





Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 17 – 23 November 2022

- Poor rains since the beginning of October have resulted in abnormal dryness across eastern Africa.
- Warmer and drier-than-average conditions could lead to excessive heat over parts of southern Africa.



- 1) The Niger River and the Senegal River have been slow to drain to safe levels after the monsoon seasons prolonged enhanced rains inundated those basins.
- 2) Heavier than normal monsoonal rains have left soils saturated and rivers full in southern Chad.
- 3) Heavy seasonal rainfall has resulted in flooding, fatalities, and many people affected over the Nile river basin in Sudan and the Sudd Wetland areas of South Sudan. Fifteen states and more than 225 thousand people have been affected by flooding in the past weeks.
- 4) Erratic and inadequate rains during the summer season resulted in drought across central Ethiopia.
- 5) Dry and erratic conditions since the beginning of the October-December season over East Africa have resulted in abnormal dryness over central and eastern Kenya as well as central and southern parts of Somalia.
- 6) Above-average rainfall has been observed over the central and western portions of Madagascar over the past 30 days. Heavy and above-average rain is forecast to continue over the central parts of the Island, increasing the risks for flooding during the next week.
- 7) Model temperature forecasts indicated that there is an increased chance for an excessive heat to last at least three days across southern Angola, northeastern Namibia, Botswana, and northeastern South Africa.

Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed and predicted to continue during the outlook period. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at the spatial scale of the map. This product considers long-range seasonal climate forecasts but does not reflect current or projected food security conditions. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and several other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned.

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Deficient rain observed over eastern Africa

During early to mid-November, little to no rainfall was observed over eastern Africa. While scattered light to moderate rain fell in western Ethiopia, southern South Sudan, and parts of Uganda, southwest Kenya, and northwest Tanzania, suppressed rainfall dominated over southern Ethiopia, central and eastern Kenva, and southern Somalia (Figure 1). This past week's rainfall totals were below-average over most areas in the Horn of Africa relative to the long-term average, which contributed to maintain widespread seasonal rainfall deficits throughout the sub-region since the beginning of October. Consequently, abnormal dryness was posted over southern Ethiopia, central and eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia, where operational drought monitors and agrometeorological products exhibited below-average conditions. Drought was posted over parts in southern Ethiopia, where poorly-distributed rain during the previous summer rainfall season already negatively impacted vegetation conditions.

During the next week, moderate to locally heavy rain is forecast over southwestern Ethiopia and southwestern Kenya, Uganda, and western Tanzania. The expected rain could fare above-average. In contrast, little to light and likely below-average rain is expected across southern and southeastern Ethiopia, northern Kenya, and Somalia.

Well above-average rain registered in southern Africa

An analysis of the accumulated rainfall since the beginning of October has shown that above-average rain has been received over a wide area in southern Africa. This area included most areas in South Africa, Lesotho, northeastern Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, parts of southern Zambia, central and southern Mozambique, and central and western Madagascar (Figure 2). Seasonal moisture surpluses exceeded 50 mm over many local areas. This wetness was attributable to heavy and above-average rain over the subregion over the past four weeks. During this past week alone, copious amounts of rain fell over portions of Botswana. South Africa. Zimbabwe, southern Mozambigue, and central and western Madagascar. Conversely, suppressed and below-average rain was registered over western Angola during this past week. Since October, many areas in northern and western Angola have registered below-average rain. Rainfall situation will be closely monitored over the dry portions in western Angola, where vegetation analyses already showed signs of stress, according to the latest updates.

During the next week, while heavy and above-average rain is likely over northeastern Angola and central and western Madagascar, increasing risks for flooding over many local areas of the Island, little to no rainfall and below-average rain is expected elsewhere. Meanwhile, temperature forecasts indicated that there is an increased chance for excessive heat to last at least for three consecutive days across parts of Angola, Namibia, Botswana, and South Africa. Maximum temperature is expected to average 35 – 40 degrees Celsius in the region.







Flooding continues over the Sudd Wetllands in South Sudan.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



The potentials for flooding are high over western Madagascar due to ongoing oversaturation and forecasted heavy and above-average rain during the next week.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa