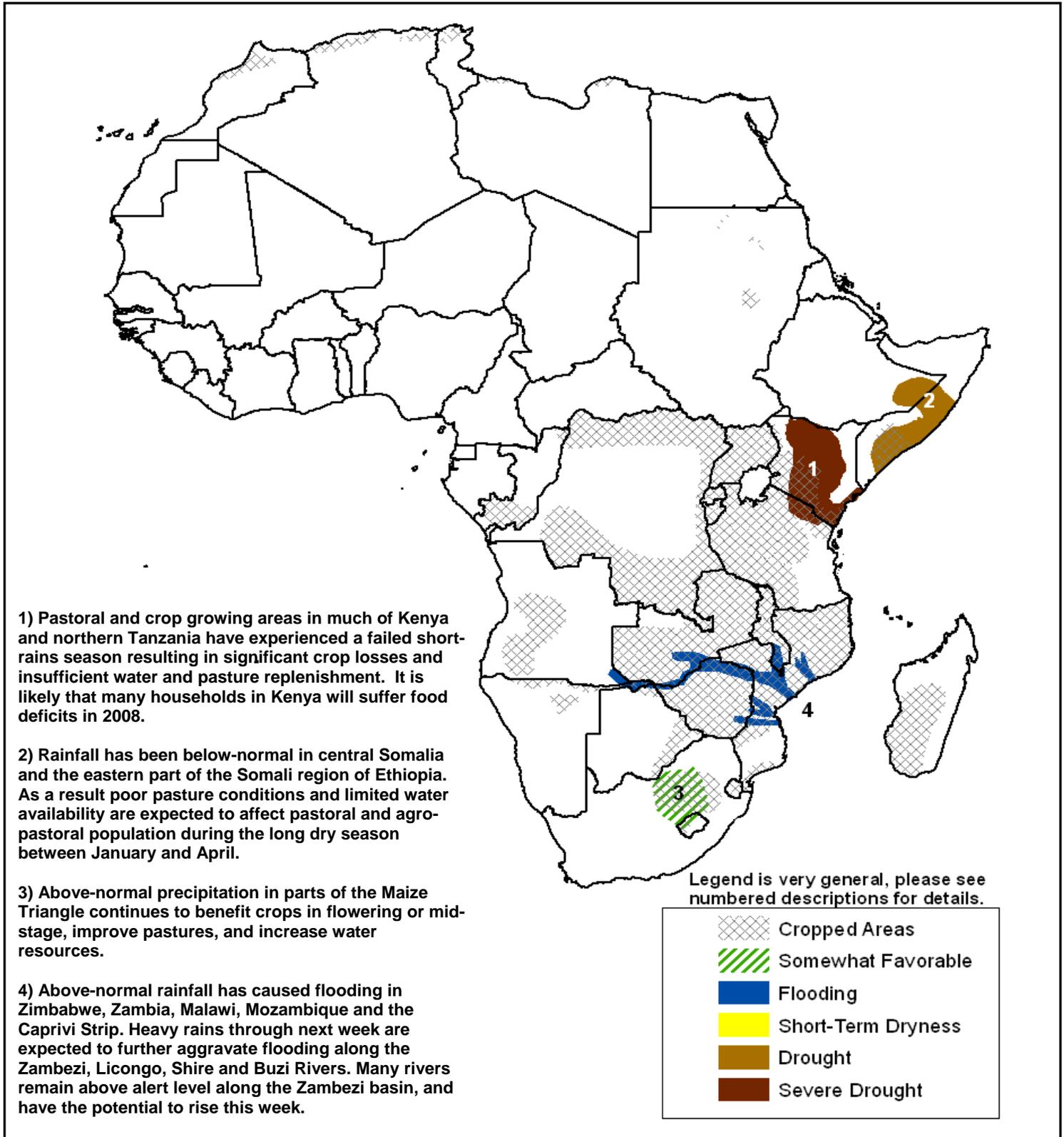


- Flooding continues in parts of Zambia, Zimbabwe Malawi and Mozambique. Regions of greatest concern include those bordering the Save, Buzi, Pungue, Zambezi, Shire and Licongo rivers.
- The failed short-rains season has negatively impacted crop conditions, pasture generation and water supply for much of Kenya. Although unseasonable precipitation in late January had briefly offset moisture deficits for parts of Kenya, the impacts of the long-term dryness will be felt for some time. Population displacement and food insecurity continue to pose much concern in parts of Somalia and Ethiopia.



**Flooding continues over Mozambique, Zambia, Malawi and Zimbabwe, tropical activity on the watch.**

Significant amounts of precipitation have been quite widespread across southern Africa, with 7-day totals exceeding 100 mm (~4 inches) from areas neighboring the Caprivi Strip eastward to Mozambique (Figure 1). The National Directorate of Water (Direccao Nacional de Aguas or DNA) in Mozambique reported that the Cahora Bassa dam has increased its discharge rate from 3,700 to 4,850 m<sup>3</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>.

Although hydrometric levels along the Zambezi River basin have experienced a decreasing trend since last week, many areas downstream still remain above alert level and have the potential for rising again this week. Since January 25, river levels at Mutarara, Caia and Marromeu along the Zambezi River were approximately 0.8, 2.0 and 2.2 meters, respectively, above alert level. These current levels have already exceeded the levels observed during the 2007 floods, and remain slightly below the peak levels of the floods observed in 2001. River levels along the Buzi, Magoye, Lafue, Licongo and Shire in Malawi, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Mozambique have also remained well above the alert level due to the incessant rains.

Precipitation forecasts over the next 72 hours show that the spatial distribution of rainfall remains concentrated in northern Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia and northern South Africa (Figure 2). These totals are expected to exacerbate conditions along the Zambezi, Shire and Licongo rivers with the possibility to increase discharge levels at the Cahora Bassa Dam in western Mozambique. Heavy rainfall is also expected near the Caprivi Strip as parts of southeastern Angola northern Namibia will also remain at risk for flooding. The long-term precipitation outlook suggests no relief from the floods, as rainfall has yet to reach its normal season peak for much of southern Africa.

Cyclone "Fame" made its passage over the Mozambique Channel and has made landfall over the provinces of Mahajanga, Toliara, Antananarivo and Fianarantsoa in Mozambique. Water and wind damages were minimal due to Fame's narrow storm trajectory and rapidly diminishing strength. Further east, tropical system "Gula" (Figure 3) is observed near Port Louis, Mauritius in the southern Indian Ocean. Both systems are not likely to make landfall in southern Africa over the next 7 days.

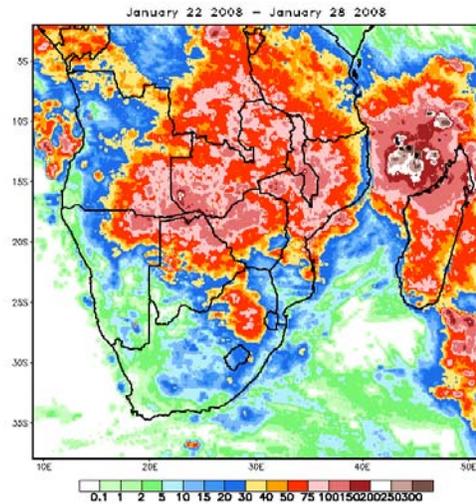
**Failed short-rains season and long-term dryness for much of Kenya.**

Moderate amounts of rainfall (5 to 20mm) occurred across parts of the north-rift valley, central and southeastern Kenya over the past week. Although these rains will help replenish water sources in northeastern Kenya near Lake Turkana, many areas in Kenya have experienced two consecutive failed seasons. This long-term dryness will result in widespread crop failure and poor pasture regeneration. Many households in Kenya are likely to face food shortages in 2008.

Further east, the prolonged absence of rains and associated crop failure will exacerbate the already serious levels of population displacement and food insecurity in parts of southern Somalia and Ethiopia.

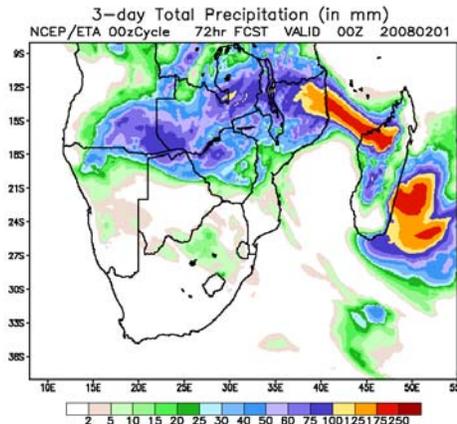
**7-Day Precipitation Totals (RFE)  
As of January 28, 2008**

NOAA CPC FEWS-NET Rainfall Estimate (mm):  
based on Satellite and Rain Gauge Data



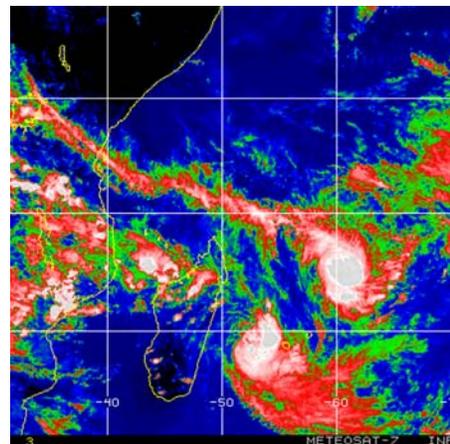
**Figure 1**  
Source: NOAA

**3-Day Precipitation Forecast (ETA)  
As of January 30, 2008**



**Figure 2**  
Source: NOAA

**METEOSAT Infra-Red Image  
12:00 UTC January 29, 2008**



**Figure 3**  
Source: METEOSAT