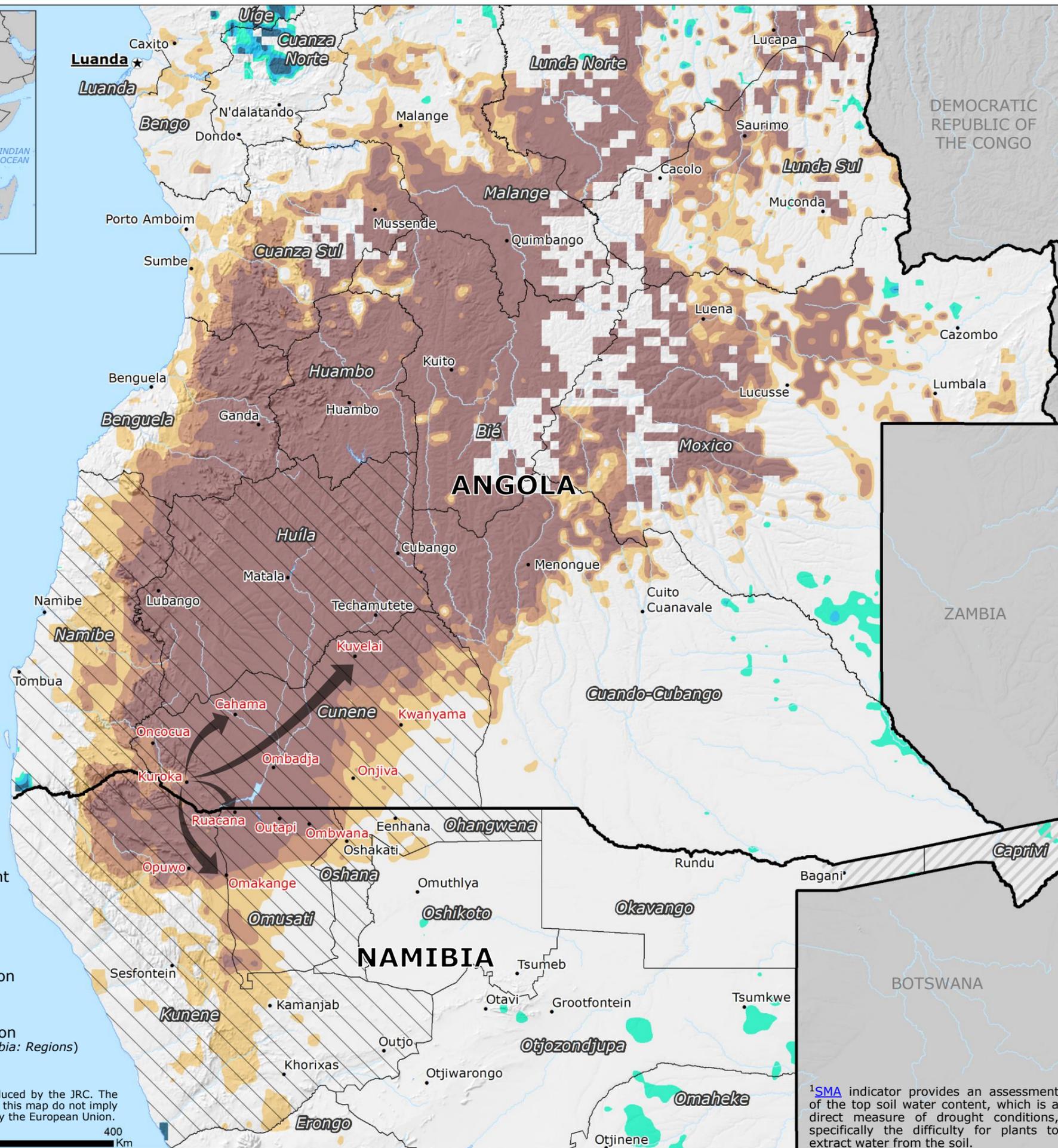


# Angola, Namibia | Drought



**Soil Moisture Anomaly (SMA)<sup>1</sup>**  
10 Feb – 10 Mar 2021  
Source: JRC GDO

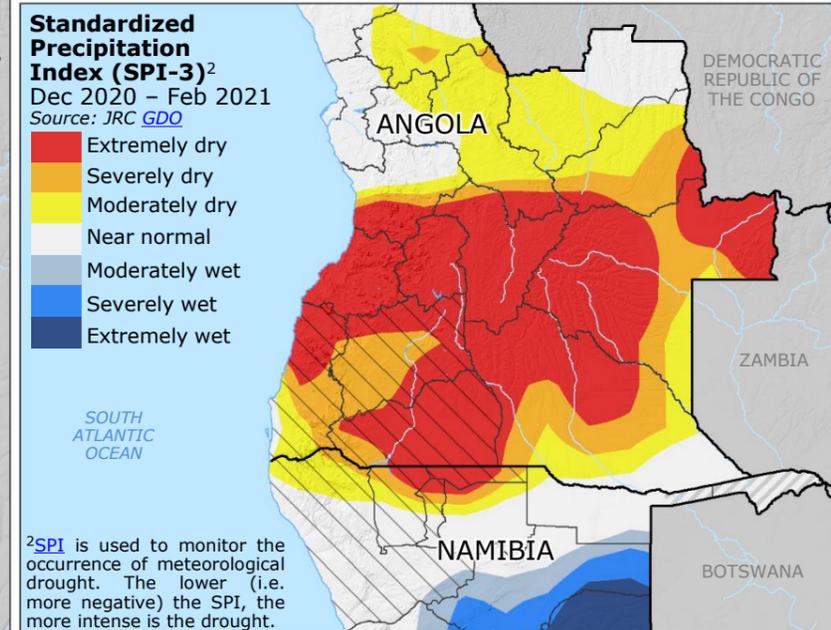
Drier than normal  
 Near normal  
 Wetter than normal

Main flow of population movement  
 Most affected town/village  
 Most affected administrative division  
 Country border  
 Administrative division (Angola: Provinces, Namibia: Regions)  
 Disputed area

© European Union, 2021. Map produced by the JRC. The boundaries and the names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.  
0 200 400 Km

- The drought is especially affecting the south-west provinces, recurrently affected by droughts, and by chronic food insecurity and malnutrition. In absence of above-average precipitation, the situation on the ground is not going to improve for many months ahead.
- As water supply is diminishing, severe impact on crops has already been reported, with losses up to 40% and high risk for livestock sustenance. As a direct consequence food insecurity will rise, access to water, sanitation and hygiene will be further limited with negative impacts on health and nutrition.
- According to the [World Food Programme's](#) food security assessment from January 2021, 3.8 million people in Angola had insufficient food consumption, which is most prevalent in the South of the country. At least 62% of the interviewed households reported using crisis or emergency livelihood coping strategies.

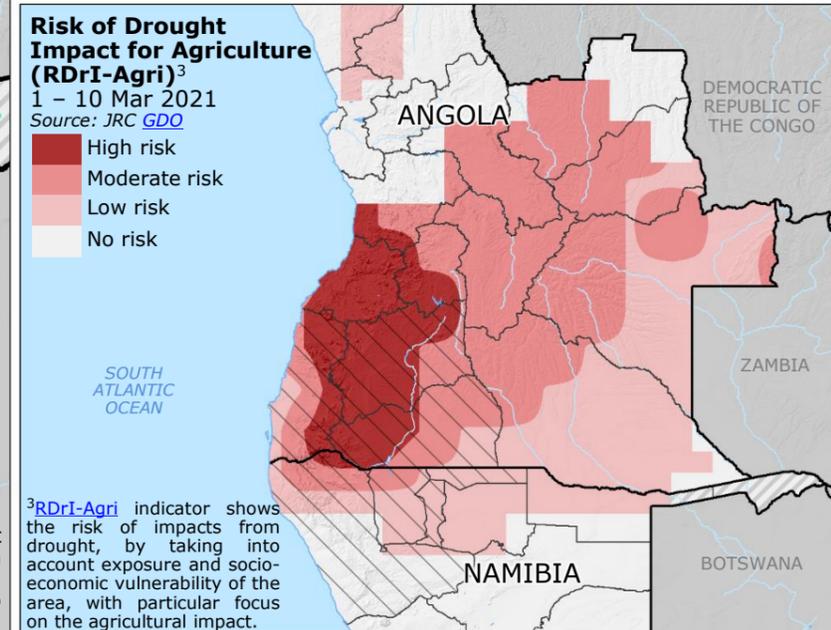
Source: DG ECHO Daily Flash, as of [23 March 2021](#)



**Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI-3)<sup>2</sup>**  
Dec 2020 – Feb 2021  
Source: JRC GDO

- Extremely dry
- Severely dry
- Moderately dry
- Near normal
- Moderately wet
- Severely wet
- Extremely wet

<sup>2</sup>SPI is used to monitor the occurrence of meteorological drought. The lower (i.e. more negative) the SPI, the more intense is the drought.



**Risk of Drought Impact for Agriculture (RDrI-Agri)<sup>3</sup>**  
1 – 10 Mar 2021  
Source: JRC GDO

- High risk
- Moderate risk
- Low risk
- No risk

<sup>3</sup>RDrI-Agri indicator shows the risk of impacts from drought, by taking into account exposure and socio-economic vulnerability of the area, with particular focus on the agricultural impact.

<sup>1</sup>SMA indicator provides an assessment of the top soil water content, which is a direct measure of drought conditions, specifically the difficulty for plants to extract water from the soil.