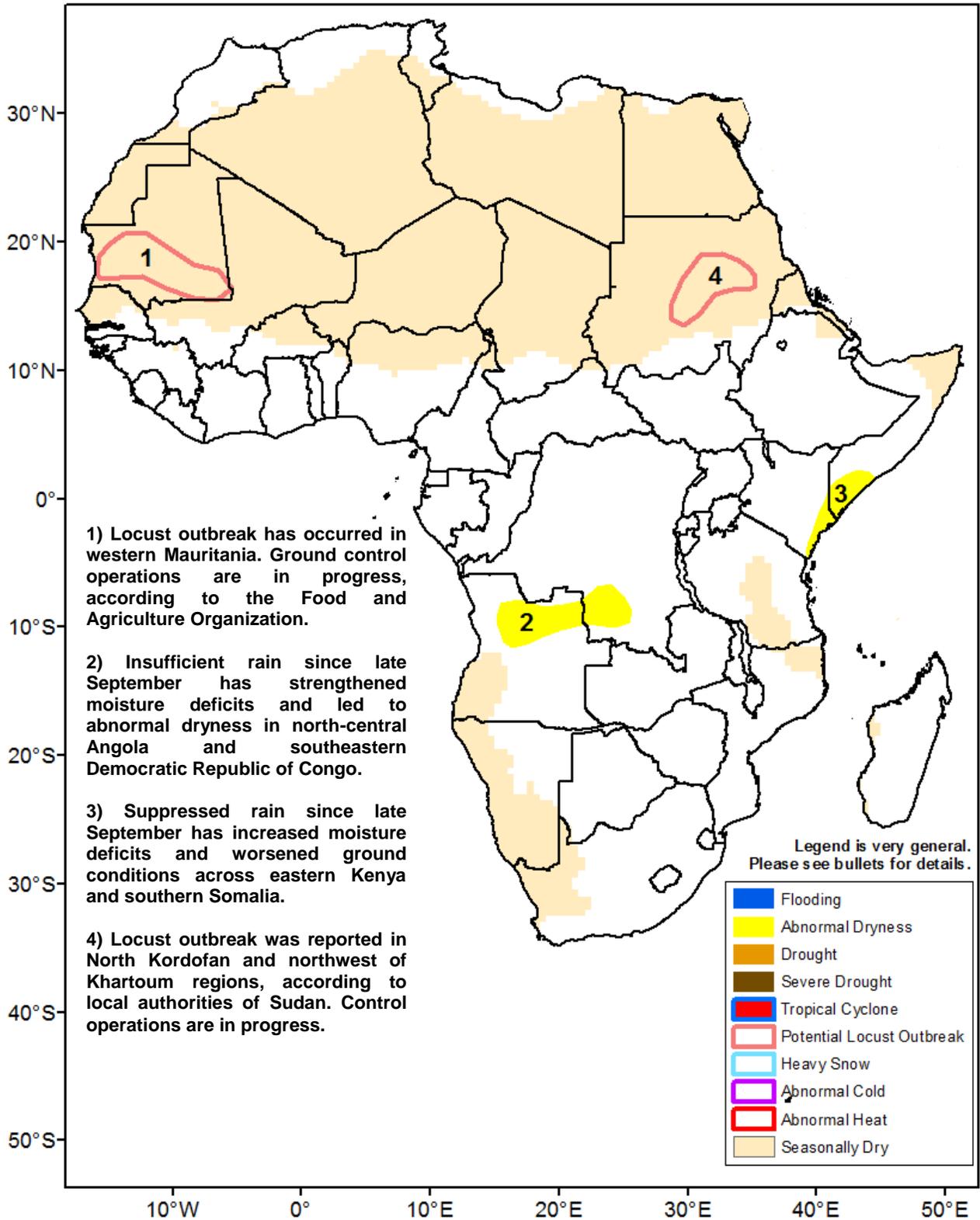




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook October 27 – November 2, 2016

- A lack of rain since late September has led to abnormal dryness over eastern Kenya and southern Somalia.
- Insufficient rain over the past several weeks strengthened deficits in northern Angola and parts of DRC.



1) Locust outbreak has occurred in western Mauritania. Ground control operations are in progress, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization.

2) Insufficient rain since late September has strengthened moisture deficits and led to abnormal dryness in north-central Angola and southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo.

3) Suppressed rain since late September has increased moisture deficits and worsened ground conditions across eastern Kenya and southern Somalia.

4) Locust outbreak was reported in North Kordofan and northwest of Khartoum regions, according to local authorities of Sudan. Control operations are in progress.

Delayed onset of rain has increased moisture deficits in Eastern Africa.

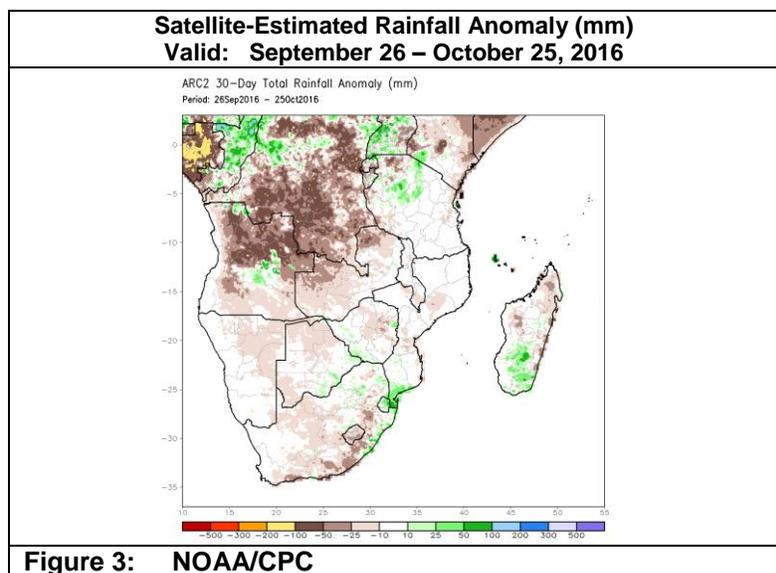
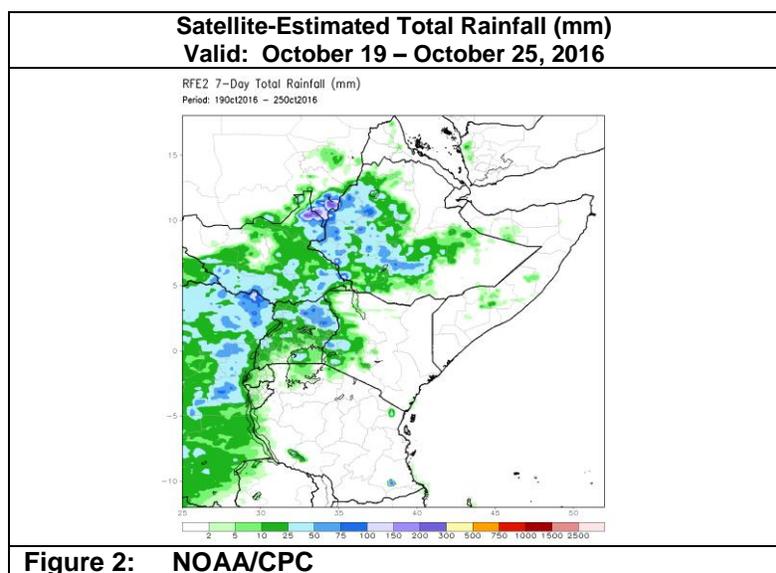
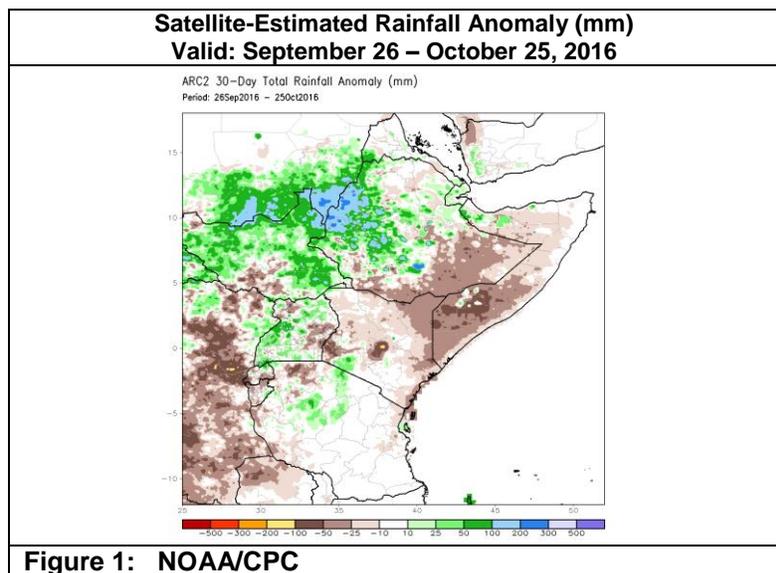
Over the past thirty days, many local areas of the Greater Horn of Africa have yet to see and experience the start of their seasonal rain. An analysis of the cumulative rain since late September to date shows drier than average conditions, with rainfall deficits ranging between 25-100 mm, across southeastern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and northeastern Kenya (**Figure 1**). The delayed onset of the rain has already negatively impacted ground conditions and resulted in an abnormal dryness. Below-average conditions expanded and worsened based on recent vegetation indices. A further delay in rainfall could negatively impact agricultural and pastoral activities over many local areas of the sub-region.

From October 19-25, while locally moderate rain continued over western Ethiopia, southern South Sudan, northeastern DRC, and northern Uganda, light to suppressed rain was observed elsewhere (**Figure 2**). As a result, negative seven-day rainfall anomalies were registered throughout southern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, northeastern and Lake Victoria region of Kenya, and northwestern Tanzania. Positive seven-day rainfall anomalies were concentrated over western Ethiopia and localized areas of South Sudan.

For next week, moderate to locally heavy rain is forecast in southern Ethiopia and portions of southern Somalia, but limited and light rain is expected elsewhere. While the forecast, increased rain should help reduce thirty-day rainfall deficits in southern Ethiopia, the forecast little to light rain in eastern and northeastern Kenya and southern Somalia could sustain or increase deficits further across the region.

Drier than average conditions observed over northern Angola and southeastern DRC.

Due to an inconsistent rain since late September, moderate to large deficits have been observed throughout northern Angola and eastern DRC (**Figure 3**). While the southern portions of Southern Africa experienced enhanced and widespread rain, which helped eliminate negative anomalies over central South Africa, only light to moderate rain was recorded farther north across northern Angola and much of DRC during the past week. This resulted in a partial recovery over South Africa but a strengthening of thirty-day moisture deficits, which led to an abnormal dryness across northern Angola and southern DRC. Recent vegetation indices have indicated persistent, below-average conditions over portions of Angola, DRC, and the eastern parts of Southern Africa. For next week, a slight increase, with moderate to locally heavy rain, is expected over northern Angola and DRC. This may partially reduce rainfall deficits over local areas of the region. Light to moderate rain is also forecast over the KwaZulu-Natal region of eastern South Africa and central Madagascar. Little to no rainfall is expected elsewhere.



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.