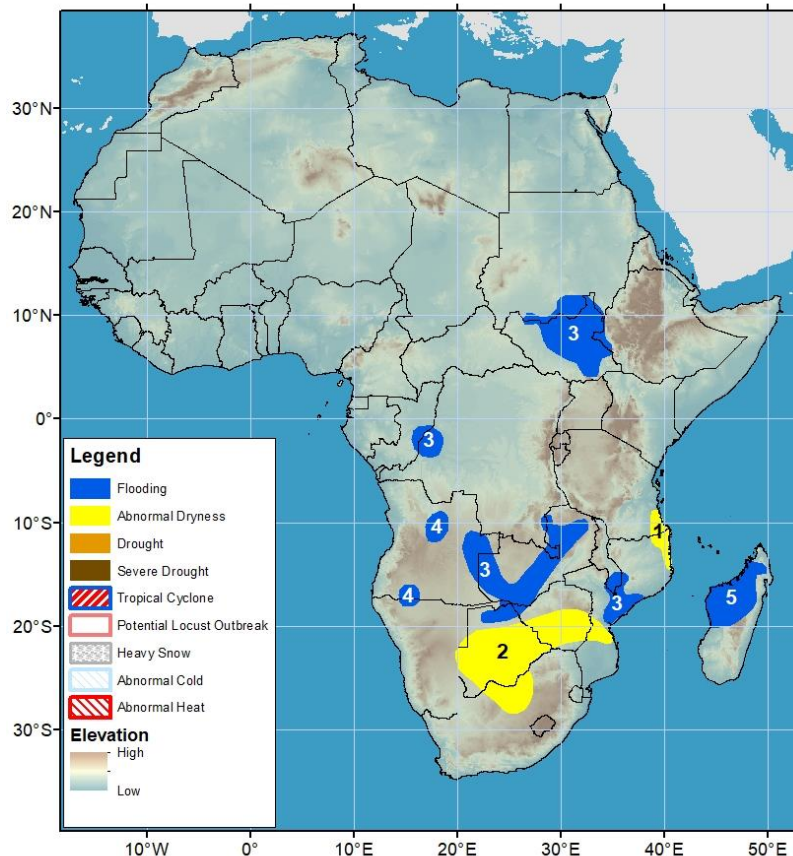


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 2 February – 8 February, 2023

- Suppressed rainfall since October last year has led to abnormal dryness in Eastern and Southern Africa.
- Flooding conditions in Angola, Zambia, and Madagascar.



- 1) Suppressed rainfall since October last year, and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile have led to abnormal dryness in southeastern Tanzania and northeastern Mozambique.
- 2) An uneven 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 is intensifying upstream of the Zambezi River in western Zambia and around Lusaka along the Kafue River, resulting in floods in rivers in southern Malawi and central Mozambique have led to flooding in those areas. Also, enhanced rain has overly saturated the soil, which has resulted in flooding in western DRC.
- 4) Long-term heavy rainfall has caused flooding in northern and southern Angola and across the borders of Namibia and Zambia.
- 5) Tropical Storm Cheneso, which made landfall on Madagascar's northeastern coast, has flooded northern regions. Due to the TC Cheneso, river discharges are rising in northwestern Madagascar.

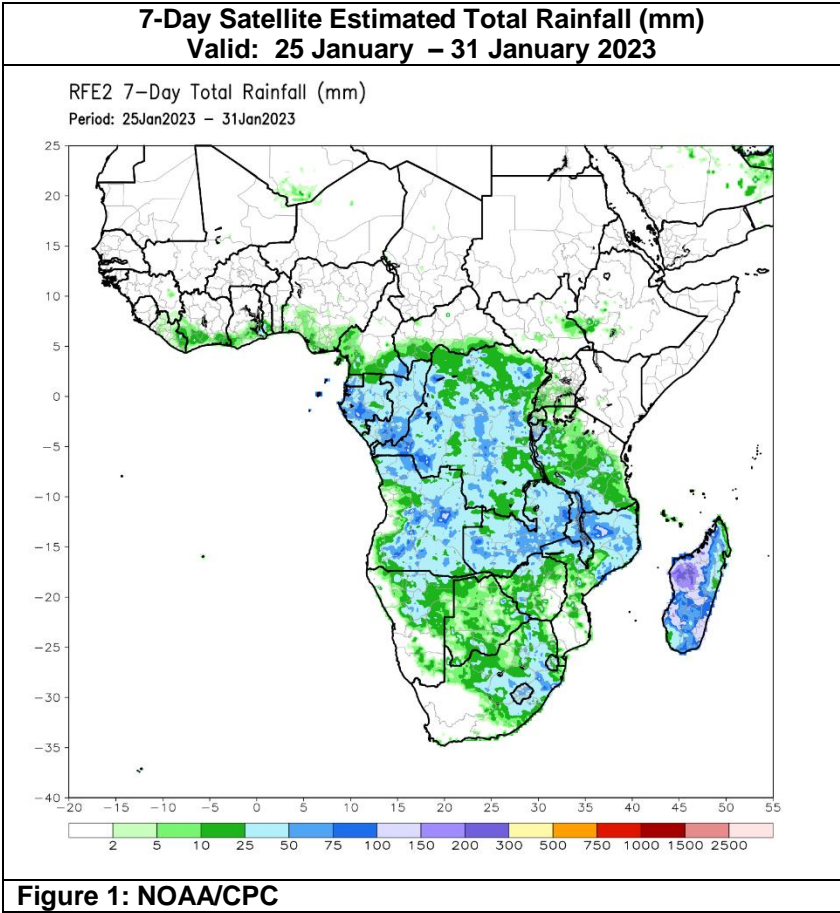
Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous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

For the latter part of January, most places remain dry, especially southern Ethiopia, much of Kenya, southern Somalia, and northern portions of Uganda (**Figure 1**). However, Tanzania received moderate rainfall mainly in the western and southern portions producing above average rainfall ranging between 10-50mm. Over the past 30 days, below average rain, with deficits ranging between 10-100mm persisted across southern Ethiopia, many areas in Kenya, northern Uganda, and northern and southeastern Tanzania, maintaining abnormal dryness over the dry portions of the sub-region. Since October, large (up to 200mm) seasonal rainfall deficits have been observed across southern Ethiopia, much of Kenya and Somalia, and southeastern Tanzania. These have negatively impacted vegetation conditions and 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, southeastern South Sudan, much of Tanzania, and Rwanda.

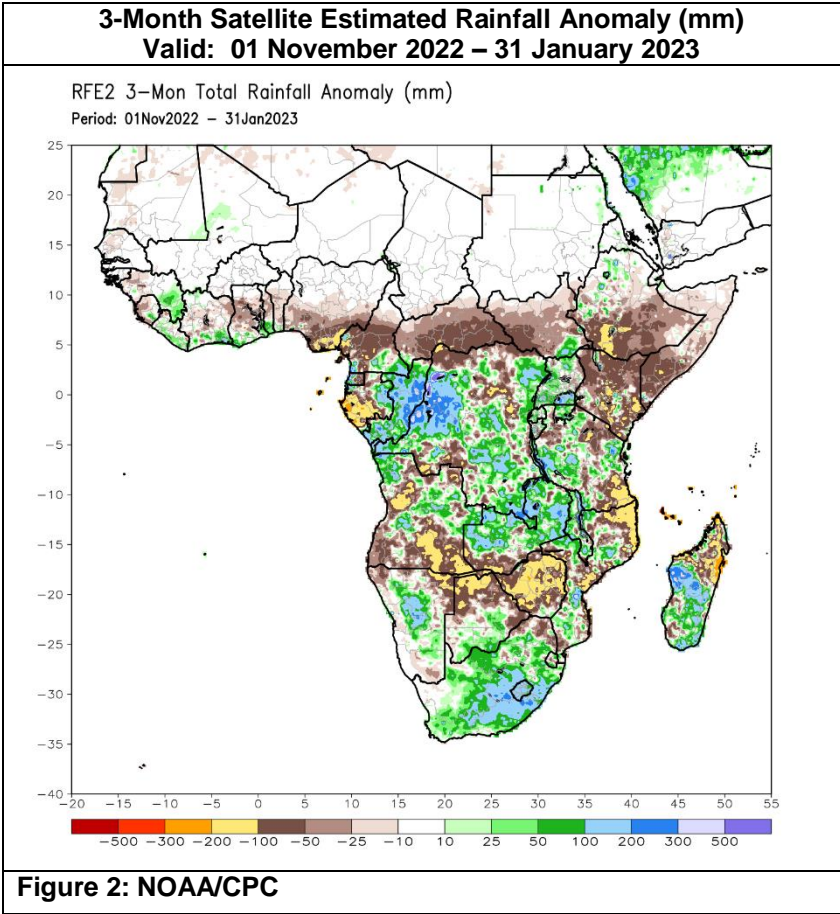
For next week, light to moderate rain is expected over much of Burundi and Tanzania and light rain over southern Uganda and much of Rwanda. Ethiopia, South Sudan, Kenya, and Somalia will continue to remain dry for next week.

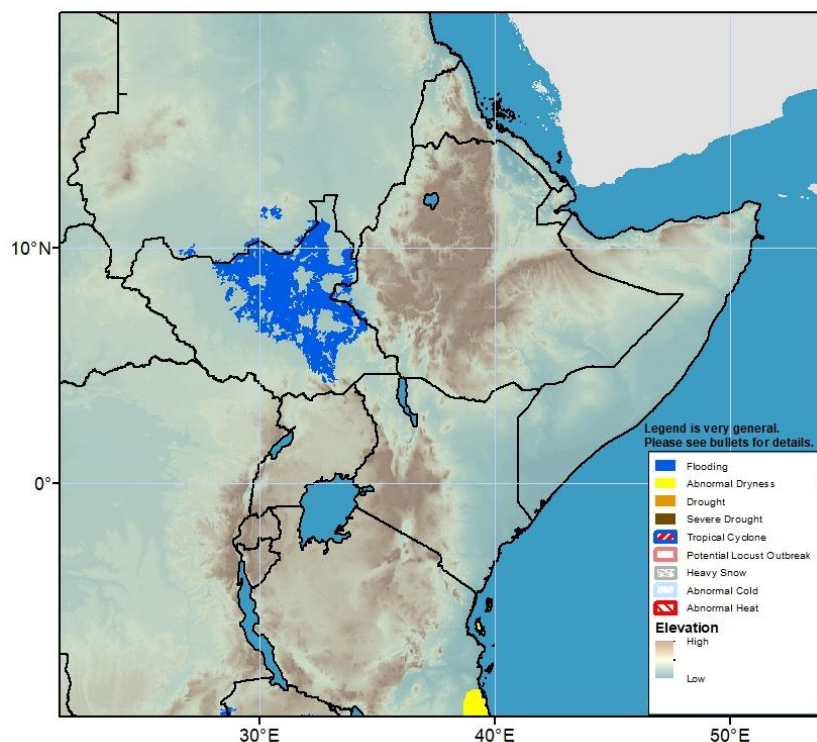


Flooding conditions in Angola, Zambia, and Madagascar.

Since October, the accumulated rain in most places of the northern sectors of southern Africa has been below average. Seasonal rainfall deficits have ranged between 50-200mm over Angola, northern Namibia, northern Botswana, 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. It has been reported that flooding had been identified along the rivers in southern Angola, and flooding also intensified between Angola and Zambia borders. In Zambia, it is reported that wide areas of southern and central provinces are underwater after long-term rainfall, which caused rivers to overflow. This has affected several communities in the Southern and Central Provinces. According to the report, some rivers are expected to experience a second peak well into February, including the Luapala River in the Milenge district, the Kafue River in the Kitwe district, and the Zambezi River in Lukulu and Senanga districts.

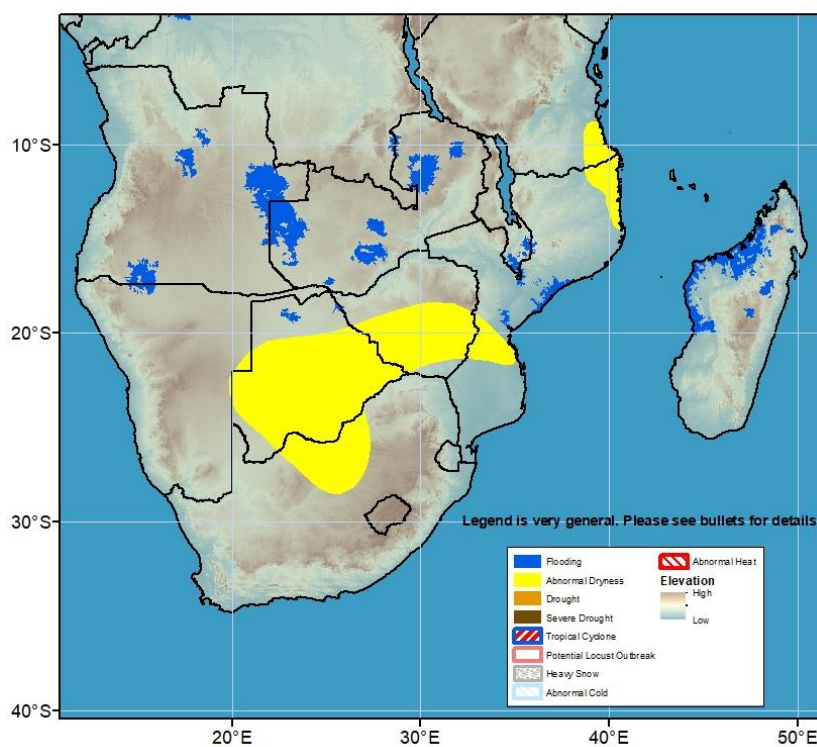
During the next week, light to moderate rainfall is expected over Angola, Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, northern Zimbabwe, north and central portions of South Africa, and much of Lesotho and Eswatini. The north and central portions of Madagascar are expected to have moderate to heavy rainfall, while the western sector will have heavy to extreme rainfall.





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 have led to fatalities in the municipality of Cuvelai and the city of Ondjiva. Tropical Storm Cheneso which made landfall on the northeastern coast of Madagascar has flooded areas including Sambava, Nosy Boraha, and Antsohihy.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa