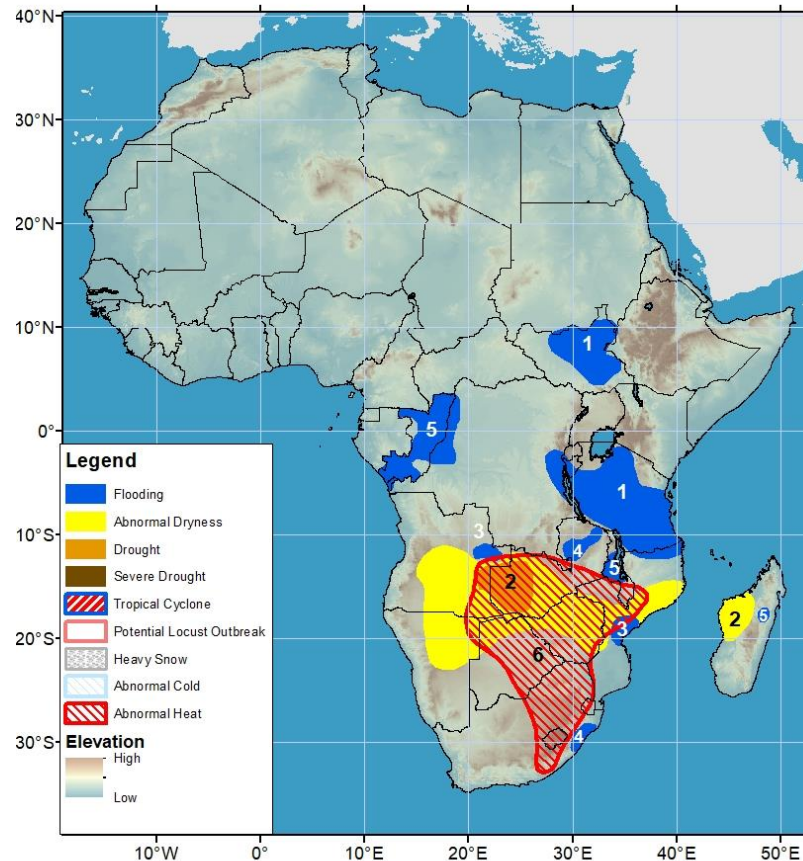


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 8 February – 14 February 2024

- Dry conditions have worsened in several parts of Southern Africa.
- Widespread flooding in Tanzania persists due to continuous heavy rainfall.



- 1) Flooding conditions continue in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Also, floods persist in eastern DR Congo and Burundi. Heavy rainfall has affected most of 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 caused fatalities in Morogoro Region in Tanzania. Furthermore, the recently observed heavy rainfall is expected to continue causing floods in many 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. Large deficits over the last two months have led to drought in western Zambia.
- 3) In Angola, floods have improved in the northern region, but flooding has worsened in eastern Angola. 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.
- 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.
- 6) An abnormal Heat hazard is posted for large portions of eastern and central Southern Africa due to expected average maximum temperatures running more than 4°C above average

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 central and eastern portions of Southern Africa.

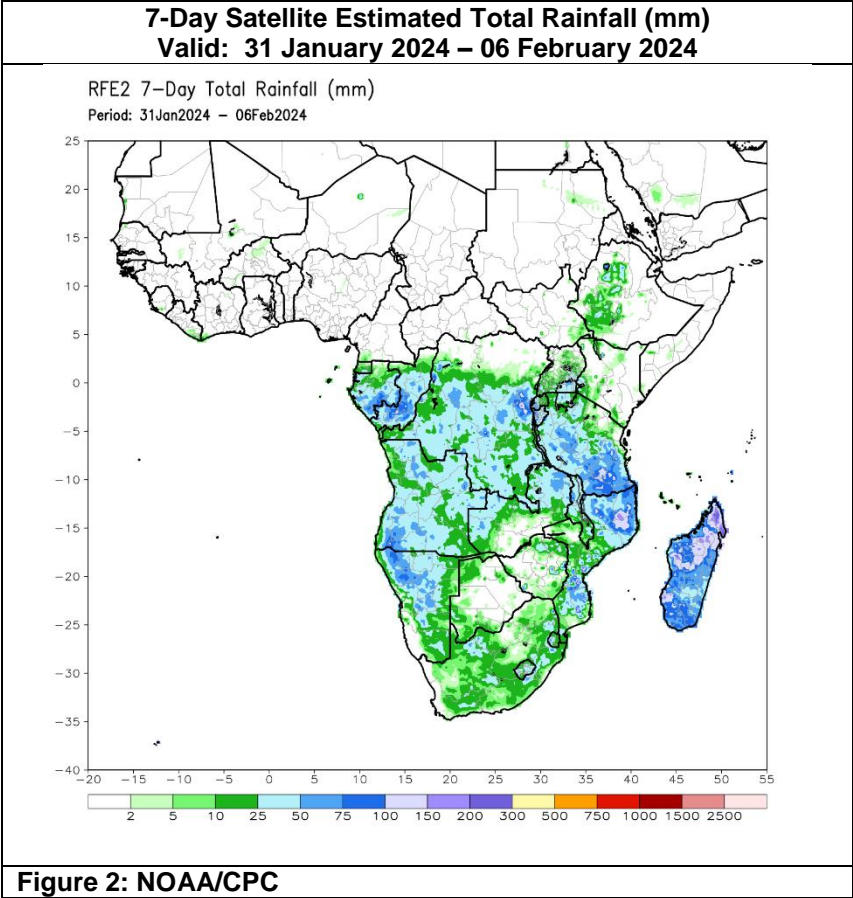
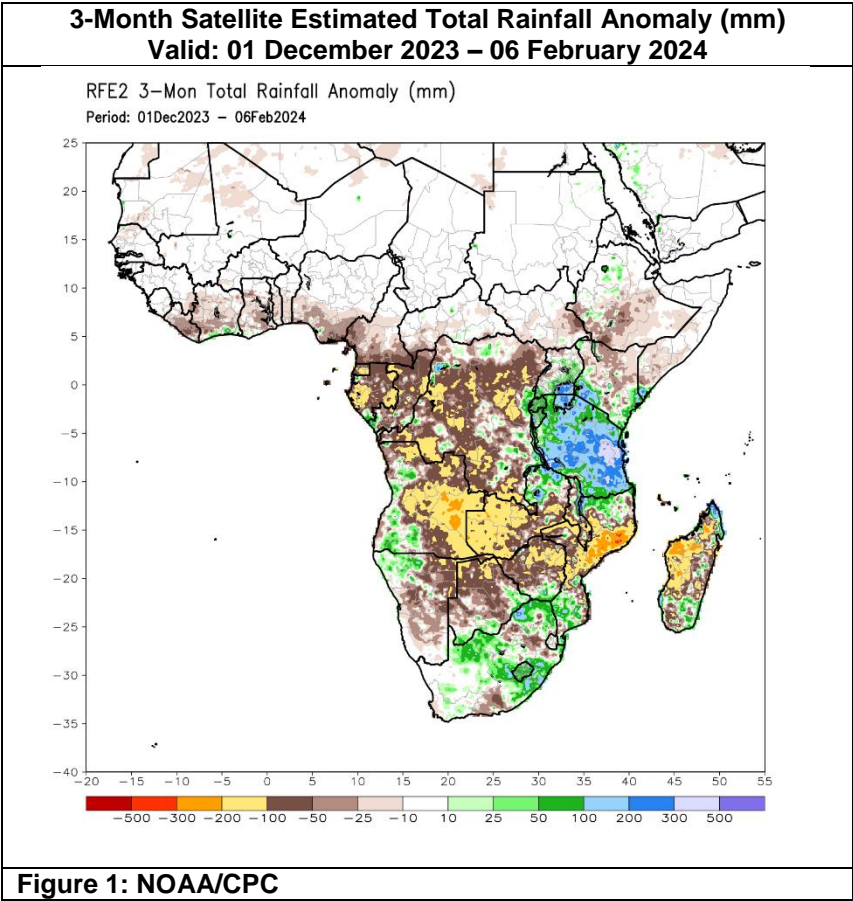
Since 1 December, significant portions of Southern Africa, particularly in the North, have been experiencing dry conditions due to an erratic rainy season. The areas affected include central and eastern Angola, western and southern parts of Zambia, central and southern Mozambique, northern parts of Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar (**Figure 1**). Dry conditions have worsened in Angola, western Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi and central/southern Mozambique in the last 30 days after the recent week featured much-below average rainfall yet again. However, there has been moderate to heavy rainfall in northern Zambia, northern and localized parts of central Mozambique, Namibia, and northeastern parts of Madagascar during the recent week. This has resulted in a rainfall surplus of 10-100 mm. Wildfires have been burning in the area of Cape Town, South Africa destroying homes and causing the displacement of hundreds of people. 90-day deficits are most significant in western Zambia, eastern Angola and Mozambique.

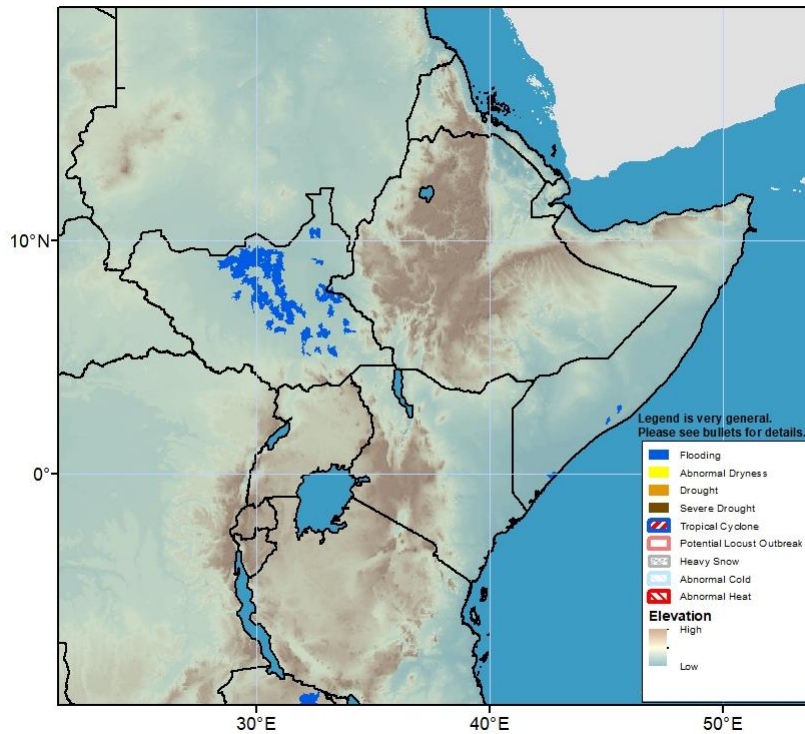
During the outlook period, moderate to heavy rainfall (25-100 mm) is forecasted for northern/western Angola, southern DR Congo, northern Zambia, northern Malawi, eastern South Africa and northern Mozambique. More than 100 mm is likely in Madagascar. Light to moderate rain is expected in southeastern Angola, southern Zambia, southern Malawi, Botswana, Zimbabwe, central/southern Mozambique and much of South Africa. These areas will experience below-average rainfall ranging from 10 mm to more than 50mm in Zambia.

Heavy rainfall affected Tanzania and neighboring countries.

During the past 7 days, heavy rainfall continued to impact Tanzania and its neighboring countries. Rainfall recorded in Tanzania ranged from 25 mm to locally more than 100 mm in the southern region. According to the report, this has caused floods, leading to casualties and damage, mostly in eastern Tanzania. Light to moderate rainfall has also been observed in Uganda and southwestern Kenya. Additionally, scattered moderate rainfall has been registered across western and central Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). Due to the substantial rains received, a 7-day rainfall surplus (10-100 mm) has been registered over the Lake Victoria region, Rwanda, Burundi, most places across Tanzania, and scattered places in Ethiopia. For the last 30 days, rainfall has increased and become well-above average in Tanzania and parts of the neighboring countries. In contrast, below-average rainfall remains in northeastern DRC.

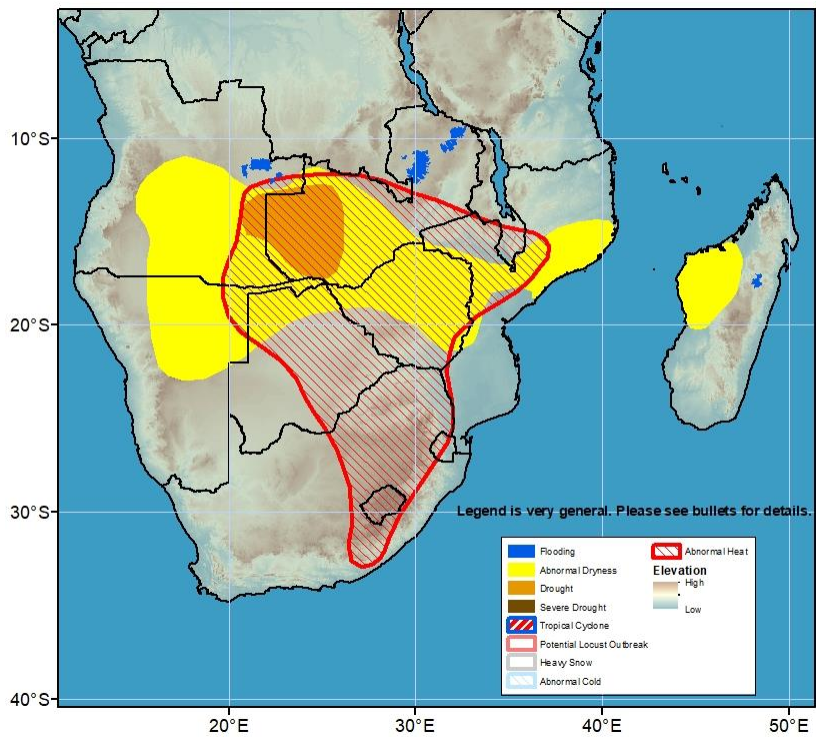
In the upcoming week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall (10-100 mm) is expected over Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania. The greatest rainfall surplus (> 20 mm) will likely occur in western Tanzania. Light rainfall is also expected over southern Uganda and southern Kenya. Locally moderate above-average rain is expected in central Ethiopia.





Flooding continues in the South Sudan's Sudd Wetlands. Flooding is lingering a bit along downstream of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in southern Somalia.
(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, eastern Angola, and eastern Angola in the headwaters of the Zambezi River. There is 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