Southern Africa Region: ENSO, **Rainfall, and Harvest Patterns**



Rainfall, % of Average (6 months Oct – Mar)

Water Requirement Satisfaction Index





Total cereal production (million tons) in selected SADC Member States; Angola, Botswana, Eswatini, Democratic Republic of Congo, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe. Excludes: Madagascar, Mauritius, Mozambique, Seychelles.

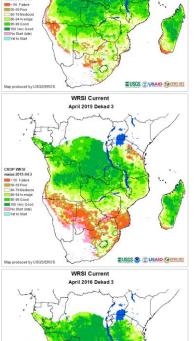
Neutral

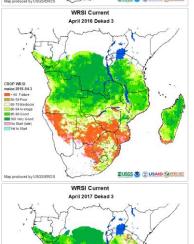
El Niño-like poor season with late onset and erratic rainfall and prolonged dry spells in southern areas. This combined with cyclones and flooding compromised crop production in several countries.

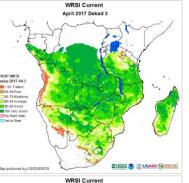


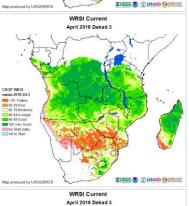
Neutral

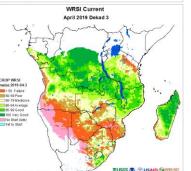
Normal to above-normal rainfall in most parts of the region led to overall good crop production.

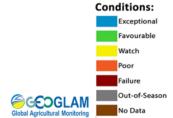






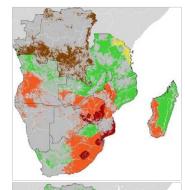


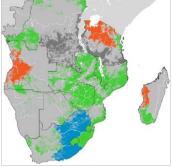


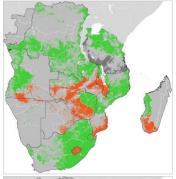


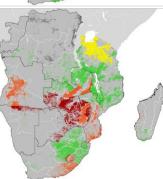
Note: Tanzania has been added to the GEOGLAM Southern Africa Region maps.

End-of-Season Post Harvest Conditions









Weak El Niño Very late start to the season in parts of the region, abnormally high rainfall and flooding in the eastern and north-eastern part of the region; reduced crop production and

Very Strong El Niño

depressed regional stocks.

One of the strongest El Niño on record, comparable with the 1982-83 and 1997-98 events; worst drought in 35 years.

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Weak La Niña

High rainfall in many parts of the region resulted in overall good crop performance; year of Cyclone Dineo

Weak La Niña

Delayed onset and erratic rainfall followed by mid-season dry spells resulted in mixed seasonal performance

Weak El Niño

Driest season since at least 1981 in central & western parts of the region; quick succession of Cyclones Idai and Cyclone Kenneth; widespread reduction in crop production

Sea Surface Temperature anomaly

Moderate

Strong

Very Strong

Very Strong

2018/19

2015/16



Strong Neutral (-0.4 to 0.4)

(-0.9 to -0.5) (-1.9 to -1.5) (-1.4 to -1) (0.5 to 0.9) (1 to 1.4) (1.5 to 1.9)