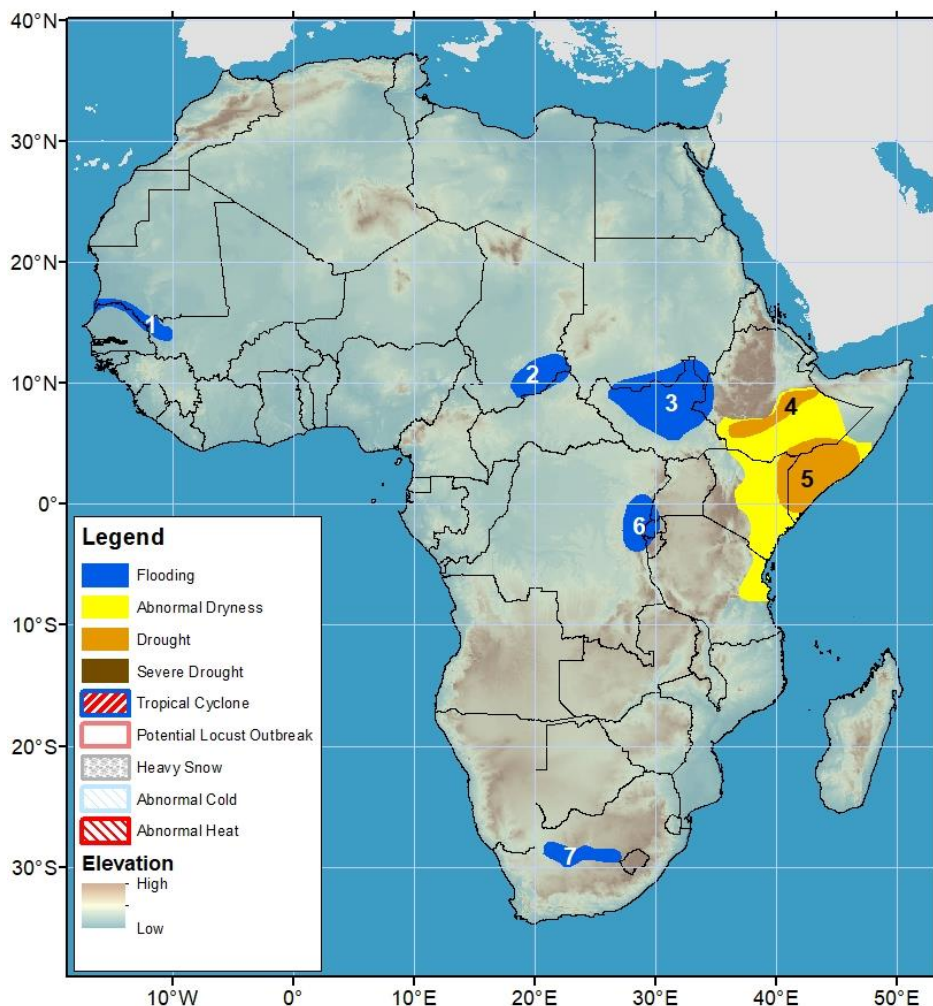


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 24 – 30 November 2022

- Poor rains since the beginning of October have resulted in abnormal dryness and drought in East Africa.
- Warmer and drier-than-average conditions are expected over parts of southern Africa.



- 1) The Senegal River have been slow to drain to safe levels after the monsoon season's prolonged enhanced rains inundated the basin.
- 2) Heavier than normal monsoonal rains have left soils saturated in parts of 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 this season.
- 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, southern Ethiopia, and northeastern Tanzania. Drought has developed in southern Somalia, and eastern Kenya.
- 6) Locally heavy rainfall was observed over east-central DRC and Rwanda causing many instances of flooding and landslides during the past week. Heavy and above-average rain is forecast to continue over these areas, increasing the risks for flooding during the next week.
- 7) Recent weeks of heavy and above average rainfall over South Africa has caused the Orange River to overspill its banks.

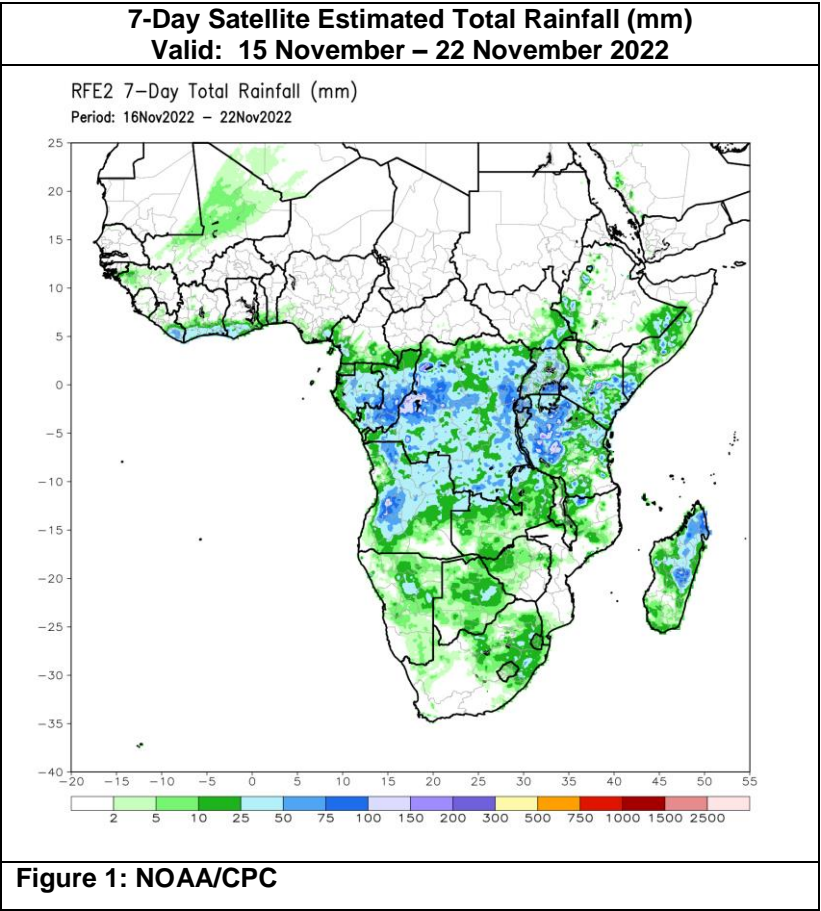
Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous 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.

Questions or comments about the hazard's outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov.
Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

Rainfall increased in Kenya but remains deficient elsewhere in eastern Africa

During the past week, moderate to locally heavy rain moved into southern Kenya and parts of Somalia and Eastern Ethiopia. In Kenya and far-southern Somalia, as much as 100mm or more was observed according to satellite estimates (**Figure 1**). Uganda, Eastern DRC, Rwanda and western Tanzania also received moderate to heavy precipitation. This led to several deadly floods and landslides (over 40 fatalities) in DRC and Rwanda. Light scattered showers occurred over northern Kenya and parts western Ethiopia. This past week's rainfall totals were still below-average over some areas in the Horn of Africa relative to the long-term average, which contributed to maintain widespread seasonal rainfall deficits in parts of the sub-region since the beginning of October. Consequently, abnormal dryness is posted over southern Ethiopia, central and eastern Kenya, and central Somalia, where operational drought monitors and agrometeorological products exhibited below-average conditions. Drought is now posted over southern Somalia and neighboring portions of eastern Kenya and southern Ethiopia where below average conditions have persisted for 8 weeks or more.

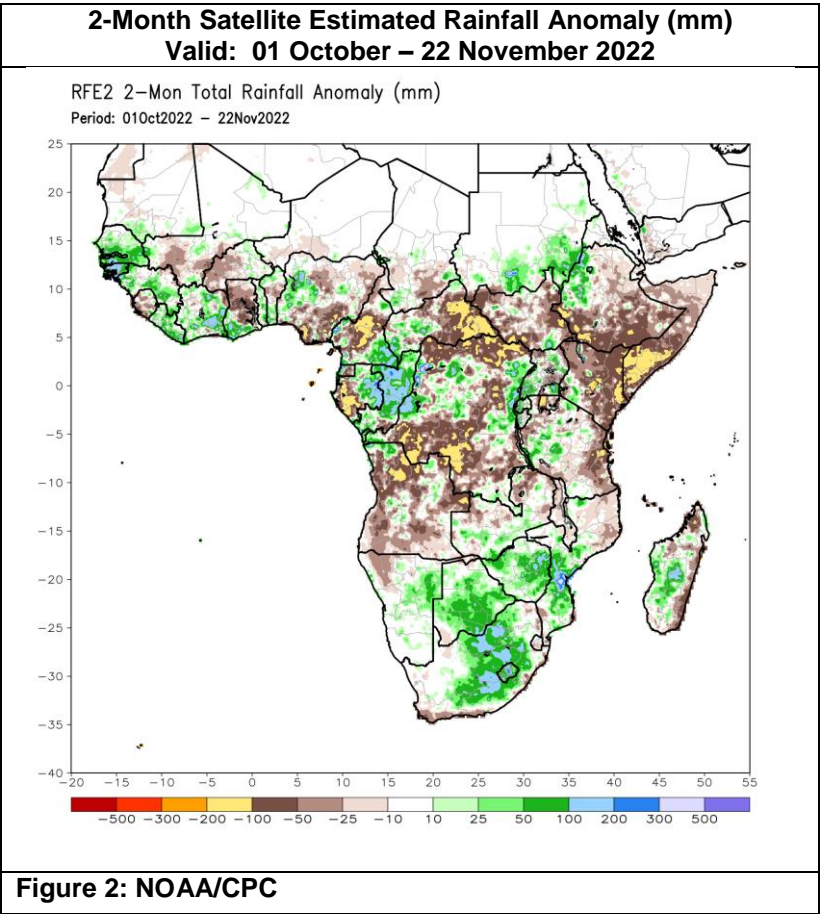
During the next week, light to moderate rain is forecast over southern Ethiopia, Kenya, southern Somalia, and northeastern Tanzania. Elsewhere, heavier rains are likely to continue over Uganda, Rwanda, and eastern DRC where totals are likely to exceed 50mm.

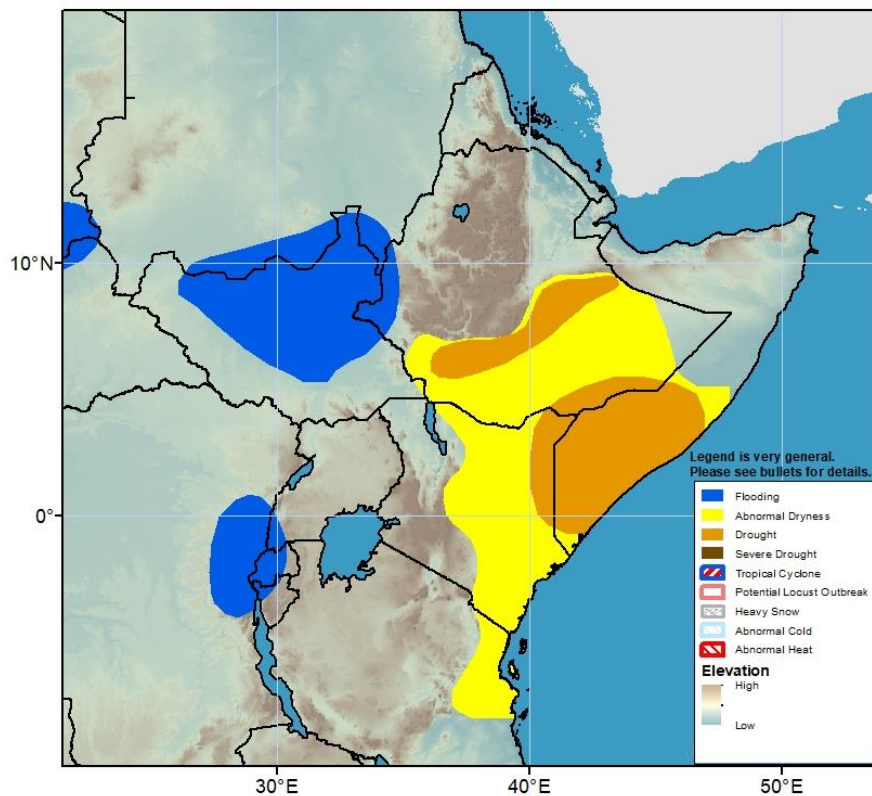


Decreased rainfall was registered in southern Africa

An analysis of accumulated rainfall since the beginning of October shows 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 sub-region during October and early November. During this past week, the heaviest rain was concentrated over west central Angola, along with central and northern Madagascar. Amounts ranged from 75-150mm according to satellite estimates. Scattered light to locally moderate rains fell the remainder of the southern Africa mainland. Negative rainfall anomalies of 10-50mm were registered over the majority of the region. Since October, northern and western Angola have registered below-average rain. The 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.

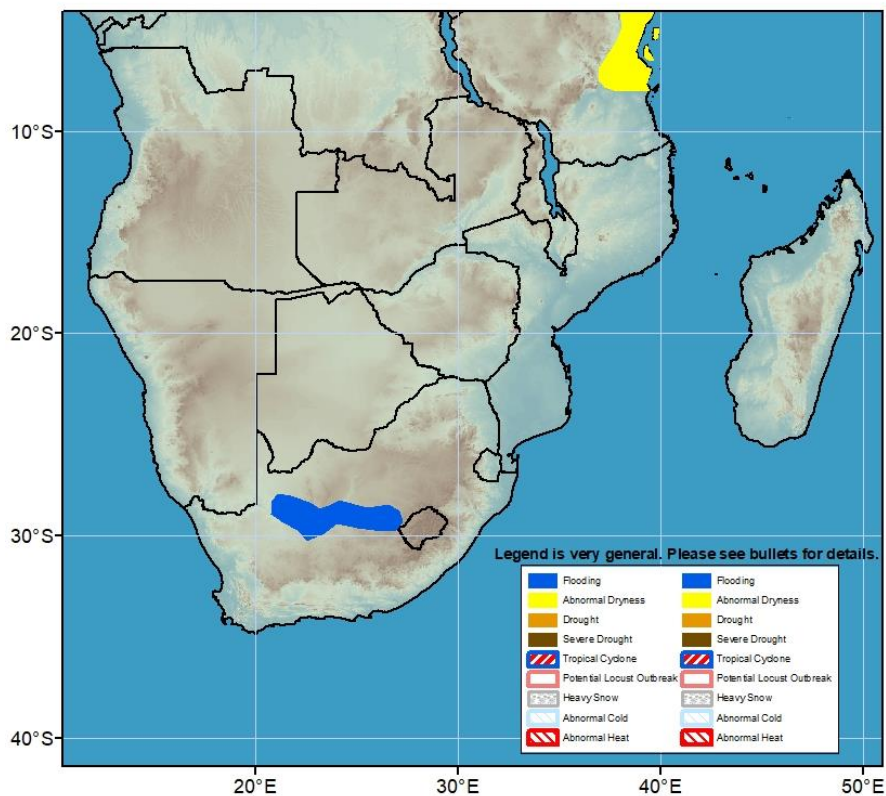
During the next week, while heavier rain is likely over northern and western Angola and eastern South Africa, rainfall suppression is likely for Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Zambia. And eastern Angola. Some above average maximum temperatures may persist across Angola Zambia, and Zimbabwe.





Flooding continues over the Sudd Wetlands in South Sudan.
An increased threat for floods and landslides is present in eastern Uganda and Rwanda due to ongoing heavy rains.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



Several weeks of enhanced rain in South Africa has caused inundation along the Orange River.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa