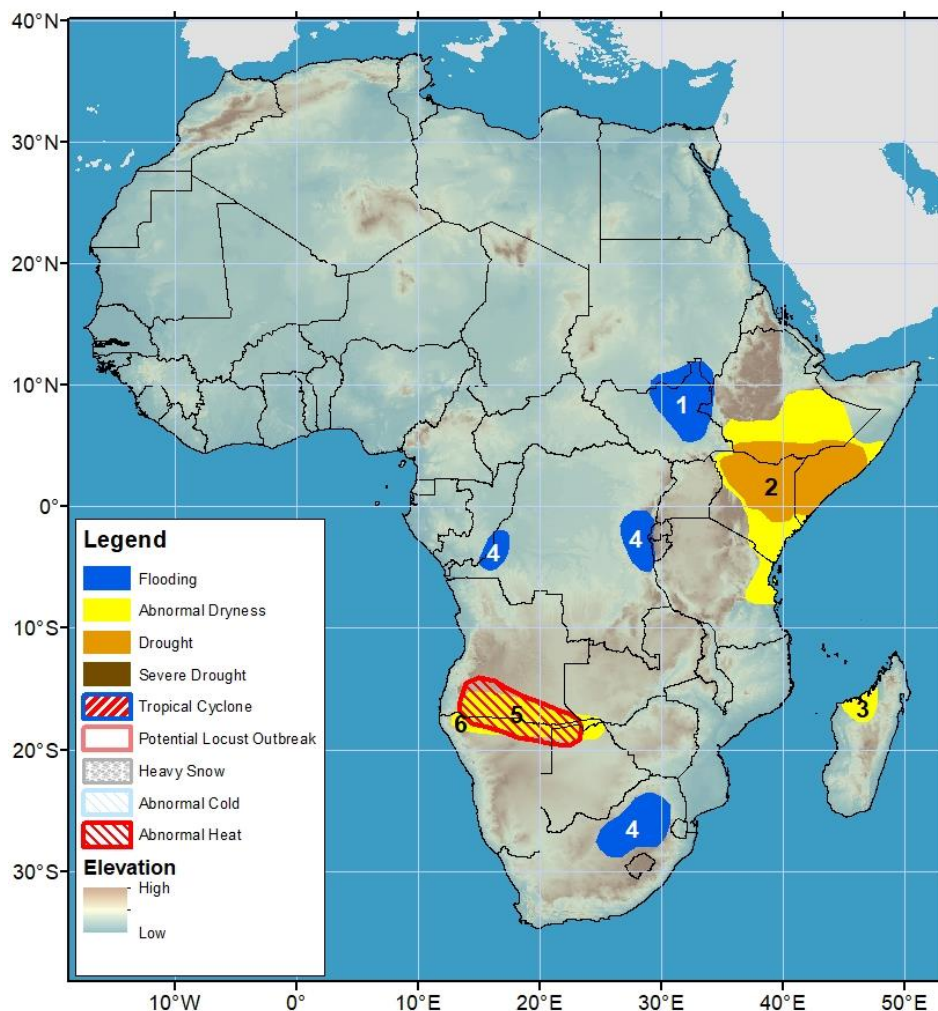


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 29 December 2022 – 4 January 2023

- An erratic October-December rainfall season has led to dryness and drought in Eastern Africa.
- Drier and warmer than average conditions are expected in southern Angola and northern Namibia.



- 1) Flooding have persisted over the Nile River Basin in Sudan and Sudd Wetland areas of South Sudan.
- 2) Dry and erratic conditions since the beginning of the October-December season over Eastern Africa have resulted in abnormal dryness over central and eastern Kenya, southern Ethiopia, and northeastern Tanzania. Drought has developed in southern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and northern Kenya.
- 3) Below-average rain over the past eight weeks has resulted in moderate to large thirty-day moisture deficits, which have led to abnormal dryness in western Madagascar. Near to below-average rain is expected in the region during the next week.
- 4) The past few weeks' enhanced rain has overly saturated the soil, which has resulted in flooding and/or landslides, causing fatalities, destroyed infrastructures, and many people affected in Kinshasa, the North Kivu and South Kivu Provinces in DRC, and Johannesburg area in South Africa. The forecast additional rain during the next week may exacerbate conditions on the ground.
- 5) An abnormal heat hazard is posted in southern Angola and northern Namibia, where maximum temperature could exceed 35°C and rise up to 4°C above average for at least three consecutive days during the next week.
- 6) An erratic rainfall distribution since November has resulted in abnormal dryness in southern Angola and northern Namibia.

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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

## Scattered moderate rain fell in Eastern Africa.

During late December, dry conditions with suppressed rainfall prevailed in Eastern Africa (**Figure 1**). However, scattered moderate rain was received in southwestern Ethiopia, southeastern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Over the past thirty days, below average rain, with deficits ranging between 25-100 mm persisted across southern Ethiopia, most areas in Kenya, and southern Somalia, maintaining abnormal dryness over the dry portions of the sub-region. Conversely, above average rain with surpluses up to 100 mm was depicted over parts of central Kenya, western Ethiopia, and Uganda due to wet episodes during late November through mid-December. Since October, large (up to 200 mm) seasonal rainfall deficits have been observed across southern Ethiopia, Kenya, and southern Somalia, which have already negatively impacted vegetation conditions, water availability, and have resulted in drought across the dry portions of Eastern Africa.

During the next week, increased rain is forecast over Eastern Africa, with scattered moderate rain in western and central Ethiopia, northern Somalia, and central Kenya and widespread little to light rain elsewhere. Should the forecasts materialize, the additional rain could ease partially dryness over some local areas.

## Drier conditions experienced in the northern sectors of southern Africa since the beginning of the season

The accumulated rain since October in the northern sectors of southern Africa has been below average. Seasonal rainfall deficits have ranged between 50-200 mm over Angola, northern Namibia, parts of Zambia and Mozambique, and northern Madagascar (**Figure 2**). The drier conditions were attributable to an uneven spatial and temporal distribution in rainfall since the beginning of the season and the ongoing *La Niña*, cold phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation, which tends to bring above average rain over the southeastern portions of the sub-region. Hence, well above average seasonal rain, with surpluses in excess of 100 mm has been observed across South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, parts of Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique, and southern Madagascar, which has already triggered flooding causing fatalities in many areas, including the Luanda Province in western Angola and Johannesburg area in central South Africa, based on reports. This past week, the rain-bearing system shifted to the northeast part of southern Africa, bringing heavy rain across eastern Angola, Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, and Madagascar

During the next week, heavy and above average rain is to continue over a major part of Angola, Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, northeastern South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, and west-central Madagascar, potentially causing flash flooding and or landslides. Meanwhile, little to light and below average rain is expected throughout southeastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and southern Mozambique.

## 7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 21 December – 27 December 2022

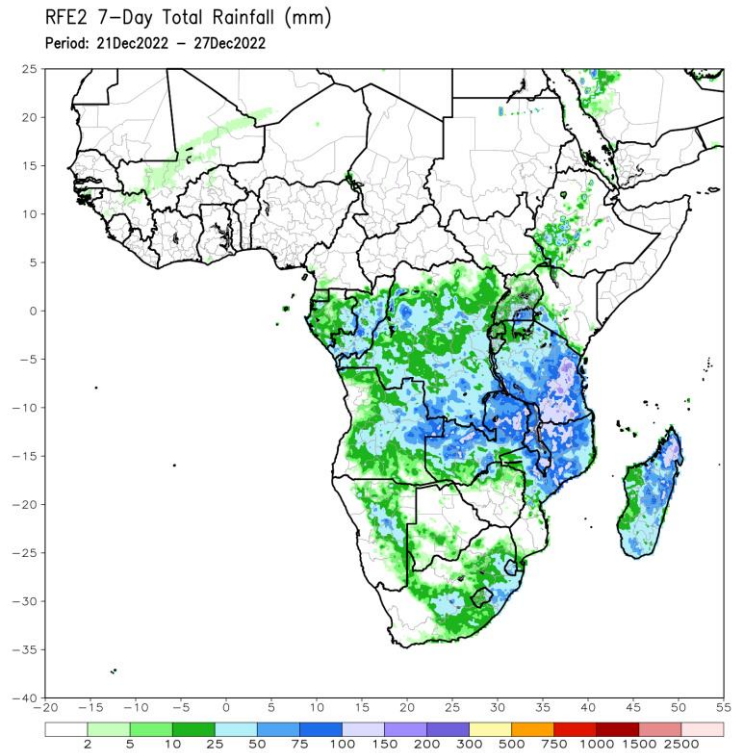


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

## 3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 01 October – 26 December 2022

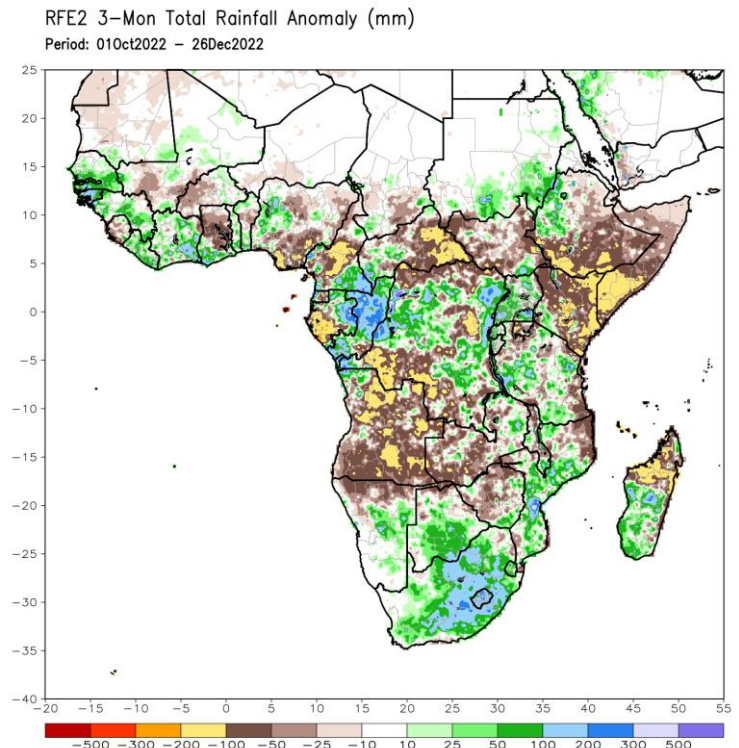
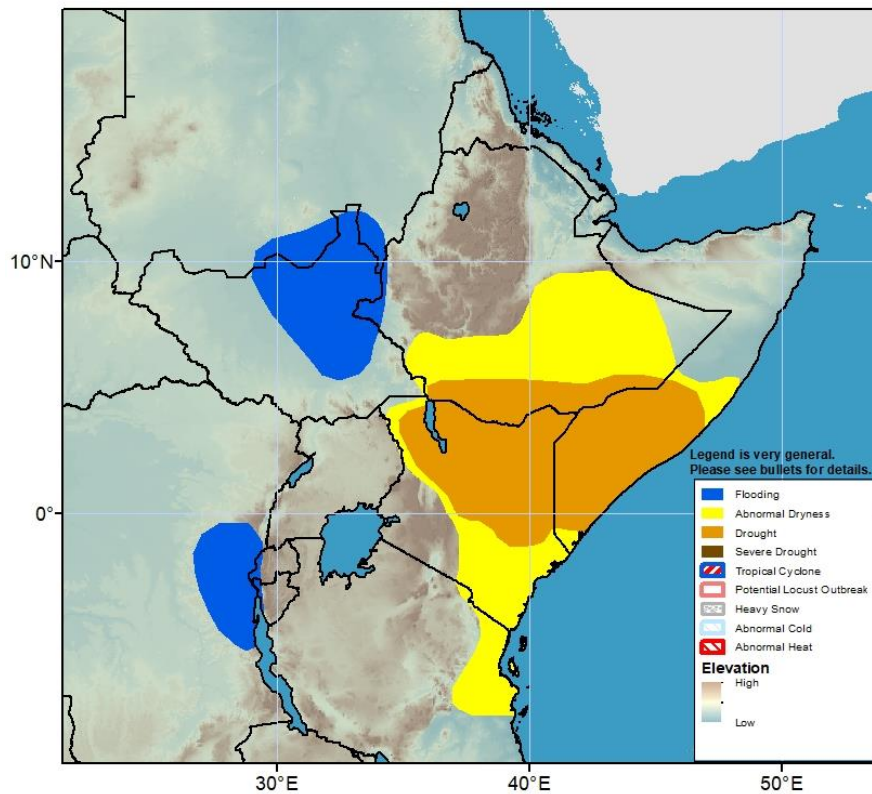


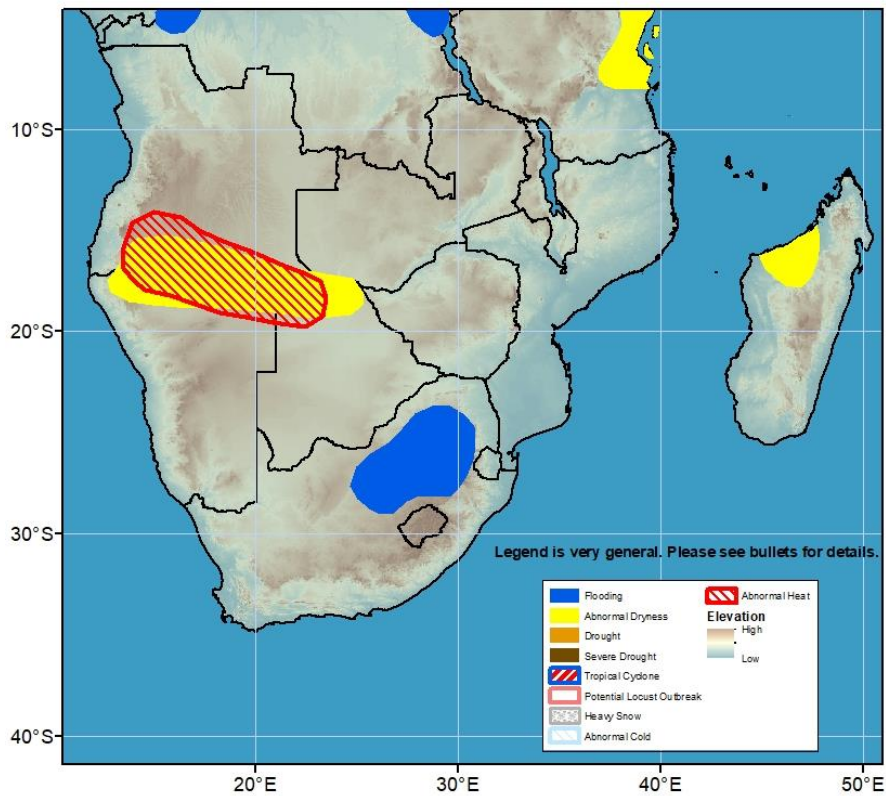
Figure 2: NOAA/CPC





Flooding continues over the Sudd Wetlands in South Sudan.  
Flooding, river flooding, and landslides have been reported in the North Kivu and South Kivu in eastern DRC.

**Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa**



Flooding and landslides have resulted in fatalities in Kinshasa in the DRC.  
Flash flood has led to fatalities, destroyed homes, and many people affected in the Johannesburg area in South Africa.

**Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa**