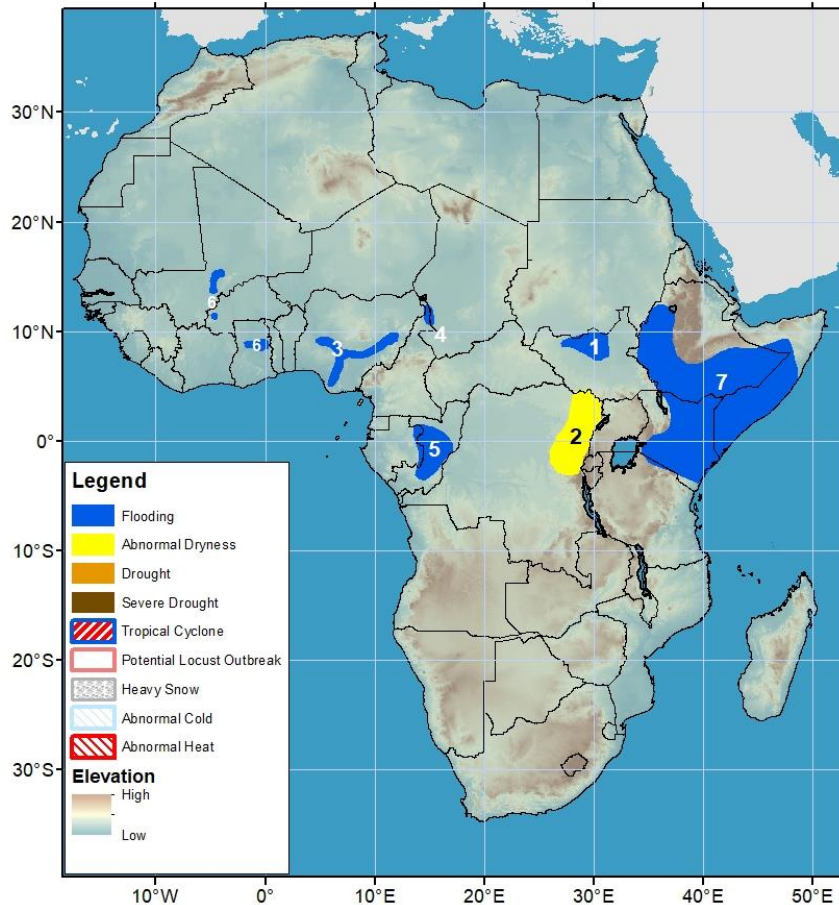


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 9 November – 15 November 2023

- Heavy rainfall is ongoing in Eastern Africa, notably in the Greater Horn of Africa.
- Light to moderate rain was observed 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) Flooding has improved over the past week in southern Chad due to decreased rainfall received in the region.
- 5) Flooding is likely ongoing in Congo due to recent heavy rainfall which is forecast to persist into the outlook period.
- 6) Post rainy season inundation remains unchanged in the Niger River delta in Mali. Due to the recent week's below-average rainfall, flooding conditions have improved in northern and southern Ghana and southern Benin.
- 7) The river levels of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers have exceeded the high risk level, and more heavy rainfall is expected in the Greater Horn of Africa. The torrential rain is leading to widespread serious flooding in Ethiopia's western and southern parts as well as southern Somalia and Kenya that has already led to fatalities and displaced many people.

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

Heavy rainfall continues to occur in Eastern Africa, especially in the Greater Horn of Africa.

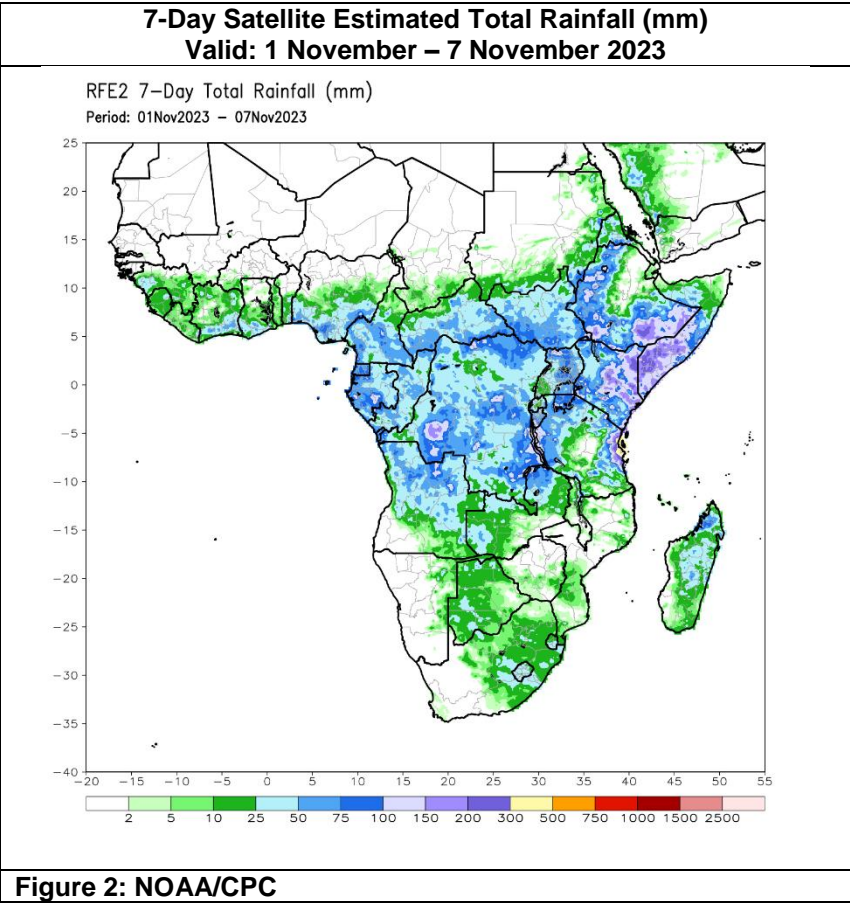
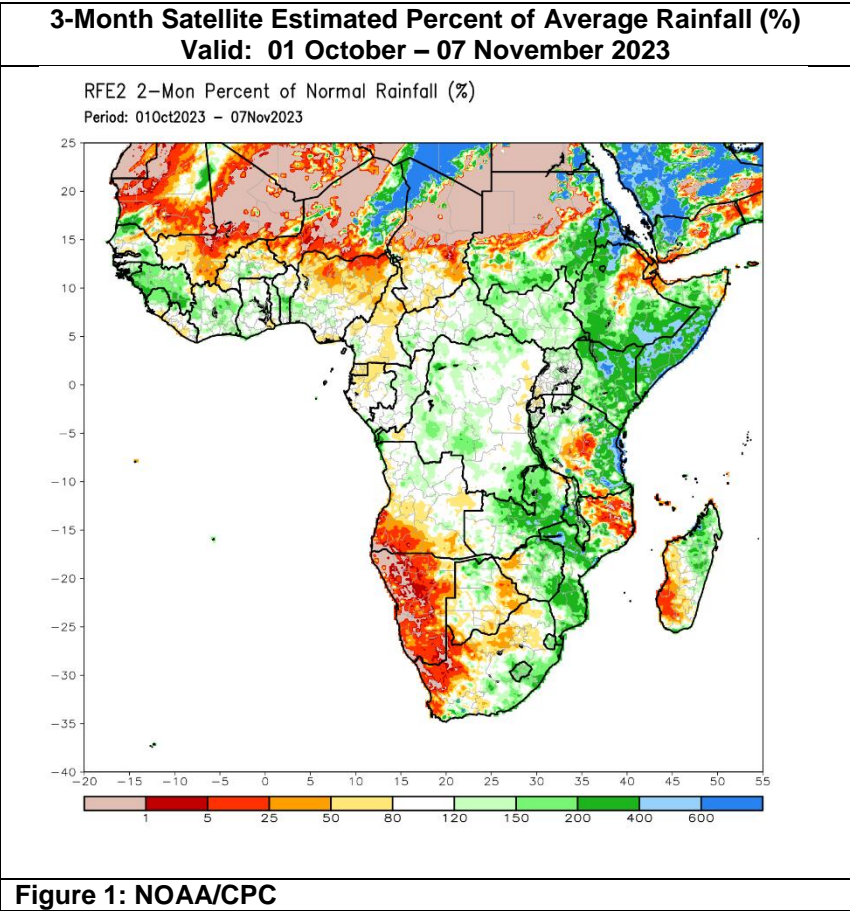
Very heavy rains continuing last week in the Greater Horn of Africa have added to surpluses already present this season. Since 1 October, rainfall surpluses have exceeded double or locally even quadruple the average in southern/western Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, and eastern Tanzania (**Figure 1**). This has set conditions highly susceptible to flooding, as has already been reported widely. In fact, thousands of families have been displaced and livestock and property was damaged in the 4 countries according to reports. Additionally, The Juba River in Dollow, Luuq, and Bardheere stations in Somalia has exceeded the high-risk level. Rains over the past 7 days have been torrential. Southern and western Ethiopia, southern Somalia, central and eastern Kenya, and eastern Tanzania received 100-300mm of rainfall (**Figure 2**). Lesser, but still significant, rains were received through many other portions of East Africa, including South Sudan and Uganda. Heavy rains in the past months improved dry conditions, but northern and central Ethiopia and parts of northeastern DRC remain dry. Less than 50% of average rainfall is represented in Ethiopia since 1 October.

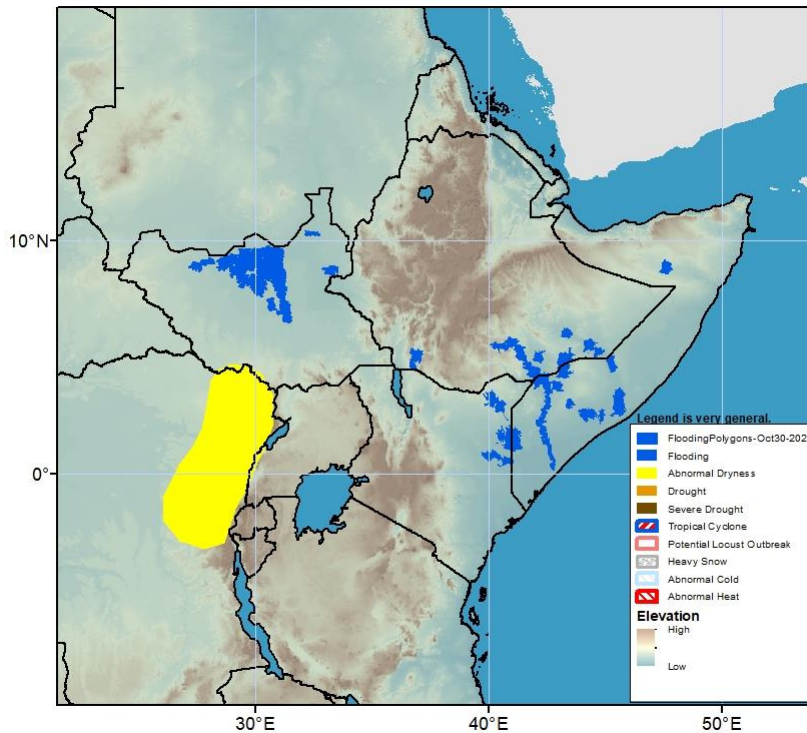
In the next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is expected to shift southward in East Africa, with above-average rainfall (50-100 mm, locally more) in western Ethiopia, Kenya, southern Somalia, and northern Tanzania. South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, and central Somalia are anticipated to have above-average rainfall between 10 and 20 mm. With the substantial rainfall expected, flood risk is elevated for much of the Greater Horn.

Light to moderate rainfall observed over many portions of Southern Africa.

Over the past week, light to moderate rainfall has continued to fill in across Southern Africa. Moderate to heavy rainfall (50-75 mm) was recorded in northern/central Angola, and northern portions of Madagascar (**Figure 2**). Moderate rains were received in Zambia, Botswana, and South Africa. Regarding anomaly, rainfall above-average by 10-50 mm was recorded in isolated areas in northern Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, and northern Madagascar. Conversely, below-average rainfall was recorded in other areas including southwestern Angola and southern Madagascar. In the past month, above-average rainfall between 25-100 mm was observed along the eastern, and southern boundaries of Southern Africa as well as in Zambia. Many remaining parts (including southwestern Madagascar) received below-average rainfall between 10-50 mm.

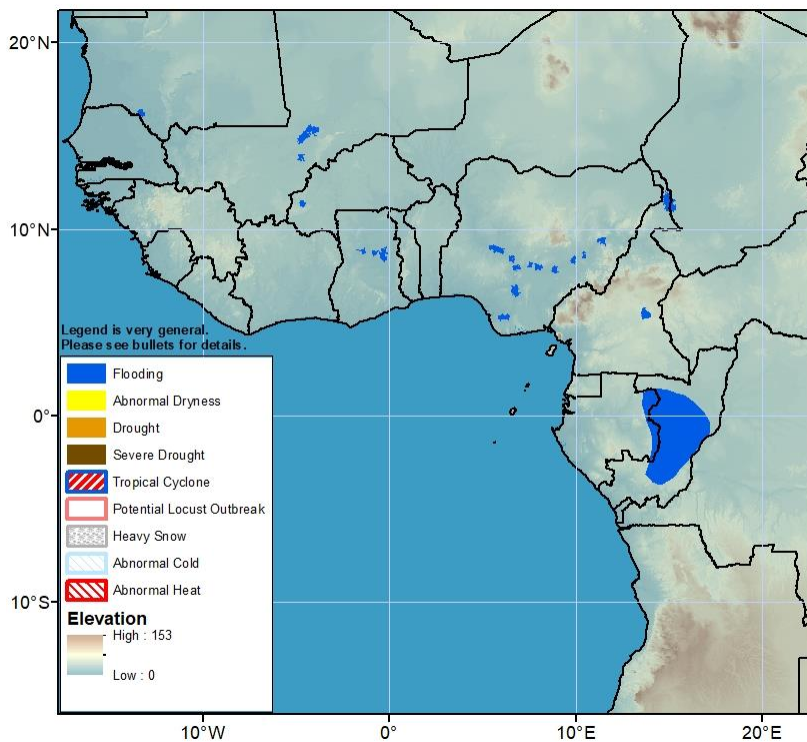
Druing the outlook period, there will be light to moderate rainfall in Southern Africa’s central and southern regions, while northern and central Angola, southern DRC, and Madagascar will experience moderate to heavy rainfall. The largest anomalies (50-100 mm) are expected in central Madagascar. Small negative anomalies are anticipated in South Africa.





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 held steady in Central Mali and northern Ghana. In Nigeria, flooding conditions have improved along the along the Niger and Benue catchments. Flooding conditions improved substantially in southern Chad. Haevy rains will likely Cause flooding in Congo.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa