

## IGAD CLIMATE PREDICTION AND APPLICATIONS CENTRE (ICPAC)

### 10 DAY CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY AND IMPACTS FOR THE FIFTEENTH DEKAD (21 – 31 MAY) OF 2016 AND CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR THE SEVENTEETH DEKAD (11 – 20 JUNE) OF 2016

#### 1.0 Highlights

- Wet conditions were mainly observed over south-western and central parts of the northern sector, as well as western part of the equatorial sector of the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) during the fifteenth dekad (21-31 May) of 2016;
- Wet conditions are likely to be experienced over south-western and central parts of the northern sector and over western part of the equatorial sector of Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) during the seventeenth dekad (11-20 June) of 2016;
- The observed rainfall conditions during the fifteenth dekad (21-31 May) of 2016 resulted in improved pasture and foliage, and crop conditions; replenishment of water resources; and increase in water related diseases.

#### 2.0 Introduction

In this bulletin, the climatic conditions observed during the fifteenth dekad (21-31 May) of 2016 over GHA are reviewed and the associated impacts highlighted. The climate outlook for the seventeenth dekad (11-20 June) of 2016 is also provided.

#### 3.0 Observed rainfall situation during the fifteenth dekad (21–31 May) of 2016

Figure 1 shows the spatial pattern of observed rainfall over the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) during the fifteenth dekad (21-31 May) of 2016 while Figure 2 shows the rainfall severity index for the same period.

##### 3.1 Northern sector and equatorial sector

During the fifteenth dekad (21-31 May) of 2016, much of South Sudan; south-eastern Sudan; western Ethiopia; western Kenya; and east of Lake Victoria recorded rainfall amounts of between 30 mm to more than 100 mm (Figure 1). This resulted into near normal to wet rainfall conditions (Figure 2). Much of the rest of the northern and equatorial sectors recorded less than 10 mm of rainfall which resulted into dry or generally dry rainfall conditions (Figure 2).

##### 3.2 Southern Sector

During the fifteenth dekad (21 – 31 May) of 2016, much of the southern sector recorded less than 10mm of rainfall (Figure 1), this resulted into dry or generally dry rainfall conditions (Figure 2).

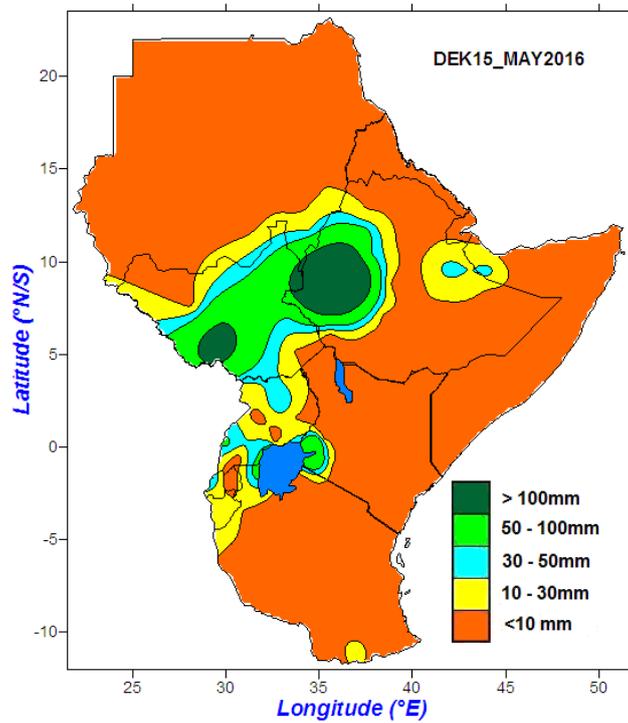


Figure 1: Spatial distribution of observed rainfall during the fifteenth dekad (21–31 May) of 2016

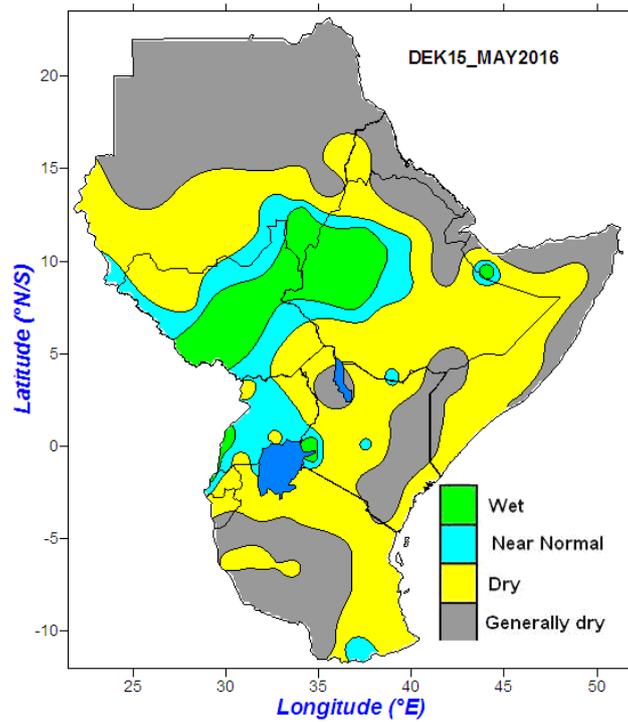


Figure 2: Rainfall Stress Severity Index for the fifteenth dekad (21–31 May) of 2016

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#### 4.0 Assessment of current rainfall performance

Figure 3 shows the cumulative dekadal rainfall performance since January 2016. Near normal to above normal rainfall conditions have been observed over central parts of the northern sector as well as parts of western equatorial sector of the GHA (Figure 3a and 3b). South western parts of the northern sector of the GHA has been experiencing below normal rainfall conditions (Figure 3c).

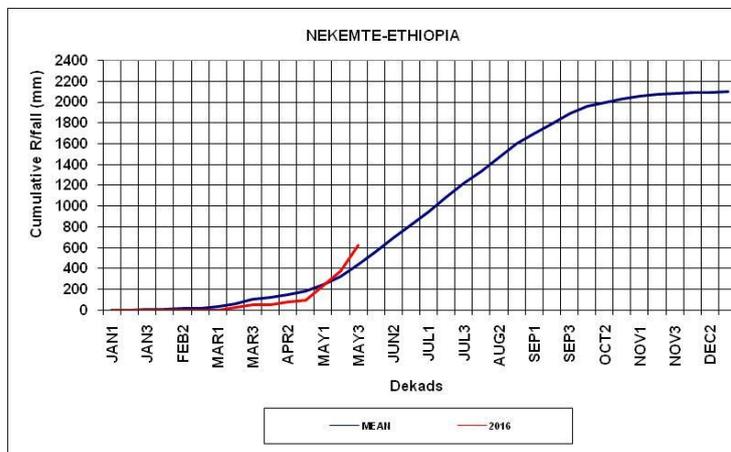


Figure 3a: Cumulative rainfall series for Nekemte

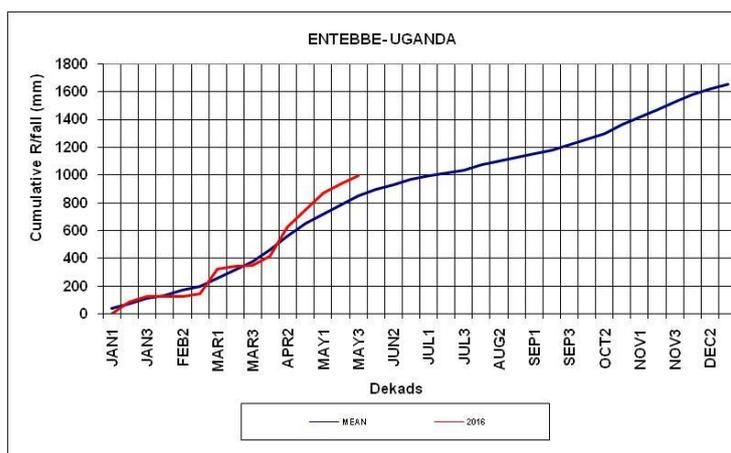


Figure 3b: Cumulative rainfall series for Entebbe

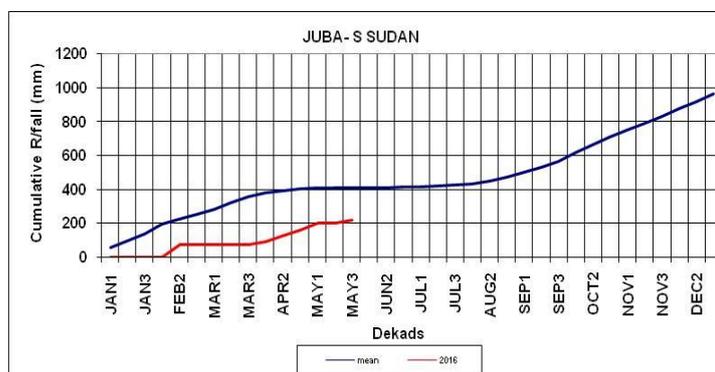


Figure 3b: Cumulative rainfall series Juba

## 5.0 Impacts on socio-economic sectors

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

### 5.2 Impacts associated with observed climate conditions

The observed rainfall conditions over GHA during the fifteenth dekad (21-31 May) of 2016 were associated with the following impacts:

- Improved water availability leading to replenishment of reservoirs and water pans.
- Improved pasture and foliage across several regions of GHA leading to good prospects for livestock performance.
- Increase in water related diseases

## 6.0 Climate outlook

The rainfall outlook for the seventeenth dekad (11-20 June) of 2016 indicates near normal to above normal rainfall conditions are likely to be received in zone III (Figure 5) which covers south-western and south-eastern parts of Sudan; much western, southern and eastern parts of South Sudan; and western Ethiopia. Southern parts of Sudan; north western, central and southern parts of Ethiopia; much of Uganda; Kenya/Uganda boundary; and southern parts of Somalia covered within Zone II are likely to receive near normal to below normal rainfall conditions. The rest of the GHA sub-regions within Zone I and Zone IV are likely to remain generally dry (Figure 5).

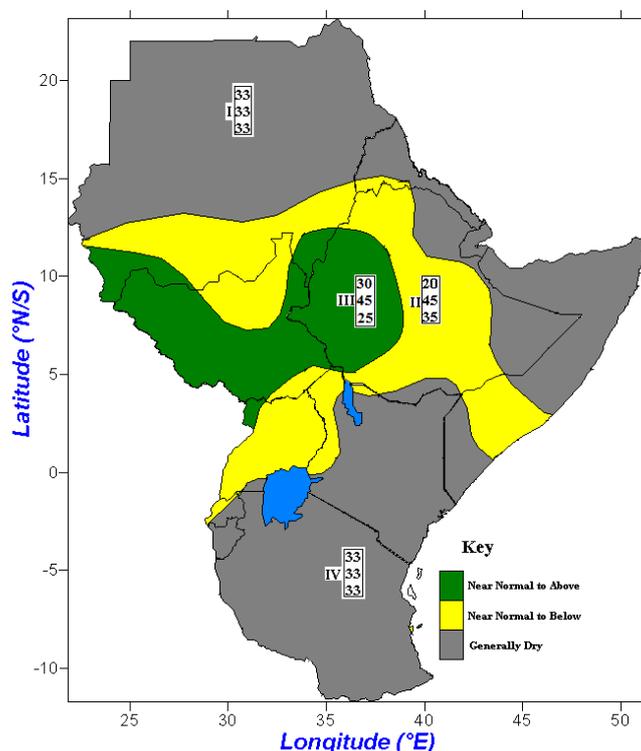


Figure 5: Climate outlook for the seventeenth dekad (11 –20 June) of 2016