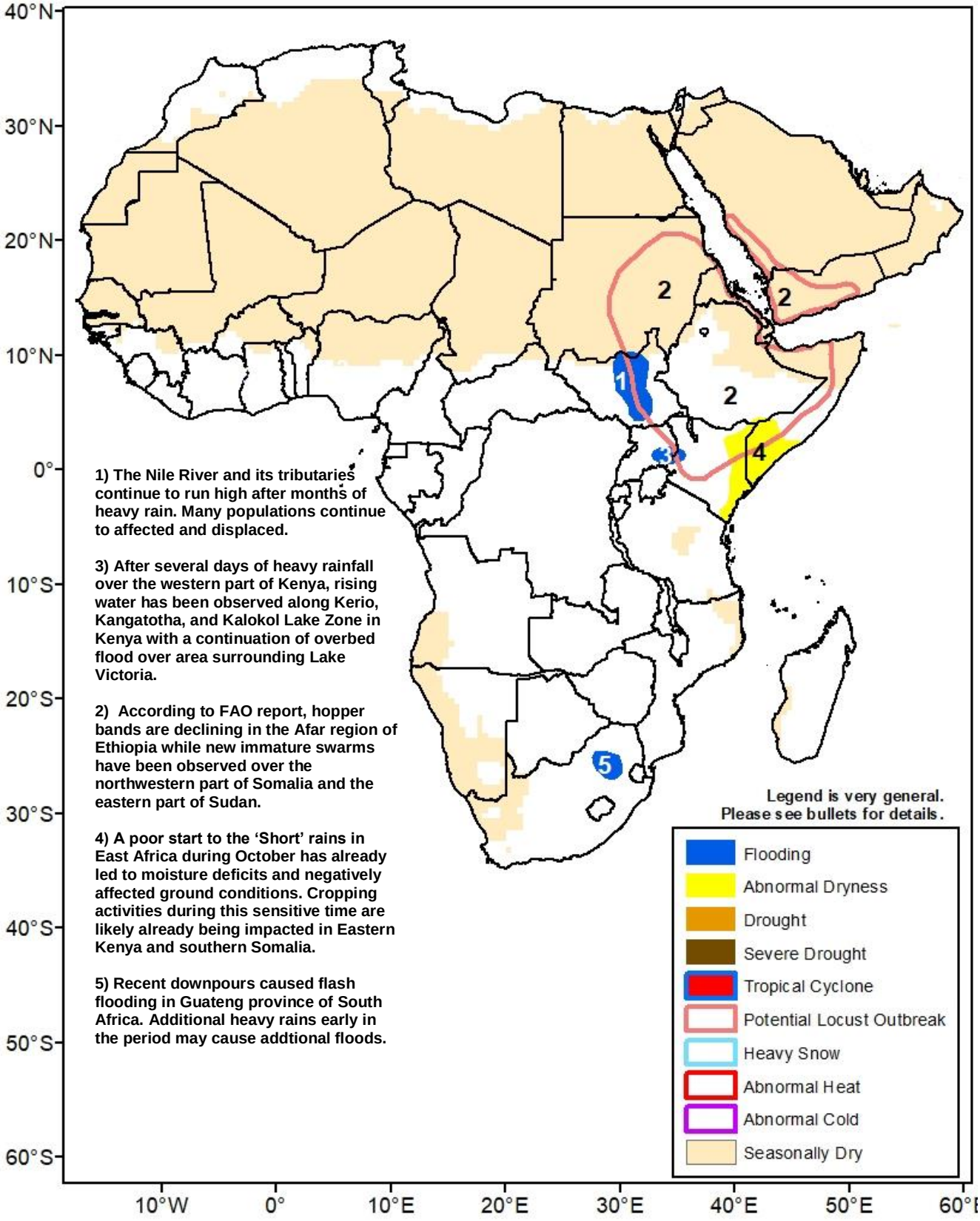
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
November 5 – November 11, 2020

- **The 'Short' rains in East Africa are off to a poor start leading to abnormal dryness**



Below-average rainfall performance is continuing for the much of the greater horn of Africa.

Scattered light or moderate rainfall was observed across East Africa. Many areas of southern Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya received between 10-50mm of rainfall according to satellite estimates (**Figure 1**). Moderate Rain was more contiguous across DRC, Uganda, and South Sudan. The heaviest rainfall in the region (75-100mm+) was received in eastern DRC. Rains were slightly suppressed this past week in some areas which registered small deficits of 10-25mm. slightly larger deficits were registered in southern Somalia and small parts of southeast and northwest South Sudan. The 'Short' rains have begun inadequately in many parts of the Horn. Rainfall deficits have grown to between 25-100mm during October while substantially increased rainfall has been observed 30-56mm in a day over southern Oromia and northern part of Somalia (**Figure 2**). The deficits are most acute in southern Somalia and eastern Kenya, as well as parts of the Oromia and Somali regions of Ethiopia, where less than 50% of normal rainfall has been observed. Negative impacts on the ground are evident in southern Somalia and eastern Kenya from Analysis of NDVI and abnormal dryness has been placed there. Meanwhile, after so much rain during late summer and early fall, river flooding is still impacting many populations of South Sudan. Based on the most recent Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) update, desert locust swarms persist in the Horn of Africa. Immature swarms continued to be present over many areas, including northwestern Kenya near the border with Uganda, over the Turkana County, northern Somalia, and adjacent areas to eastern Ethiopia despite control operations.

For next week, seasonably moderate, or locally heavy (25-75mm) rains are likely in southern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and throughout Kenya. This could help improve the seasonal moisture deficit situation there. Lighter rains are expected in central Ethiopia and northern Somalia.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: October 28 – November 3, 2020

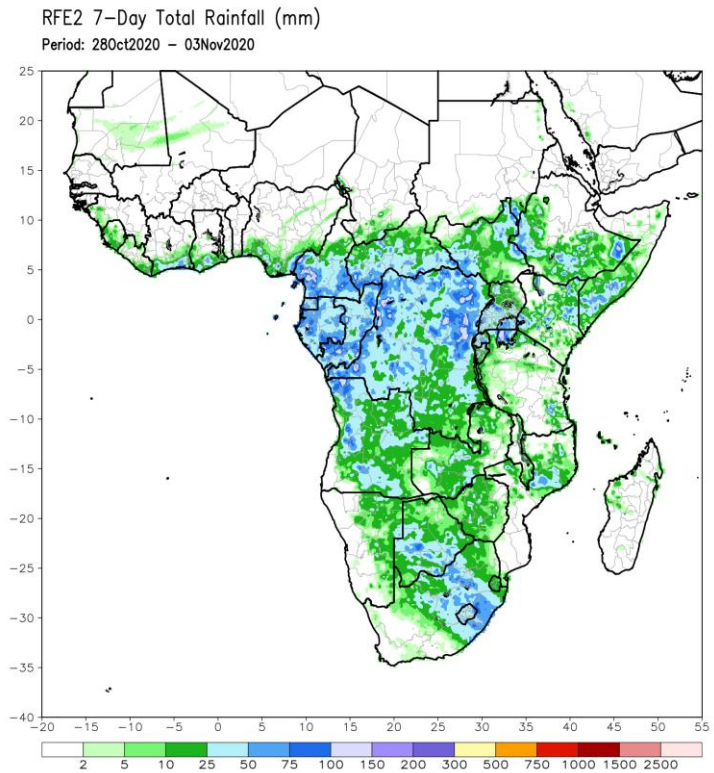


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Heavy rains were observed in South Africa last week

During the past week, rains increased significantly across South Africa, southern Botswana, and Namibia. Rainfall totals were widely more than 25mm and reached 100mm in parts of South Africa according to satellite estimates (**Figure 1**). These amounts were 25-100mm greater than average for late October. Some flooding has been reported. Scattered locally moderate or heavy rain was observed in northern Mozambique and Malawi. Scattered light rains were observed in Madagascar. Moderate rain occurred throughout Angola. Many parts of the region registered small rainfall deficits, including Angola, western Zambia, eastern Botswana, and southern Mozambique.

Rainfall performance to begin the monsoon season has been a mixed bag for the southern Africa region. A period of early-season heavy rain has led to many 30-day Surpluses in Zambia, Malawi, parts of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Botswana (**Figure 2)**. Conversely, some sizeable 30-day deficits of 25-100mm are observed in Angola, smaller deficits are apparent in many parts of Namibia, Botswana, and Madagascar. Deficits had been widespread in South Africa, but the past week's rains mitigated those for large parts of the country.

For next week, above-normal rainfall is likely in South Africa and southern Botswana. Meanwhile, suppressed rains are favored over Madagascar, northern Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi, and northern Zimbabwe. Some heavy rains are possible in northern Angola.

30-day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: October 5 – November 3, 2020

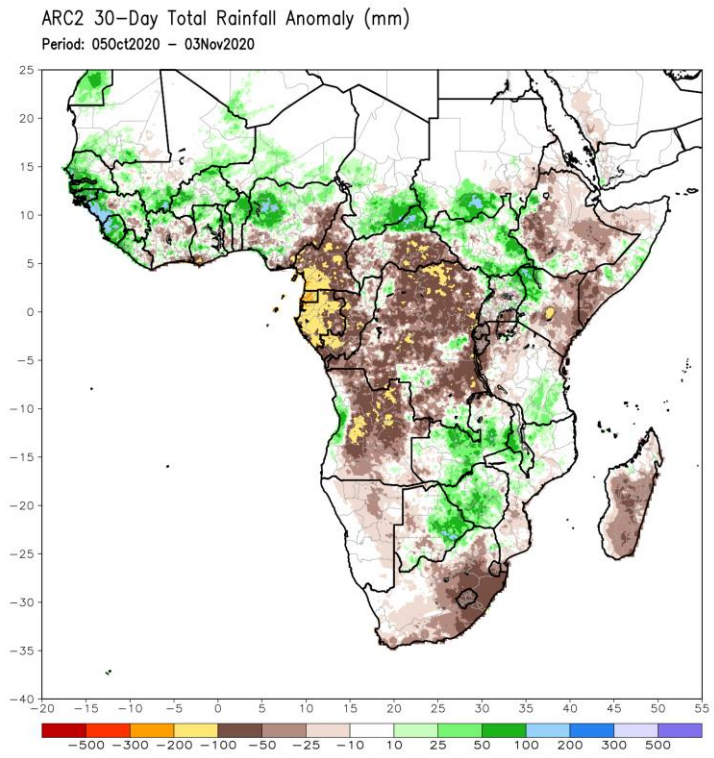


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.

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