Rainfall Anomaly in the Middle East Dec 2016

Analysis

Rainfall in December 2016 was analyzed and compared with the rainfall levels of the same period last year and the long-term average (last 15 years).

In the Middle East (Syria, Irag, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey), monthly rainfall was lower compared to last year in most areas. However, it was normal to slightly above normal over most of the region, compared to the long-term average.

December Rainfall in Iraq was generally lower than last year, particularly in the north where it was significantly lower.

In Syria, precipitation levels were slightly higher than a year ago in the northern parts of Syria and south of Turkey, although they were lower in the southern parts of Syria and few areas in Turkey.

In Jordan, monthly rainfall amounts were mostly similar to last year, apart from some areas in the south

where they were lower. Compared to the long-term average, the precipitation levels were mostly normal to slightly above normal.

Rains in Lebanon were generally lower compared to the previous year and the long-term average with the exception of northeastern parts of the country where they were above normal.

RFSAN will continue to monitor the rainfall over the coming months.

Background on data source





Data Sources:

RFE 2.0: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Climate Prediction Center (CPC) Rainfall Estimator (RFE). Daily data is downloaded from CPC and monthly 15 year averages and monthly anomalies are processed by RFSAN.

Administration boundaries: FAO/GAUL; Cities, Waterbodies - ESRI; Cities, Waterbodies: Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) The Regional Food Security Analysis Network (RFSAN) is a joint initiative by FAO and iMMAP and is funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)/ Food For Peace (FFP). The boundaries, names and designations used in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by FAO, iMMAP or USAID.



