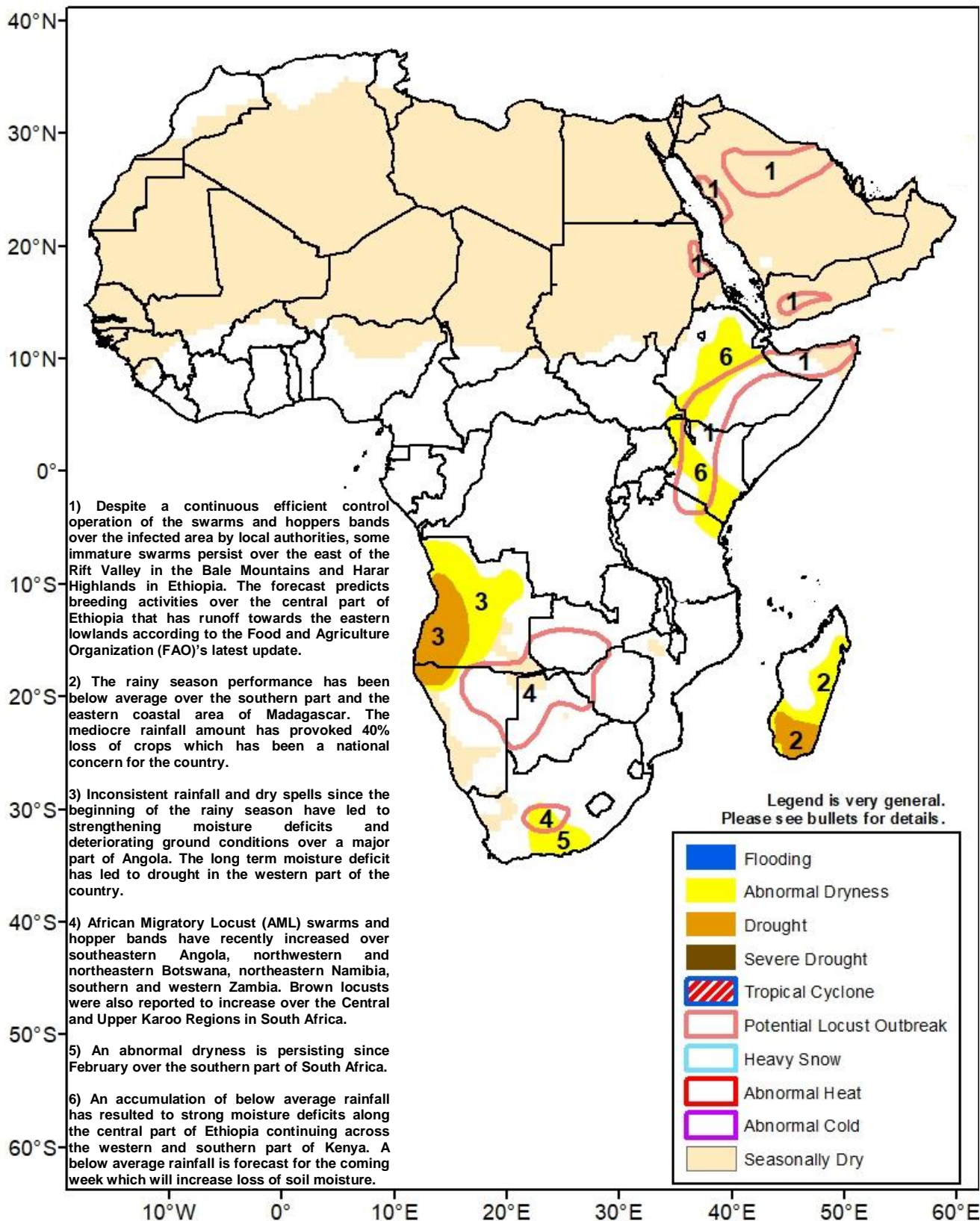




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook April 15 – 21, 2021

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



A strong increase of moisture deficit has been observed over Ethiopia.

On the desert locust outbreak, the density of swarms and hopper bands continues to decline over the Horn of Africa. However, some swarms and bands remain over portions of southern Yemen, central Ethiopia, and southwestern Kenya, with some potential for breeding over lowlands areas of Ethiopia during April – May, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s latest updated.

During the past 7 days, light to moderate rainfall has been recorded over the southern and western part of Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). Between 10-25mm of rainfall has been recorded over the southern part of Somalia and South Sudan. Moderate to heavy rainfall has been recorded over a major part of Angola, the southern part of Kenya and the northern part of Tanzania including its southern part. A moisture deficit has been building up for more than 30 days over central and southern part of Ethiopia, and the western part of Kenya. Uneven rainfall has starting to show non-neglectable moisture deficit over the southern part of Somalia which will be monitored for the coming week.

Some lower growing vegetation has been observed, according to the NDVI, over the southeastern and northwestern part of Ethiopia, the northern part of Kenya, and the northern part of South Sudan.

For the coming outlook period, above average rainfall is expected over the southern part of Ethiopia, the southwestern part of Kenya and Tanzania. Close to seasonal rainfall is expected over Uganda, and the southern South Sudan. Below average is expected over the central part of South Sudan, the western part of Ethiopia, the eastern part of Kenya and Somalia.

The rainy season has been drastic over the western part of Angola.

During the past 7 days, light rainfall has been recorded over Lesotho and surrounding country area, the northern part of Mozambique and the northern part of Zambia. Moderate rainfall has been recorded over the northern part of Madagascar and the northern part of Angola. Despite and increasing rainfall observed during the past 30 days over the western part of Angola, the rainy season performance has been extremely low which left the far southwestern part of the country under drought and several areas under abnormal dryness conditions (**Figure 2**). However, the increasing rainfall these past two months has helped the central western part of Madagascar to recover from abnormal dryness.

A favorable growing vegetation, according to the NDVI product, has been observed over southern Africa, except for southwestern part of Angola, southern South Africa, and localized areas of far northern part of Mozambique. The rainy season is ending over the southern part of Africa and starting over its western part. The focus will be concentrate over the western and eastern part of Africa from next week outlook discussion.

During the coming outlook period, light rainfall is expected over the coastal area of South Africa, southern Namibia, and southern Madagascar. Moderate to heavy rainfall is expected over the northern part of Madagascar, northern Angola. Close to seasonal rainfall is expected over the remaining area of the southern Africa.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: March 15 – April 13, 2021

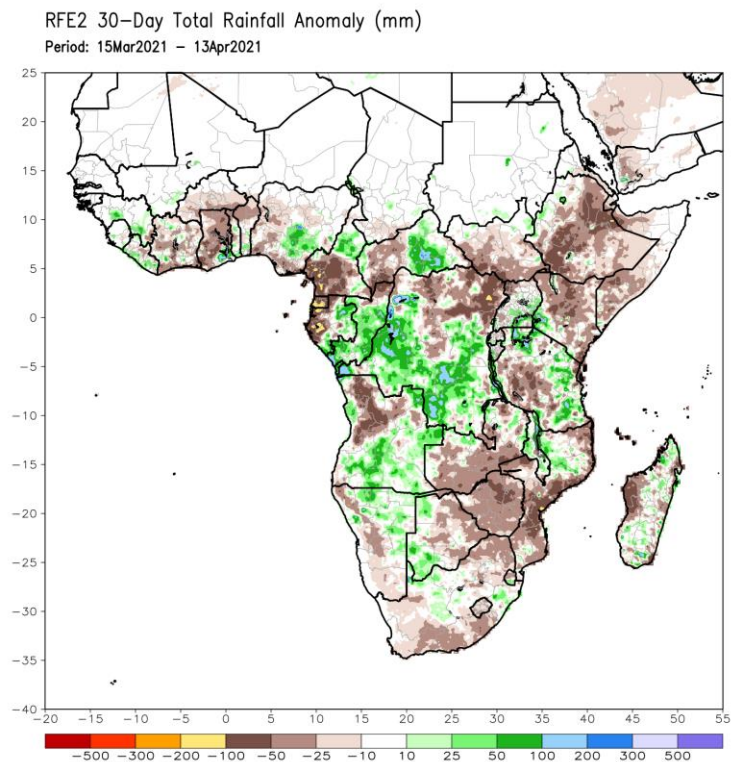


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: April 07 – 13, 2021

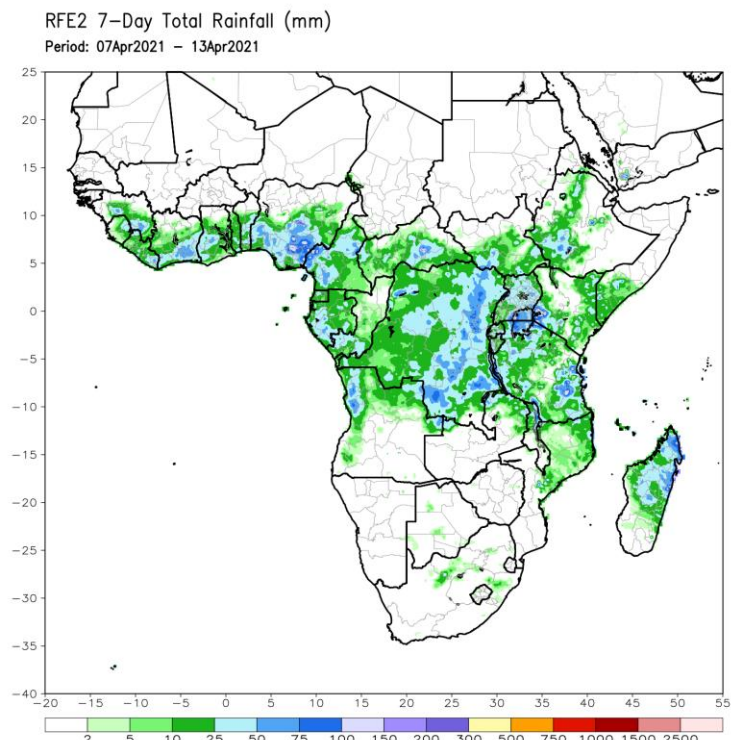


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.