



Southern Africa: Seasonal Overview and Regional Southern African Vulnerability Analysis (2021/2022)

SAVING LIVES CHANGING LIVES



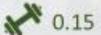
Date of Start of the Formulation **Growing Season** Maximum dry spell 0.20 in the month Monthly rainfall 0.25 R1H 0.15

 $Q_{multi} = f(Q_{rainfall}, Q_{dry spell}, Q_{startof season}, Q_{NDVI}, Q_{LST})$

Where Q is some form of anomaly of the standardized variable, i.e. a measure of how far from the "usual" is a given value. Or more generally, where this given value sits in the historical distribution of values



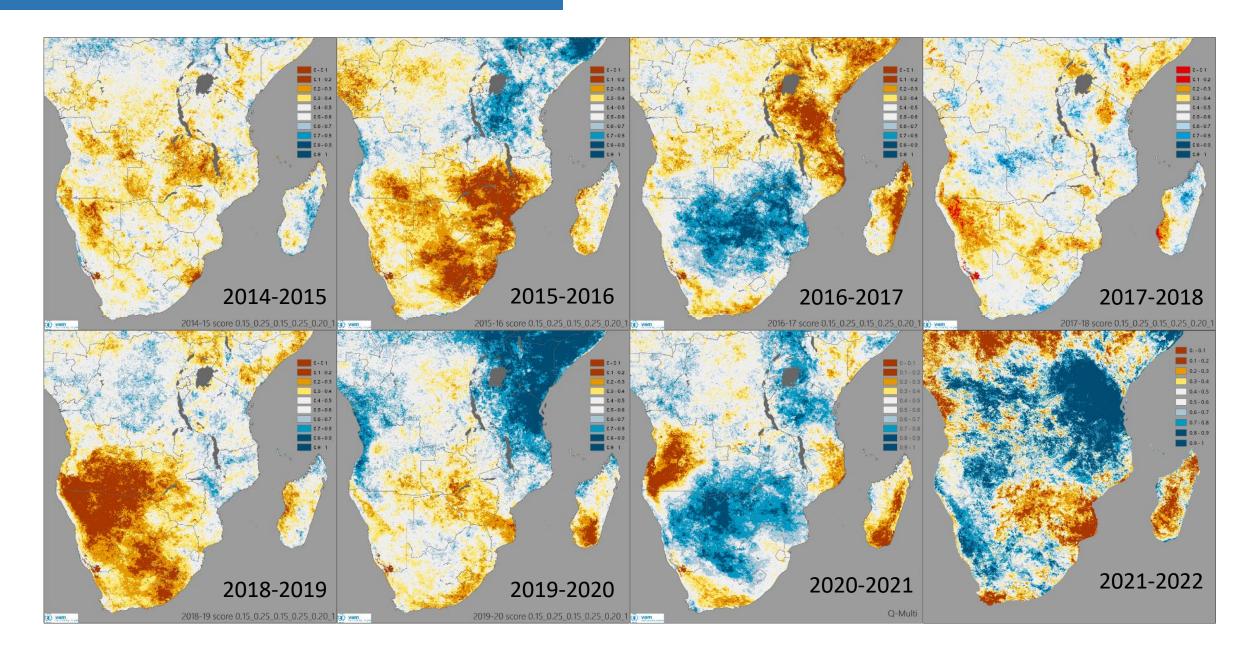
NDVI (monthly average)



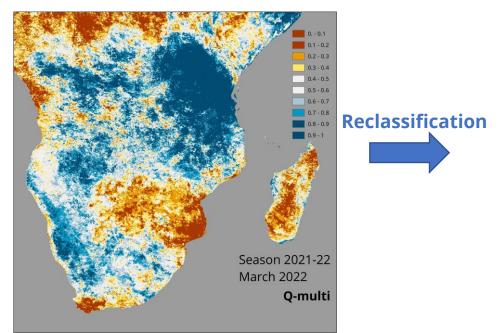
Land Surface Temperature (monthly average)

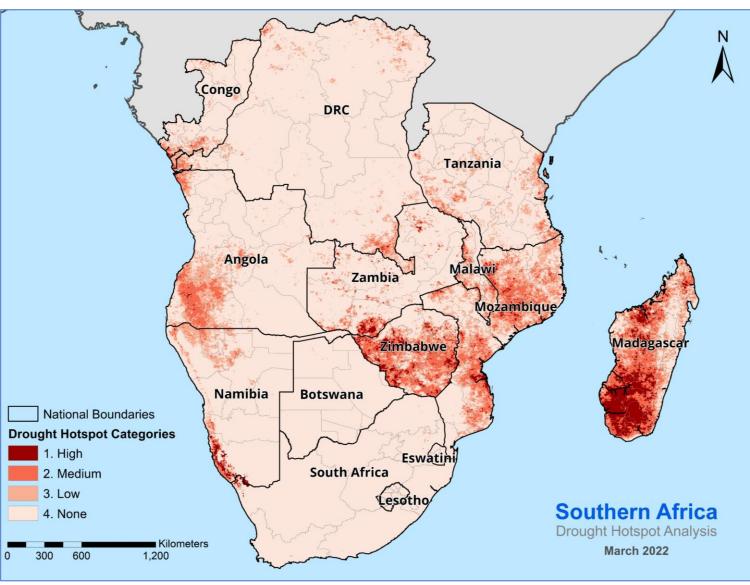


Historical Q_{multi} From 2014 -2022



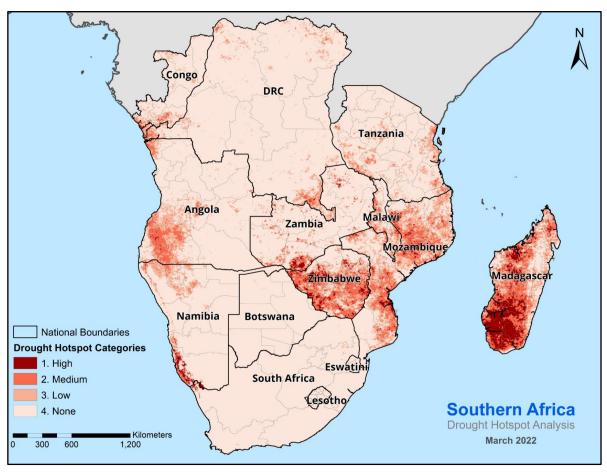
Southern Africa: 2021/22 Drought Hotspots

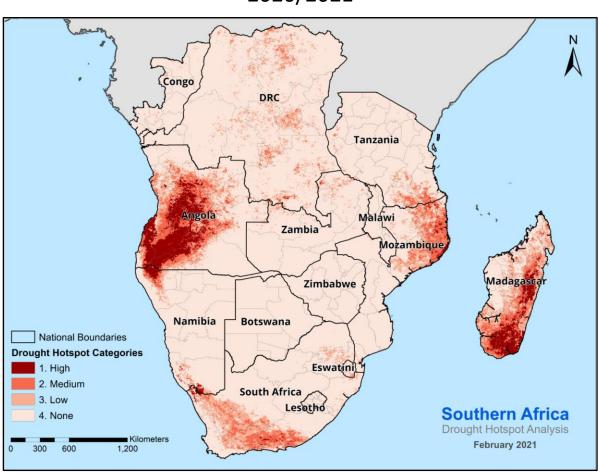




Southern Africa: rSAVA Drought Hotspot 2020-2022







Population Affected by Drought Conditions in the Region

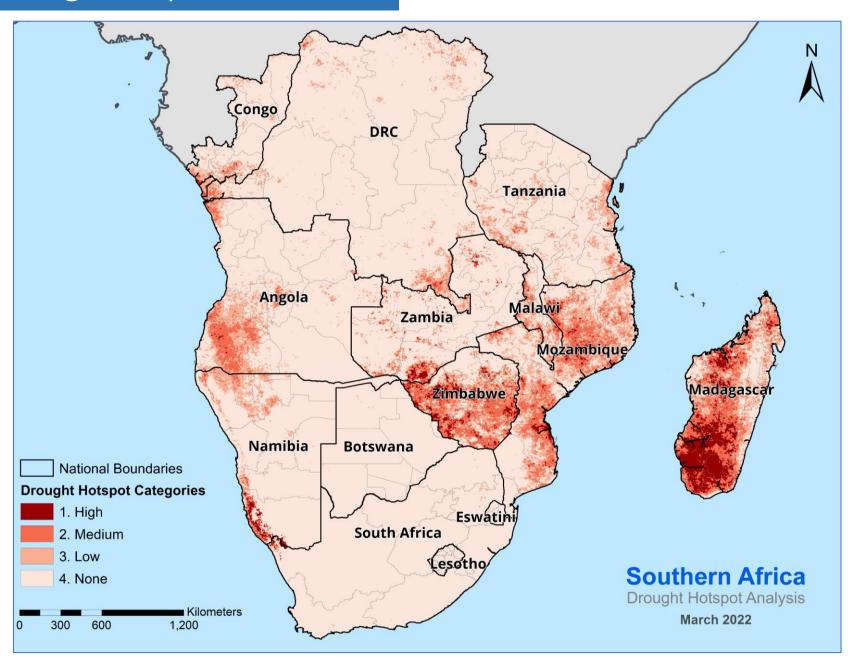
| Country | 2021/2022 | 2020/2021 | 2019/2020 |
|---------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Angola | 4,238,200 | 3,764,700 | 1,051,800 |
| Botswana* | - | - | 116,300 |
| Congo | - | - | - |
| DRC | - | - | - |
| Eswatini | 200 | 41,200 | 147,400 |
| Lesotho | - | - | 323,100 |
| Madagascar** | 2,938,700 | 6,134,700 | 7,221,200 |
| Malawi | 1,714,000 | 66,900 | 178,200 |
| Mozambique | 5,231,200 | 1,312,400 | 5,520,100 |
| Namibia | 139,900 | 782,300 | 317,600 |
| South Africa* | 7,600 | 415,200 | 8,282,300 |
| Tanzania | 2,817,500 | 917,600 | 3,600 |
| Zambia | 841,500 | 558,900 | 3,443,800 |
| Zimbabwe | 3,317,800 | - | 4,147,600 |
| Total | 21,190,300 | 13,993,900 | 30,753,000 |

MPI: Multidimensional Poverty Index composed of three dimensions (health, education and living standards) and ten indicators

*National Poverty Line (NPL) used for South Africa and Botswana.

** 2021/22 drought affected numbers for *Grand Sud* only.

Regional Drought Map - 2021/22



Population Exposed Drought Conditions in the Region (2021/22)

| Country | Exposed to Drought | Drought Affected (Total Exposed x MPI) |
|--------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Angola | 7,474,700 | 4,238,200 |
| Botswana | - | - |
| Congo | - | - |
| DRC | - | - |
| Eswatini | 1,000 | 200 |
| Lesotho | - | - |
| Madagascar | 17,586,000 | 2,938,700 |
| Malawi | 9,055,300 | 1,657,700 |
| Mozambique | 7,612,430 | 5,231,200 |
| Namibia | 367,800 | 139,900 |
| South Africa | 29,800 | 7,600 |
| Tanzania | 6,275,900 | 2,817,500 |
| Zambia | 1,745,200 | 841,500 |
| Zimbabwe | 8,930,200 | 3,317,800 |
| Total | 59,078,330 | 21,190,300 |

59 Million

People exposed to drought

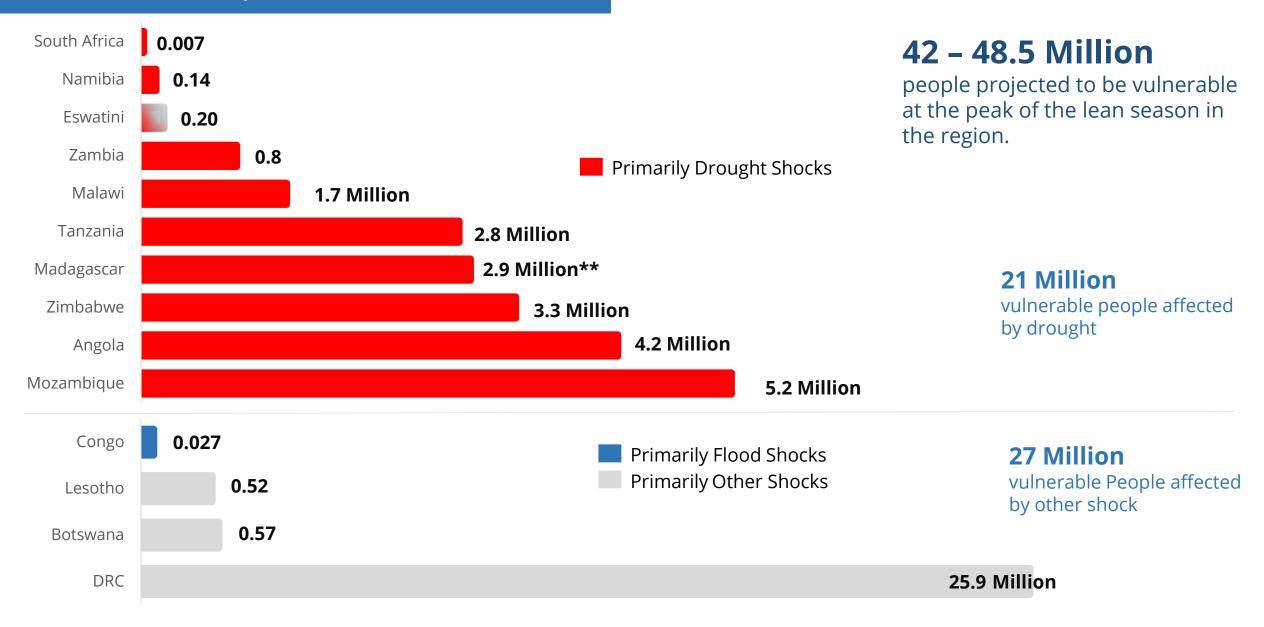
21 Million

People affected by drought

MPI = Multidimensional Poverty Index composed of three dimensions (health, education and living standards) and ten indicators

^{*} National Poverty Line (NPL) used for South Africa

Vulnerable Population (in millions)



^{*} Other being Cereal adequacy calculations excluding DRC and Congo. DRC estimate are IPC published numbers.

^{**} Grand Sud figures reported for Madagascar

Next Steps

- > Develop and improve flood models and analysis.
- > Develop drought hotspot trend analysis.
- > Automation of analytical processes to improve turnaround time.
- > Assess the inter-seasonal effects of drought to vulnerable.