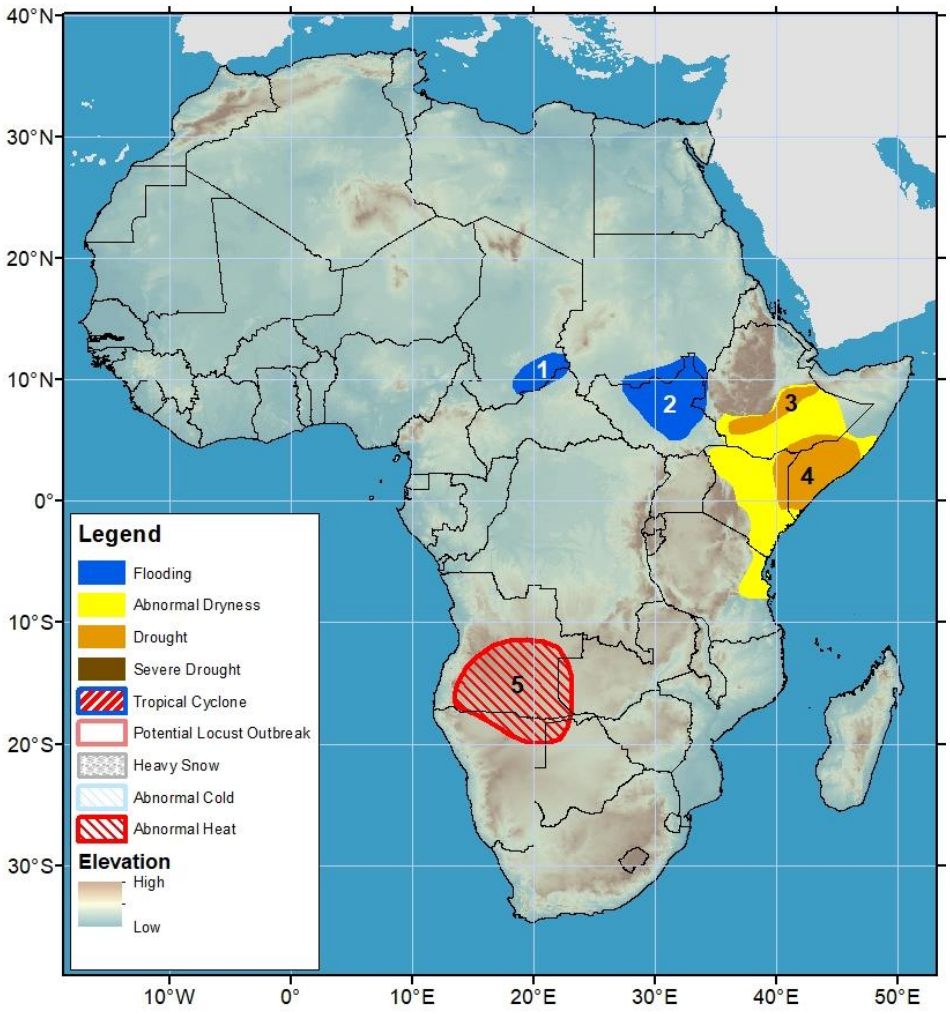
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
1 – 7 December 2022

- **Poor rains since the beginning of October have resulted in abnormal dryness and drought in East Africa.**
- **Warmer and drier-than-average conditions are expected over parts of southern Africa.**



1) Heavier than normal monsoonal rains have left soils saturated in parts of southern Chad.

2) Heavy seasonal rainfall has resulted in flooding, fatalities, and many people affected over the Nile river basin in Sudan and the Sudd Wetland areas of South Sudan. Fifteen states and more than 225 thousand people have been affected by flooding this season.

3) Erratic and inadequate rains starting during the summer season resulted in drought across central Ethiopia.

4) Dry and erratic conditions since the beginning of the October-December season over East Africa have resulted in abnormal dryness over central and eastern Kenya, southern Ethiopia, and northeastern Tanzania. Drought has developed in southern Somalia, and eastern Kenya.

5) Maximum temperatures more than 4°C above average and hotter than 35°C are expected over southern Angola and northern Namibia where an abnormal heat hazard is posted

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.

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Rainfall increased in northeast Tanzania but remains deficient elsewhere in East Africa

During the past week, scattered light to moderate rains were observed throughout the Horn of Africa. Localized areas received upwards of 50mm, but many other areas did not receive any rain. Uganda, eastern DRC, and western Tanzania received more widespread moderate rainfall between 25 and 75mm according to satellite estimates (**Figure 1**). This past week's rainfall totals were below average over southern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, Kenya, and most of Tanzania by 10-25mm. This contributed to maintain and even increase widespread seasonal rainfall deficits in parts of the sub-region since the beginning of October. Consequently, abnormal dryness is expanded over additional parts of northwestern Kenya, where operational drought monitors and agrometeorological products exhibit below-average conditions. Drought is posted over southern Somalia and neighboring portions of eastern Kenya and southern Ethiopia where below average conditions have persisted for more than 8 weeks.

During the next week, near average rain is expected through many areas East Africa, however suppression is favored in southern Kenya and Eastern Tanzania. As much as 25-50mm of rain is possible in central Kenya, while surrounding areas should receive light rains less than 25mm.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 23 November – 29 November 2022

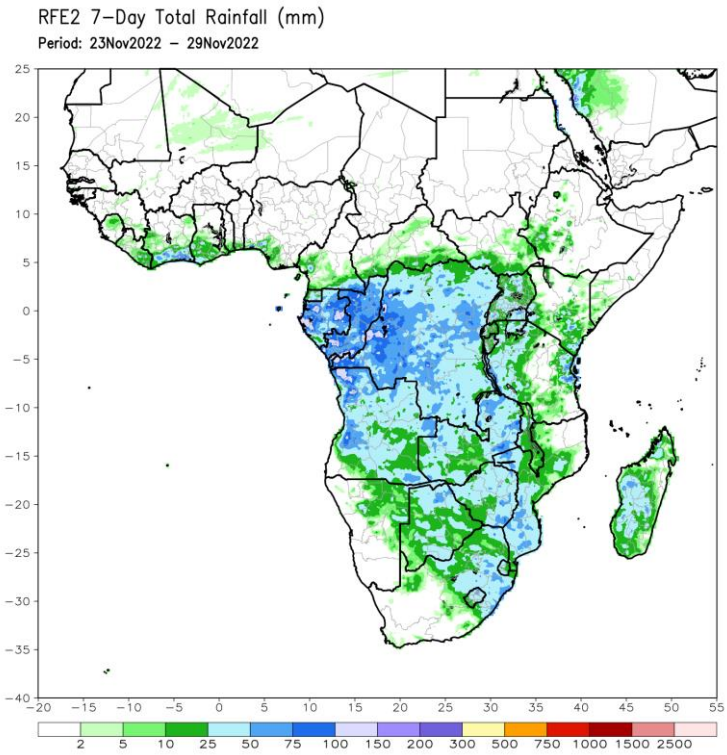


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Light to moderate rainfall became more widespread over Southern Africa

An analysis of accumulated rainfall since the beginning of October shows that above-average rain has been received over a wide area in southern Africa. This area includes most parts of South Africa, Lesotho, Botswana, Zimbabwe, parts of southern Zambia, central and southern Mozambique, and central Madagascar (**Figure 2**). Seasonal moisture surpluses widely exceed 50mm and exceed 100mm in central Africa, eastern Zimbabwe, and central Mozambique and central Madagascar. This wetness was attributable to heavy and above-average rain over the sub-region during late October and early November. During this past week, the heaviest rain was concentrated over western Angola, where amounts ranged from 50-150mm according to satellite estimates. Most other areas experienced moderate rainfall between 10-25mm, with localized amounts greater than 50mm. Negative rainfall anomalies of 10-25mm were registered over many northern portions of the region, including Zambia, northern Mozambique, and eastern Angola. Since October, below-average rain is registered in Angola, but recent rain has likely been beneficial. The situation will be closely monitored over the dry portions in western Angola, where vegetation analyses shows some signs of stress, according to the latest updates.

During the next week, while above average rain is likely over northwestern Angola, southern Madagascar, and northern Mozambique, suppression and little rainfall is likely for most areas outside of South Africa.

2-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 October – 29 November 2022

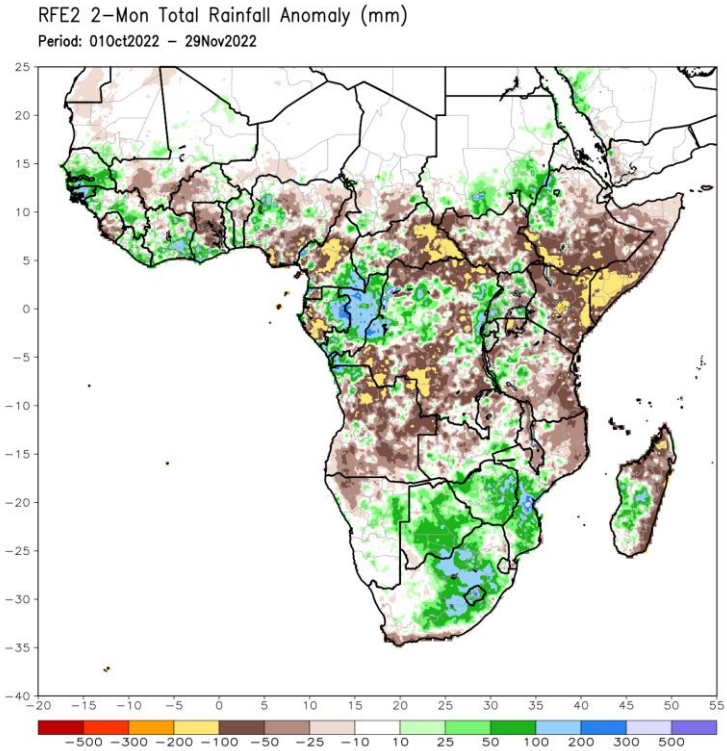
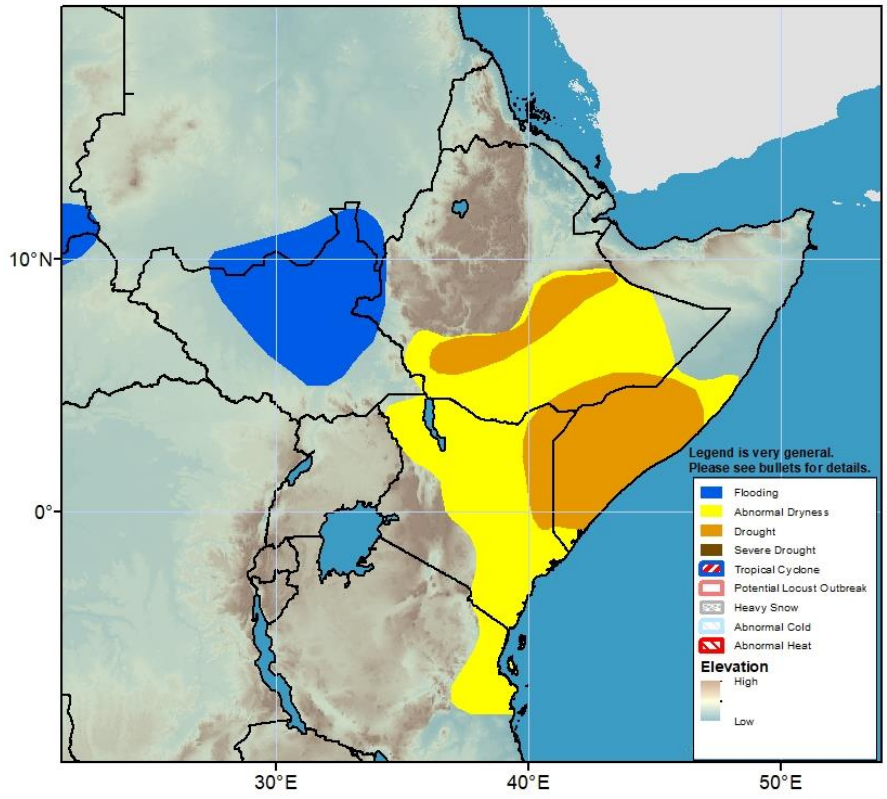
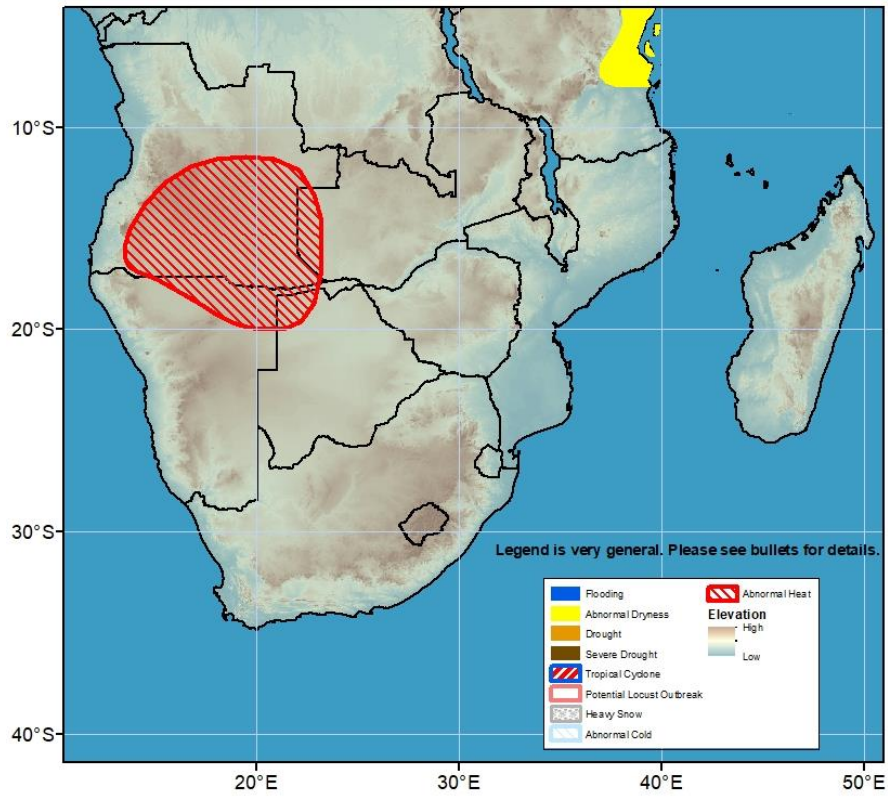


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding continues over the Sudd Wetllands in South Sudan.
An increased threat for floods and landslides is present in eastern Uganda and Rwanda due to ongoing heavy rains.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



Several weeks of enhanced rain in South Africa has caused inundation along the Orange River.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa