



Towards long-term forecasts of agricultural droughts in Africa

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OBJECTIVES



Developing a method to **forecast agricultural droughts** well in advance, so local farmers can **anticipate** in a timely manner



Providing an **early warning system** which generates alerts for agricultural droughts in Africa at different time horizons



Strengthening the resilience and preparedness of local African communities to the occurrence of potential food security crises.

Meteorological Drought

Lower precipitation than expected
→ Forecasts regularly provided by national weather forecasting services

Agricultural Drought

Lower vegetation productivity than expected
→ Currently only applications exist that describe historical events

Comparing observed/forecasted precipitation (SPI) or potential evapotranspiration (SPEI) values with those of multi-year observations for the same moment in the year.
e.g. SPI = -2 → The observed precipitation is 2 standard deviations below the multi-year average precipitation at this moment in the year
→ exceptionally dry conditions

$$g(x_t) = A + \frac{K - A}{(C + Qe^{-Bx_t})^{1/v}}$$

a fitted generalized logistic function was used to describe SPI distribution

Comparing observed NDVI values with those of multi-year observations within the same crop production zone* for the same moment in the year
NDVI ≤ p15 → Mild Drought
NDVI ≤ p05 → Severe Drought

Use Cases: Mali / Mozambique / Somalia

