



United Nations International Conference on Space-based Technologies for Disaster Risks Reduction

DroughtWatch for Mongolia Experiences and lessons

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Mongolian Drought



Drought is mainly nature disaster in Mongolia(global warming, climate change), and result in enormous economic losses.
30-70% areas happens drought in Mongolia.

In 2010, one third of total livestock died. One reason is the poor condition of many pastures as a result of last summer's drought (2009).



Challenges



- The timeliness needed in drought information
- Mongolia underutilized low spatial information technique
- Paucity of appropriate drought monitoring system due to constraints of professional knowledge, financial capacity, as well as human resources.
- Mongolia is the first pilot for ESCAP's Regional Collaborative Mechanism on Drought Monitoring and Early Warning by China service node.

Objectives and Contents



Developing drought monitoring methods and system for Mongolia

- Drought monitoring methods
- Building up the spatial information database
- Drought monitoring system for Mongolia
- Enhancing capacity for Drought Monitoring in Mongolia
 - On the job training and joint academic research
 - Customizing and deploying the drought monitoring system
 - Field campaign support and validation work
 - Academic workshops
 - Information services and technical support

System Customization











"Strengthening Mongolia's capacity to monitor and warn drought/Duzd project" under Regional Drought Mechanism

> Validation Report 2017

Training period: 13 December to 9 January, 2018 Venue: RADI Olympic campus

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<u>Droughtleatch</u>



Institute of Remote Sensing and Digital Earth Chinese Academy of Sciences

July 1, 2018

DroughtWatch Manual



Monitoring Results



Remote sensing drought map /2nd decade, June 2018/ Summer condition /2nd decade, June 2018/





3 дугаар зураг. Бэлчээрийн ургамлын ургалтын байдал, балл 2018 оны 6 дугаар сарын 20-ны байдлаар





3 дугаар зураг. Ургамлын ургалтын байдал 2018 оны 6 дугаар сарын 30-ны байдлаар

Products dissemination to users





Drought product dissemination to local meteorological departments by internal network



www.radi.cas.cn

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Joint work on data processing



Data processing, building database, indices selection were achieved jointly by China and Mongolia experts in RADI, China(2014.02-04).





Joint field works



- Parameters: Soil moisture, vegetation biomass, height, coverage, biodiversity, livestock loss number by drought and spectrum.
- Participants: IRIMHE and RADI.
- 2014 to 2017 (July to August)







Joint Validation



□ Drought products validation with field data from 2014-2017:

- Soil moisture
- Biomass

July-II-VHI July-III-VHI

Aug-I-VHI

Aug-II-VH

Aug-III-VHI

Sep-I-VHI

Sep-II-VH

- Regional drought affected data from field observation
- Annual validation report

0.71 0.73 0.78 0.53 0.45 0.62

0.67 0.60 0.70 0.28 0.40 0.57

58 0.69 0.34 0.36 0.65

74 0.46 0.51 0.53

.44 0.49 0.85



Soil moisture(

Soil moisture(

0.765

0.073

0.623

0.194

0.823

0.171

0.749

0.189

0.890

0.204

TDR,20CM)

EBA.10CM)

BIOMASS ce/ha						
	(averaged by two					
	plot)	NORMAL	ANOMAL			
/HI	0.42	0.76	0.69			
ICI	0.55	0.78	0.67			
/CI	0.45	0.29	0.09			
NDDI	0.29	0.09	0.12			
/SWI	-0.13	-0.05	0.34			
NDVI	0.55	0.08	-0.45			



Localization for local ecosystem

RADI

Forest steppe & steppe & desert steppe



Localization for seasonal variation

- Calculated the regression coefficients using fenced biomass against the two variables (TCI, VCI)
- $\square nVHI = Wvci * VCI + Wtci * TCI$
- The drought frequency maps based on nVHI and Summer condition 2000 – 2016

Weights	Мау	June	July	August	September
Wtci (VHI a)	0.41	0.31	0.27	0.31	0.42
Wvci (VHI b)	0.59	0.69	0.73	0.69	0.58





Ownership



- DroughtWatch system have been deployed in NRSC of Mongolia in 2014, and fully operated by NRSC staff on monitoring, field work, and analysis.
- Now, DroughtWatch products and results are useful for planning, decision making at crop farming, forest and pastoral animal husbandry sector in Mongolia.



Full Technical Transfer



Technical advisory and support
Technical Training
On the job training
Joint work from 2014 to 2017.
Customization
Localization
Ph.D fellowships













D Stakeholder engagement

- Need to give more training or advertisement to other users about the drought products
- Make stakeholder use of products
- Impact assessment for DroughtWatch enhanced



Summary and recommendation



- ESCAP coordination, Mechanism of ownership and full technical transfer are essential to the success
- ESCAP and CAS support are guarantee to the commitment
- A good partnership between RADI and IRIMHE
- In this mechanism, extended to Cambodia and Sri Lanka
- Increase data resolution and capacity building.
- **Stakeholders needs to engage at the earlier stage**
- Incorporating climate forecast for drought forecast
- Extending to other applications as fire, dzud, and crop