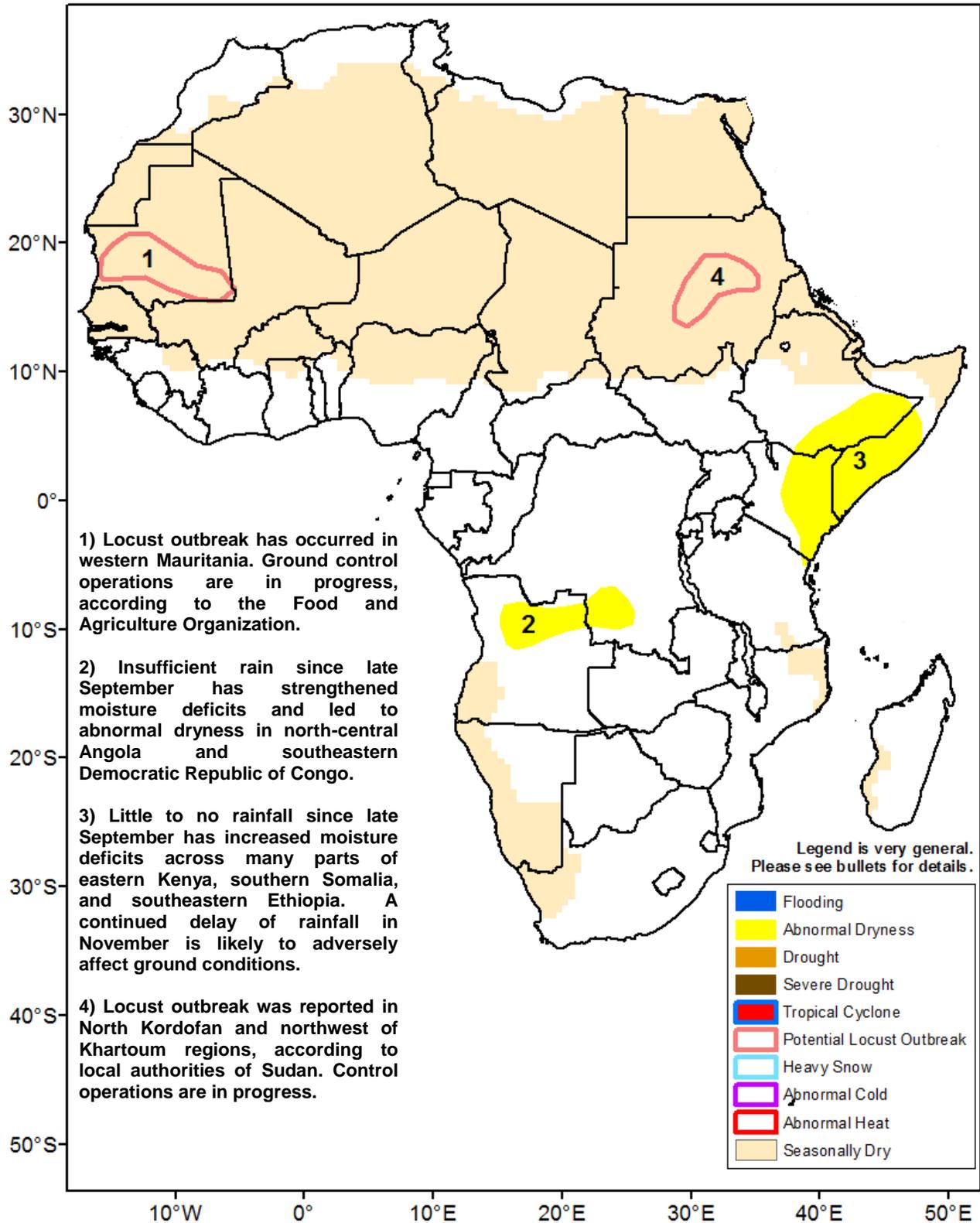




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook November 3 – November 9, 2016

- A continued delay of rains has led to rapidly strengthening dryness in parts of Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia.
- Low rainfall accumulations sustain moisture deficits in northern Angola, northern Zambia and southern DRC.



1) Locust outbreak has occurred in western Mauritania. Ground control operations are in progress, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

2) Insufficient rain since late September has strengthened moisture deficits and led to abnormal dryness in north-central Angola and southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

3) Little to no rainfall since late September has increased moisture deficits across many parts of eastern Kenya, southern Somalia, and southeastern Ethiopia. A continued delay of rainfall in November is likely to adversely affect ground conditions.

4) Locust outbreak was reported in North Kordofan and northwest of Khartoum regions, according to local authorities of Sudan. Control operations are in progress.

Another week of poor East Africa rains increased chances of a failed Oct-Dec season.

A poor distribution of seasonal rainfall over East Africa was observed during the last week. According to satellite estimates, the highest weekly rainfall accumulations (>75mm) were received across western Ethiopia and southeastern Sudan, with more moderate, but well distributed amounts further south across South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda and southwestern Kenya. Towards the east, little to no rainfall was estimated throughout much of eastern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, and Somalia, as the onset of seasonal rainfall has been largely delayed since late September (**Figure 1**).

An analysis of the October evolution of moisture deficits shows a rapid expansion and strengthening of anomalous dryness throughout the Greater Horn. Many local areas in eastern Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia have registered less than 10 percent of their normal rainfall accumulation, with other areas in the region having received zero rainfall since the beginning of the month. Historically, an October with little to no rainfall has not fared well for the overall performance of the Oct-Dec rains season in East Africa. Analysis of seasonal rainfall performance probabilities (SPP) shows increasing likelihoods, >60% and >75%, over northern Kenya, and eastern Ethiopia/Somalia, respectively, for below-average rains before the end of December (**Figure 2**). This suggests there is a lesser opportunity for moisture recovery in the region due to the absence of October rains.

For the upcoming outlook period, precipitation models depict average to below-average rainfall throughout many anomalously dry areas in the Greater Horn. The highest accumulations are forecast throughout central and western Kenya, however light to locally moderate amounts are expected to sustain dryness in southeastern Ethiopia and Somalia during early November.

More low rainfall totals lead to an underperforming start of season in Angola, DRC, and Zambia.

In the last seven days, increased rainfall amounts were received across many regions of southern Africa compared to the previous week. Despite the increase, however, many areas in northern Angola and neighboring DRC, Zambia remain below-average during the early portion of the season. Since the beginning of October, widespread moisture deficits (25-100mm) can be seen in the region, with increasing moisture deficits beginning to affect areas towards the south in Zambia, the Caprivi Strip region, and Zimbabwe (**Figure 3**).

For next week, a slight increase, with moderate to locally heavy rain, is expected over western Angola and South Africa. This may partially reduce rainfall deficits over local areas of the region. Light to moderate rain is also forecast over the Zimbabwe and Mozambique during early November.

Note: The hazards outlook map on page 1 is based on current weather/climate information and short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week). It assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.

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