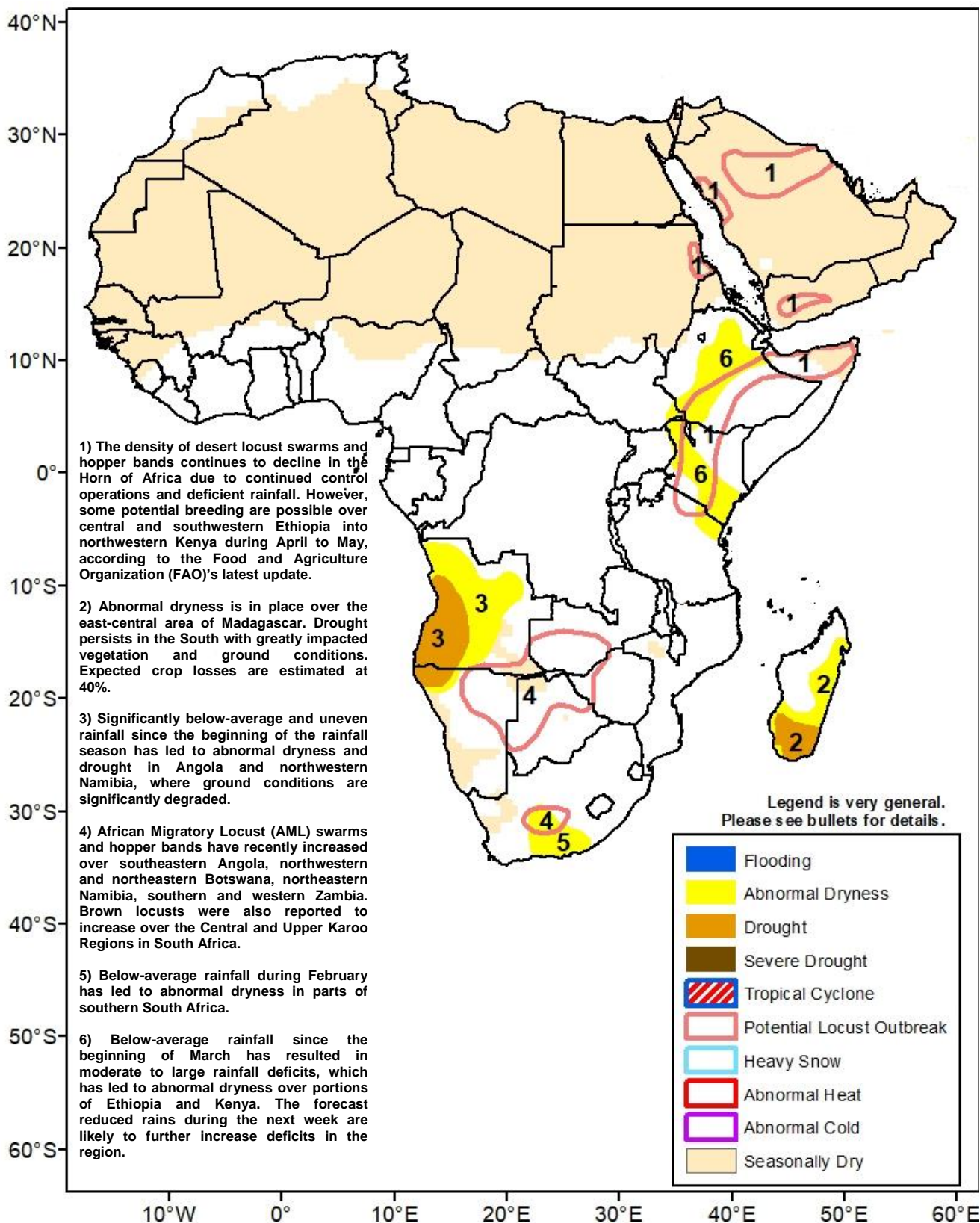




## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook April 8 – 14, 2021

- Deficient rainfall since the beginning of March has led to abnormal dryness over parts of Ethiopia and Kenya.



## Dryness has settled in over the Horn of Africa.

A comparison of this past thirty days' accumulated rainfall with the long-term average has indicated that well below-average rainfall was received over much of the Horn of Africa. Moderate to large (25–100 mm) rainfall deficits spread across southern South Sudan, northern Uganda, southwestern to northeastern Ethiopia, southern Kenya, and parts of northern Tanzania (**Figure 1**). Rainfall deficits are now forming in southern Somalia. Abnormal dryness polygons are posted over southwestern to northeastern Ethiopia and southeastern Kenya due to many consecutive weeks of suppressed rains. Although good rains fell over localized areas of southwestern Ethiopia during mid-to late February, they did not last long. This past week, areas of southern and western Ethiopia received light to moderate rains. Light rains also moved into southern Somalia and eastern and northern Kenya. Some of the largest rainfall in the totals, 50-100mm, were observed in the Lake Victoria region. However, north-central Ethiopia and South Sudan received very little. In Yemen, small deficits emerged to the west early in the first rainfall season. The return of favorable rains is much needed to prevent further depletion of moisture and adverse impacts onto cropping activities and livestock production in the sub-region.

On the desert locust outbreak, the density of swarms and hopper bands continues to decline in the Horn of Africa. However, some swarms and bands still remain over portions of eastern Sudan, southern Yemen, northern Somalia, central Ethiopia, and southwestern Kenya, with some potential for breeding during April – May, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s latest updated. Also, much of the ground in eastern Africa is off to a poor start as degraded and unfavorable conditions are observed over a wide area of southern and eastern Ethiopia, much of Kenya, and southern Somalia, based on the latest NDVI product.

For next week, some light or moderate (10-50mm) rains are forecast in southwestern Ethiopia, southwestern Kenya, and Uganda. Suppressed rainfall is, however, expected elsewhere.

## Seasonal rainfall is subsiding in southern Africa.

During early April, moderate to locally heavy (25-50+ mm) rains fell over Angola, parts of Namibia, southwestern Botswana, northern Malawi, and northern Madagascar. Scattered showers occurred over South Africa, otherwise very little rain was observed throughout the rest of Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and central/southern Mozambique (**Figure 2**). The large region with suppressed and little rainfall likely indicates the demise of seasonal rainfall in southern Africa. This past 30 days, rainfall was above-average over northeastern Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, and northern Madagascar, whereas accumulation was below-average across western Namibia, southern Zambia, eastern Botswana, Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, parts of South Africa, and much of Madagascar. Short-term moisture conditions have improved in parts of Angola after improved rains the last couple of weeks.

An analysis of recent NDVI product has indicated that favorable conditions prevailed over southern Africa, except for southwestern Angola, southern South Africa, southern South Africa, and localized areas of northeastern Mozambique.

For next week, suppressed and very little rainfall is to return over much of southern Africa with the exception of, northeastern Zambia, Malawi, and Tanzania where enhanced rainfall is possible.

**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.**

Questions or comments about this product may be directed to Wassila.Thiaw@noaa.gov or 1-301-683-3424.

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

Valid: March 08 – April 06, 2021

RFE2 30-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

Period: 08Mar2021 – 06Apr2021

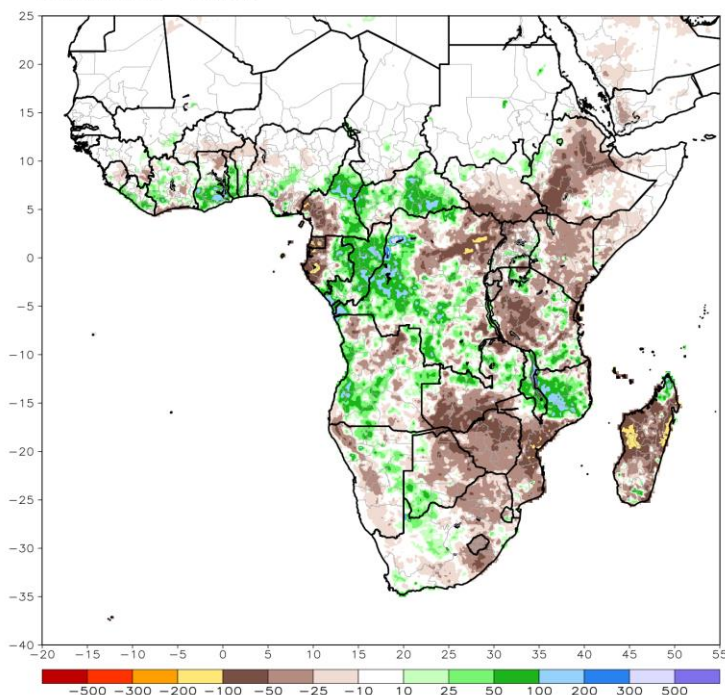


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

### 7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)

Valid: March 31 – April 6, 2021

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)

Period: 31Mar2021 – 06Apr2021

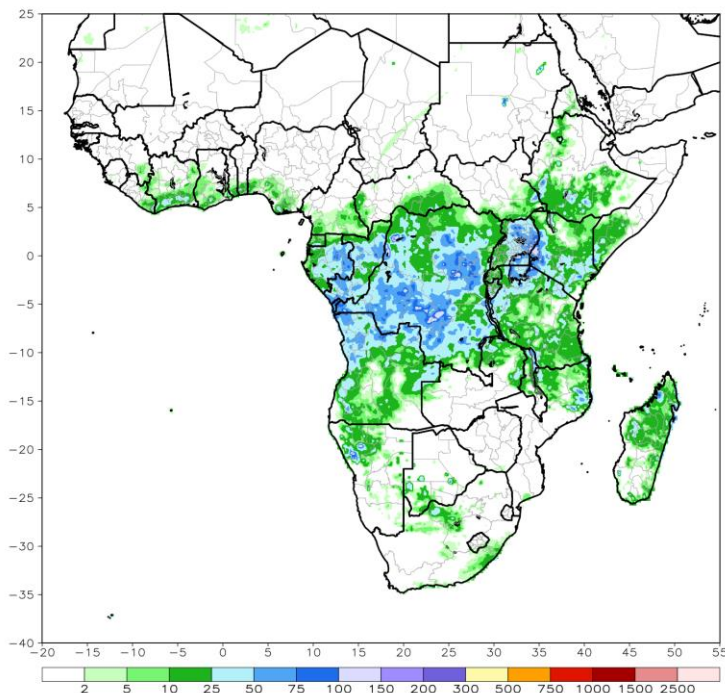


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC