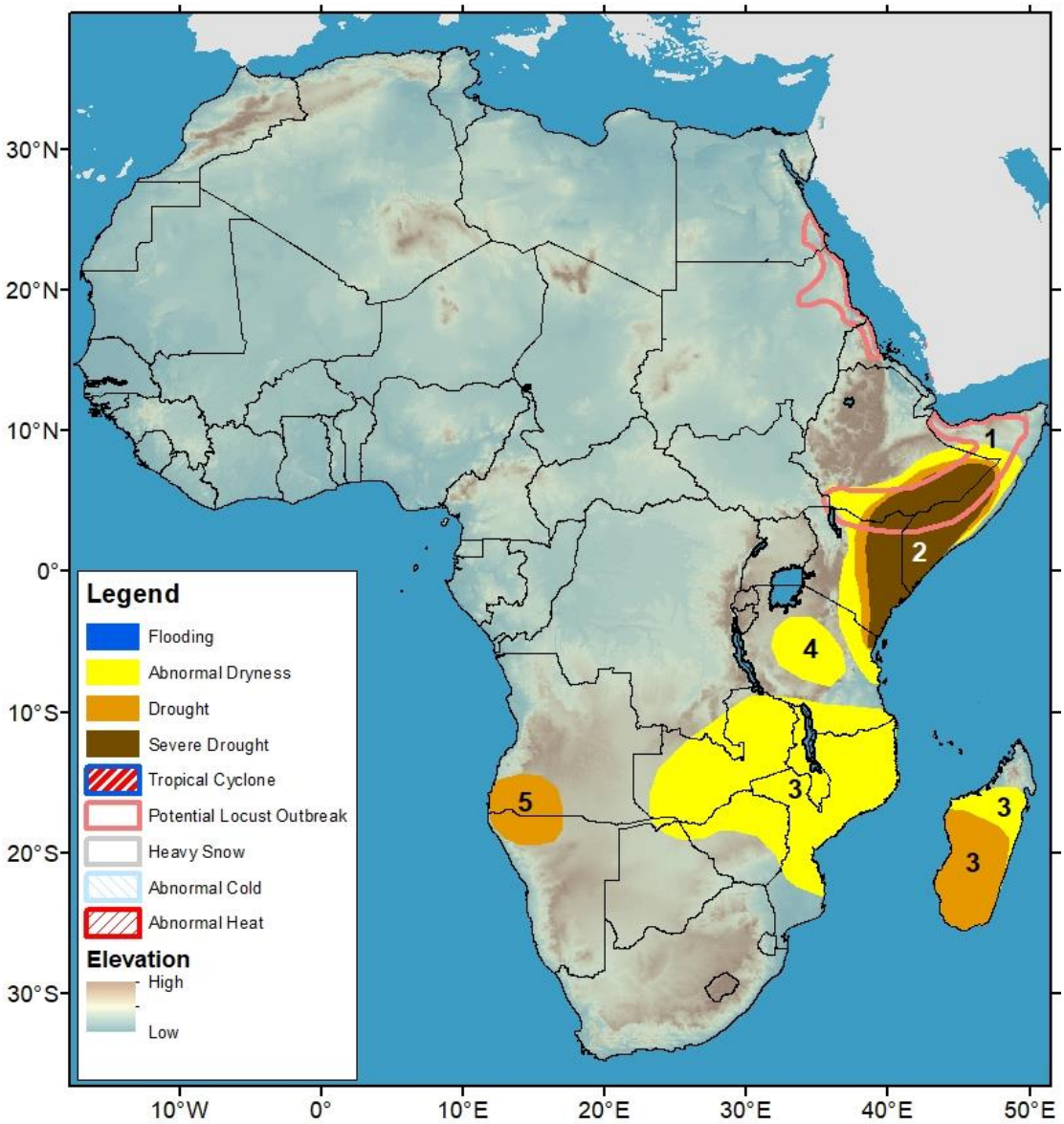
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
20 January – 26 January 2022

- **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 them between Garowe, Las Anod, and Erigavo and delaying their anticipated migration south-westwards across eastern Ethiopia to the border of northern Kenya

2) As the dry season is progressing across the Horn of Africa, recent rains benefited the growing vegetation coverage across Kenya, southern Somalia, and northeastern Tanzania.

3) Recent heavy rainfall helped alleviate the ongoing abnormal dryness with decrease of moisture deficit accumulation since late December across northern Mozambique, Malawi, southern Tanzania, and northern Zambia.

4) Uneven rainfall distribution for the past month led to an abnormal dryness across the central part of Tanzania. Even though the outlook predicted near to above normal rainfall, a deterioration of ground conditions was depicted by the vegetation heath index which confirmed a lack of ground water over the area.

5) A continuation of below normal rainfall during the past two months with degradation of vegetation led from abnormal dryness to drought conditions across southern Angola through northern Namibia.

Growing vegetation coverage was observed across Kenya and southern Somalia this past week.

During the past week, light to moderate rainfall prevailed across Uganda and southern South Sudan. Between 10-25mm of rainfall prevailed across far southern and central Ethiopia, western Kenya, and northern Tanzania. The atypic severe drought resulting of *Short-Rain's* season performance is still impacting the recovery process of the vegetation during the current dry season across the Horn of Africa (**Figure 2**). Looking at the past thirty days performance, a relief from moisture stress was observed across northern Uganda and Kenya even though strong moisture deficit remained across the region. Decrease of rainfall for the past four weeks led to an abnormal dryness which could also be seen along a deteriorated ground condition across central Tanzania. The inundation remained unchanged over Sudd Wetlands of South Sudan and would continue to be monitored during the outlook period.

During the outlook period, enhanced rainfall is expected across southern Kenya, Tanzania while suppressed rainfall is expected along northern Democratic Republic of Congo and portion of western Uganda.

Flash floods were reported across southern Zambia and southern Malawi.

During the past week, 100-150mm of rainfall prevailed across eastern Madagascar, northeastern Mozambique, Malawi, many local areas of northern and southern Zambia which represents 50-100mm above normal rainfall over those regions (**Figure 1**). The past thirty days showed a shift from below 80 percent of normal rainfall to above 120 percent of normal rainfall across eastern and portions of southern Madagascar which is also confirmed by the RFE2 30day- total rainfall anomaly with 100mm above normal rainfall over the same regions. This good rainfall performance could help reduce the strong moisture deficit accumulated this past two months across the region. Currently, an increase of rainfall was noticed across northern Mozambique, Malawi, and southern Tanzania. Despite this enhanced rainfall, the moisture deficit remained significant across the region and could possibly see an important decrease if the heavy rainfall predicted during the outlook period occurs.

The vegetation health index showed growing vegetation coverage across northern and eastern Madagascar while the southern still struggling. Good vegetation conditions are seen across South Africa including Lesotho and EsWatini, southern Mozambique, southern Zimbabwe, Botswana, northeastern Namibia, and portions of southeastern Angola. While the ground condition over southwestern part of Angola is continuing to deteriorate, the remaining of the country presents widespread of good vegetation health condition. As conditions are drying out in northern Somalia, limited swarm movement is still expected to occur. If any swarms reach the Kenya/Ethiopia border, easterly and southeasterly winds are likely to carry them towards the Rift Valley in northern Kenya and southern Ethiopia, preventing movement further south into central Kenya

During the outlook period, heavy rainfall is expected across a major part of Madagascar, Tanzania, portions of northern Mozambique, northern Malawi, northern Zambia, and southeastern Democratic Republic of Congo. Below normal rainfall is expected across Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho, EsWatini, and western Angola.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 12 January – 18 January 2022

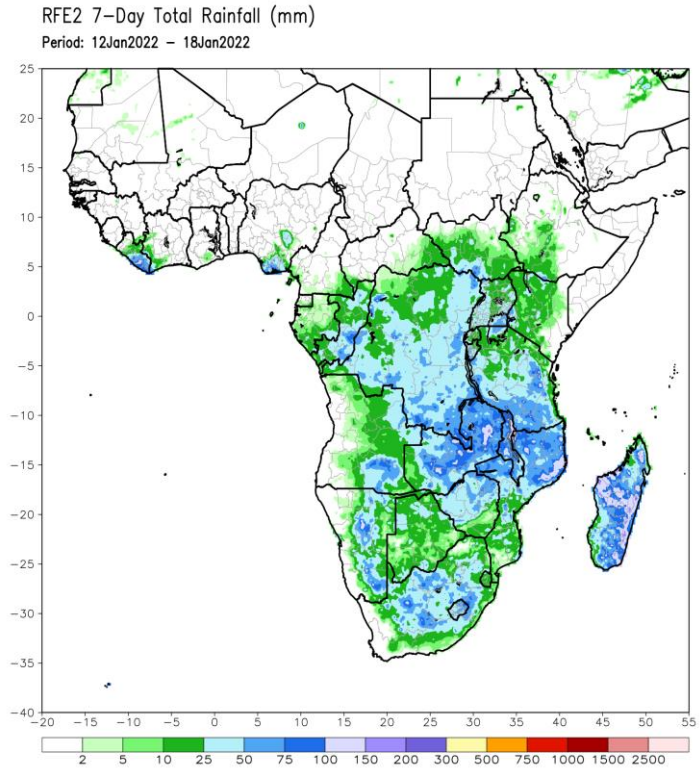


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

2-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 December 2021 – 18 January 2022

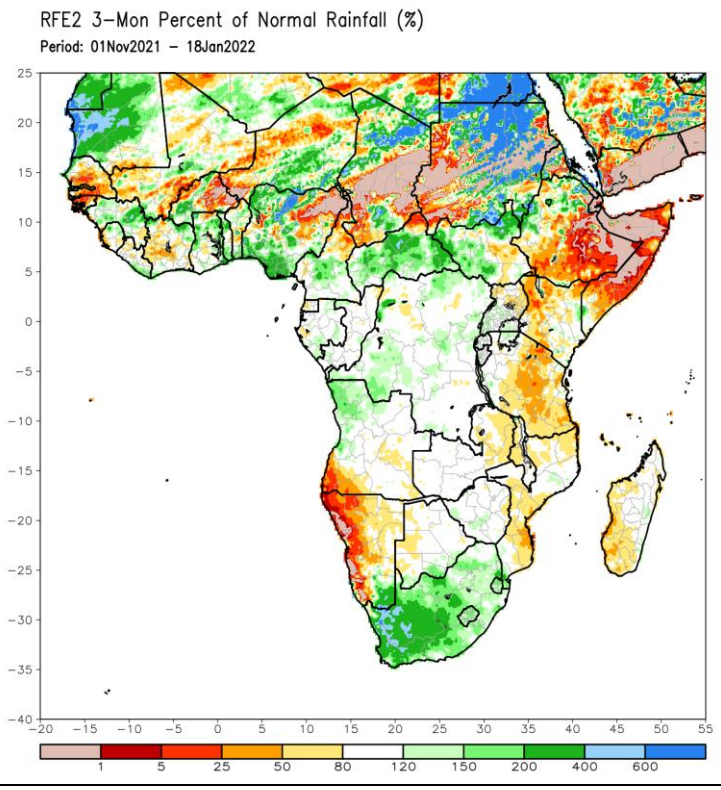


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.

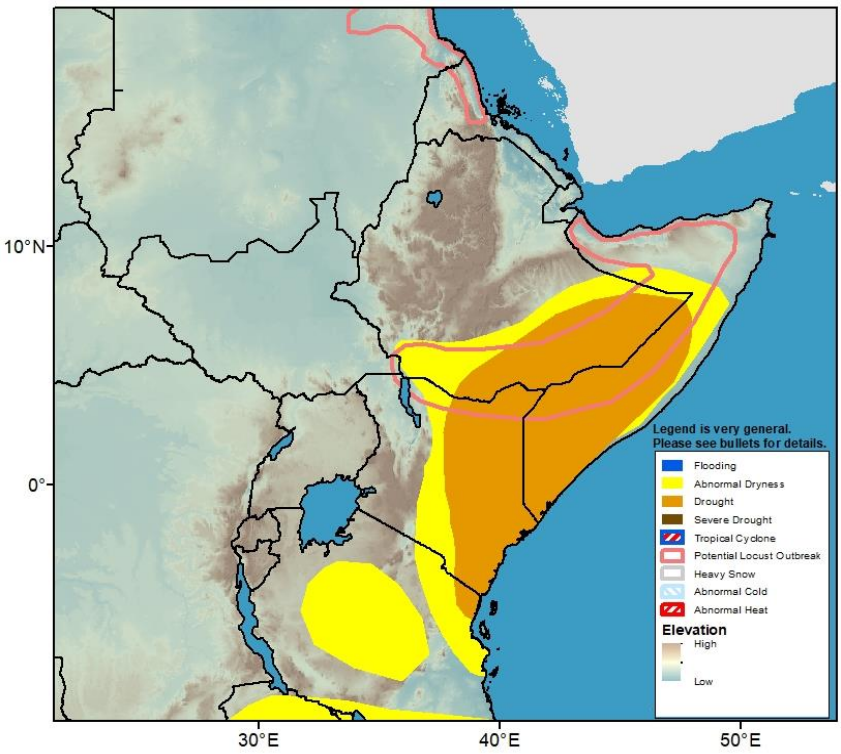
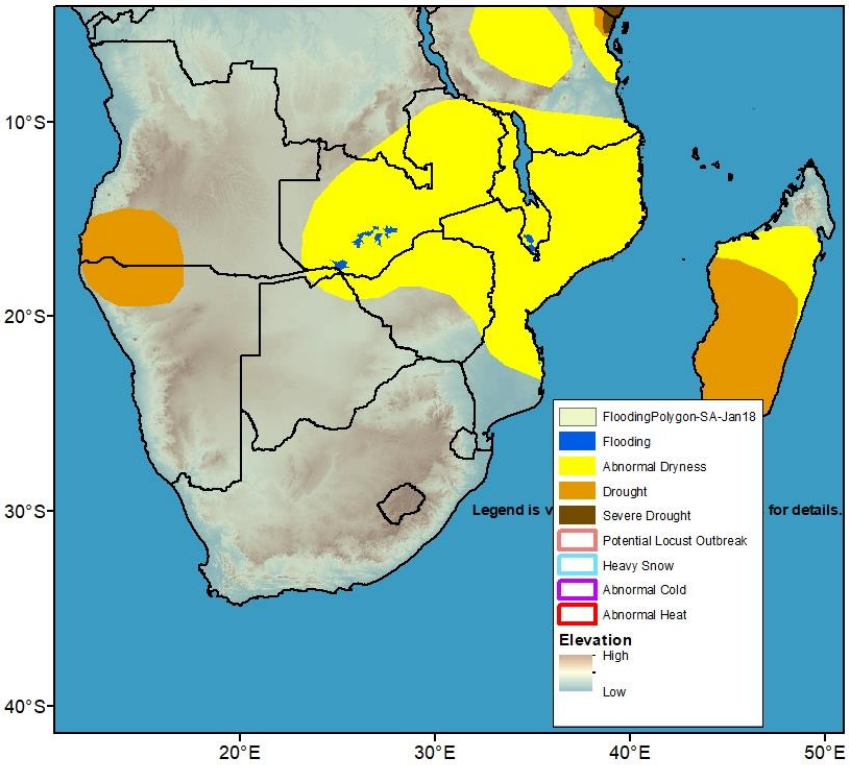


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



Flash floods were reported over southern Zambia and near Blantyre City in southern Malawi.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa