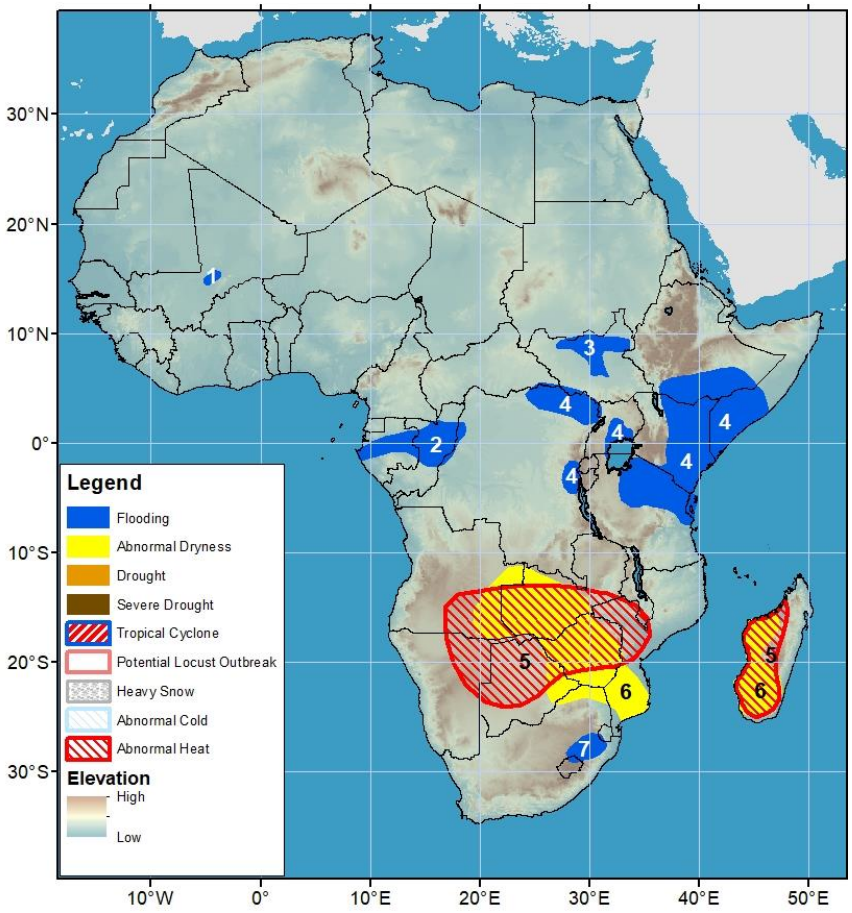
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
7 December – 13 December 2023

- **Widespread flooding continue to affect East Africa despite an ending seasonal rainfall.**
- **Hot and dry conditions were observed and are expected to persist across 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 and Gabon due to recent heavy rainfall, which is forecast to continue into the outlook period.**
3) **Flooding conditions persist in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan.**
4) **The river levels of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers have remained bankful along individual locations in Somalia. The abundant seasonal rainfall has triggered widespread, serious flooding in southern Ethiopia as well Kenya, which have already resulted in many fatalities and thousands of people displaced. Recent heavy rains also have caused ongoing inundation in central portions of Uganda. Flood models indicate high streamflow due to ongoing rains in northeastern DRC. Reports indicate that four fatalities and 4,000 people displaced have resulted. In Tanzania, heavy rainfall has triggered flooding and landslides, which killed many people and caused many damages over the past few days.**
5) **An abnormal heat hazard is placed across parts of Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Madagascar, where maximum temperature is expected to range between 35-40°C and 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, abnormal dryness is placed over portions of Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Madagascar, where rainfall deficits have exceeded 50 mm over the past 30 days.**
7) **Flood risks are high over parts of eastern South Africa as torrential and above-average rainfall is likely during the next week.**

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.
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Wetness persists in East Africa.

Although rainfall has begun to subside in East Africa, many places still exhibited positive rainfall anomalies over the past 30 days. Rainfall surpluses ranged between 100-300 mm in southwestern and southeastern Ethiopia, western and eastern South Sudan, southeastern Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, southern and central Somalia (**Figure 1**). Furthermore, seasonal rainfall has been above-average throughout the sub-region, which has resulted in widespread flooding, causing fatalities and many people affected in Kenya and Somalia, according to reports. Recently, in Tanzania, heavy rainfall has triggered flooding and landslides, leaving many fatalities and widespread damages in the Manyara Region in the northern part of the country, based on reports. Due to the abundant rainfall since the start of the season, vegetation conditions were above-average across the sub-region as indicated by the latest agrometeorological products.

During the outlook period, suppressed rainfall is expected over most places in East Africa, which should help relieve wetness over many local areas. However, enhanced and above-average rainfall is likely farther south over Tanzania, potentially exacerbating conditions over previously-flooded grounds or triggering new flooding over some local areas.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 06 November – 05 December 2023

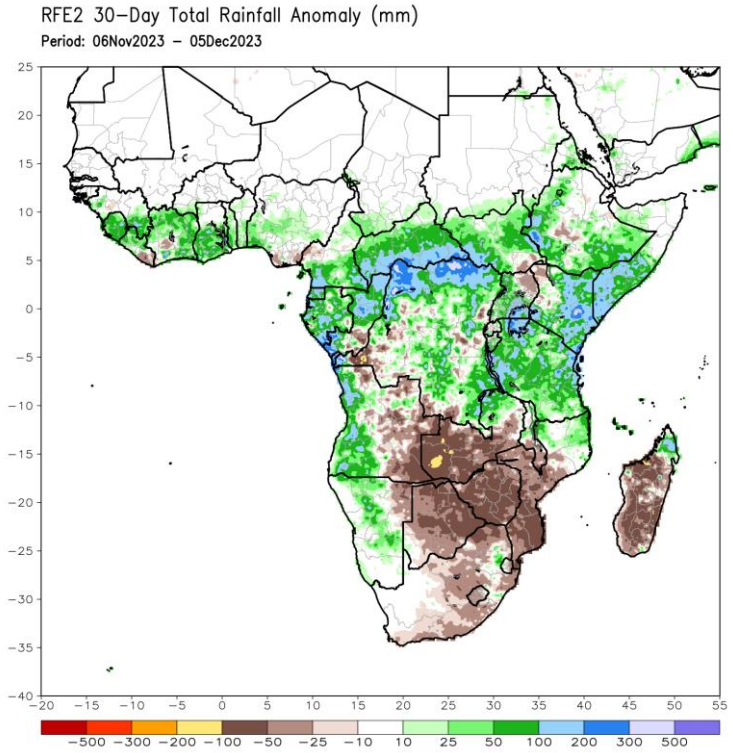


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Dryness has emerged in southern Africa.

During late November, while heavy rainfall was observed in southwestern Angola, northern Zambia, northeastern South Africa, and northern Madagascar, limited rainfall was received over Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and southwestern Madagascar (**Figure 2**). During November, deficient rainfall dominated the central and eastern parts of southern Africa, which has resulted in moderate to large (greater than 50 mm) 30-day rainfall defcits across eastern Angola, southern Zambia, eastern Botswana, Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, western and southern Madagascar. Abnormal dryness has been posted over the above-mentioned dry portions of southern Africa. Also, over the past few weeks, above-average temperatures, which have exacerbated dryness were observed over a wide portion of the sub-region. For vegetation, while above-average conditions lingered over Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and eastern South Africa due to favorable rainfall during October, below-average conditions persisted across southwestern Angola, northern Namibia, and Botswana.

During the outlook period, heavy rainfall is forecast over western and central Angola, northern Zambia, and eastern South Africa, which may trigger localized flooding. In contrast, reduced and below-average rainfall is likely across eastern Angola, Zambia, northern Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, and Madagascar, potentially worsening dryness in the region. Additionally, abnormal heat is posted in central southern Africa and Madagascar as above-average maximum temperature and excessive heat is expected over the region.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 29 November – 05 December 2023

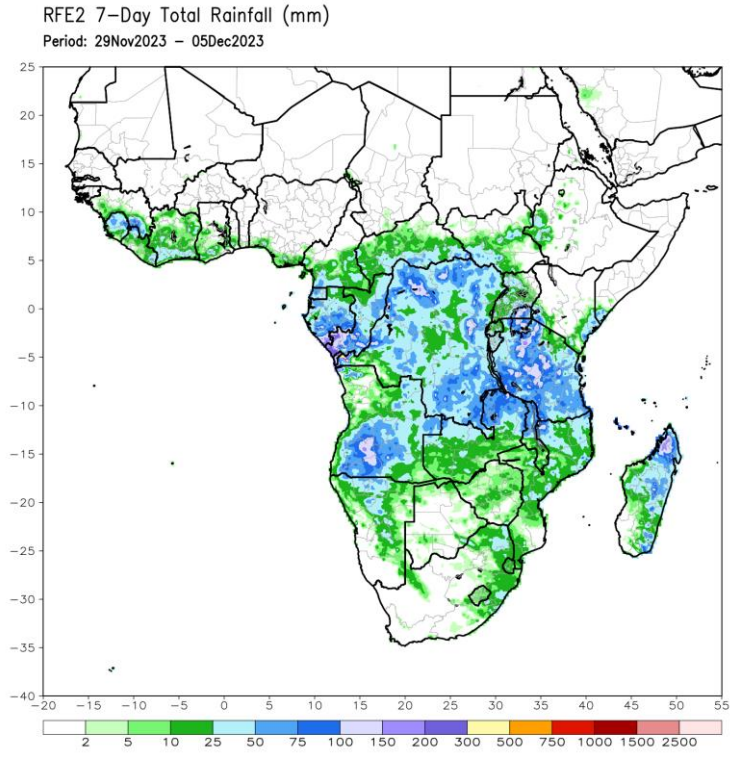
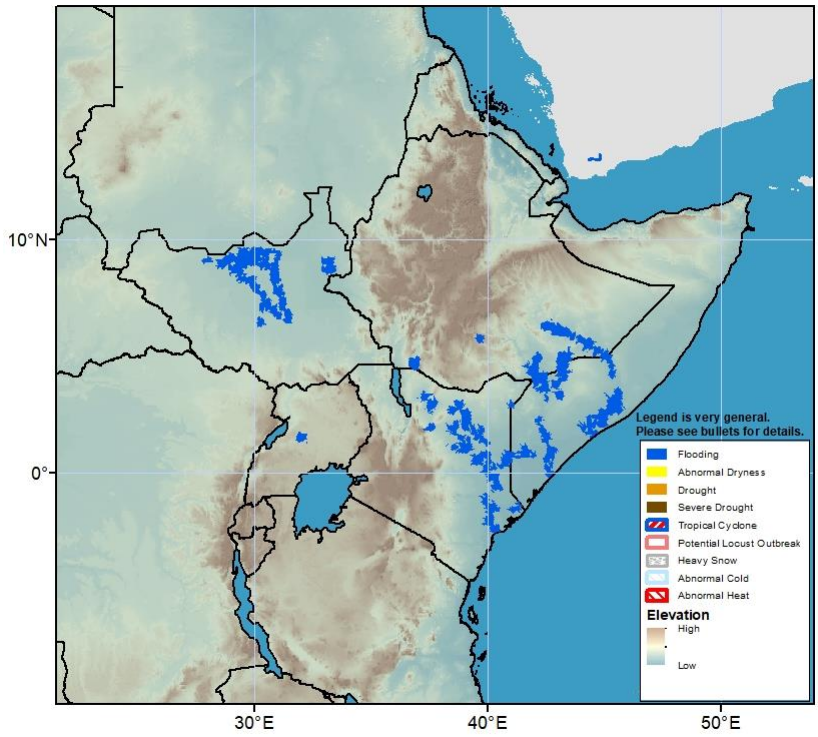
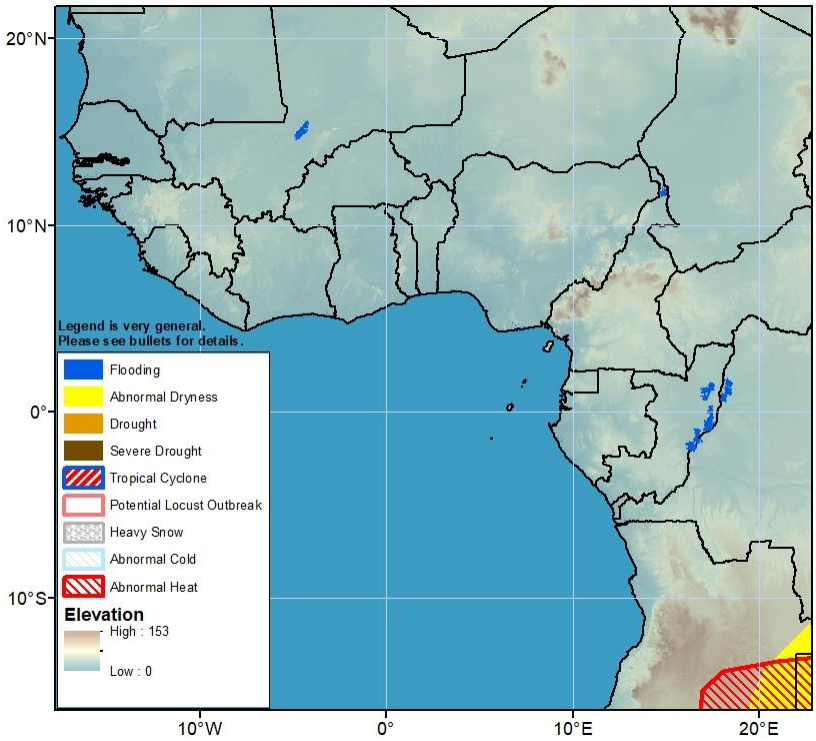


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



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

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa