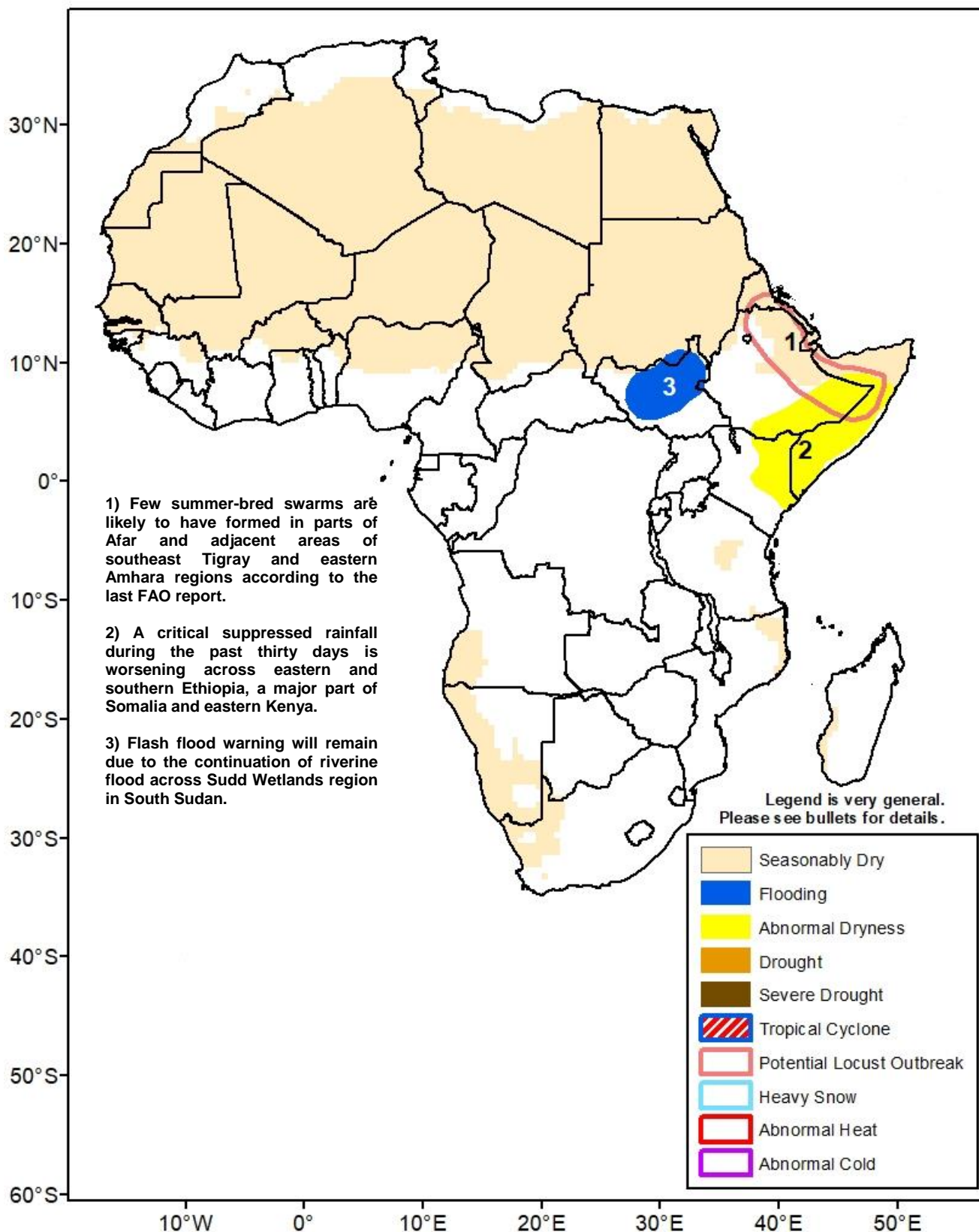




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook 4 November – 10 November 2021

- Abnormal dryness continues to become entrenched in East Africa as inadequate rains persist



Below average rainfall prevailed across most of East Africa.

Moderate rainfall (25-75mm) was observed in northeastern DRC and into southwestern South Sudan and lighter rainfall, less than 25mm, was observed throughout the rest of South Sudan (**Figure 1**). Otherwise, rains were scattered and light across the region. This led to a large region of negative rainfall anomalies in the range of 10-50mm throughout Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, and southeastern South Sudan. This continues the trend of very poor rainfall performance during the “short rains” thus far. A large area of the Horn exhibits negative 30-day anomalies of at least 25mm – including southern Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia. In Somalia and neighboring parts of Kenya, negative anomalies are even higher, measuring 50mm to locally more than 100mm. This is a significantly low percentage of climatological rainfall and some areas have received basically no rain yet (**Figure 2**). Conversely, with the continuation of at least moderate rainfall river levels and soil saturation remain high in South Sudan.

Additionally, an analysis of recent vegetation health index reveals expanding degraded vegetation conditions over major parts of Somalia, southern and eastern Ethiopia, and eastern Kenya as a result of poor rainfall performance. The continuation of poor rain will potentially carry the region towards drought conditions which could substantially affect the livelihoods of people in the region.

During the next week, the poor rainfall pattern is expected to continue for the Horn of Africa. Somalia, northern, and eastern Kenya may not receive any rains, while Ethiopia may only receive light rainfall less than 25mm. Better rainfall, totaling 25-50mm, can be expected in southwestern Kenya and northern Tanzania.

Some early season deficits are developing in western Angola, eastern South Africa, and Madagascar.

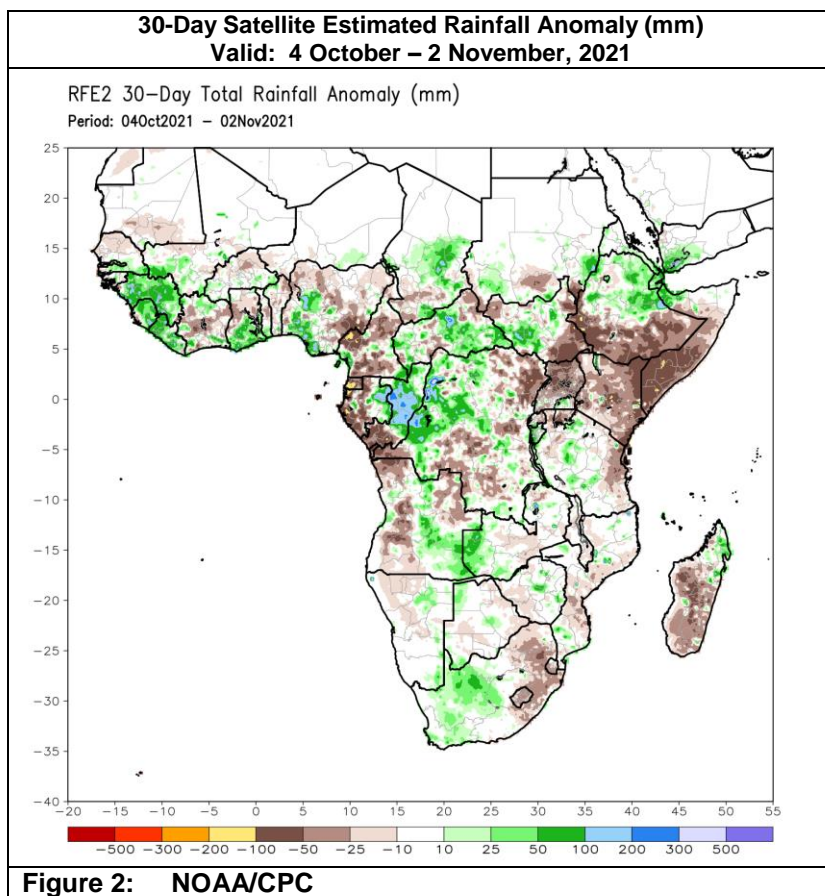
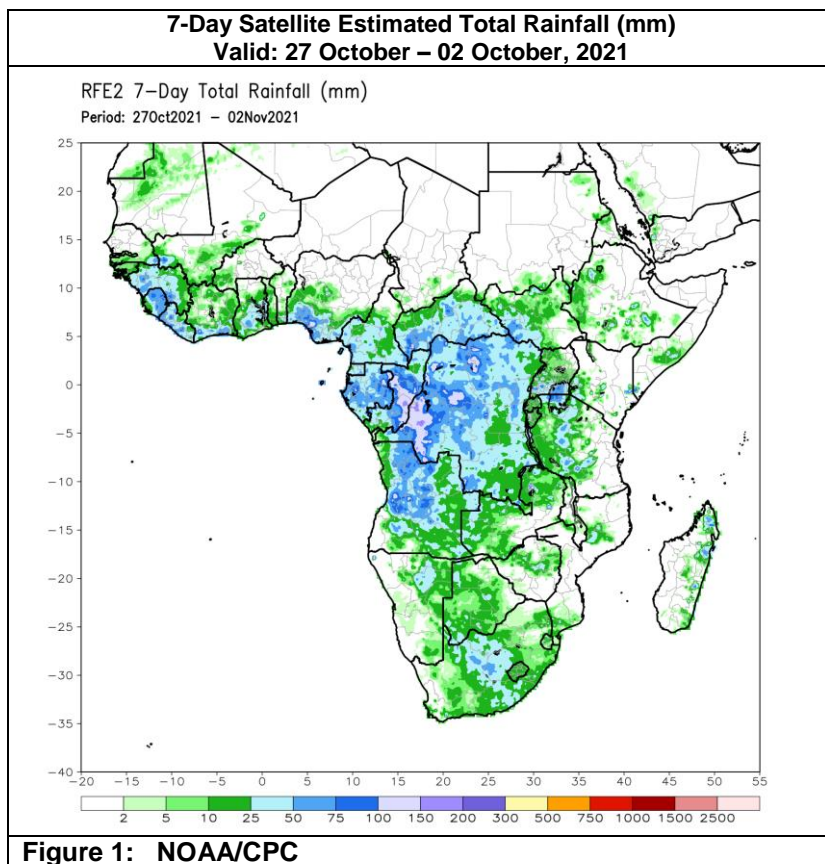
In the southern Africa region, monsoonal rains are becoming more widespread. During the past week, light to moderate rainfall was observed across South Africa, Botswana, as well as parts of Namibia and Zimbabwe. Heavier rainfall totals in excess of 50mm were observed in Angola and neighboring parts of western Zambia (**Figure 1**). In Madagascar, the northern half of the island received 20-50mm of rainfall while the southern half remained dry. The pattern was near to or wetter than average conditions. Areas such as central South Africa, Angola, and western Zambia exhibited positive 7-day anomalies. Meanwhile, small deficits of 10-25mm were observed in Madagascar.

Over Angola, this past week’s rain continued to help mitigate 30-day rainfall deficits. However, moisture deficits are still present over the northern and west-central portions of the country due to poor rain since late September. Positive 30y-day rainfall anomalies were observed in western Zambia and western South Africa. In contrast, negative rainfall anomalies (10-50mm) were present over the KwaZulu-Natal region of eastern South Africa, central Mozambique, and much of Madagascar. Looking at the beginning of rainy season vegetation coverage, poor conditions prevailed across western Angola and western Madagascar.

During the next week, model rainfall forecasts suggest moderate rains in excess of 25mm will be present in northern Angola and eastern South Africa. Little and below average rainfall is expected in southern Madagascar, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique.

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.



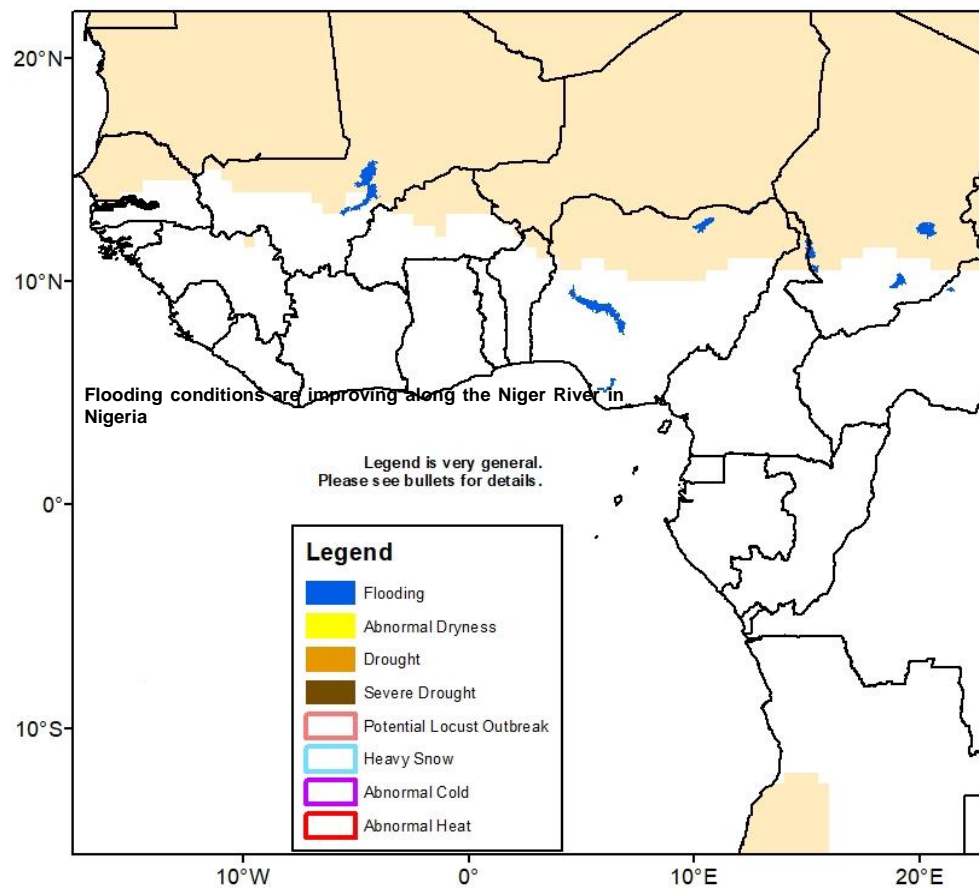


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa

