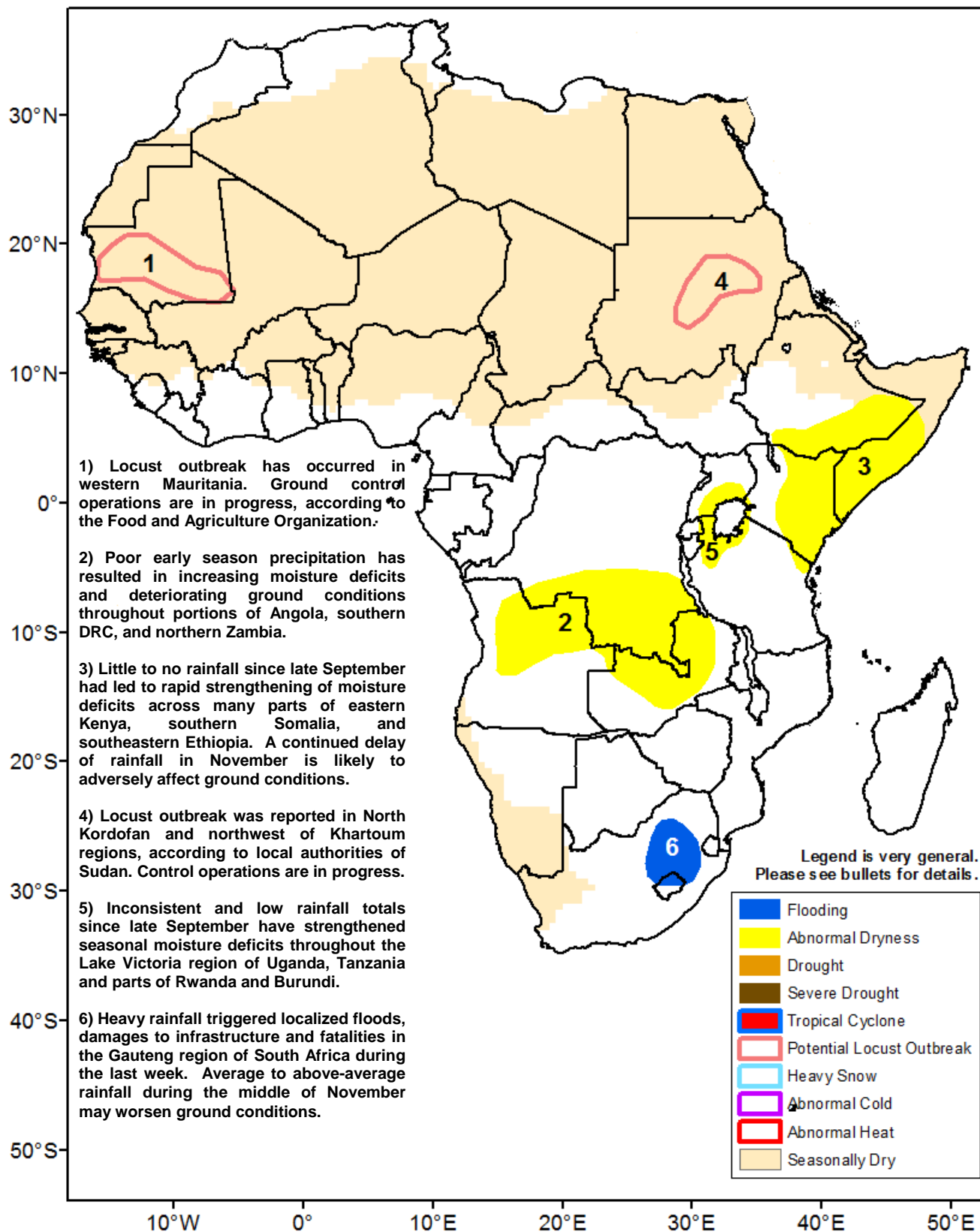




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook November 17 – November 23, 2016

- Largely suppressed rainfall continues to increase moisture deficits throughout the Greater Horn.
- Increased rains help to improve ground conditions throughout parts of Angola, Zambia and South Africa.



Little rainfall exacerbates ground conditions in East Africa.

During the last week, poorly distributed seasonal rains were again observed across many anomalously dry parts of Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia. According to satellite rainfall estimates, the highest weekly rainfall accumulations (>75mm) were received over the Lake Victoria region, helping to alleviate dryness northwestern Tanzania and southwestern Kenya (**Figure 1**). However, in central and eastern Kenya, seasonal rains were remained virtually absent, with low and isolated totals (5-10mm) over eastern province of Kenya, and in southern Somalia.

The continued lack of rainfall, in both quantity and spatial extent, has resulted in substantial moisture deficits since late September. It has reached a point where a full recovery is not likely for the Oct-Dec season over the Greater Horn. Analysis of seasonal rainfall performance probabilities (SPP) shows high likelihoods (>70%) over many parts of Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia for a significantly dry (less than 50 percent of normal) outcome by the end of December (**Figure 2**). The ongoing dryness is likely to lead to drought and possibly severe drought conditions and continue to present an increasing threat to food security in the region. While there is a chance for increased shower activity during the remainder of November and early December to help improve water availability and pastoral conditions, adverse agriculture impacts appear imminent.

For the middle of November, precipitation models suggest a an increase in the spatial distribution of rainfall, however, light to locally moderate accumulations are expected, which is not likely to provide much relief in terms of seasonal deficits.

Increased rains received over dry portions of Angola, flood-inducing rains received over South Africa.

A shift in the southern Africa monsoon circulation brought increased precipitation amounts throughout many parts of Angola, Zambia, Botswana, and South Africa. In Angola, well distributed rainfall was observed throughout the country. However, below-average totals continued in the north with above-average totals in the central and souther regions of the country. In South Africa, significantly heavy precipitation was observed during the last week, with some local areas receiving totals in excess of 150mm in the Gauteng and Mpumalanga regions of the country. Much of the torrential rainfall had fell within a short period, leading to numerous reports of localized flooding, damages to infrastructure, displaced populations and fatalities during early November.

For next week, models suggest a seasonable distribution of rainfall, with the potential for enhancement throughout parts of western Angola. Over South Africa, weekly totals between 22-50mm is forecast, which may worsen flood conditions in the Gauteng and Mpumalanga 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.

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