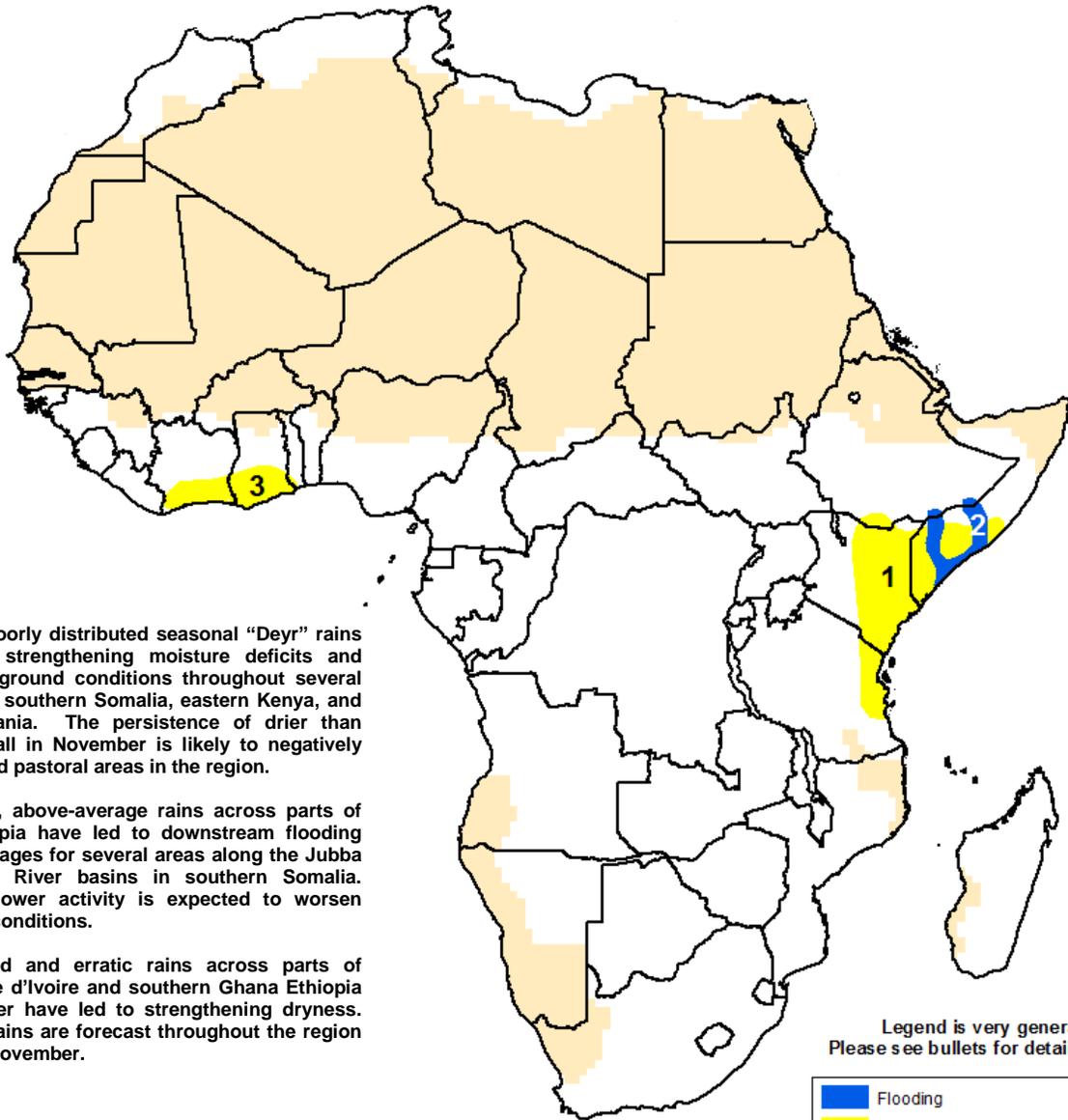




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook November 6 – November 12, 2014

- Both poor seasonal rainfall and downstream flooding along the Jubba and Shabelle Rivers are expected to negatively affect many local areas in southern Somalia.
- The continued delays in rains lead to strengthening moisture deficits across several areas in Angola and South Africa.



1) Low and poorly distributed seasonal “Deyr” rains have led to strengthening moisture deficits and deteriorating ground conditions throughout several local areas in southern Somalia, eastern Kenya, and coastal Tanzania. The persistence of drier than average rainfall in November is likely to negatively affect crop and pastoral areas in the region.

2) Consistent, above-average rains across parts of eastern Ethiopia have led to downstream flooding and crop damages for several areas along the Jubba and Shabelle River basins in southern Somalia. Continued shower activity is expected to worsen hydrological conditions.

3) Suppressed and erratic rains across parts of southern Cote d'Ivoire and southern Ghana Ethiopia during October have led to strengthening dryness. Suppressed rains are forecast throughout the region during early November.

Legend is very general.
Please see bullets for details.

	Flooding
	Abnormal Dryness
	Drought
	Severe Drought
	Tropical Cyclone
	Potential Locust Outbreak
	Heavy Snow
	Abnormal Cold
	Abnormal Heat
	Seasonally Dry

Several consecutive weeks of below-average rains leads to worsening ground conditions in the Horn.

In the last seven days, a sharp reduction in seasonal precipitation was observed throughout much the Greater Horn of Africa. The highest weekly rainfall accumulations were received in the western part of the domain, with amounts ranging between 10-50mm in portions of South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and western Tanzania. In Kenya, isolated moderate showers were received in the southwest, as well as along the eastern coastal region. Following the heavy rainfall distribution frequently observed in October, little to no precipitation was received throughout eastern Ethiopia (Figure 1). However, a slight increase was observed in the southern Somalia during the last week.

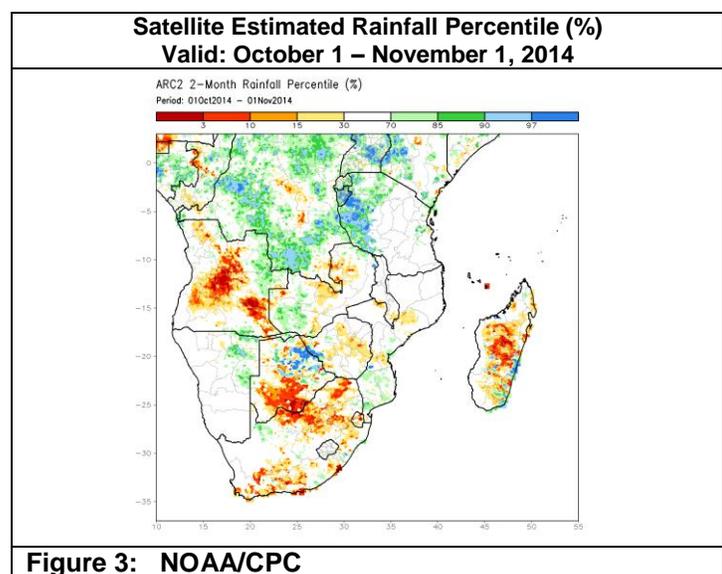
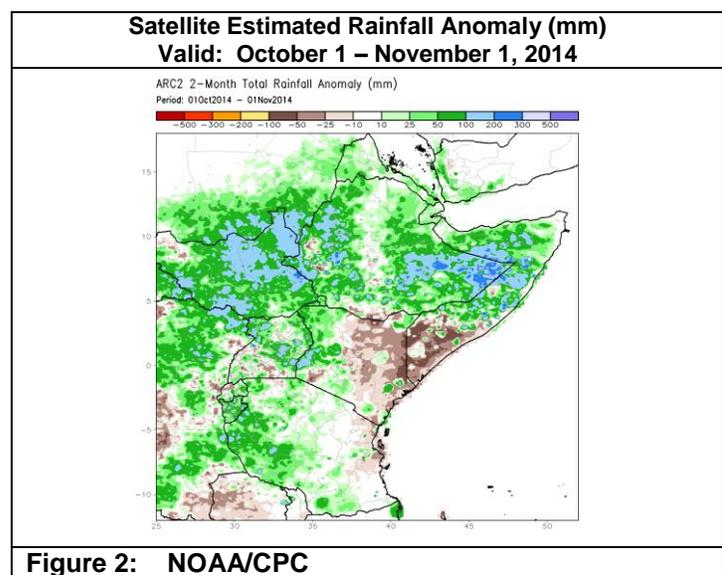
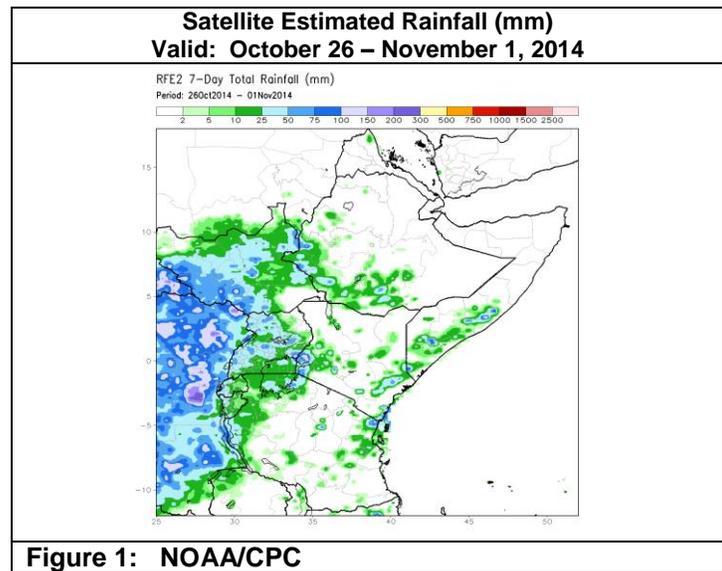
Since the beginning of October, precipitation has been largely average to above-average throughout much of East Africa. In early October, unusually heavy rains were received in eastern Ethiopia, and the northern half of Somalia, leading to large moisture surpluses over many pastoral regions. However, the lack of October rainfall further south across parts of southern Somalia, eastern Kenya, and eastern Tanzania has led to strengthening moisture deficits and deteriorating ground conditions (Figure 2). Many local areas have experienced much less than 50 percent of their normal seasonal rainfall accumulation. An increase in precipitation is required during the next couple of weeks, as the window for recovery will continually grow shorter in November.

Worsening the ground situation in the region has been the increased water flow, and downstream flooding for several local areas along the Jubba and Shabelle River basins in southern Somalia. Flood affected areas include Belet Weyne, Dollow, Jilib, and Jamane, where nearby cropping areas have reportedly been inundated, as seasonal crops are expected to be ruined.

For the next week, seasonally average rainfall is forecast throughout East Africa, with the potential for below-average rainfall along Somalia and Kenya coastline.

Anomalously dry conditions observed in parts of Angola, South Africa.

Since late September, many local areas in central Angola continue to experience rainfall in 10th percentile or lower, which marks one of the driest starts of the southern Africa monsoon according the satellite rainfall record in the region (Figure 3). The suppressed precipitation also follows a very poor end to the monsoonal last March and April. Throughout many areas in South Africa, a slow onset of rains has also been observed across many parts of South Africa and southern Botswana, where early season rains have also fallen below 15th percentile. Precipitation forecasts suggest average to above-average rains in both central Angola and South Africa, which is expected to relieve dryness. However, more rains are needed throughout November to mitigate the early season dryness in both regions.



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.