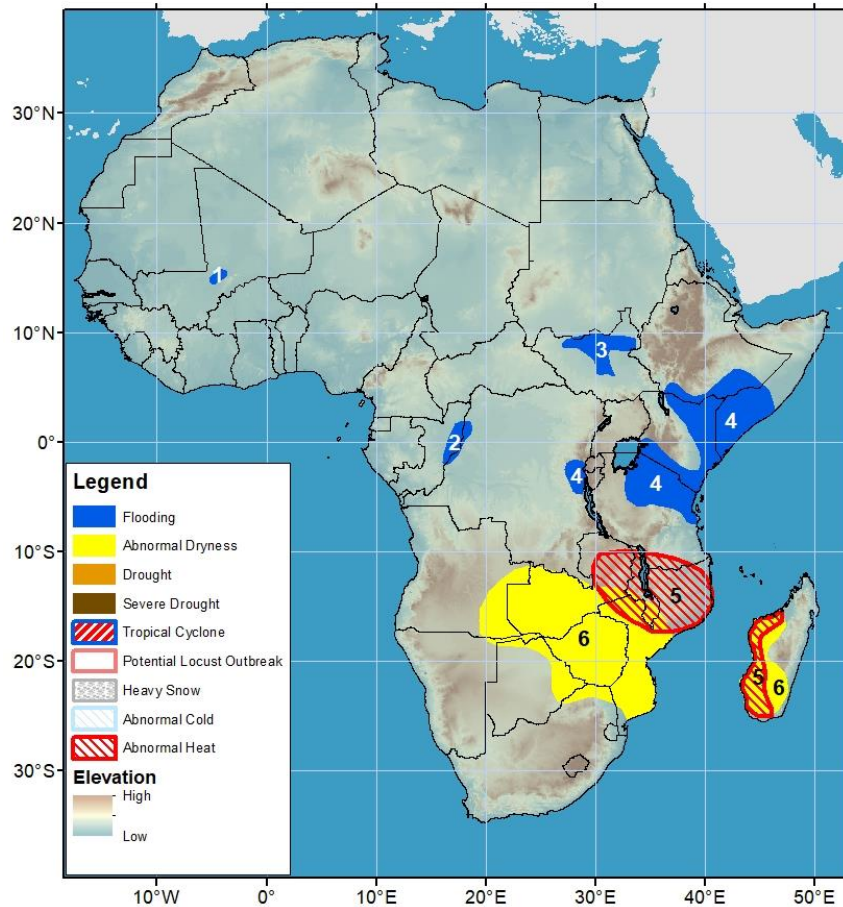


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 14 December – 20 December 2023

- Seasonal rainfall has subsided in East Africa; however wetness has continued to impact many areas.
- Hot and dry conditions have been observed and are expected to persist over parts of southern Africa.



- 1) Floods caused by above-average rainfall during the previous rainfall season are lingering along the Niger River delta in central Mali.
- 2) Flooding is ongoing in Congo-Brazzaville and Congo-Kinshasa. The forecast additional rainfall maintain elevated risks for flooding.
- 3) Flooding conditions persist in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan.
- 4) High risks for riverine flooding remain downstream along the Jubba and Shabelle Rivers in Somalia. Media have reported that 650 acres of rice crop have been lost due to flooding in Kisumu in southwestern Kenya. This past week's heavy rainfall has triggered landslides, killing many people in the Bukavu City in the South Kivu Province in eastern DRC, according to reports. In Tanzania, heavy rainfall has caused flooding and landslides, resulting in fatalities and damages in the Manyara Region over the past few weeks. Flooding has continued, affecting many people in the low-lying areas in Burundi.
- 5) Abnormal heat hazards are posted in eastern Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, and western Madagascar, where maximum temperature is expected to range between 35-45°C and rise 2-8°C above average during the next week. Maximum temperature and heat index is anticipated to exceed the 90th percentile for at least three consecutive days, potentially affecting sensitive people.
- 6) Due to a delayed start to the rainfall season and continued lack of rainfall, abnormal dryness is placed over portions of Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Madagascar, where rainfall deficits have exceeded 50 mm over the past 30 days.

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

Above-average rainfall dominated East Africa.

Over the past 30 days, much of East Africa registered above-average rainfall, with moisture surpluses exceeding 100 mm over many localized areas in southern Somalia, northern Kenya, and Tanzania (**Figure 1**). This past week, torrential rainfall was observed in Tanzania, while moderate to locally heavy rainfall was received over Uganda, southwestern and eastern Kenya. Although rainfall has already started to subside in the sub-region, the impact of abundant seasonal rainfall has continued over many local areas, including southern and central Somalia, Kenya, and Tanzania. In Kenya, media have reported that 650 acres of rice crop have been lost due to flooding in Kisumu. Farther south, flooding and landslides have killed many people and caused widespread damages in the Manyara Region in northern Tanzania over the past two weeks. While landslides have killed many people in the Bukavu City in eastern DRC, flooding have continued to impact many people in the low-lying areas in Burundi, according to reports. If enhanced rainfall persists, further flooding and landslides are likely over rainfall-receiving areas in East Africa and Central Africa.

During the outlook period, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast over localized areas in southern Kenya, eastern DRC, and western Tanzania, maintaining high risks for flooding over many local areas in the region. Light rainfall is expected in southwestern Ethiopia and southernmost Somalia.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 13 November – 12 December 2023

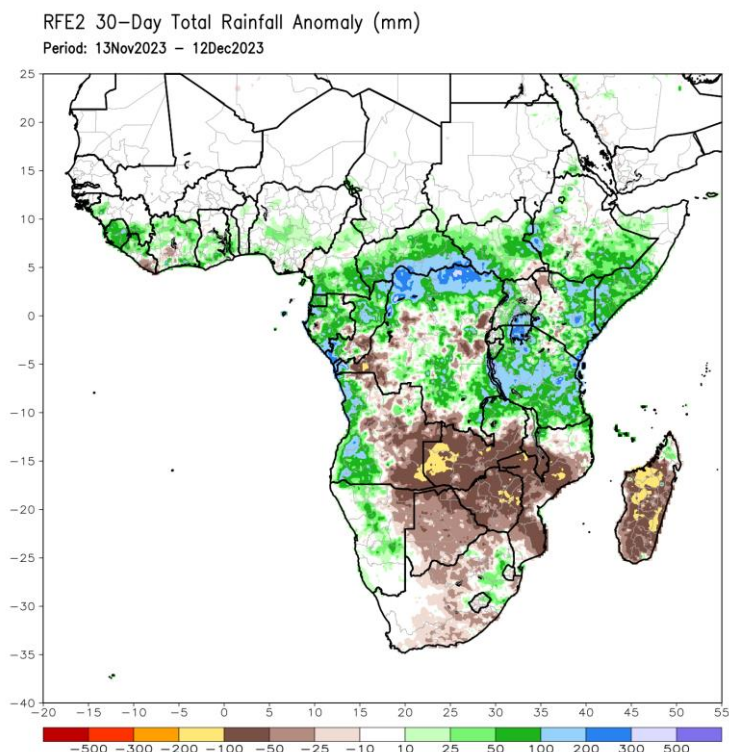


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Below-average rainfall in southern Africa

During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall was received in southwestern Angola, eastern South Africa, Lesotho, and Eswatini. However, reduced rainfall amounts were observed over Zambia, northern Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, and northern Mozambique (**Figure 2**). Consequently, the 30-day rainfall anomaly showed widespread dryness from southeastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, much of Zambia, northeastern Botswana, Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, to western and southern Mozambique, where moisture deficits exceeded 50 mm. Also, across the Channel of Mozambique, deficient rainfall has led to moderate to large deficits over much of Madagascar. Additionally, above-average mean temperatures have been recorded over southern Africa, which have depleted soil moisture further and exacerbated dryness in the sub-region. The continuation in poor rainfall and abnormally hot conditions raises concerns for food production over many areas.

During the outlook period, while heavy rainfall is forecast in Angola, Zimbabwe, and eastern South Africa, which should help alleviate dryness over many local areas, reduced rainfall is expected in eastern Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, and Madagascar. Abnormal heat is also posted over eastern Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, and western Madagascar as maximum temperature is forecast to range 2-8°C above average in the region.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 06 December – 12 December 2023

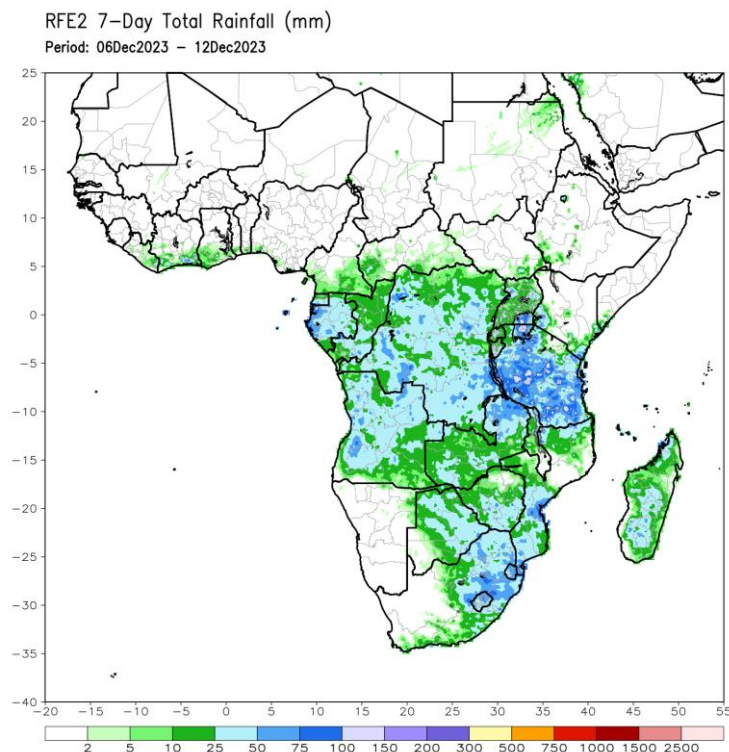
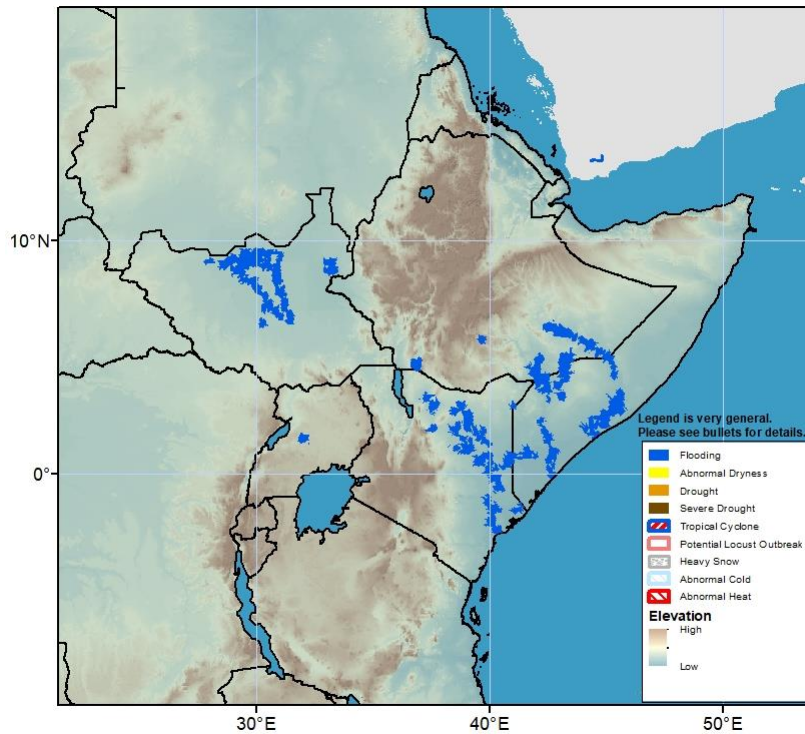
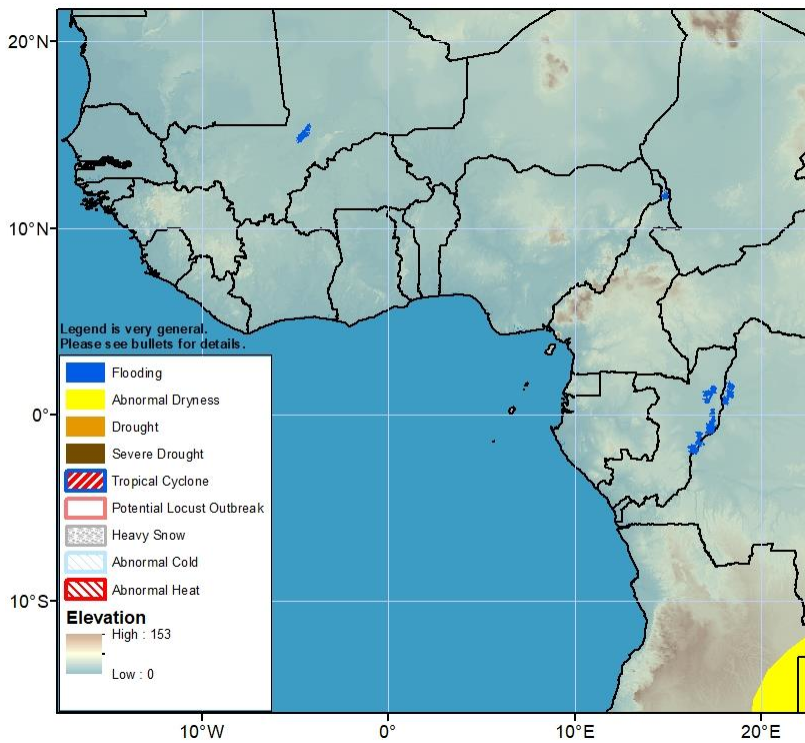


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding is ongoing in the South Sudan's Sudd Wetlands. Inundation persists along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers with some stations still showing bankful levels. Widespread flooding also extends into eastern and northern Kenya. Millions of people have been affected in the region.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Inundation is lingering in Central Mali. Recent heavy rains have caused inundation along the Congo river basin in Congo.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa