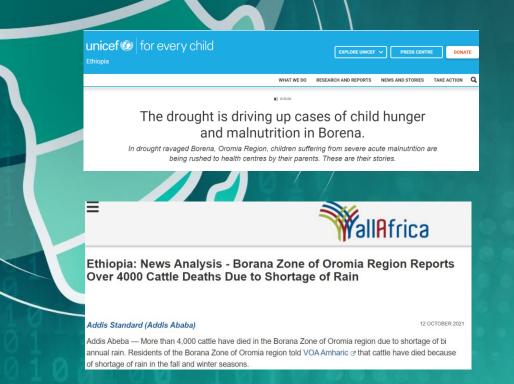
An early warning system for drought detection in Borena Southern Ethiopia using multi-sourced and publicly available EO data



30 million cattle are in danger of dying as La Ninainduced drought lingers in Oromia, Somali





Getachew Mehabie, Tinebeb Yohannes, Elias Cherenet – Ethiopia Vicente Burchard-Levine, Héctor Nieto, Ana Andreu– Spain



# **Scientific Background and Objectives**



#### MOTIVATIONS

- Frequent and severe drought has become a major climate disaster throughout the Borena region, located in southern Ethiopia.
- •This area has recently endured severe drought events due to consecutive years of minimal precipitation, severely impacting the region's ecosystem services, and livestock production.

#### **EO DATA Sources**

- Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station Data (CHIRPS) - Precipitation
- MODIS/Sentinel 3 NDVI
- ERA5-Land Air temperature (Ta)

To mitigate the effects of droughts and to provide quick decision-making with timely information for an effective response , it is crucial to regularly analyze the information about its severity and its extent in terms of spatial and temporal pattern. This study analyzes drought events from 2000 to 2023, with a particular focus on the recent severe droughts between 2015 and 2022. To better understand and predict these droughts, the project introduces a novel tool called the Composite Drought Index (CDI) to provide a holistic monitoring of drought occurrences and impacts in the region.

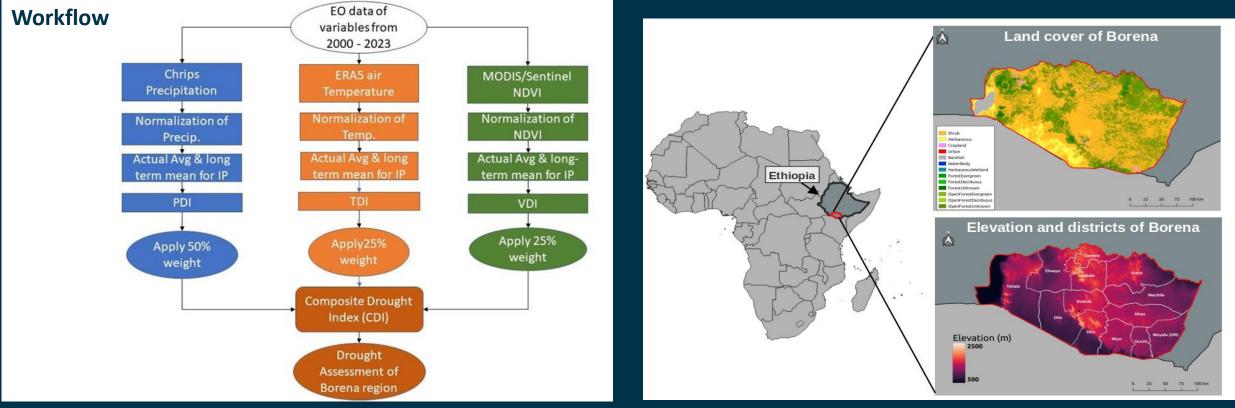
# **Research Outline**



# **Study Area**

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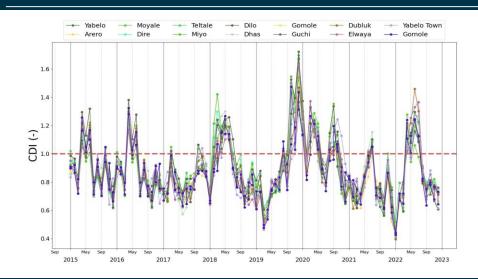
 $CDI_{i,m} = w_{PDI} * PDI_{i,m-2} + w_{TDI} * TDI_{i,m-2} + w_{VDI} * VDI_{i,m}$ 

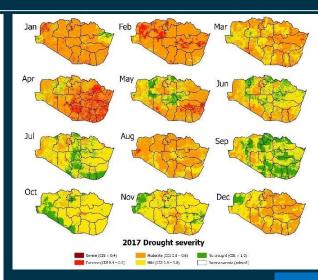
#### → THE EUROPEAN SPACE AGENCY

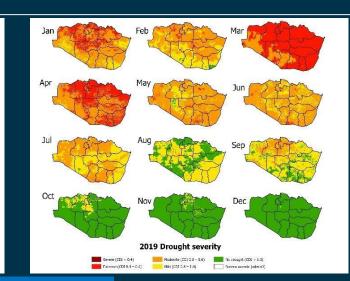
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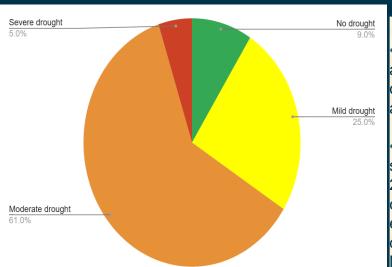
## **Results**









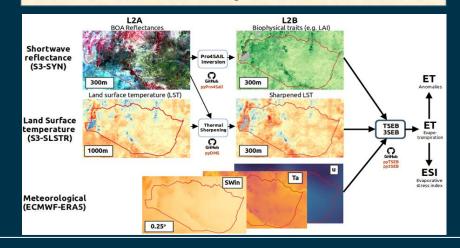


 Borena is extremely vulnerable to drought, with a noticeable decline in precipitation patterns observed since 2015. In both 2021 and 2022, the area received less than 200 mm of precipitation

 The findings revealed a higher occurrence of severe and moderate drought in in the years 2015, 2016, 2018, 2021 and 2022. 2021 compared to 2017. Particularly, severe drought episodes were often caused by a lack of rainfall during the main rainy season of the months of March, April, and May.

### **Further work**

Incorporate actual evapotranspiration estimates for faster detection of water stress in vegetation.



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