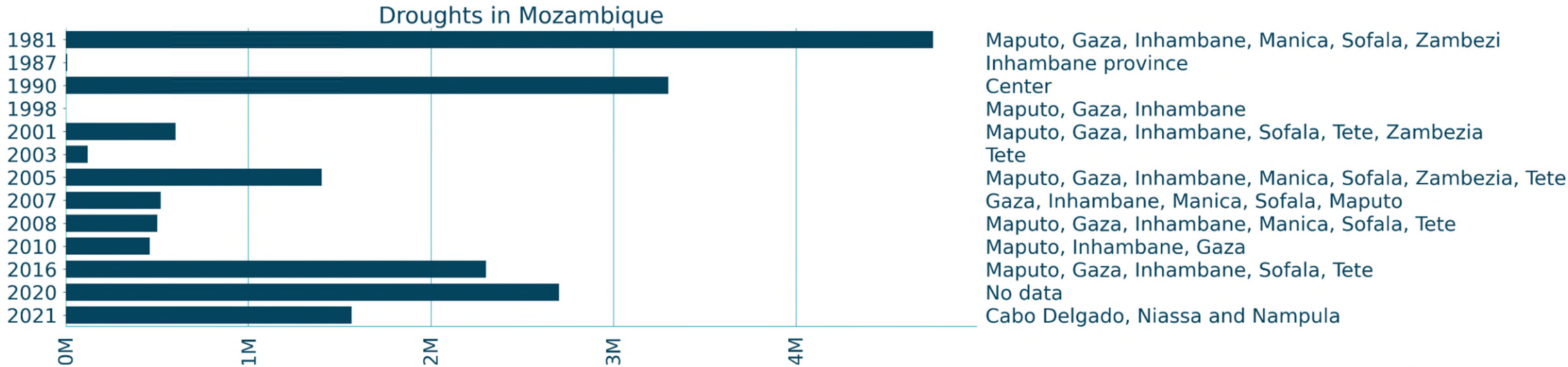
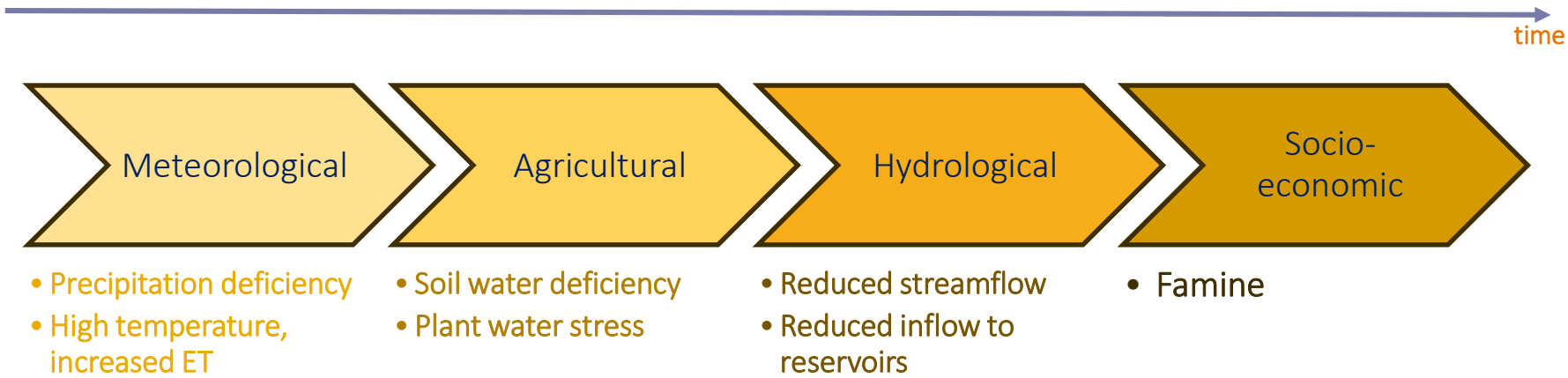
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IPCC, 2023: Sections. In: Climate Change 2023: Synthesis Report. Contribution of Working Groups I, II and III to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change [Core Writing Team, H. Lee and J. Romero (eds.)]. IPCC, Geneva, Switzerland, pp. 35-115, doi: 10.59327/IPCC/AR6-9789291691647

Drought development and occurrence



Enhancing Drought Early Warning in Mozambique through Satellite Soil Moisture Data to support food security in the context of climate change

High resolution soil moisture for improved drought monitoring and early warning

1. Improve agricultural practices and tools
2. Increased capacity for drought interventions and mitigation
3. Investment in people, education, science, technology on use of freely available remote sensing data

How to monitor and forecast drought?



- Precipitation deficiency
- High temperature, increased ET

- Soil water deficiency
- Plant water stress



Rainfall and temperature

Drivers of crop development

Excludes direct information on evaporation and runoff

Soil moisture

Indicator of plant available water

NDVI

Indicator of vegetation status

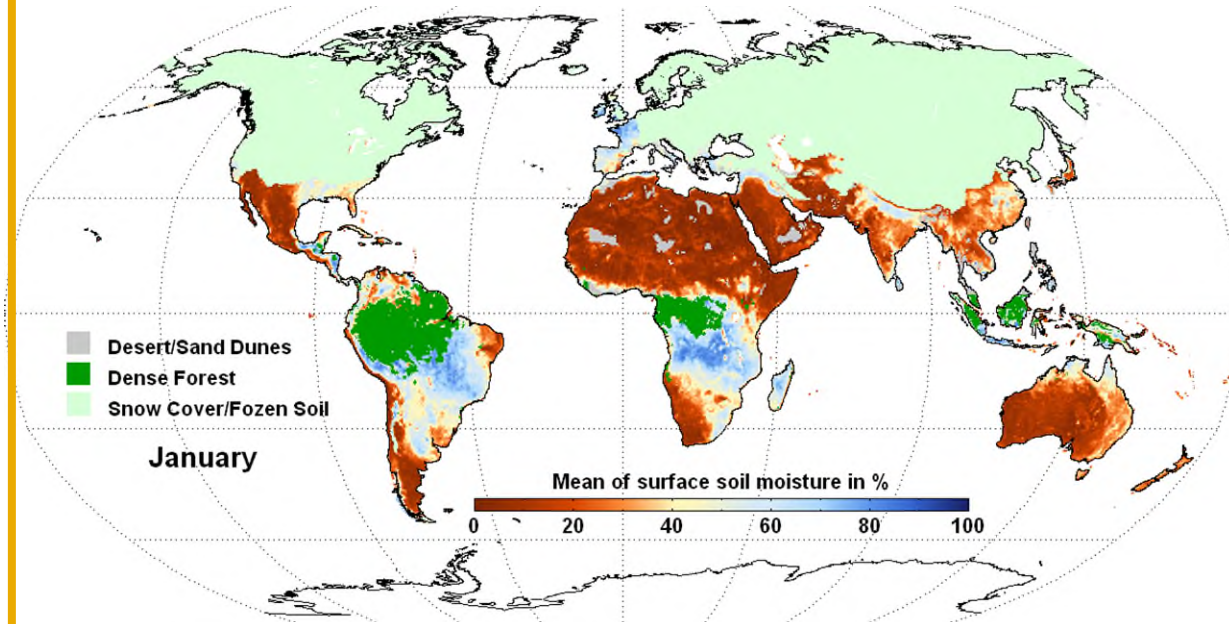
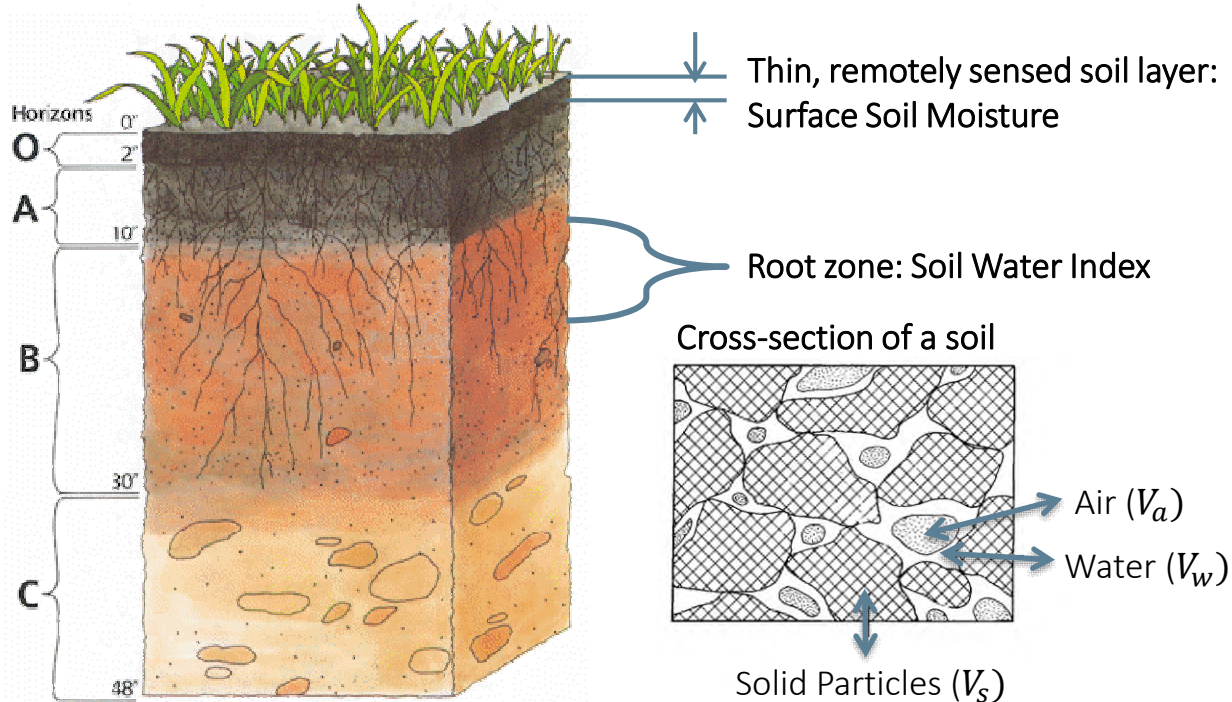
Cloud cover

Microwave Remote Sensing of Soil Moisture

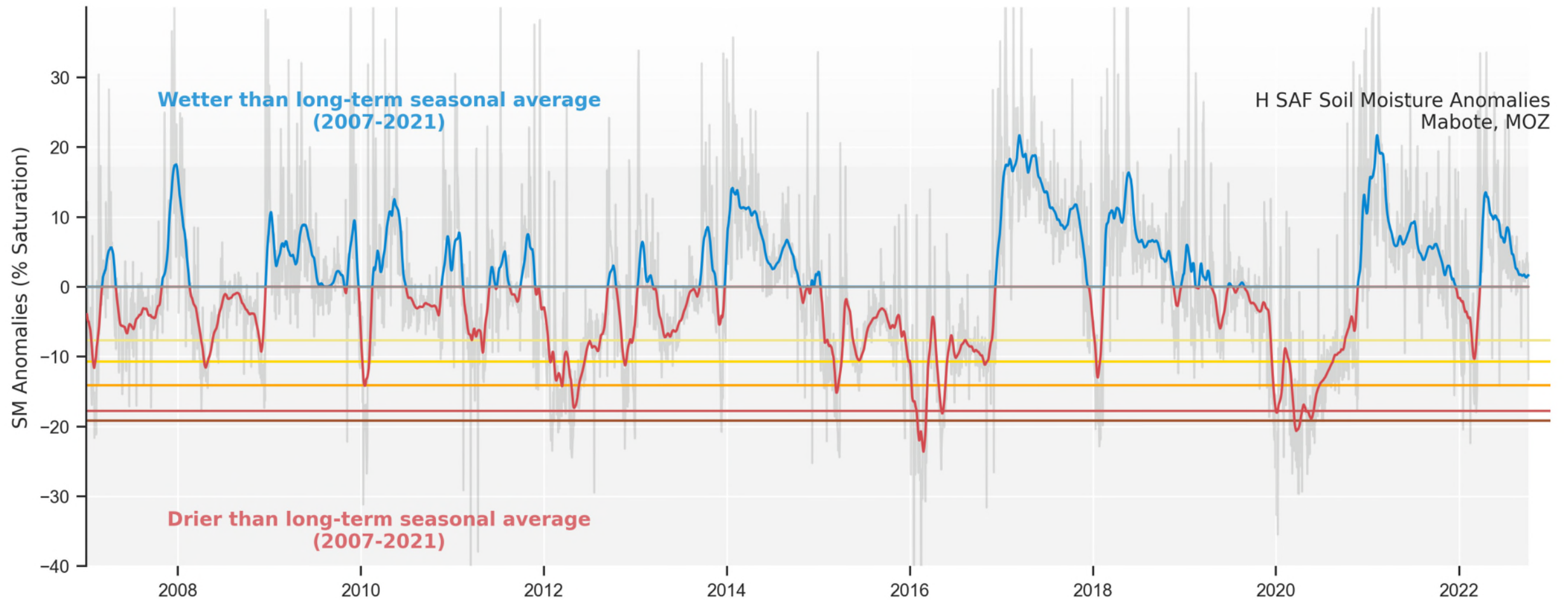
Near Real Time Soil Moisture - **Latency 2 hours**
Long record: 2007 – now
Spatial sampling 12.5km → 6.25 km from this year
(Sub-)daily observations



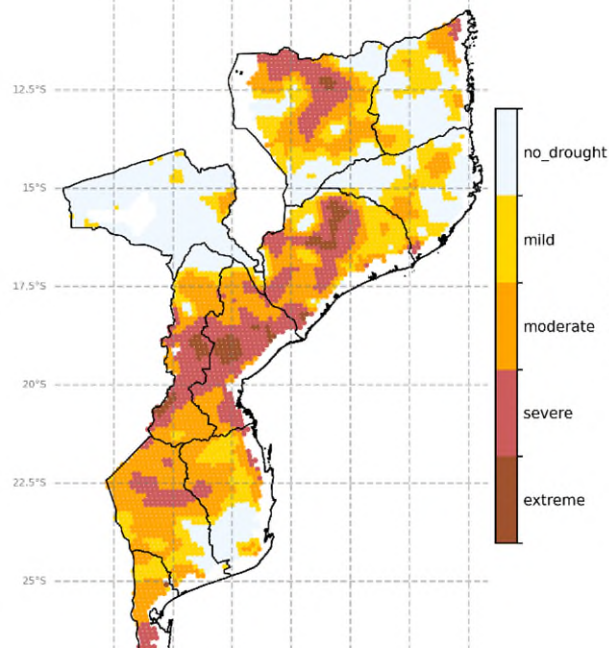
Surface soil moisture



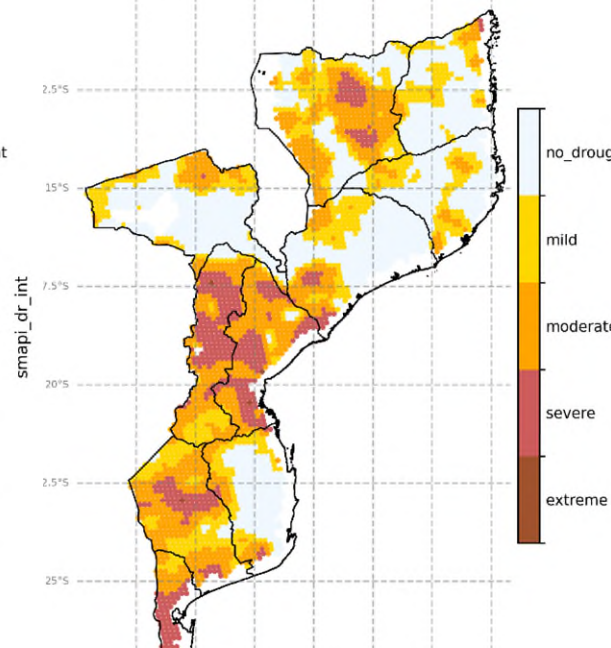
Temporal dynamics of soil moisture



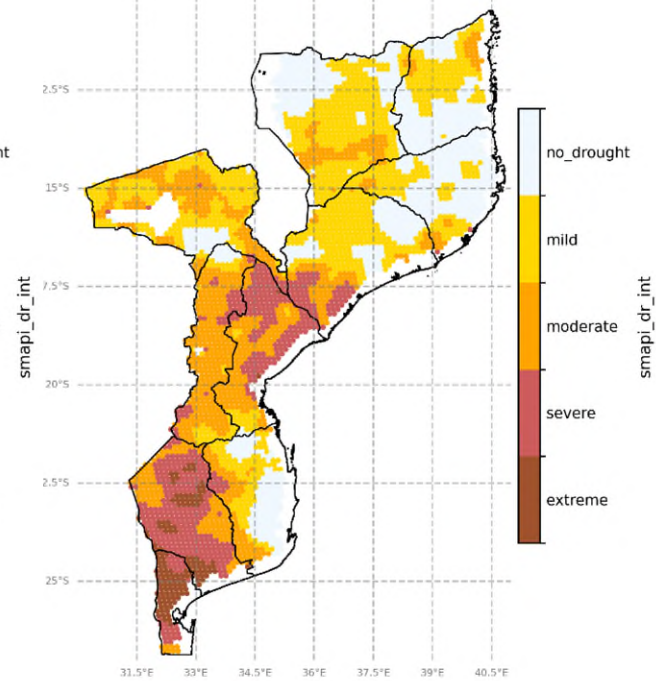
Soil Moisture Anomaly October 2015, MOZ



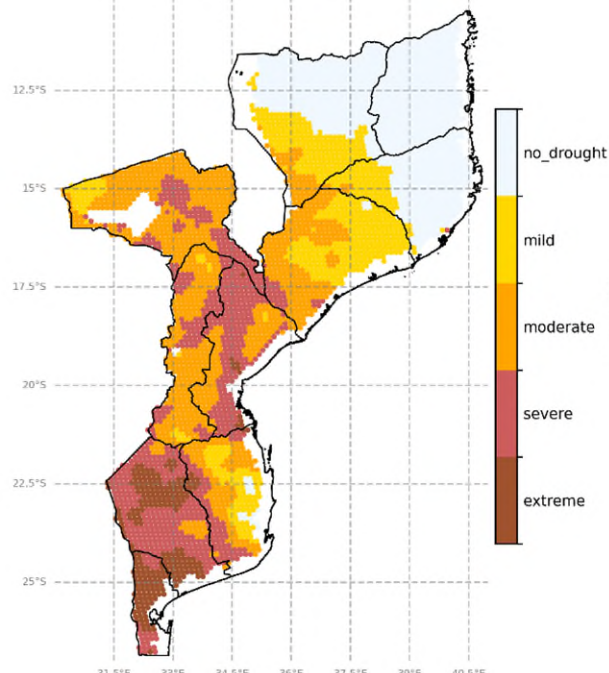
Soil Moisture Anomaly November 2015, MOZ



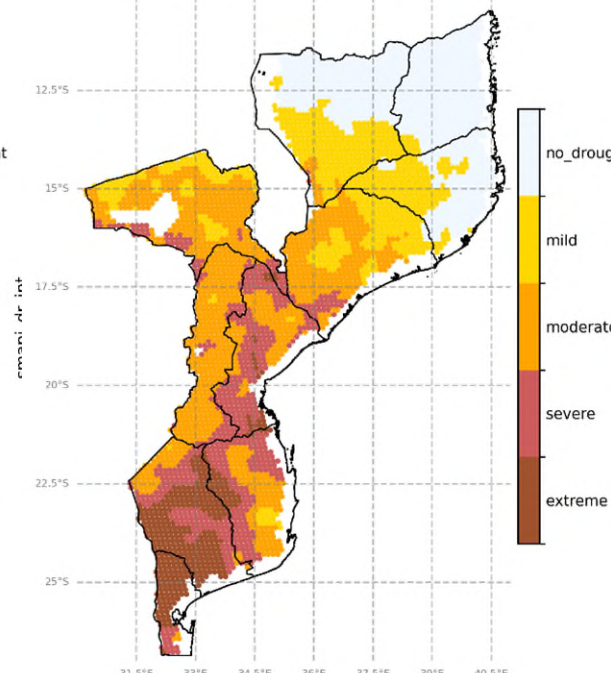
Soil Moisture Anomaly December 2015, MOZ



Soil Moisture Anomaly January 2016, MOZ

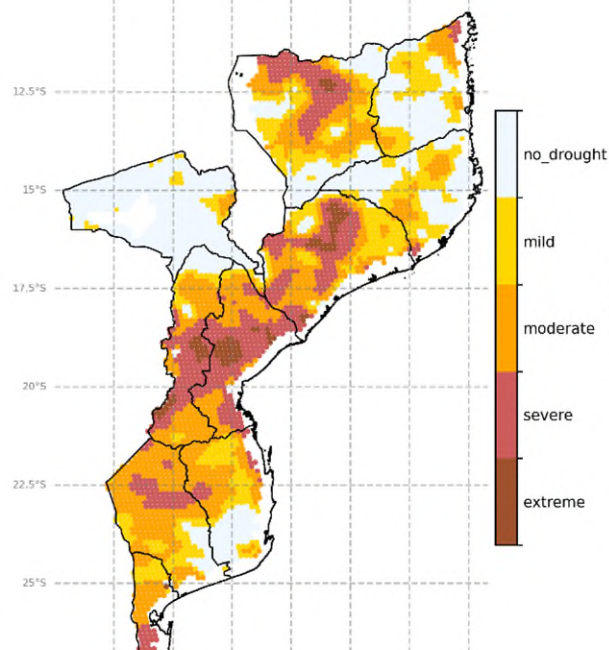


Soil Moisture Anomaly February 2016, MOZ

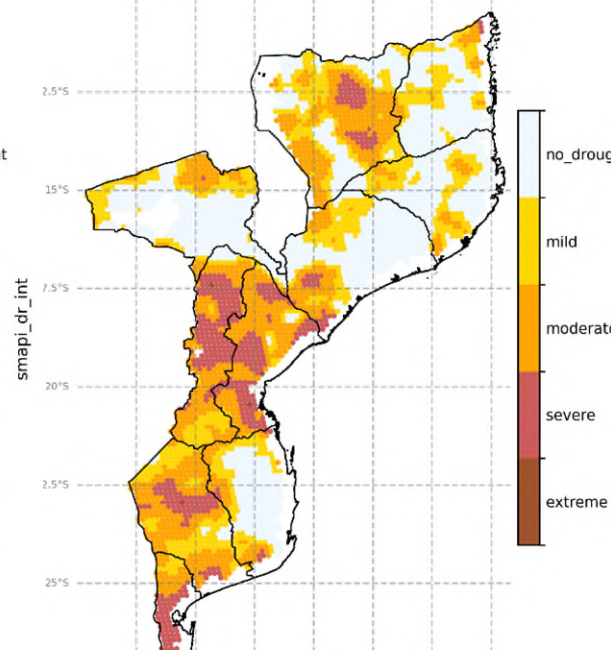


Drought indicators Mozambique

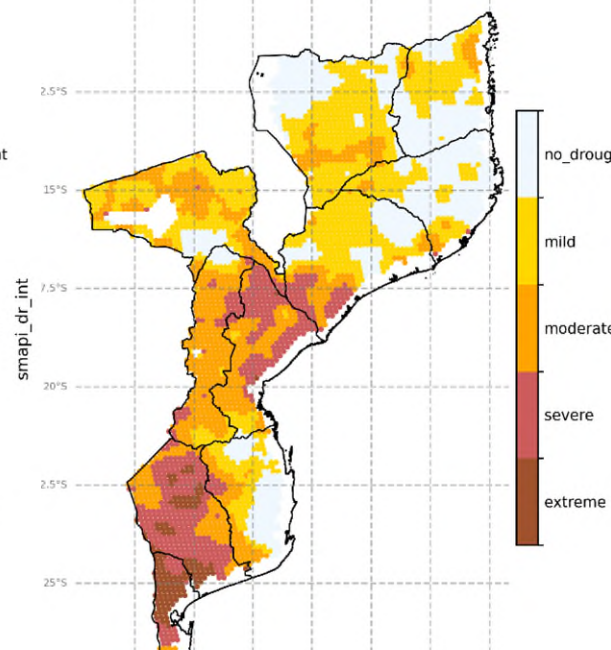
Soil Moisture Anomaly October 2015, MOZ



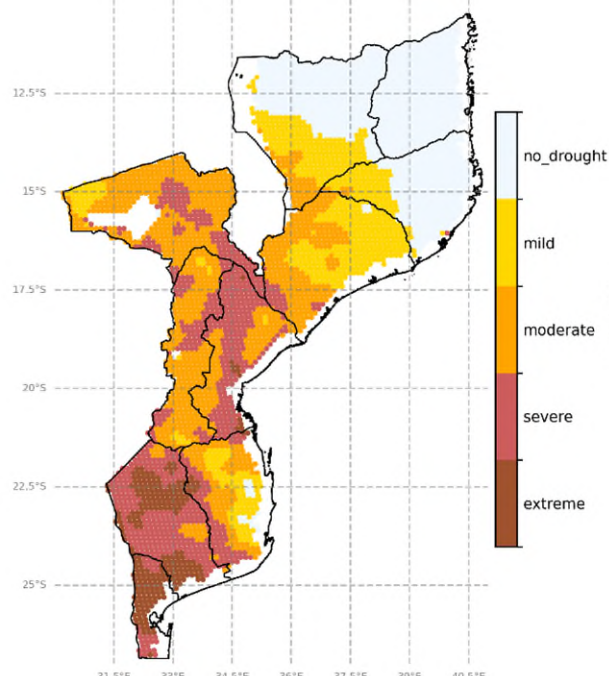
Soil Moisture Anomaly November 2015, MOZ



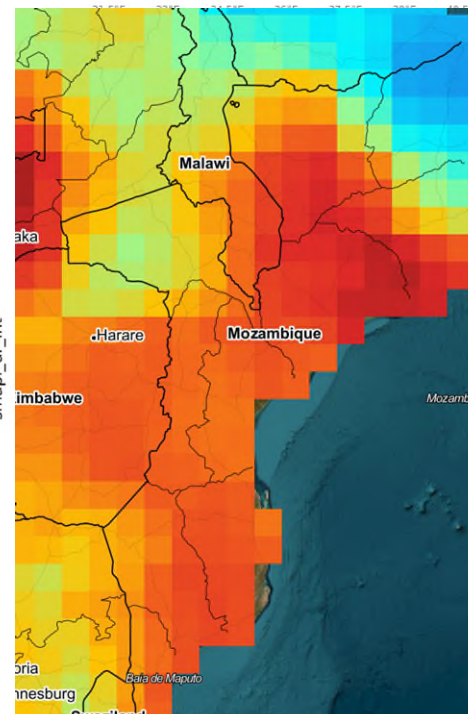
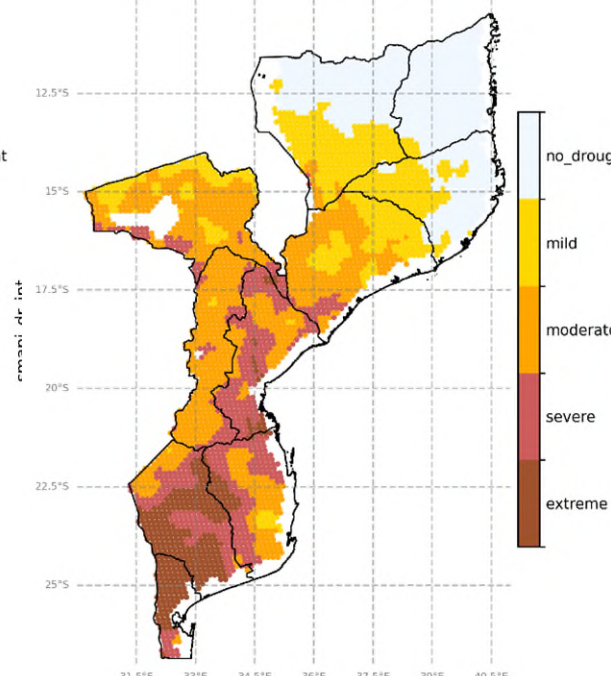
Soil Moisture Anomaly December 2015, MOZ



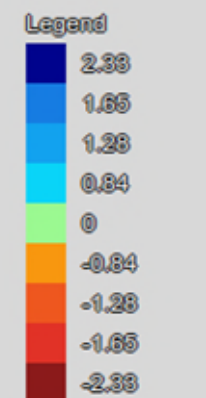
Soil Moisture Anomaly January 2016, MOZ



Soil Moisture Anomaly February 2016, MOZ



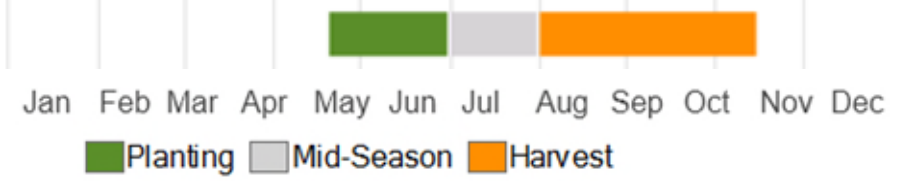
Standardized Precipitation Evaporation Index February 2016



Yield deficiency indicator

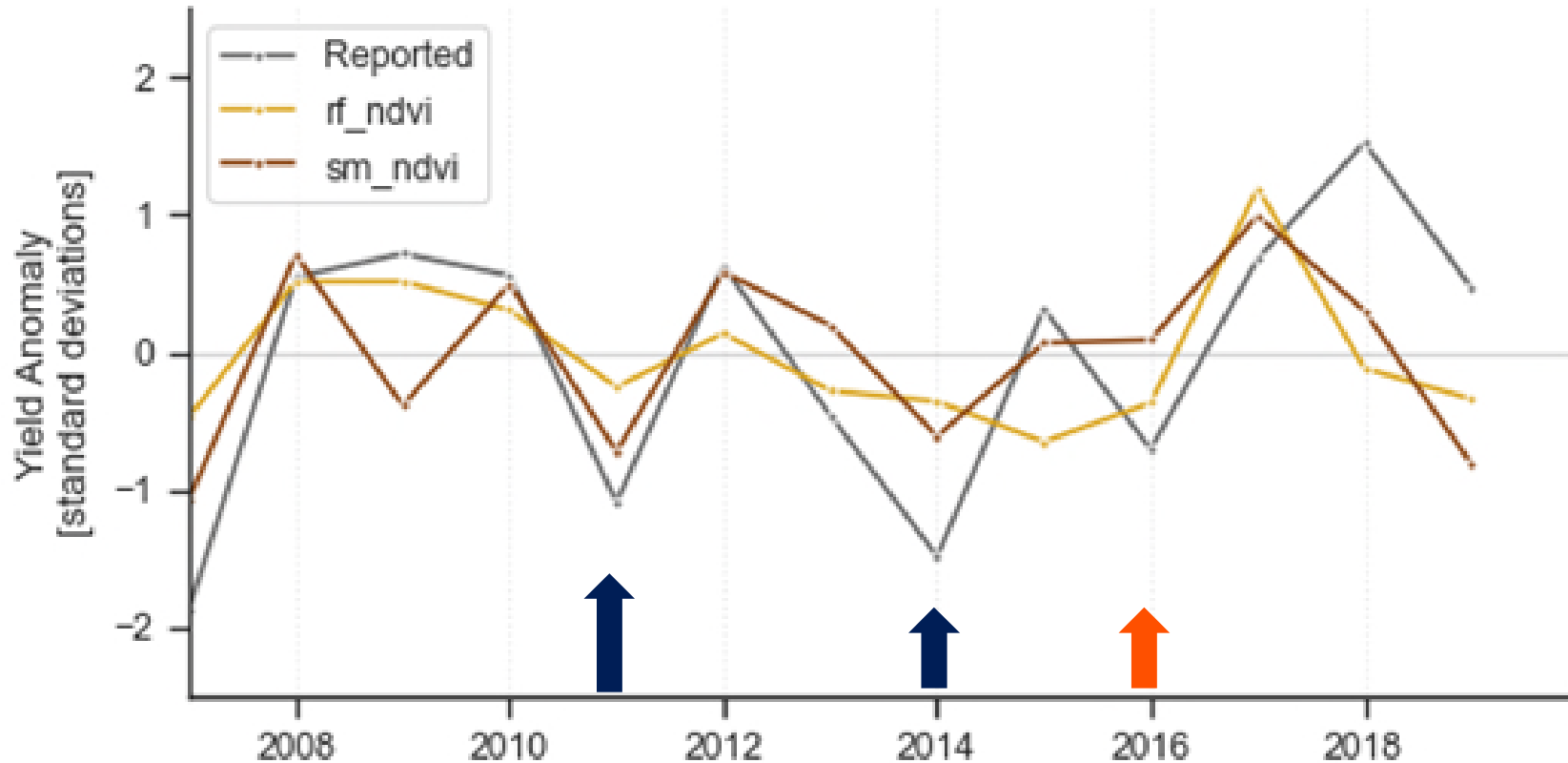
Millet Senegal

Millet



Source: FAS/GMA/IPAD

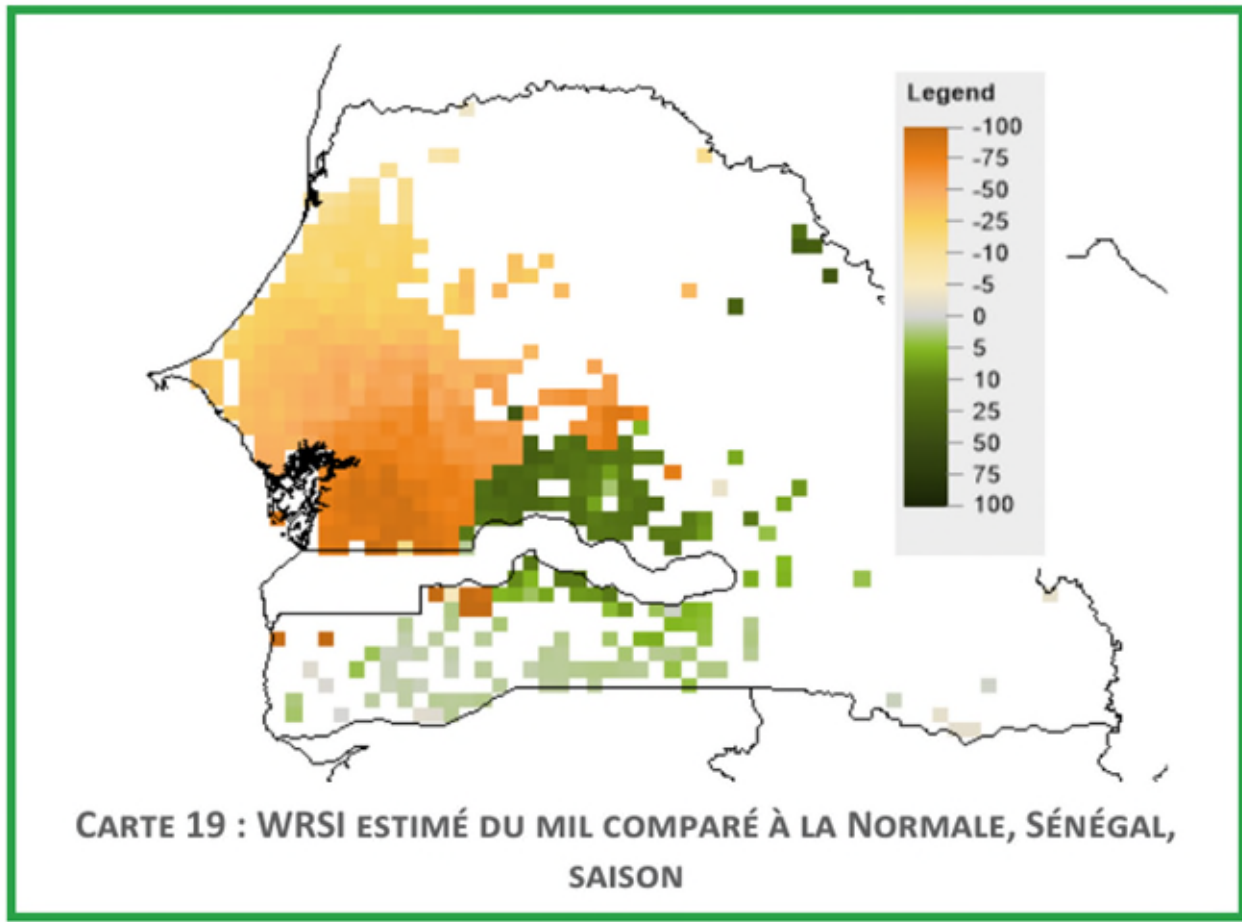
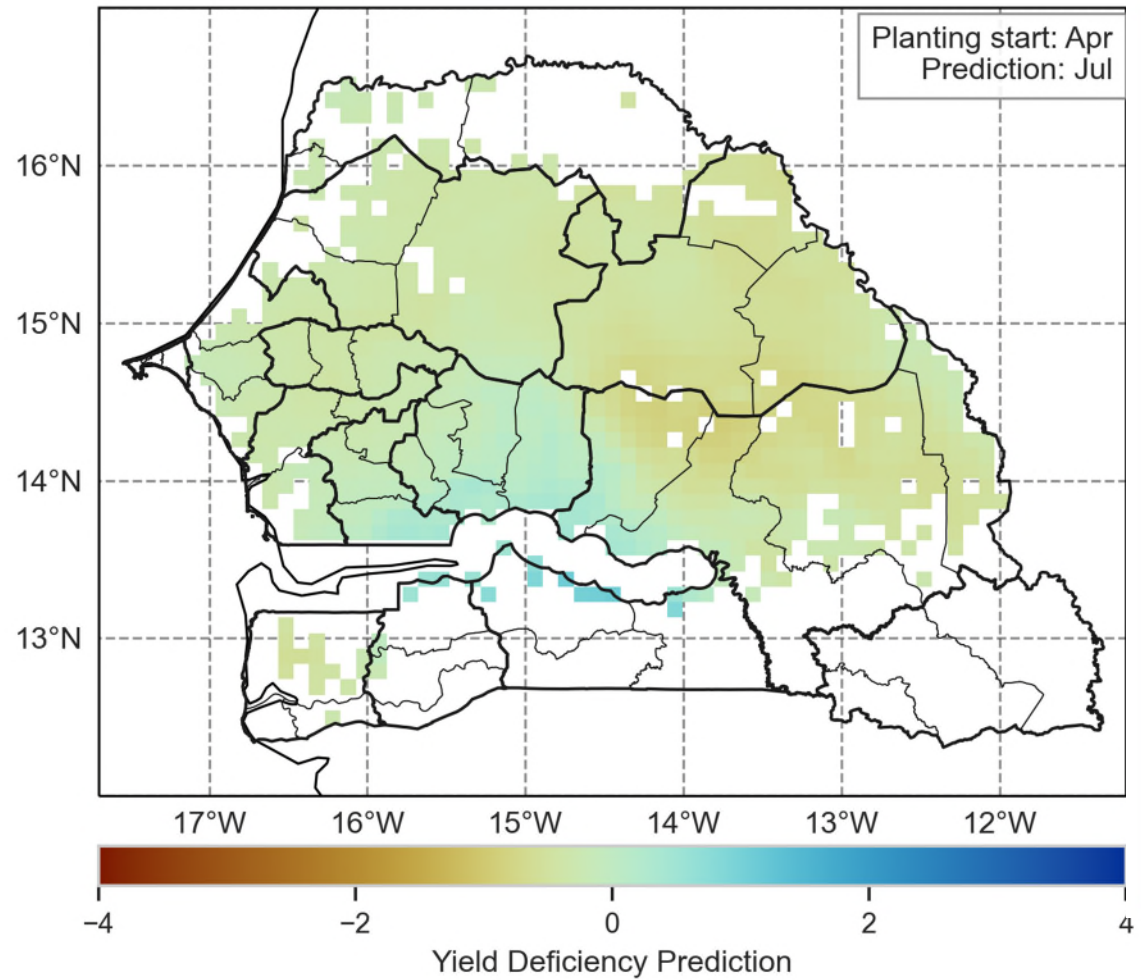
Predicted yield Millet



Reported Yield
Rainfall and NDVI
Soil moisture and NDVI

Spatial yield deficiency prediction made in July

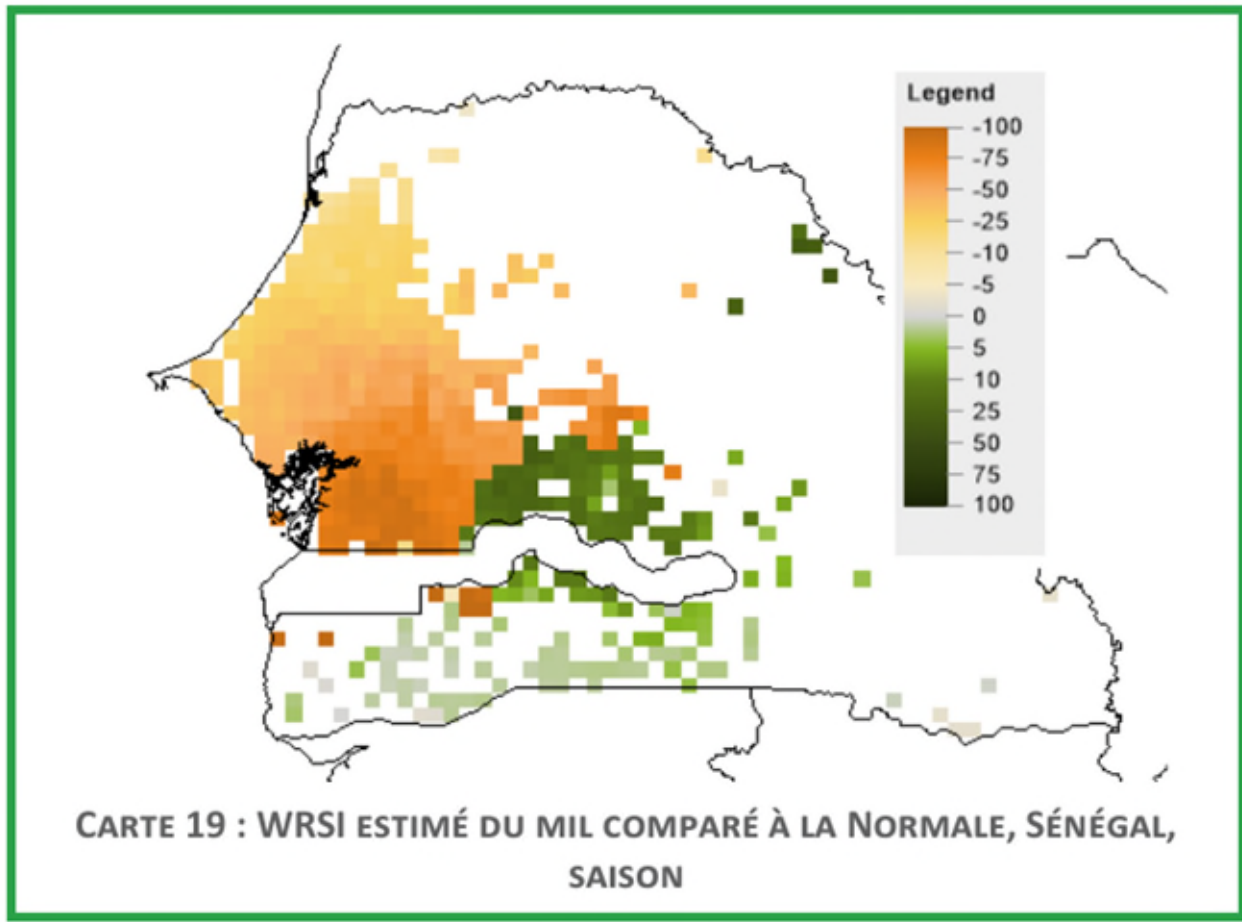
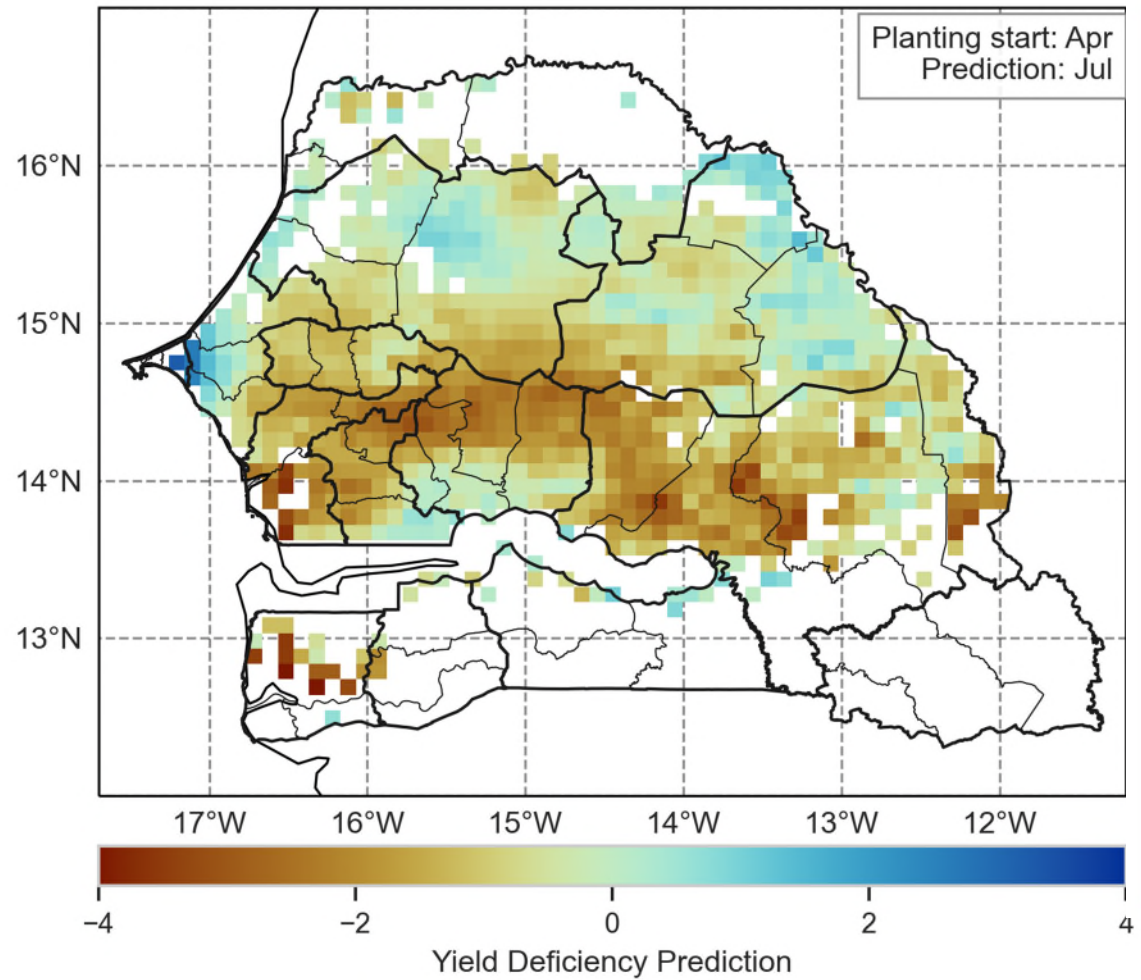
Rainfall and NDVI Millet 2019



Water Requirement Satisfaction Indicator from African Risk View end of season report 2019

Spatial yield deficiency prediction made in July

Soil moisture and NDVI Millet 2019



Water Requirement Satisfaction Indicator from African Risk View end of season report 2019

What is needed in Mozambique?

Intervention

Inhambane Mabote, **Sofala:** Buzi, Muanza, **Gaza:** Chokwe, Mabalane

December 2022 – December 2025

What is needed for beneficiaries?

User workshop June 2023
Drought working group

Development of drought indicators from satellite SM.

Implementation in WFP PRISM, WaPOR and INAM.

Capacity building

Training courses
women2women network
Joint graduate course

How will this benefit farmers?



EO AFRICA



TUW NETWORK



Red Cross

UEM NETWORK



UEM

MADER

INIR

ADA NETWORK



ADA-MOZ

WFP

Capacity building and joint learning between partners and beneficiaries

Training of extension officers in using developed drought tools

EXTENSION SERVICES FARMERS/END USERS

