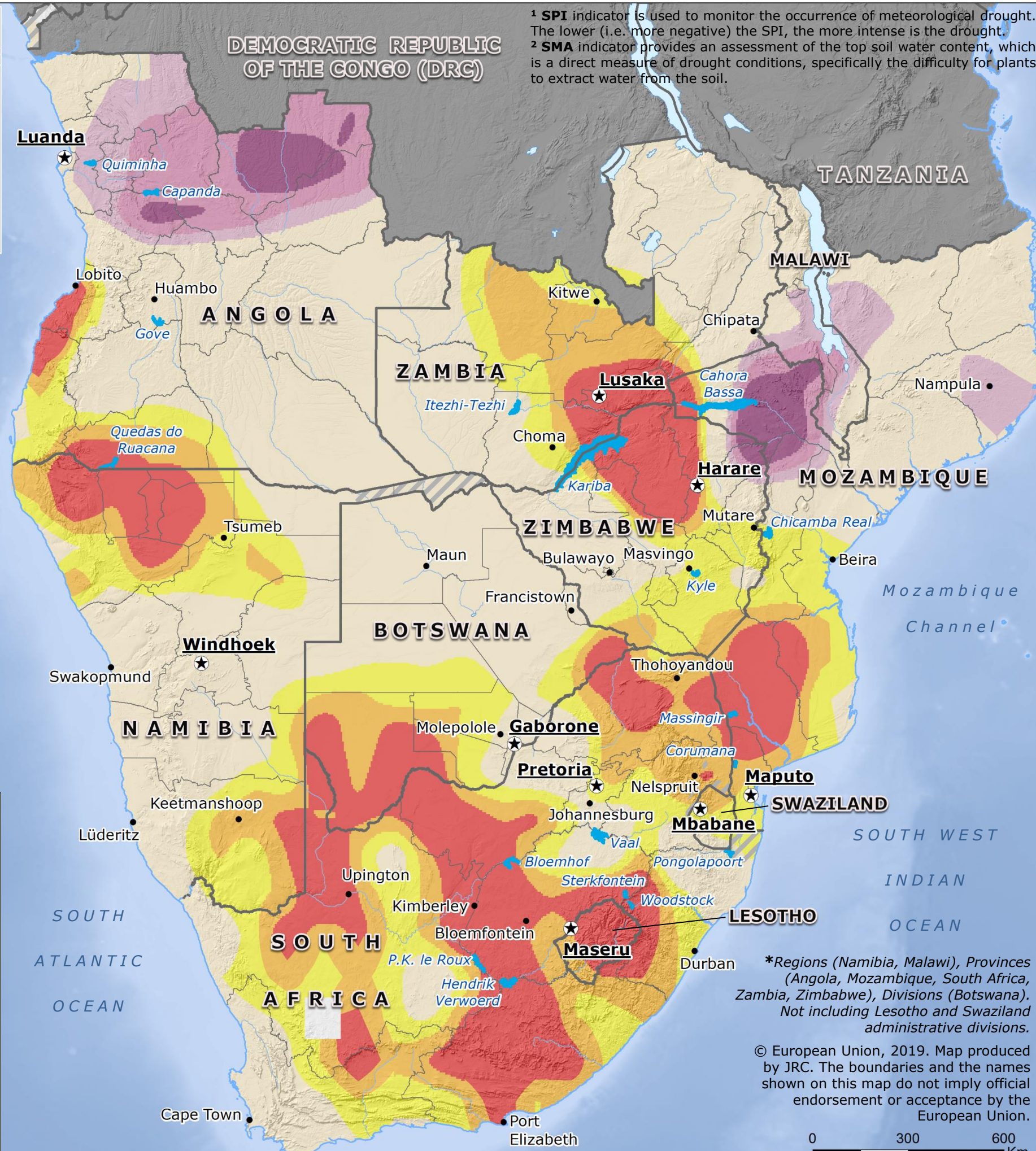


Southern Africa | Drought Situation



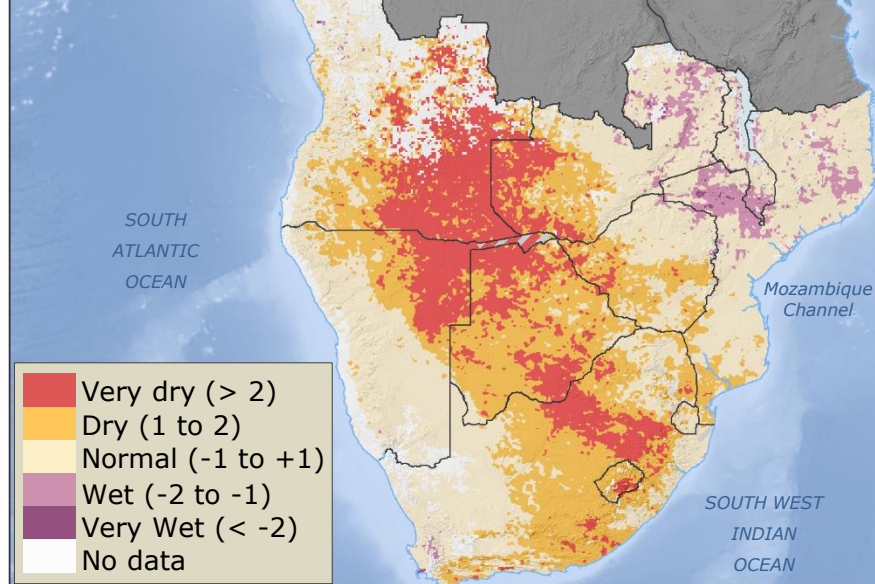
SITUATION OVERVIEW

Source: JRC GDO

- ❑ The southern African continent is highly vulnerable to extreme climatological events, due to the combination of insufficient coping capacity, widespread poverty and strong seasonal rainfall patterns. The region is experiencing a meteorological drought.
- ❑ This region has a strong precipitation seasonality, with most of the annual rainfall falling between November and March. The meteorological drought experienced in the region could impact the next lean season.
- ❑ In most affected areas, sowing stage was delayed and food security decreased for most low-income rural households, which depend on rainfed crops, in particular in Zambia, Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, southern Angola and locally in Namibia. Moreover, reservoir levels are generally decreasing across most countries.

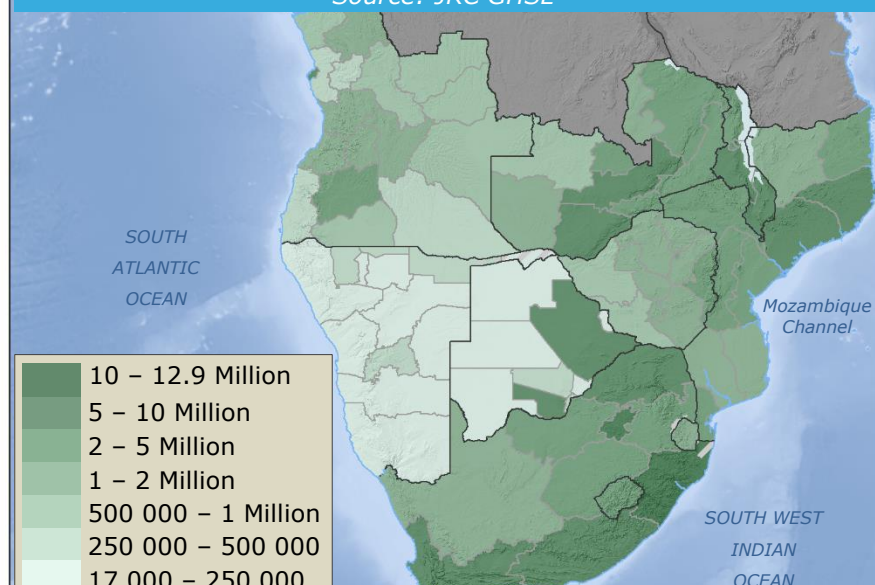
SOIL MOISTURE ANOMALY (SMA)² (Dec 2018)

Source: JRC GDO



POPULATION PER ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION*

Source: JRC GHSL



STANDARDIZED PRECIPITATION INDEX (SPI)¹ (Oct-Dec 2018)
 Source: JRC GDO

Extremely dry (< -2)
Severely dry (-2 to -1.5)
Moderately dry (-1.5 to -1)
Near normal (-1 to +1)
Moderately wet (1 to 1.5)
Severely wet (1.5 to 2)
Extremely wet (> 2)
No data

— State boundary
 - - - Administrative division* boundary
 / / / Disputed area
 ■ Main water reservoir

*Regions (Namibia, Malawi), Provinces (Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe), Divisions (Botswana). Not including Lesotho and Swaziland administrative divisions.

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0 300 600 Km