

Analyzing land surface dynamics and weather extremes combined with qualitative field research to disentangle the food-climate-migration nexus in West Africa

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Food-Climate-Migration Nexus



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THEMEN MEDIA CENTER

DEUTSCHLAND CORONAVIRUS WELT WIKI

THEMEN: WEST AFRIKA

KÜSTENEROSION

Klimawandel: Wenn das Meer an Afrikas Küsten nagt

Erosionen und Sturmfluten bedrohen das Leben an Westafrikas Küsten, viele Menschen müssen bereits ins Landesinnere fliehen - sie verlieren ihre Lebensgrundlage.

f t s e +



Westafrikas Strände - hier bei Cape Coast, Ghana - sind von Erosion und steigenden Meeresspiegeln betroffen

22 July 2022

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DEUTSCHLAND CORONAVIRUS WELT WIKI

THEMEN: WEST AFRIKA

KLIMAWANDEL

Nach der Dürre kommt die Flut: Hochwasserschutz in Afrika

Afrikas Flüsse sind die Lebensadern des Kontinents. Doch der Wechsel von extremen Wetterereignissen macht das Leben mit dem Wasser immer schwerer. So im Nigerbecken, wo Frühwarnsysteme bisweilen versagen.

f t s e +



Überschwemmungen im Senegal


22 September 2022

ALJAZEERA News Ukraine war Features Economy Opinion

News | Humanitarian Crises

Oxfam, others: West Africa facing worst food crisis in a decade

About 27 million people already suffer from hunger. That could rise to 38 million by June unless urgent action is taken.



West Africa is hit by its worst food crisis in a decade, with 27 million people going hungry [File: Finbarr O'Reilly/Reuters]

5 Apr 2022

05 April 2022

ALJAZEERA News Ukraine war Features Economy Opinion Video

Floods, food shortages threaten to push Nigeria into food crisis

Floods and maize shortages follow coronavirus disrupted planting.



People stand outside after their houses were destroyed following heavy rains in Kebbi state, Nigeria [File: Reuters]

04 September 2020

WFP SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES

WHO WE ARE OUR WORK WHERE WE WORK GET INVOLVED MEDIA & RESOURCES DONATE

Hunger in West Africa reaches record high in a decade as the region faces an unprecedented crisis exacerbated by Russia-Ukraine conflict



TOPICS: Food Prices Conflict

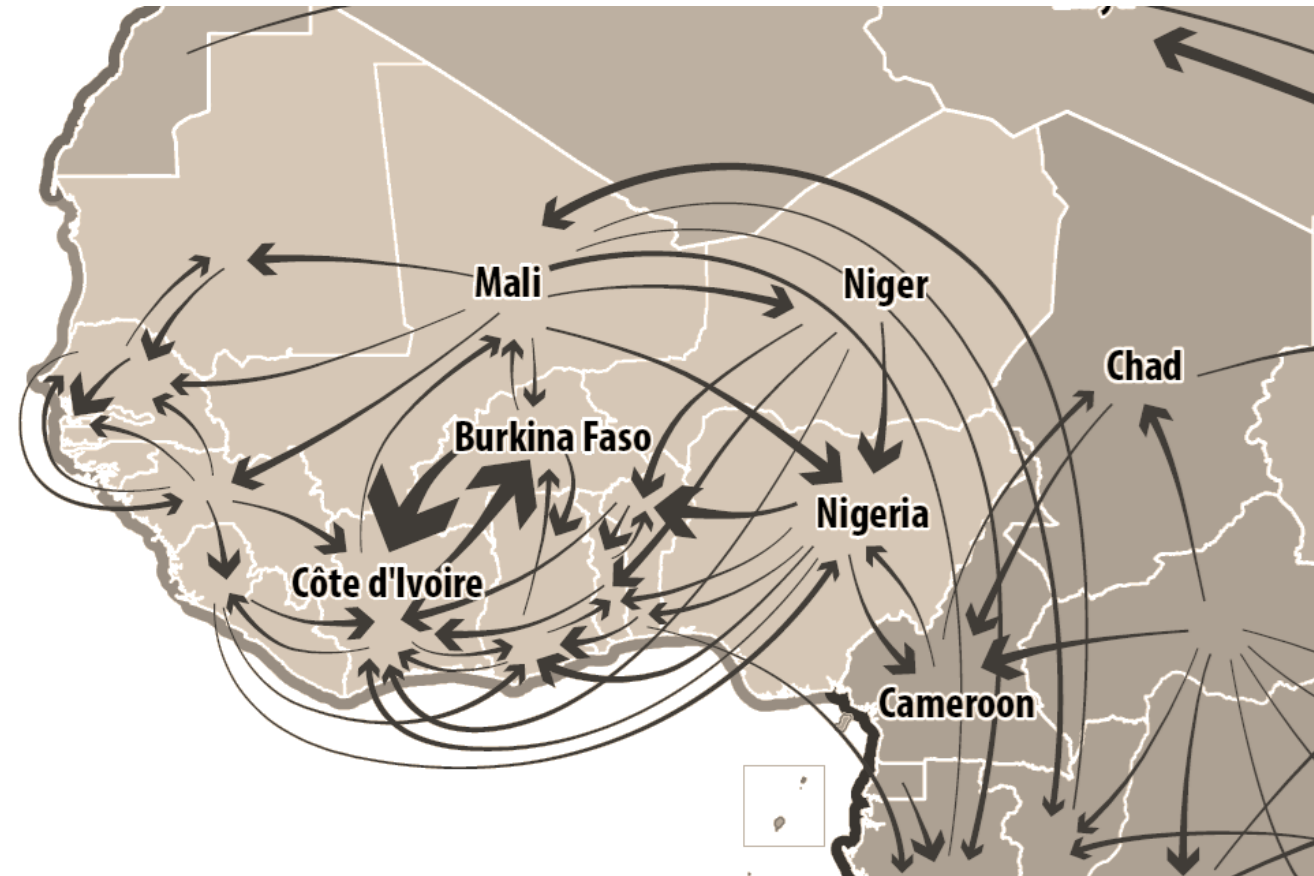
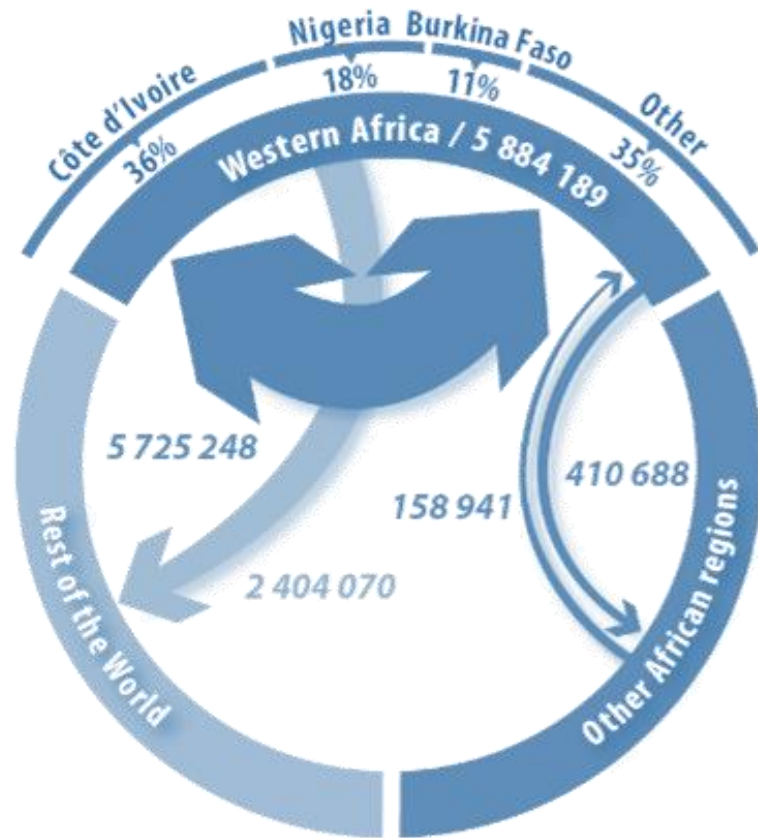
CONTACT: For more information please contact (email address: first.name.last.name@wfp.org):
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08 April 2022



Migration can be a strategy to adapt unfavorable conditions

Migration patterns in West Africa



*Intra-Africa and overseas international migration
(Mercandalli & Losch 2015)*

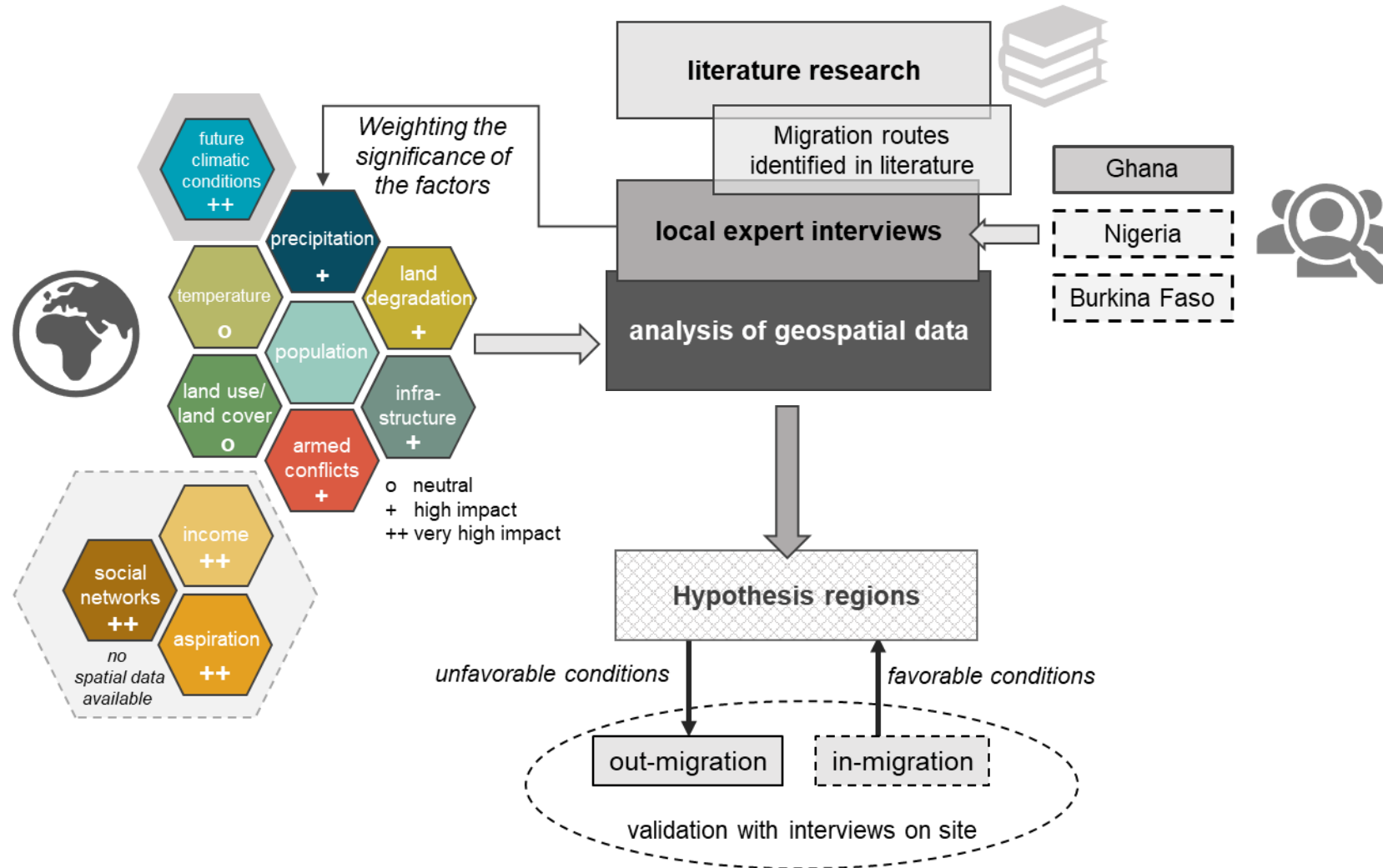
“Migration is part of the system”

Identify areas where the **possibility of migration is high** (or low) in order to:

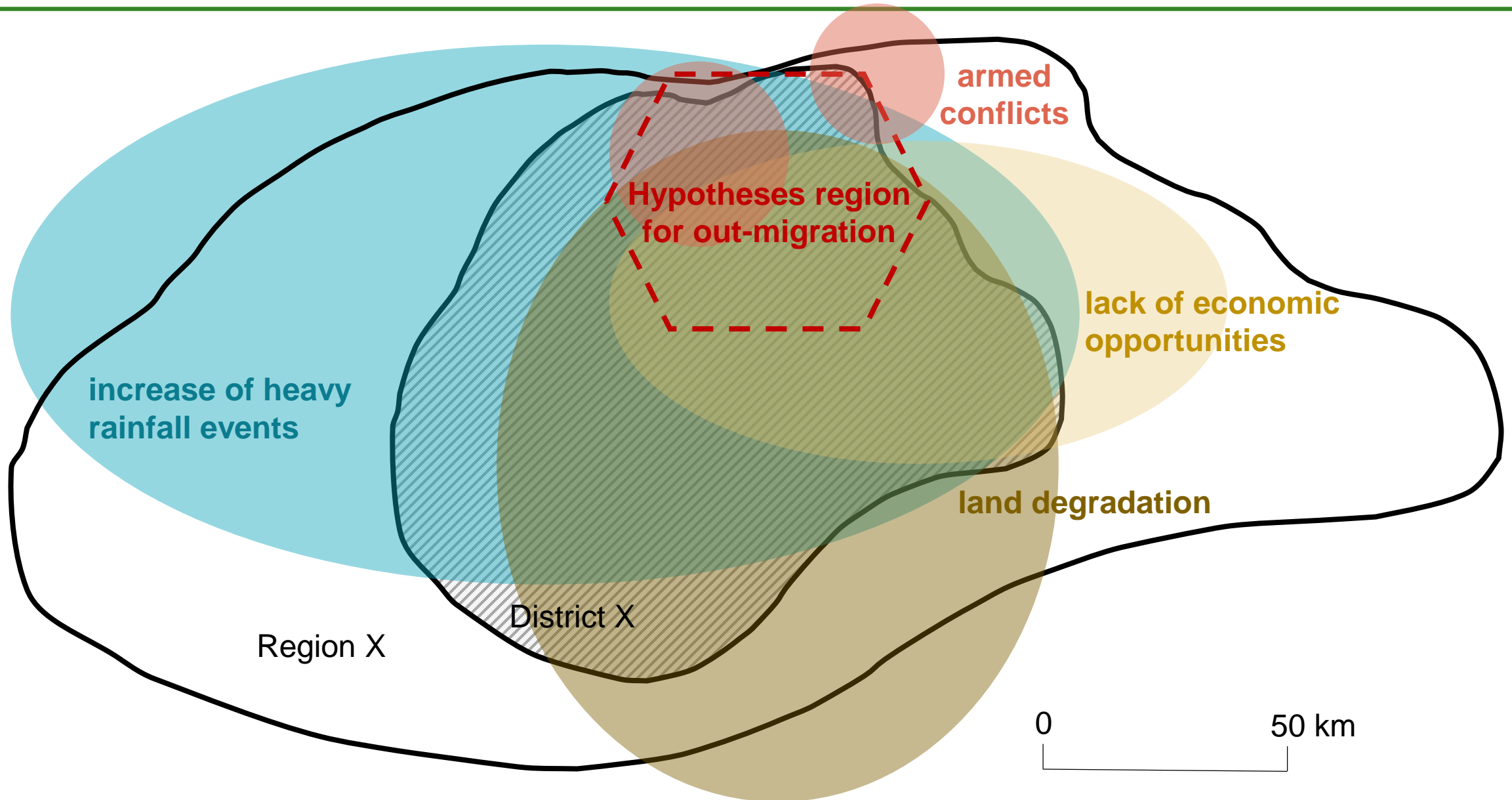
- o target policy recommendations
- o support climate change adaptations

→ (How) can RS and spatial data be used to **identify starting areas of migration?**

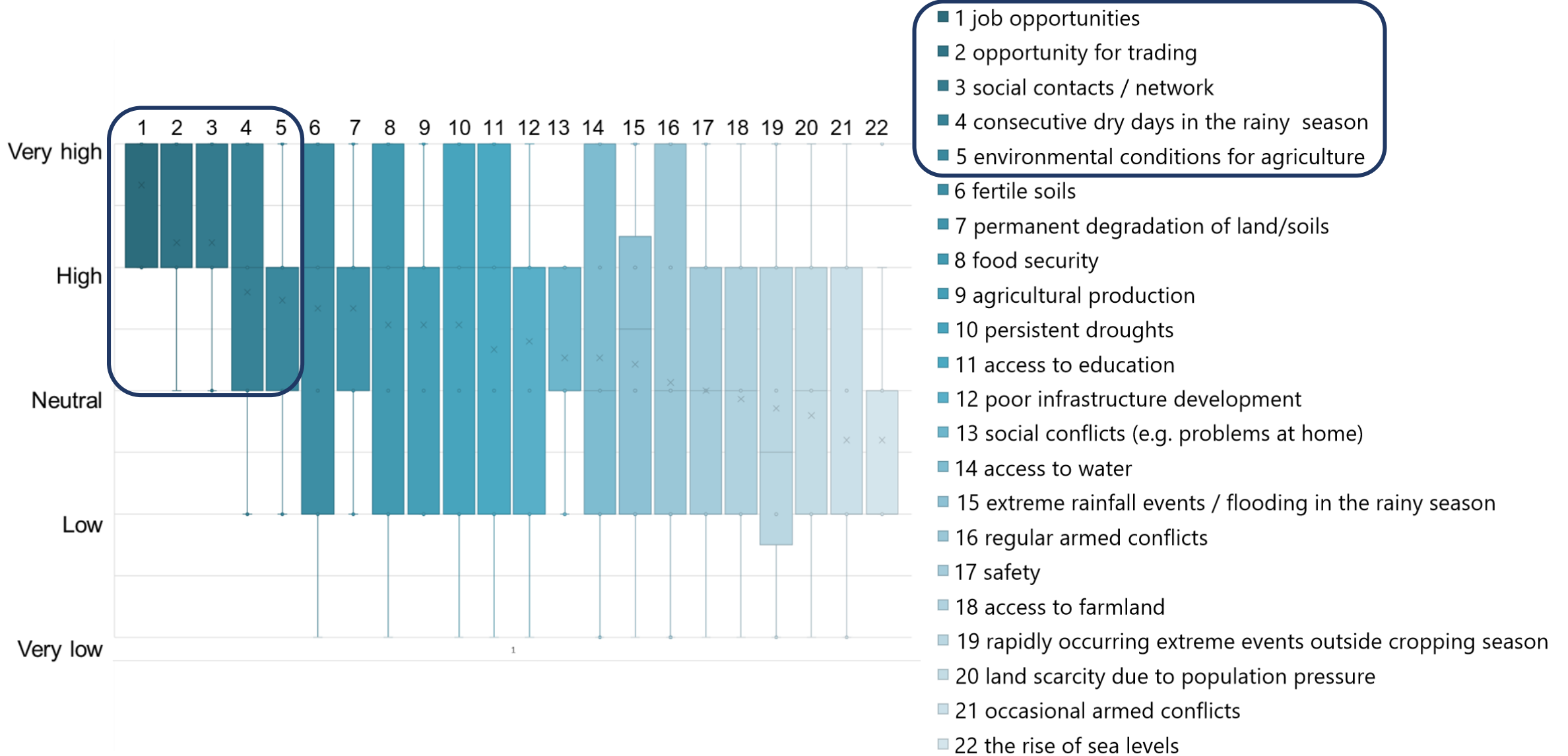
Framework Hypotheses Regions



Framework Hypotheses Regions

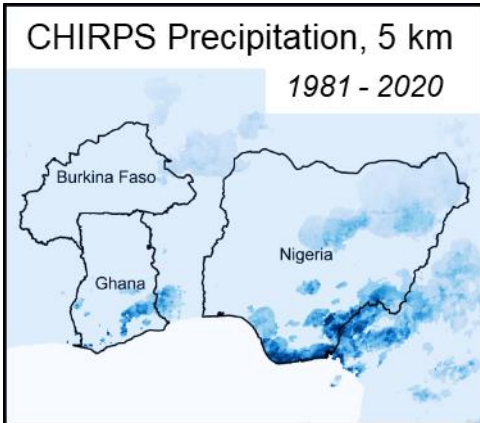


Expert interviews

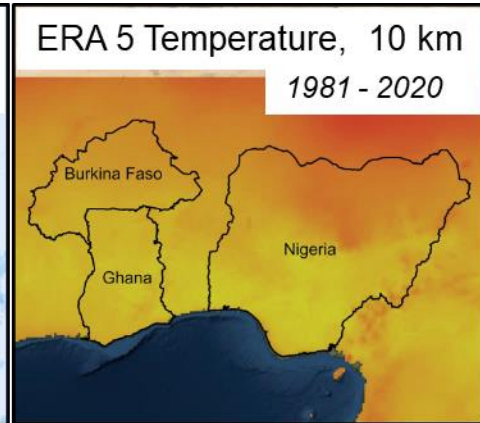


Based on own survey conducted in Ghana, March 2022

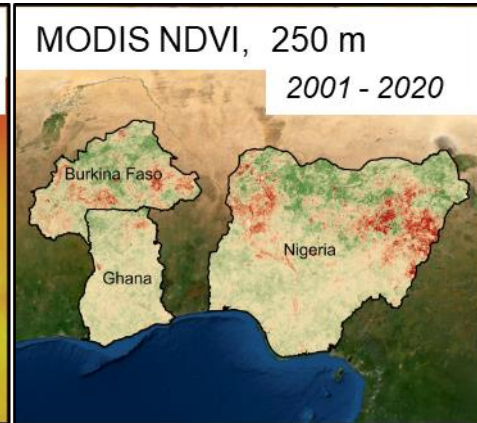
Available geospatial data



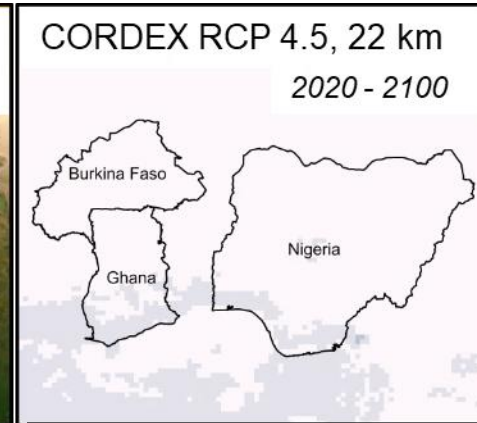
Funk et al., 2015



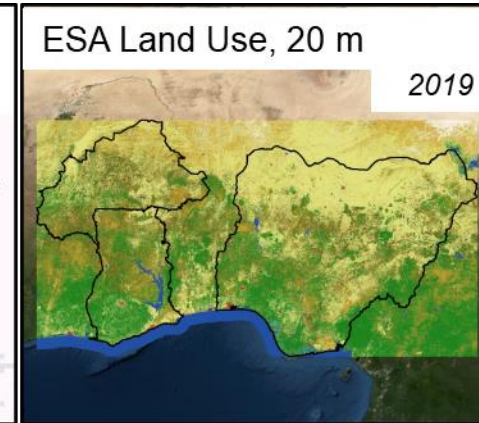
Copernicus Climate Change Service



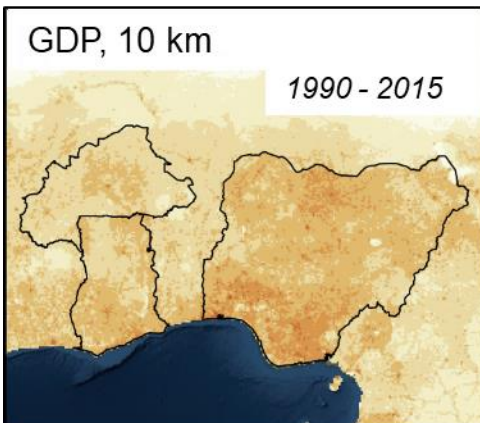
*MODIS MOD13Q1
MODIS MYD13Q1*



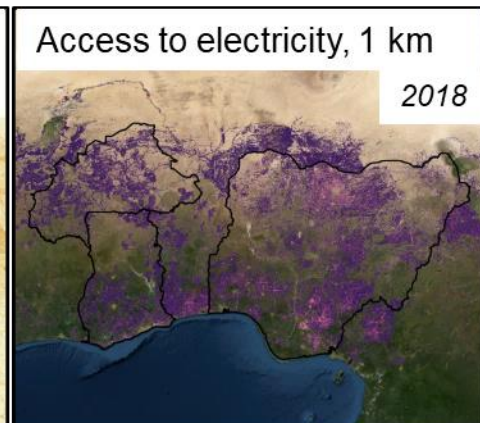
*World Climate Research Programme
(WCRP)*



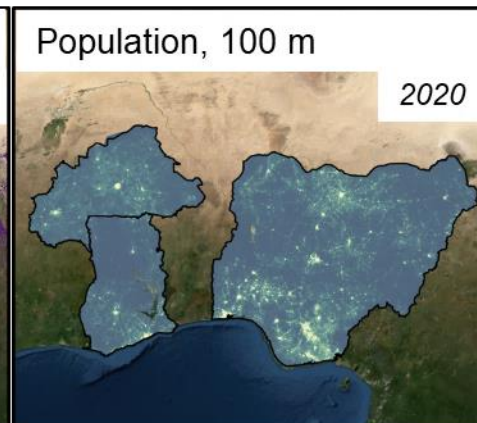
ESA CCI Land Cover project



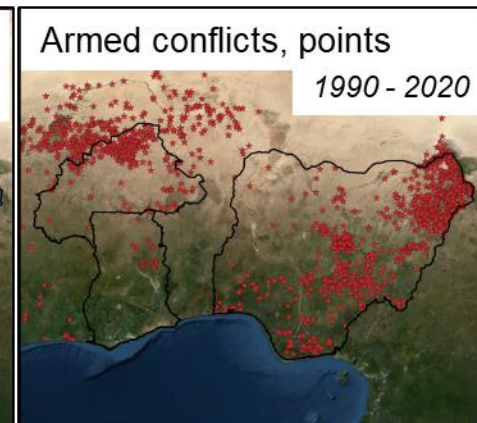
Kummu et al., 2019



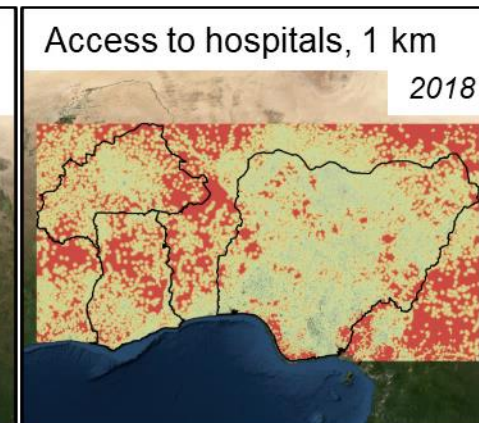
Falchetta et al., 2019



Bondarenko et al., 2020

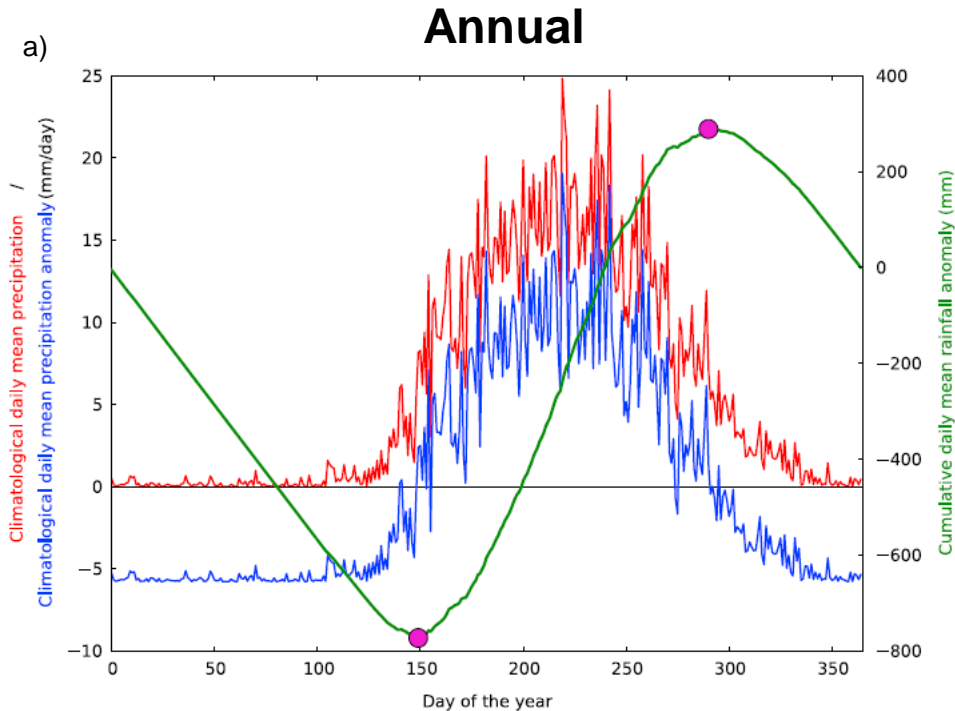


Pettersson et al., 2021

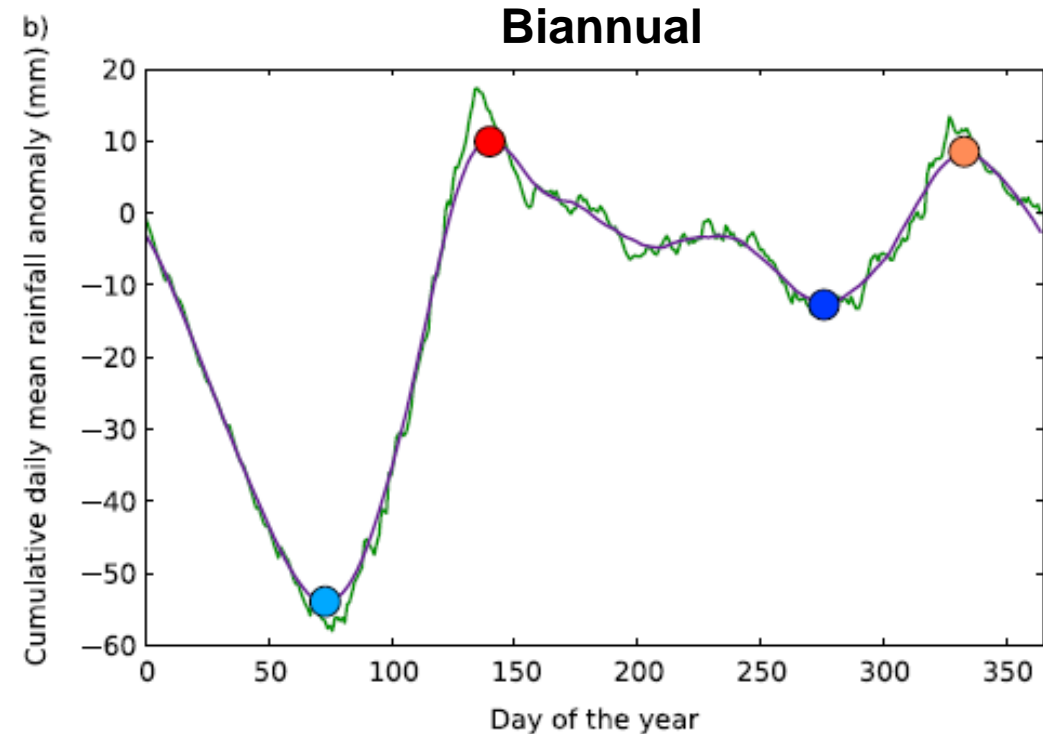


Maina et al., 2019

Annual and Biannual rainy season calculation (Dunning et al. 2016)

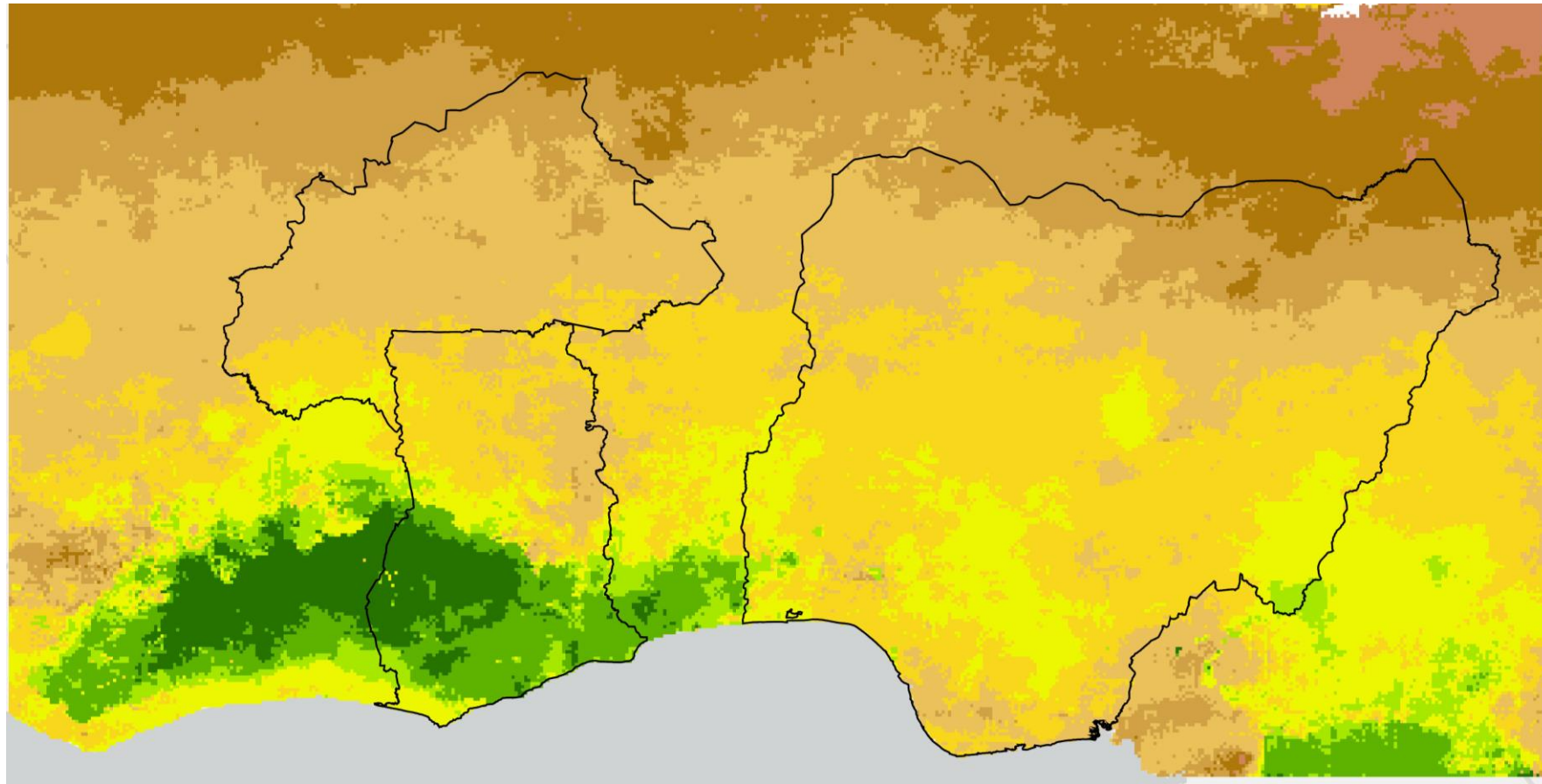


Climatological daily mean rainfall for each day of the year (**red**), climatological daily mean rainfall anomaly (**blue**), and **climatological cumulative daily mean rainfall anomaly** (**green**). The **magenta** dots mark the extent of the climatological water season.



Climatological cumulative daily mean rainfall anomaly (**green**) and climatological cumulative daily mean rainfall anomaly smoothed using a 30 day running mean (**purple**). **minima** and **maxima** that mark the beginning and end of the climatological water seasons

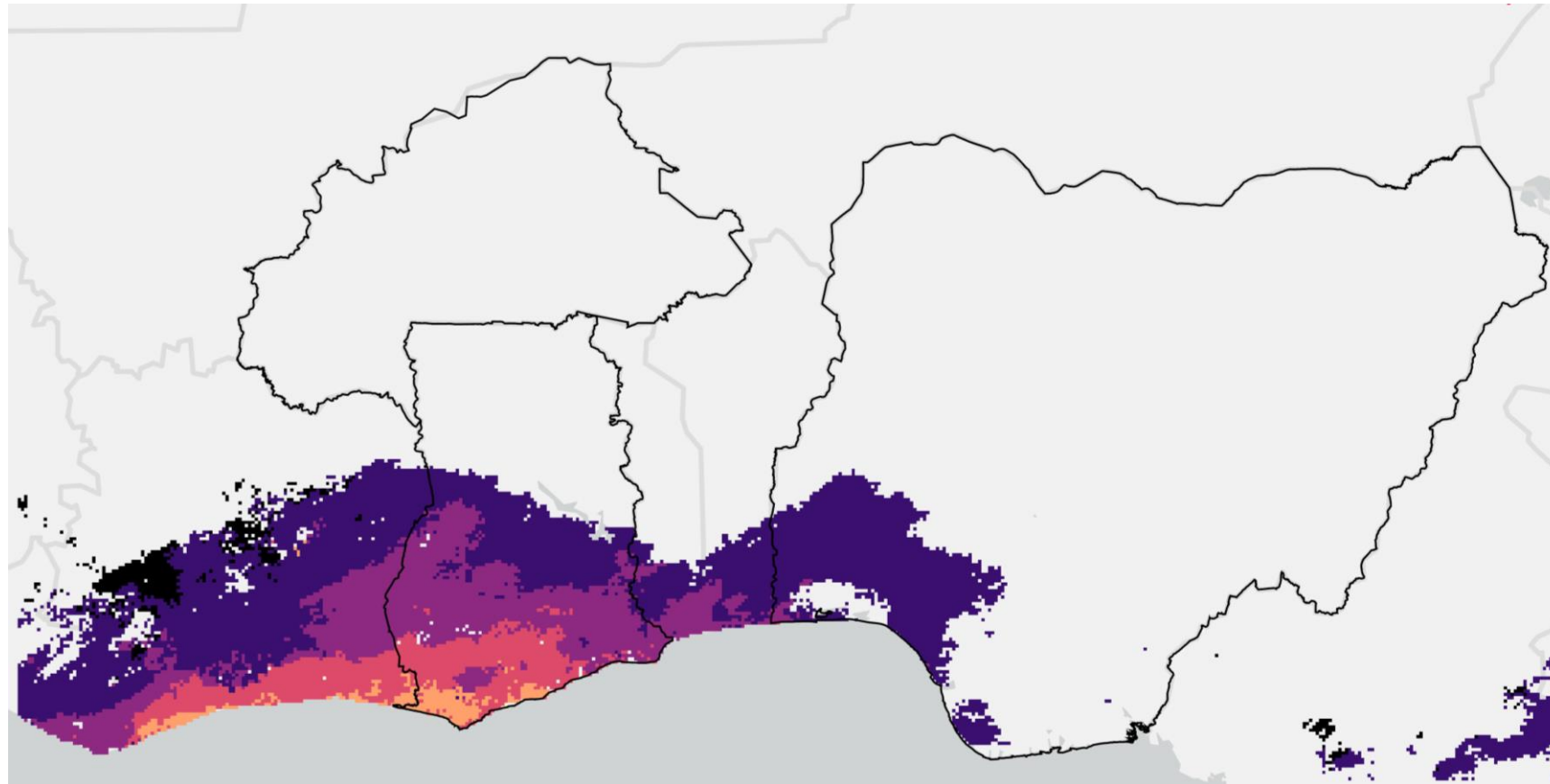
Annual and Biannual rainy season calculation (Dunning et al. 2016)



Day of first onset

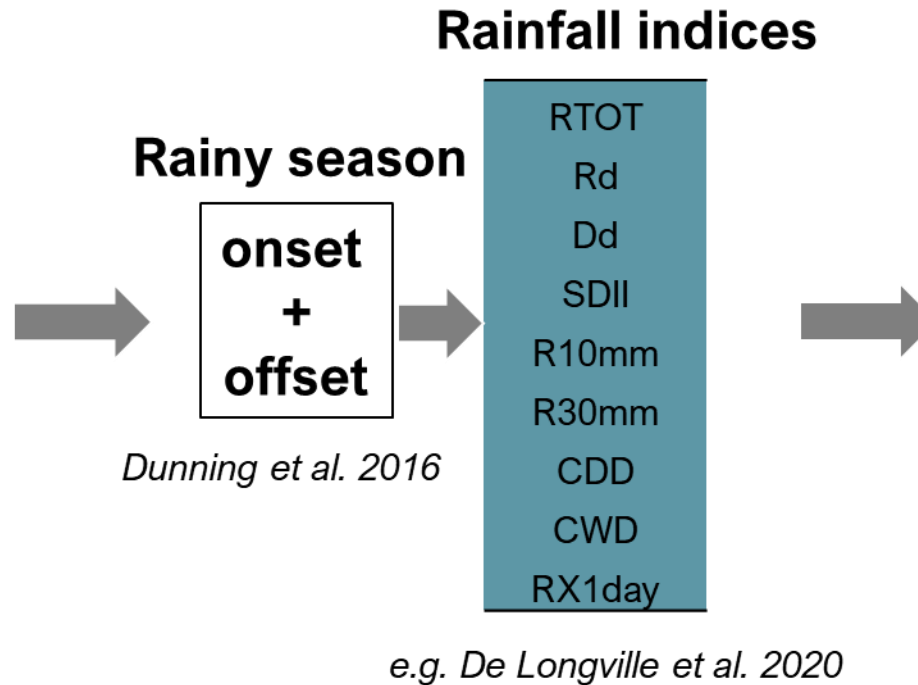
- 15 March
- 01 April
- 15 April
- 01 May
- 15 May
- 01 June
- 15 June
- 01 July
- 15 July

Annual and Biannual rainy season calculation (Dunning et al. 2016)



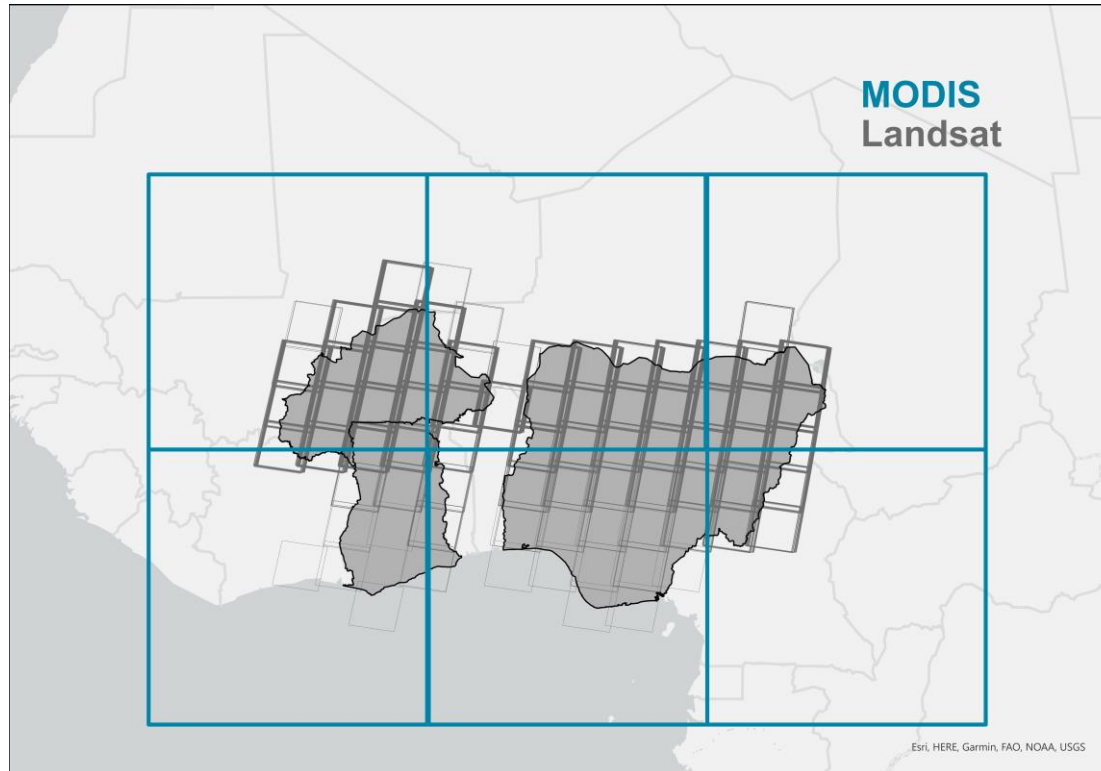
rainfall indices per pixel

2011			
	p_1	p_2	$p_{120.536}$
d_1	10	5	15
d_2	12	1	2
d_{365}	2	12	2
2012			
	11	10	0
	10	0	0
	2	18	2
	⋮		
2020			
	1	0	0
	15	0	10
	2	1	5



trend detection
Mann-Kendall Test,
Sens Slope estimator

0,1	0,3	0
0,7	0	0
2	1,1	1,4



Combination of MODIS Terra & Aqua
= 46 images per year (2011 – 2020)

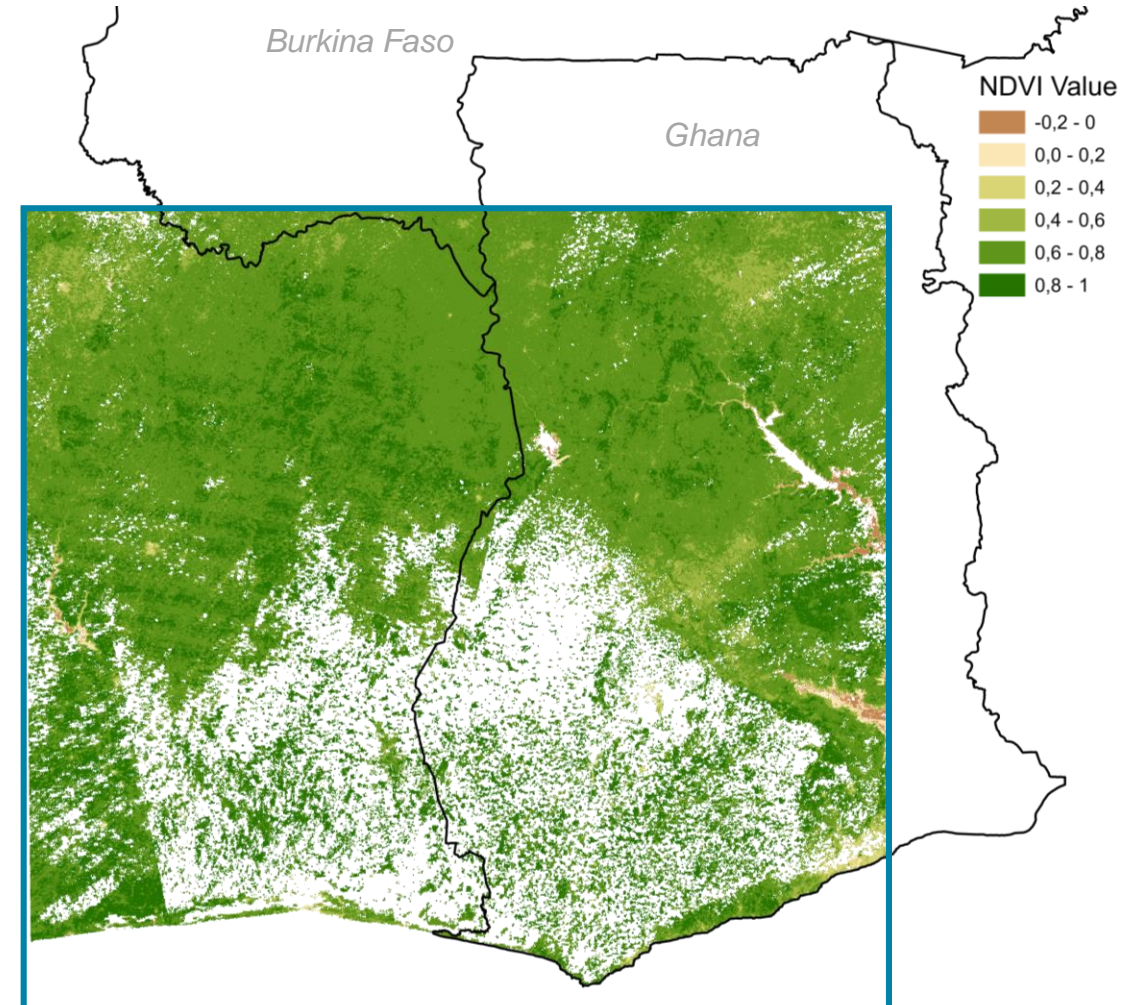
Problem: unreliable pixel values

Table 1: Product MOD13A1: 16-day 250/500-m VI.

Science Data Set	Units	Data type	Valid Range	Scale factor
250/500m 16 days NDVI	NDVI	int16	-2000, 10000	0.0001
250/500m 16 days EVI	EVI	int16	-2000, 10000	0.0001
250/500m 16 days VI Quality detailed QA	Bits	uint16	0, 65534	NA
250/500m 16 days red reflectance (Band 1)	Reflectance	int16	0, 10000	0.0001
250/500m 16 days NIR reflectance (Band 2)	Reflectance	int16	0, 10000	0.0001
250/500m 16 days blue reflectance (Band 3)	Reflectance	int16	0, 10000	0.0001
250/500m 16 days MIR reflectance (Band 7)	Reflectance	int16	0, 10000	0.0001
250/500m 16 days view zenith angle	Degree	int16	-9000, 9000	0.01
250/500m 16 days sun zenith angle	Degree	int16	-9000, 9000	0.01
250/500m 16 days relative azimuth angle	Degree	int16	-18000, 18000	0.01
250/500m 16 days composite day of the year	Day of year	int16	1, 366	NA
250/500m 16 days pixel reliability summary QA	Rank	int8	0, 3	NA

Table 4: MOD13Q1/A1 Pixel Reliability.

Rank Key	Summary QA	Description
-1	Fill/No Data	Not Processed
0	Good Data	Use with confidence
1	Marginal data	Useful, but look at other QA information
2	Snow/Ice	Target covered with snow/ice
3	Cloudy	Target not visible, covered with cloud



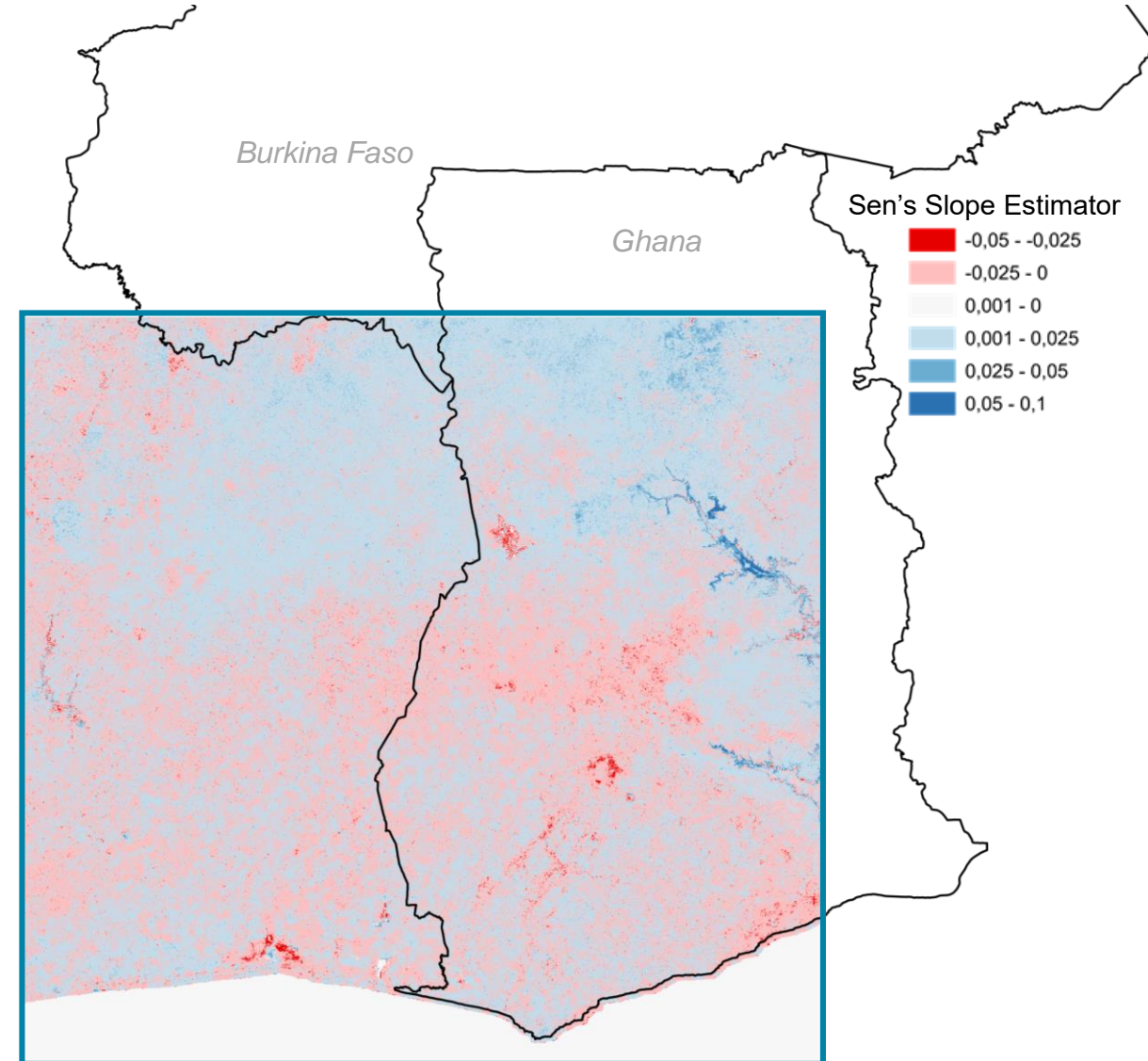
MODIS Terra NDVI, including only good and marginal data (Day 217, 2020, scene H18v07)

MODIS NDVI - Interpolation of missing values

Interpolation of missing data (approxNA, focal)

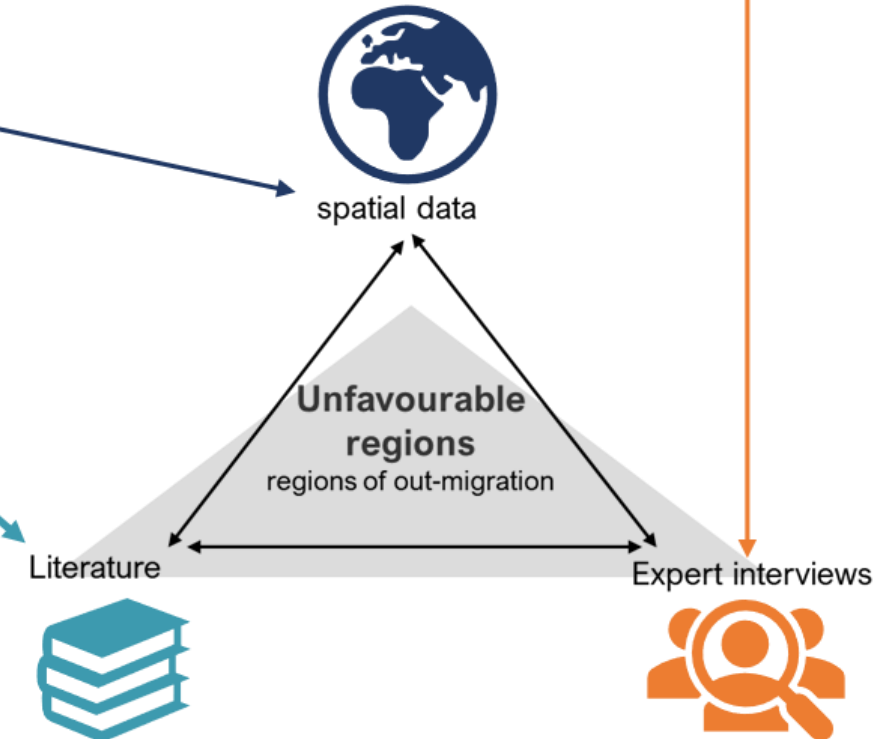
→ Mean value of the month August

→ Mann Kendall-Test and Sen's Slope Estimator



Weighted overlay - Areas affected by multiple factors

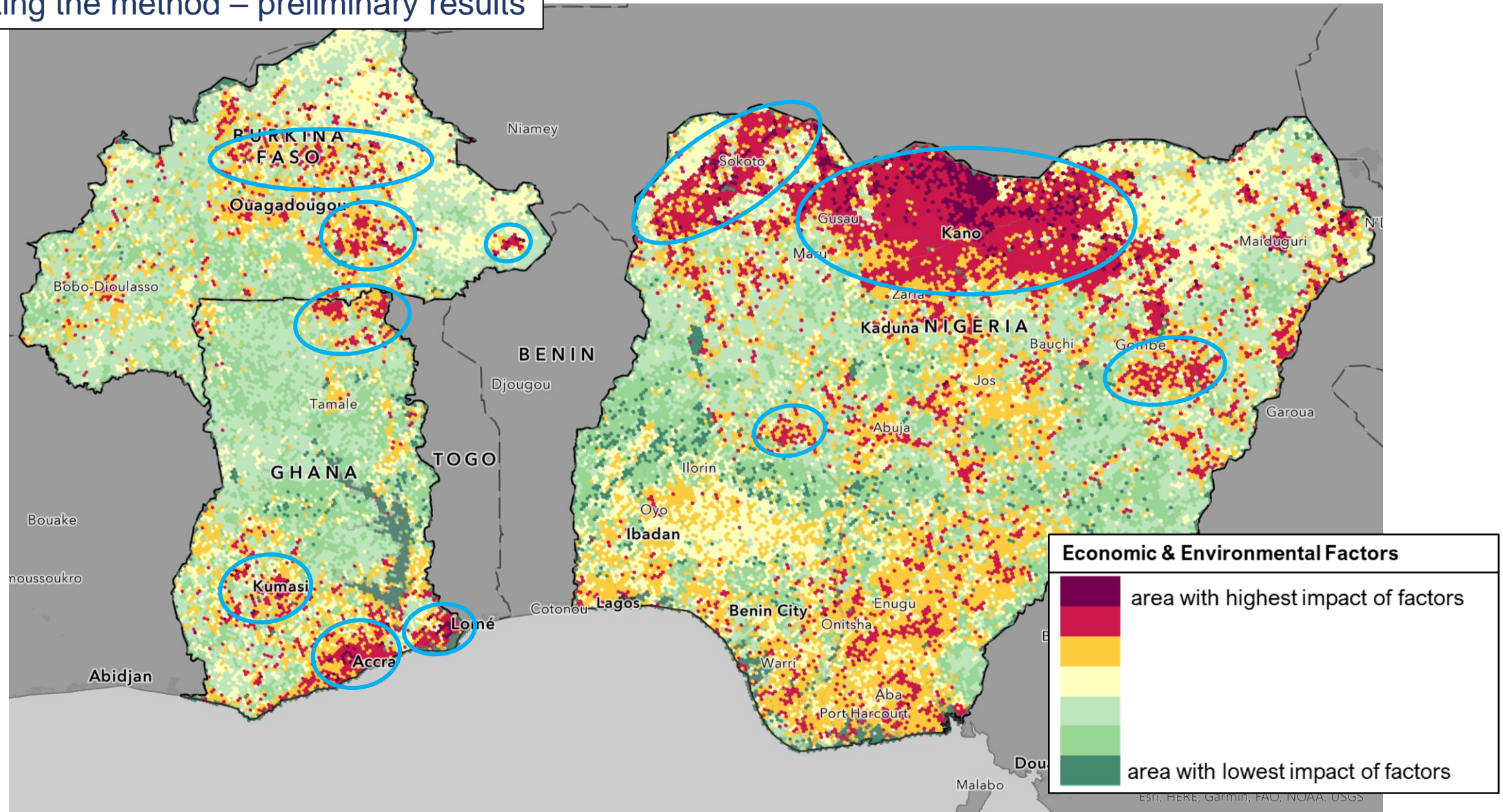
No	Parameter	Feature class	Scale weight	% of influence
1	Population density	0-75	2	30
		75-125	8	
		>125	10	
2	Decreasing NDVI	-1 - -0,5	10	10
		-0,5 - -0,25	9	
		-0,25 - 0	8	
		0 - 0,25	1	
		0,25 - 0,5	1	
		0,5 - 1	1	
3	Average Precipitation	<500 - 600	10	10
		600 - 700	8	
		700 - 800	6	
		>800	1	
4	Increasing Dry Days in Rainy Season	-10 - -5	1	5
		-5 - -2,5	1	
		-2,5 - 0	1	
		0 - 2,5	2	
		2,5 - 5	4	
		5 - 10	6	
		10 - 15	8	
		15 - 20	10	
5	Travel time to cities (access to market)	0 - 60	1	10
		60 - 120	2	
		120 - 180	4	
		180 - 240	6	
		240 - 300	8	
		> 300	10	
6	Heavy Rainfall events (>30 mm)	0 - 5	2	5
		5 - 10	4	
		10 - 15	6	
		15 - 20	8	
		20 - 40	10	



Areas affected by multiple factors



Testing the method – preliminary results



- Different **weighted overlay scenarios**
e.g for ecological and/or economic reasons only, different migration types...
- **Validation of hypotheses regions** using interviews with (potential) migrations
- RS and spatial data can be used to **detect unfavourable regions**
- The hypotheses regions can be a **starting point for further research** on migration decisions

Bondarenko M, Jones P, Leasure D, Lazar AN, Tatem AJ. 2020. Census disaggregated gridded population estimates for Mozambique (2017), version 1.1. WorldPop, University of Southampton. doi:10.5258/SOTON/WP00672

Climate and Development Knowledge Network and African Climate & Development Initiative: 2022: THE IPCC'S SIXTH ASSESSMENT REPORT - Impacts, adaptation options and investment areas for a climate-resilient West Africa

ESA Climate Change Initiative - Land Cover project 2017

Falchetta, G., Pachauri, S., Parkinson, S. *et al.* A high-resolution gridded dataset to assess electrification in sub-Saharan Africa. *Sci Data* **6**, 110 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-019-0122-6>

Funk, C., Peterson, P., Landsfeld, M. *et al.* The climate hazards infrared precipitation with stations—a new environmental record for monitoring extremes. *Sci Data* **2**, 150066 (2015). <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2015.66>

Hersbach, H, Bell, B, Berrisford, P, et al. The ERA5 global reanalysis. *Q J R Meteorol Soc.* 2020; 146: 1999– 2049. <https://doi.org/10.1002/qj.3803>

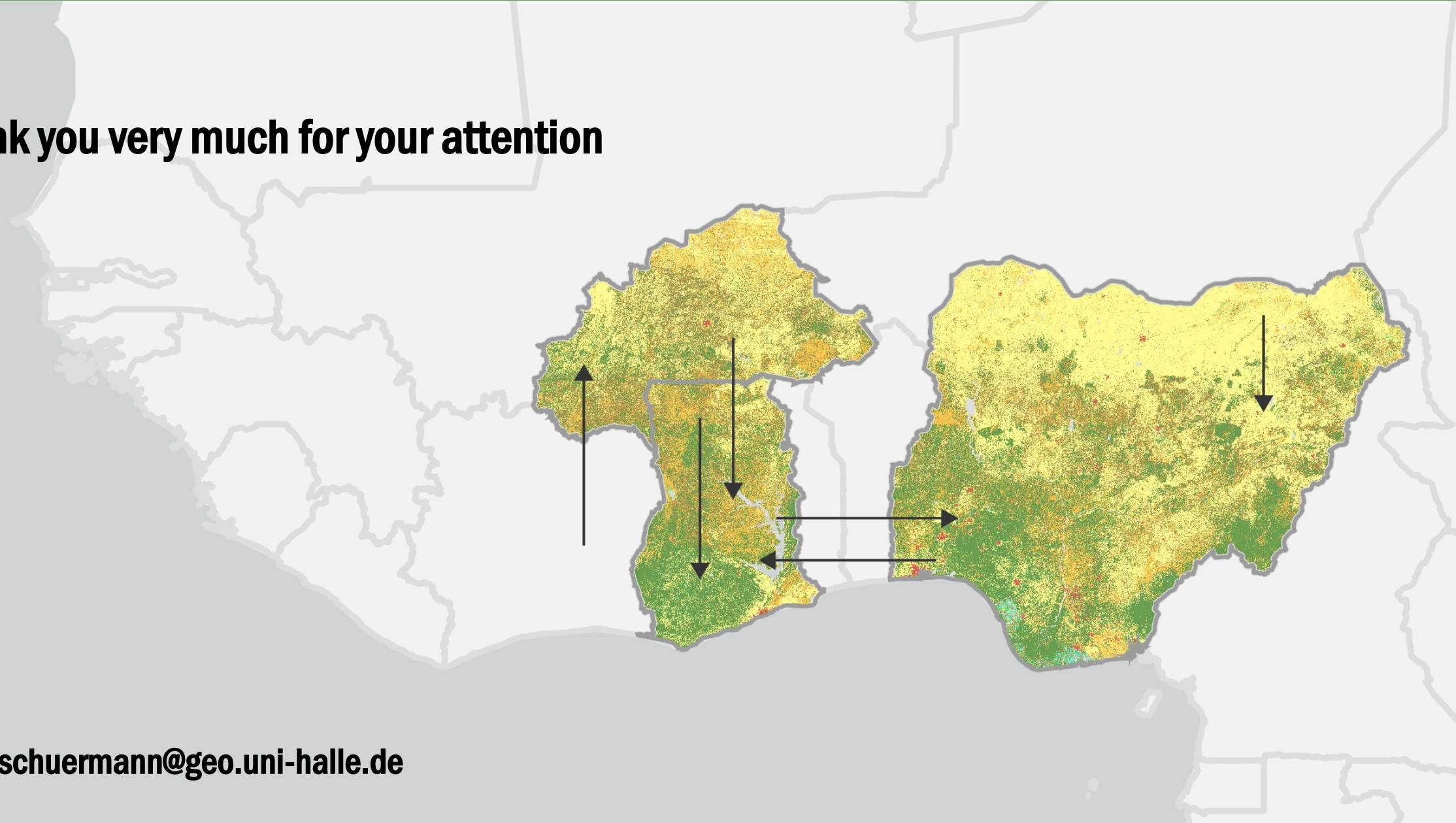
Kummu, M., Taka, M. & Guillaume, J. Gridded global datasets for Gross Domestic Product and Human Development Index over 1990–2015. *Sci Data* **5**, 180004 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2018.4>

Maina, J., Ouma, P.O., Macharia, P.M. *et al.* A spatial database of health facilities managed by the public health sector in sub Saharan Africa. *Sci Data* **6**, 134 (2019). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-019-0142-2>

Mercandalli & Losch 2015. Rural Africa in motion Dynamics and drivers of migration South of the Sahara

Pettersson, Therese, Shawn Davis, Amber Deniz, Garoun Engström, Nanar Hawach, Stina Höglbladh, Margareta Sollenberg & Magnus Öberg (2021). Organized violence 1989-2020, with a special emphasis on Syria. *Journal of Peace Research* 58(4).

Thank you very much for your attention



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