ICPAC

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10 DAYS CLIMATOLOGICAL SUMMARY AND IMPACTS FOR THE FIRST DEKAD (01-10) OF NOVEMBER 2019 AND FORECAST FOR THE THIRD DEKAD (21-30) OF NOVEMBER 2019

1. Introduction

This bulletin reviews the climatic conditions observed during the first dekad (01-10) of November 2019 and gives the climate forecast for the third dekad (21-30) of November 2019 with the associated climate impacts over the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region. The observed conditions are compared to the average of the climatological period of 1981-2010 for rainfall and mean surface temperature.

For referencing within this bulletin, the Greater Horn of Africa (GHA) region is generally subdivided into three sub-sectors: The equatorial sector lying approximately between 5° S and 5° N, with the northern and southern sectors occupying the rest of the northern and southern parts of the region respectively while average is computed based on the period 1981 - 2010.

2. Climate Brief

During the first dekad of November 2019 very heavy rainfall of exceeding 100mm was recorded in southern and western South Sudan, southern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, western, central, and eastern parts of Kenya, over several parts of Uganda, Rwanda Burundi, and northeast and northwest Tanzania. Much of north and central Sudan, Eritrea,Djibouti,northern Somalia, northern Ethiopia, and central and southern parts of Tanzania recorded less than 5mm of rainfall or remained generally dry. Much of the rest of the GHA recorded between 5 and 25mm of rainfall. Several places in the GHA generally experienced rainfall conditions that was wetter than or near the average (Figure 1a, Figure 1b and Figure 1c). The heavy rainfall reported in some areas resulted in isolated cases of flooding, and even landslides.

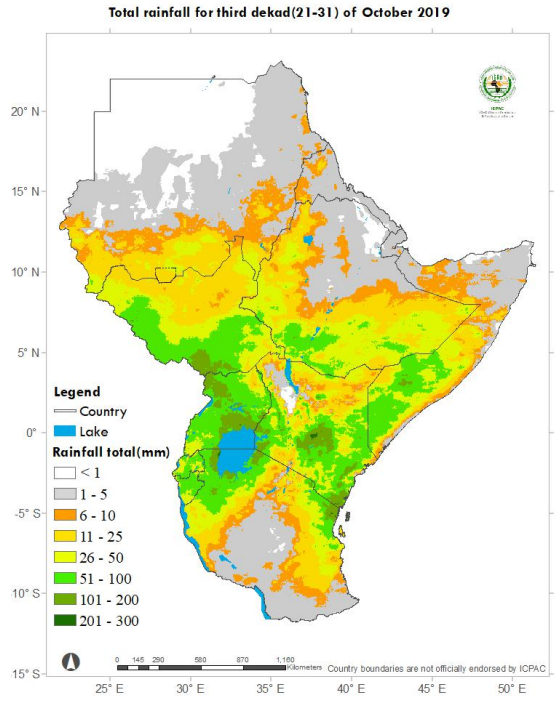

Figure 1a: heavy to very heavy rainfall was recorded in west and southern South Sudan, southern Ethiopia, western, central and coastal Kenya, over much of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, southern Somalia, and northwest and northeast Tanzania. *(Data: ICPAC Blended CHIRP)*

Most parts of the GHA recorded maximum temperature that was cooler than or nearer the climatological average except for northeastern Ethiopia, much of Djibouti, northwestern and central Somalia, and over most of Tanzania which recorded maximum temperatures that was warmer than the climatological average. Minimum temperature that was cooler than or near the climatological

average was recorded in southern part of Sudan extending to northern South Sudan, in parts of eastern Ethiopia, northwest Kenya, and central Tanzania. Much of the rest of the GHA recorded maximum temperature that was warmer than or near the climatological average during the first dekad of November 2019 (Figure 2 and Figure 3).

Rainfall amounts exceeding 200mm is forecasted in eastern Uganda, western, central & southern Kenya, eastern Rwanda & Burundi, central and northern Tanzania, southwestern Ethiopia and northwestern Somalia. Moderate rainfall conditions of between 50-150mm is forecasted in central Somalia, southeastern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, western Uganda and western Tanzania.Heavy rainfall events are expected from 21-26 Nov 2019. Relatively dry conditions, less than 25mm are forecasted in northeastern Somalia, Eritrea, northern Ethiopia, Sudan and much of South Sudan. Areas that have persistently received very heavy rainfall should be kept under watch for chances of flooding and related impacts including water related diseases.

Mean temperatures above 30˚C are forecasted in isolated parts of eastern Kenya, northern Ethiopia and southern Eritrea. Moderate warm conditions in the range 20-30˚C are forecasted over Uganda, South Sudan, eastern Rwanda and Burundi, much of Tanzania, much of Somalia, southeastern Ethiopia, northwestern Eritrea and southern Sudan. Regions in central Ethiopia, northern Sudan and western & central Kenya will experience relatively cold conditions with temperatures less than 20˚C

3. Observed rainfall during the first dekad (01-10) of November 2019

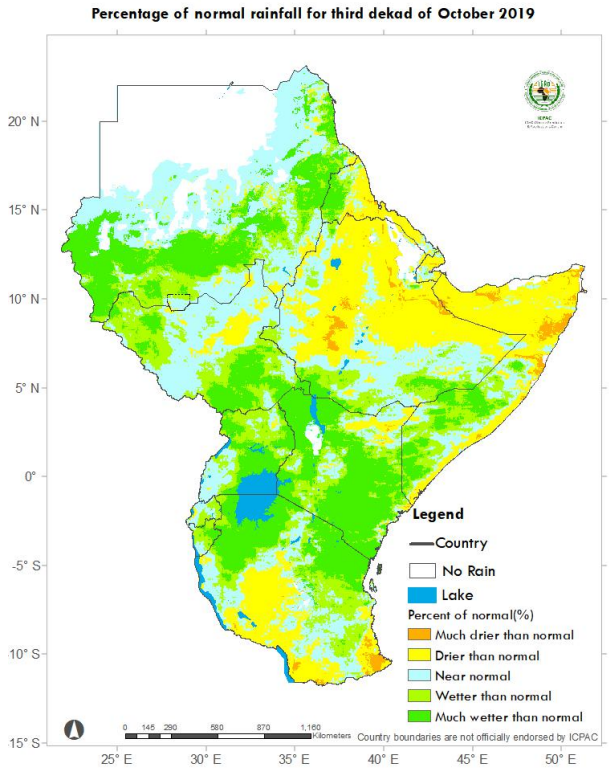

Figure 1b

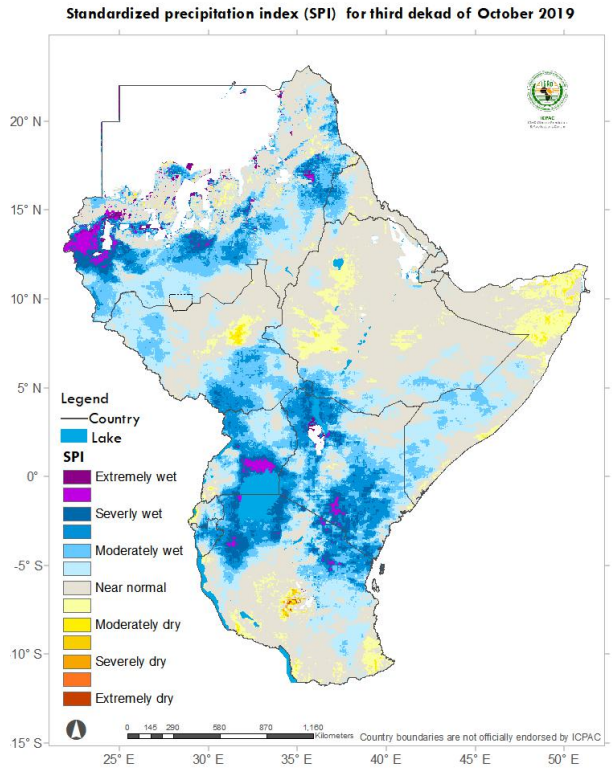

Figure 1c

Rainfall conditions wetter than or near the mean was experienced in most of the areas in the GHA . *(Data: ICPAC Blended CHIRP)*

4. Maximum and Minimum Temperature during the first dekad (01-10) of November 2019

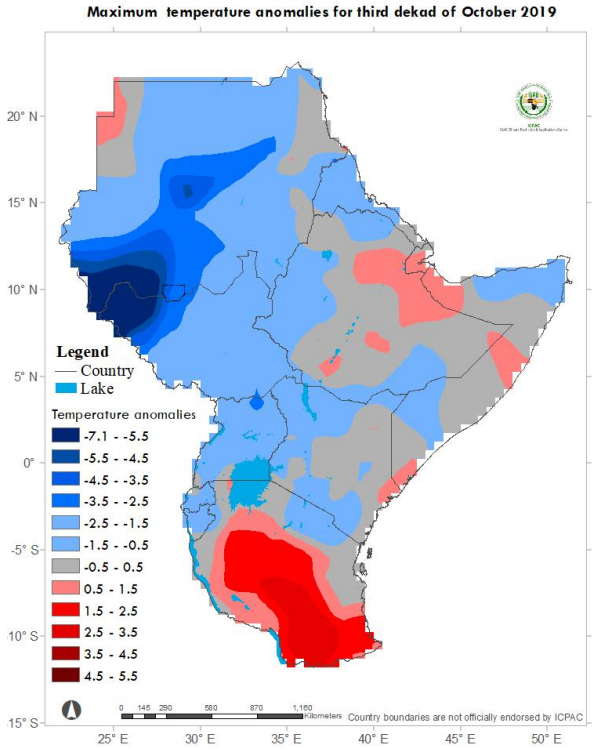

Figure 2: Most of the GHA recorded maximum temperature that was cooler than or near to the climatological mean except for northeastern Ethiopia, much of Djibouti, northwestern and central Somalia, and over most of Tanzania which recorded maximum temperatures that was warmer than the climatological mean. *(Data Sourced from: the* NOAA-*NCEP CPC. GTS gridded data)*

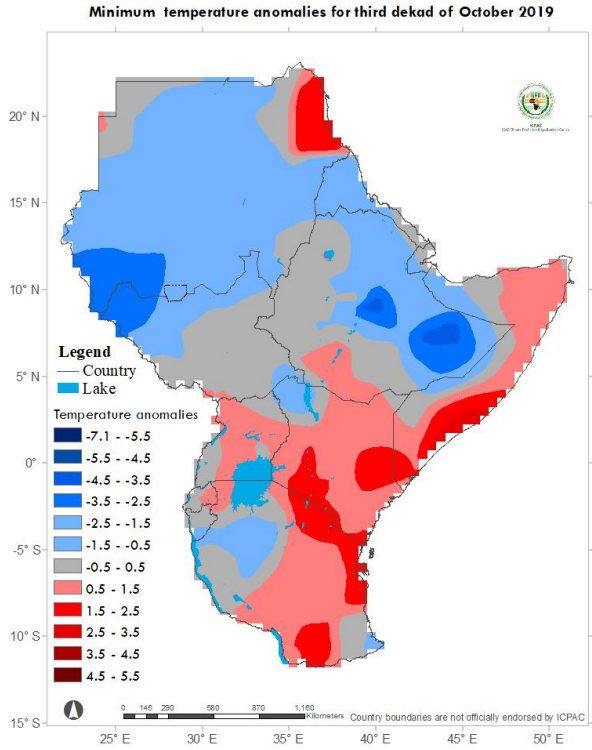

Figure 3: Minimum temperature cooler than or near the climatological average was recorded in much of Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Burundi. Several parts of Uganda, Kenya, Somalia and east and south Tanzania recorded minimum temperature warmer than the climatological mean. *(Data Source: Data Sourced from: the NOAA-NCEP CPC. GTS gridded data)*

5. Climate Forecast

Rainfall and Temperature Forecast

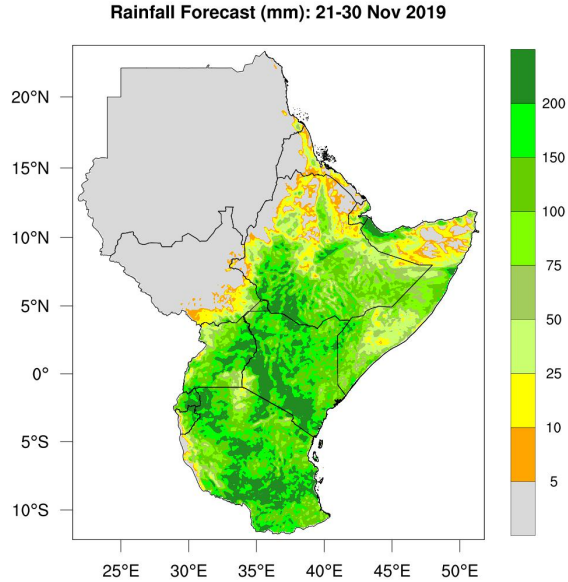

Figure 4: Moderate to very heavy rainfall is forecasted over several parts of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Kenya, Tanzania, southern Ethiopia, and southern Somalia. Much of the rest of Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, northern Ethiopia, and northeast Somalia is expected to record light rainfall or remain generally dry (Source: WRF-ICPAC).

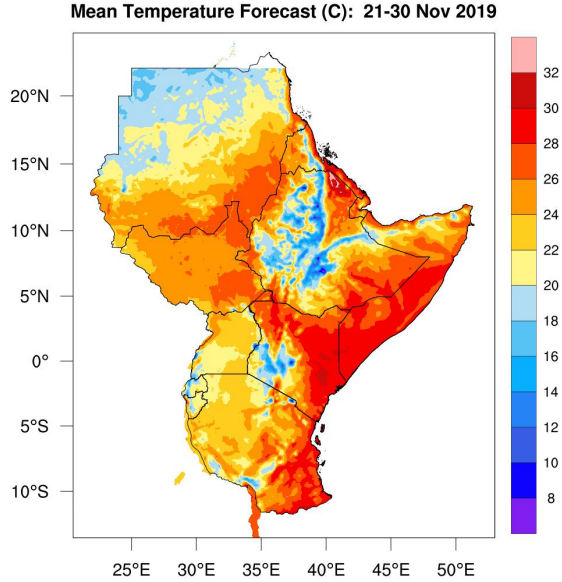

Figure 5: northern parts of Sudan, western and central highlands of Ethiopia, western and central highlands of Kenya, and northwest Rwanda area forecasted to record average daily temperatures that area cooler. Much of the rest of the GHA is expected to record very warm to hot weather. (Source: WRF-ICPAC).

Reference terminology

Rainfall categories	
Range	**Category**
<10 mm	Light
10 - 25mm	Moderate
20 - 50mm	Heavy
>50mm	Very heavy

Rainfall coverage	
Coverage	**Range**
Most Places	Between 66% and 100%
Several Places	Between 33% and 66%
Few Places	Below 33%

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