

Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook January 07 – 13, 2021

An abnormal dryness is observed over the western part of Angola and the far northwestern part of Namibia.



The desert locust will expand over a major part of Kenya by the end of January

During the past week, light rainfall has been recorded over the southwestern part of Ethiopia and the southern part of Somalia (**Figure 1**). Light to moderate rainfall has been recorded over Angola, Kenya, and Democratic Republic of Congo while heavy rainfall has been recorded over Tanzania. The 30 days rainfall performance does not show significant improvement of rainfall over the southern and eastern part of Kenya which would not help alleviate the ongoing moisture deficit over the area. The desert locust update, according the Food and Agriculture Organization, is highlighting a formation of several immature swarms over the eastern part of Ethiopia and the central part of Somalia during December and moving toward Kenya passing through the southern part of Ethiopia.

The short rains season evolution over the eastern part of Africa has been below average which has negatively affected the crop activities over the region, however, December and January rainfall could potentially help favorable condition for a growing vegetation by the end of the month.

For the coming outlook period, below average rainfall is expected over Kenya, Angola while an above average is expected over Tanzania, the southern part of Democratic Republic of Congo. A seasonal average is expected over the central part of Democratic Republic of Congo and the eastern part of Tanzania.

A beginning of abnormal dryness has been observed over the coastal area of northeastern Mozambique.

During the past 7 days, light to moderate rainfall has been recorded over the central part of South Africa, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Angola. The anomalies have observed a suppression of rainfall (35-50mm below average) over the southern part of Madagascar which will aggravate the actual drought condition over the region. A long term below average rainfall over the western part of Angola has led to an abnormal dryness over the region (**Figure 2**). During the past 30 days, a surplus of rainfall has been observed over Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, and the southern part of Mozambique which has been observed on the 90 days satellite estimated rainfall anomaly graphs. The western part of Angola and the northeastern part of South Africa are experiencing an abnormal dryness and could potentially led to a drought by the end of January. The northern and central part of Madagascar is not showing visible improvement despite the strong above average rainfall registered after the passage of tropical cyclone CHALANE this past week.

The vegetation health is showing poor vegetation over the southern part of Madagascar and the western part of Angola due to the long-term dryness period occurred over the region.

For the coming outlook period, above average is expected over Zambia, Botswana, the eastern and southern part of Democratic Republic of Congo, the central and northern part of South Africa, the western part of Madagascar and the far eastern part of Angola. In contrast, a below average is expected over the western part of Angola the western part of Namibia and the eastern coastal are of Madagascar. A seasonal rainfall is expected over the southern part of Mozambique, the southern part of Madagascar.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: December 30 – January 05, 2020





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.