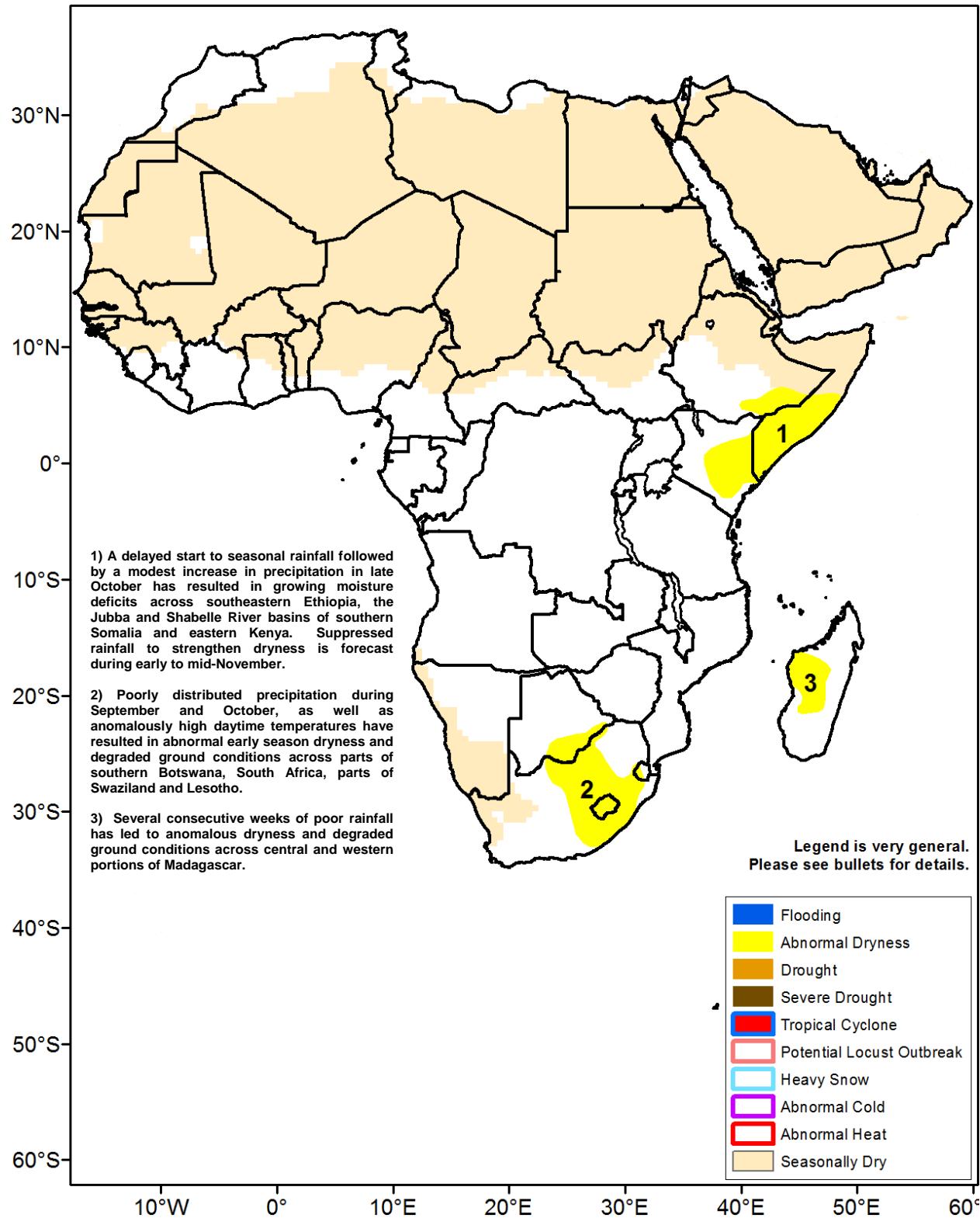




## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook

### November 8 – 14, 2018

- Poorly distributed seasonal rainfall has led to anomalous dryness in the Greater Horn.
- Early seasonal moisture deficits and degraded ground conditions observed across parts of southern Africa.



## Dryness worsens throughout southeastern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia.

During the last week, a decrease in the quantity and spatial distribution of seasonal rainfall was observed across the Greater Horn compared to the previous week. According to satellite rainfall estimates, little to no rainfall was received across the Somali region of eastern Ethiopia, central and northern Somalia, and in northern and southeastern Kenya. Isolated, light to moderate showers were received over southern Shabelle River basin of southern Somalia, with locally heavier rainfall totals received across parts of central Kenya (**Figure 1**). Further west, seasonal rainfall also remained relatively less in amount (5-50mm) across many areas in central and southwestern Kenya, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and northern Tanzania.

Following last week's increase in seasonal precipitation, the return towards drier conditions during early November has resulted in a considerable strengthening of anomalous dryness since the beginning of October. This most recent suppression of weekly rainfall has occurred at time where seasonal rainfall typically reaches its peak in intensity and spatial extent, as the opportunity for moisture recovery is expected to lessen over the next couple of weeks. Moderate to strong moisture deficits remain concentrated across the Shabelle and Jubba River basins of southern Somalia, the southern Somali region of eastern Ethiopia, with a noted westward expansion of anomalous dryness into eastern Kenya during the last week (**Figure 2**). Much of the anomalous dryness is associated with either a delayed (3-4 week) onset or an infrequent distribution of rains. Given the brevity of seasonal rainfall in the region, the persistence of anomalous dryness into mid to late November is likely to adversely impact many pastoral and agro-pastoral areas and cause concern for water availability.

During the next outlook period, models suggest an increase in the spatial extent and quantity of rainfall over southern Ethiopia and southern Somalia, but reduced rainfall amounts forecast likely strengthen moisture deficits into mid-November over much of eastern Kenya. Several parts of northern Somalia are likely to see light to locally moderate rainfall amounts during the next week.

## Poor October rainfall has led to an expansion of early season moisture deficits for several southern Africa countries.

Throughout southern Africa, a generally seasonable spatial distribution of rainfall was received during the last week; however total rainfall amounts were much less compared to the previous week across many parts of Angola and Namibia. Conversely, increased rains were registered over many western States of South Africa, southern Mozambique, and northern Madagascar (**Figure 1**).

Over the past several weeks, periods of favorably average to enhanced seasonal rainfall throughout much of southern Africa have been short-lived. The inconsistency in seasonal rainfall has led early season abnormal dryness throughout much of South Africa, Angola, with moisture deficits (25-50mm) rapidly developing across southeastern Africa in parts of Botswana, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique (**Figure 2**). The erratic rainfall has also resulted in degraded ground conditions according to remotely sensed vegetation health indices. In addition, daytime maximum temperatures have been above average mainly throughout Angola and South Africa during late October, where moisture stress and increased evapotranspiration is likely to adversely impact early season cropping activities.

For the next seven days, precipitation models suggest some relief to dryness with heavy precipitation forecast across parts of western Angola. Elsewhere, predominately average to below average rainfall is expected further south and east, which is likely to strengthen early season dryness over many parts of eastern Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and South Africa. Maximum temperatures are also forecast to remain above-average over many anomalously dry regions in South Africa and Angola.

### Weekly Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)

Valid: October 31 – November 6, 2018

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)

Period: 31Oct2018 – 06Nov2018

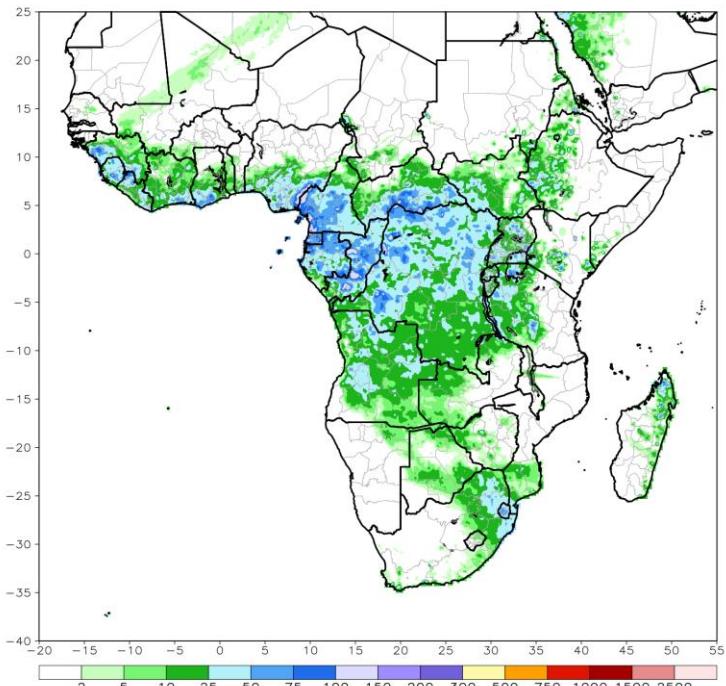


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

### 30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

Valid: October 8 – November 6, 2018

ARC2 30-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

Period: 08Oct2018 – 06Nov2018

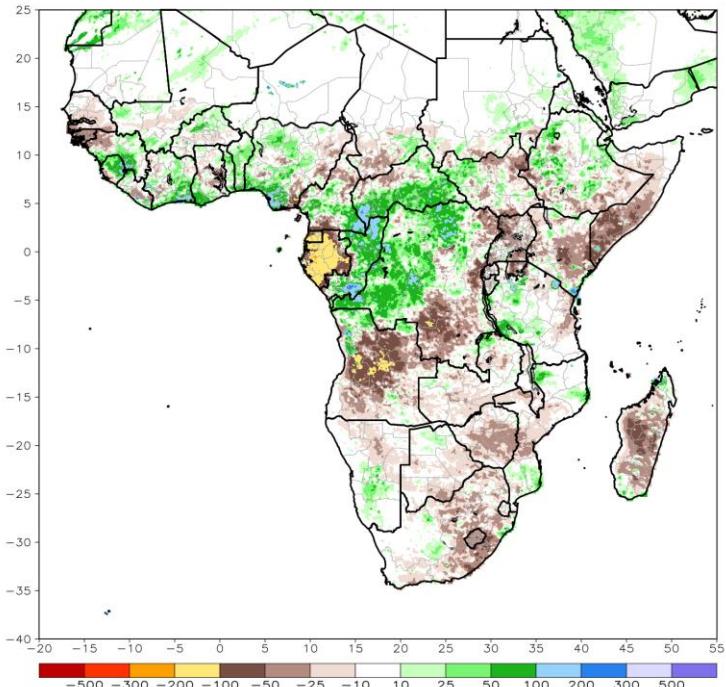


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

**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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