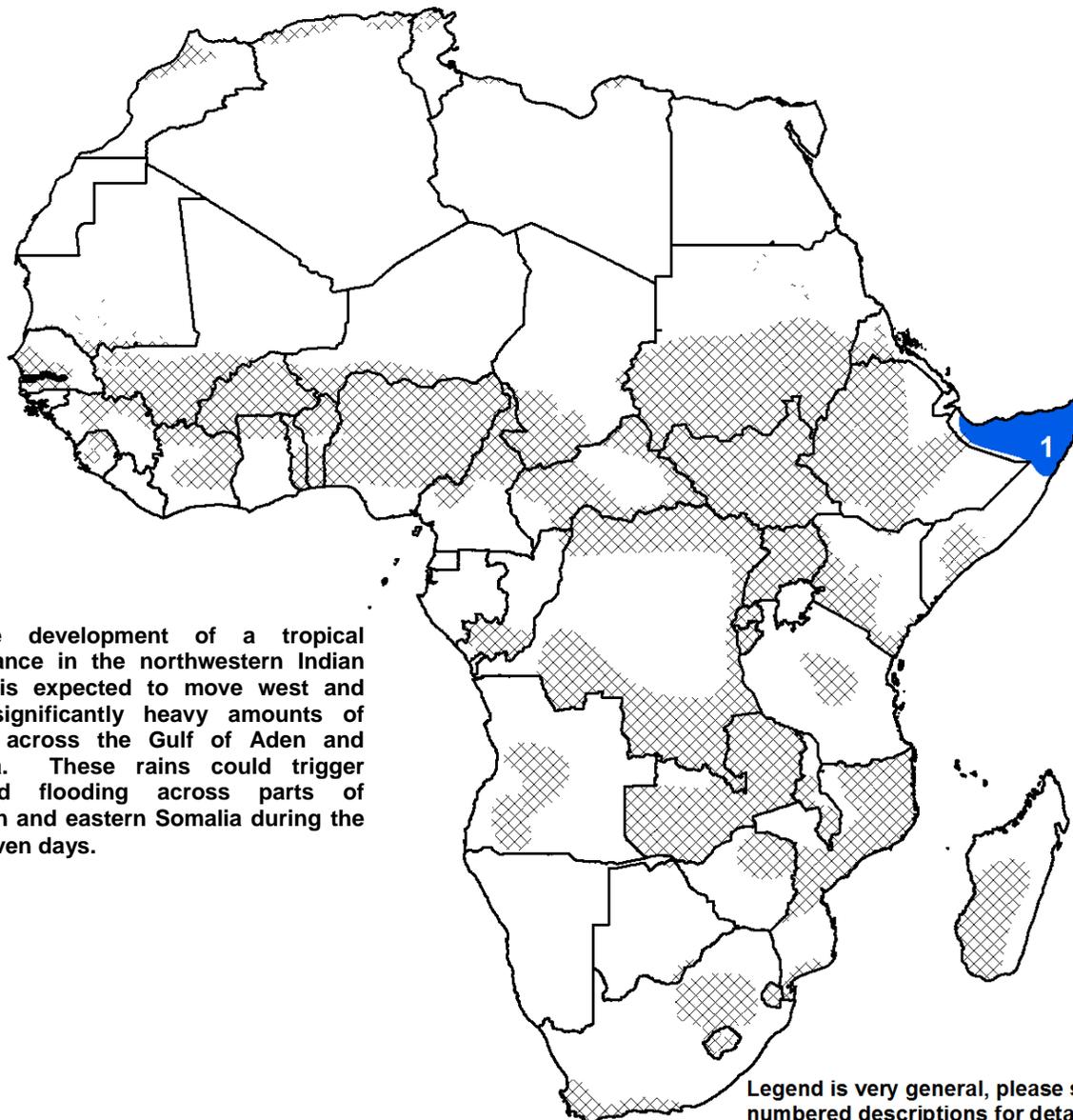




## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook November 7 – November 13, 2013

- The passage of a weak tropical disturbance is expected to produce heavy amounts of rainfall over northern Somalia.
- Poor October rainfall across parts of central and eastern Kenya, as well as, southern Somalia lead to strengthening moisture deficits in the region.



	November Cropped Areas
	Flooding
	Abnormal Dryness
	Drought
	Severe Drought
	Tropical Cyclone
	Potential Locust Outbreak
	Heavy Snow
	Abnormal Cold
	Abnormal Heat

### Slow onsets to seasonal rainfall in Kenya, Somalia.

Compared to the last several of weeks, a slight reduction in seasonal rainfall was observed across much of the Greater Horn of Africa during the last seven days. The highest weekly accumulations (>75mm) were received across eastern DRC and Uganda, with more locally moderate amounts (>50mm) throughout southern Ethiopia and southwestern Kenya (**Figure 1**). In Somalia, little to light amounts of precipitation was received following a heavier distribution of rains that fell earlier in October.

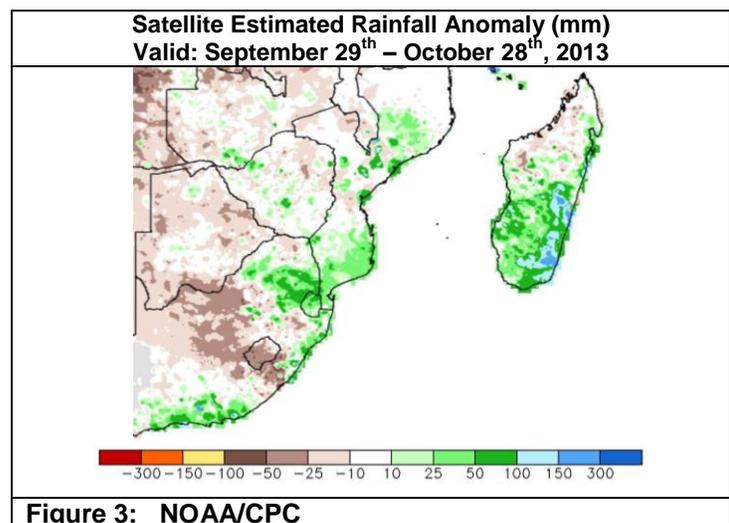
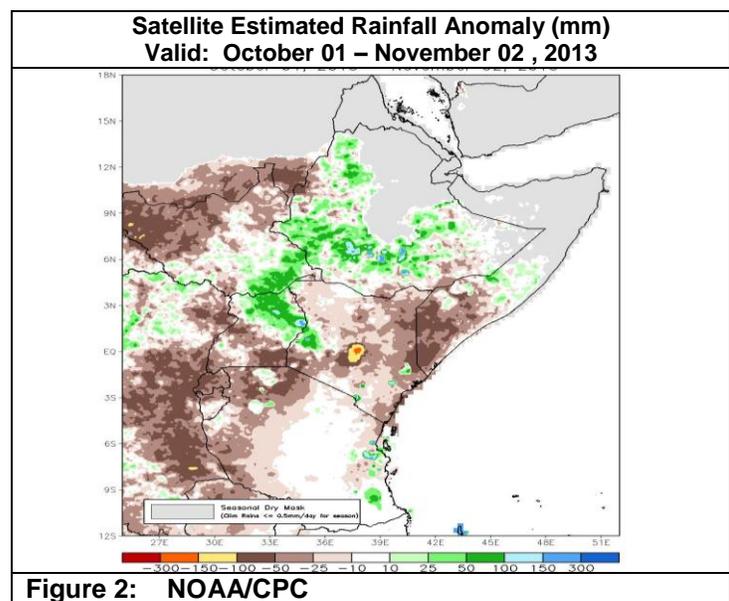
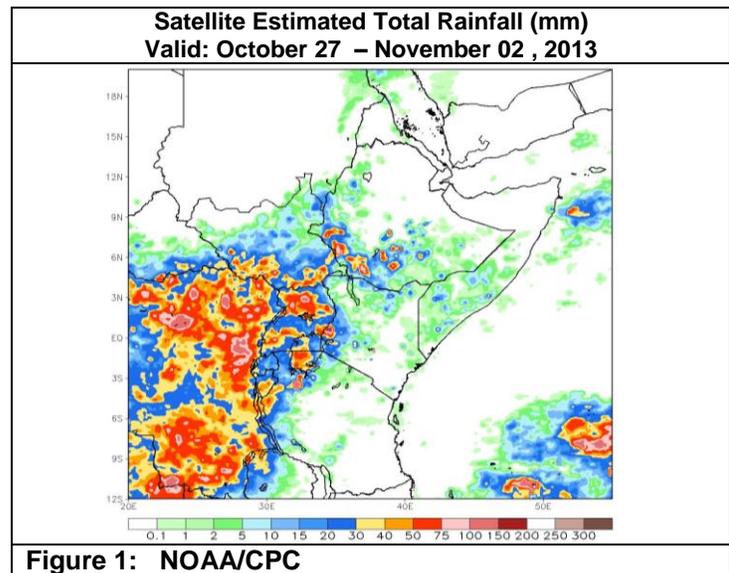
Since the beginning of October, seasonal rainfall has been largely suppressed over several regions of East Africa. The driest region has been observed over the Meru region of central Kenya where seasonal rainfall deficits have already exceeded 100mm, resulting in many local areas having received less than 5 percent of normal rainfall during the month of October (**Figure 2**). Further east, an anomalously slow onset of seasonal rains have also been observed Northeastern and Coast provinces of Kenya, as well as, in the Jubba and Shabelle regions of southern Somalia. While these areas are climatologically drier than central and western Kenya, weak and poorly distributed rains since mid-Oct have already led to unfavorable conditions for pastoral and agro-pastoral activities. In the Lake Victoria region of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and northwestern Tanzania, a slow start of seasonal rains have also been observed since early October, however, many of these areas saw an increase in precipitation during late October which has helped to mitigate the developing dryness. Further north in Sudan and South Sudan, a broad region of moisture deficits exceeding 50mm remain indicative of an early cessation of seasonal rainfall. This may negatively impact the production of crops in the region.

For the upcoming outlook period, an increased chance for enhanced seasonal rainfall is expected across the Greater Horn, with significantly heavy rainfall accumulations upwards of 50mm forecast throughout much of southern and eastern Ethiopia, southern Somalia and eastern Kenya. The above-average rainfall in early November is expected to help offset early season dryness in Kenya and Somalia.

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### Early season moisture recovery in South Africa.

Following a period of poor rainfall during late September and early October, heavy and more frequent precipitation has returned since mid-October over the Kwa-Zulu Natal, Mpumalanga, and Limpopo regions of South Africa. Increased rains and above-average moisture conditions are also prevalent of Swaziland, Madagascar, and parts of Zimbabwe and Mozambique. The recent rainfall recovery is expected to lead to favorable ground conditions for early season cropping activities; however, early season moisture deficits remain across the Northwest and Free State of South Africa (**Figure 3**). For the upcoming week, a seasonable distribution of rains is expected to continue across South Africa, with enhanced rains expected over parts of Zimbabwe and Mozambique.



**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.