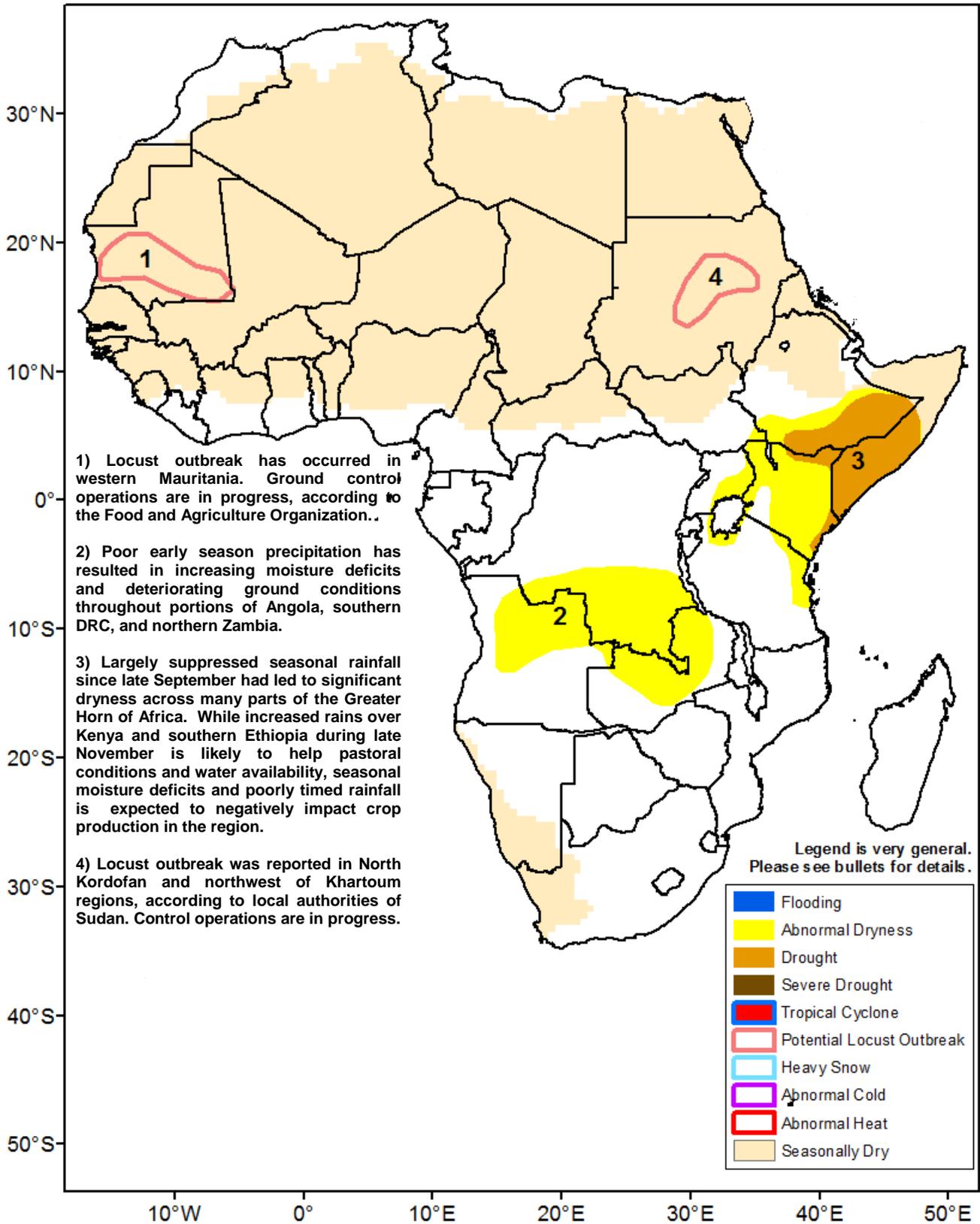




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook November 24 – November 30, 2016

- Increased rains in eastern Kenya help improve moisture deficits; however recovery in the Horn is unlikely.
- Heavy rains continued throughout parts of southern Angola, eastern Botswana, and central Mozambique.



Little rainfall exacerbates ground conditions in East Africa.

During the last week, the first significant increase in seasonal precipitation was received across parts central and eastern Kenya, with weekly amounts exceeding greater than 75mm in the eastern, coast and northeastern provinces of the country. Further east, higher rainfall accumulations were also received along the lower Jubba River basin compared to previous weeks. However, towards the east and north in other seasonally active areas in Somalia and eastern Ethiopia, rainfall remained virtually absent (**Figure 1**). Low to locally moderate totals were observed in the Lake Victoria region of Uganda and northern Tanzania.

After the first five dekads of the Oct-Dec season, anomalous dryness throughout the Greater Horn of Africa has been significant. With seasonal rainfall climatologically expected to rapidly diminish within the next several weeks, particularly over Ethiopia and Somalia, it has reached a point where recovery is very doubtful. While rainfall did increase during the last week, many local areas in eastern Kenya, Somalia, and eastern Ethiopia have received less than a quarter of their normal rainfall accumulation since the beginning of October (**Figure 2**). This anomalous dryness is also becoming increasingly evident further south across southern Kenya and northeastern Tanzania, where poorly distributed rains in November have led to a deterioration of ground conditions. It is anticipated that any increase in shower activity during the remainder of November and early December will help improve water availability and pastoral conditions, however, adverse agriculture impacts appear imminent.

Towards the end of November, precipitation models suggest a continued increased in rainfall over central Kenya and southern Ethiopia. However, light to locally moderate rainfall totals are forecast in southern Somalia and eastern Tanzania.

Many southern Africa countries continued to see increased seasonal rainfall.

During the middle of November, rainfall continued to increase throughout much of southern Africa, with continued heavy rains received across eastern Botswana, southern Angola, and central Mozambique. Analysis of satellite estimated precipitation anomalies since late October depicts fairly normal starts to the monsoon for many regions in southern Africa. Most notable are anomalously wet conditions across many parts of southern Angola, northern Namibia, northern South Africa and eastern Zimbabwe. However, a slight strengthening of moisture deficits across parts of western Zimbabwe and the Zambezi River basin of Mozambique suggests a delayed start of the monsoon in these areas.

For next week, models suggest a seasonably favorable distribution of rainfall, with the potential for enhanced rain accumulations (>75mm) throughout parts of Angola, southern DRC and Zambia to help alleviate early season dryness (**Figure 3**).

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.

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