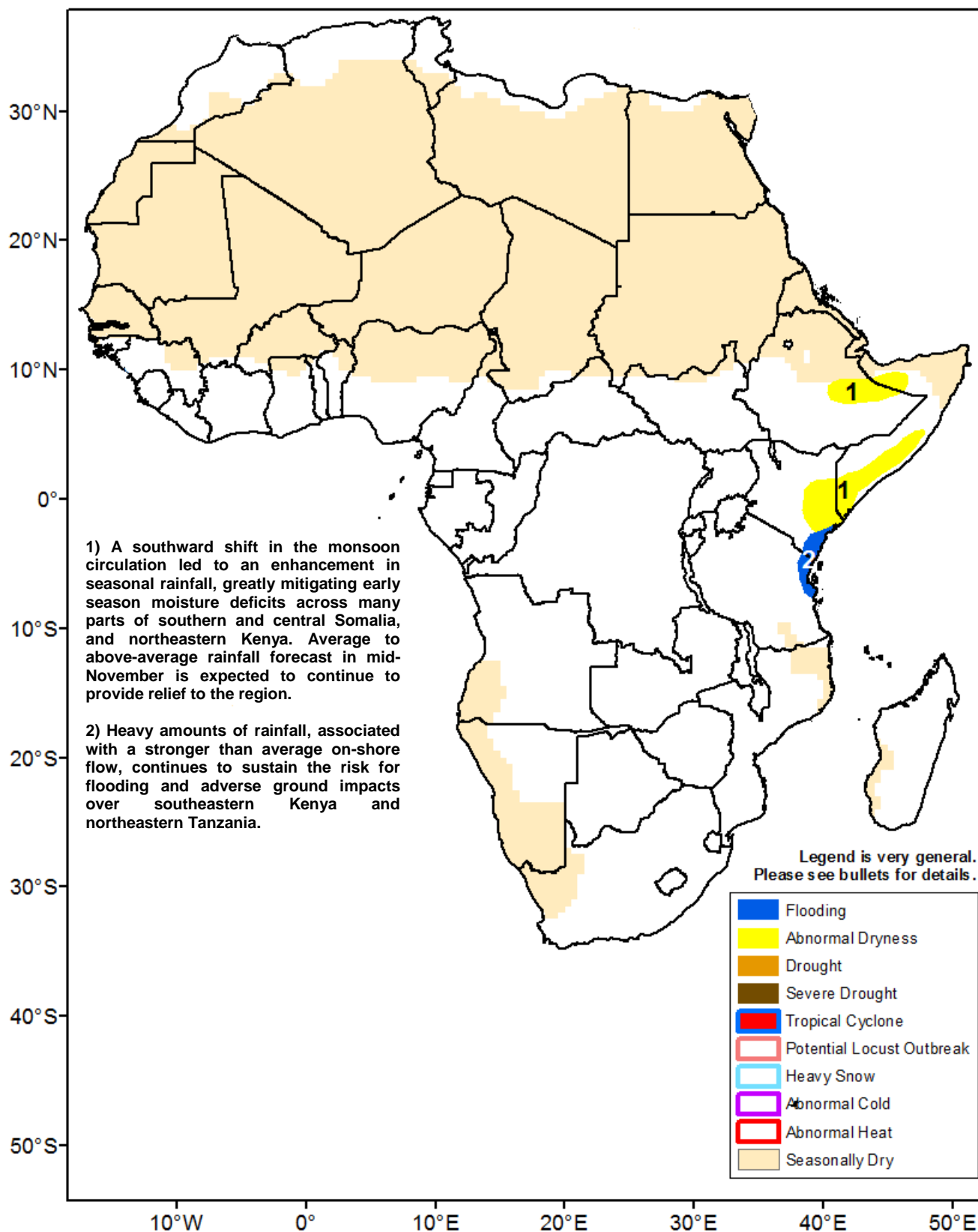




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook November 9 – 15, 2017

- The return of moderate to locally heavy rainfall in East Africa has helped to mitigate seasonal moisture deficits across parts of Ethiopia, Somalia and Kenya.



Seasonal rainfall recovers in Eastern Africa during early November.

During the last week, increased amounts of seasonal precipitation were received over many regions in the Greater Horn of Africa. According to satellite rainfall estimates, the highest weekly accumulations (>75mm) were registered across southeastern Kenya, northeastern Tanzania, and the Jubba and Shabelle River basin in southern Somalia. Flooding and damages to infrastructure were reported in the coast province of southeastern Kenya. More moderate, widespread amounts (25-50mm) were registered over southern Ethiopia, Uganda, and northern Kenya (**Figure 1**).

The enhancement of seasonal rainfall over East Africa observed during early November follows an anomalously dry October, where several local areas in Kenya, Ethiopia and Somalia experienced a distinct delay in the start of the monsoon. The increase in rainfall and ground moisture has resulted in much improved ground conditions, and largely minimized the extent and magnitude of seasonal dryness in Somalia. Currently, many portions of the Tana River basin and Garissa region in eastern Kenya and provinces of southern Somalia are experiencing less than 80 percent of their average rainfall, with many other regions experiencing favorably average to above-average rainfall since early October (**Figure 2**). Water levels along Jubba River have been increasing in southern Somalia.

During the next seven days, model rainfall forecasts suggest a continuation of enhanced rainfall, albeit less wet compared to this past week. Widespread precipitation accumulations ranging between 25-75mm are expected over much of Kenya, southern Somalia, and southern Ethiopia.

A large scale suppression in early season rainfall observed over southern Africa.

During early November, an anomalous southward push of the southern Africa monsoon was observed across the western countries, with widespread heavy rainfall received in western Angola, and increased amounts of rainfall received in parts of in western and northern Namibia (**Figure 1**). However, significantly suppressed was observed towards the east, as nearly all of central and southern Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and the eastern half of South Africa saw little to no rainfall.

Although it remains relatively early in the season, the unusually suppressed seasonal rainfall in southern Africa did result in a rapid strengthening of seasonal moisture deficits most notably in portions of South Africa and southern Madagascar. Since early October, many local areas in these regions have received less than half of their normal rainfall accumulation (**Figure 2**), which is expected to lead to adverse ground impacts if rainfall does not improve in subsequent weeks. Precipitation models do suggest an increase in rainfall during the next seven days; however, additional weeks of enhanced rainfall in November are likely required to better offset early season moisture deficits.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall (mm) Valid: October 30 – November 5, 2017

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)

Period: 30Oct2017 – 05Nov2017

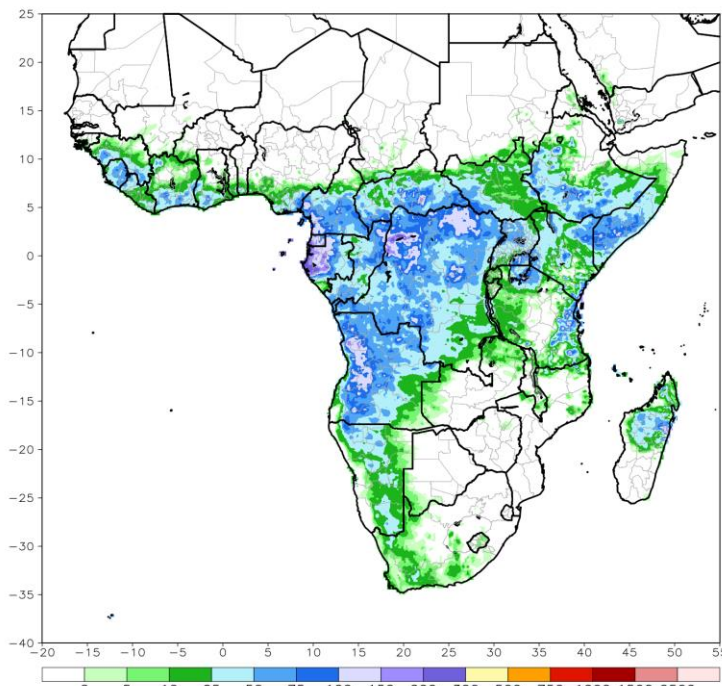


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

30-Day Satellite Estimated Percent of Normal Rainfall (%) Valid: October 7 – November 5, 2017

ARC2 30-Day Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)

Period: 07Oct2017 – 05Nov2017

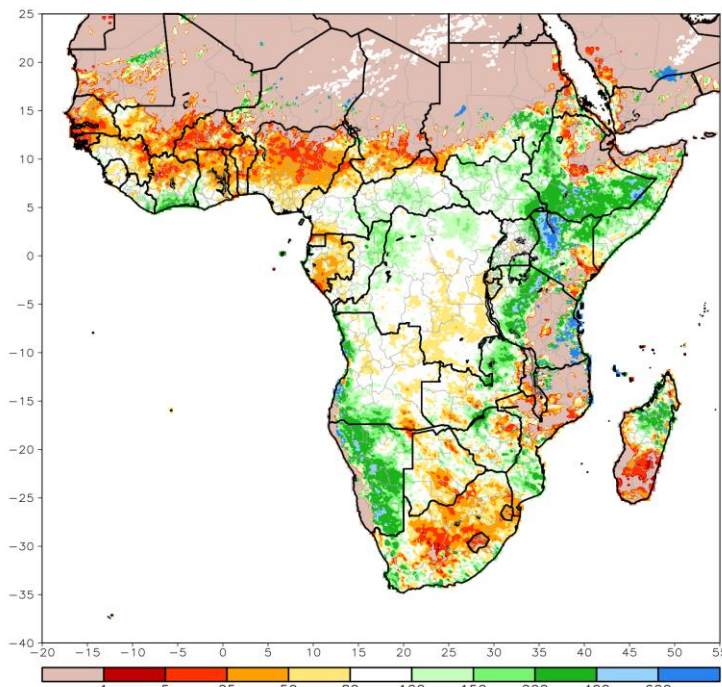


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.