

Hailstorm Kills 13 in African Storm as 6000 Year Pattern Unfolds



Focusing on these three countries of Eastern Africa: Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.



Damage left by the recent hailstorms drew my attention as people and animals were killed due to the size of hail smashing through the roofs. On top of that, this event was followed by massive flash floods.



Strange Sounds @Strange_Sounds · 19h

Hail apocalypse: 13 killed and over 100 injured as hailstorm ravages three villages in **Uganda** #hail #storm #Uganda #Africa

strangesounds.org/2019/04/uganda... via @Strange_Sounds



The thing was, this place was in a prolonged drought leaving hard-baked ground, so the water had nowhere to go, except to rush away. People were killed because they were hit on the head with large multi-pound hailstones which is a full step-up from what we have seen so far.



The Observer (Kampala) »

23 APRIL 2019

Uganda: Thirteen Killed, 400 Injured in Buyende Hailstorm

"The rains were characterised with a heavy storm and I decided to lock myself in the house, however, in no time, I saw my rooftop shaking and on my way out, it hit me on the head," she says.

Festo Nkulubya, another victim says that his three sons and wife have been transferred to Kamuli hospital after sustaining injuries.



Photo: Joseph Omollo/ Daily Monitor

Residents search for the body of a woman who drowned in River Malaba

Like I have pointed out earlier, Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, these areas have been experiencing drought and are suffering from food insecurity so the governments are trying to get help from UN.

DAILY NATION NEWS BUSINESS COUNTIES SPORTS BLOGS & OPINION LIFE & STYLE

Failed rains shouldn't dampen Kenya's growth and prosperity

THURSDAY APRIL 25 2019

A photograph showing a group of farmers working in a field. They are using tools like hoes and machetes to cultivate the soil around young maize plants. The field is filled with rows of green maize plants. The background shows a line of trees under a clear sky.

Farmers at Shitinji village in Kakamega County cultivate their maize farm as rain fails. The country is [facing food insecurity](#). PHOTO | ISAAC WALE | NATION MEDIA GROUP

If you want to know what a visionary looks like, read this article by Peter Warutere. He discussed some solutions to these regional drought effects and even called out these problems for what they really are, food insecurity and inflation driven by government policies. He also gave people some hope not to give up because planting can improve if the rains return. Links to this article can be found at the end of this newsletter.

Failed rains shouldn't dampen Kenya's growth and prosperity

THURSDAY APRIL 25 2019

In Summary

- When the rains fail, all economic and social indicators deteriorate. The costs of food and other essentials rise steeply as the economy falls into recession.
- We should invest more in innovative systems, including technology-driven water harvesting, extraction and management practices.

ADVERTISEMENT



By PETER WARUTERE

[More by this Author](#)

So, we all should brace ourselves for a long, painful year just because the rains have failed.

The heart-breaking news from the Met department is that the long rains won't be enough to underpin the recovery of agricultural production.

Unusually, high temperatures across the country signal disaster ahead. Rivers are running dry at an alarming rate, significantly reducing water for

domestic consumption, irrigation and electricity generation.

One of the issues discussed in this article is "abnormal dryness". This is due to the cycle of rain and drought that is completely out of the norm, but this is what is expected with the intensification of the Grand Solar Minimum.

Failed rains shouldn't dampen Kenya's growth and prosperity

THURSDAY APRIL 25 2019

The FEWS Net report published in March, based on an assessment by the Kenya Food Security Steering Group, warns of increased moisture deficits from "abnormal dryness" due to the failure of the rains and high temperatures in Kenya and other countries in the Horn of Africa, including Ethiopia, Uganda and Tanzania.

The cycle of rain and drought is well-known. It used to happen every four years but due to global warming, it has become more frequent, with one good year almost inevitably being followed by a bad one.

I like how Peter spells his ideas out here. He said that instead of spending billions on mega-projects, why not bring it back to the local community. They can drill 5,000 boreholes which can provide water to the local communities, that way, they could continue farming.

These governments seem to have a different outlook, they chose to build white elephant giant hydro dams that will never make any dent to the local population. With that being said, I genuinely applaud Peter for this great article. He truly is a man of vision, who can guide his country out of this.

DAILY NATION

NEWS

BUSINESS

COUNTIES

SPORTS

BLOGS & OPINION

LIFE & STYLE

Failed rains shouldn't dampen Kenya's growth and prosperity

THURSDAY APRIL 25 2019



By PETER WARUTERE

[More by this Author](#)

Instead of spending Sh21 billion on mobilisation and preliminary costs for two large dams that haven't taken off, for instance, the government should have built over 5,000 boreholes and water pans (at Sh3-5 million each) that could have rapidly improved the livelihoods of the millions of people whose survival is now at stake due to chronic water and food shortages.

I want to bring you to these charts containing incredible insights to the possible causes of what had happened there. I want to try to explain what may have caused those events.

It has always been a practice that when the IPCC looks at climate change they only look at what happened in the last 150 to 200 years to show a steady warming trend. What if we consider a much more powerful and heavier cycle? I started to look around Africa, because in the Northern Sahel it has started to rain a lot more, while the eastern part of Africa has started to dry.

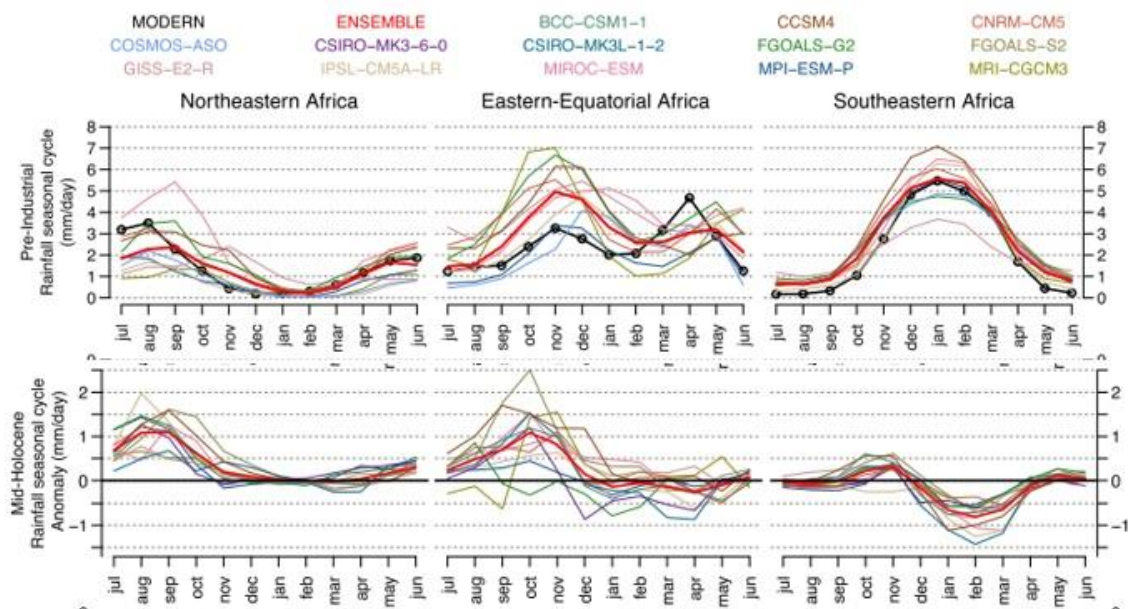
I found out that in the middle Holocene Period, 6000 years ago, a lot of the African monsoon patterns shifted. Questions of why the rains are not returning have always been asked. Looking at the bottom chart on the left, that occurred during the mid-Holocene and the top charts are what we are experiencing now.

This is what everybody has been trying to figure out, why the patterns are shifting. If we look at 1000-year cycles or multi-thousand-year cycles, we might be able to explain a lot more, especially down in southern Africa, where they cannot explain where the water is going.

It is either flooding due to extreme typhoons, or amazing deluges, or nothing during droughts in that country. These charts explain the cycles that we can expect moving forward.

Qualitative assessment of PMIP3 rainfall simulations across the eastern African monsoon domains during the mid-Holocene and the Last Glacial Maximum

Manuel Chevalier ^{a,*}, Simon Brewer ^b, Brian M. Chase ^a



I also dug this gem pointing to the exact areas of where precipitation would be lacking or forthcoming, as we get to these multi-thousand-year cycles. (BELOW) The left most charts are the present time, the interglacial rainfall patterns. The middle charts, in the yellow box, were the rainfall patterns 6,000 years ago. As shown, it looks like we are transitioning back, and if you look carefully, you can see that Tanzania, Uganda, and Kenya are right in there.

They are going to be getting less and less rainfall in different periods of the year. This explains why the rains are in the wrong places, or not coming, causing agriculture decimation. We really must go back to multi-millennia cycles to figure this one out.

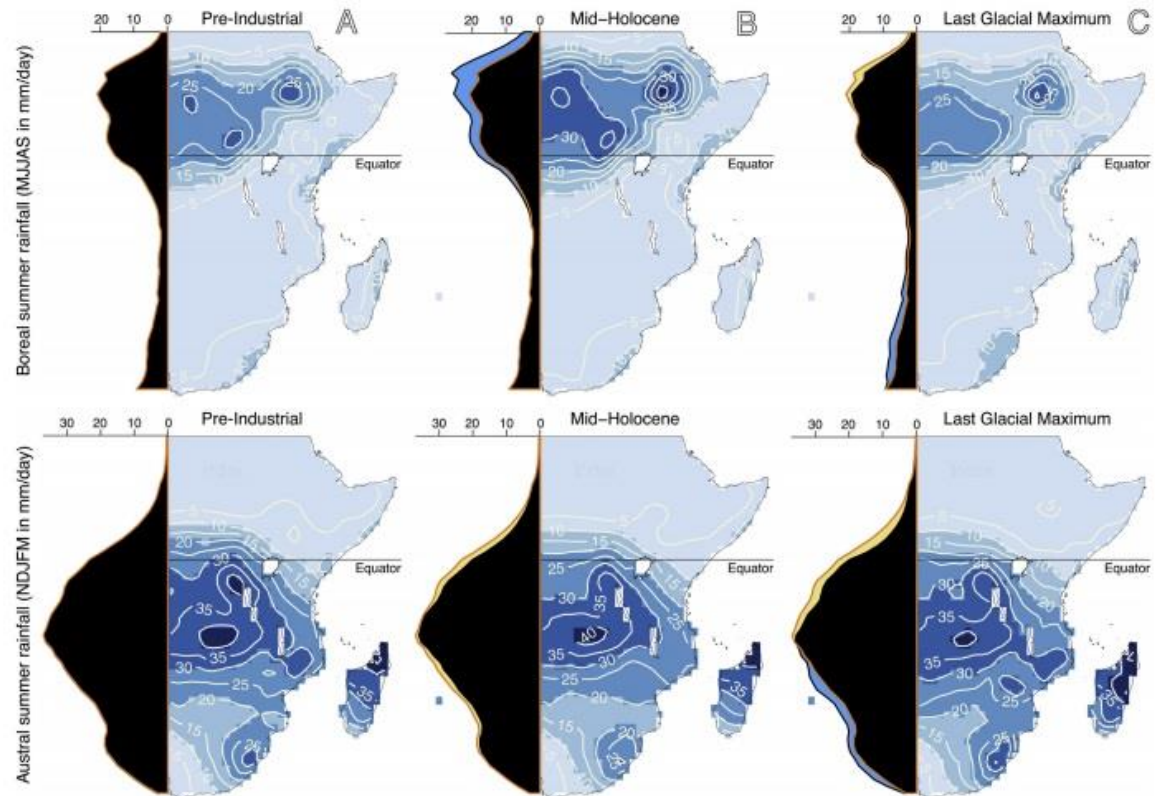


Fig. 6. (A) Representation of the simulated rainfall patterns for MJJAS (boreal summer, top) and NDJFM (austral summer, bottom) during the pre-Industrial period. The black shading with an orange contour on the left side of each map represents the longitudinal average of rainfall distribution of rainfall during the pre-Industrial period. For panes B (mid-Holocene) and C (LGM), longitudinal averages are recalculated and compared to the PI values (orange contour). When the amount of rainfall is higher/lower than the PI value, the shading is represented in blue/yellow. (For interpretation of the references to colour in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

These are additional precipitation patterns as well. These charts look like a jumbled mess, but what is shown here are the 3,000, 6,000, and 9,000 year intervals of where the rainfall is, in certain year cycles.

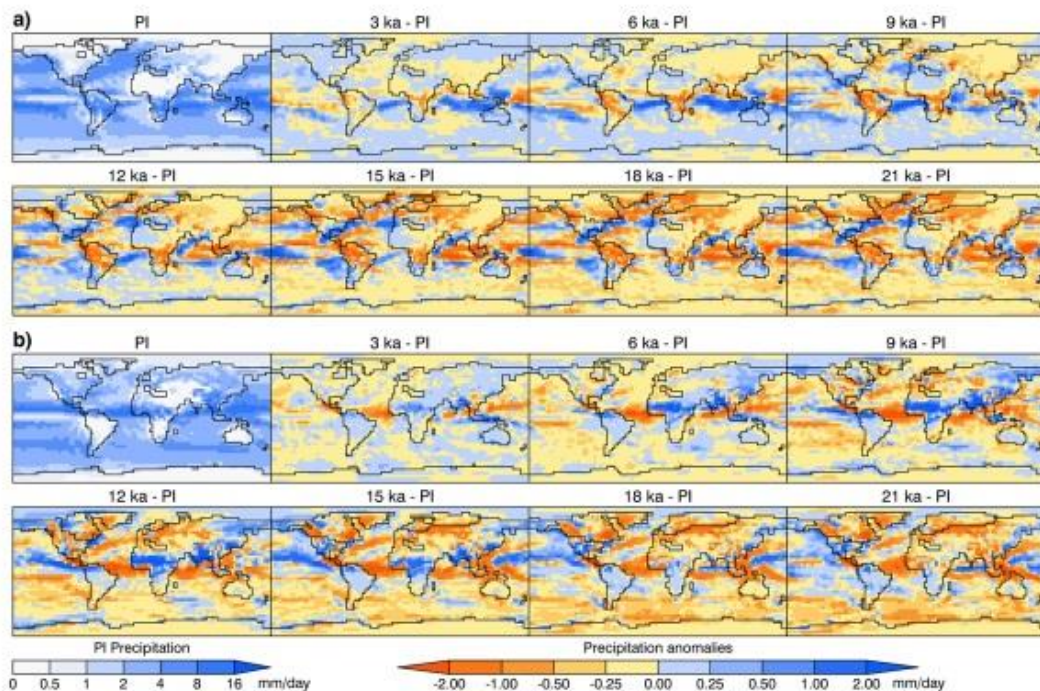


Figure 8. Simulated seasonal average precipitation anomalies relative to PI. (a) December, January, and February and (b) June, July, and August.

If we clean those up a little bit for easier analysis, the precipitation anomalies can be discerned. The bluer the charts are, the more rain; while the more orange and red the charts are, the less rain.

Global climate simulations at 3000-year intervals for the last 21 000 years with the GENMOM coupled atmosphere–ocean model

J. R. Alder and S. W. Hostetler

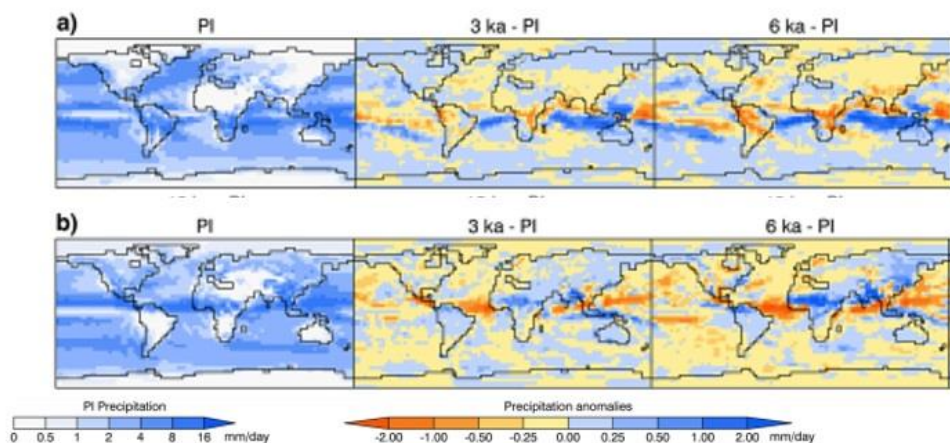


Figure 8. Simulated seasonal average precipitation anomalies relative to PI. (a) December, January, and February and (b) June, July, and August.

The top charts are for December, January, and February to March respectively, whereas, the bottom charts are for the middle of summer in the Northern Hemisphere, June, July, and August to September. Again, it can be seen that what is happening in Eastern Africa matches perfectly with the 6,000-year interval.

So, do you think governments of the world will really warn everybody across the planet? Will they consider marching back to a 6,000, 3000, or 400-year cycle? Please remember, this is a society reset button.

What happened in Africa is going to happen across the planet in just a matter of time. Grand Solar Minimum is intensifying.

Thanks for reading, I hope you got something out of the article. If you like more content like this, I produce the Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast, 30 minutes of in-depth analysis on the Grand Solar Minimum you can take on the go throughout your day.

Mini Ice Age Conversations Podcast

iTunes: <https://itunes.apple.com/us/podcast/a...>

Soundcloud: <https://soundcloud.com/adapt-2030>

Libsyn: <http://adapt2030.libsyn.com/>

MIAC #122 Would you tell the population of the impending changes on Earth? <http://adapt2030.libsyn.com/miac-122-...>

Support ADAPT 2030 by Visiting Our Sponsors

My Patriot Supply Long Term Food Storage
2-Week Food Supply 92 servings
www.preparewithadapt2030.com

True Leaf Market Organic & Heirloom Seeds
[ADAPT 2030 True Leaf Market Link](#)

ADAPT 2030 Amazon Grand Solar Minimum Book Store
<https://www.amazon.com/shop/adapt2030>

For the ADAPT 2030 Grand Solar Minimum newsletter jump over to Oilseedcrops.org where you can enter your email and sign up. Move your mouse around for about 10 seconds and this box will pop up.

Join ADAPT 2030 NEWSLETTER <http://www.oilseedcrops.org>



Grand Solar Minimum Climate Updates

Our Sun is repeating a 400 year cycle which will effect global crop yields. Food prices will increase everywhere on this planet.

Sign up now to understand how the Grand Solar Minimum will affect your life as it intensifies from this point forward?

ADAPT 2030
Mini Ice Age

Enter your email address here...

SUBSCRIBE

OIL SEED CROPS
FOOD & FUEL
www.oilseedcrops.org

*** Today's Story Links ***

Uganda: Thirteen Killed, 400 Injured in Buyende Hailstorm

<https://allafrica.com/stories/201904230853.html>

Failed rains shouldn't dampen Kenya's growth and prosperity

<https://www.nation.co.ke/oped/opinion/Failed-rains-should-not-dampen-Kenya-growth/440808-5086072-l0ou2q/index.html>

<https://www.sott.net/article/232744-Uganda-Hailstorm-destroys-villages-in-Wakiso>

African Sahel 6000 years ago

http://horizon.documentation.ird.fr/exl-doc/pleins_textes/divers15-11/010065797.pdf

Eastern Africa drought and 6000 year cycle

https://www.stevenhipps.com/publications/chevalier2017_quaternary_sci_rev.pdf

*** ADAPT 2030 Social Media Links ***

PATREON www.patreon.com/adapt2030

YOUTUBE [ADAPT 2030 Mini Ice Age 2015–2035 Series on YouTube](#)

BITCHUTE <https://www.bitchute.com/hashtag/adapt2030/>

BRIGHTEON <https://www.brighteon.com/channel/adapt2030>

STEEM <https://steemit.com/@adapt2030>

MINDS <https://www.minds.com/ADAPT2030>

MEDIUM <https://medium.com/@globalcooling>

FB <https://www.facebook.com/Miniiceage>

TWITTER <https://twitter.com/adapt2030>

GAB <https://gab.ai/ADAPT2030>