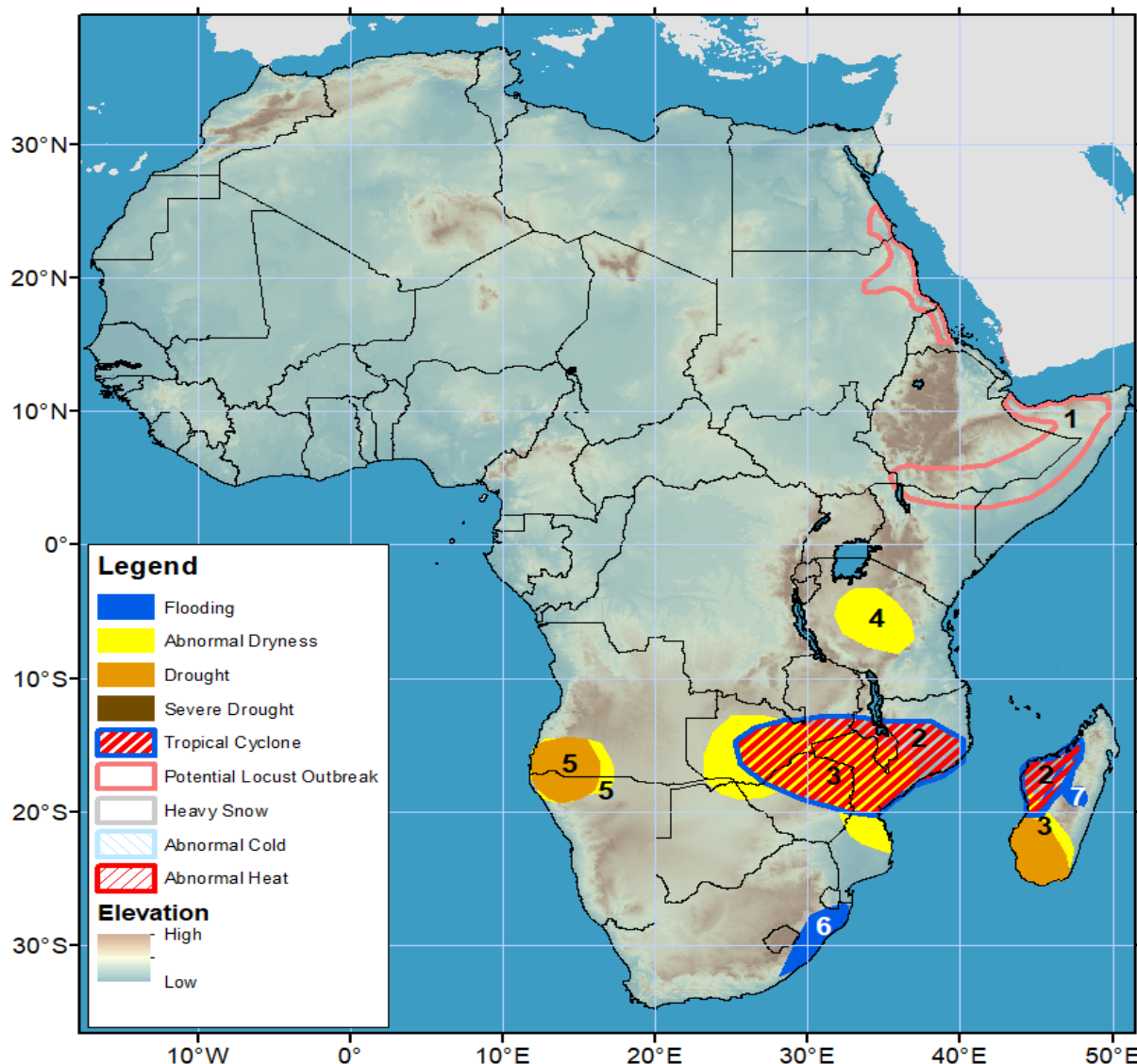




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook 27 January – 02 February 2022

- Tropical cyclone ANA made landfall in Angoche district Nampula province of Mozambique yesterday
- Recent heavy rainfall decreased substantially moisture deficit across southeastern Madagascar.



1) A few immature swarms are still present in the northeast where they are likely to remain a bit longer than expected because local winds are concentrating across eastern Ethiopia to the border of northern Kenya.

2) Tropical cyclone ANA would continue a fast motion westward reaching Zimbabwe during the day and move westward toward western Zambia by the next two days.

3) Reduction of moisture deficit was observed across southern Zambia, northern Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, and central Mozambique after two weeks of heavy rains but still showing some below normal rainfall over the region.

4) Despite heavy rainfall this past week, the central part of the Tanzania is still showing some below normal rainfall.

5) Below normal rainfall for the past six weeks tends dangerously toward drought condition which would be an extension of the drought already occurring over southwestern Angola and northwestern Namibia.

6) Flash flood was reported across Ladysmith and Msinga in KwaZulu-Natal province in eastern South Africa this past week.

7) Flash foods causing fatalities, landslides, mudslides, and disasters across the capital Antananarivo and Analamanga region of Madagascar this past week

Moderate rainfall prevailed across southern Ethiopia this past week

During the past week, ample rainfall (> 50mm) prevailed across southern Ethiopia and many local areas of western Kenya. The highest rainfall totals (> 100 mm) prevailed across Tanzania and southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo (**Figure 1**). Compared to the previous week's rainfall distribution, a large increase in rains was noticed across Kenya, southern-central Ethiopia, Uganda, and Tanzania. Many dry areas continued to experience moderate to locally heavy rainfall totals sustaining the risk of flooding across northern and eastern Tanzania. The vegetation health index showed growing vegetation across Kenya, southern Somalia, and eastern Ethiopia. The standardized precipitation index showed above 1.5 to 2 SPI value which confirmed a return of ground moisture coverage across Kenya, central Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and Uganda.

During the outlook period, below normal rainfall is expected across central and southern Ethiopia, western Kenya, and Uganda.

Flash flood affecting thousands of people was reported over Southern Province in Zambia.

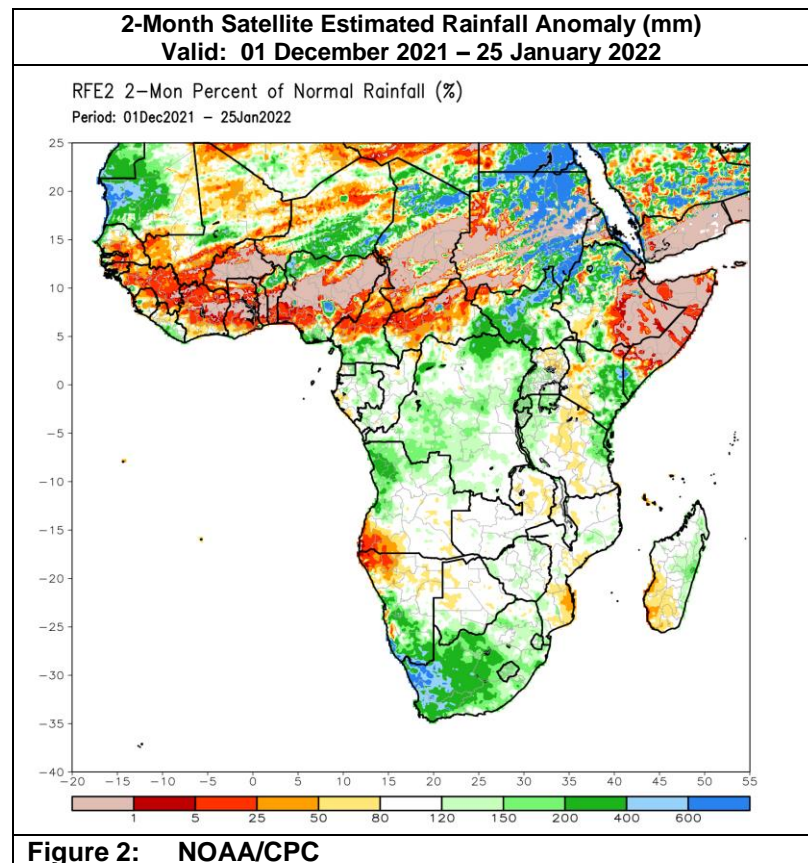
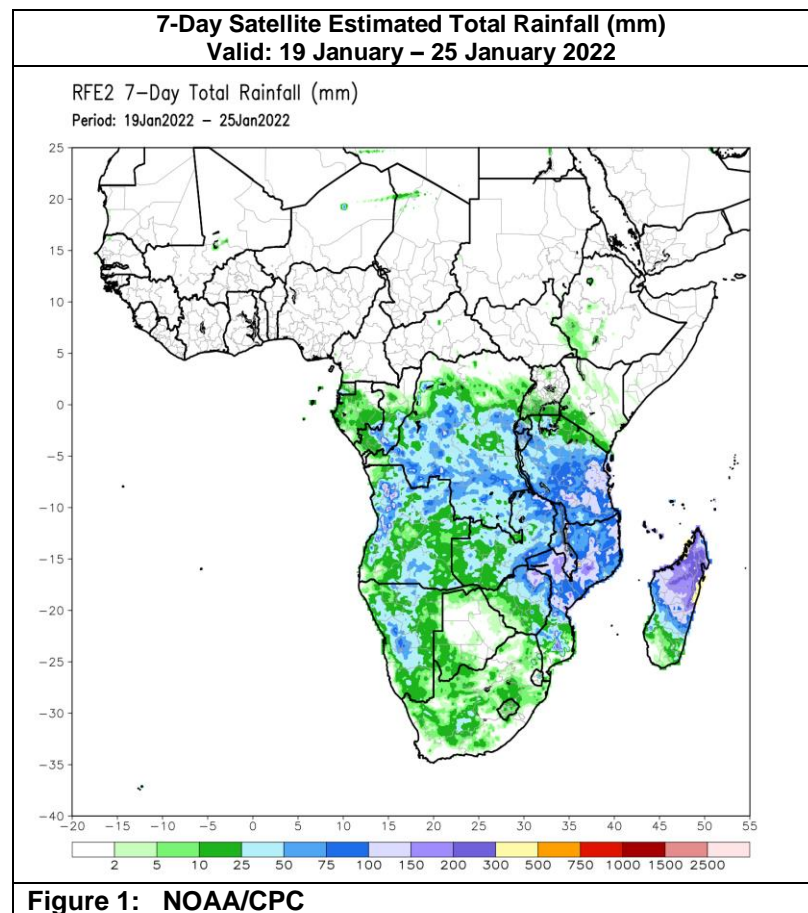
This past week, heavy rainfall prevailed across northern and central Madagascar, southern Tanzania, northern Mozambique, northern Zambia, northern Malawi, and far southern Democratic Republic of Congo. Moderate rainfall prevailed across southern Mozambique, northern Zimbabwe, central and southern Zambia, a major part of South Africa, Namibia, and eastern Angola. Lack of rainfall prevailed across southern Zimbabwe, Botswana, and western Angola.

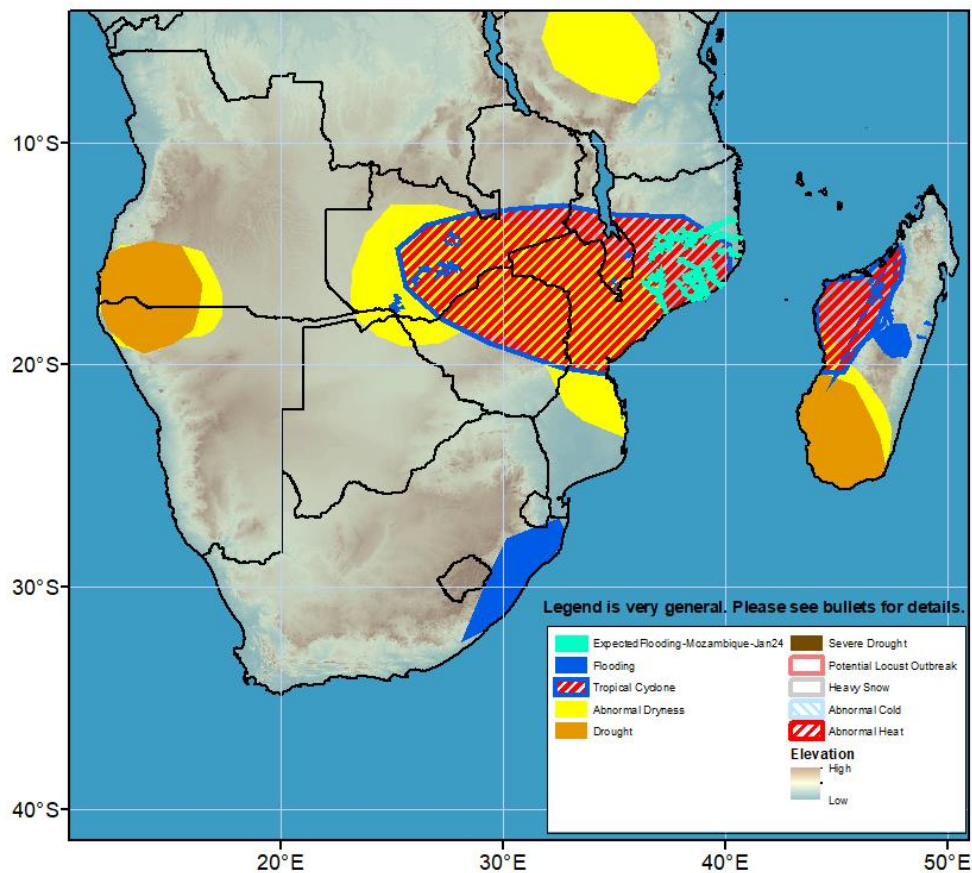
Over the course of the monsoon season, two historically significant extremes have developed over the region. Persistent suppressed of rainfall has led from abnormal dryness to drought conditions across southern Madagascar, and region located over southwestern Angola including northwestern Namibia (**Figure 2**). These large moisture deficits are likely to have many adverse impacts on cropping activities and water availability. Conversely, areas of persistent enhanced of rainfall over far eastern South Africa, southern Malawi, northern and central Madagascar, and Zambia have resulted to flash flood this past week.

For the upcoming outlook period, the tropical cyclone ANA formed through the Mozambique-Madagascar channel would bring abundant rainfall across several areas of northern Madagascar, northern Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, and some portions of eastern Angola. Enhanced rainfall should continue toward southern Mozambique and eastern South Africa through Zimbabwe and Zambia. Total rainfall accumulations could exceed 75mm locally across Tanzania, southern Democratic Republic du Congo, Angola, far northern Botswana, and southern Zimbabwe. Tropical Cyclone ANA has sustained 45kt (52mph) winds and should decrease while moving inland. In addition to widespread heavy rainfall, on already saturated soil moisture, and possible riverine flood, strong winds will be a threat along the coastal area of eastern Mozambique (**Figure 3**).

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.





Flash floods and landslides were reported over southern Zambia and near Blantyre City in southern Malawi. Madagascar registered the most affected area this past week, such as Atsinanana, Alaotramangoro, Antananarivo and Analamanga with riverine flood along Betsiboka river and Vohitra river respectively in the central and eastern part of Madagascar.

During the outlook period, Tropical Ana will bring heavy rainfall and strong winds southward from Nampula province of Mozambique toward eastern Angola which could potentially cause flash flood, landslides, mudslides, and riverine flood over the northern part of Mozambique. There are high discharges at levels of 5 and 20-year return period expected in Mozambique. An International Charter activation for Mozambique is pending for execution.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over southern Africa