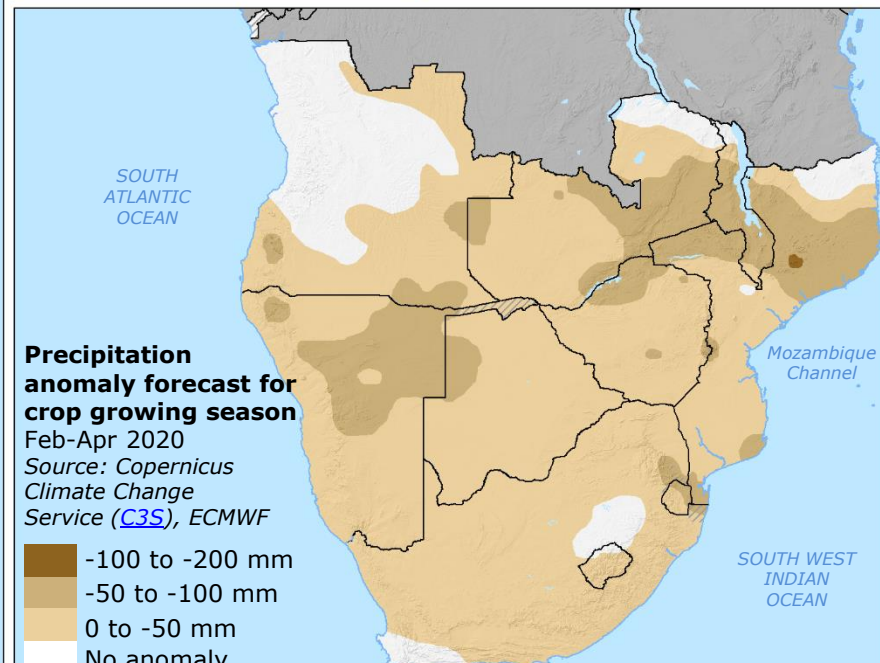
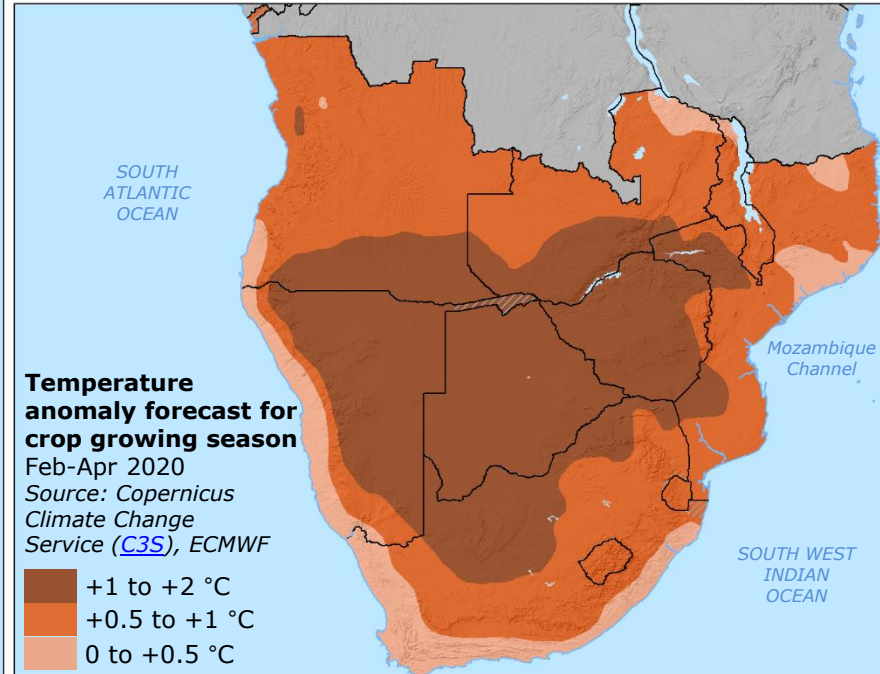
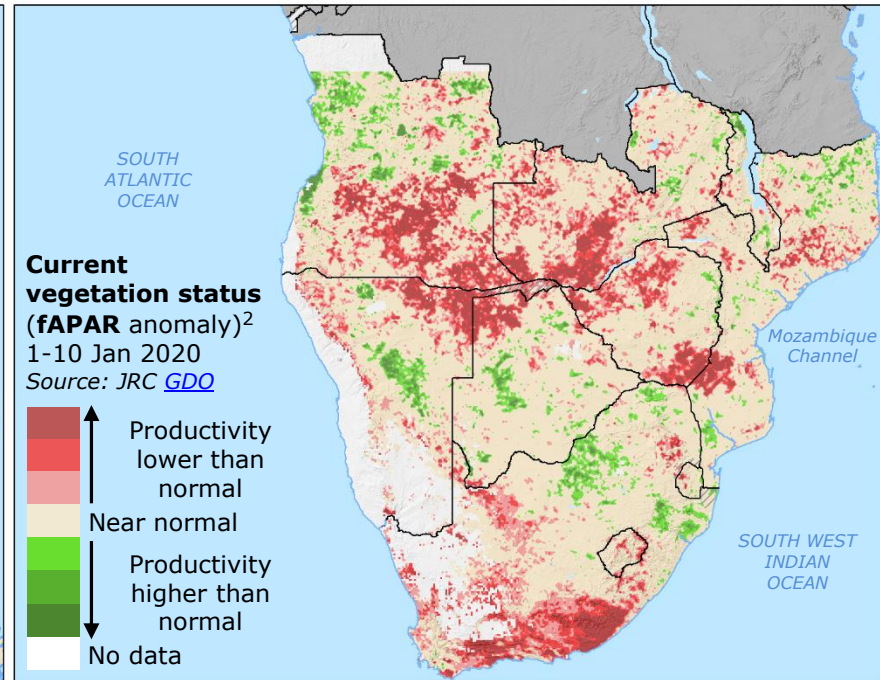
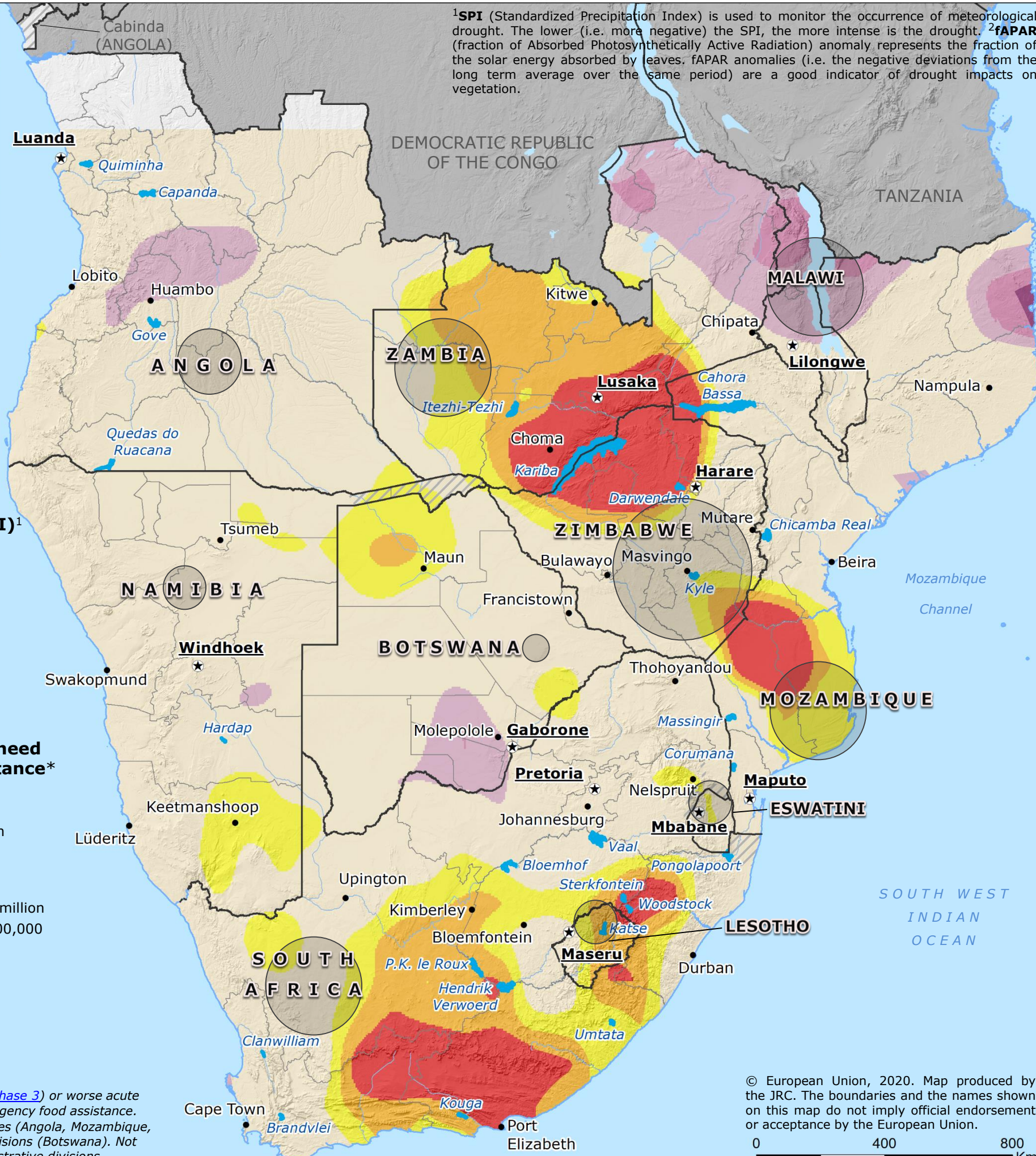


Southern Africa | Drought and potential impact on 2020 food security



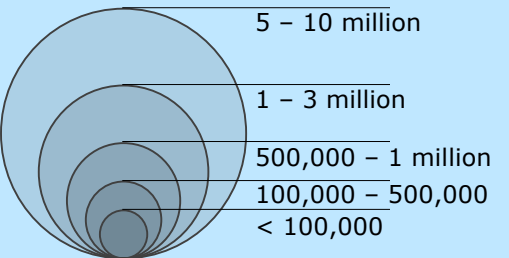
¹SPI (Standardized Precipitation Index) is used to monitor the occurrence of meteorological drought. The lower (i.e. more negative) the SPI, the more intense is the drought. ²fAPAR (fraction of Absorbed Photosynthetically Active Radiation) anomaly represents the fraction of the solar energy absorbed by leaves. fAPAR anomalies (i.e. the negative deviations from the long term average over the same period) are a good indicator of drought impacts on vegetation.



Precipitation condition during crop planting (SPI)¹
Oct-Dec 2019
Source: JRC [GDO](#)

- Red: Extremely dry
- Orange: Severely dry
- Yellow: Moderately dry
- Light Yellow: Near normal
- Light Green: Moderately wet
- Green: Severely wet
- Dark Green: Extremely wet
- White: No data

Estimated population in need of emergency food assistance*
Jan-Dec 2020
Source: [FEWS NET](#)



- Blue line: Main water reservoir
- Black line: State border
- Grey line: Administrative division** border
- Diagonal lines: Disputed area

*Population likely to face Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse acute food insecurity in the absence of emergency food assistance.
**Regions (Namibia, Malawi), Provinces (Angola, Mozambique, South Africa, Zambia, Zimbabwe), Divisions (Botswana). Not including Lesotho and Eswatini administrative divisions.

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