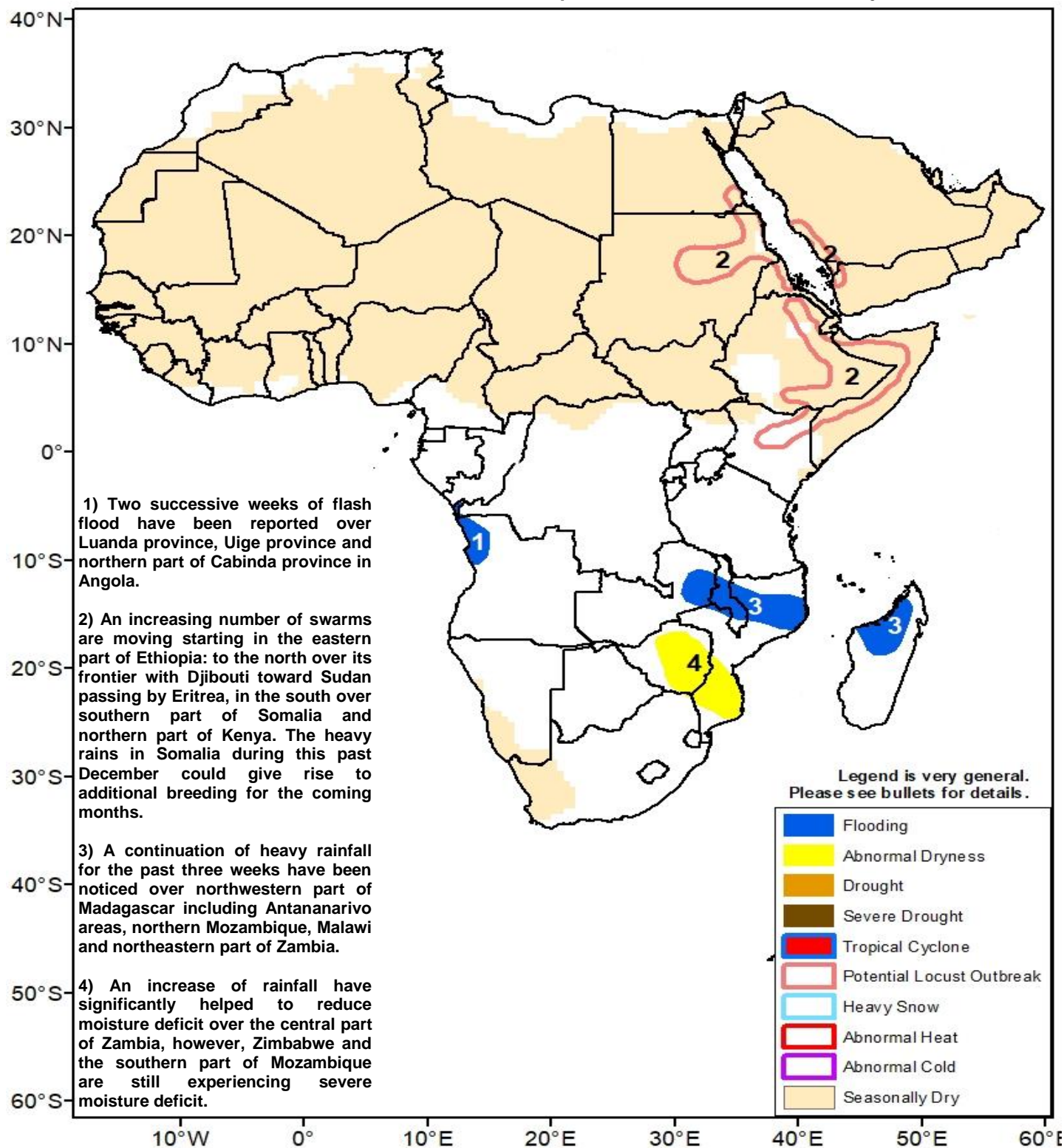




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook January 16 – 22, 2020

- Riverine flood in far eastern Namibia of Zambezi River due to the heavy rains in Zambia and Angola
- An extension of the desert locust have been updated over Sudan, Eritrea and Djibouti



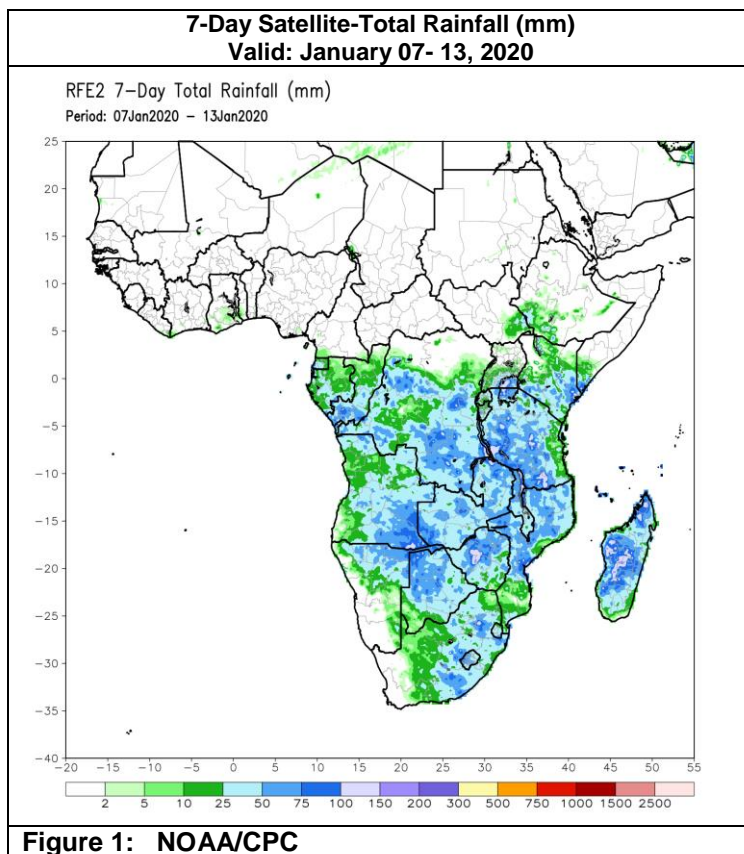
Extension of swarms over Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan

The desert locust is worsening in the eastern Africa. Starting in the eastern part of Ethiopia, the breeding is spreading progressively over the north near the frontier of Djibouti, Eritrea and Sudan, to the south over the southern part of Somalia and northern part of Kenya and could threaten South Sudan and Uganda in the coming months according to the last report of FAO.

This past week, light to moderate rainfall have been recorded over central Africa, Kenya, major part of eastern part of Africa (**Figure 1**). For the past three months, the eastern Africa have receive favorable amount of precipitation which could aggravate the proliferation of swarms for the coming months. Tanzania have experienced a good season from its northern to its southern part even though some floods have been reported areas covering its coastal side (**Figure 2**).

Comparing the first decade to the last decade of December, a progressive growing vegetation is observed. The vegetation health index tendency has showed a favorable condition extending over Somalia, Sudan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Angola, Kenya and northern/eastern Tanzania.

This coming week, seasonal rainfall expected over southern Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi. Below-average rainfall should be expected over Uganda and Democratic Republic of Congo.



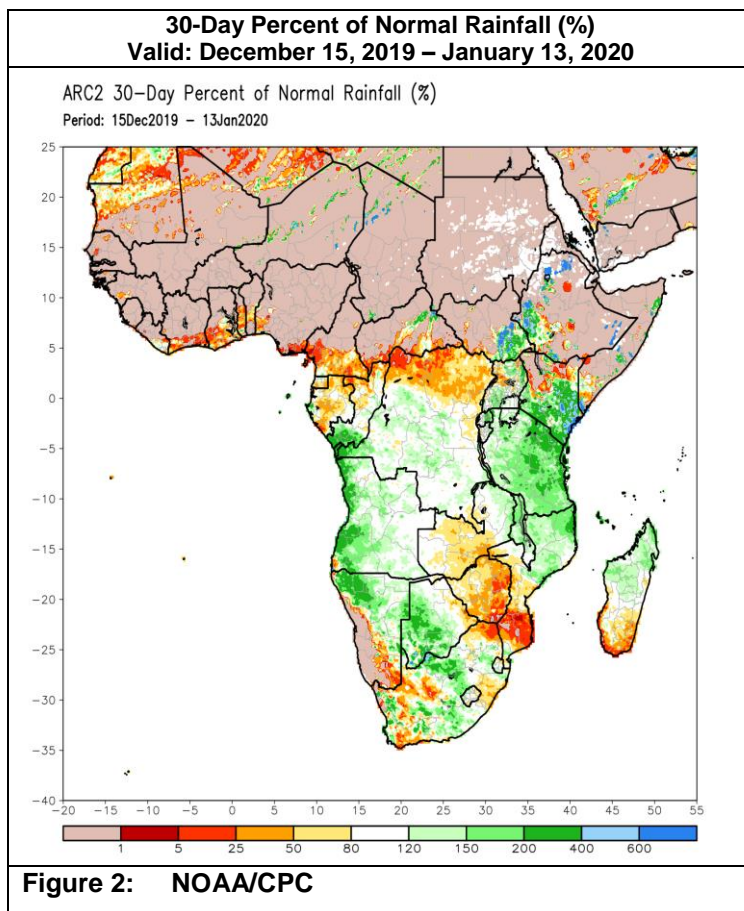
Recovery from long-term dryness over South Africa

Heavy rainfall causing flash flood have been reported over northwestern part of Angola. Above-average rainfall have been recorded over the major areas of southern Africa including Madagascar this past week (**Figure 1**).

The past thirty days have observed a moisture deficit over central Zambia, Botswana, and the southern part of Mozambique. A starting moisture deficit is located in the far southern part of Madagascar (**Figure 2**). Zambia has been receiving above average rainfall since the beginning of January which is helping recovering from the short-term dryness installed in the region since December. A complete recovery has been observed over the north-central and southern part of South Africa while a continuation of suppressed rainfall throughout January is expected to negatively impact crop and pastoral conditions over the major part of Zimbabwe and southern part of Mozambique.

The vegetation performance during this past December shows a favorable condition over the major part of southern Africa and Madagascar.

During the coming outlook period, above-average is expected overall southern Africa. Heavy rains would continue over the northeastern part of southern Africa and Madagascar sometime exceeding 200mm. Below-seasonal rainfall is expected over Botswana and Namibia.



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.