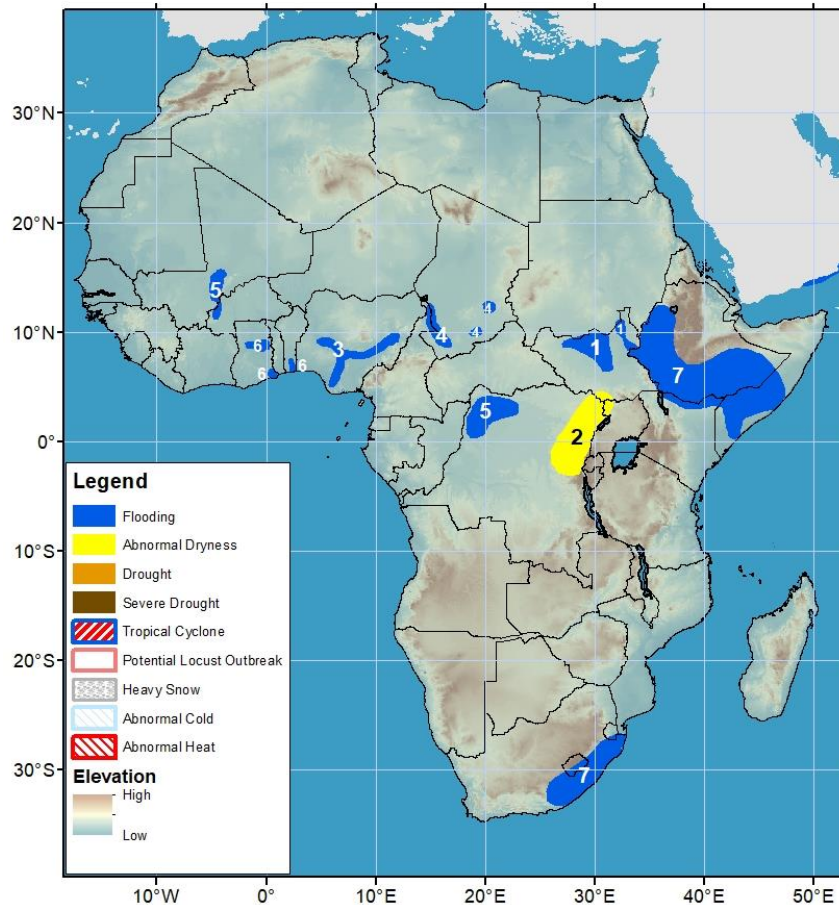


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 2 November – 8 November 2023

- Heavy rainfall in Eastern Africa, notably in the Greater Horn of Africa.
- Light to moderate rain in north and south Southern Africa.



- 1) Flooding conditions persist in Sudd wetlands but have eased in the Sobet and Akobor catchments.
- 2) Since July, uneven rainfall distribution caused moderate to large rainfall deficits, negatively affecting vegetation in the northeastern and eastern parts of DR Congo.
- 3) Torrential and above-average rain has caused floods to continue in Nigeria's Niger and Benue Rivers.
- 4) Over the past few weeks, flooding has remained the same in southern Chad due to near average rainfall received in the region.
- 5) Near-normal to below-average rainfall has reduced flood conditions in Central Mali and western Burkina Faso. However, the situation remains unchanged in northwestern DRC, where landslides have resulted in fatalities, according to reports.
- 6) Heavy rains in southeastern Ghana caused floods due to the overflow of the Akosombo dam in the River Volta. Due to the recent week's below-average rainfall, flooding conditions have improved in northern and southern Ghana and southern Benin.
- 7) Heavy rainfall over the past week caused floods, river overflow, and severe weather-related incidents in South Africa's Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces. According to the report, the river level of the Juba River has exceeded the high risk level, and more heavy rainfall is expected in the Greater Horn of Africa, which is likely to lead to flooding in Ethiopia's western and southern parts.

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)

**Heavy rainfall has occurred in Eastern Africa, especially in the Greater Horn of Africa.**

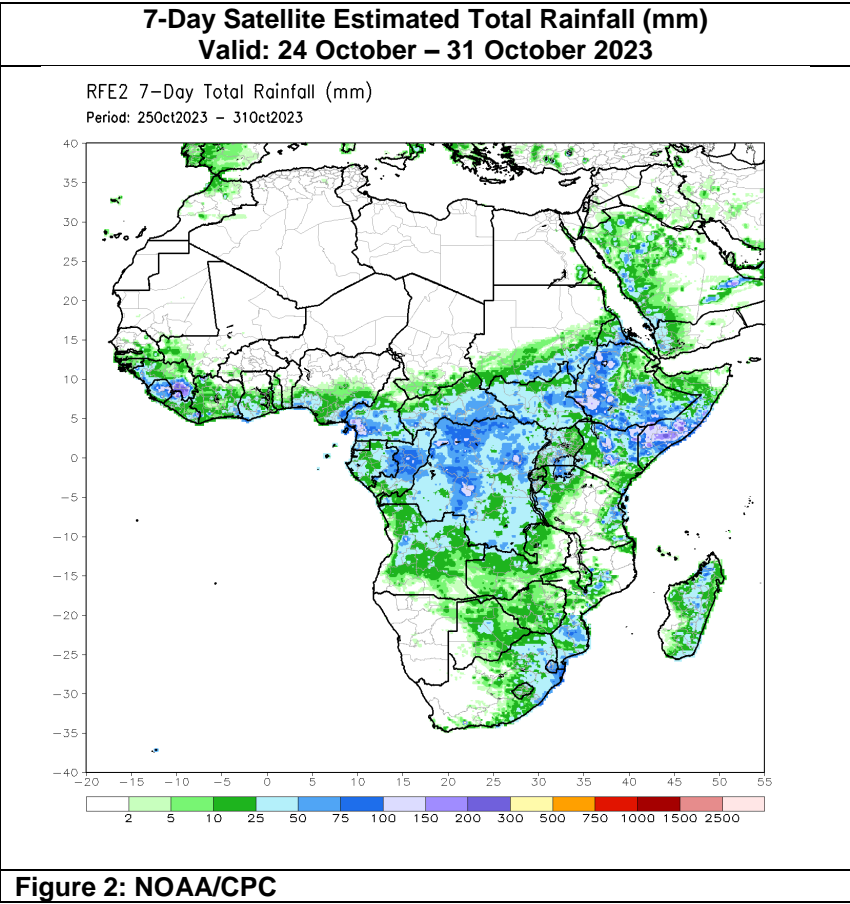
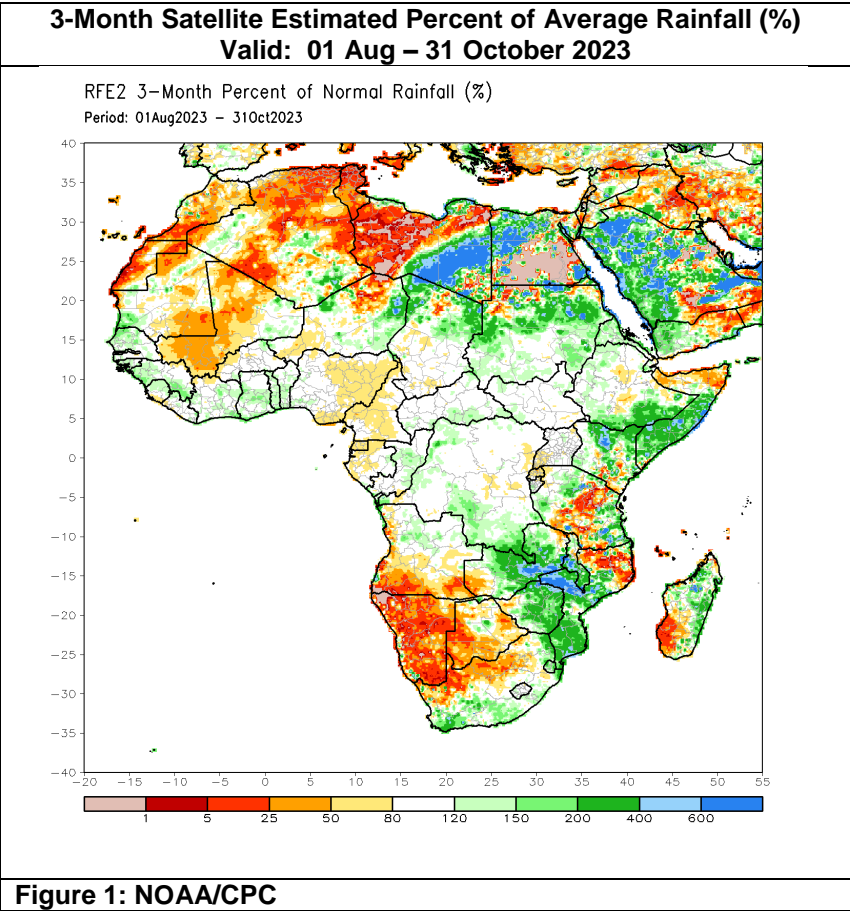
In the past 3-month, rainfall surpluses have expanded in a coverage area over some parts of Eastern Africa, including west and south Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and isolated places over Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya. Heavy rainfall in the past weeks improved dry conditions, but north and central Ethiopia, northern Somalia, and some isolated areas in Kenya and Tanzania remain dry. Less than 80% of average rainfall is represented in Ethiopia, while less than 50% in Somalia, Kenya, and Tanzania (**Figure 1**). In the past 30 days, above-average rainfall (50-100 mm) has occurred in western and southern Ethiopia, central and southern Somalia, northern Kenya, and isolated places over Sudan, South Sudan, and Uganda. According to the report, The Juba River in Dollow, Luuq, and Bardheere stations in Somalia has exceeded the high-risk level. The moderate to heavy Deyr season rainfall (October – December) has caused damage in various parts of Somalia, especially in the Baidoa area, resulting in casualties and damage.

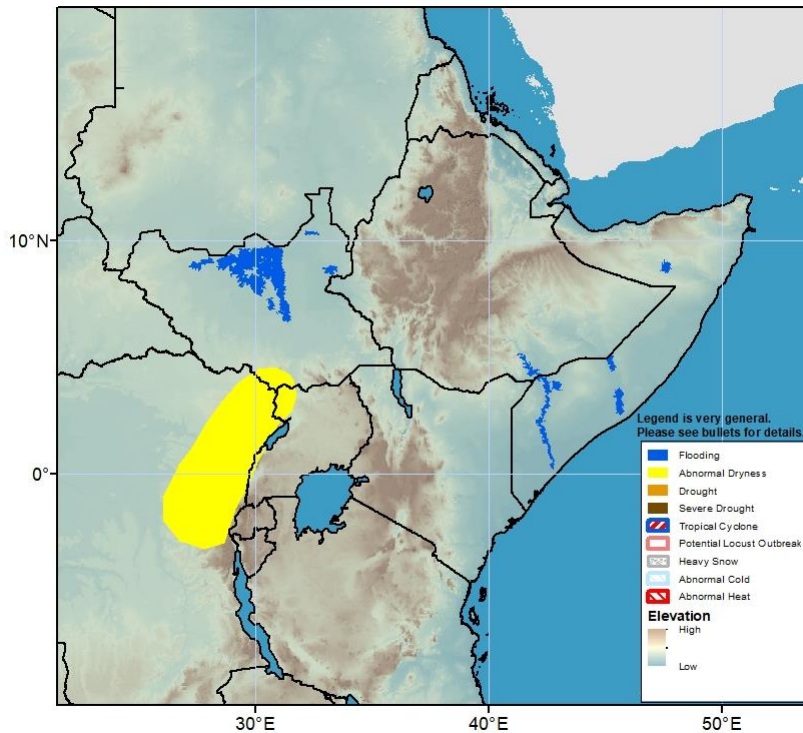
In the next week, moderate to heavy rainfall (up to 150 mm) is expected over most places in Eastern Africa with an above-average rainfall (50-100 mm) over southern South Sudan, Uganda, much of Ethiopia except northern and central portions, Kenya, Somalia, and northern Tanzania. Southern Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania are anticipated to have above-average rainfall ranged between 10-20 mm. With the substantial rainfall expected, flood is likely to occur in Ethiopia’s western and southern parts, northern Kenya and southern Somalia.

**Light to moderate rainfall observed in northern and southern regions of Southern Africa.**

Over the past week, Southern Africa has experienced light to moderate rainfall. Moderate to heavy rainfall (50-75 mm) was recorded in north and central Angola, east South Africa, Eswatini, and north and east portions of Madagascar (**Figure 2**). This has caused flooding to remain in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces in South Africa. Regarding anomaly, above-average rainfall between 10-25 mm was recorded in isolated areas in Angola, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Eswatini, South Africa, and Madagascar. Conversely, below-average rainfall was recorded in other isolated areas including Angola, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa, and Madagascar. In the past month, above-average rainfall between 25-50 mm was observed along the northern, eastern, and southern boundaries of Southern Africa, while the remaining parts received below-average rainfall between 10-50 mm.

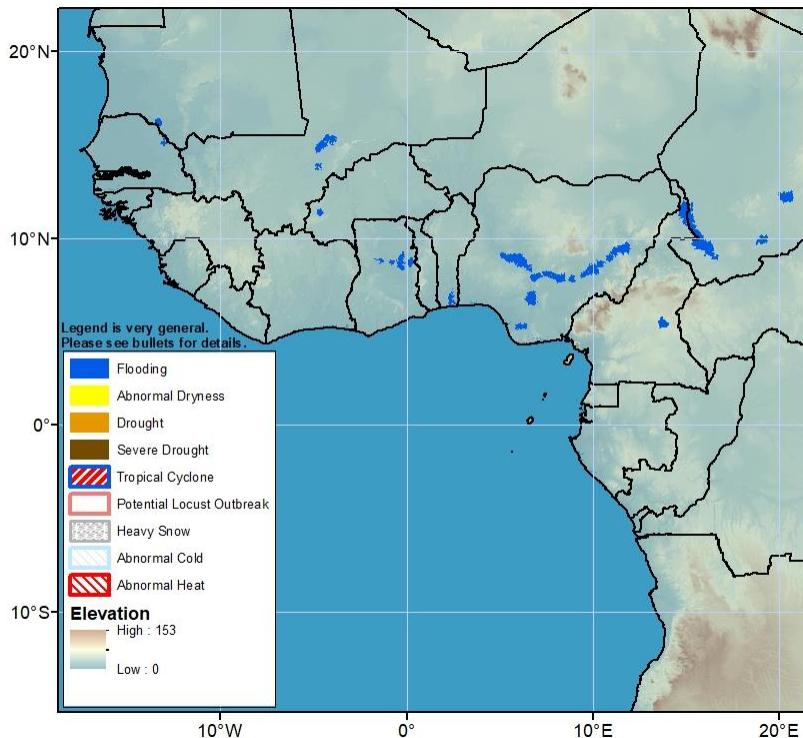
In the coming week, there will be little to light rainfall in the central and eastern regions of Southern Africa, while northern and central Angola and eastern Madagascar will experience light to moderate rainfall. Above-average rainfall (5-20 mm) is expected in northern Angola, southwestern Botswana and north-central South Africa, while below-average rainfall is expected in southwestern Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, northern and southern South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, and western Madagascar.





Flooding is ongoing in South Sudan's Sudd Wetlands. Anticipated floods in Ethiopia due to heavy rainfall. Floods occur along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers.

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



Inundation conditions has improved in Central Mali, Burkina Faso, north and south Ghana, and southern Benin. In Nigeria, flooding conditions have improved along the along the Niger and Benue catchments. Flooding conditions remains the same across southern Chad and northwest DR Congo.

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