



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

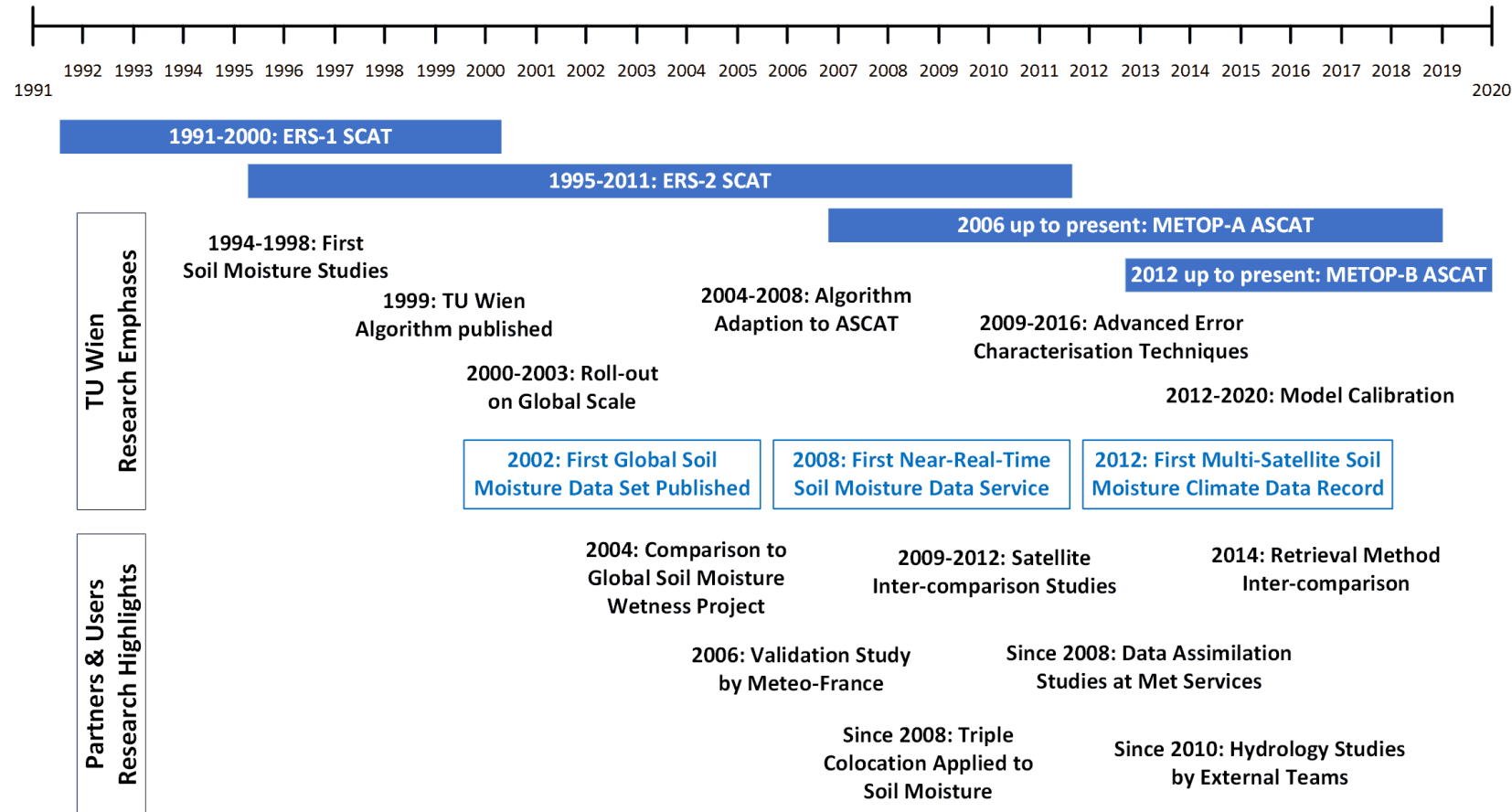


Enhancing Drought Early Warning through Satellite Soil Moisture Data

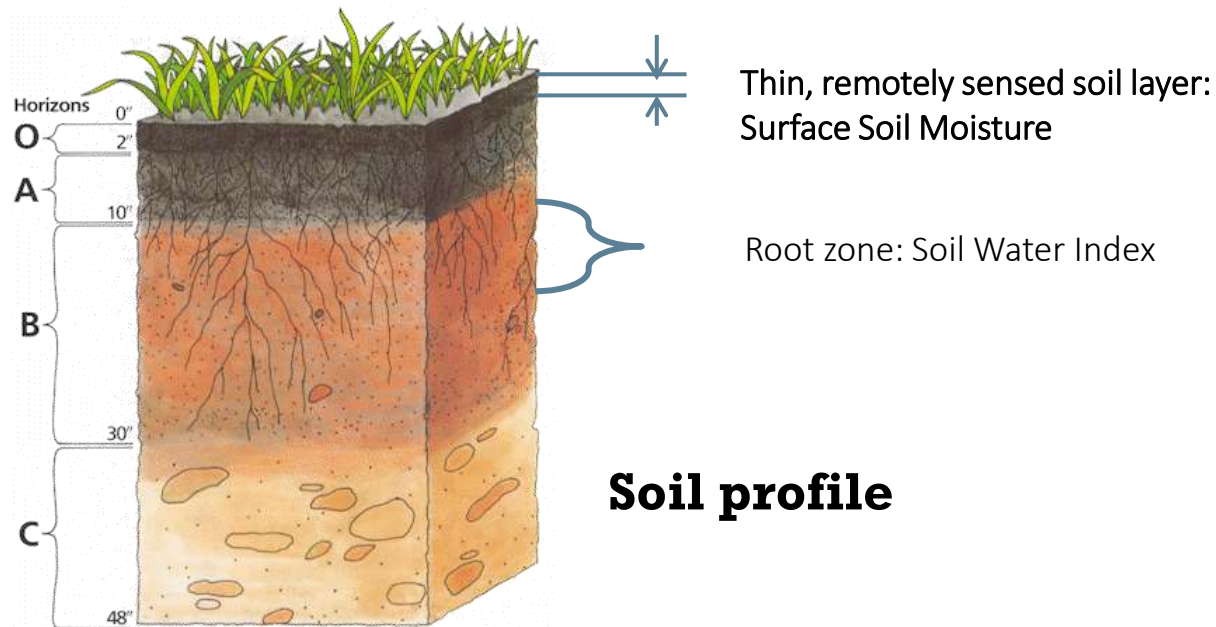
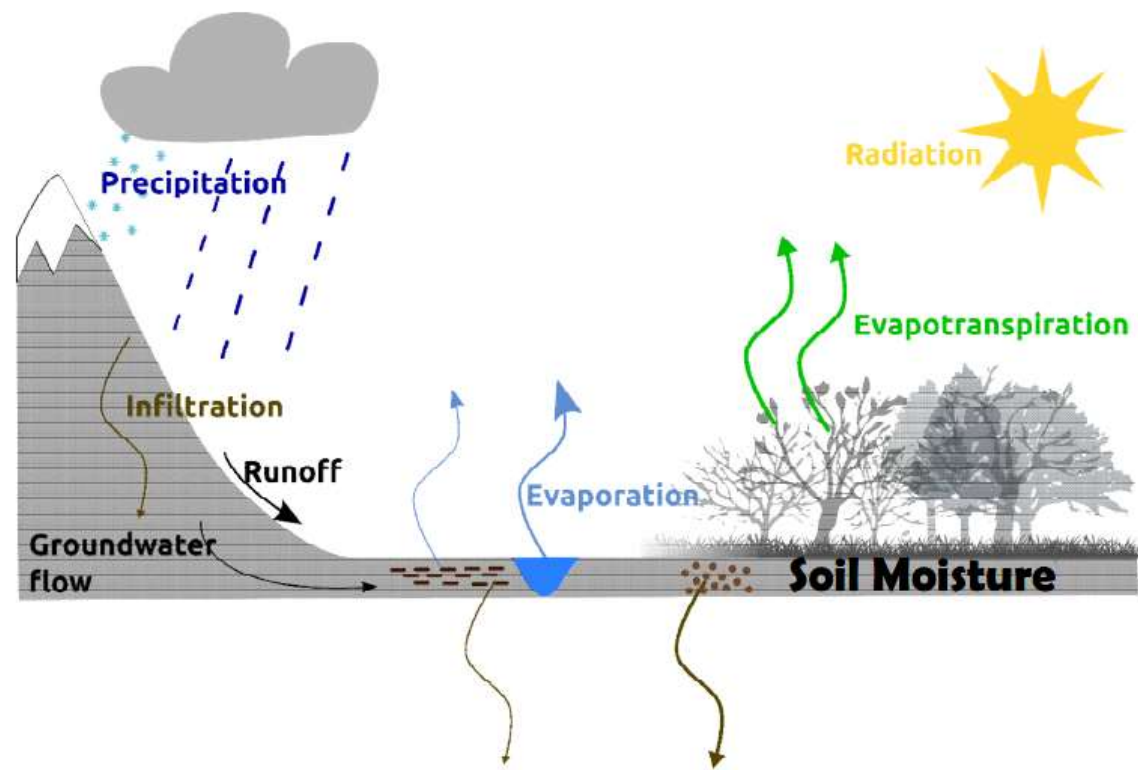
Dr. Mariette Vreugdenhil, Isabella Greimeister-Pfeil,
Wolfgang Preimesberger, Luca Brocca, Stefania Camici, Markus
Enenkel, Wolfgang Wagner

Remote Sensing at TU Wien

- Development and production of operational soil moisture datasets:
 - ESA CCI Soil Moisture
 - C3S Soil Moisture
 - CGLS 1km Sentinel-1 Soil Moisture
 - H SAF NRT Soil Moisture

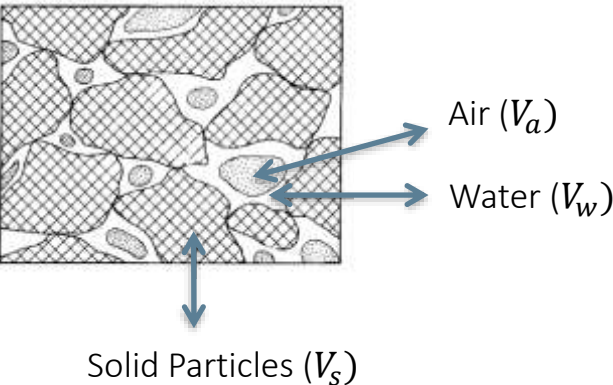


Microwave Remote Sensing of Soil Moisture



Soil profile

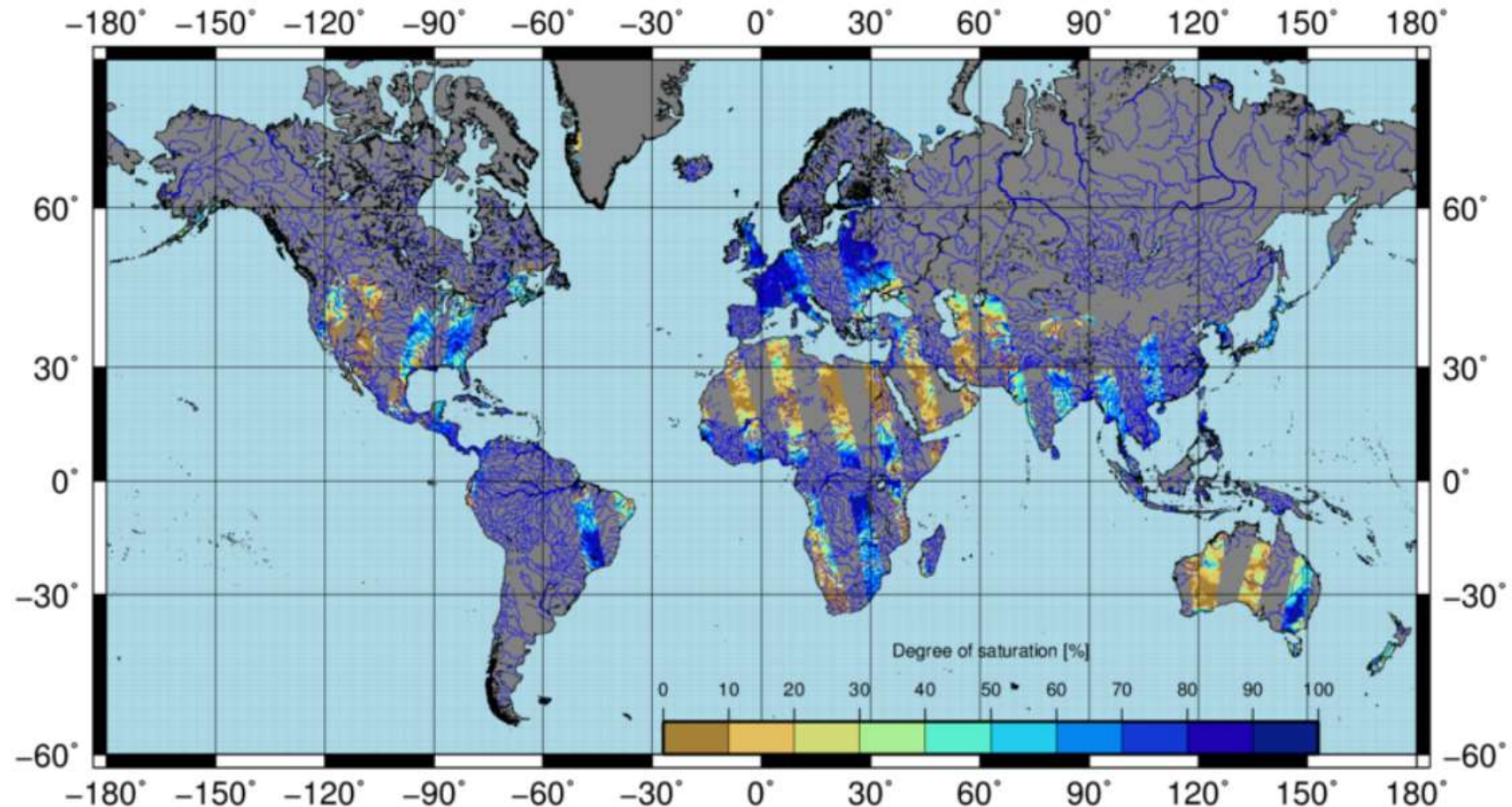
Cross-section of a soil



Microwave Remote Sensing of Soil Moisture

- Global coverage
 - 1-2 days
- 1 km – 36 km
- Operational products
- Available at no cost
- Surface Soil Moisture
- Root Zone Soil Moisture
- Rainfall

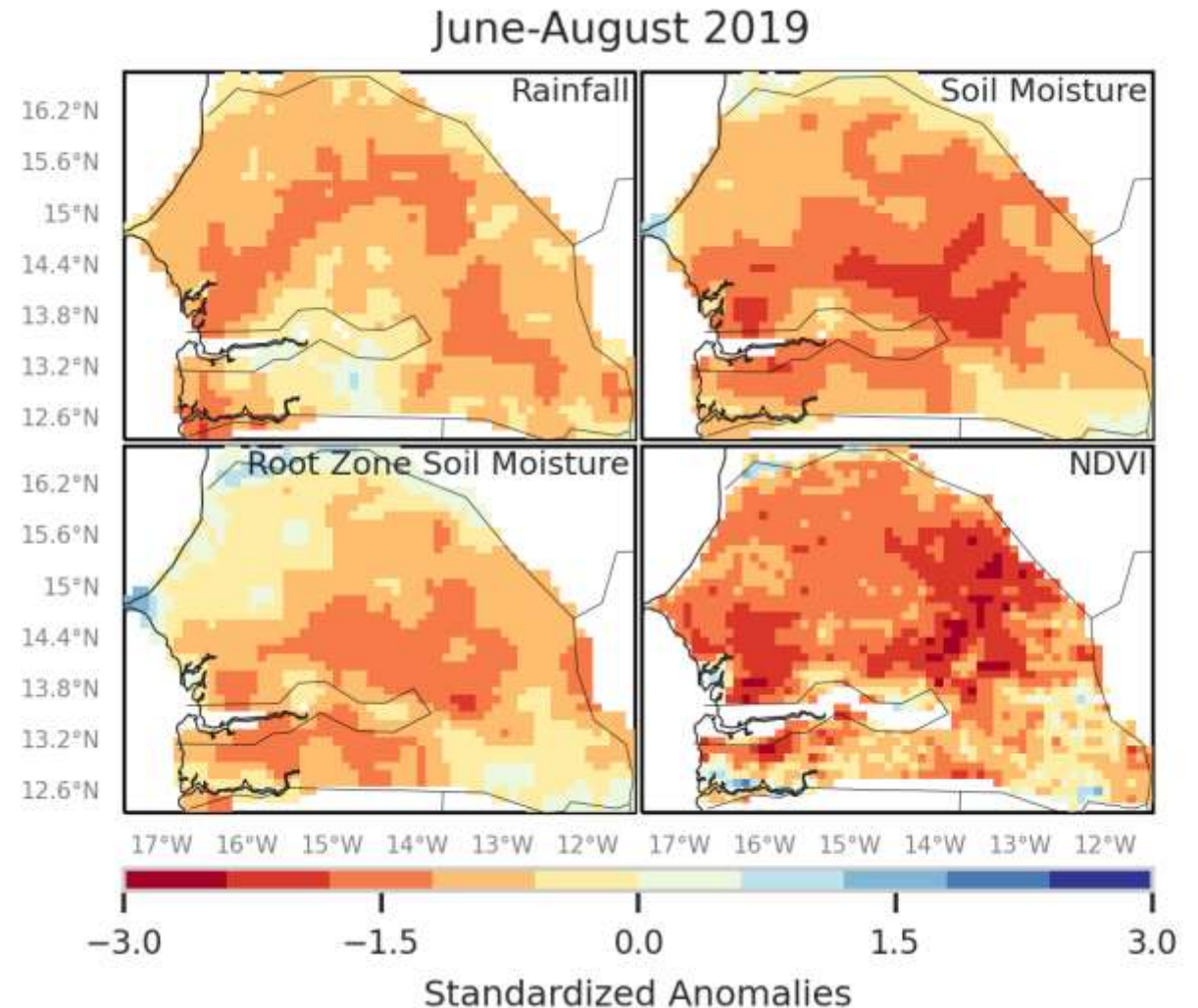
ASCAT soil moisture 20221116_0210, Metop-B, 125



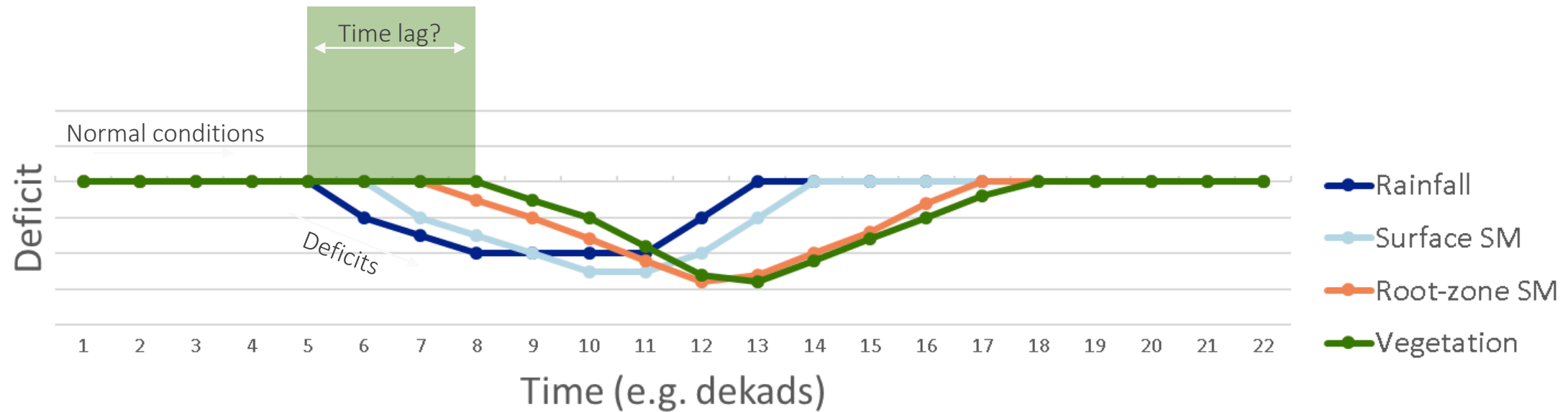
Datasets and pre-processing

Can we use satellite observations for drought assessment and early warning?

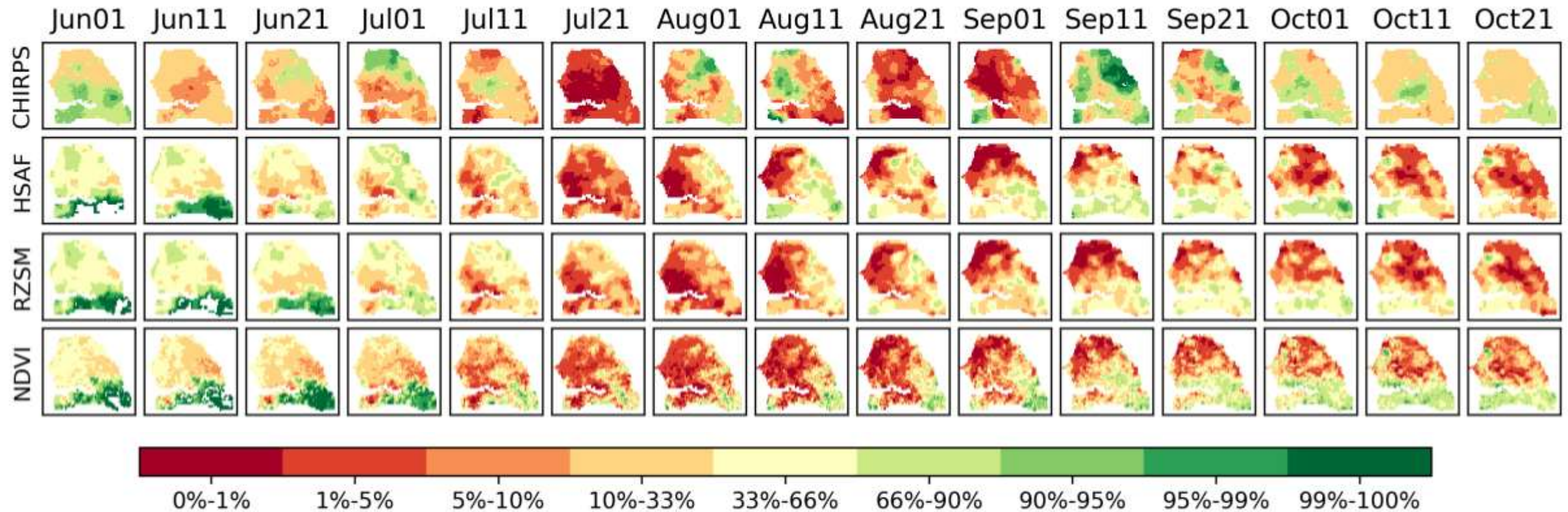
- Precipitation
 - Climate Hazards Group InfraRed Precipitation with Station data (CHIRPS) 0.05°
- **Soil Moisture**
 - **HSAF H116** Surface Soil Moisture 12.5km
- **Root Zone Soil Moisture**
 - Copernicus Global Land Service 0.1°
- Copernicus Global Land Service NDVI
 - 1km



Tracking rainfall deficits through the water cycle



Drought development





EO data as proxy for yield

Yield Deficiency Indicator

Drought monitoring and vegetation impact

Monitoring and impact assessment often done with crop models and meteorological data



Rainfall

Driver of crop development
Excludes evaporation



Soil Moisture

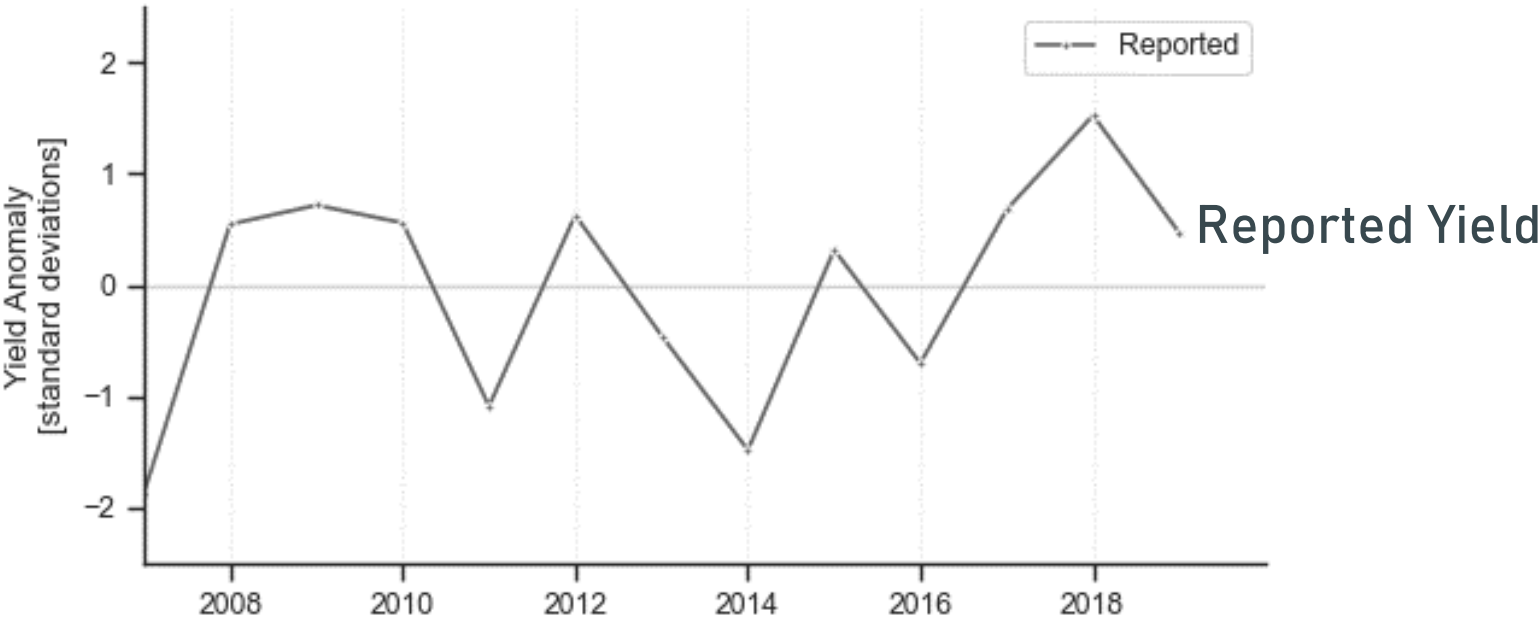
Missing link...?



NDVI

Indicator of crop development
Late response

Millet

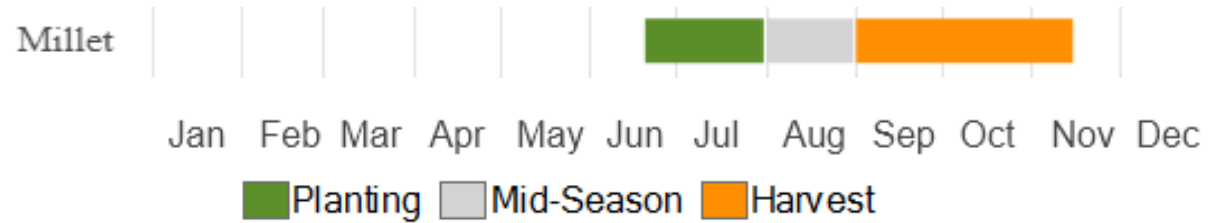


Yield data reported at district level from Senegal

10

Yield early warning

Use early season satellite data to model spatial and temporal variability in yield anomalies



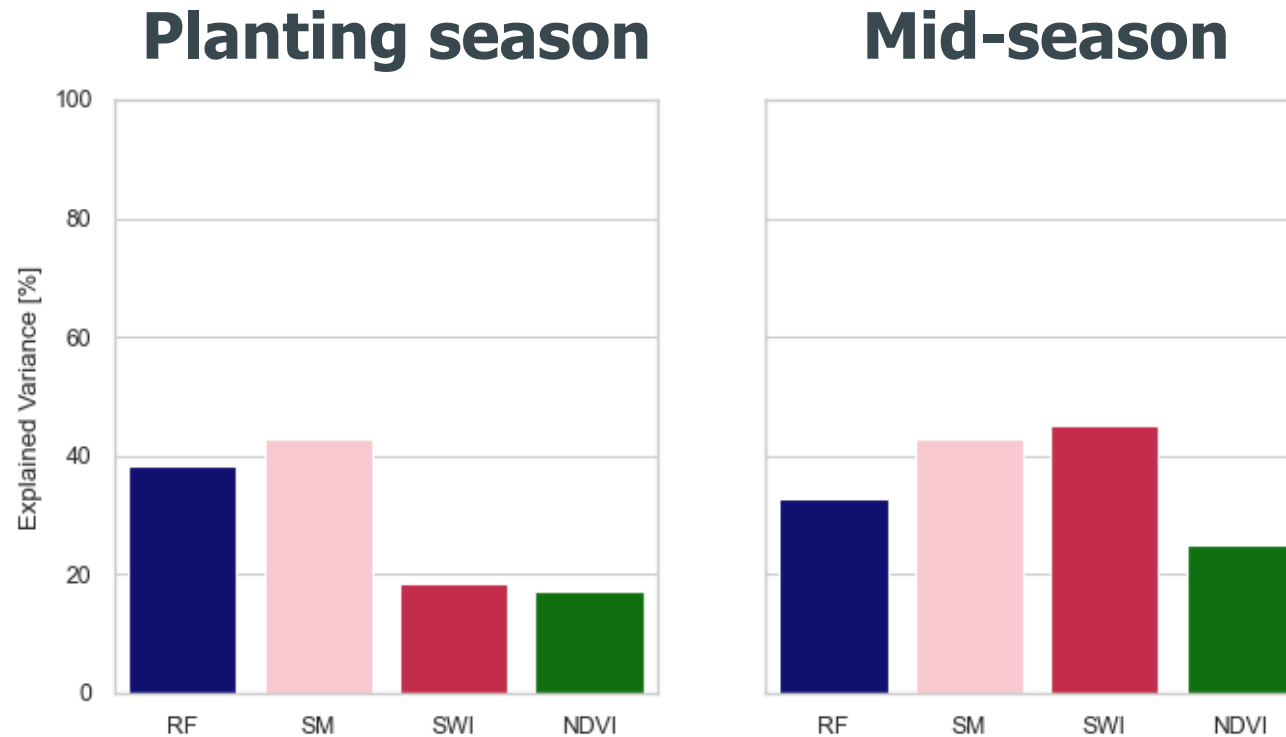
Source: FAS/GMA/IPAD

With two input scenarios:

1. Satellite based **rainfall** and NDVI
2. Satellite based **soil moisture** and NDVI

Sensitivity of observations to yield

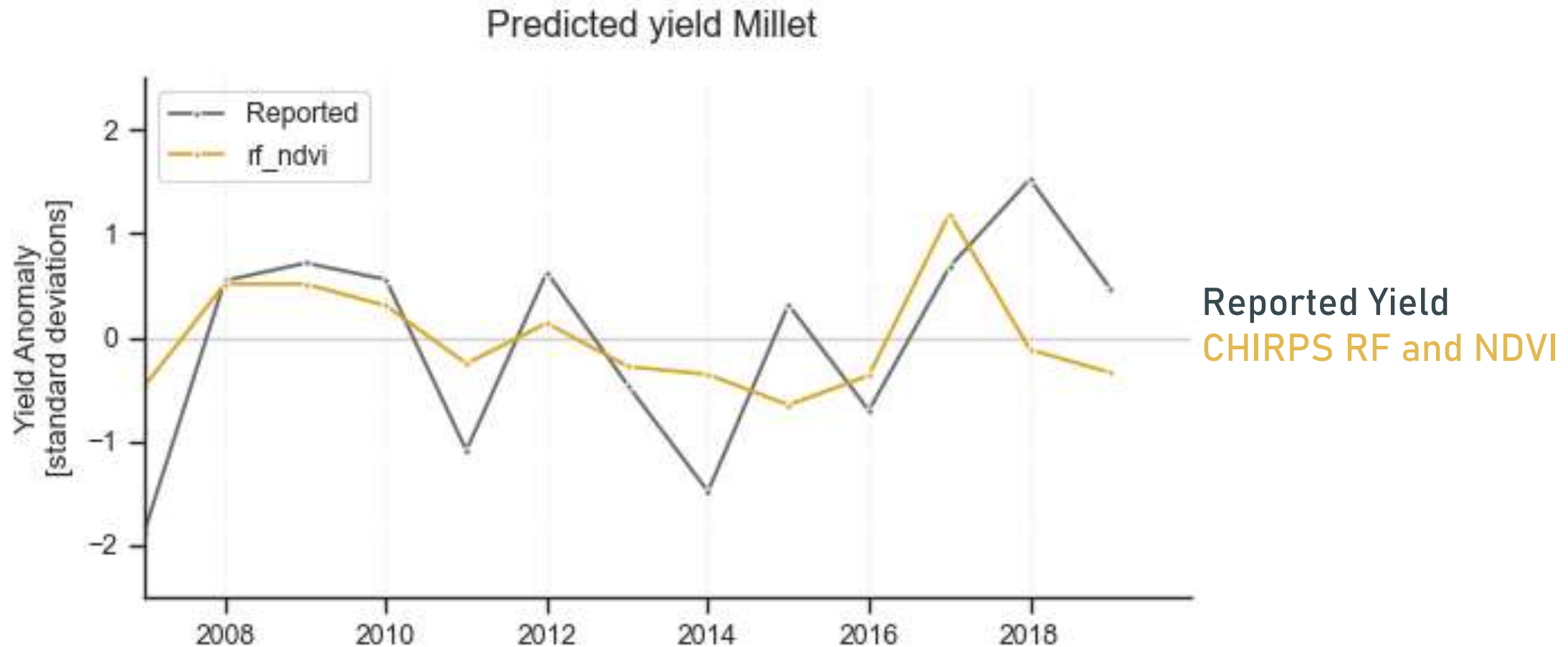
Millet Senegal



Explained variance in end of season yield for rainfall, soil moisture, root zone soil moisture and NDVI using EO data from the planting season or mid-season.

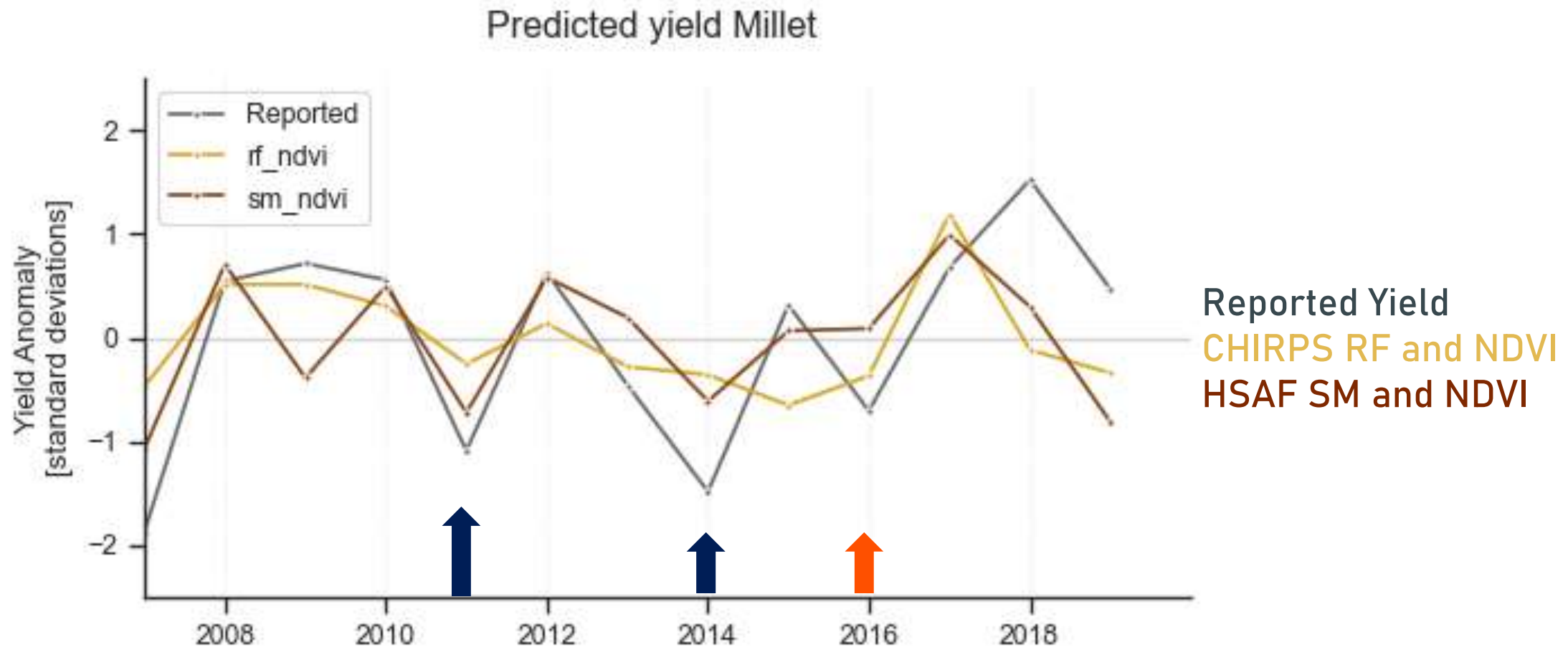
Yield deficiency indicator

Millet Senegal

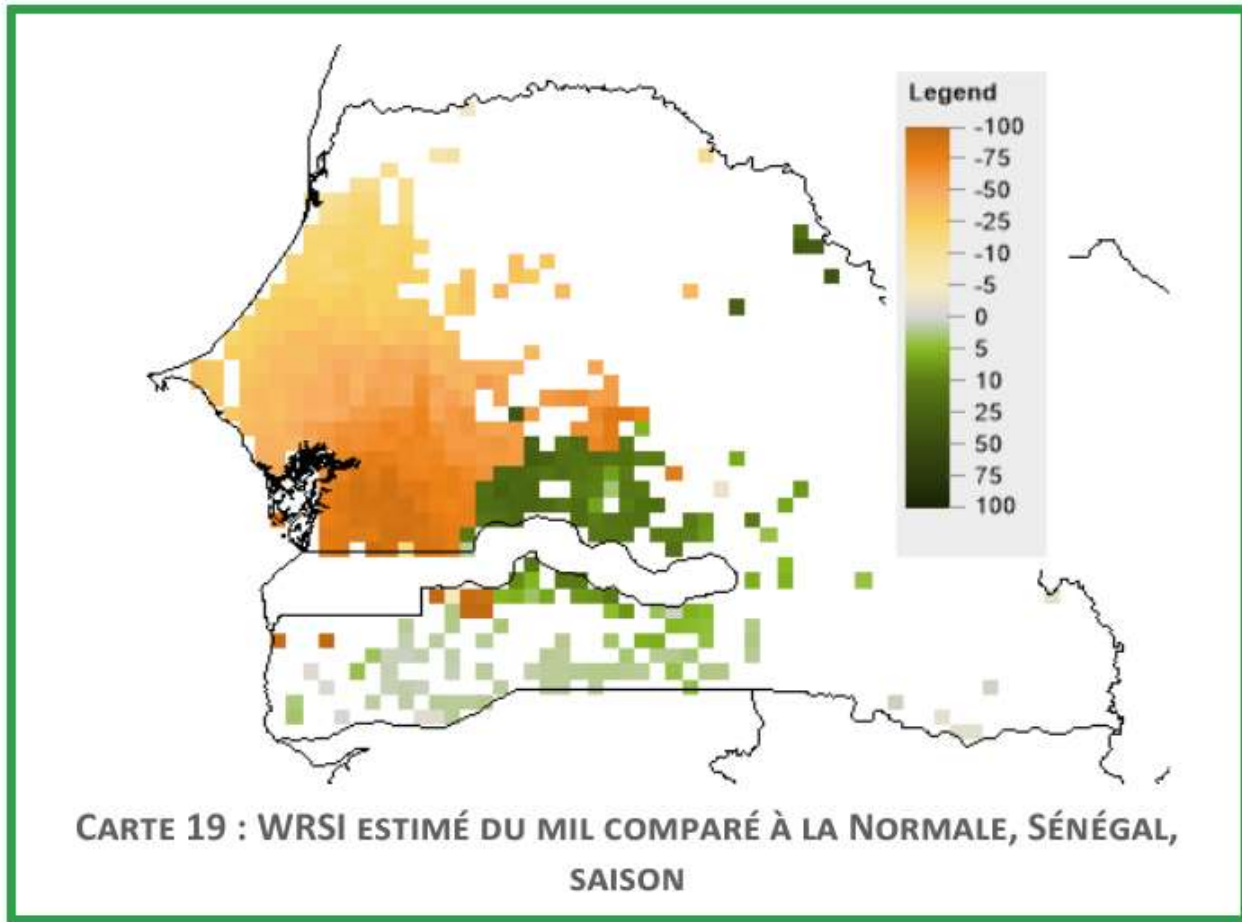
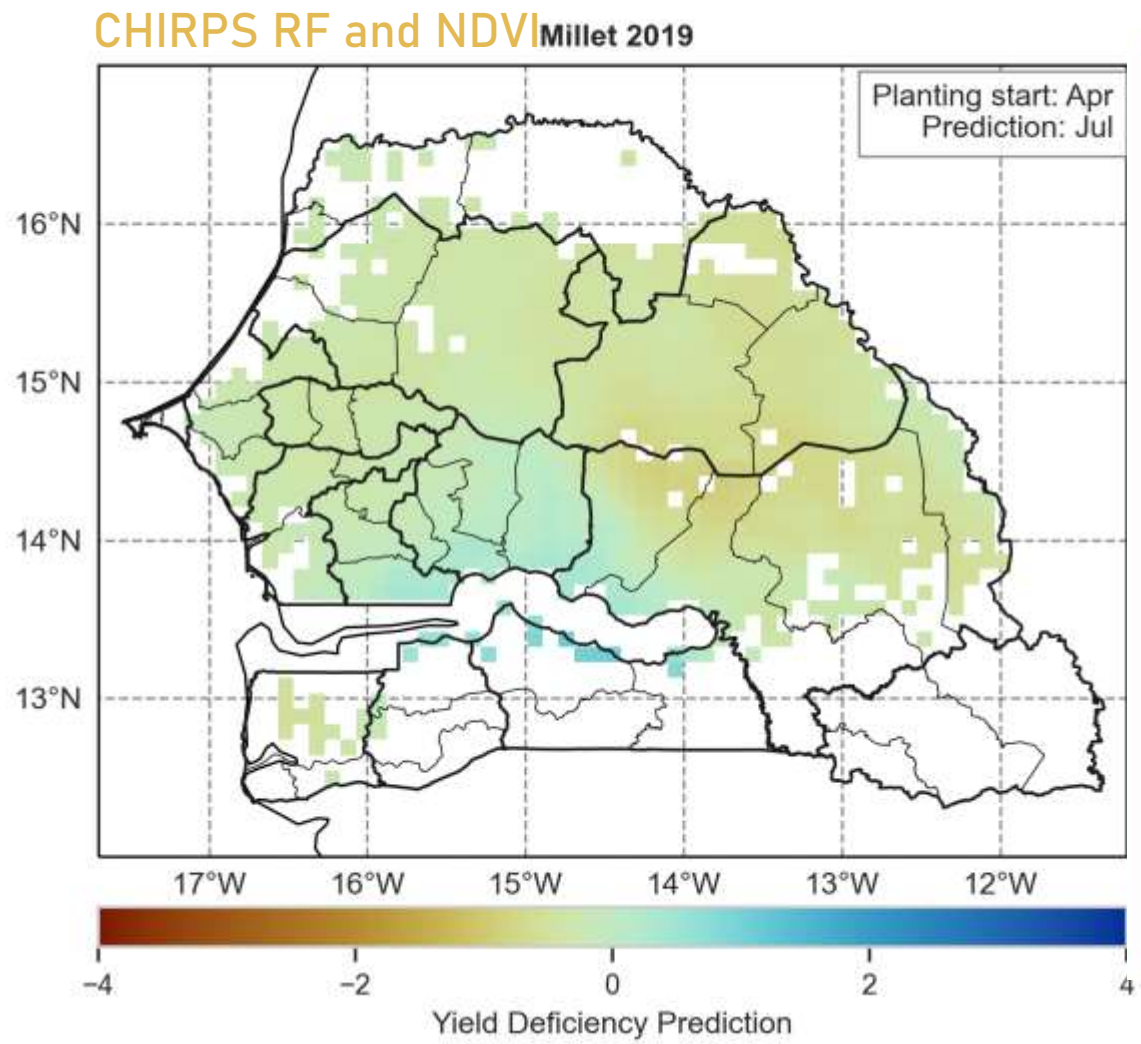


Yield deficiency indicator

Millet Senegal

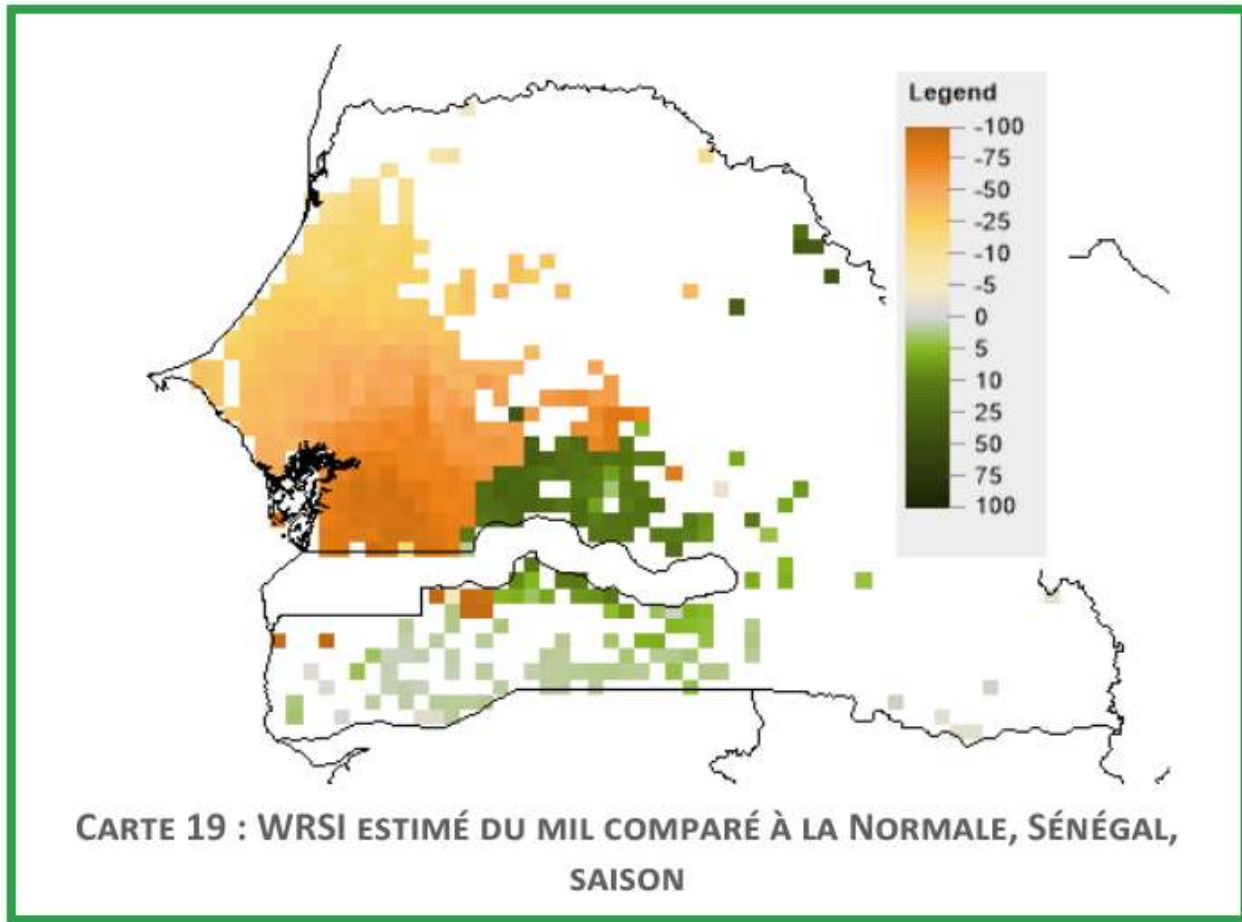
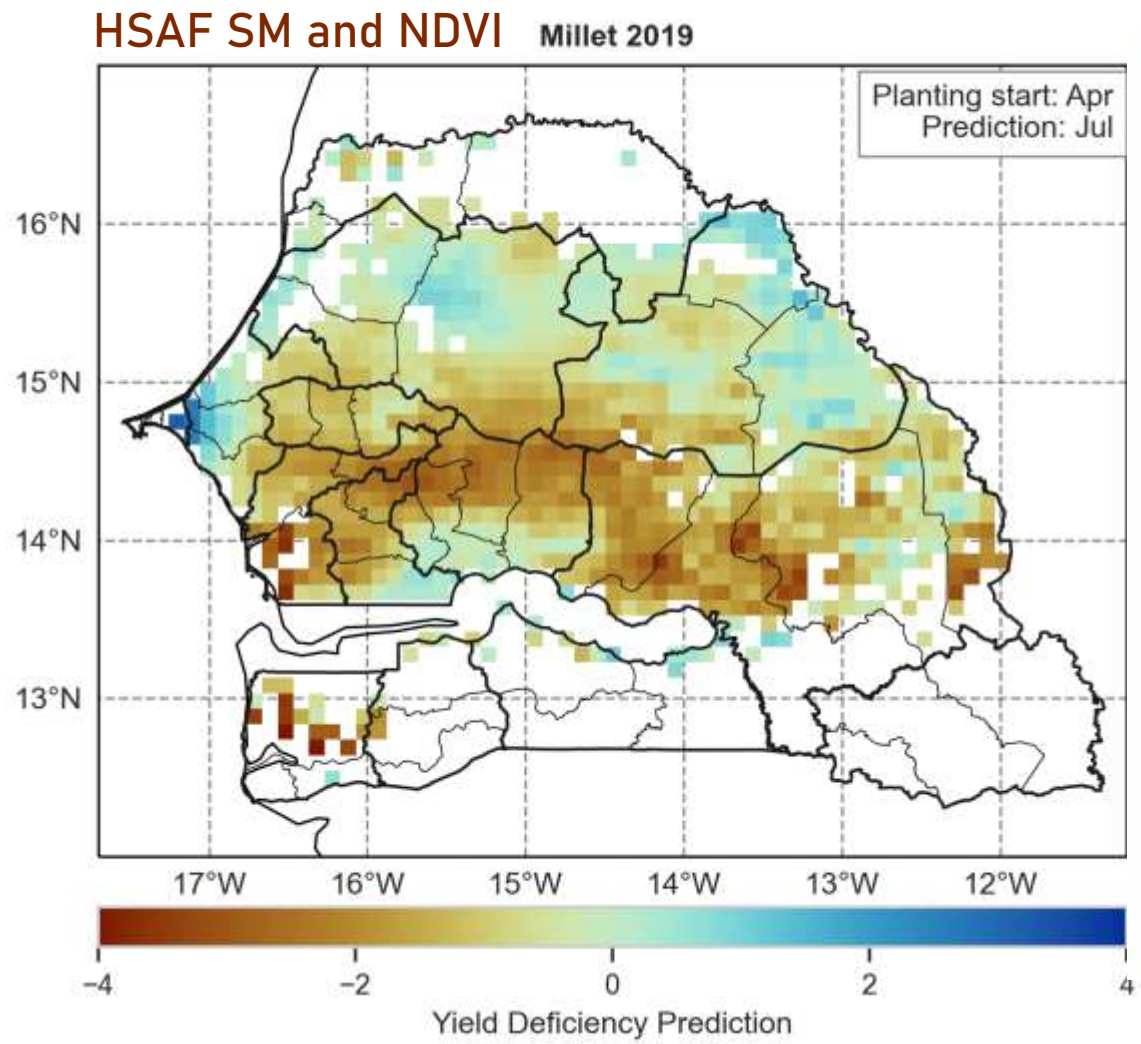


Spatial yield deficiency prediction made in July



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

Spatial yield deficiency prediction made in July



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

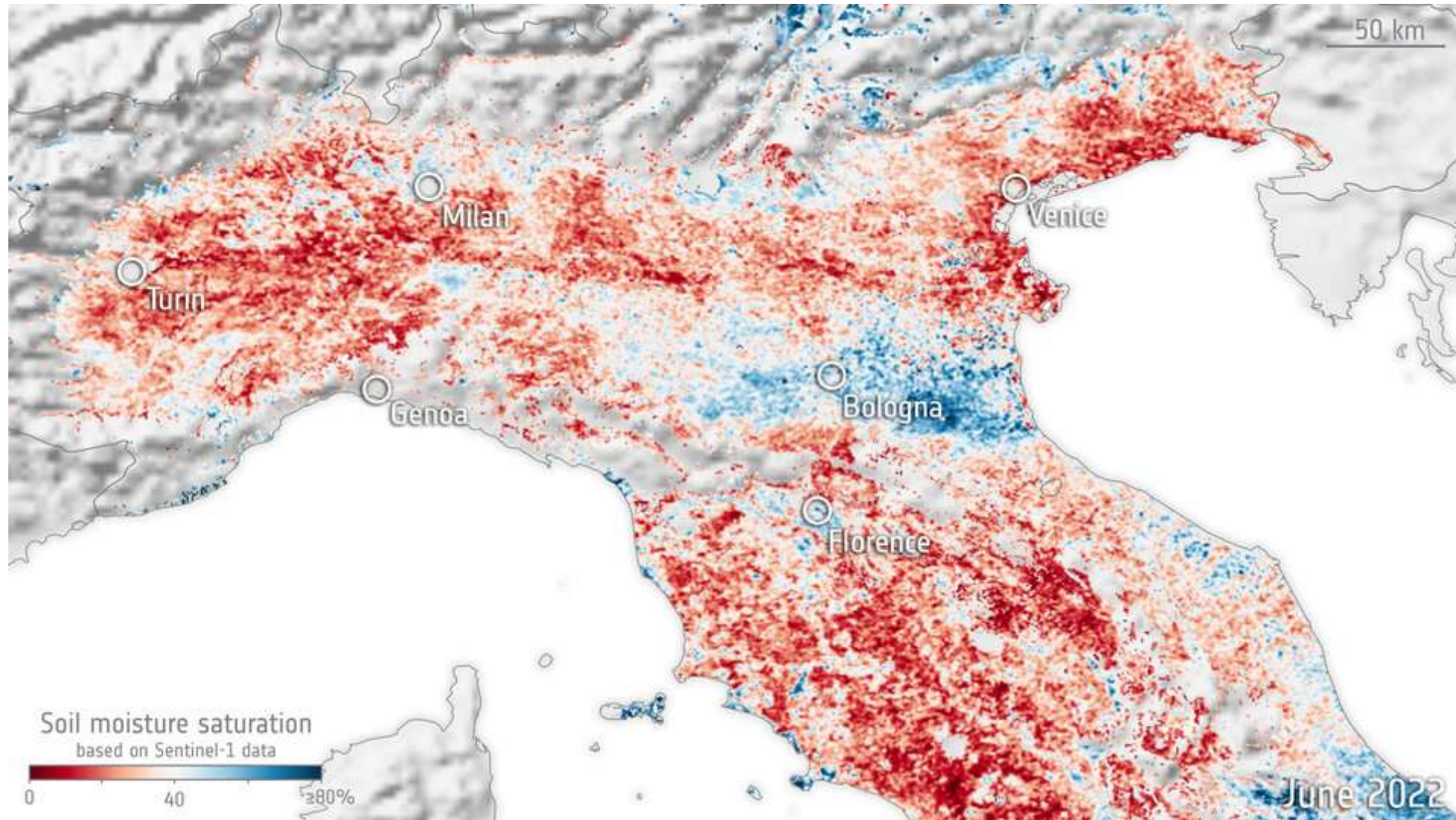
Enhancing Drought Early Warning in Mozambique through Satellite Soil Moisture Data to support food security in the context of climate change

Research and Capacity building project

TU Wien and Eduardo Mondlane University

- High resolution soil moisture for improved drought monitoring and early warning
 - Improve agricultural practice and tools
 - Increased capacity for drought interventions and mitigation
 - Investment in people, education, science, technology on use of freely available remote sensing data

Drought monitoring



Work plan

User needs and data collection

- 1.1 Baseline and synergies
- 1.2 Stakeholder mapping and requirements
- 1.3 National data collection
 - Inputs from MADER, INGC, Red Cross, WFP

Satellite soil moisture based drought and crop indicators

- 2.1 EO data cube,
- 2.2 Soil moisture retrieval and calibration
- 2.3 (Root zone) soil moisture retrieval
- 2.4 Accuracy assessment
- 3.1 Convergence of evidence
- 3.2 Drought indicator development
- 3.3 Crop yield indicator development
- 3.4 Evaluation historical drought and yield data

Integration and exploitation of drought early warning products in existing platforms

- 4.1 International technical working group
- 4.2 Exploitation: Integration in WaPOR, WFP PRISM, EAP
- 4.3 Exploitation for MADER, Use of SM for irrigation mapping

Gender sensitive capacity development of project beneficiaries

- 5.1 Capacity development stake-holders
- 5.2 Joint graduate course and training, master theses
- 5.3 Mentoring programme
- 5.4 Dissemination: policy briefs, publications