



10 DAY CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY AND IMPACTS FOR THE TWENTY EIGHTH DEKAD (1– 10 OCTOBER) OF 2016 AND CLIMATE OUTLOOK FOR THE THIRTIETH DEKAD (21–31 OCTOBER) OF 2016

1.0 Introduction

In this bulletin, the climatic conditions observed during the twenty eighth dekad (1-10 October) of 2016 over GHA are reviewed and the associated impacts highlighted. The climate outlook for the thirtieth dekad (21-31 October) of 2016 is also provided.

For referencing within this bulletin, the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) is generally subdivided into three sub-sectors: The equatorial sector lying approximately between -5o and 5o latitude, with the northern and southern sectors occupying the rest of the northern and southern parts of the region respectively

2.0 Highlights

Significant amount of **Rainfall** was recorded in areas around south central and south western 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 eighth dekad (1-10 October) of 2016;

The observed rainfall conditions was generally translated to moderate to severely wet in these areas, with isolated areas of the north the northern sector and some areas in eastern equatorial and central southern sector being moderate to severely dry in the twenty eighth dekad (1-10 October) of 2016

The thirtieth dekad (21-31 October) of 2016 is likely to present rainfall conditions in few areas in the southern parts of the northern sector and in the western and eastern part of the equatorial sector of Greater Horn of Africa (GHA);

3.0 Observed rainfall situation during the twenty eighth 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 eighth dekad (1-10 October) of 2016.

Rainfall Distribution and Severity

During the twenty eighth dekad (1-10 October) of 2016, much of the GHA recorded less than 10 mm of rainfall, however rainfall amounts of between 11mm and 150mm was recorded over extreme southern part of Sudan; over western, eastern and central Ethiopia; over much of South Sudan; Uganda; Rwanda; Burundi; western part of Kenya; and over north western and northern coast of Tanzania. Areas around western Ethiopia; parts of eastern and western South Sudan; much of western and central Uganda; northern and western Rwanda; central and eastern Burundi; and isolated parts of western Kenya and north eastern Tanzania recorded rainfall amounts of between 50mm to 150mm. While the rest of the GHA region recorded less than 5mm of rainfall. (Figure 1).

Moderately wet to extremely wet rainfall severity was recorded in much of Djibouti; south eastern Sudan; western, central and north eastern Ethiopia; eastern South Sudan; parts of central and western Uganda; western Kenya; much of Rwanda; Burundi; and north western Tanzania. Depressed rainfall conditions ranging from moderately dry to severely dry conditions was observed in isolated parts of southern and south western Sudan; central and western part of South Sudan; parts of northern central and southern Somalia; parts of north western, central and eastern Kenya; and much of eastern and central Tanzania (Figure 2a and 2b).

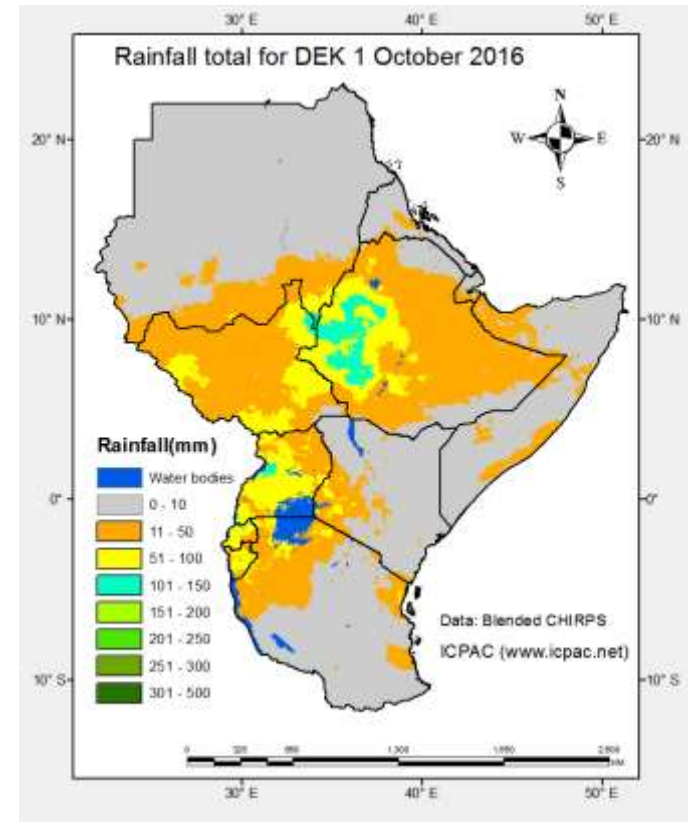


Figure 1: Rainfall distribution during the twenty eighth dekad (11–20 September) of 2016. (Source CHIRPS)

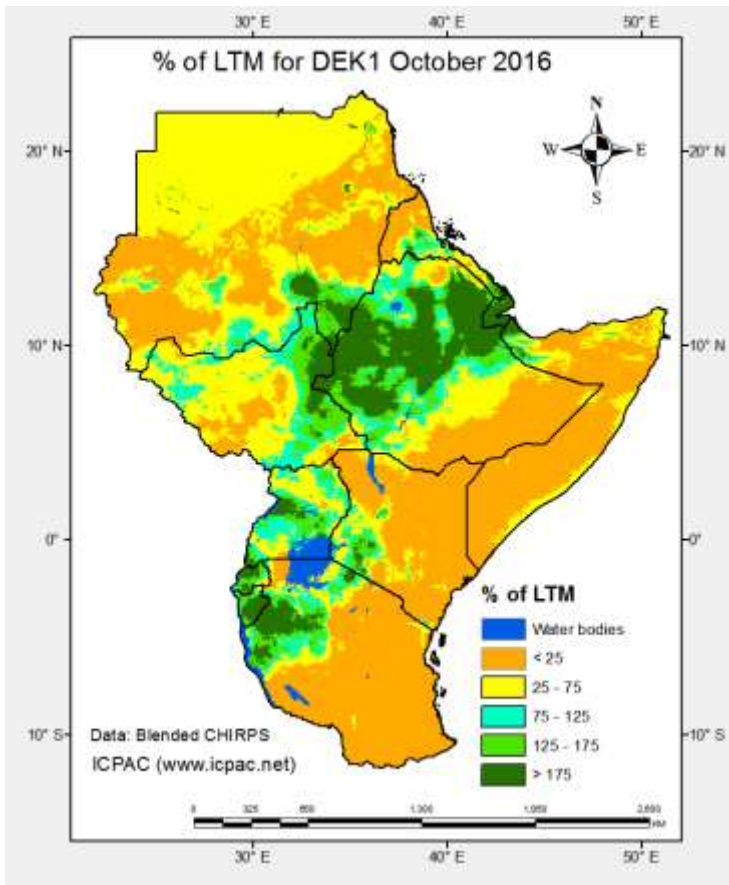


Figure 2a: Percent of average rainfall for the twenty eighth dekade (11–20September) of 2016(Source CHIRPS)

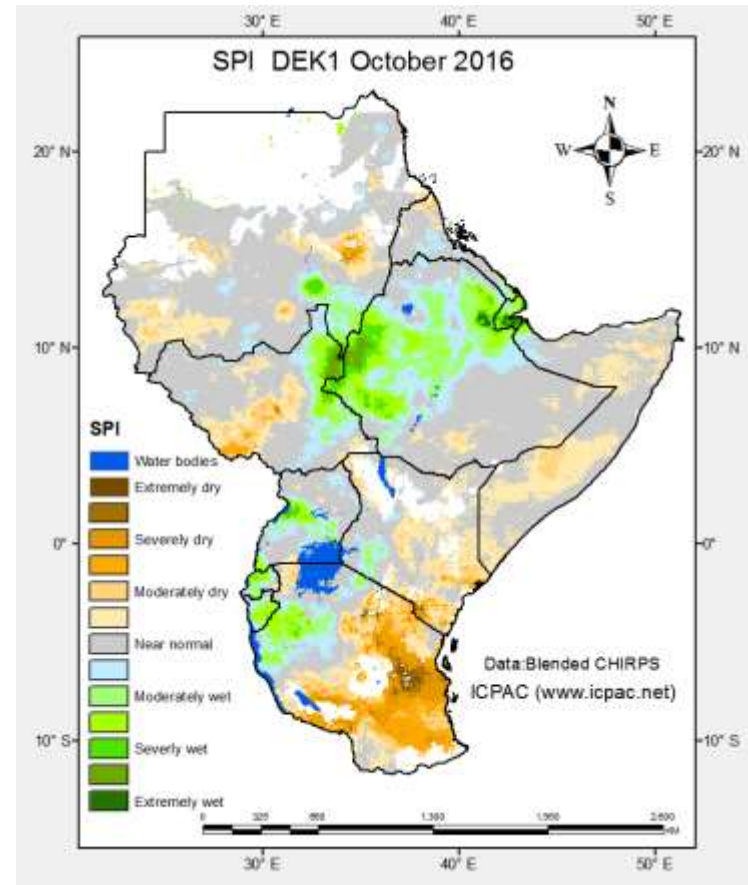


Figure 2b: Difference from average rainfall for the twenty eighth dekade (11–20September) of 2016(Source CHIRPS)

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 28th September and 5th October 2016 in Figure 3 indicates deteriorated vegetative condition in southern part of Sudan extending to north eastern and eastern South Sudan; over the southern and eastern margins of central Ethiopia; over southern and central Uganda; coastal Kenya; south eastern Somalia; over much of Rwanda; Burundi; and over north western and coastal areas of Tanzania. Improvement in vegetation conditions was observed mostly over northern part of the southern regions and south western part of Sudan; over few places in eastern South Sudan; south western parts of Eritrea; north eastern Uganda; western and central Kenya; and over western and southern part of Tanzania. The rest of the GHA showed little or no change in vegetation conditions during this period.

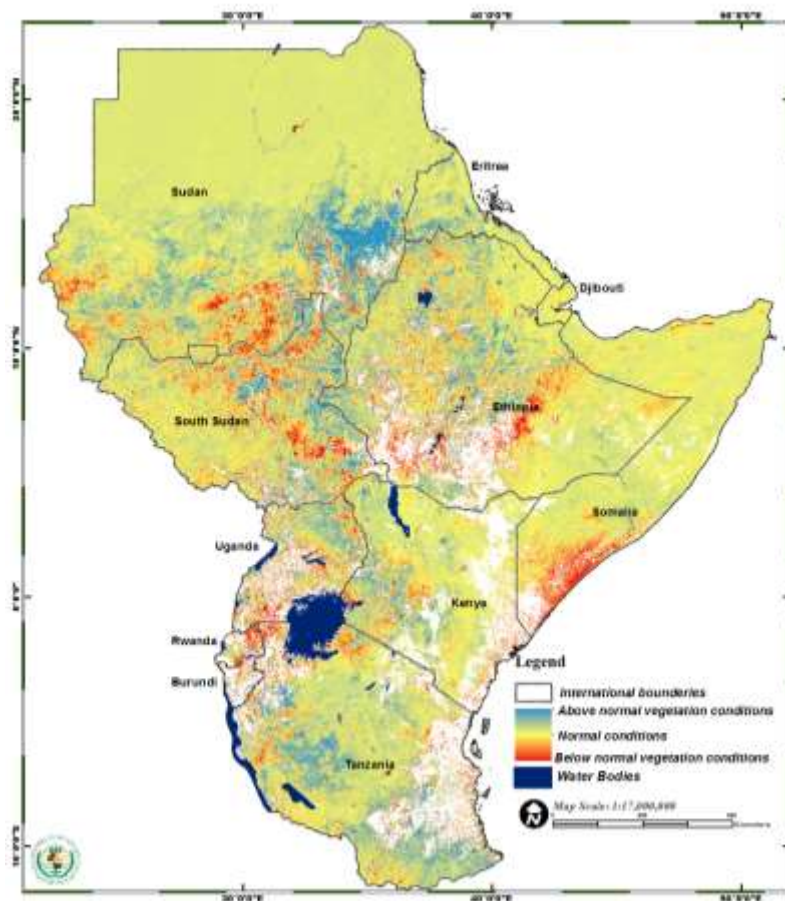


Figure 3: NDVI anomaly for the period 28th September and 5th October 2016

4.2 Impacts associated with observed climate conditions

The observed rainfall conditions over GHA during the twenty eighth dekad (1-10 October) 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.

5.0 Climate outlook

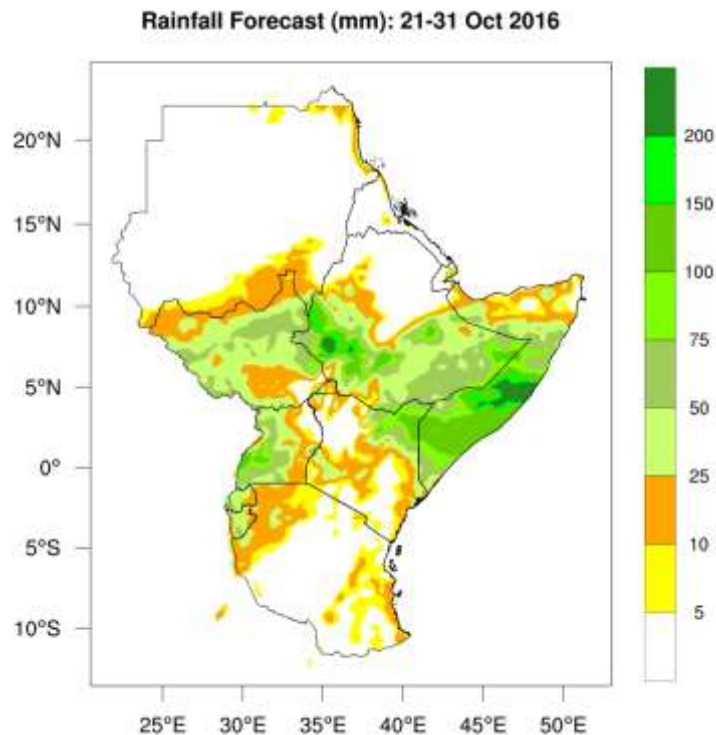


Figure 4: Climate outlook for the thirtieth dekad (11 –20 October) of 2016

Rainfall outlook

The rainfall outlook for the thirtieth dekad (21-31 October) of 2016 in Figure 4 indicates that rainfall is likely to be experienced in extreme southern parts of Sudan extending to northern, central and eastern part of South Sudan, western and south eastern Ethiopia extending to central and southern Somalia and north eastern Kenya; also part of western Uganda, western Kenya, western Rwanda, central and south eastern Burundi, and parts of north western Tanzania and coastal Tanzania. The rest of the Greater Horn of Africa Region is likely to experience generally dry conditions.

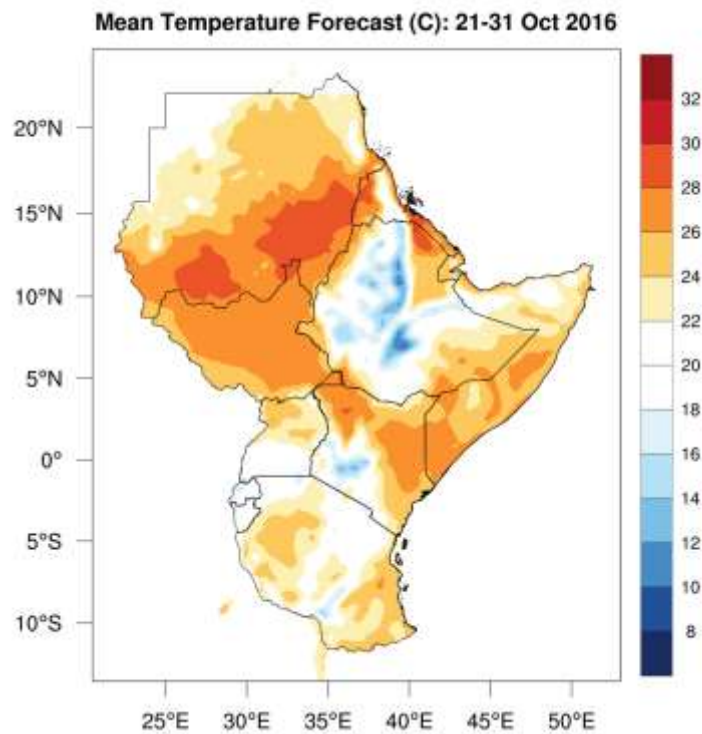


Figure 5: Climate outlook for the thirtieth dekad (11 –20 October) of 2016

Temperature outlook

The average temperature outlook for the thirtieth dekad (21-31 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 and central Kenya and south western part of Tanzania, which are likely to record cool temperatures.

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