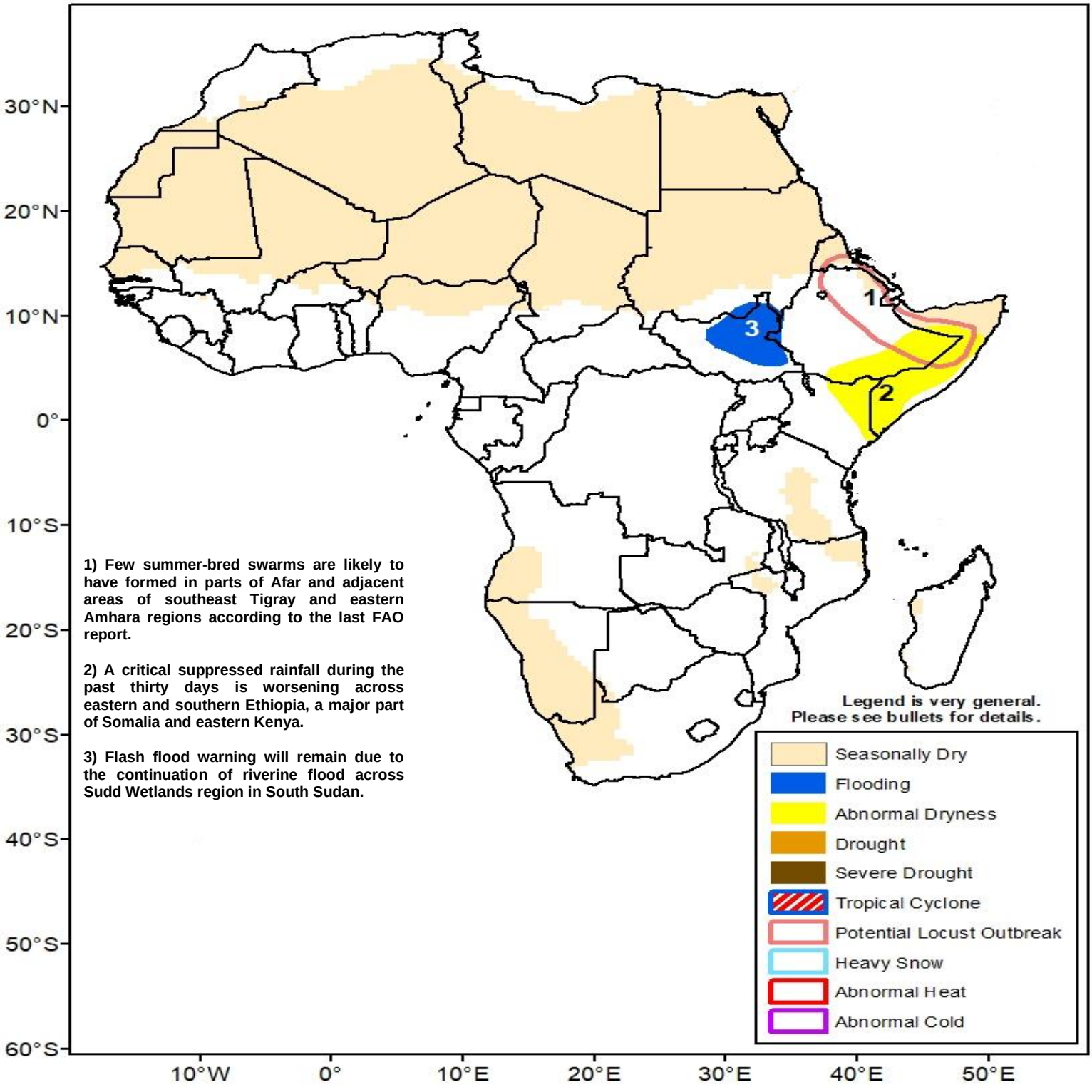
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
28 October – 03 November 2021

- **An expansion of abnormal dryness was observed across central Ethiopia and northern Somalia last week.**



1) Few summer-bred swarms are likely to have formed in parts of Afar and adjacent areas of southeast Tigray and eastern Amhara regions according to the last FAO report.

2) A critical suppressed rainfall during the past thirty days is worsening across eastern and southern Ethiopia, a major part of Somalia and eastern Kenya.

3) Flash flood warning will remain due to the continuation of riverine flood across Sudd Wetlands region in South Sudan.

A strengthening moisture deficit was observed across central Kenya

The entire ITF regressed further south as the monsoon rains wind down. The western portion of the ITF was located south to its previous dekad which was also south of the climatological position. The eastern portion of the ITF was south of the climatological position and displaced further south than the previous dekad. Despite the location, above normal rainfall persisted across southern Chad (**Figure 2**). During the past seven days, suppressed rainfall prevailed across Ethiopia, Somalia, and a major part of Kenya. Since the end of September, several consecutive weeks of suppressed rainfall resulted in early season dryness throughout many regions of the Horn of Africa.

Additionally, an analysis of recent vegetation health index revealed expanding below-average conditions over a major part of Somalia, southern and eastern Ethiopia, and northeastern Kenya. The continuation of poor rain could further potentially turn to a drought condition which could substantially affect the livelihoods of people in the region.

The GEFS ensemble mean predicts drier conditions across northern and western Ethiopia, northern and far southern Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya, South Sudan, and northeastern Uganda during the outlook period. Seasonable rainfall is also expected across western and southern Uganda.

2-Month Satellite Estimated Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)
Valid: 1 September – 26 October 2021

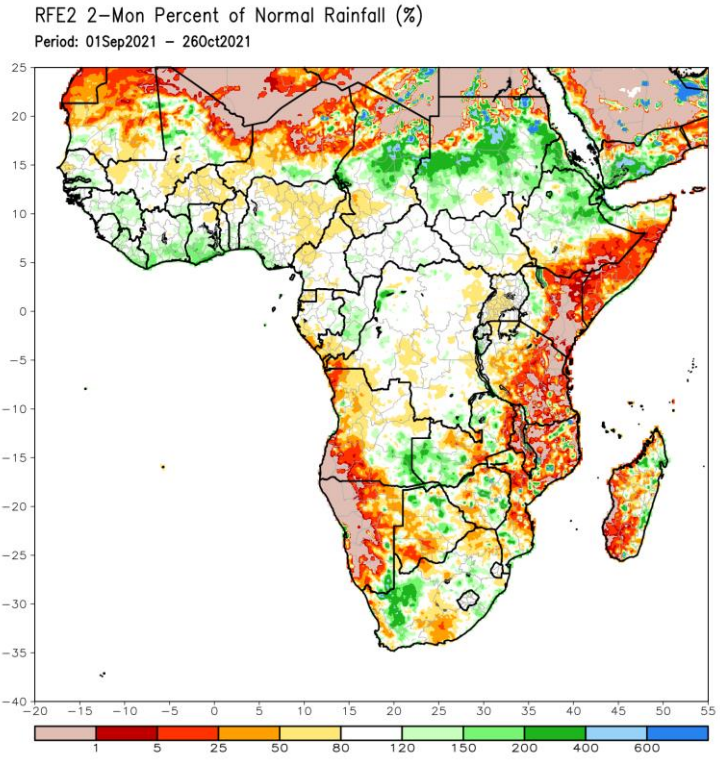


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

An onset of rainy season was observed across northern Angola.

During mid-October, moderate rain fell over northern and eastern Angola. Light to locally moderate rain prevailed across western Zambia, western South Africa, and southern Madagascar. Light rainfall prevailed across Botswana, southern Mozambique, and eastern Namibia. Over Angola, this past week's rain helped reduce thirty-day rainfall deficits over the southeastern part. However, large moisture deficits persisted over the northern and western central portions of the country due to poor rain since late September. Farther south, positive thirty-day rainfall anomalies were observed across Zambia, northern Mozambique, Malawi, northern Botswana, southern South Africa, and southeastern Angola. In contrast, small negative rainfall anomalies were present over the KwaZulu-Natal region of eastern South Africa, southern Mozambique, Zimbabwe, northern Namibia, southern Botswana.

Looking at the beginning of rainy season vegetation coverage, poor vegetation condition prevailed across western Angola and western Madagascar. In contrast, growing vegetation condition was observed across Botswana, Zimbabwe, eastern South Africa, and southern Mozambique.

During the outlook period, the GEFS ensemble mean predicts above average across northern Angola, eastern South Africa including Lesotho and EsWatini, southern Botswana. In contrast, below average rainfall is expected across Tanzania, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, southern Angola, western Namibia, and Madagascar. Seasonable rainfall is expected across eastern Namibia, eastern Madagascar, and Democratic Republic of Congo.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 20 October – 26 October 2021

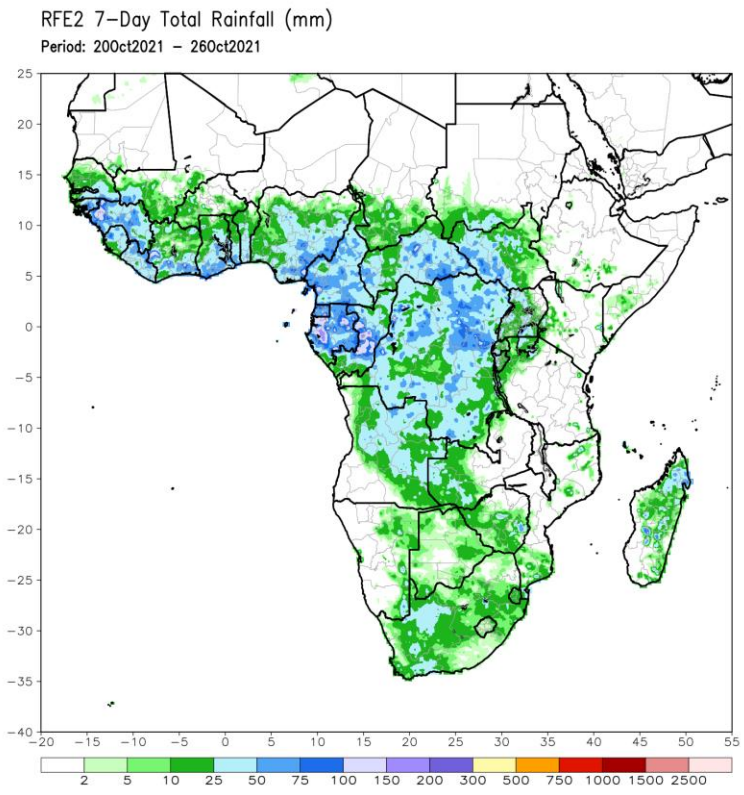


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.

Questions or comments about this product may be directed to Wassila.Thiaw@noaa.gov or 1-301-683-3424.

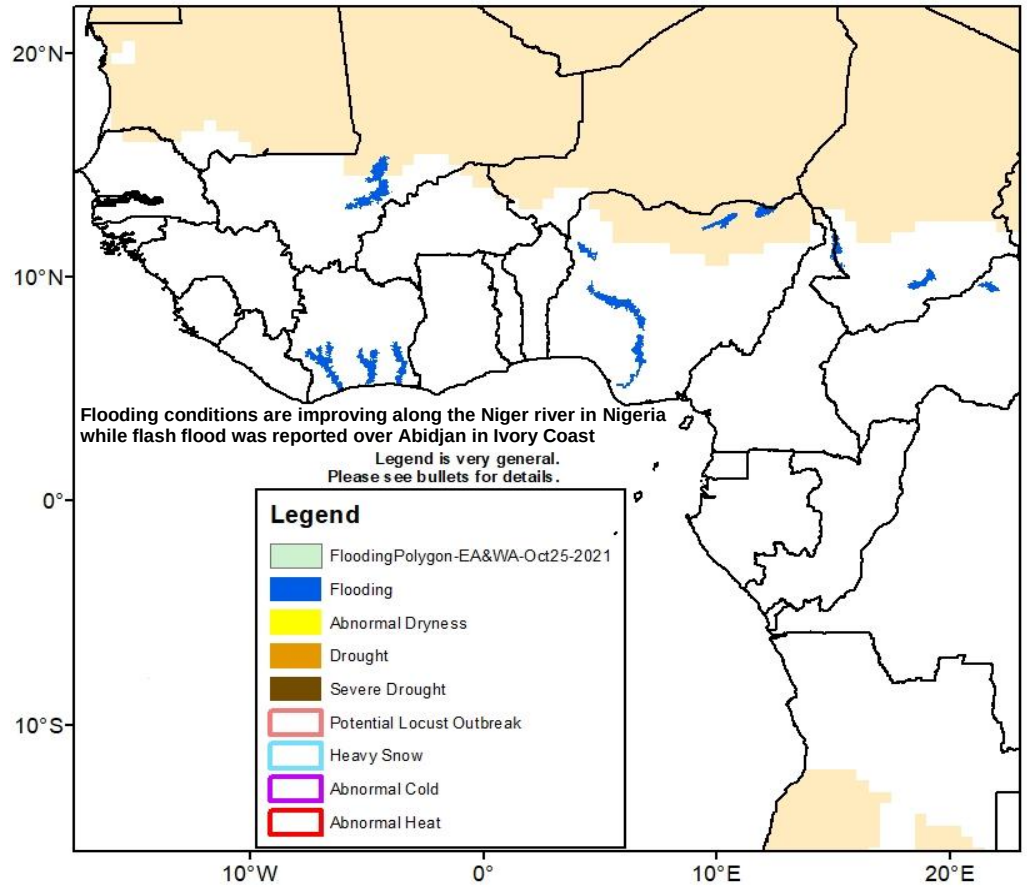


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa

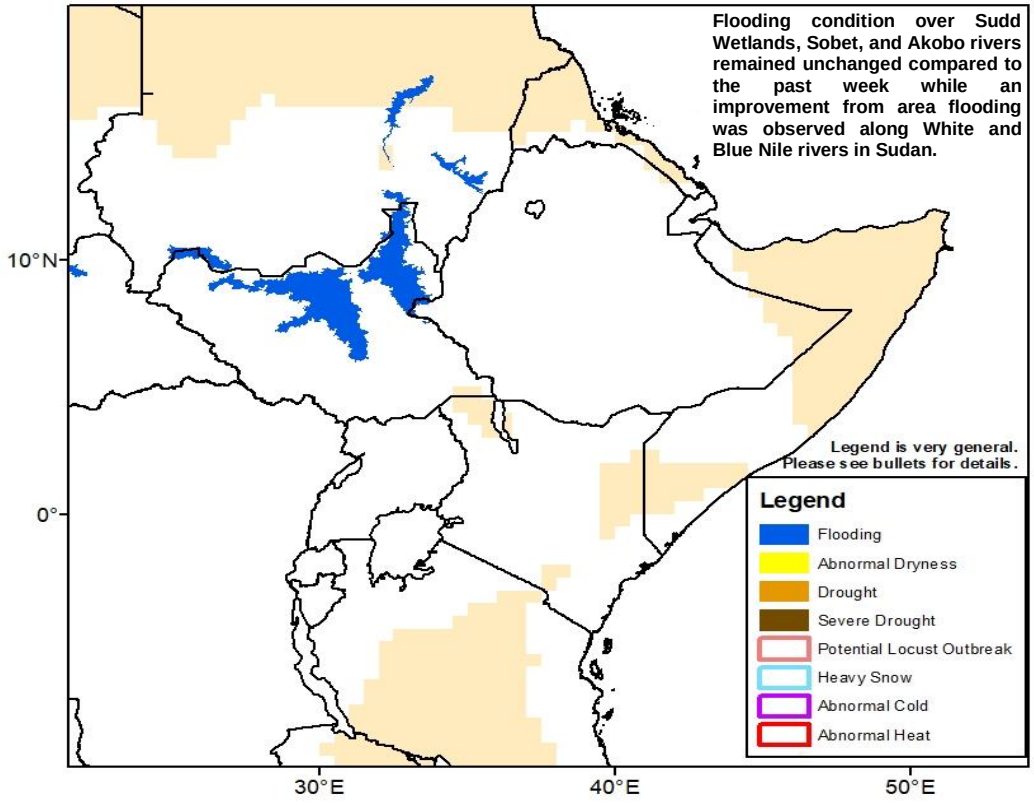


Figure 4: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa