



The Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) highlights rainfall anomalies for a specified time period. Negative values (increasingly darker red) are indicative of potential drought, whilst positive values indicate excess rainfall (increasingly darker blue). SPI can be calculated for different timescales (usually 1-24 months), with shorter timescales (e.g. SPI-3) indicative of seasonal trends and longer timescales (>SPI-12) relating to anomalies in groundwater and reservoir storage.

Methodology

The precipitation maps were produced using the Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) protocols recommended by the Climate Hazards Center (CHC) and the IGAD Climate Prediction and Applications Centre (ICPAC). The analysis specifically focused on the long rains (March–May) and the short rains (October–December) for the years 2024 and 2025, alongside total average annual performance trends. The conditions were classified into seven distinct categories ranging from Very Dry (indicating extreme moisture stress and drought risk) to Very Wet (indicating surplus moisture and potential flood risk) as guided in the Standardized Precipitation Index user guide provided by the World Meteorological Organization: https://www.droughtmanagement.info/literature/WMO_standardized_precipitation_index_user_guide_en_2012.pdf

Data sources:

SPI calculated based on Climate Hazards Center Infrared Precipitation with Stations (CHIRPS v3.0) Resolution: 0.05° (~5 km) gridded rainfall time series.

Coordinate System: WGS 1984 Web Mercator Auxiliary Sphere

Projection: Mercator Auxiliary Sphere

Contact: mapping@impact-initiatives.org

Note: Data, designations and boundaries contained on this map are not warranted to be error-free and do not imply acceptance by REACH partners, associates or donors mentioned on this map.