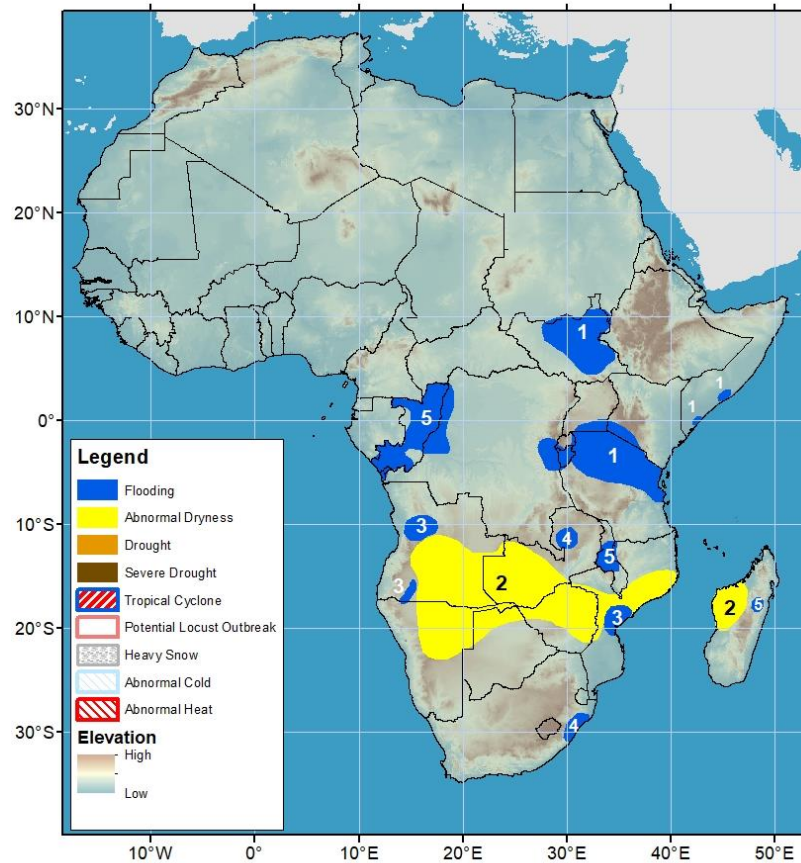


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 1 February – 7 February 2024

- Dry conditions have worsened in certain parts of Southern Africa.
- Widespread flooding in many Central and East Africa areas persists due to continuous heavy rainfall.



- 1) Flooding conditions continue in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Also, floods persist in southern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, southern Somalia, eastern DR Congo, and Burundi. Heavy rainfall has affected Tanzania, which has caused flooding and landslides in Bariadi District, Simiyu Region, and Dar as Salaam City, leading to casualties and damage. Also, the overflow of the Ngerengere River has caused fatalities in Morogoro Region in Tanzania. Furthermore, the heavy rainfall observed in the past weeks is expected to continue causing floods in the northern, central, and eastern parts of Tanzania.
- 2) Due to a delayed start in the rainfall season, followed by insufficient rainfall, abnormal dryness is placed across central and eastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, western Zambia, northern Botswana, Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, and western Madagascar, where rainfall deficits have exceeded 50 mm over the past 30 days.
- 3) In Angola, floods have improved in the northern region, but remains the same in the southwestern regions due to moderate to heavy rainfall in the past weeks. In central Mozambique, floods have continued due to heavy rainfall recorded in the last week.
- 4) The flood situation has worsened in the northern region of Zambia, and flood continues to affect the KwaZulu-Natal Province in eastern South Africa. This is due to heavy and above-average rainfall that has led to casualties and damage. The forecast indicates that the flooding is expected to persist in these areas due to the continuation of heavy and above-average rainfall.
- 5) There have been reports of heavy rainfall in the Congo River in recent times, leading to its highest level in weeks. This has resulted in damage and casualties in DR Congo. Nine out of twelve departments in Congo have been affected, causing casualties and damage. Additionally, the heavy rainfall in recent weeks has caused floods to continue in central Malawi and eastern 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

Dry conditions have increased in some areas of Southern Africa.

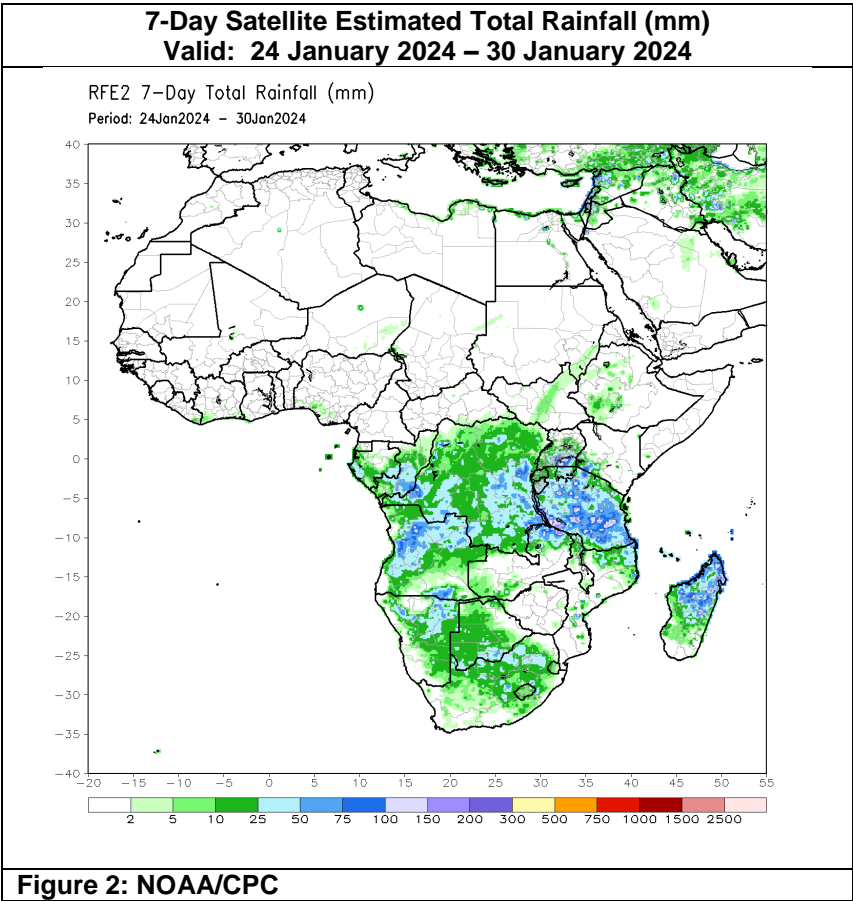
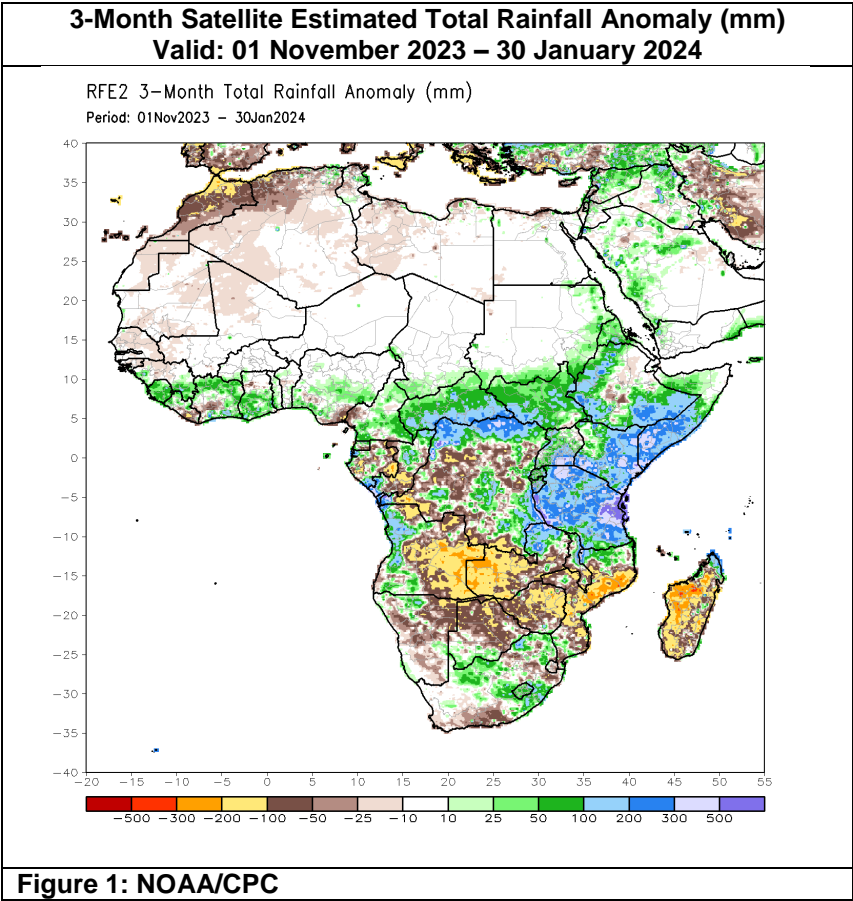
Since November, some parts of Southern Africa, particularly in the north, have been experiencing dry conditions due to a delayed and erratic rainy season. The areas affected include central and eastern Angola, western and southern parts of Zambia, central and southern Mozambique, northern and central parts of Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar (**Figure 1**). Dry conditions have worsened in Angola, western Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and central and southern Mozambique in the last 30 days. However, there has been moderate to heavy rainfall in northern Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, southern South Africa, and northern and southeastern parts of Madagascar during recent weeks. This has resulted in a rainfall surplus of 25-100 mm. Reports indicate that heavy rainfall and lightning in Mozambique have caused casualties and damage, especially in Sofala Province, central Mozambique. A wildfire in the Table Mountain area, south of Cape Town City, is currently burning and causing evacuations.

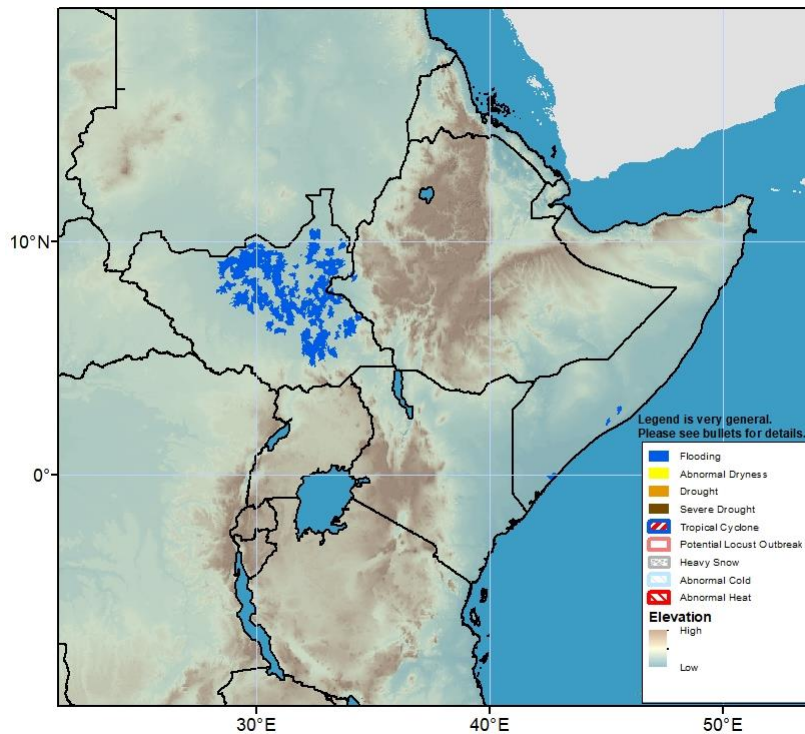
In the next week, moderate to heavy rainfall (10-100 mm) will be in western and northern Angola, southern DR Congo, northern Zambia, northern Malawi, and northern Mozambique. Light to moderate rain is expected in eastern Angola, central Zambia, and central part of Madagascar. There will be an excess of rain (>50 mm) in western Angola, northern Zambia, and northern Malawi. However, southeastern Angola, western and central Zambia, central and southern Malawi, central Mozambique, northeastern Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, northern South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, and Madagascar will experience below-average rainfall ranging from 10-50 mm. The most significant rainfall deficit (>50 mm) is expected in the northwestern part of Madagascar.

Heavy rainfall affected Tanzania and neighboring countries.

During the past 7 days, heavy rainfall has been affecting Tanzania and its neighboring countries. Rainfall recorded in Tanzania ranged between 10-100 mm, mainly in the central, eastern, and southern regions. Some localized areas recorded 150 mm of rainfall. According to the report, this has caused floods, leading to casualties and damage, mostly in eastern Tanzania. Moderate to heavy rainfall has also been observed in southern Uganda and southwestern Kenya. In contrast, light rainfall has been registered in isolated places in Ethiopia and moderate rain in Rwanda and Burundi (**Figure 2**). Due to the substantial rains received, a rainfall surplus (10-100 mm) has been registered over mostly southern Uganda, Kenya, most places over Tanzania, and isolated places in Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Burundi. For the last 30 days, rainfall has increased in eastern Tanzania and remained the same in the neighboring countries. In contrast, below-average rainfall has developed in western Tanzania and isolated places in southwestern Ethiopia and Burundi.

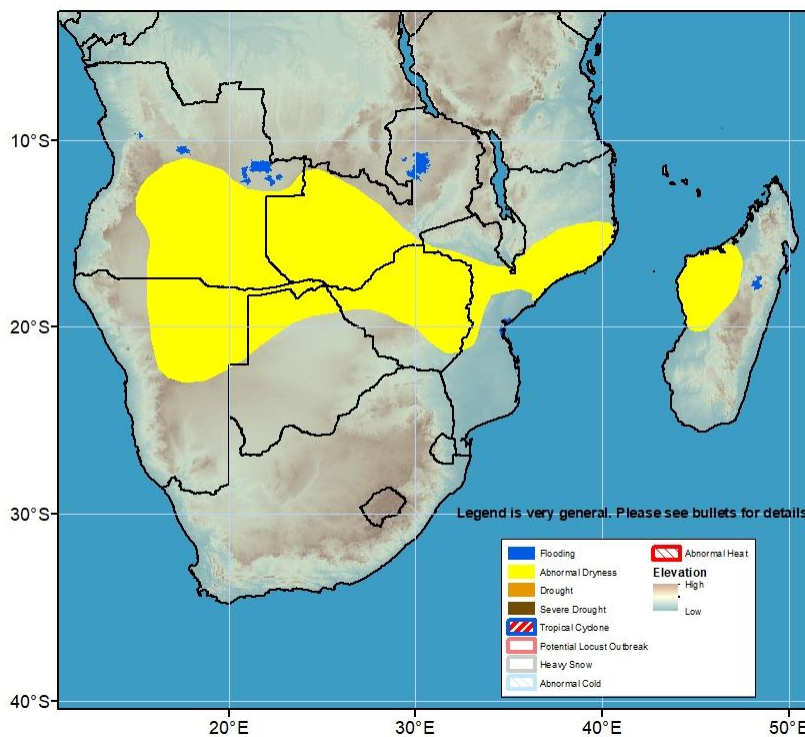
In the upcoming week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall (10-50 mm) is expected over Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania. The greatest rain surplus (> 50 mm) will likely occur in southern Tanzania. Light and slightly above-average rainfall are also expected over southern Uganda, southern Kenya, and central and southwestern parts of Ethiopia.





Flooding continues in the South Sudan's Sudd Wetlands. Flooding is lingering along downstream of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in southern Somalia. Flooding continues in southeastern Kenya (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding is observed in Zambia, southwestern Angola, and eastern Angola in the headwaters of the Zambezi River. There are flooding occurring along the central coast areas of Mozambique and eastern Madagascar (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa