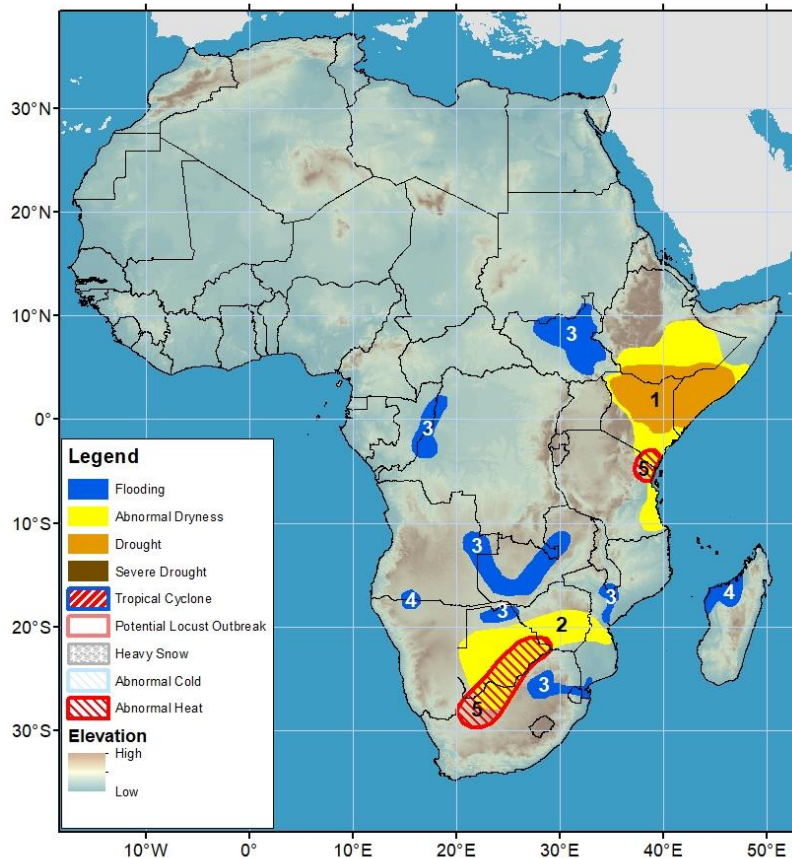


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 26 January – 1 February, 2023

- An erratic October-December rainfall season has led to dryness and drought in Eastern Africa.
- Flooding conditions in South Sudan, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Angola, Namibia, and Madagascar.



- 1) 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 eastern Tanzania. Drought has developed in southern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and northern Kenya.
- 2) An erratic rainfall distribution since November has resulted in abnormal dryness in much of Botswana, central and southern parts of Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, and north-central parts of South Africa.
- 3) Inundation extent remained unchanged in South Sudan. Flooding along the upper reaches of Zambezi and Kafue Rivers with rising water levels has resulted in floods in Zambia. Elevated flows in rivers in southern Malawi and southern Mozambique have led to flooding in those areas. Likewise, Elevated flows in the Orange and Vaal rivers have led to floods in South Africa.
- 4) Long-term heavy rainfall has caused flooding in areas of southern Angola and across the border in Namibia. Tropical Storm Chenso which made landfall in northeastern coast of Madagascar has flooded areas in the northern areas. Due to the TC Chenso, the river discharges are on the rise in northwestern Madagascar.
- 5) An abnormal heat hazard is posted in southeastern Kenya, northeastern Tanzania, southern Botswana, and northern South Africa, where maximum temperature could exceed 35°C and rise more than 4°C above average during the next week.

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

Scattered moderate rain fell in Eastern Africa.

During early January, showers were widely scattered over parts of western Ethiopia, isolated places over Kenya, and southern Uganda. Some of these included locally moderate totals well exceeding 25mm (Figure 1). Where shower activity was most robust, the week's rainfall exceeded averages by 25mm. However, Tanzania received more widespread rain in the middle and southern areas, which produced above average rainfall ranging between 25-100mm. Over the past 30 days, below average rain, with deficits ranging between 10-50mm persisted across southern Ethiopia, many areas in Kenya, as well as northern Uganda, northern and southeastern Tanzania, maintaining abnormal dryness over the dry portions of the sub-region. Since October, large (up to 200mm) seasonal rainfall deficits are observed across southern Ethiopia, much of Kenya, southern Somalia, and southeastern Tanzania which have negatively impacted vegetation conditions, water availability, and resulted in drought across the dry portions of Eastern Africa. Conversely, above-average rain with surpluses up to 100mm was depicted over localized parts of Kenya, western Ethiopia, southern Uganda, and southeastern South Sudan due to wet episodes through mid-December.

For next week, light rain (5-25mm) is expected over southern Uganda. Over much of Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia, no rain is expected for next week. Nevertheless, central and southern parts of Tanzania will likely have moderate rain (25-75mm), while the north is estimated to receive light rain.

Flooding conditons in Angola, Namibia, and Madagascar.

Since October, the accumulated rain in the northern sectors of southern Africa has been below average. Seasonal rainfall deficits have ranged between 50-200mm over Angola, northern Namibia, northern Botswana, southern Zambia, much of Zimbabwe, and northern Mozambique (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* event which also tends to bring above average rain over the southeastern portions of the sub-region. Reports indicate Tropical Storm Cheneso which made landfall in northeastern coast of Madagascar has flooded areas including Sambava, Nosy Boraha and Antsohihy. This has resulted in over 700 homes damaged after the heavy rain triggered flooding. Due to the TC Chenso, the river discharges are on the rise in northwestern Madagascar. Also, long-term heavy rainfall has caused flooding and fatalities in areas of southern Angola and across the border in Namibia. There is high likelihood of flooding to occur in southern Angola due to rivers in that area are expected to significantly increase in discharge in next few days.

During the next week, moderate to heavy and above average rainfall is expected over southern Angola. Heavy rainfall is expected over the northwestern and southeastern portions of Madagascar. Light to moderate rain is expected over central South Africa and Eswatini, while moderate rain is expected over Lesotho.

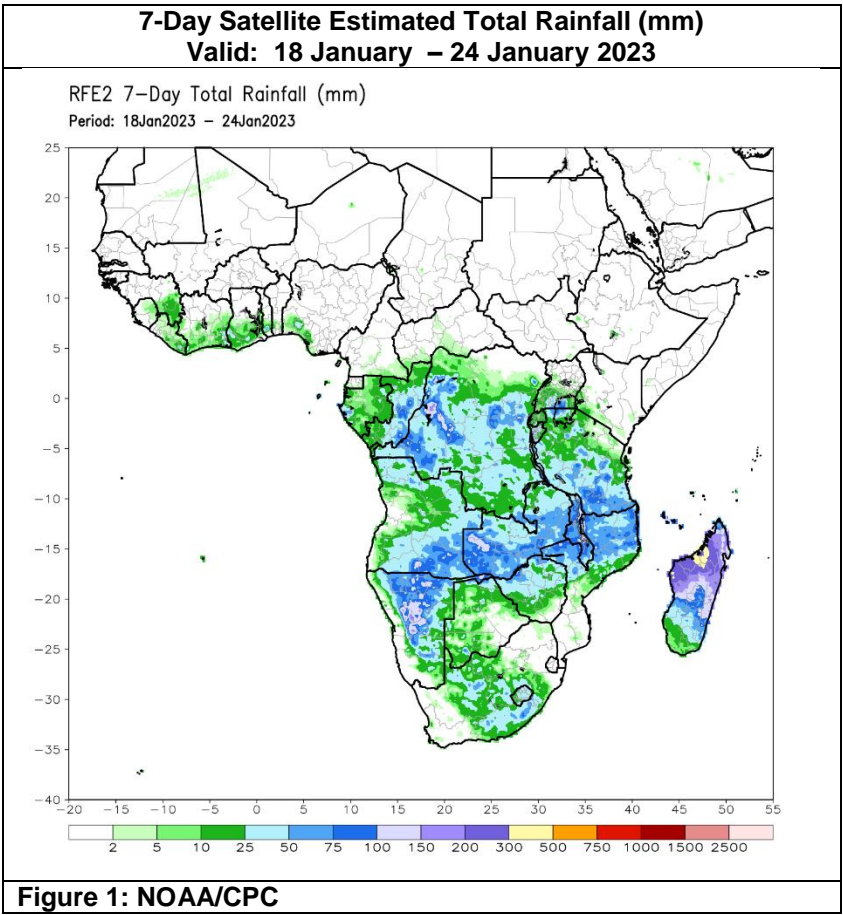


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

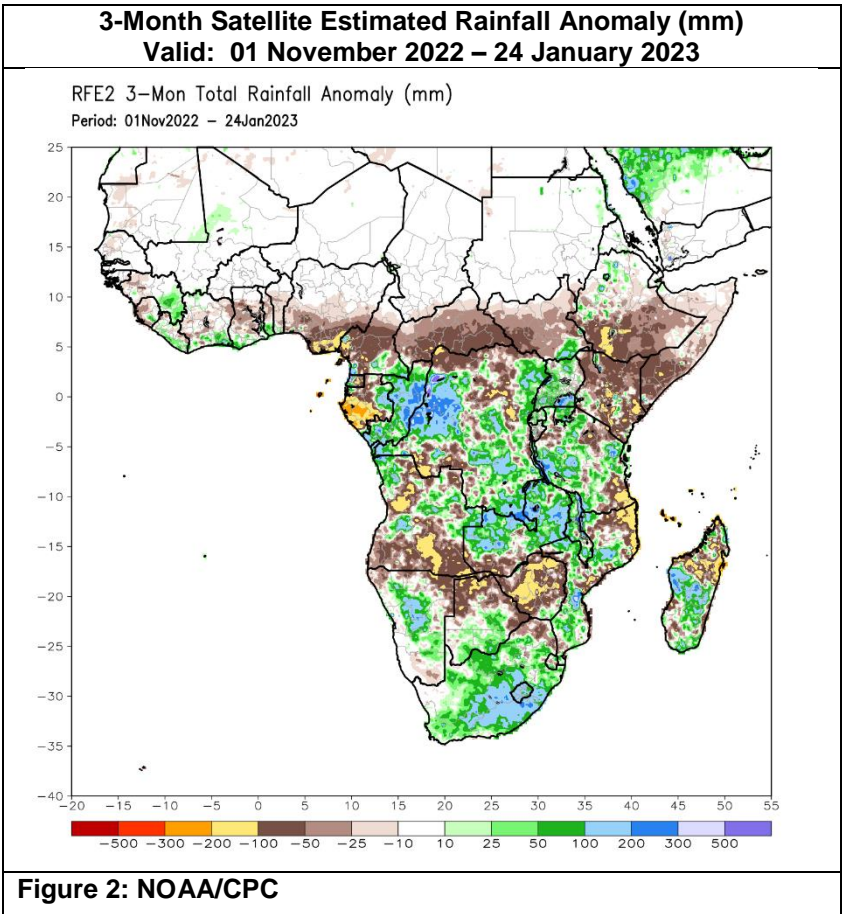
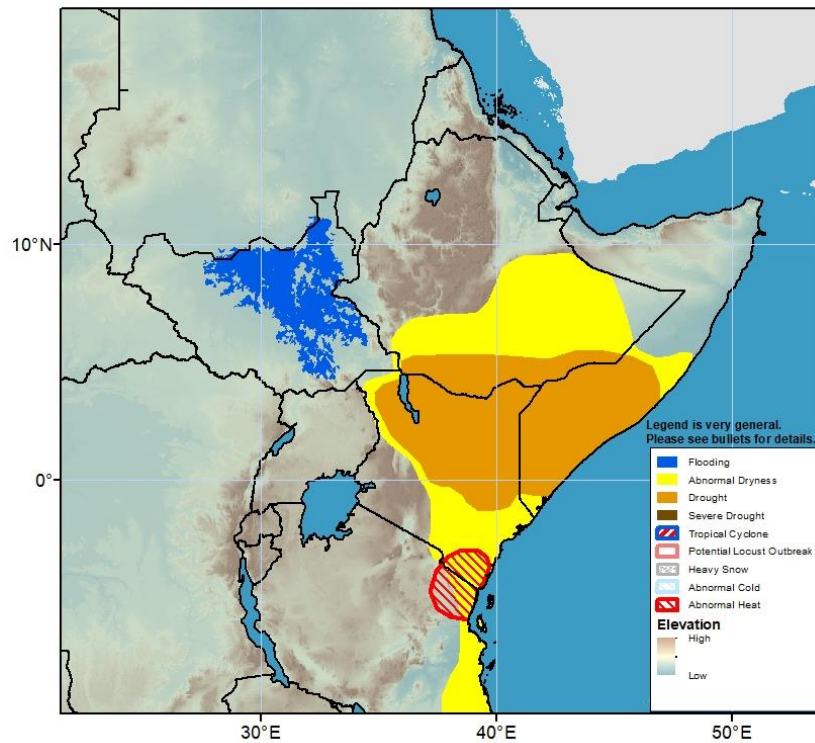
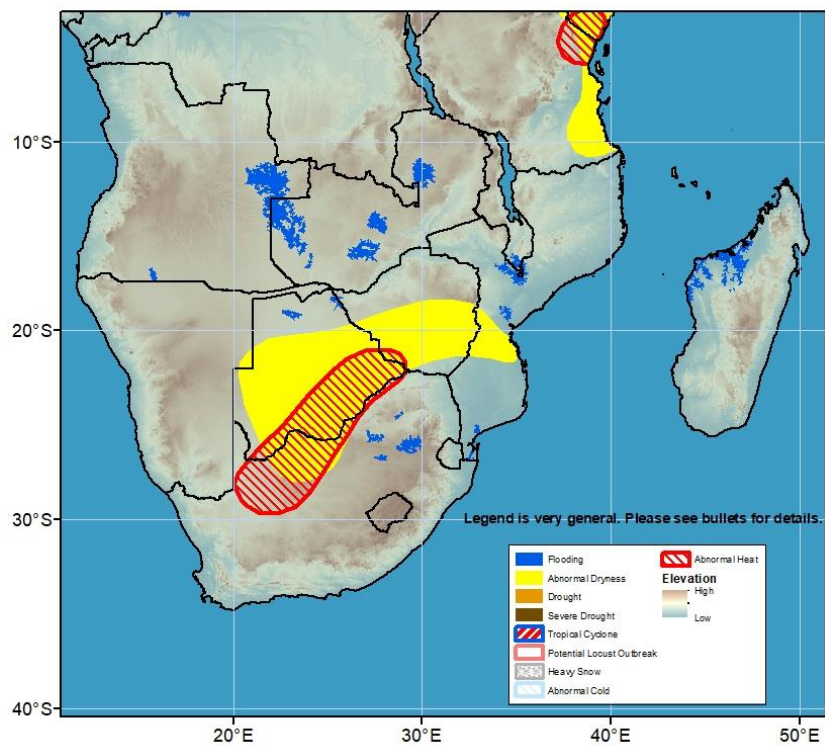


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Inundation extent remained unchanged in South Sudan.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding along the Kafue River with rising water levels has resulted in floods in Zambia. Flooding in areas of southern Angola and across the border in Namibia has led to fatalities in municipality of Cuvelai and the city of Ondjiva. Tropical Storm Cheneso which made landfall in northeastern coast of Madagascar has flooded areas including Sambava, Nosy Boraha and Antsohihy.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa