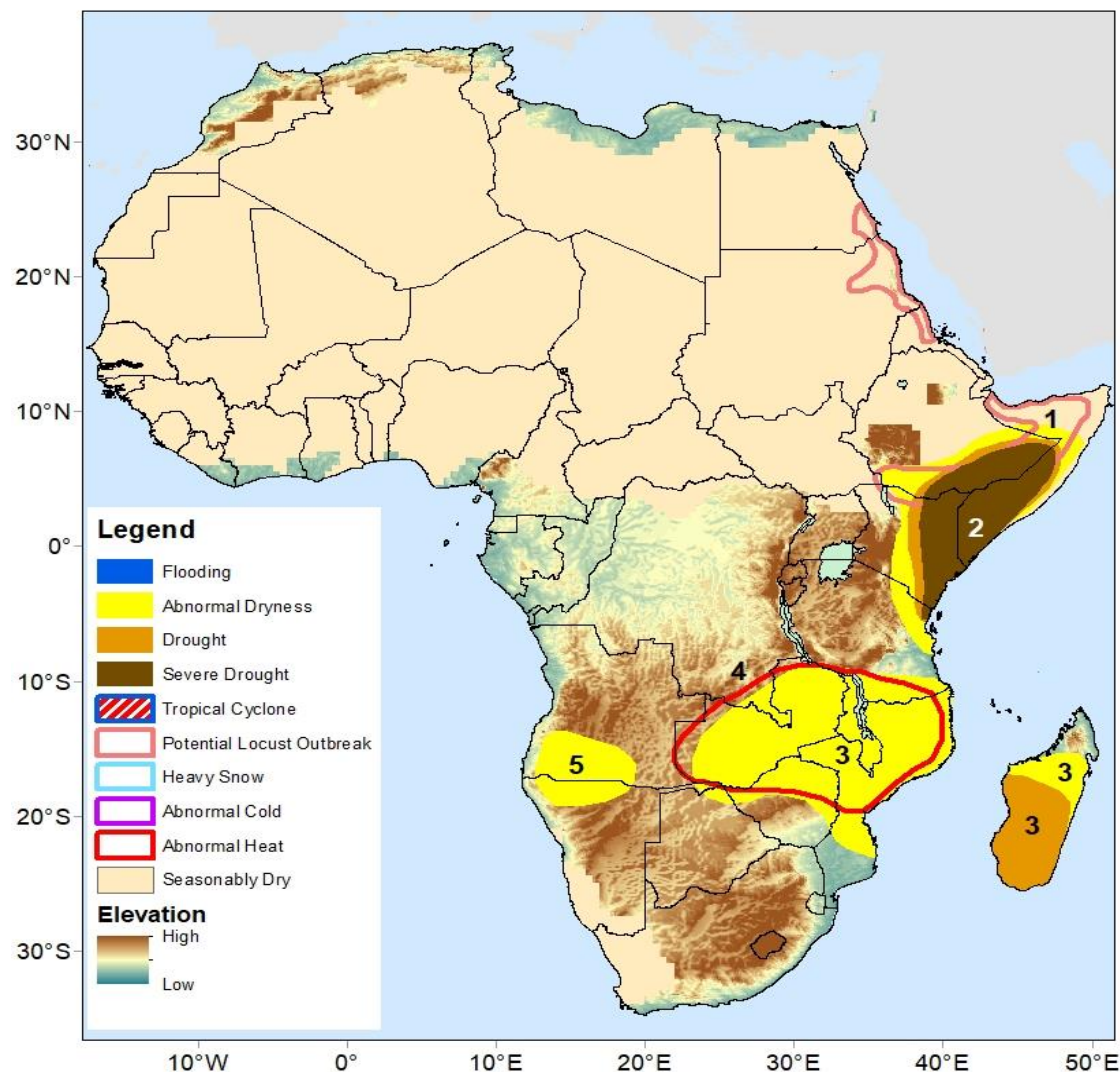




## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook 06 January 2022 – 12 January 2022

- Enhanced and well distributed precipitation helped provide moisture relief for many anomalously dry areas over southeastern Kenya and northeastern Tanzania



1) As season is progressing, nearly all hopper bands will have fledged which will lead to the formation of a few more small swarms. As the vegetation dries out, the swarms could get stronger and give rise to a southward's migration over Somalia and eastern Ethiopia, northeast Kenya

2) An unprecedented catastrophic rainfall performance during the *Short-Rains*, October-December rainfall season, has resulted in large seasonal moisture deficits which have adversely impacted conditions over agropastoral area of Somalia, Ethiopia and Kenya.

3) Several consecutive weeks of poor rainfall has led to anomalous dryness and degraded ground conditions across Zambia, Malawi, northern Zimbabwe, and a major part of Mozambique. Longer period of moisture deficit led to drought conditions across southern Madagascar.

4) A continuation of above-average maximum temperature across southeastern Africa is expected during the outlook period which could exacerbate dryer conditions in the region.

5) Insufficient rainfall since November has led to large moisture deficits resulting to abnormal dryness across southern Angola and far northern Namibia.

## Worsening flood conditions remain over Sudd Wetlands in South Sudan.

During the past week, favorably widespread precipitation weekly accumulations prevailed over many parts of Tanzania, southern Uganda, southern Kenya, with lesser but well distributed amounts registered towards the northwestern part of Ethiopia. (**Figure 1**). The largest thirty-day moisture deficits are concentrated across southern Ethiopia, western Kenya, northern Uganda, and southern/central Tanzania where several local areas have experienced less than a quarter of their normal rainfall accumulation with percent of normal rainfall less than twenty five percent during the last month. The *short-rains* season of October-December ended with an extreme moisture deficiency across the Horn of Africa, precisely over southern and central Somalia, southeastern Ethiopia, and eastern Kenya. The substandard performance of the previous rainfall season was highlighted on the vegetation health index with widespread deterioration of vegetation coverage and reports of loss of crops activities across the region.

By mid-January, the swarms should continue further west in Wajir, Marsabit, Samburu, and Turkana counties of Kenya and southern part of Oromia and SNNP regions in Ethiopia. Further movement toward southern Ethiopia and northern Kenya could unlikely happen due to the dry season over the region.

During the outlook period, above normal rainfall is expected across northern and central area of Ethiopia and southern Uganda while below normal rainfall is expected across southwestern Kenya. Seasonable rainfall is expected across the remaining regions over the Horn of Africa.

## Heavy rainfall prevailed across northern and central Madagascar this past week.

Between 50-100mm above normal rain prevailed across northern Angola, and central Madagascar. Widespread of 25-50mm above normal rainfall prevailed over northern South Africa including EsWatini. In contrast, moisture deficits between 25-50mm below normal rainfall prevailed across northern Mozambique, a major part of Zambia, southern Angola toward northern Namibia. Madagascar reflected the most concern region with moisture deficit exceeding 50mm below normal rainfall this past thirty days (**Figure 2**). The performance of the southern Africa monsoon has been quite poor and has mimicked the early poor 2016-2017 monsoon season. Infrequent and poorly distributed rainfall has resulted in significant dryness during the past thirty to ninety days across regions of northern Zambia, Malawi, northern and central Mozambique including portions of southern Tanzania which experienced several consecutive days of no rains followed by suppressed precipitation according to satellite estimated rainfall. The lack of rainfall since the beginning of the southern African monsoon has led to abnormal dryness and has already negatively affected ground conditions over those areas, including northern Zambia, northern and central Mozambique, and Malawi. An analysis of recent remote sensing products indicates that unfavorable ground conditions have continued to worsen over northern Mozambique, Malawi, and northern Zambia. Above normal maximum temperature prevailed this past week across Malawi and across surroundings countries borders and would likely continue during the outlook period.

During the outlook period, heavy rainfall is expected across Madagascar and northern Zambia. Moderate rainfall is expected across southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo, Angola excepted its southwestern part, northern part of South Africa including Lesotho and EsWatini, northern Mozambique, and Zimbabwe. Seasonable rainfall is expected across Namibia, western South Africa, and Botswana.

**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.

### 7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 29 December 2021 – 04 January 2022

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)

Period: 29Dec2021 – 04Jan2022

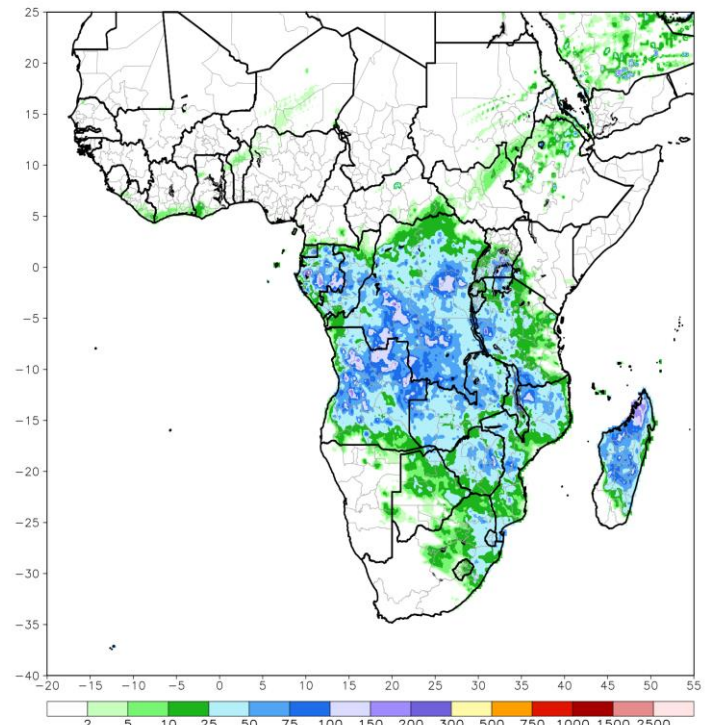


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

### 3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 01 November 2021 – 04 January 2022

RFE2 3-Mon Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)

Period: 01Nov2021 – 04Jan2022

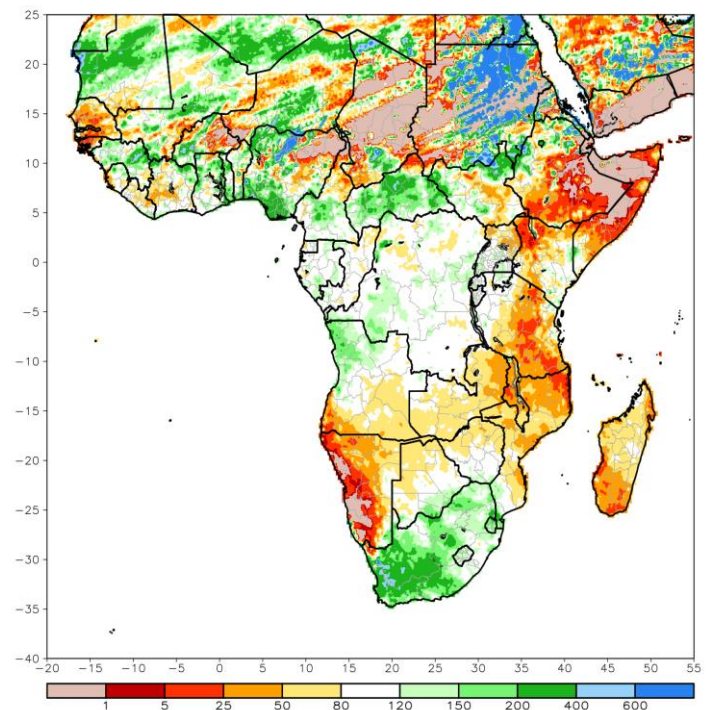
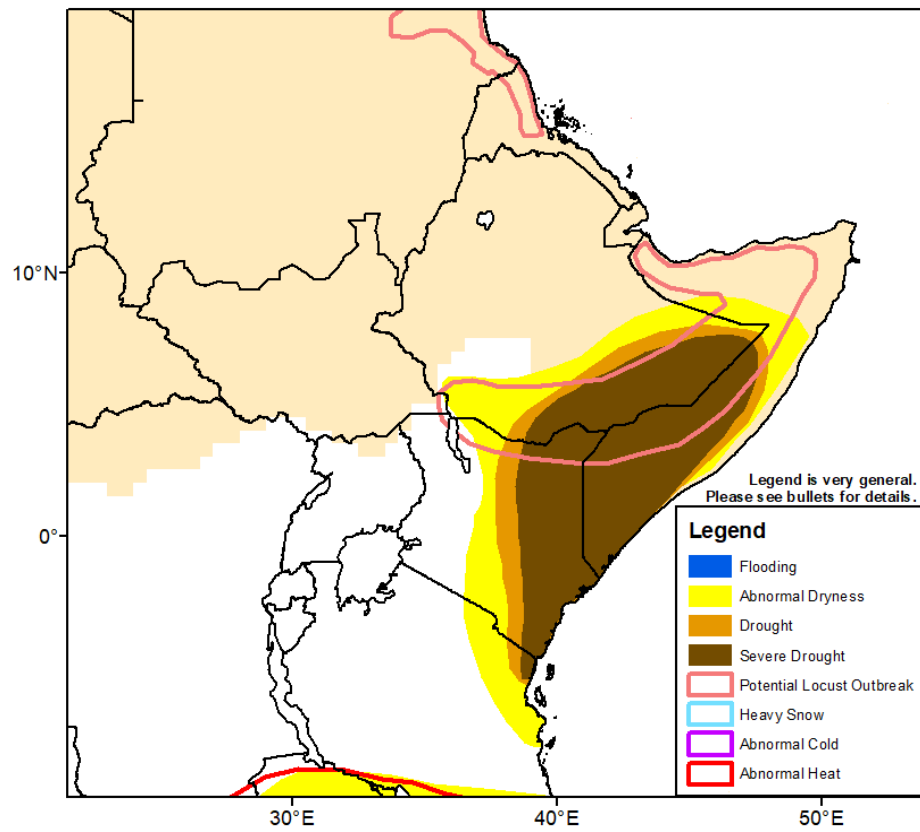
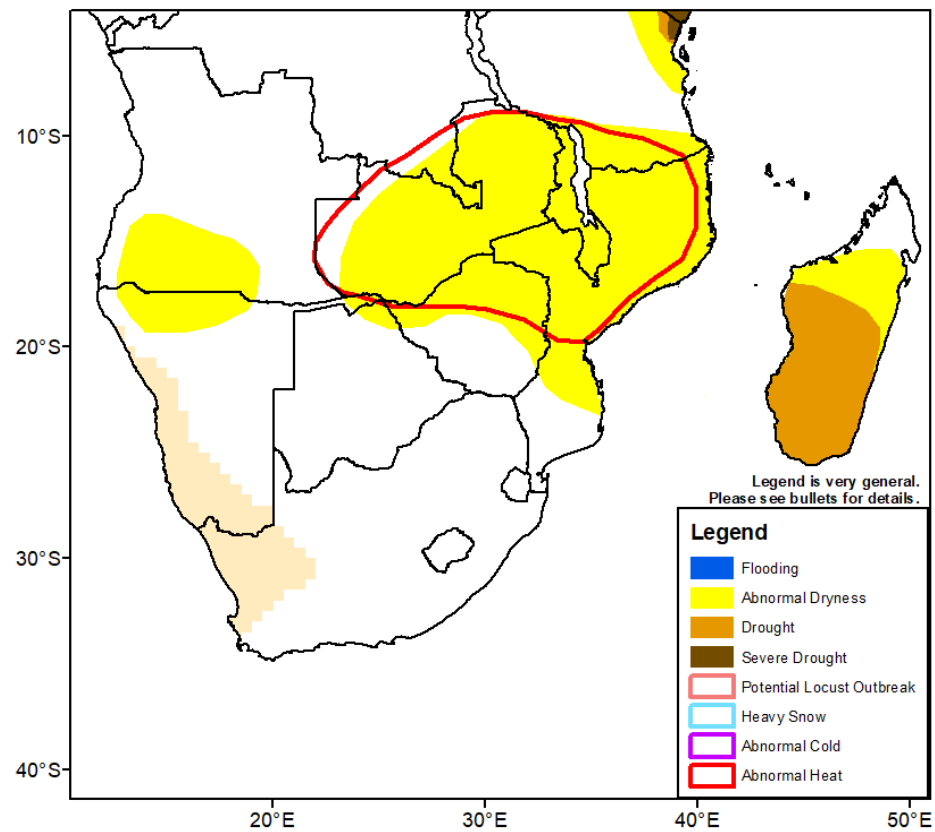


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



**Figure 3:** Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



**Figure 4:** Hazards, focused over southern Africa