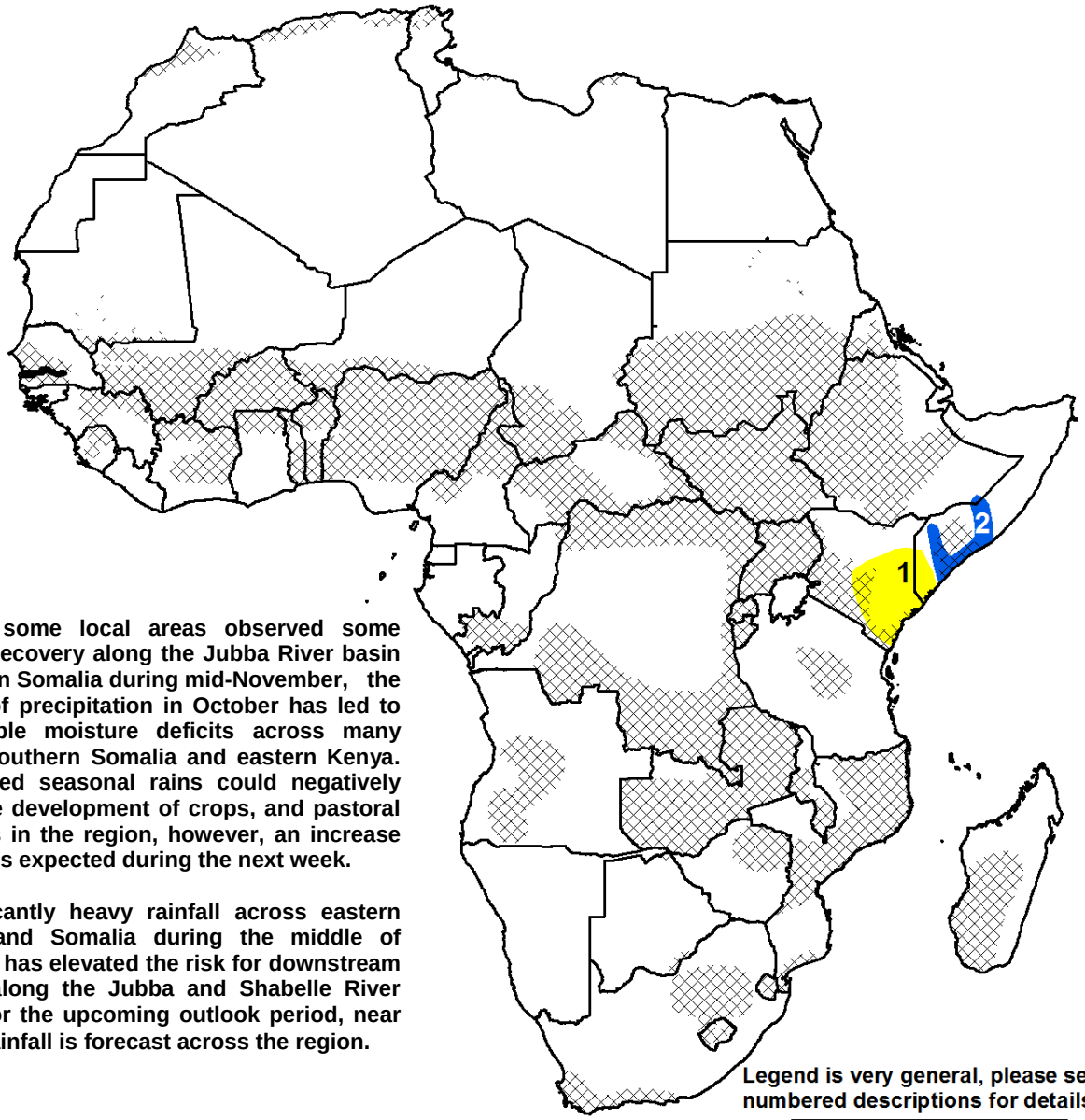
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
November 21 – November 27, 2013

- **Drier conditions expected during the next week across East Africa, following anomalously heavy rainfall in mid-November.**



1) While some local areas observed some moisture recovery along the Jubba River basin in southern Somalia during mid-November, the absence of precipitation in October has led to considerable moisture deficits across many parts of southern Somalia and eastern Kenya. The delayed seasonal rains could negatively impact the development of crops, and pastoral conditions in the region, however, an increase in rainfall is expected during the next week.

2) Significantly heavy rainfall across eastern Ethiopia and Somalia during the middle of November has elevated the risk for downstream flooding along the Jubba and Shabelle River basins. For the upcoming outlook period, near average rainfall is forecast across the region.

Flooding impacts observed in Somalia, with unseasonable dryness in southeastern Kenya.

During the last seven days, moderate to locally heavy rainfall continued across many parts of Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya. The heaviest weekly rainfall accumulations (>75mm) were received in the Somali region of eastern Ethiopia, as well as, throughout Puntland of northern Somalia, and along the Jubba and Shabelle River basins of southern Somalia (**Figure 1**). Some of these rains during the earlier portion of the observation period were associated with the passage of Tropical Cyclone 03A, which resulted in flooding, damages to infrastructure, livestock losses, displaced populations, crop damages and fatalities. Further south, a more seasonable distribution of rainfall was observed around the Lake Victoria region, with weekly rainfall amounts ranging between 10-50mm in parts of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, southwestern Kenya and northwestern Tanzania. However, light to locally moderate amounts of rainfall were recorded in the drier parts of central and eastern Kenya.

Since the middle of September, the Greater Horn of Africa has largely been anomalously wet (**Figure 2**). Satellite estimated seasonal (Oct-Dec) precipitation surpluses in excess of 25mm are can be seen covering a large portion of Ethiopia, South Sudan, and Somalia, with pockets of wetter conditions observed in Somalia and southeastern Ethiopia. These wet areas were mainly associated with an abrupt increase in rainfall and moisture that occurred during the middle of November, which led to flooding and other negative impacts.

However, below average moisture conditions remain evident across central and eastern Kenya. The driest areas, where 60-day rainfall deficits exceed 100mm, have been observed in the Meru region of central Kenya, as well as, in the Garissa, Tana, and coastal regions of southeastern Kenya. These areas experienced a significant suppression in rainfall throughout the month of October, leading to significant moisture deficits by early November. While rains have improved along the Jubba River basin in southern Somalia during the last two weeks, many local areas further west have received approximately half of their normal rainfall accumulation for the season. These moisture shortages remain unfavorable for the ongoing cropping activities, and pastoral conditions moving forward.

For the upcoming outlook period, a slight increase in rainfall is expected for the unseasonably dry of areas of eastern Kenya, with a reduction of rainfall forecast for many anomalously wet areas of Ethiopia and Somalia. Locally heavy precipitation amounts (>50mm) remain forecast in central Kenya and in northwestern Tanzania during late November, with lighter amounts (<20mm) expected throughout much of Ethiopia and Somalia (**Figure 3**). Although rainfall is likely to be isolated, an increased rainfall in Kenya is expected to help mitigate dryness in the region and improve ground conditions.

Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: November 10 – November 16 , 2013

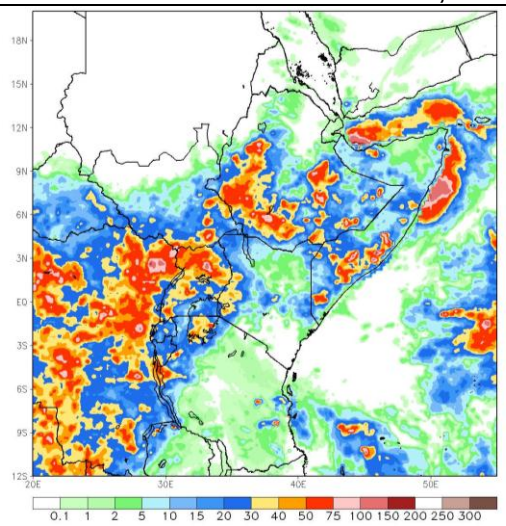


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: September 18 – November 16 , 2013

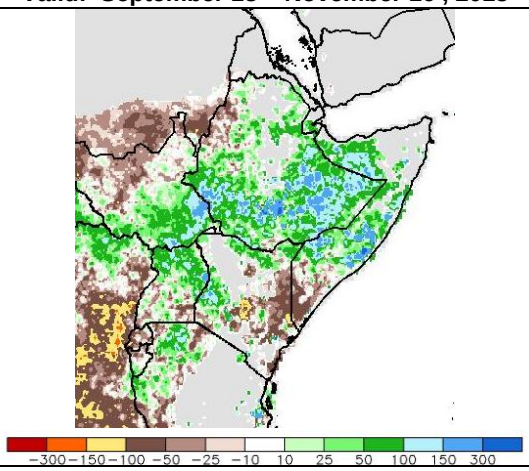


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

GFS Quantitative Precipitation Forecast (mm)
Valid: November 18 – November 25, 2013

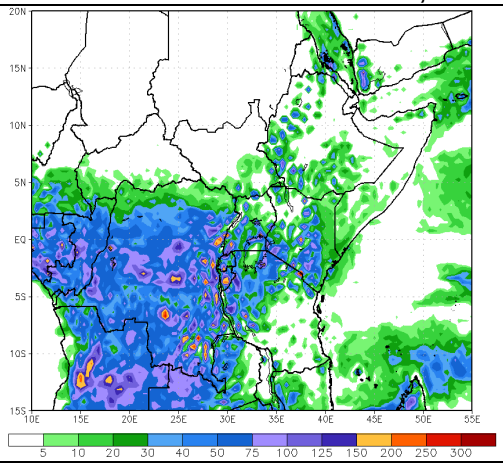


Figure 3: NOAA/NESDIS

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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