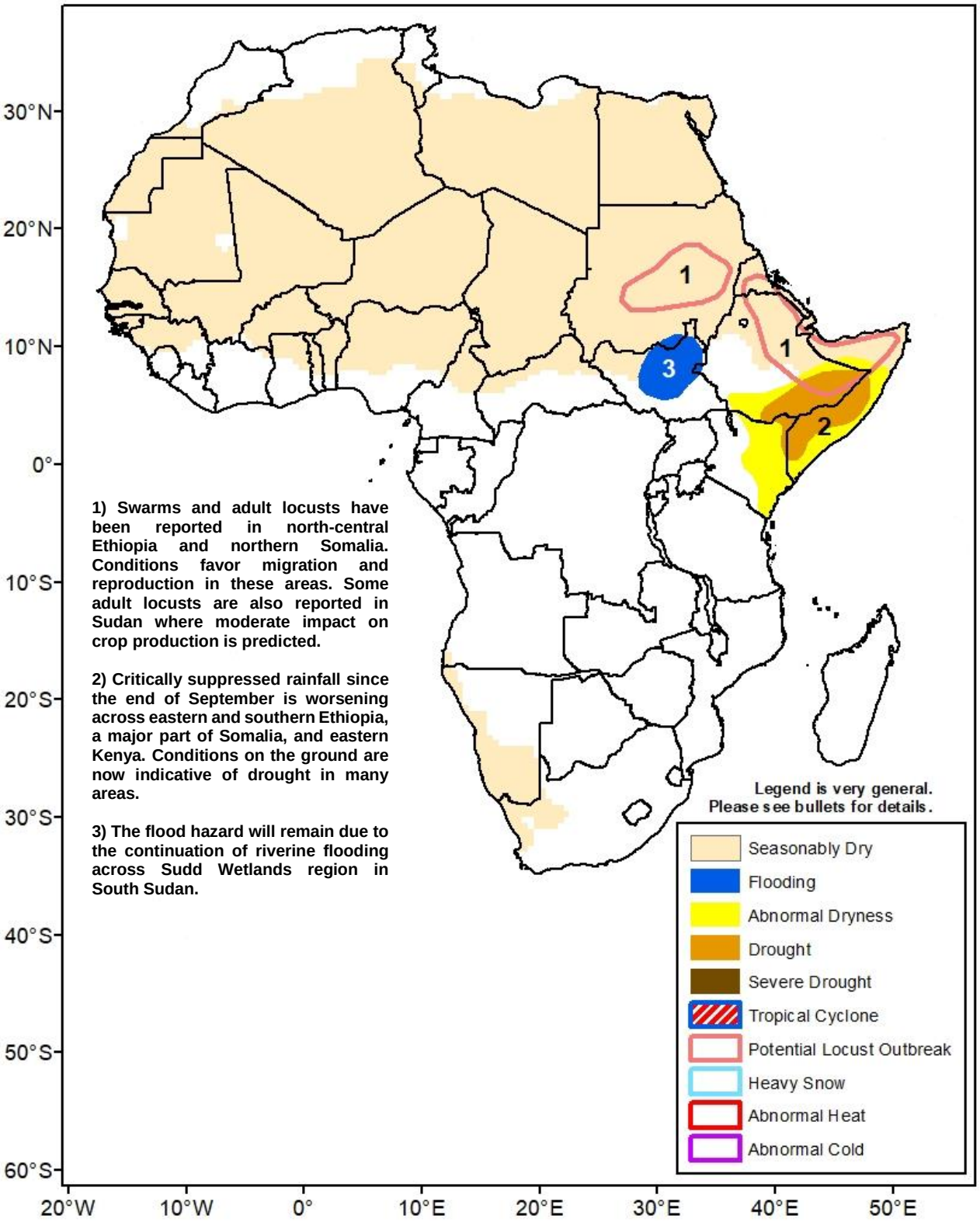
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
11 November – 17 November 2021

- **The ongoing lack of rainfall in East Africa is pushing dryness past the threshold into drought conditions.**



Rains were sparse across the Greater Horn once again.

Heavy rainfall (50-100mm or more) was observed in northeastern DRC and some parts of South Sudan, while lighter rainfall, less than 25mm, was observed in central South Sudan (**Figure 1**). Uganda received moderate rainfall. Otherwise, only a few light isolated showers were scattered across the region. Because of this, a large region of negative rainfall anomalies in the range of 10-50mm was present throughout southern Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, and bimodal Tanzania. 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 50mm – including southern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, and Somalia (**Figure 2**). In southern Somalia and neighboring parts of Kenya, negative anomalies are even higher, measuring more than 100mm. This is a significantly low percentage (<25%) of climatological rainfall and some areas have yet to receive any substantial rain. As the halfway point of the rain season has been passed in many of these areas, chances for recovery are getting low. Conversely, with the continuation of at least moderate rainfall, river levels and soil saturation remain high in South Sudan.

An analysis of recent vegetation health indices reveal highly degraded vegetation conditions over major parts of Somalia, southern Ethiopia, and eastern Kenya as a result of poor rainfall performance. These significant ground impacts serve as further evidence that drought conditions are present 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 are unlikely to receive substantial rain, while some moderate rain could occur in southwestern Ethiopia.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 3 November – 09 November, 2021

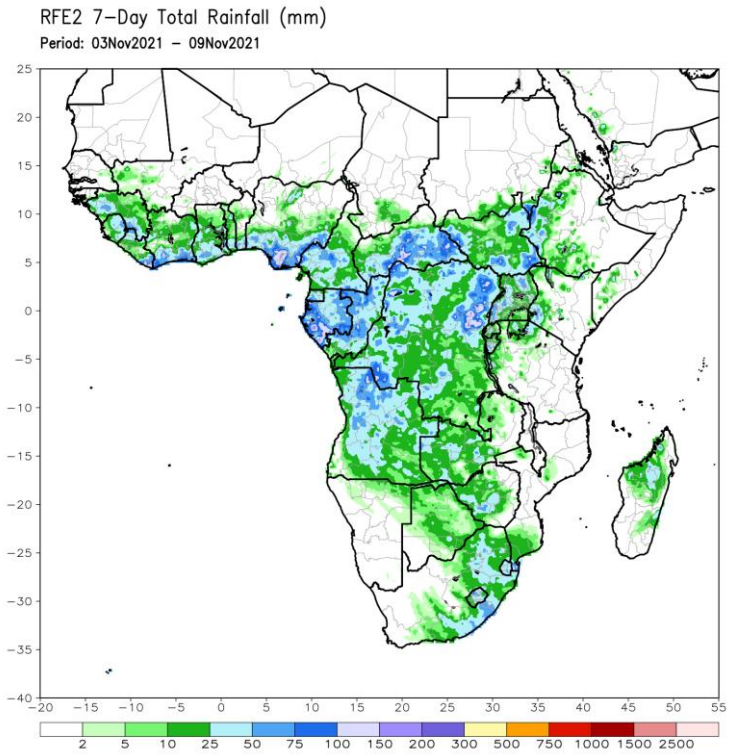


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Some early-season deficits are developing in eastern South Africa and Madagascar.

In the southern Africa region during the past week, moderate rainfall (25-75mm) was observed across northern Angola, southern DRC, and Zambia (**Figure 1**). Lighter rainfall, around 25mm or less, was observed in Zimbabwe, parts of eastern South Africa, and southern Mozambique. The remainder of South Africa and Namibia remained mostly dry. In Madagascar, the northern half of the island received 20-50mm of rainfall while the southwestern part remained dry. The pattern resulted in negative 7-day anomalies of 10-25mm in eastern South Africa and Lesotho. Some slightly larger anomalies were registered in Madagascar and northeast Angola.

Over the past 30 days, conditions have been mixed across Angola with interspersed negative and positive anomalies. Positive 30-day rainfall anomalies were observed in western South Africa. In contrast, negative rainfall anomalies (10-50mm) were present over eastern South Africa, Lesotho, central Mozambique, and much of Madagascar. Looking at vegetation health, poor conditions prevailed across western Angola, northern South Africa, and much of Madagascar.

During the next week, model rainfall forecasts suggest moderate rains in excess of 10mm will be present across climatologically active areas of the region. Some slightly higher amounts are possible in eastern South Africa and northern Angola.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 11 October – 9 November, 2021

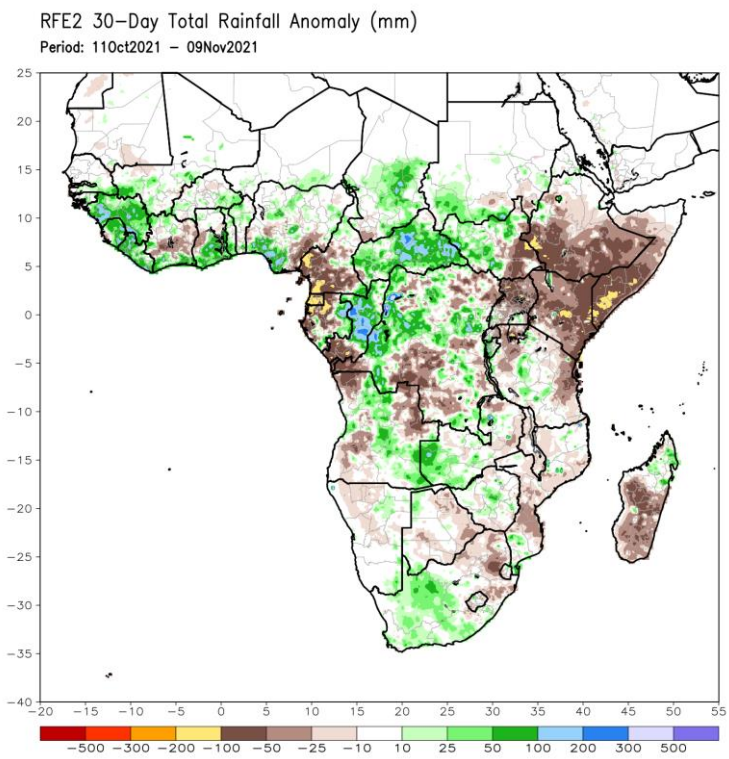


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.

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

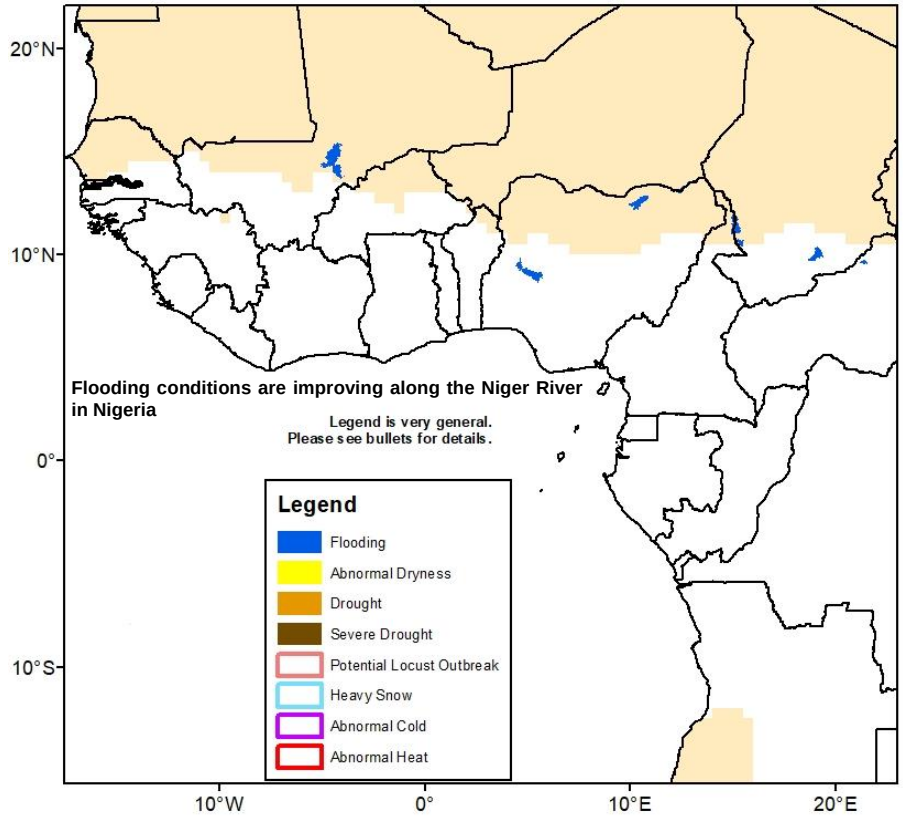


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa

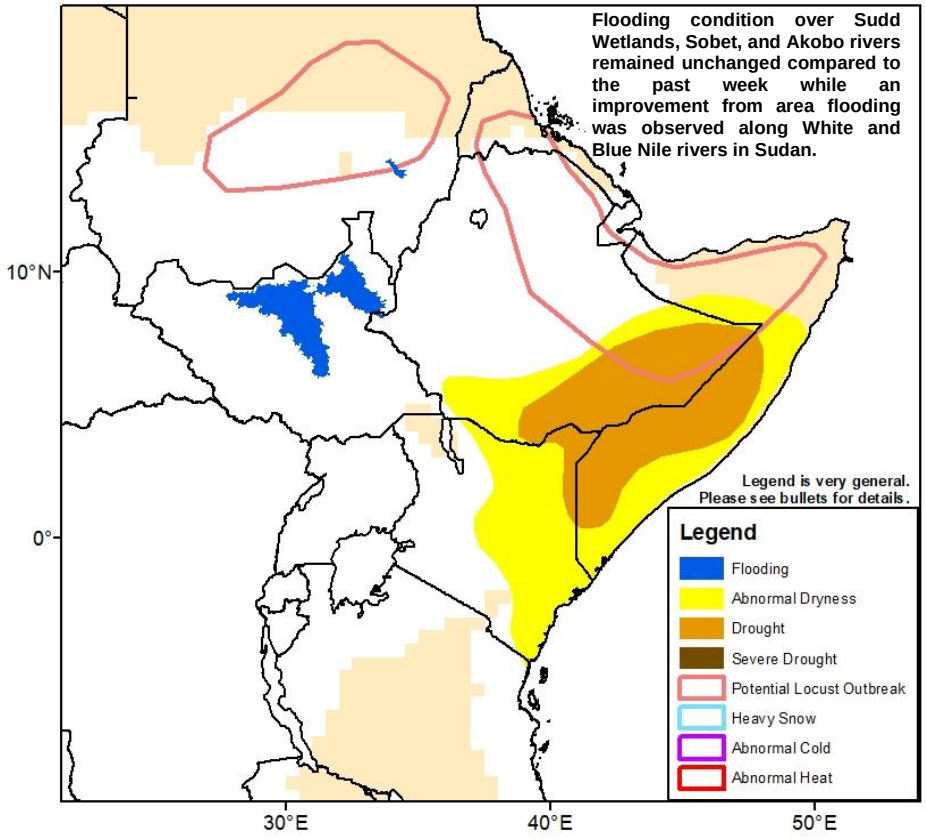


Figure 4: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa