



## 10 DAY CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY AND IMPACTS FOR THE TWENTY FIFTH DEKAD (11– 20 SEPTEMBER) OF 2016 AND CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR THE TWENTY SEVENTH DEKAD (1–10 OCTOBER) OF 2016

### 1.0 Introduction

In this bulletin, the climatic conditions observed during the twenty sixth dekad (11-20 September) of 2016 over GHA are reviewed and the associated impacts highlighted. The climate outlook for the twenty eighth dekad (1-10 October) of 2016 is also provided.

### 2.0 Highlights

**Rainfall** was recorded in areas around western, south western and central parts of the northern sector, as well as western and north-western parts of the equatorial sector of the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) during the twenty sixth dekad (11-20 September) of 2016;

The observed rainfall conditions during the twenty sixth dekad (11-20 September) of 2016 indicated **depressed rainfall** conditions which has likely effect of reduction in water, pasture and foliage and crop conditions.

The twenty eighth dekad (1-10 October) of 2016 is **likely to present** rainfall conditions in southern parts of the northern sector and western part of the equatorial sector of Greater Horn of Africa (GHA);

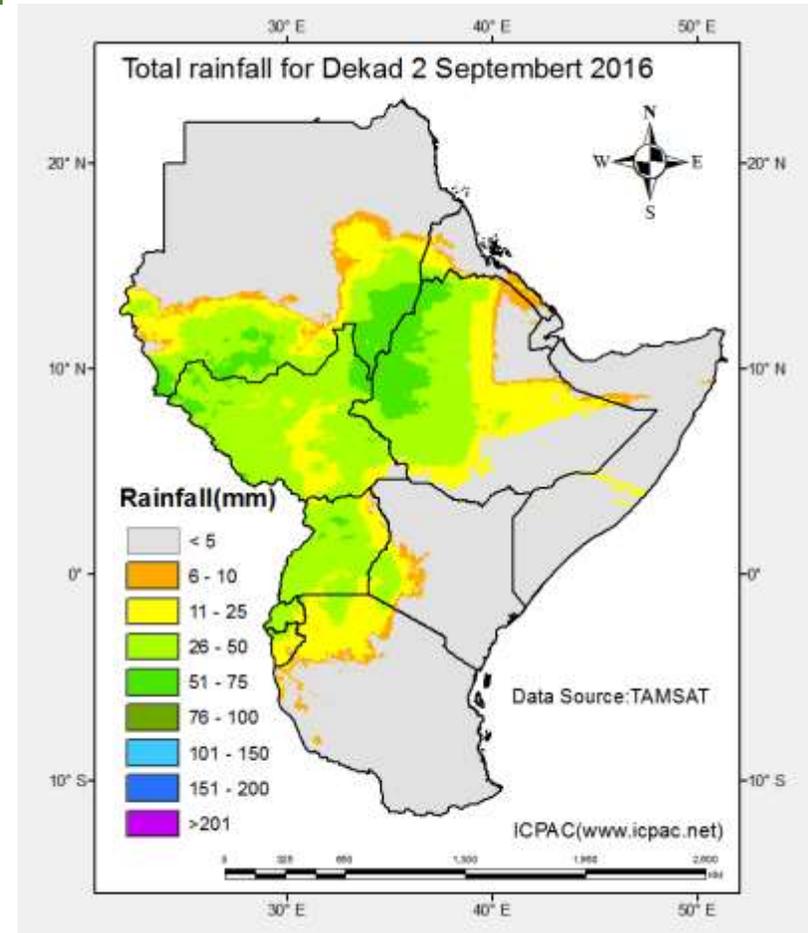
### 3.0 Observed rainfall situation during the twenty sixth dekad (11-20 September) of 2016

Figure 1 shows the rainfall distribution, Figure 2a shows the percent of the average rainfall, and Figure 2b shows the difference from the average rainfall over the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) during the twenty sixth dekad (11-20 September) of 2016.

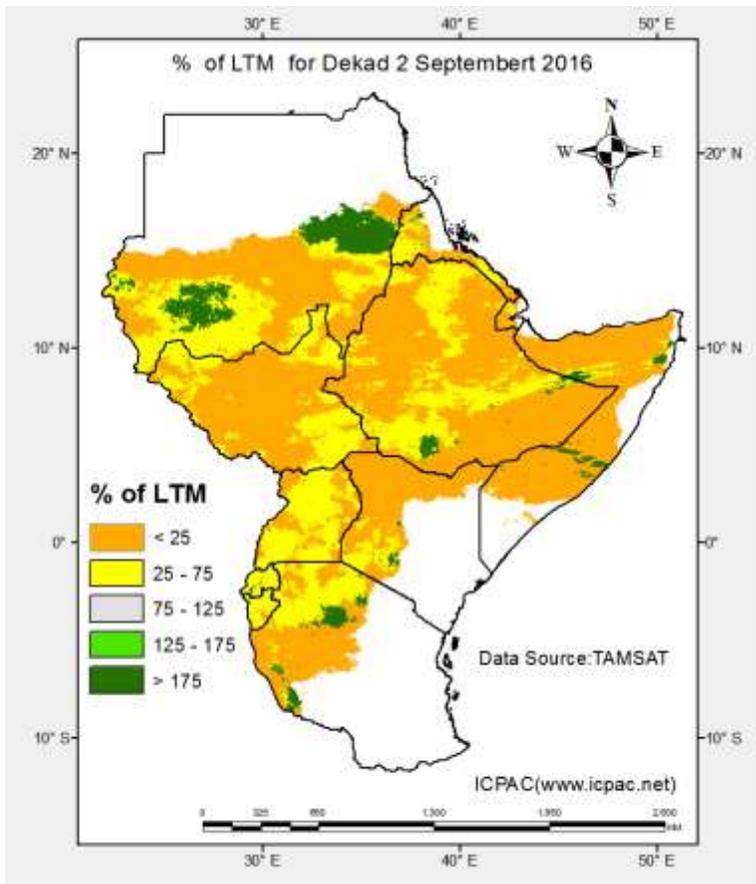
## Rainfall Distribution and Severity

During the twenty sixth dekad (11-20 September) of 2016, much of the GHA recorded less than 5mm of rainfall, however rainfall amounts of between 50mm and 75mm was recorded over south-central, south western and south eastern parts of Sudan; north western and western Ethiopia; in central part of northern Uganda; and over a few places in north western and north eastern south western Sudan. Much of northern, central and north eastern Sudan; north western and central Eritrea; much of Djibouti; north eastern and southern Ethiopia; much of Somalia; most parts of Kenya excluding the western part; and much of Tanzania excluding the north eastern part recorded rainfall amount less than 5mm. The rest of the region, mostly in the northern and equatorial sector recorded rainfall amounts of between 6 mm and 50 mm (Figure 1).

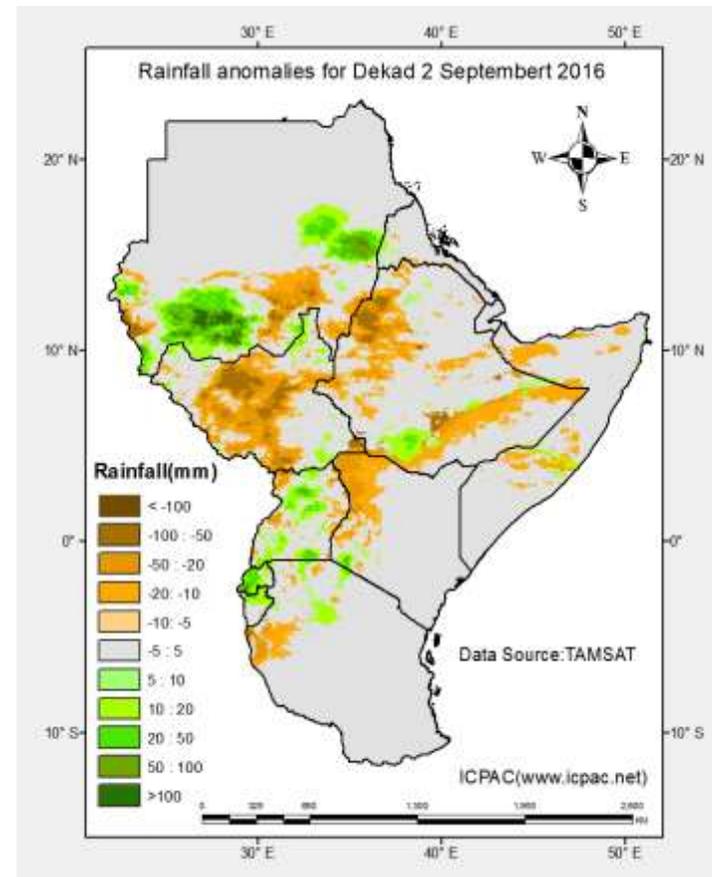
The rainfall received translated to below average or suppressed rainfall performance for most of these areas except in isolated areas around south western, and eastern parts Sudan; southern Ethiopia; central Somalia; western Kenya; and north western Tanzania, which indicated above average rainfall performance (Figure 2a and 2b).



**Figure 1: Rainfall distribution during the twenty sixth dekad (11–20 September) of 2016. (Source TAMSAT)**



**Figure 2a:** Percent of average rainfall for the twenty sixth dekad (11–20September) of 2016(Source TAMSAT)



**Figure 2b:** Difference from average rainfall for the twenty sixth dekad (11–20September) of 2016(Source TAMSAT)

## 4.0 Impacts on socio-economic sectors

The socio-economic impacts associated with the observed rainfall conditions are highlighted below:

### 4.1 Vegetation condition indicators

#### Normalized Difference Vegetation Index Anomaly

The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) anomaly from the average for the period between 20<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> September 2016 in Figure 3 indicates that vegetative conditions deteriorated in south western and south eastern parts of Sudan; over much of western and central South Sudan; over much of southern margins of central Ethiopia as well as central parts of Ethiopia; over much of Uganda; western and coastal Kenya; south eastern part of Somalia; over much of Rwanda; northern parts of Burundi; and over parts of coastal and northern Tanzania. Improvement in vegetation conditions was observed mostly over upper part of the southern regions of Sudan; over western parts of Eritrea; over eastern parts of South Sudan; and over western and southern parts of Tanzania. The rest of the GHA showed little or no change in vegetation conditions during this period.

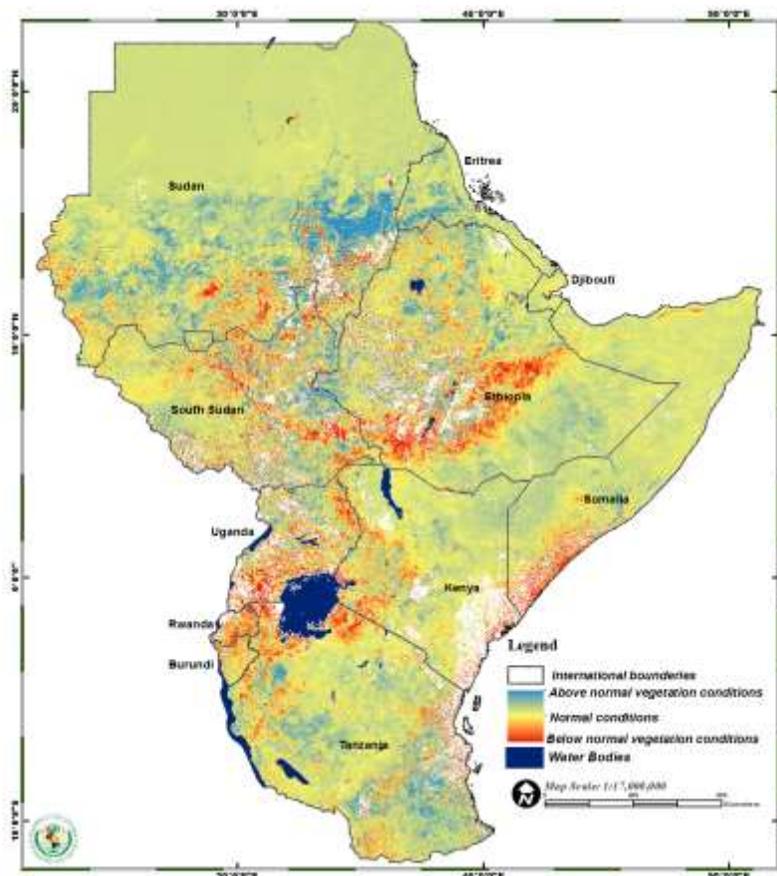


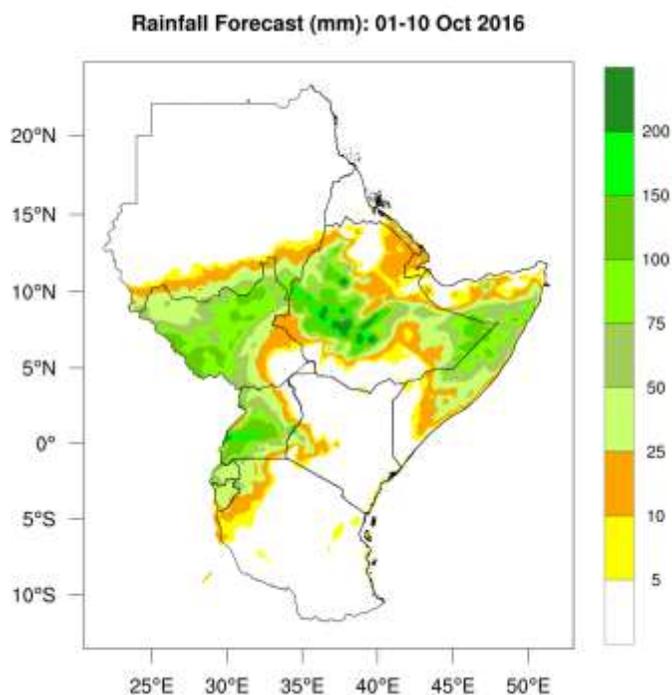
Figure 3: NDVI anomaly for the period 20<sup>th</sup> and 27<sup>th</sup> September 2016

## 4.2 Impacts associated with observed climate conditions

The observed rainfall conditions over GHA during the twenty sixth dekad (11-20 September) of 2016 were associated with the following impacts:

- Several areas experienced dry conditions leading to deterioration in water and pasture conditions, and poor prospects of crop performance.
- Some areas have had increase in the prevalence of water related diseases.
- A few areas have experienced improved water availability leading to replenishment of reservoirs and water pans.
- A few areas reported flooding and extreme rainfall conditions which resulted into loss of field crops and disruption of livelihoods.

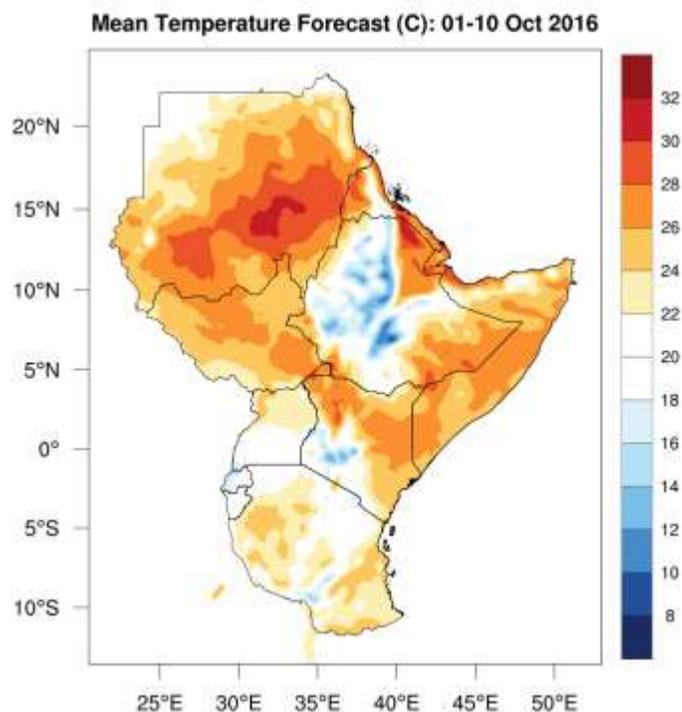
## 5.0 Climate outlook



**Figure 4: Climate outlook for the twenty seventh dekad (1 –10 October) of 2016**

### Rainfall outlook

The rainfall outlook for the twenty Eighth dekad (1-10 October) of 2016 in Figure 4 indicates that rainfall is likely to be experienced in extreme southern parts of Sudan; southern Eritrea; northern Djibouti; western, central and eastern parts Ethiopia extending to central Somalia; northern and western South Sudan; over western south western and southern parts Uganda; in western Kenya; much of Rwanda; much of Burundi; and over north western part of Tanzania. The rest of the Greater Horn of Africa Region is likely to experience generally dry conditions.



**Figure 5: Climate outlook for the twenty seventh dekad (1 –20 October) of 2016**

### Temperature outlook

The average temperature outlook for the twenty Eighth dekad (1-10 October) of 2016 in Figure 5 indicates the likelihood of warm mean temperature conditions over much of the GHA area except for central and western Ethiopia; western Rwanda; western and central Kenya; and south western part of Tanzania, which are likely to record cool temperatures.

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