

THE STATUS OF THE OBSERVATIONAL NETWORK IN KENYA

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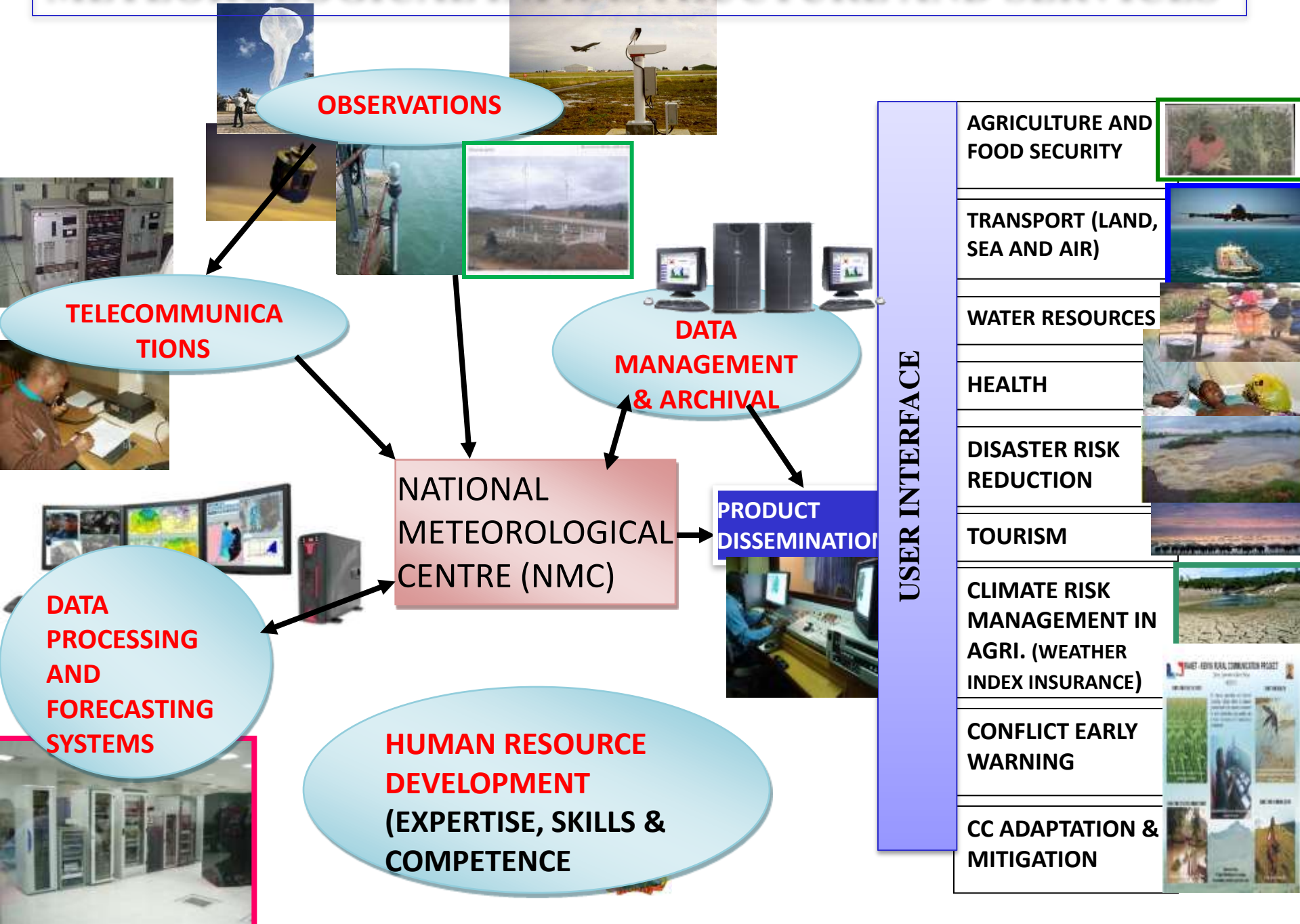
MANDATE - KENYA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

The Kenya Meteorological Department (KMD) issues weather forecasts, alerts, warnings and advisories on various time-scales **nationally** for purposes of: saving lives (communities, households as well as animals), protection of property and conservation of the natural environment.

The meteorological, hydrological and climatological observational systems and networks, including related environmental observations are one of the key infrastructure that enables KMD to achieve its mandate



METEOROLOGICAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES



KMD Stations Network

- Rainfall
- Climate
- Agromet
- Synoptic
- Global



The Current observational network is mostly historical rather than by design

- Need for redesign and optimisation
- Need to make it more relevant
- Need to mainstream it in the national development plan



MANUAL SYNOPTIC STATIONS



**39 manned 24-hr Synoptic Stations
&
14 Agro Met Stations**

AUTOMATIC WEATHER STATION (AWS)



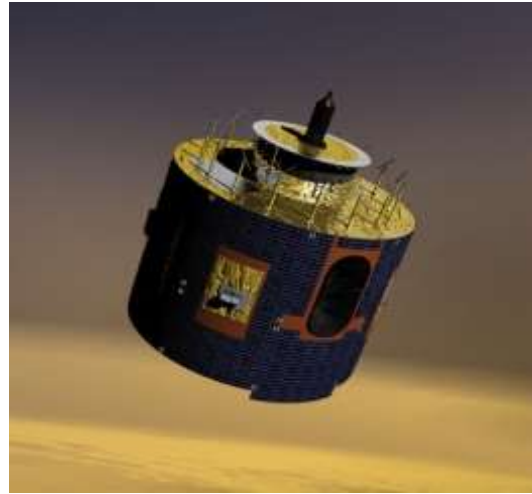
**111 Automatic Weather
Stations**



Volunteer Rainfall stations



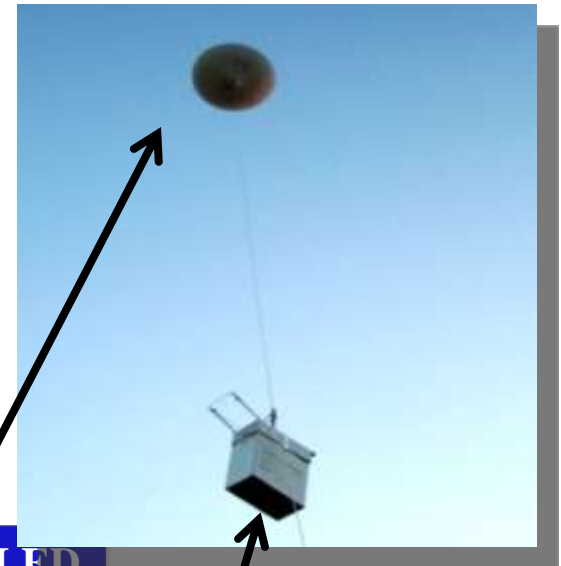
Over 1000
rainfall stations



3 MSG
Receiving
Stations

Upper Air Observations

3 Upper Air Stations at
Dagoretti, Garissa and
Lodwar. **Dagoretti** is
operational and the other two
to be operationalized soon

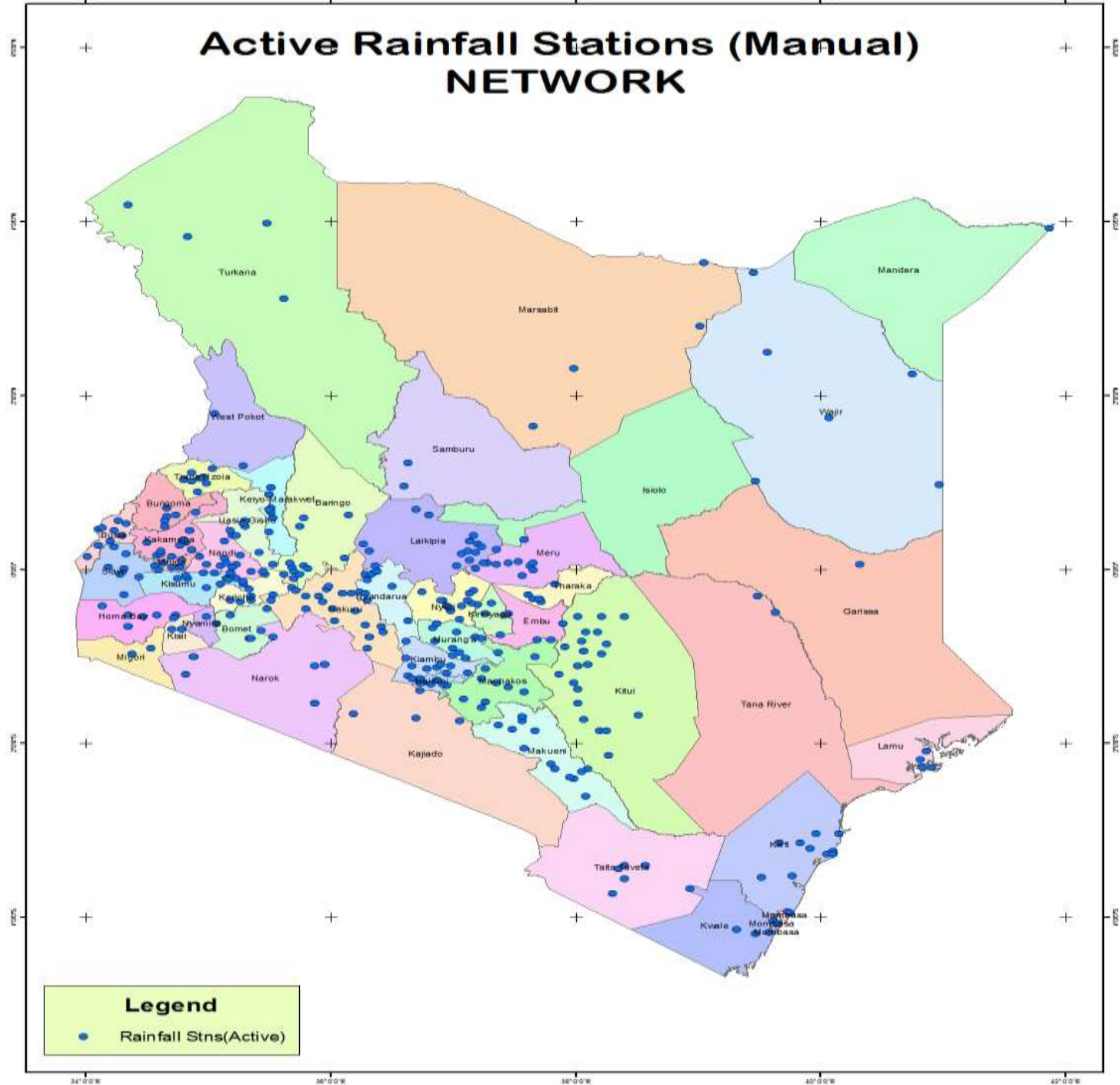


HYDROGEN FILLED
BALLOON

RADIOSONDE



Active Rainfall Stations (Manual) NETWORK



Hydromet AWS and AWOS



19 Hydromet Automatic Weather Stations: 17 in the River Nzoia Basin & 2 in Tana River;
Three River gauging stations also installed

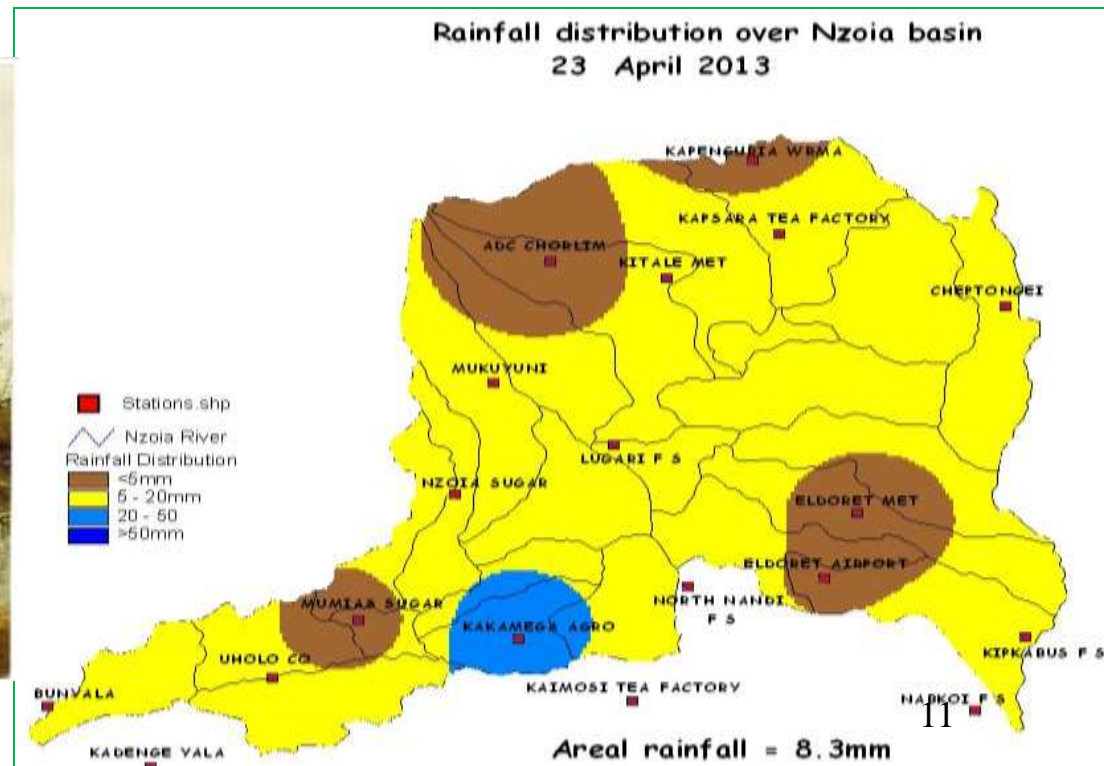


Five (5) Airport Weather Observing Systems (AWOS) are operational at Jomo Kenyatta (Nairobi), Moi (Mombasa), Eldoret and Kisumu International Airports (JKIA), Moi International Airport (MIA) and Wilson Airport

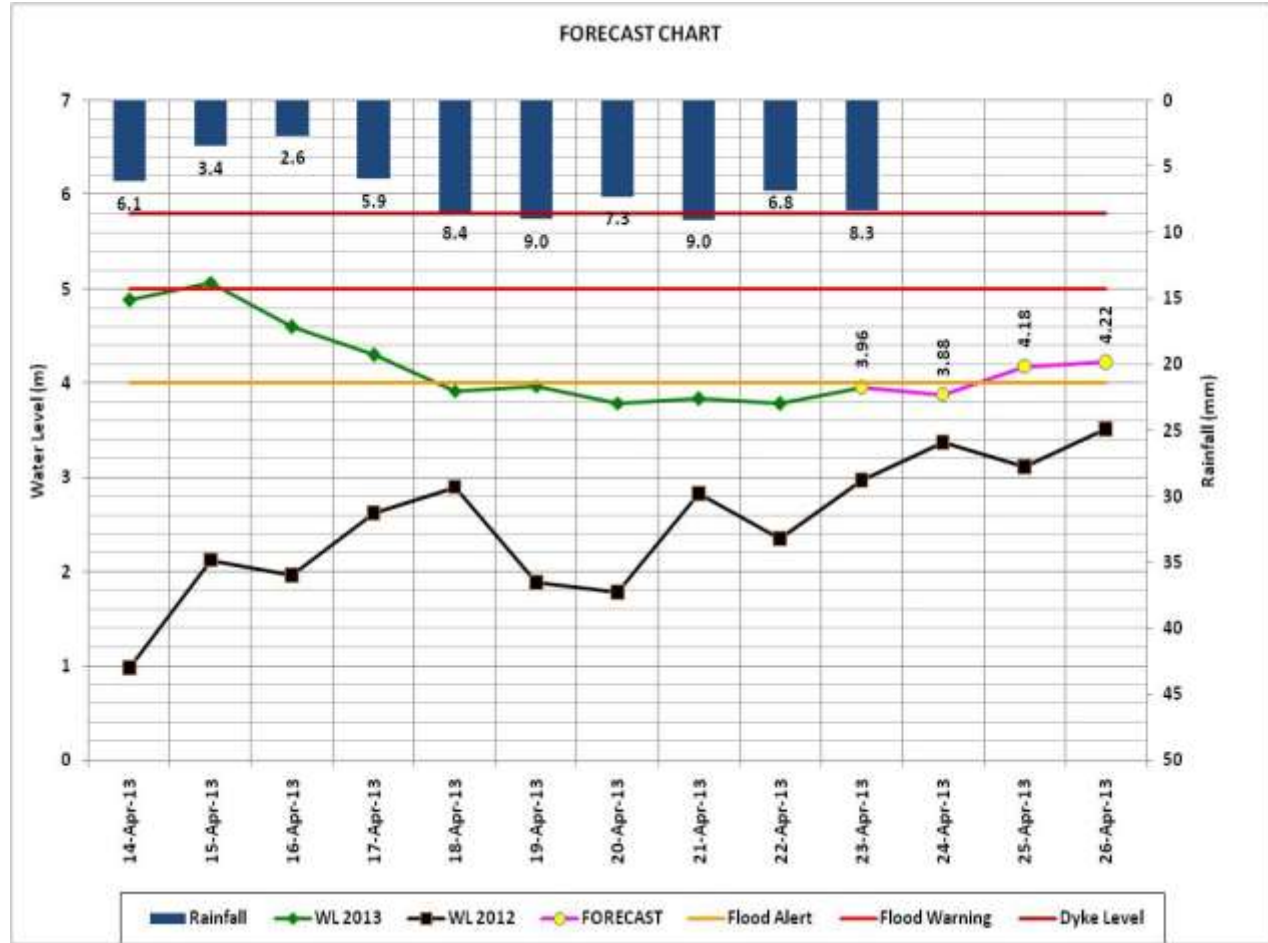
FLOOD FORECASTING FOR RIVER NZOIA BASIN

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
WESTERN KENYA COMMUNITY DRIVEN DEVELOPMENT
AND FLOOD MITIGATION PROJECT

•FLOOD DIAGNOSTICS AND FORECASTING CENTRE
(FDFC)



FLOOD FORECASTING FOR NZOIA BASIN



Current and Forecast Water Levels at Rwambwa Bridge RGS



Mooring Buoys



2 Fixed Mooring Buoys in Lake Victoria at Utajo in Winam Gulf and Rusinga Island in the Open Lake

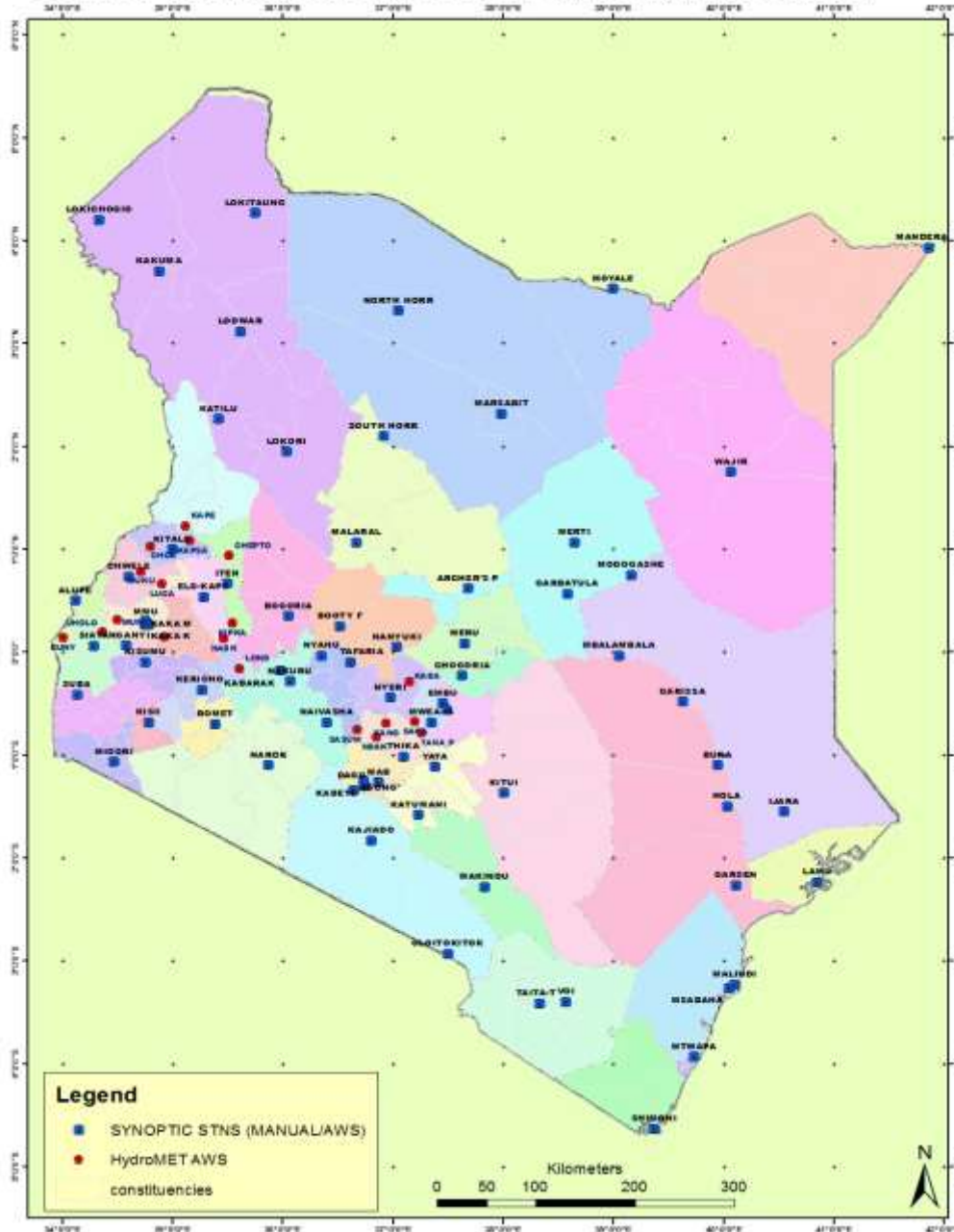


Tidal Gauge



Four tidal gauge stations at *Lamu, Mailindi, Kilifi and Shimoni* for multi-hazard detection, ocean waves, sea level rise, salinity, sea surface temperature and water quality, including tsunami related at the Coast

SYNOPTIC AND HYDROMET AWS NETWORKS

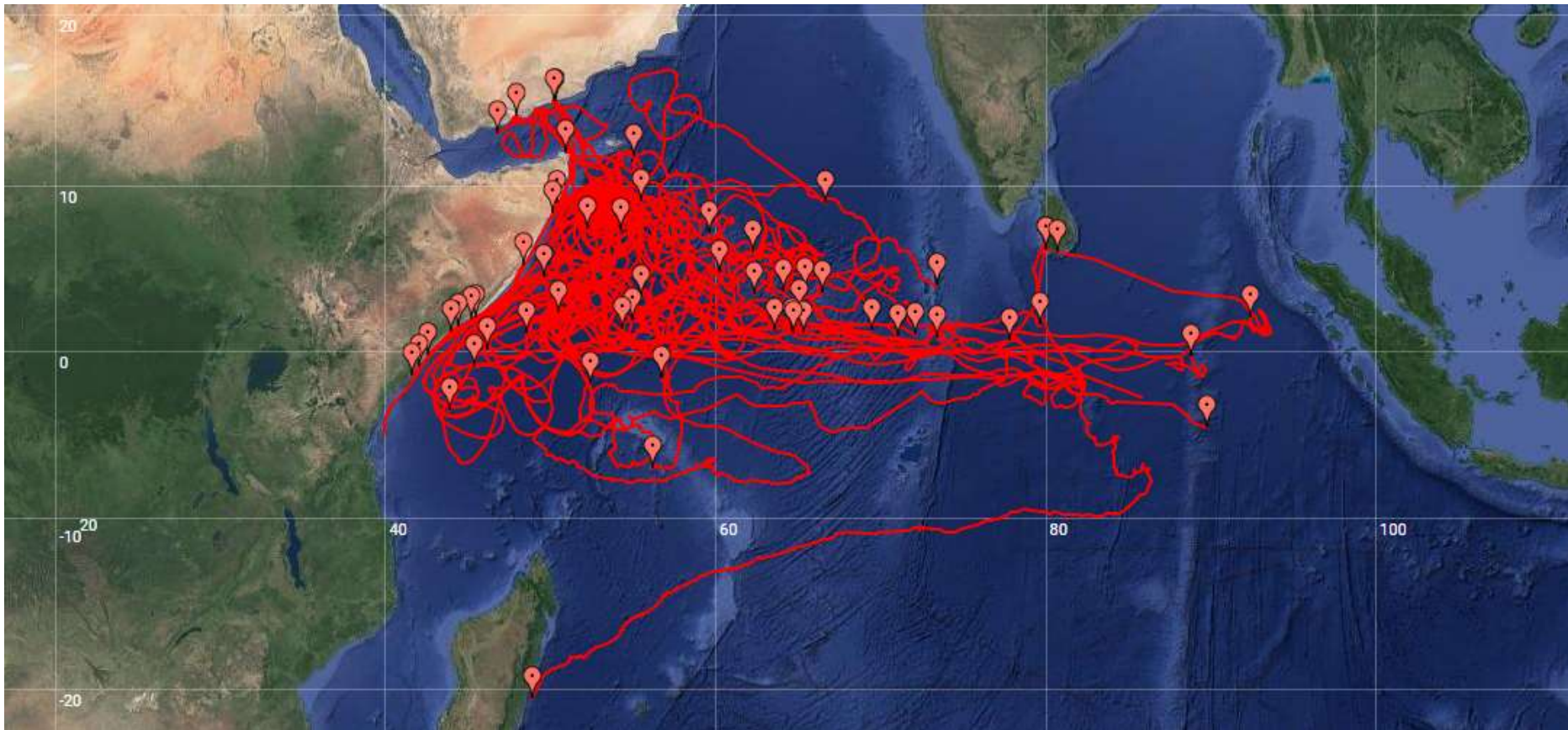


DISTRIBUTION
OF 72
SYNOPTIC
AWSs AND 19
HYDROMET
AWSs (GOV
SUPPORTED)

THE 72 AWSs
HAVE BEEN
ACHIEVED IN 4
PHASES

THESE
EXCLUDE 39
FROM DEV.
PARTNERS

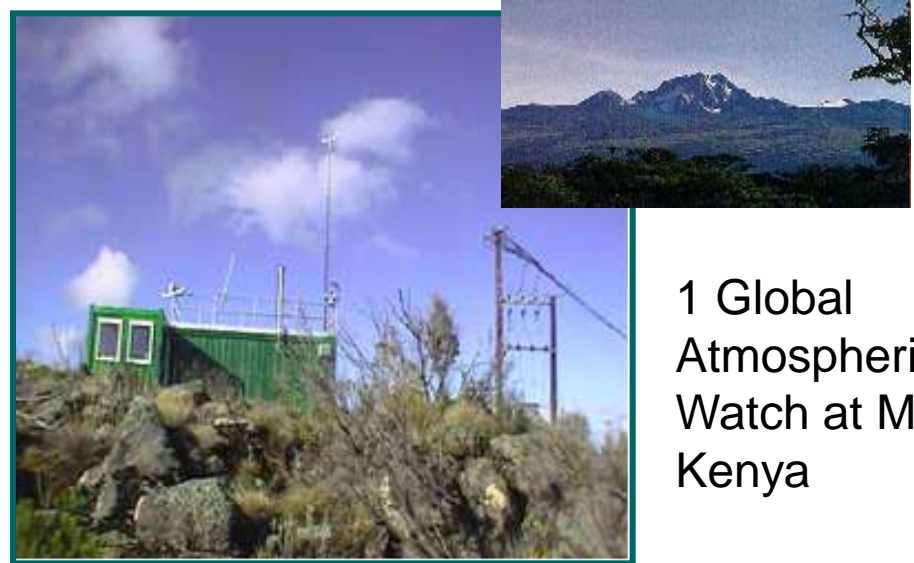
Location of over 50 Drifting Buoys deployed by KMD in collaboration with Scripps Institute for Oceanography.



POLLUTION MONITORING

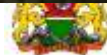


1 Ozone Profile measuring system in Nairobi



1 Global Atmospheric Watch at Mt Kenya

Mobile Air Pollution Monitoring Laboratory



2 urban pollution stations at Chiromo and JKIA

CHALLENGES

- High cost of Meteorological equipment, plants and instruments required for improved information, products and services.
- Inadequate funding for procuring, maintenance and renovation of instruments / equipment.
- Rapidly changing Technology means regular changes in observation systems
- A number of institutions engaging in making observations without involving the NMHS
- Lack of motivation for the Voluntary Observers

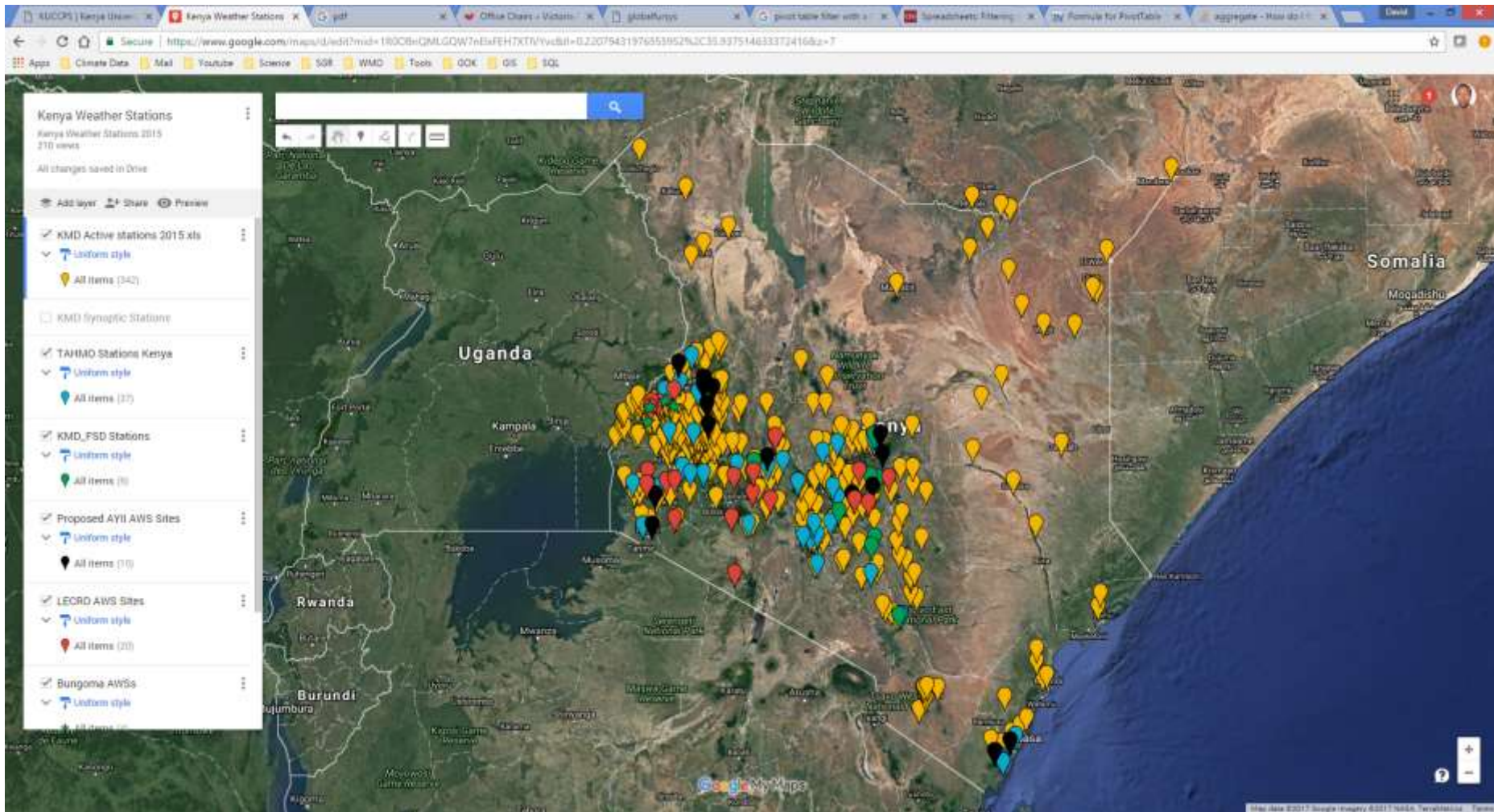


ONGOING INITIATIVES

- Gradually moving from purely Manual Observations (Hourly) to Man-Machine Mix (10 minutes);
- Revival of Silent Voluntary Observation (Rainfall) Stations and Recruitment of new ones to the current ~ 1000 stations
- Gradual increase in the Station network through various projects.
- Implementation of WIGOS to address standards
- Public Private Partnership in enhancing the networks



Stations Map



Data needs to support national climate services

- Many of the food insecure people are directly affected by climate disasters such as droughts, and floods – and climate change will make this worse.
- Provision of timely climate information reduces societies' vulnerability to climate-related hazards



Data needs to support national climate services

- The tailored weather and climate information designed to inform decision making across a number of different sectors like food security, agriculture, fisheries and disaster risk reduction etc.
- The communities and households receive climate information through for example, radio, cell phones (SMS), and extension workers.



Some of the activities undertaken

- County and sub-county agricultural extension workers were trained on how to access, interpret and communicate climate and weather information, so as to better advise vulnerable farmers and pastoralists on crop production, livestock migration and livelihoods options.
- Vulnerable communities and households will be targeted with community radio and/or SMS services on disaster risk, agro-climatic and livelihood information, to help people make more informed decisions..



Some of the activities undertaken

- Monitoring and evaluation was not undertaken, it could have been used to properly understand and identify community-level needs for climate services.
- Development of County Climate Information Services (CIS) plan which provides details on how the met. Office intends to provide weather and climate information service in consultation with the stakeholders.



Some of the activities undertaken

- We are trying to ensure that climate services are appropriately integrated into the County Governments development plans, policy and programmes, including the County Integrated Development Plan



*Thank You
For
Your Kind Attention*

