

IGAD CLIMATE PREDICTION AND APPLICATIONS CENTRE (ICPAC)

10 DAY CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY AND IMPACTS FOR DEKAD 35 (11 – 20) DECEMBER) 2015 AND CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR DEKAD 1(1 – 10 JANUARY) 2016

1.0 Highlights

- Wet conditions were observed over most parts of the southern sector and western and central parts of the equatorial and southern sectors of the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) during the thirty fifth dekad (11-20 December 2015);
- Wet conditions are likely to be experienced over most parts of the southern sector as well as the southern parts of the equatorial sector of Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) during dekad 1 (1-10 January) 2016;
- The observed rainfall conditions during dekad 35 (11 –20 December) of 2015 resulted in improved pasture and foliage conditions, replenishment of water resources, increase in water related diseases, and flooding in some of the places.

2.0 Introduction

In this bulletin, the climatic conditions observed during the thirty fifth (11-20 December) of 2015 over GHA are reviewed and the associated impacts highlighted. The climate outlook for the first dekad (1-10 January) of 2016 is also provided.

3.0 Observed rainfall situation during the Thirty-fifth (11–20 December) of 2015

Figure 1 shows the spatial pattern of observed rainfall over the GHA during the thirty fifth dekad (11 –20 December) of 2015 while Figure 2 shows that of rainfall severity index for the same period.

3.1 Northern sector

During the thirty fifth dekad (11 –20 December of 2015) most parts of the northern sector received less than 10 mm of rainfall (Figure 1) resulting into dry or generally dry conditions (Figure 2) except for the southern western parts of Ethiopia that received between 10mm to 50mm of rainfall resulting to near normal to dry conditions. The analysis did not include Sudan and South Sudan stations due to lack of data.

3.2 Equatorial Sector

During the thirty fifth (11 –20 December of 2015) most parts of the equatorial sector received between 30mm to more than 100mm of rainfall (Figure 1), with central parts of Kenya receiving more than 100mm of rainfall, leading to near normal to wet conditions (Figure 2), except for northern parts of Uganda; coastal, north eastern and north western parts of Kenya; and southern parts of South Sudan, which recorded less than 10mm of rainfall (Figure 1) resulting to generally dry conditions (Figure 2).

3.3 Southern Sector

During the thirty fifth (11 –20 December of 2015) most parts of the southern sector of the GHA received between 30mm to more than 100 mm of rainfall (Figure 1), with western parts of

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Tanzania receiving more than 100mm of rainfall resulting to near normal to wet conditions. However southern parts of Tanzania recorded less than 10mm of rainfall (Figure 1) resulting into dry and generally dry conditions (Figure 2).

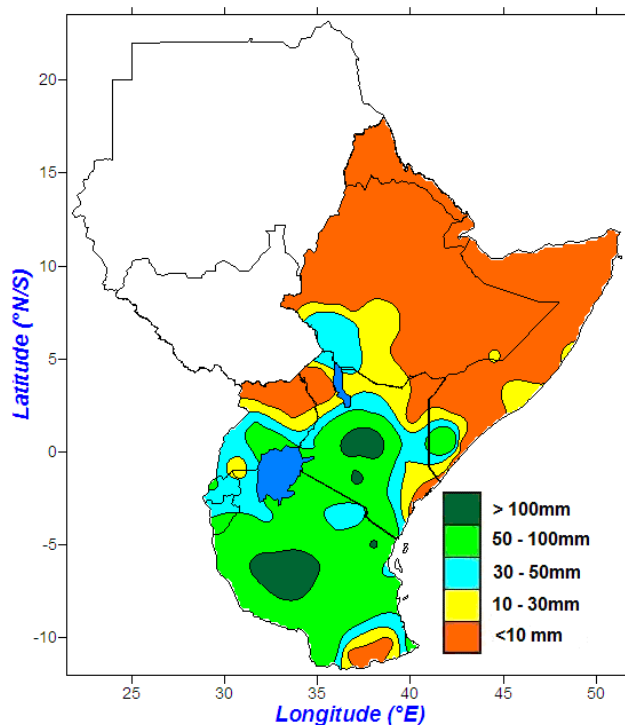


Figure 1: Spatial distribution of observed rainfall during dekad 35 (11–20 December) of 2015

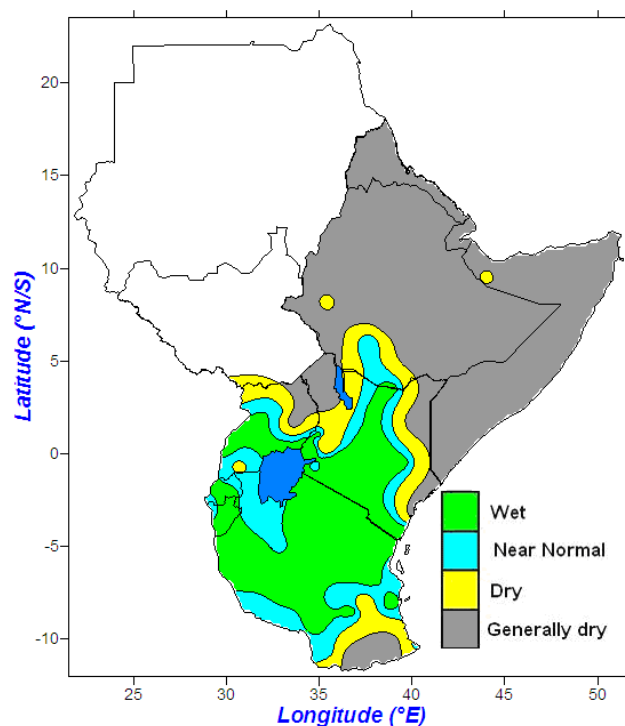


Figure 2: Rainfall Stress Severity Index for dekad 35 (11–20 December) of 2015

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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 was observed over western parts of the equatorial and southern sectors of the GHA (Figure 3a and 3c) while near normal to below normal rainfall was observed over western parts of the equatorial sector of the GHA (Figure 3b).

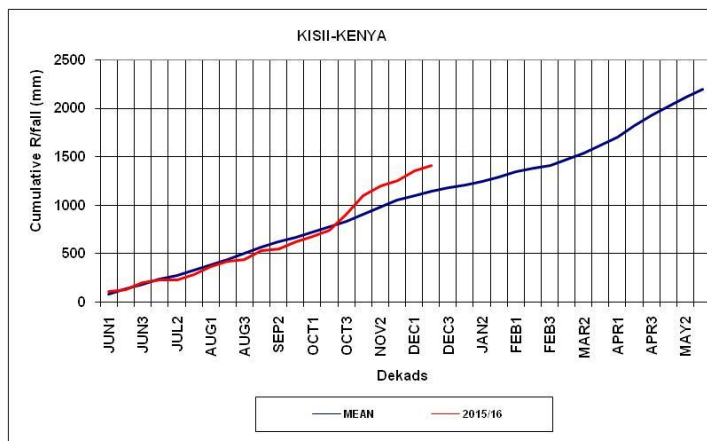


Figure 3a: Cumulative rainfall series for Kisii

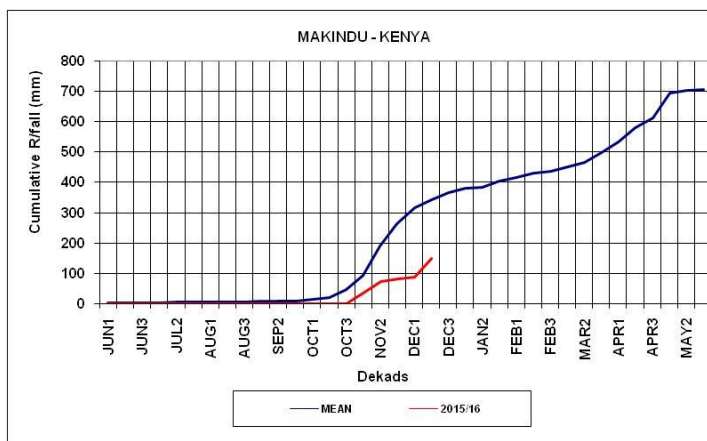


Figure 3b: Cumulative rainfall series for Makindu

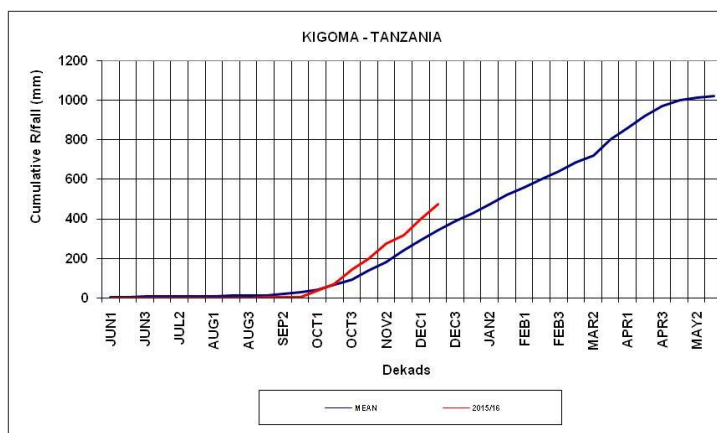


Figure 3c: Cumulative rainfall series for Kigoma

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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 35 (11 – 20 December) 2015 were associated with the following impacts:

- Improved pasture and foliage across southern parts of the northern sector and parts of equatorial and southern sectors of GHA leading to good prospects for livestock performance.
- Good water availability leading to replenishment of reservoirs and water pans.
- Increase in water related diseases
- Flooding was also reported over several parts which led to disruption of livelihoods.

6.0 Climate outlook

The rainfall outlook for dekad 1(1-10 January) 2016 indicates near to above normal rainfall conditions are likely to be experienced over most parts of Tanzania; western and eastern parts of Kenya; parts of Rwanda; parts of Burundi; and southern parts of Uganda. Northern parts of Uganda; central and northern parts of Kenya; southern parts of Somalia; central and northern parts of Ethiopia; parts of Eritrea and parts of Djibouti are likely to receive near normal to below normal conditions. The rest of the Greater Horn of Africa is likely to experience climatological conditions (Figure 4).

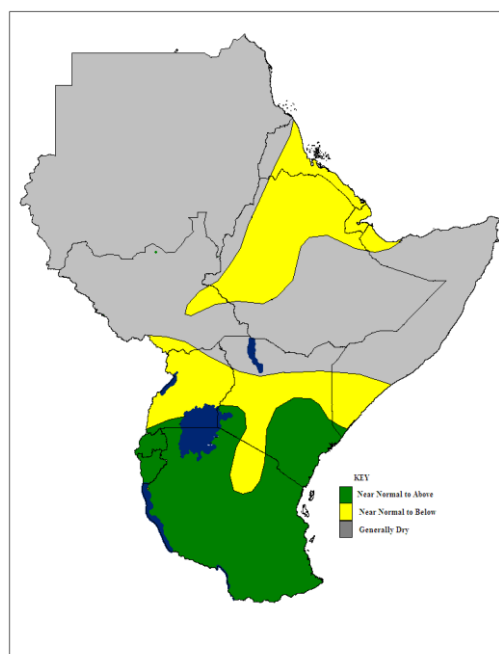


Figure 4: Climate outlook for dekad 01 (1 – 10 January) 2016