

IGAD CLIMATE PREDICTION AND APPLICATIONS CENTRE (ICPAC)

10 DAY CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY AND IMPACTS FOR DEKAD 36 (21 – 31) DECEMBER) 2015 AND CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR DEKAD 2(11 – 20 JANUARY) 2016

1.0 Highlights

- Wet conditions were mainly observed over western and southern parts of the southern sectors of the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) during the thirty sixth dekad (21-31 December 2015);
- Wet conditions are likely to be experienced over parts of the southern sector of Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) during dekad 2 (11-20 January) 2016;
- The observed rainfall conditions during dekad 36 (21 –31 December) of 2015 resulted in improved pasture and foliage conditions, replenishment of water resources, increase in water related diseases.

2.0 Introduction

In this bulletin, the climatic conditions observed during the thirty sixth dekad (21-31 December) of 2015 over GHA are reviewed and the associated impacts highlighted. The climate outlook for the second dekad (11-20 January) of 2016 is also provided.

3.0 Observed rainfall situation during the Thirty-sixth dekad (21–31 December) of 2015

Figure 1 shows the spatial pattern of observed rainfall over the GHA during the thirty sixth dekad (21 –31 December) of 2015 while Figure 2 shows that of rainfall severity index for the same period.

3.1 Northern and Equatorial sector

During the thirty sixth dekad (21 –31 December of 2015), most of the northern and the equatorial sector received less than 10mm of rainfall (Figure 1) resulting into dry or generally dry conditions (Figure 2), except for parts of Rwanda; parts of Burundi; southern and south western parts of Uganda; western and central parts of Kenya; south western parts of Ethiopia; and southern parts of Eritrea which received between 10mm to 100mm of rainfall (Figure 1) resulting into dry or near normal to wet conditions (Figure 2). Data for Sudan was unavailable.

3.2 Southern Sector

During the thirty sixth dekad (21 –31 December) of 2015, the western, eastern and south western parts of Tanzania received between 30mm to 100mm of rainfall (Figure 1) leading to near normal to wet conditions (Figure 2), the rest of Tanzania received less than 30mm of rainfall (Figure 1) resulting to dry or generally dry conditions (Figure 2).

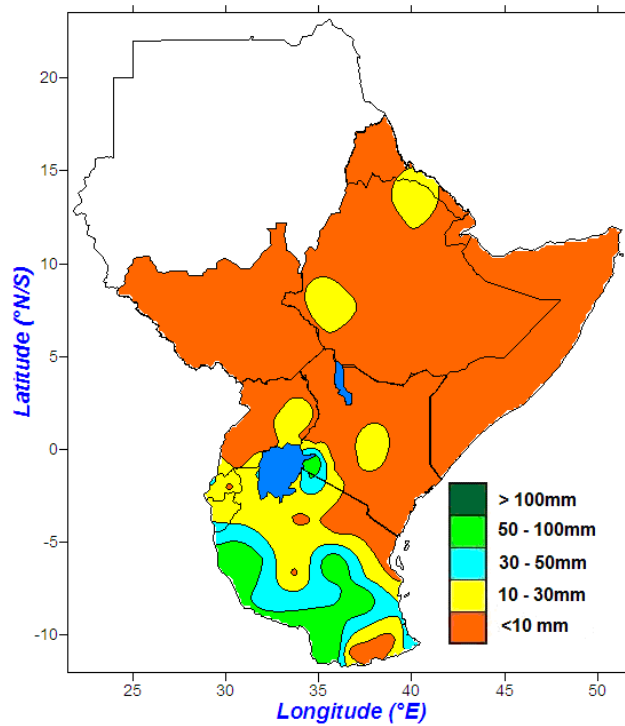


Figure 1: Spatial distribution of observed rainfall during dekad 36 (21–31 December) of 2015

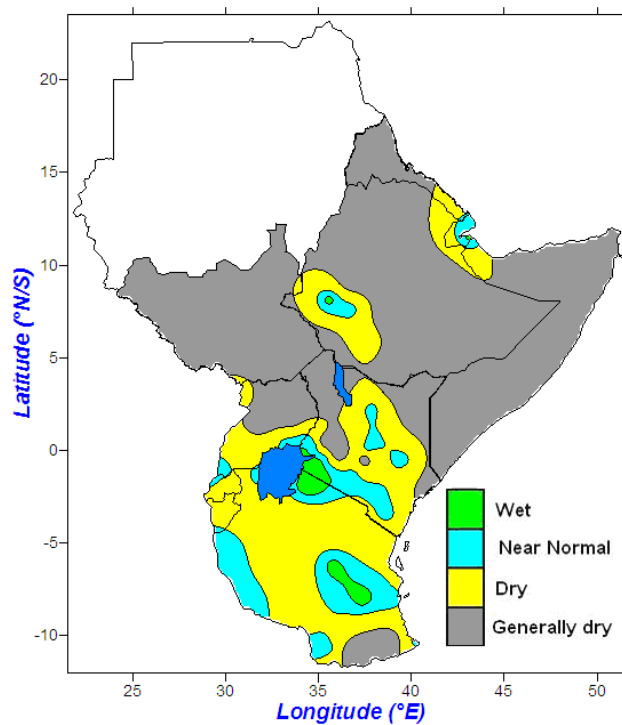


Figure 2: Rainfall Stress Severity Index for dekad 36 (21–31 December) of 2015

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4.0 Assessment of current rainfall performance

The cumulative dekadal rainfall was used to evaluate the rain water stress over GHA region. Figure 3 shows the cumulative dekadal rainfall performance since June 2015. Near normal to above normal rainfall conditions were observed over western parts of the equatorial sector and south western and central parts of the southern sector the GHA (Figure 3a, 3b and 3c)

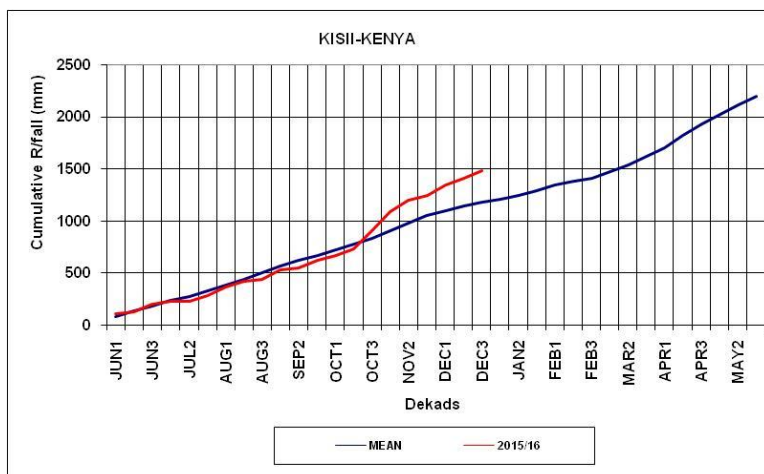


Figure 3a: Cumulative rainfall series for Kisii

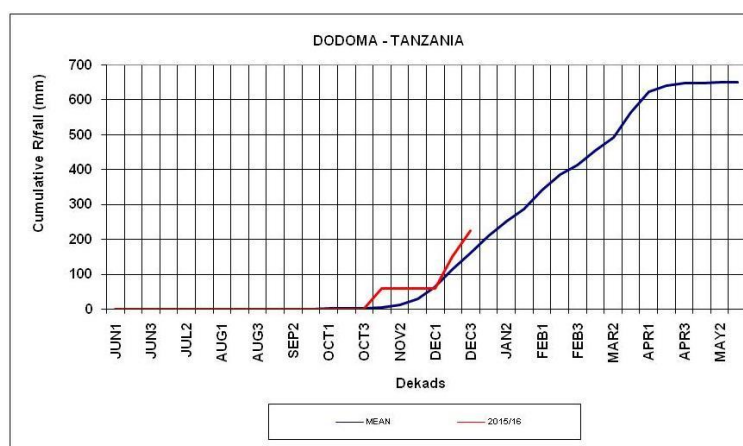


Figure 3b: Cumulative rainfall series for Dodoma

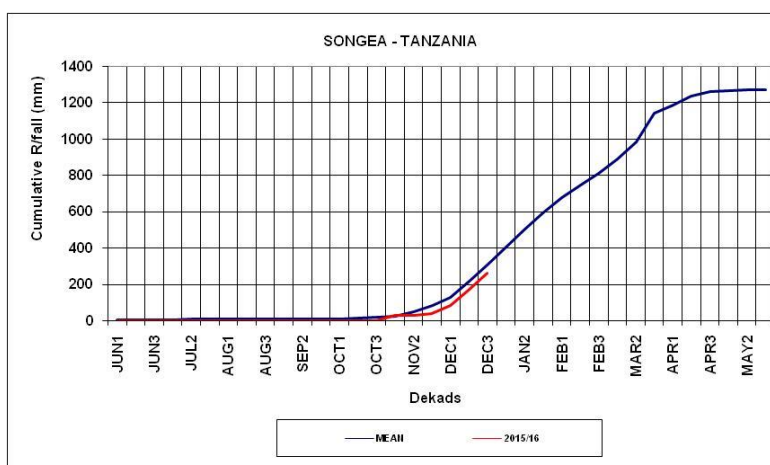


Figure 3c: Cumulative rainfall series for Songea

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5.0 Impacts on socio-economic sectors

The socio-economic impacts associated with the observed rainfall conditions are highlighted below:

5.1 Impacts associated with observed climate conditions

The observed rainfall conditions over GHA during dekad 36 (21 – 31 December) 2015 were associated with the following impacts:

- Improved pasture and foliage across parts of the southern sectors of GHA leading to good prospects for livestock performance.
- Improved water availability leading to replenishment of reservoirs and water pans.
- Increase in water related diseases
- Water stress for pasture and crop especially in the eastern parts of the northern sector and parts of the equatorial sector.

6.0 Climate outlook

The rainfall outlook for dekad 02 (11-20 January) 2016 indicates near to above normal rainfall conditions are likely to be experienced over most parts of Tanzania; parts of Rwanda; parts of Burundi; and western and coastal parts of Kenya. Most parts of Uganda; most parts of Kenya; southern parts of Somalia; western and central parts of Ethiopia; parts of Eritrea; and parts of Djibouti are likely to receive near normal to below normal rainfall (Figure 4), while the rest of the GHA region are likely to remain generally dry (Figure 4).

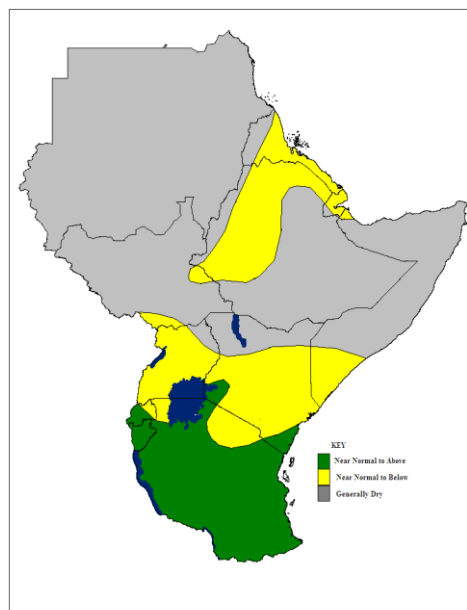


Figure 4: Climate outlook for dekad 02 (11 – 20 January) 2016