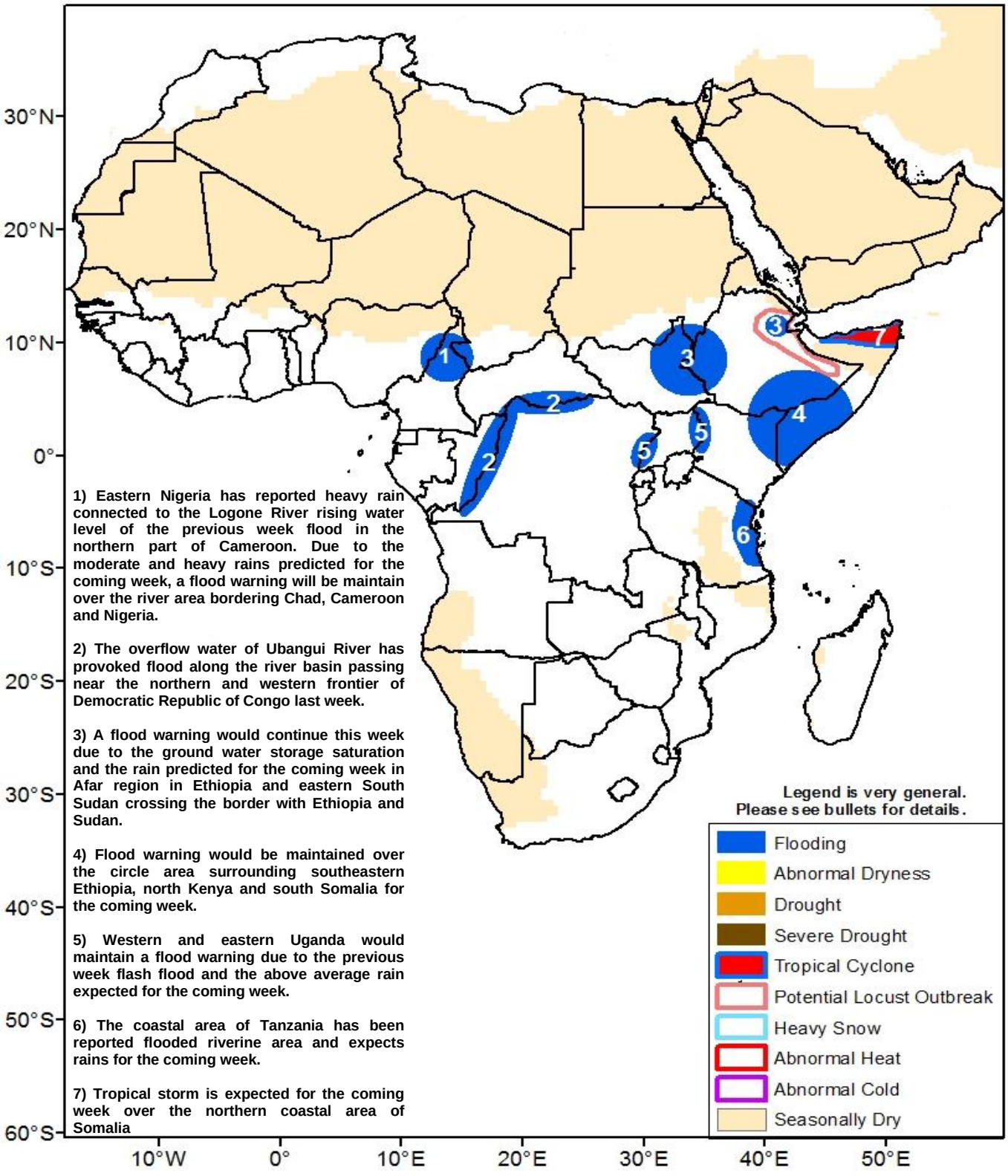
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
October 31 – November 06, 2019

- **Tropical Cyclone Kyarr could significantly weaken moving toward the northern coastal areas of Somalia.**
- **Flash flood along the Ubangui River passing nears the north and west borders of Democratic Republic of Congo.**



1) Eastern Nigeria has reported heavy rain connected to the Logone River rising water level of the previous week flood in the northern part of Cameroon. Due to the moderate and heavy rains predicted for the coming week, a flood warning will be maintain over the river area bordering Chad, Cameroon and Nigeria.

2) The overflow water of Ubangui River has provoked flood along the river basin passing near the northern and western frontier of Democratic Republic of Congo last week.

3) A flood warning would continue this week due to the ground water storage saturation and the rain predicted for the coming week in Afar region in Ethiopia and eastern South Sudan crossing the border with Ethiopia and Sudan.

4) Flood warning would be maintained over the circle area surrounding southeastern Ethiopia, north Kenya and south Somalia for the coming week.

5) Western and eastern Uganda would maintain a flood warning due to the previous week flash flood and the above average rain expected for the coming week.

6) The coastal area of Tanzania has been reported flooded riverine area and expects rains for the coming week.

7) Tropical storm is expected for the coming week over the northern coastal area of Somalia

Movement of swarms over northeastern Ethiopia

A locust warning has been released over the northeastern Ethiopia (red line contour). After a summer mating period of swarms, a displacement of the mature hoppers has been forecasts toward Afar and Dire Dawa region in Ethiopia.

The Tropical cyclone has been named the second strongest storm on record in Arabian Sea. It is predicted to begin weakening significantly by the end of the week and reach the Horn of Africa by next week. An abnormal northward movement of the ITF has been observed early October which could explain the rapid recovery in the southern Mauritania and the above climatology rains in the eastern Sudan (**Figure 1**). The rainy season in West Africa is drifting slowly to the end followed by a new season onset in Southern Africa. Last week, light to moderate rains have been registered over the Gulf of Guinea countries coastal areas. Moderate to heavy rainfall has been registered in Nigeria and Central Africa countries. Moderate to heavy rains has been reported over Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, the far-western and southern part of Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya and west-east areas of Tanzania.

The last thirty days have observed a high positive anomaly over Yemen, northern Somalia crossing borders of Ethiopia corresponding to the period when to the Indian Ocean Dipole occurred during more than 8 weeks and the abnormal northward movement of the Intertropical Front (**Figure 2**). In contrast, strong deficit observed in the eastern part of Democratic Republic of Congo and the coastal area of Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea and southern part of Gabon.

This coming week, heavy rains expected over the southern borders of Nigeria and Cameroon, Gabon, and Democratic Republic of Congo excluding its southern part. Near climatology rains are expected over the Juba and Shabelle regions and northern part of Somalia.

Tropical cyclone Kyarr is expected to provoke some damaged wind over the northern coastal area of Somalia.

Last week, light to moderate rains have been registered over Angola excluding its southern part. Some light rains have been recorded over northern Zambia, and the eastern part of South Africa crossing the border with Swaziland and Botswana. Local area in Madagascar has recorded light to moderate rains (**Figure 1**). The past 30 days is starting to highlight some significant precipitation deficit in the eastern part of South Africa and central Angola (**Figure 2**). Noteworthy high heat index has been recorded over Mozambique, Zimbabwe, northern South Africa, Swaziland, Lesotho and southern part of Madagascar this past week. The coming week predicts between 8 to 12 degree Celsius temperature maximum anomalies which could exacerbate the evapotranspiration and potentially reduce the vegetation health in the region.

GEFS wee1 ensemble predicts a slight above normal rain over eastern part of South Africa covering Lesotho and Swaziland but also southern Botswana while near climatology is forecasted over central and northern Angola. Below average is predicted over southern Angola, and the circle surrounding Zambia, southern Tanzania, northern Mozambique and northern Zimbabwe which also correspond to the

7-Day Satellite-Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: October 23 – October 29, 2019

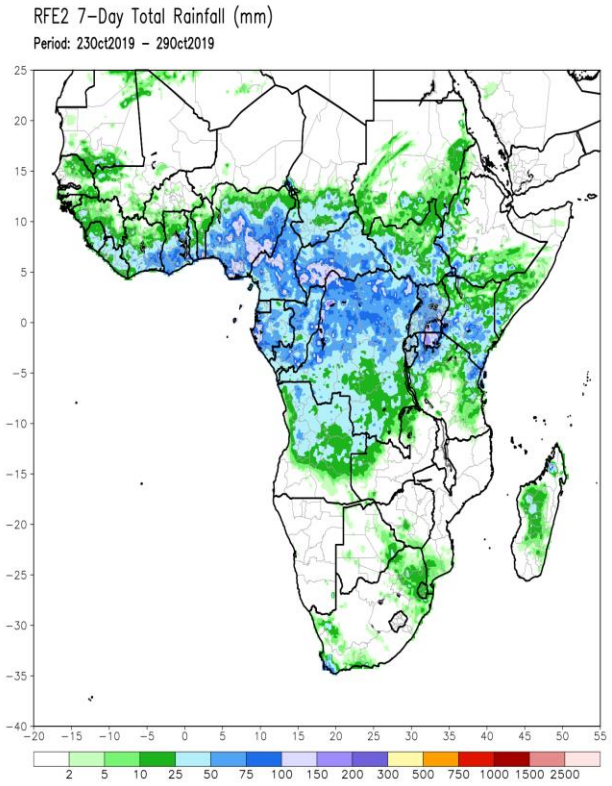


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

30-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: September 30 – October 29, 2019

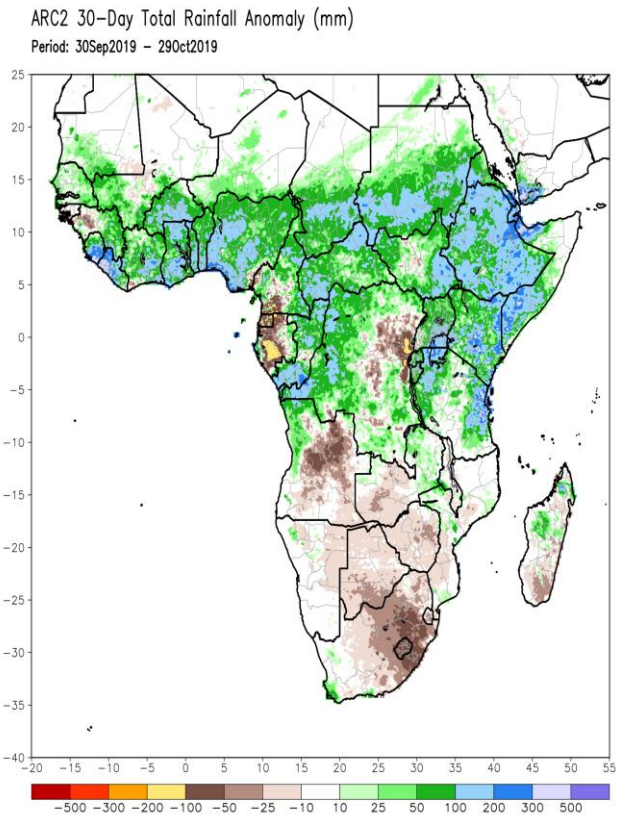


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.

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heat forecast areas predicted for the coming week.