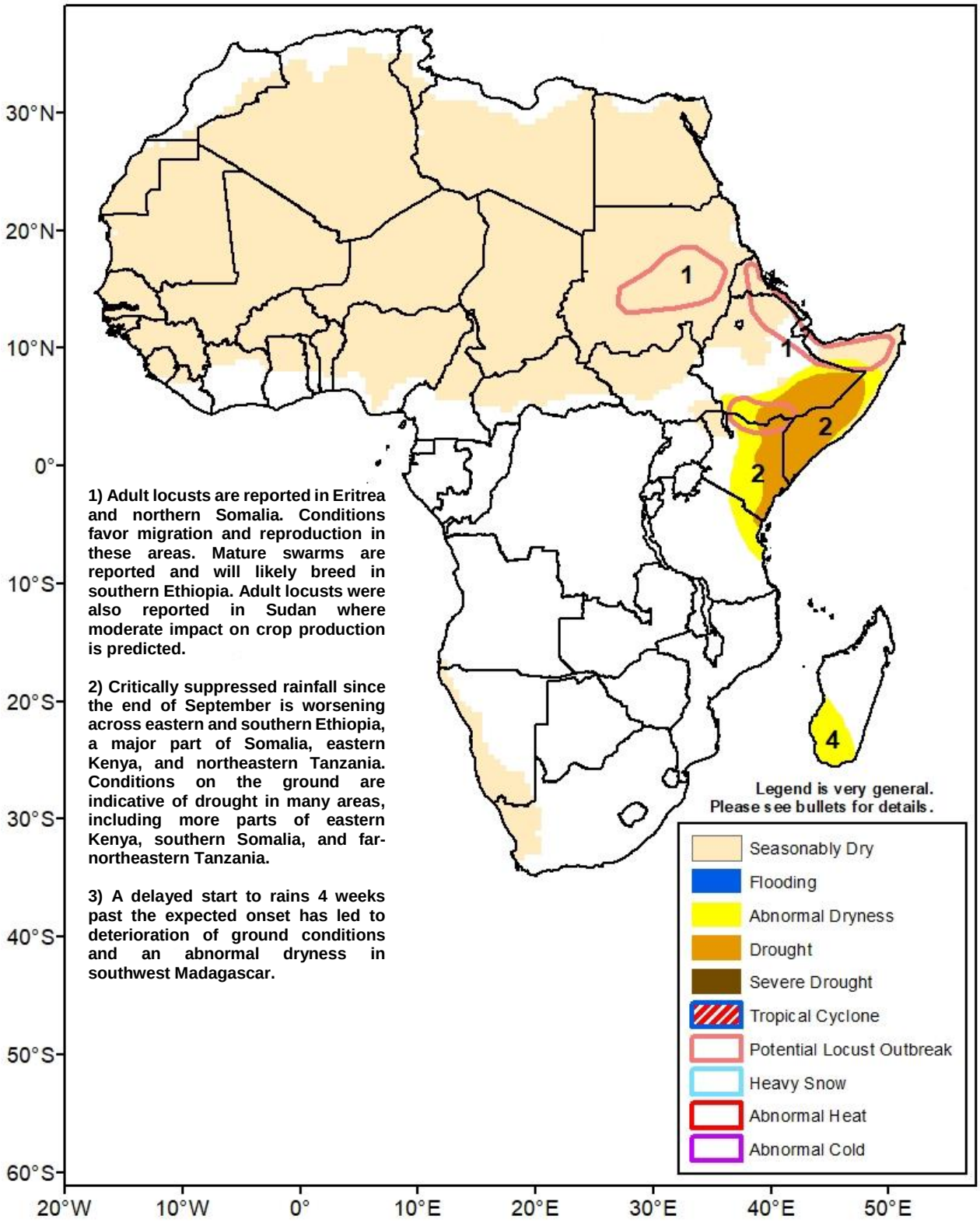
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
2 December – 8 December 2021

- **The entrenched dry pattern continues to build drought in the Horn of Africa, while rains are also off to a slow start in many parts of Southern Africa. Abnormal dryness is present in southwest Madagascar.**



1) Adult locusts are reported in Eritrea and northern Somalia. Conditions favor migration and reproduction in these areas. Mature swarms are reported and will likely breed in southern Ethiopia. Adult locusts were also reported in Sudan where moderate impact on crop production is predicted.

2) Critically suppressed rainfall since the end of September is worsening across eastern and southern Ethiopia, a major part of Somalia, eastern Kenya, and northeastern Tanzania. Conditions on the ground are indicative of drought in many areas, including more parts of eastern Kenya, southern Somalia, and far-northeastern Tanzania.

3) A delayed start to rains 4 weeks past the expected onset has led to deterioration of ground conditions and an abnormal dryness in southwest Madagascar.

Some light rains have overspread Kenya and Southern Somalia.

During the past 7 days, light to moderate rainfall overspread previously parched areas of Kenya and southern Somalia. 10-50mm was observed according to satellite estimates (**Figure 1**). Some embedded areas received more than that. Moderate to heavy rainfall up to 100mm locally was observed across Uganda and western Tanzania. Meanwhile, South Sudan and southern Ethiopia received little rainfall to end their season. Southern Kenya and eastern Tanzania observed little rainfall as well. These areas should have received 10-50mm more rain last week (**Figure 2**). Meanwhile, with improved rainfall, performance was near or even slightly wetter than average in southern Somalia and over central much of the rest of Kenya. Wetter than average conditions were observed over Uganda. Though the past week's rain was well-needed, it failed to lessen seasonal deficits much. Large negative anomalies of 50-200mm since the start of October remain widespread across Somalia, Kenya, and northeastern Tanzania. Rain was also too late for cropping activities. Seasonal deficits remain unchanged in southern Ethiopia and South Sudan where the season has ended. Very poor vegetation health (according to satellite monitoring products) is indicated across expected areas due to inadequate rain. Poor crop field and pastoral conditions will have negative impacts on livelihoods moving forward with the end of the 'short' season period soon approaching.

During the outlook period, some light or moderate rains can be expected in Tanzania and Kenya. Still, rainfall is generally expected to continue to be suppressed in the region. The forecast keeps the chances for possible moisture recovery across the area small. Heavier rainfall is expected in eastern DRC, Rwanda, and Burundi.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 24 November – 30 November, 2021

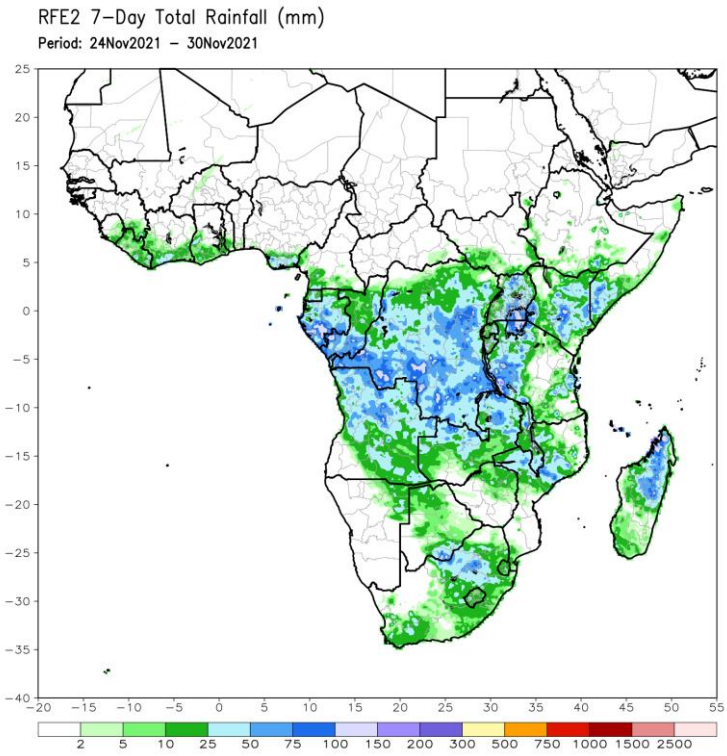


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Some light rainfall has moved into southern Madagascar.

During the past week, light rains (10-25mm) set in across southern Madagascar bringing some delayed moisture. However, the heavier rains remained in the northern half of the country where 25-100mm of rain fell (**Figure 1**). Rainfall amounts between 25mm and 50mm were prevalent across South Africa, neighboring portions of Botswana, and northern Zimbabwe. 50-100mm of rainfall was observed in parts of central Mozambique, northern Zambia and northern Angola. Conversely no more than light rain was seen in southern Angola, Namibia, southwestern Zambia, Botswana, and most of Zimbabwe. Resultant negative anomalies in these areas ranged between 10-50mm. Deficits have steadily increased in southern Madagascar over the past month or so. Recent rains caused only minor changes to seasonal deficits which range from 50mm to 100mm or more since 01 October. Conditions have been mixed across Angola with interspersed negative and positive anomalies. Positive 2-month rainfall anomalies are observed in much of South Africa with the exception of Kwazulu Natal state. Rainfall deficits there have yet to significantly impact conditions on the ground. The situation is very similar now in central Mozambique. In contrast, vegetation health is already poor in southwestern Angola, northern parts of Mozambique, and Malawi. Significant vegetation health deterioration is seen in a large portion of Madagascar because of the delayed season so far.

During the outlook period, dry conditions are forecast across Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Malawi. Suppressed rain is expected to continue in southern Madagascar as well. Eastern South Africa is the only area favoring above-average rainfall. Seasonable heavier rains should occur in Angola.

2-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 October – 30 November, 2021

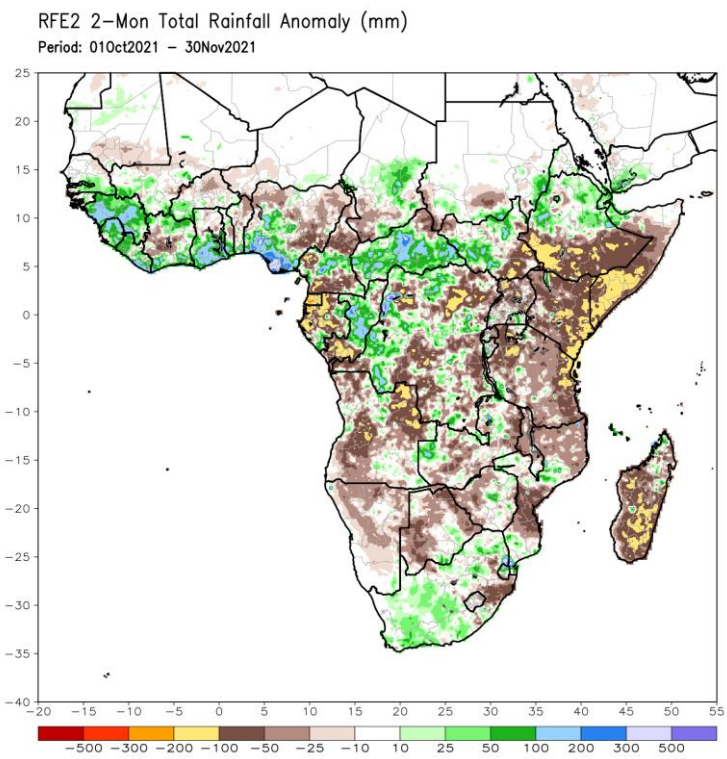


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.

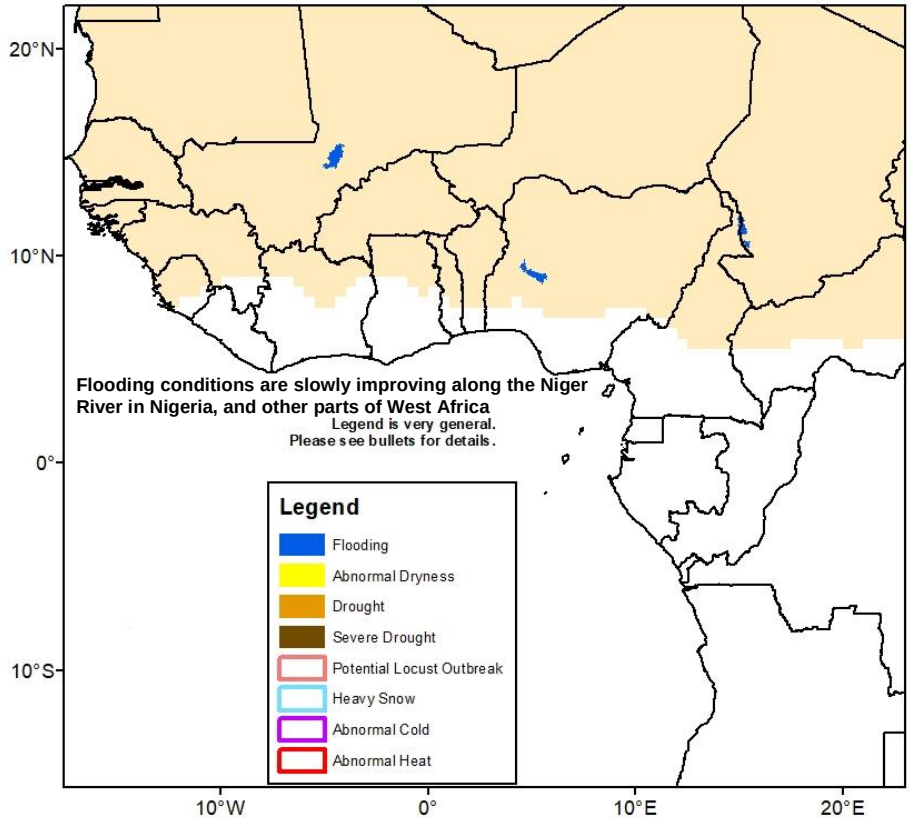


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa

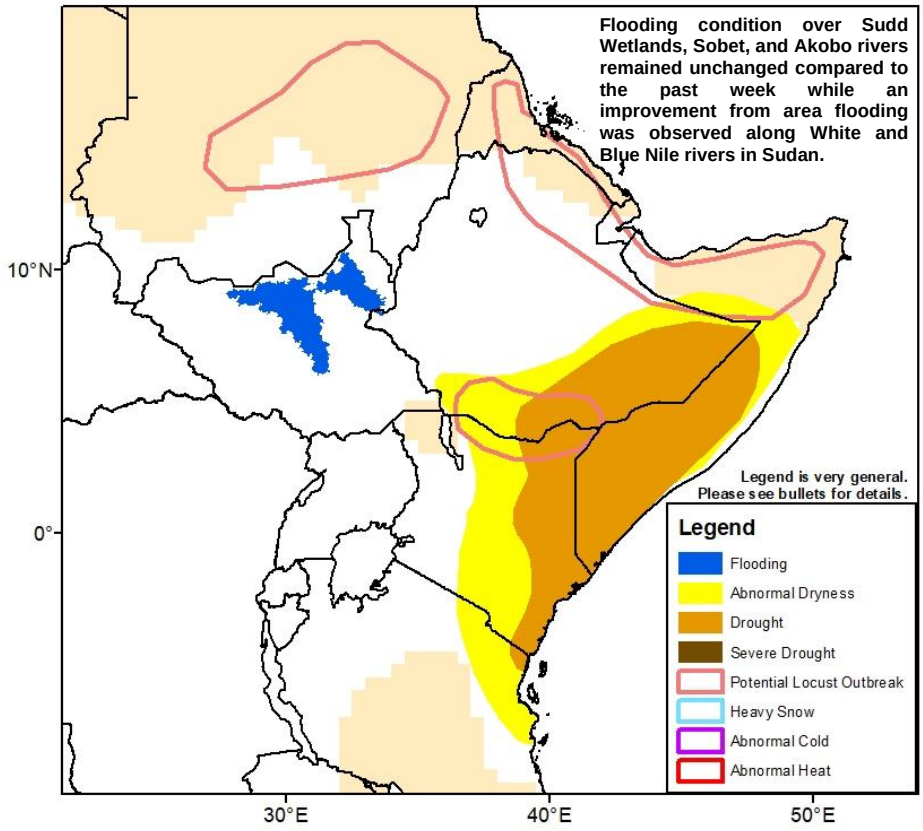


Figure 4: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa

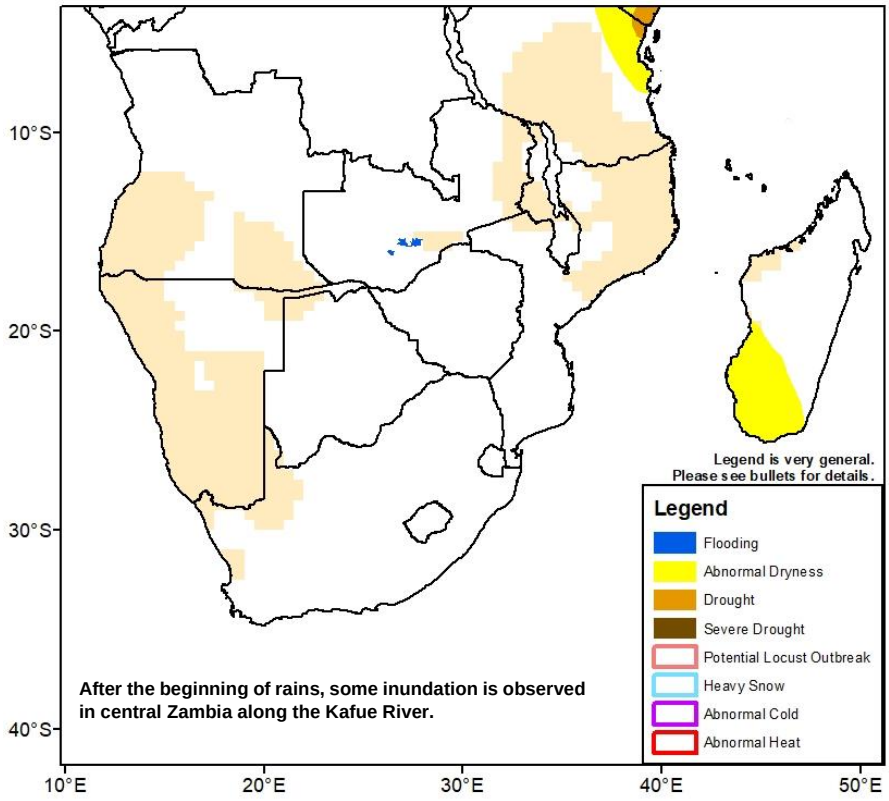


Figure 5: Hazards, focused over southern Africa

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