



KMD

AGROMETEOROLOGICAL BULLETIN

KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

27th Dekad, 21st to 30th September, 2009

Issue No. 27/2009, Season: JAS

HIGHLIGHTS

- *During the 27th Dekad i.e. 21st – 30th September, 2009, moderate to heavy rainfall was received over the Western, Nyanza and parts Central Rift Valley with Kakamega, Kisii, Kisumu, Kericho, Kitale, Eldoret and Nakuru recording 81.5, 52.8, 106.1, 30.3, 28.1, 47.5, and 10.3mm respectively. The Coastal regions experienced insignificant light rainfall with Mtwapa, Msabaha, and Malindi recording Dekadal rainfall totals of 0.7, 1.4, mm, and 1.0 mm respectively. Central Province, was mostly dry throughout the entire period. Nairobi area and its environs experienced sunny intervals with occasional showers. The rest of the Country experienced mainly dry and sunny conditions during the Dekad (Fig 1&2)*
- *Day time temperatures were relatively low due to increased cloud cover over Western, Central Rift Valley, Central Province, Nairobi area and its environs and the Coastal region with Kakamega, Kisumu, Nakuru, Eldoret, Mwea, Nyeri, Meru, Embu, Thika, Dagoretti, Moyale, Makindu and Mombasa recording a Dekadal Mean day Maximum of 27.6, 30.4, 27.8, 25.1, 31.5, 26.7, 28.3, 25.9, 30.3, 27.0, 28.3, 28.3 and 30.5 deg. Celsius respectively. The rest of the country experienced warm conditions with Lodwar, Mandera, Wajir and Garissa, recording a Dekadal Mean day Maximum of 37.0, 36.7, 35.5 and 35.3 deg. Celsius respectively. (Fig 2&3)*
- *Night temperatures relatively increased over Western and Central Rift Valley, Central Highlands, Nairobi area and its environs due to increased cloud cover during the Dekad with Nyahururu, Narok, Eldoret Airport, Nakuru, Nyeri, Embu, Thika, Kabete and Dagoretti recording a Dekadal mean minimum of 6.4, 10.8, 10.4, 12.5, 14.0, 14.7, 14.3, 13.2 and 13.9 deg Celsius respectively. (Figs 1-6)*

- *The pastoral regions and game parks of Southern Rift Valley, North Eastern, South Eastern Lowlands and the Coastal regions, experienced mainly sunny conditions during the Dekad. Pastures and animal's health conditions remains generally poor. Death of livestock and wildlife especially the browsers is on the increase due to inadequate water and pastures (Figs. 1- 6)*
- *Famine and hunger and the associated impacts are being experienced in many parts of the Country especially in North Western and Northern Districts, Eastern, Central, Coast, Northeastern, Nyanza and parts of Northern and Southern Rift Valley provinces due the current drought*

CROP AND WEATHER REVIEW; 21ST TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 2009

Central Province and Nairobi Area:

Cool and cloudy mornings with occasional showers over high ground areas was experienced in Central province, Nairobi area and its environs during the Dekad. Farmers are busy preparing their farms while waiting for the onset of the short rains. (Fig1-4).

Eastern Province:

Cool and cloudy mornings with light rains/ drizzle over high ground areas, was experienced over few places bordering Mt. Kenya (Embu, Runyenjes, Chogoria, Chuka and Meru) during the Dekad. The maize crop has been harvested with below normal yields being reported. (Fig1-5)

In the Southern Lowlands of the Eastern Province (Machakos, Makueni, Mwingi and Kitui districts), sunny conditions was experienced over most places during the Dekad. (Fig1-6).

Coast Province:

Insignificant light rainfall was experienced over few places during the Dekad (Lamu, Malindi, and Kwale). At Lamu, the maize crop is at harvesting stages and completed in some areas with normal yields being expected. (Figs.1-4)

North Eastern Province:

Sunny and dry conditions were experienced in the region (Mandera, Moyale, Wajir and Garissa) during the Dekad. Pastures and drinking water for both human and animal (livestock and wildlife) were scarce, while the animal's health

conditions remained generally poor. Death of livestock and wildlife is on the rise as current drought conditions continues to bite. (Figs.1, 2, 3, 4,5 &6).

Famine/hunger is still being experienced in most places in the region and malnutrition levels are expected to be on rise due to the current drought.

Western Province:

Moderate to heavy rainfall were experienced over few places of this region (Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia) during the Dekad. Generally most crops (cash and food crops) are doing well and corresponding to normal growth. The maize crop is at flowering stage and is corresponding to normal growth with normal yields being expected. (Figs.1-4).

Nyanza and Central Rift Valley:

Moderate to heavy rainfall were experienced over most places in this regions (Kisumu, Nyamira, Kisii, Eldoret, Kitale, Kericho) during the Dekad. In areas around Kisii farmers are weeding while in Kitale farmers continue with the harvesting with a lot rainfall reported hampering the exercise. In Kisumu weeding is going on. (Figs.1-4).

Northern and Southern Rift Valley:

Northerwestern Rift Valley (Lodwar, Lokitang) experienced generally sunny and dry conditions during the Dekad. This has resulted in inadequate pastures and water sources for livestock, wildlife and human use leading to death of livestock and wildlife. (Figs.1-6).

Famine/hunger and its related impacts is still being experienced and malnutrition levels are still high and on the rise.

The pastoral regions of Southern Rift Valley(Narok, Kajiado, Mara) experienced mainly sunny and dry conditions resulting in inadequate water sources for livestock, wildlife and human use. Pastures remained inadequate resulting in poor animals` health (both livestock and game).

Pastolarists have driven their livestock into the National parks /game reserves posing unfair competetation to the only available pastures and water for the wildlife. Death of livestock and wildlife is on the rise as current drought conditions continues to bite. (Figs.1, 2, 3, 4,5 &6).

For the farming community, wheat and maize crops are experienced water stress and have wilted due to lack of rainfall, with poor or no yields being expected.

Famine/hunger and its related impacts is being experienced and malnutrition levels are still high and on the rise.

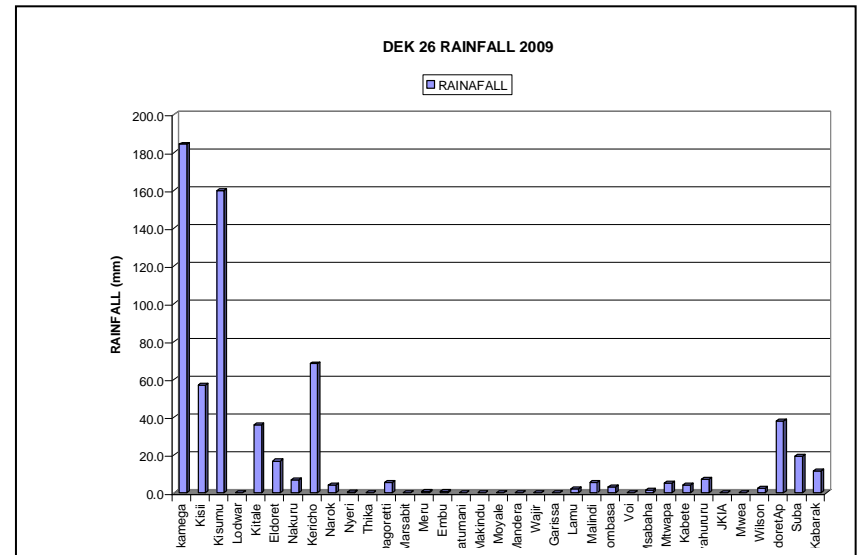
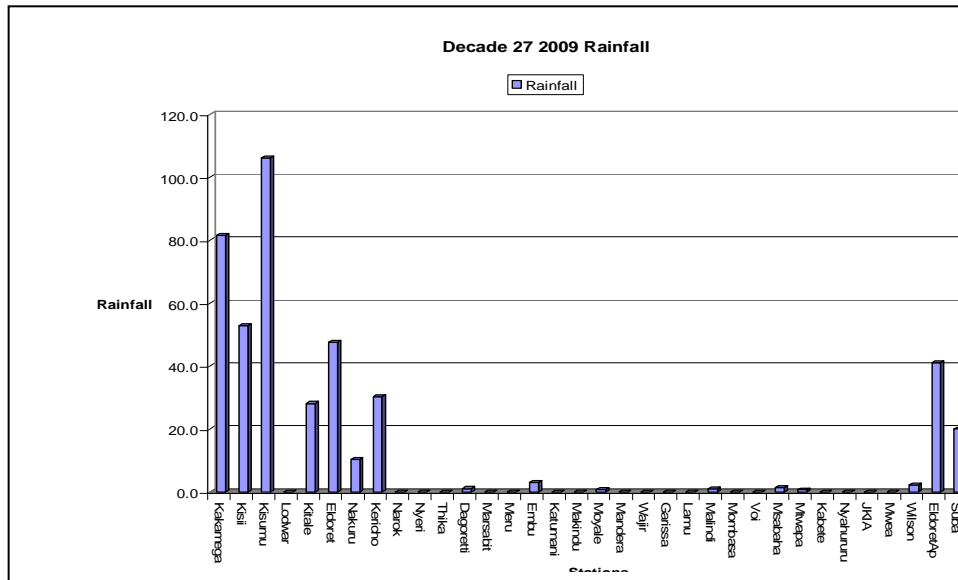
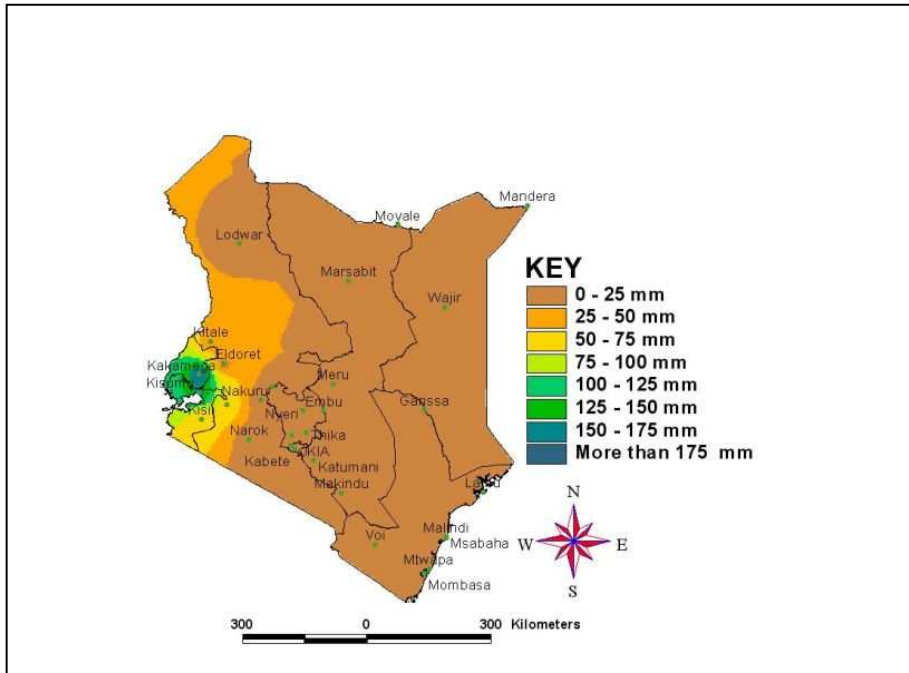
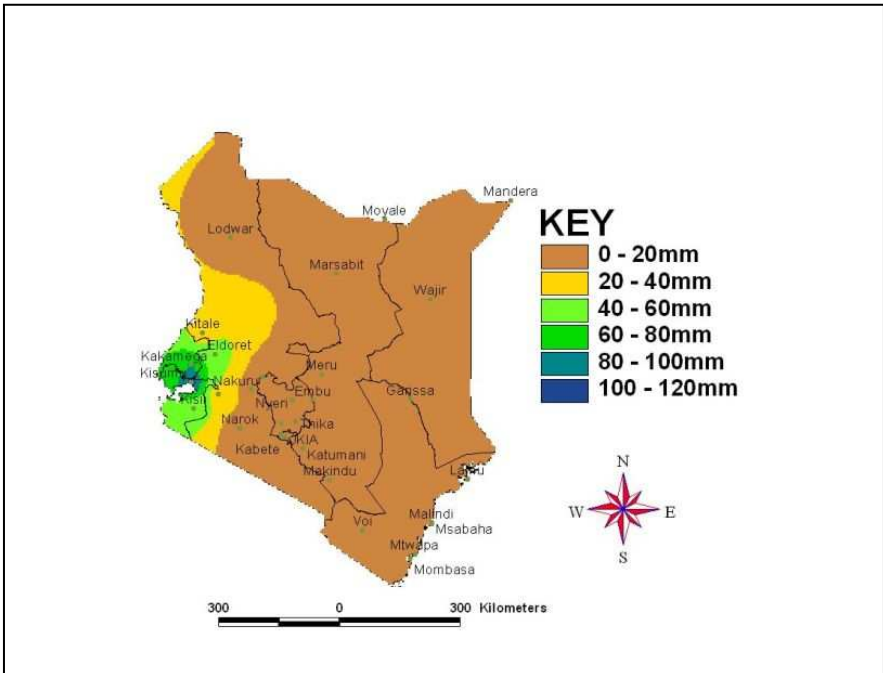
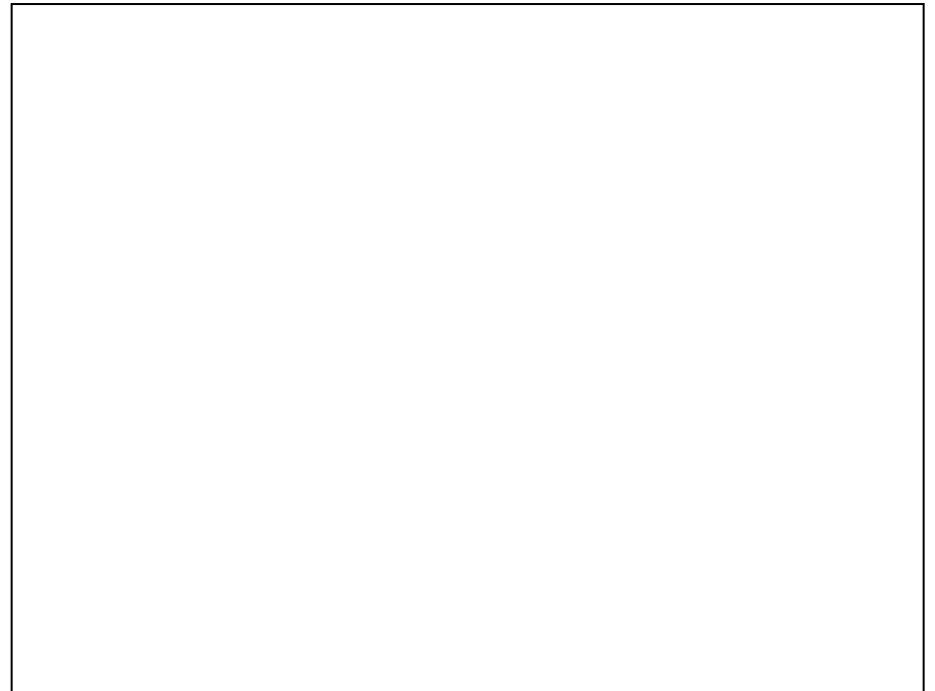
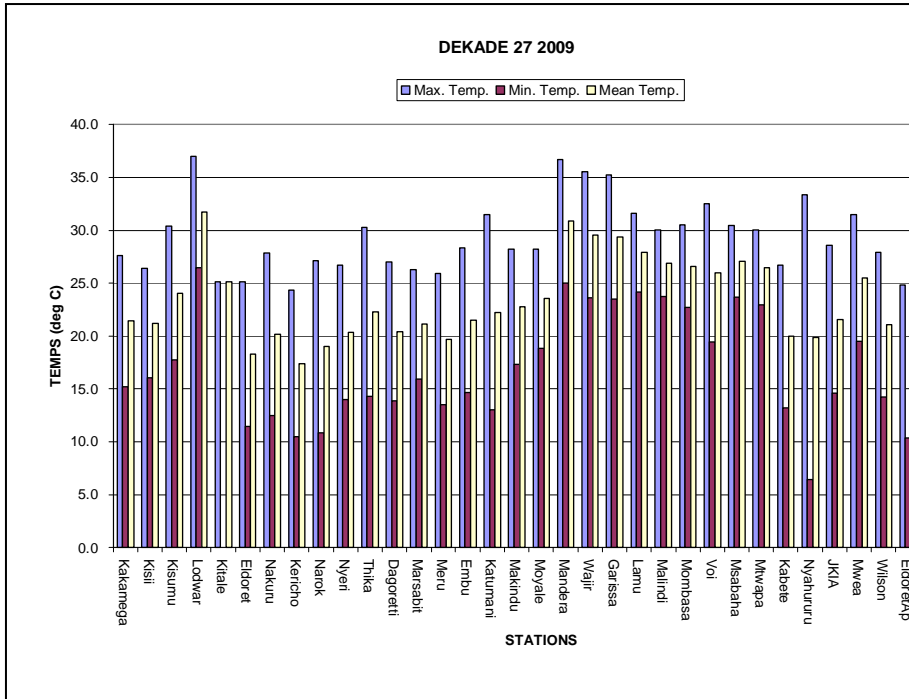


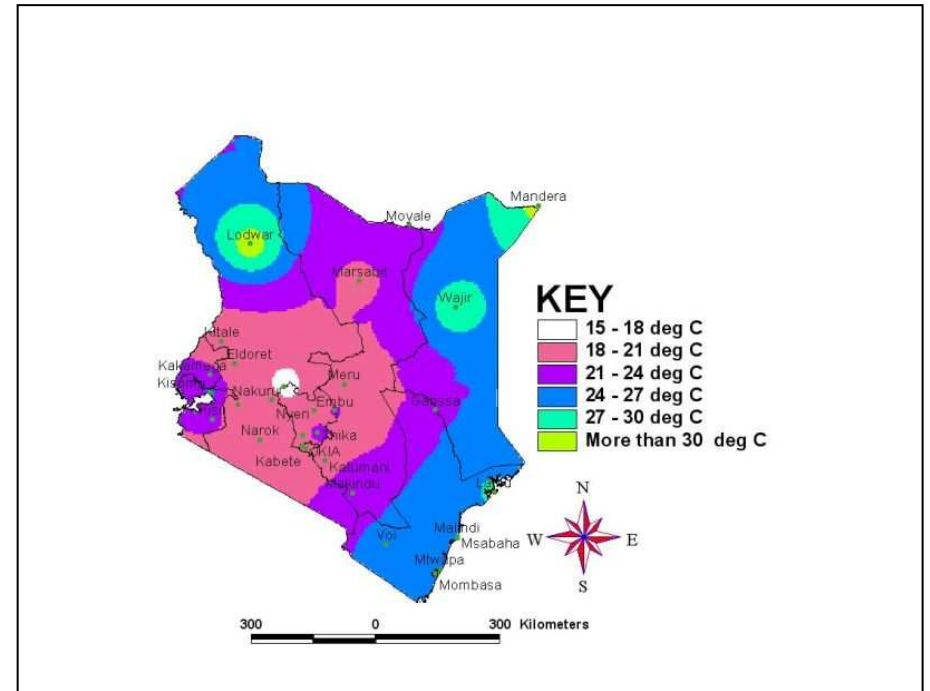
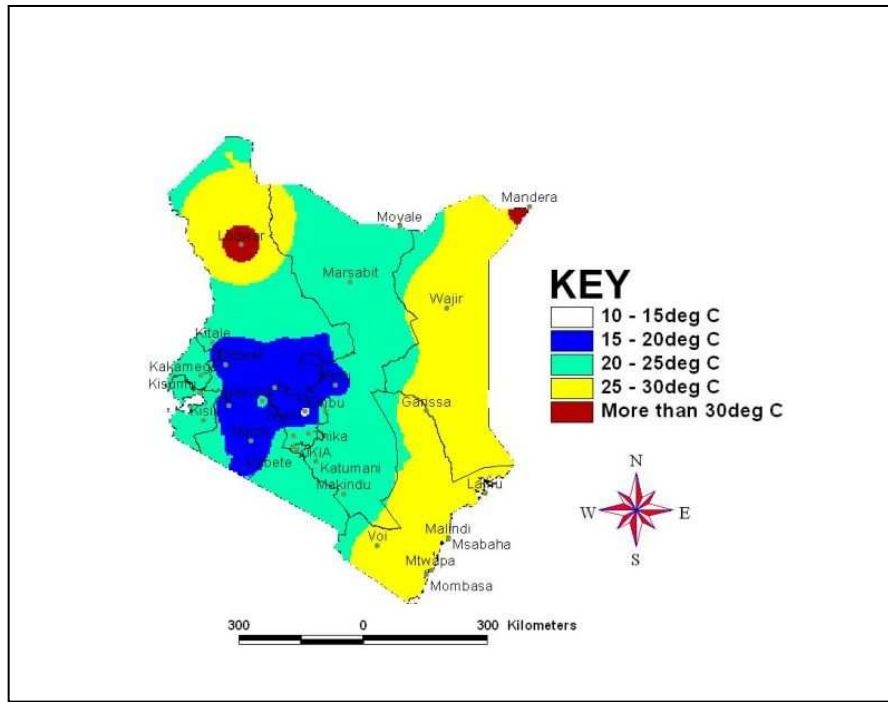
Fig. 1: Actual Rainfall (21st to 30th September, 2009) and (11th to 20th September, 2009) in mm



Figs. 2: Dekads 27 and 26, 2009 rainfall distribution.



Figs 3: Mean Temperatures (21st to 30th September, 2009) AND (11th to 20th September, 2009) deg. Celsius



Figs. 4: Dekads 27 and 26, 2009 mean temperatures distribution

FIG 5: DEKAD 27 Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (21st to 30th September, 2009)

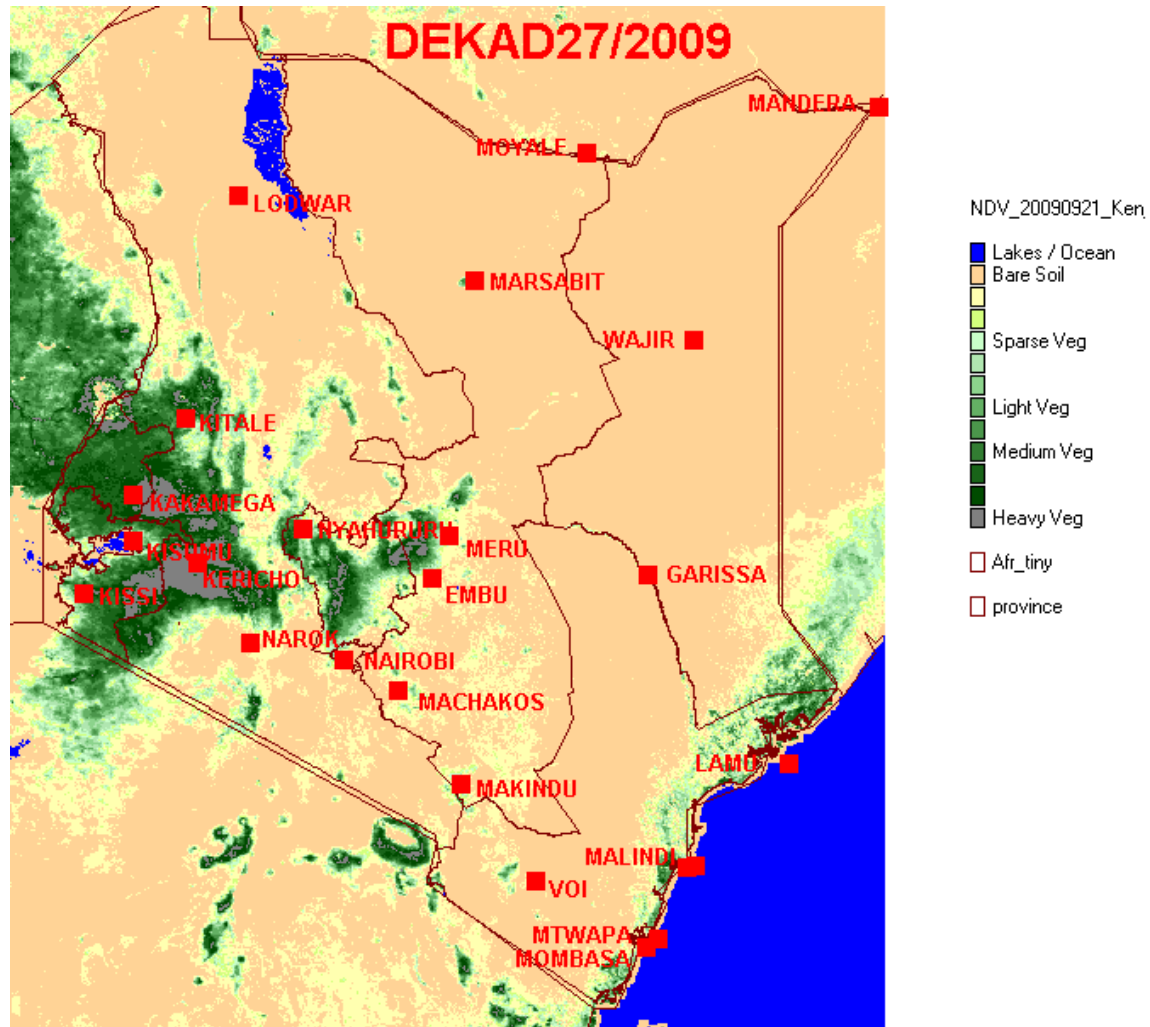
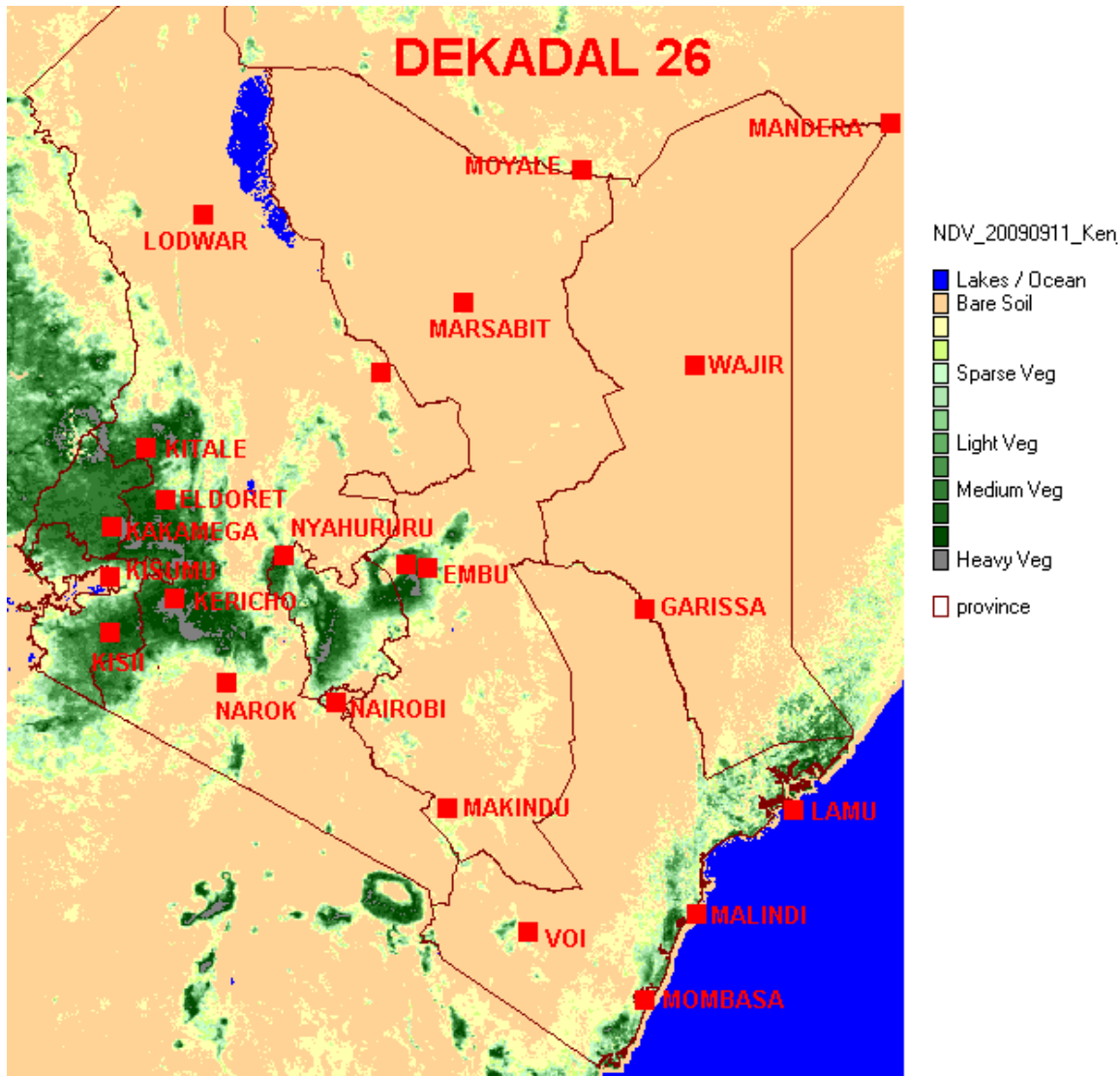


FIG 6: DEKADAL 26 Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (11th to 20th September, 2009)



EXPECTED WEATHER AND CROP CONDITIONS DURING THE NEXT 10 DAYS (1st –10th October, 2009)

During the next 10 days (1st –10th October, 2009) the Western regions are expected to experience substantial rainfall. Crops are expected to continue doing well and correspond to normal growth with normal yields being expected.

Nyanza and Central Rift Valley are expected to experience light rains over few places, poor crops performance are expected due to reduced rainfall with below normal yields being expected in most areas around Kitale and Eldoret. In areas around Kisumu, weeding is in progress.

Central Highlands, Nairobi area and its environs, are expected to experience light to moderate rainfall.

In Eastern Province regions of Embu and Meru districts, bordering Mt Kenya, are expected to experience cool and cloudy mornings with light rains/ drizzle over high ground areas.

In South-Eastern lowlands, generally sunny conditions are expected. Land preparation is going on. Previous crops withered hence famine/hunger and the related impacts are expected to continue.

The Coastal region is expected to remain dry. Harvesting of the maize is expected to continue with normal yields being expected.

In the Northern and Southern Rift Valley, Northeastern, parts Eastern Provinces of Kenya, hot and dry conditions are expected. Famine/hunger and the related impacts are expected to be on the rise due to inadequate rainfall during the last season. Death of livestock is expected to be on the rise due to lack of pastures and water both for human and animal use. Food relief efforts are expected in the region to avert loss of human lives due to hunger.

In the pastoral regions and game parks/reserve of Northwestern, Northeastern, Northern Rift Valley, Southern Rift Valley and Southeastern Lowlands, sunny and dry conditions are expected to prevail. Lack of pastures and inadequate water sources for human and animal/wildlife use are expected. Poor animals` health both (livestock and game) are

expected. Pastoralist may be forced to migration in search of pastures and water for their livestock and this normally results in armed human to human conflicts over these rare recourses.

In summary, poor maize crop performance is expected in most major maize growing areas in the country, due to inadequate rainfall. The pastoral regions and game parks/reserves poor pastures and water sources are expected. Hunger/famine is expected to worsen due to the current drought facing the country.

This product should be used in conjunction with Kenya Meteorological Department weather forecasts. For more information, Contact

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