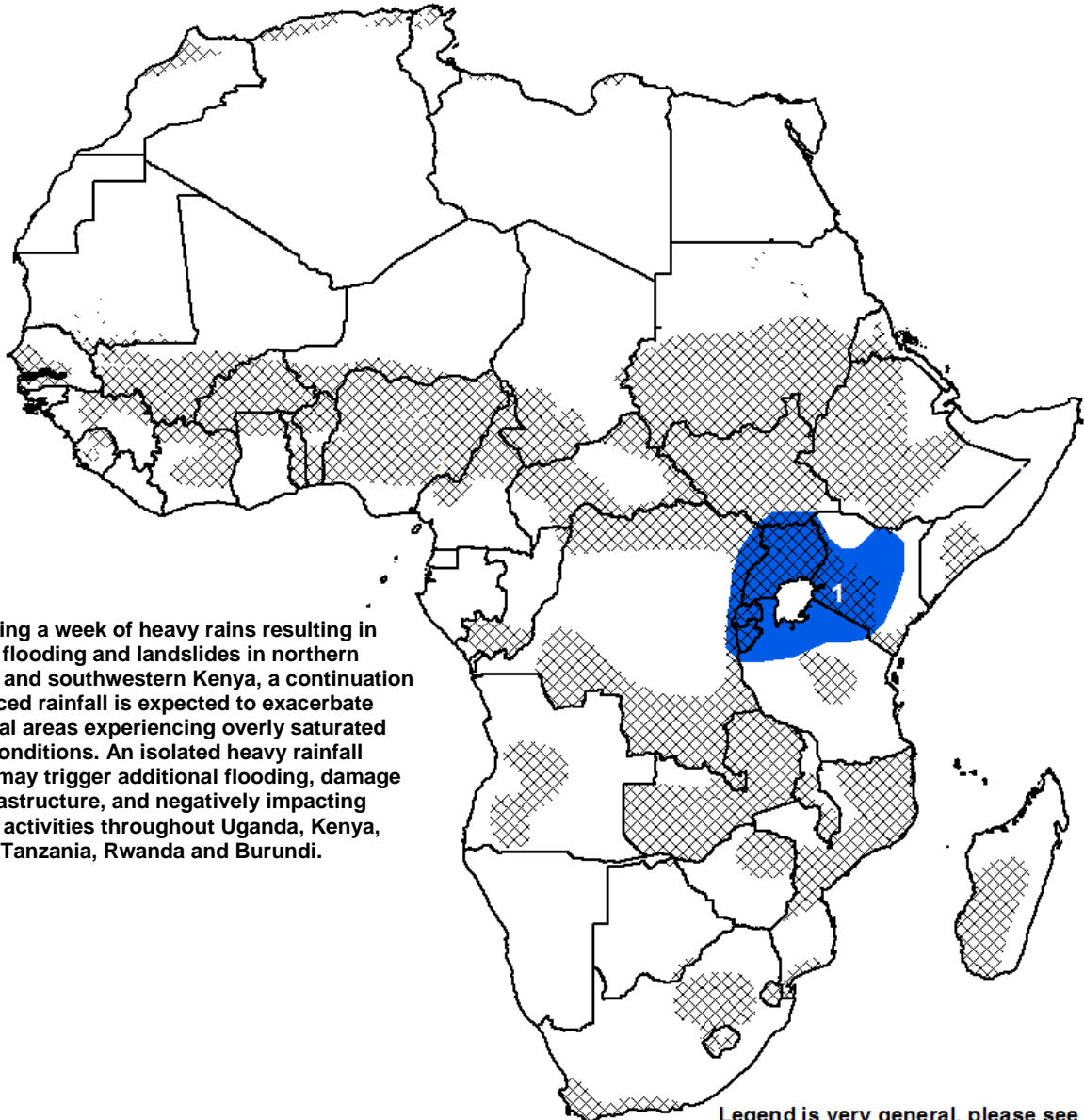










Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET November 8 – November 14, 2012

- Locally heavy, above-average amounts of precipitation are expected to continue for portions of Kenya, Tanzania, and the Lake Victoria region during the next seven days.



Legend is very general, please see numbered descriptions for details.

	November Cropped Areas
	Favorable
	Somewhat Favorable
	Flooding
	Short-term Dryness
	Drought
	Improving Drought
	Potential Locust Outbreak

Heavy rains expected to continue in the East.

During the past seven days, copious amounts of precipitation were received throughout East Africa, with the heaviest weekly accumulations observed around the Lake Victoria region. In the Western, Rift, and Central provinces of Kenya, weekly rainfall amounts in excess of 150 mm were received (**Figure 1**). Further south across the Kagera, Mwanza, and Mara provinces of Tanzania, weekly rainfall amounts exceeding 200mm were also observed, as some local areas had received torrential rainfall totals (>100mm) during a 24 hour period. These heavy rains have reportedly resulted in flooding and landslides in southwestern Kenya. In Ethiopia, much of the west saw a return of unseasonably heavy rainfall (>75mm) extending northward into the Amara and Tigray regions. In Somalia, a reduction of rainfall was observed in south and central zones, with more moderate shower activity across the Shabelle River basin during the last week.

After a week of enhanced rainfall observed across western Ethiopia and around the Lake Victoria region, rainfall accumulations over the last 30 days have been well above-average. Since the beginning of October, significant rainfall surpluses (>100mm) have continued to expand over the last couple of weeks for many local areas in Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, and northern Tanzania. While average to above-average rainfall is expected to benefit ongoing cropping activities, an overabundance of ground moisture elevates the potential for additional flooding and crop damages if heavy rains continue around the Lake Victoria region in November. Basin Excess Rainfall analysis depicts moderate risks for much of Lake Victoria region of East Africa since the end of October (**Figure 2**).

For the upcoming outlook period, rains are again forecast to be enhanced (>50mm) across many areas that have received heavy rains during the last several weeks. Additionally, the potential for locally heavy rainfall is expected to remain high, sustaining the risk for flooding across parts of central and eastern Kenya during the next seven days.

Early season dryness developing in parts of South Africa.

After an anomalously wet onset of rains during September and October over parts of southeastern South Africa, a delayed onset to seasonal rains has been observed for many parts of the Free State, and North West states of South Africa. 30-day satellite estimated rainfall anomalies depict rainfall deficits ranging between 25-50mm for the region extending northward into the Kalahari Desert of southern Botswana. Precipitation forecasts indicate an increase in rainfall across South Africa; however the potential for heavy rainfall remains low over the North West state.

Satellite Estimated Rainfall (mm)
Valid: October 28th – November 3rd, 2012

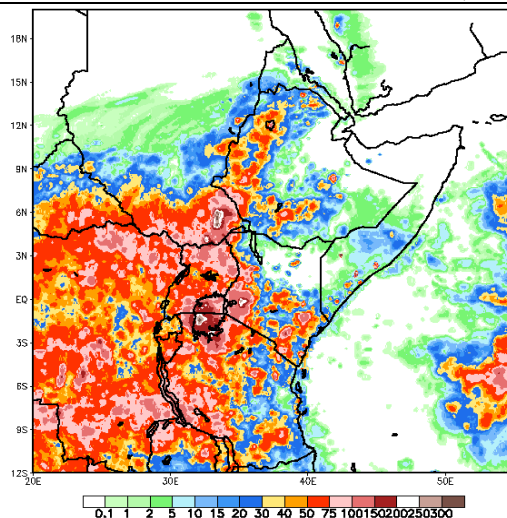


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Basin Excess Rainfall Map (BERM)
Valid: As of the 3rd dekad of October, 2012

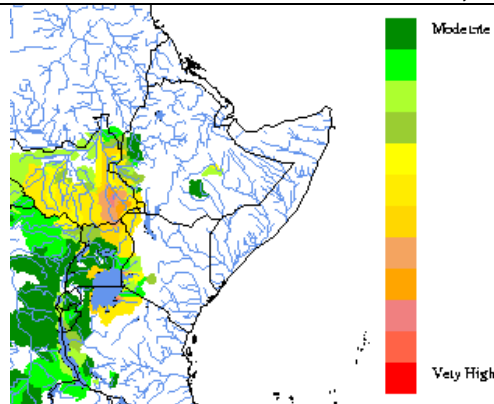


Figure 2: USGS/EROS

Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: October 24th – October 30th, 2012

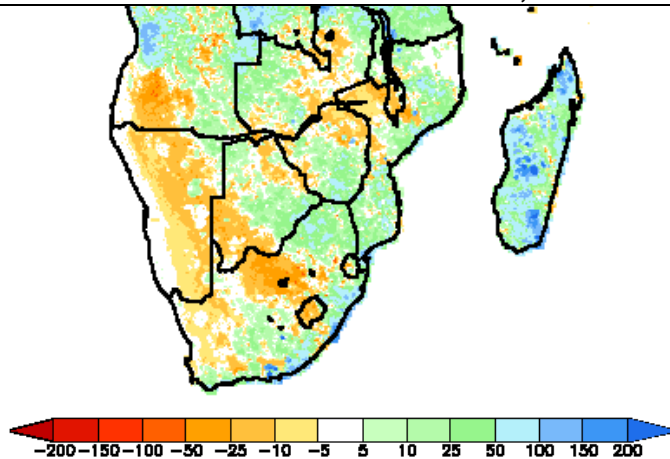


Figure 3: NOAA/CPC

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.

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