Karlyn Harrod¹, Assaf Anyamba¹, Heidi Tubbs¹, Kenneth James Linthicum², Seth Gibson², Claudia Pittiglio³, Barbara A Han⁴, Stephanie Schollaert Uz⁵, and Compton J Tucker⁵

¹Oak Ridge National Laboratory, National Security Sciences Division

²Agricultural Research Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, Center for Medical, Agricultural and Veterinary Entomology

³Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Animal Production and Health Division

⁴Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies

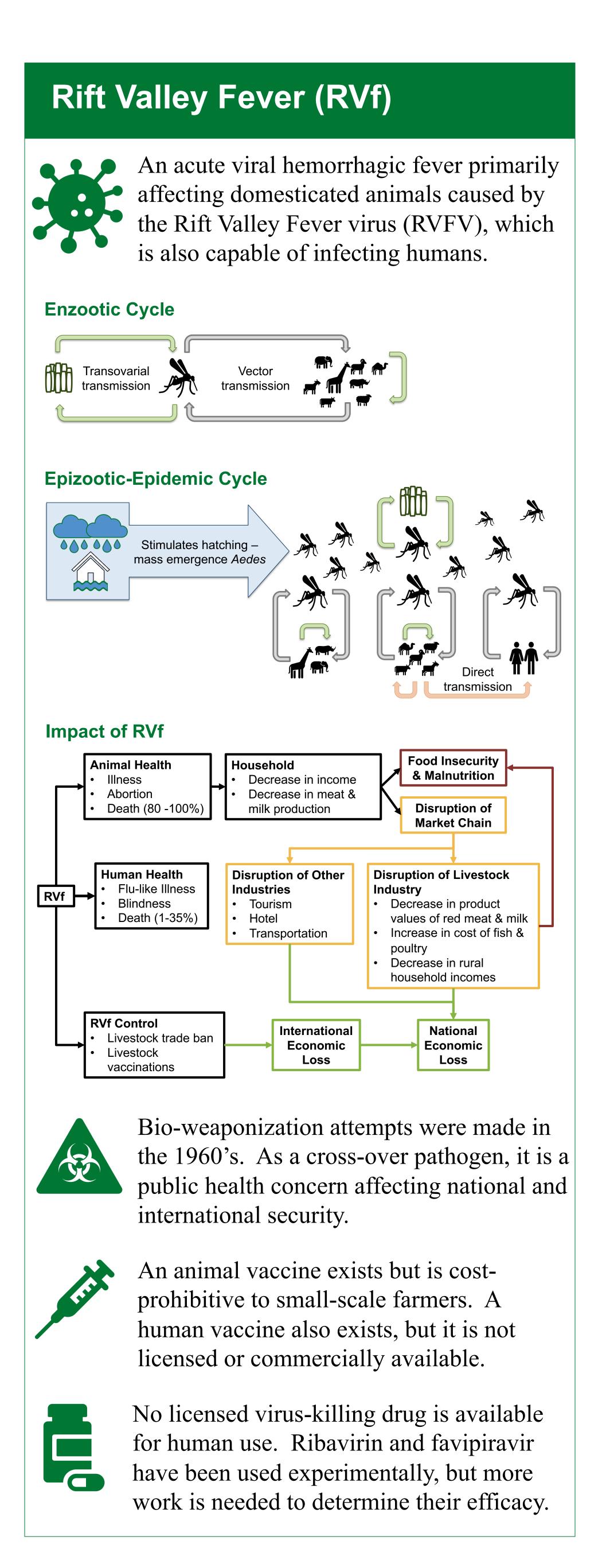
⁵Earth Science Division, NASA Goddard Space Flight Center

April 16, 2024

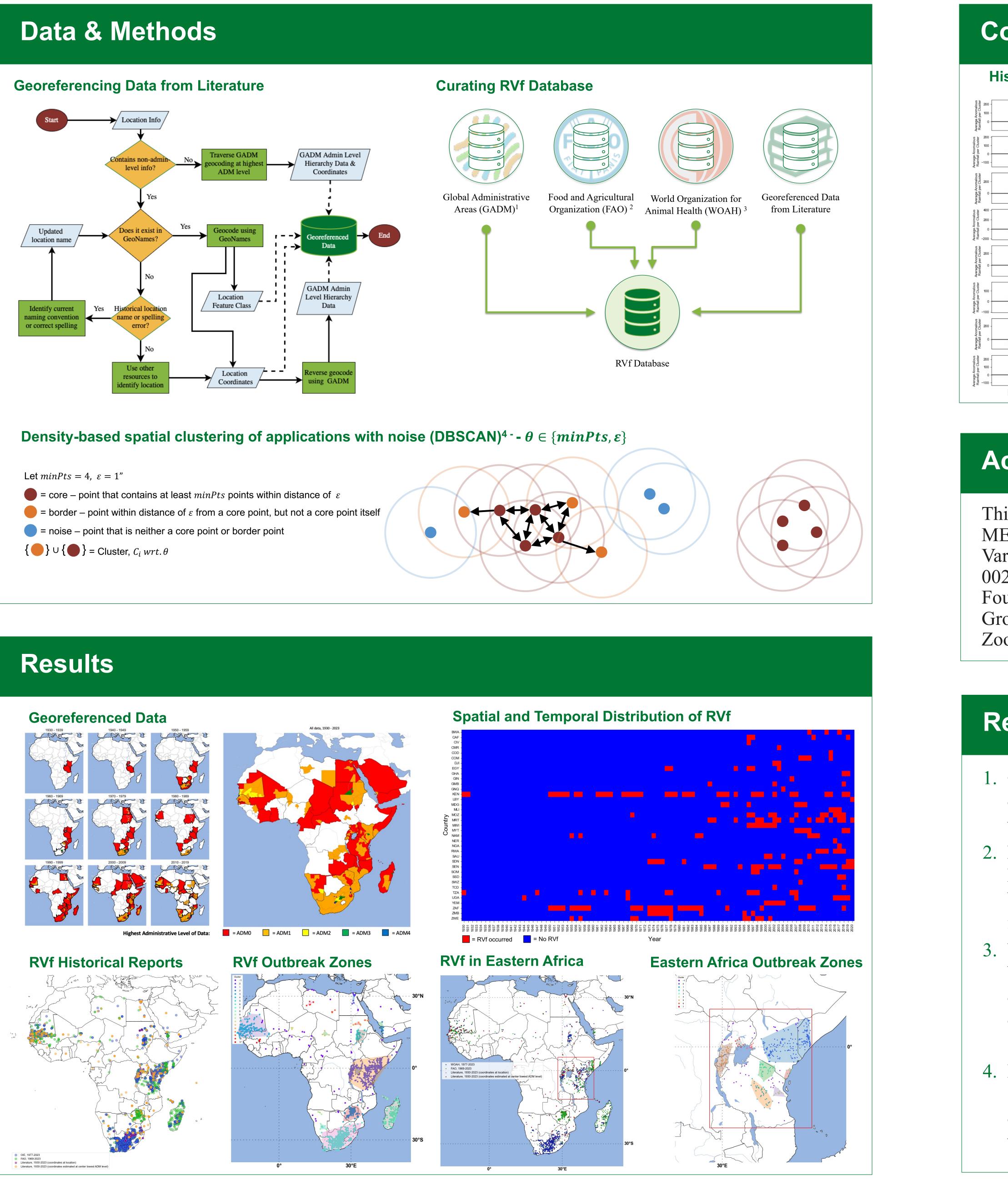


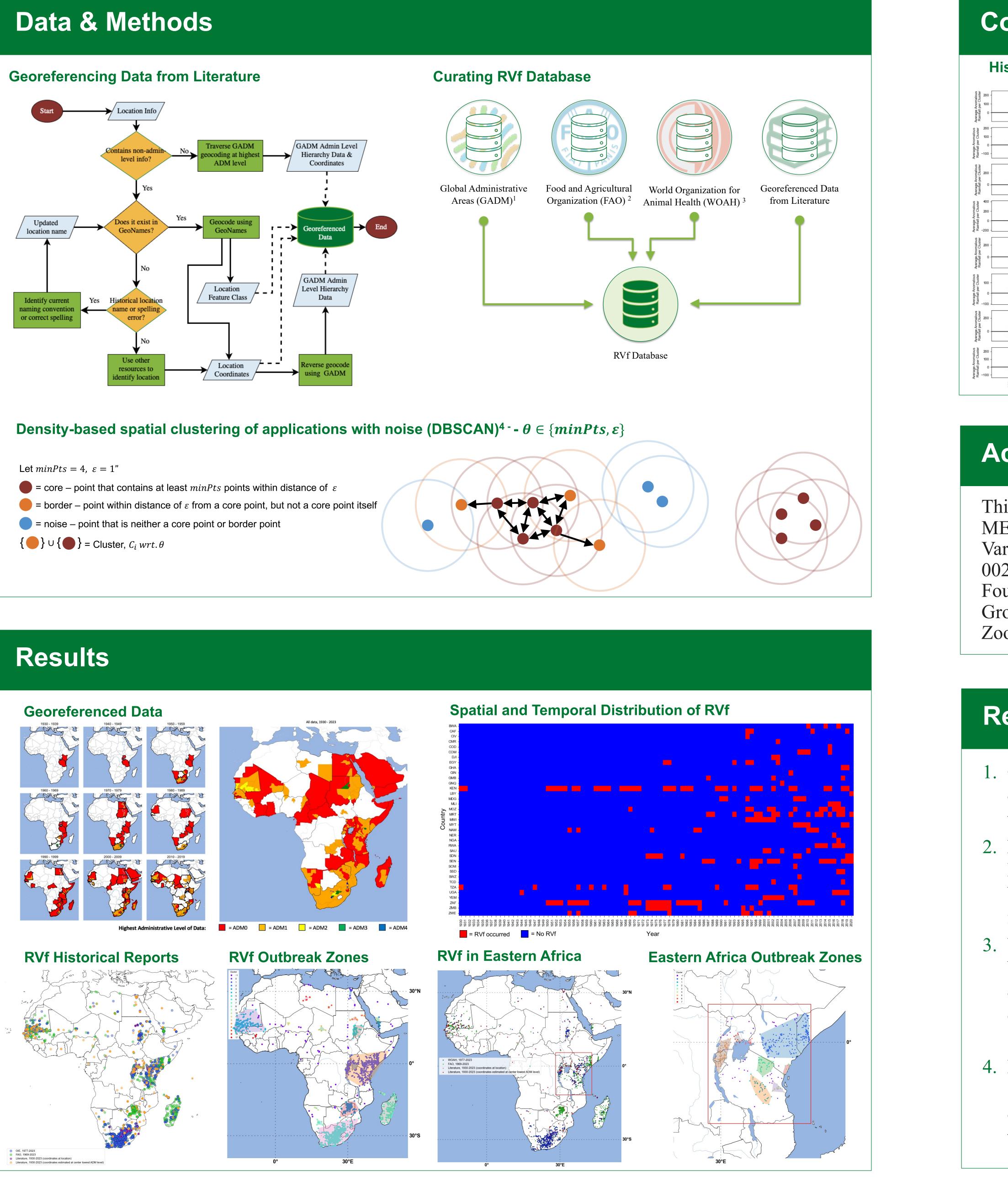
Karlyn Harrod¹, Assaf Anyamba¹, Heidi Tubbs¹, Kenneth James Linthicum², Seth Gibson², Claudia Pittiglio³, Barbara A. Han⁴, Stephanie Schollaert Uz⁵, and Compton J Tucker⁵

¹Oak Ridge National Laboratory, National Security Sciences Division, Oak Ridge, TN, United States, ²Agricultural Research Service of the United States, ³Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Animal Production and Health Division, Rome, Italy, ⁴Cary Institute of Ecosystem Studies, Millbrook, NY, United States, ⁵NASA Goddard Space Flight Center, Earth Science Division, Greenbelt, MD, United States



Historical Rainfall Anomalies as a Proxy for Geographic Patterns of Rift Valley Fever Activity (GH43A-1137)







Conclusions

Historical Anomalous Rainfall per Cluster – East Africa = El Niño Episode

= El Nino Episode
ware out of the to a the the the the start we want a the start of the
www.wald.how.w.w.d.d.h
- + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +
-marine land and a star
and the second of the second o
and the second of the second o
were and the second and the part of the pa
warmally when the war the second warman warman warman warman warman warman warman warman and a second warman a

way and a second way and the second state of the second state of the second $\frac{1950}{1950} = \frac{1950}{1950} = \frac{1951}{1950} = \frac{1951}{1955} = \frac{1955}{1955} = \frac{1955}{1955} = \frac{1955}{1955} = \frac{1955}{1955} = \frac{1955}{1955} = \frac{1955}{1955} = \frac{1961}{1955} = \frac{1961}{1955} = \frac{1972}{1955} = \frac{1961}{1965} = \frac{1972}{1965} = \frac{1972}{1965} = \frac{1972}{1985} = \frac{1972}{1986} = \frac{1992}{1986} = \frac{1992}{1992} = \frac{1992}{1992} = \frac{1992}{1995} = \frac{1992}{1995$

Acknowledgements

This work is supported under NASA Project MEDINA : Machine Learning, Climate Variability, and Disease Dynamics (21-HAQ21-0027) and by The Gordon & Betty Moore Foundation Project Zoonoses: Laying The Groundwork for Better Understanding of Zoonoses Emergence.

References

Global Administrative Areas (2022). GADM database of Global Administrative Areas, version 2.0. [online] URL: www.gadm.org. 2. FAO. Rift Valley Fever (Animal Diseases). License: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO. [online] URL: https://data.apps.fao.org/catalog/dataset/r ift-valley-fever-animal-diseases.

3. WOAH WAHIS Interface. [online] URL: https://www.woah.org/en/what-wedo/animal-health-and-welfare/disease-datacollection/world-animal-health-informationsystem/

4. Ester, M., Kriegel, H. P., Sander, J., & Xu, X. (1996). A density-based algorithm for discovering clusters in large spatial databases with noise.