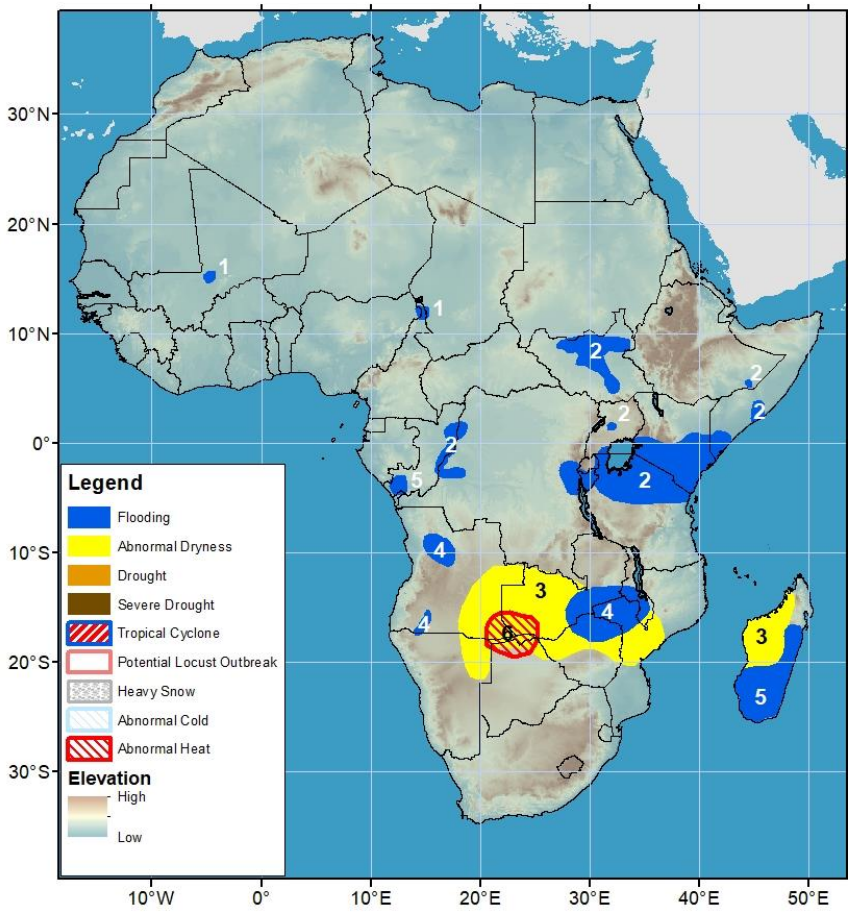
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
4 January – 10 January 2024

- **Southern Africa has experienced a slight improvement in dryness.**
- **Flooding continues over many areas in Central Africa and East Africa.**



1) **Flooding, associated with the previous rainfall season, lingers in central Mali and northernmost Cameroon.**
2) **Flooding conditions persist in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan, Congo-Brazzaville, Congo-Kinshasa, central Uganda, and localized areas in southeastern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and northeastern Kenya. In Burundi, tributaries to the Lake Tanganyika have overflown, flooding maize and bean crops in the lowland areas. The forecasted heavy rainfall during the next week maintains high risks for flooding in northern Tanzania.**
3) **Due to a delayed start in the rainfall season, followed by insufficient rainfall, abnormal dryness is placed across eastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, western and central Zambia, southern Malawi, northern Botswana, northern and central Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, and western and central Madagascar, where rainfall deficits have exceeded 50 mm over the past 30 days.**
4) **Flooding is ongoing in northwestern and southern Angola. Heavy rain is forecast in northern Southern Africa, increasing risks for flooding across southeastern Zambia, northern Zimbabwe, and western Mozambique during the following week.**
5) **Due to heavy rainfall over the past week, flooding has been reported in southern Congo. According to reports, tropical cyclone Alvaro made landfall on January 1st over the southwest-central coast of Madagascar, causing flooding, affecting several people, and destroying infrastructure.**
6) **Abnormal heat hazard is posted in southeastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, northern Botswana, and southwestern Zambia, where maximum temperatures are forecast to rise 2-6°C above average during the next week. Maximum temperature and heat index are expected to exceed the 90th percentile for at least three consecutive days, potentially affecting sensitive people.**

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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Dryness improved slighty in southern Africa.

Southern Africa has had insufficient rainfall since November due to delayed onset in the rainfall season and erratic distribution in rainfall. Seasonal rainfall deficits ranged between 50-200 mm across parts of southern Africa, including eastern Angola, western and eastern Zambia, northeastern Namibia, northern and eastern Botswana, much of Zimbabwe, Malawi, central and southern Mozambique, and Madagascar (**Figure 1**). During the last seven days, northeastern and eastern regions of Southern Africa experienced moderate to heavy rainfall. As a result, dry conditions in areas like Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique and South Africa have slightly improved. According to report, tropical cyclone Alvaro formed on Dec 30-31 in the Mozambique Channel, moved eastward and made landfall on Jan 1 over the southwest-central coast of Madagascar. It affected 4,543 people and destroyed infrastructure. Despite dry conditions across much of Southern Africa, recent heavy rainfall has resulted in rainfall surpluses registering between 25-100 mm across various regions in Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa, Lesotho, and Eswatini.

Over the next week, the northern part of Southern Africa, much of Madagascar, and eastern South Africa are expected to receive light to moderate and above-average rainfall (10-30 mm). On the other hand, reduced and below-average rainfall (10-40 mm) is likely to occur across southeastern Angola, southern Zambia, southern Malawi, much of Zimbabwe and Mozambique, northern and eastern Botswana, and northern South Africa. This could exacerbate moisture deficits and intensify dryness in those regions.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 November 2023 – 02 January 2024

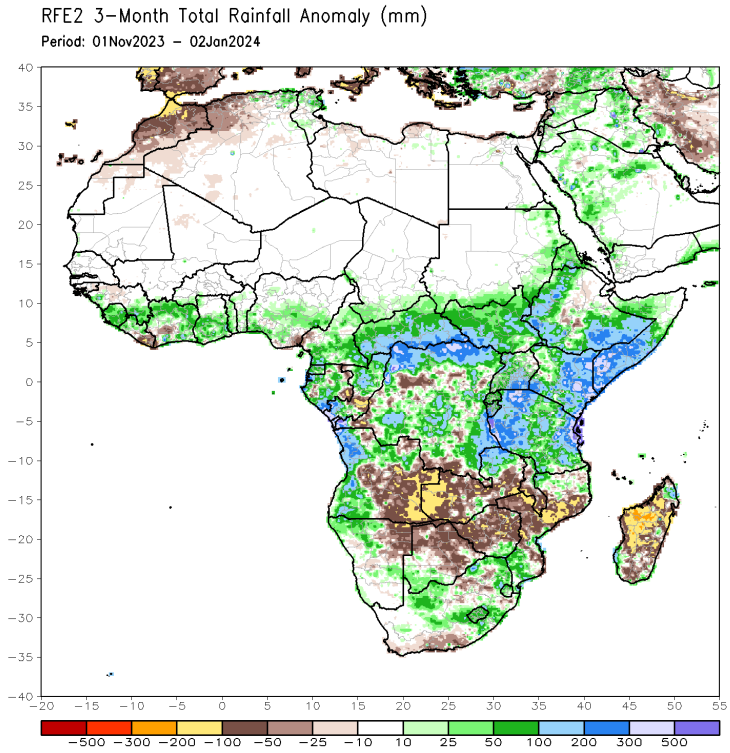


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Rainfall enhanced over western region of East Africa.

During the past week, enhanced rainfall was observed in southwestern Ethiopia, Uganda, western and eastern Kenya, southernmost Somalia, and most places in Tanzania. Heavy rainfall (>100 mm) were recorded over local areas in western Tanzania. This incidence has improved dryness in Uganda, southern Kenya, and western and central Tanzania (**Figure 2**). However, dryness has worsen in southern Tanzania ranging between 10-50 mm below-average rainfall. During the last 30 days, below-average rainfall was recorded in southern Ethiopia, most regions of Kenya, and southern Somalia. This helped to partially relieve the wetness in many areas. Some regions including southwestern and eastern Kenya, southernmost Somalia, southern Uganda, and much of Tanzania have been experiencing above-average rainfall for some time now. Since the beginning of October, these areas have received rainfall which is double to six times their average, affecting many people. In Burundi, there have been reports of maize and bean crops in lowland areas being flooded due to tributaries to the Lake Tanganyika overflowing.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 27 December 2023 – 02 January 2024

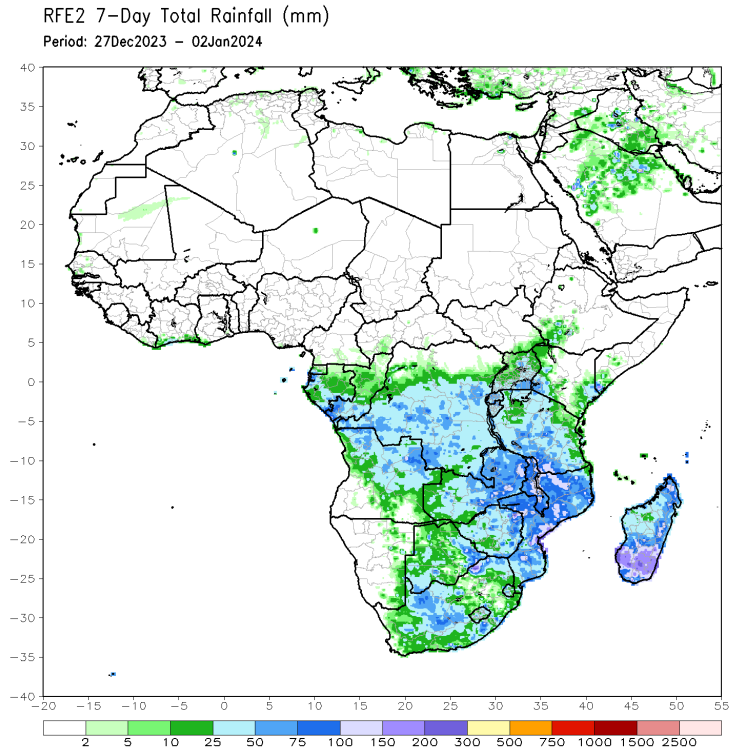
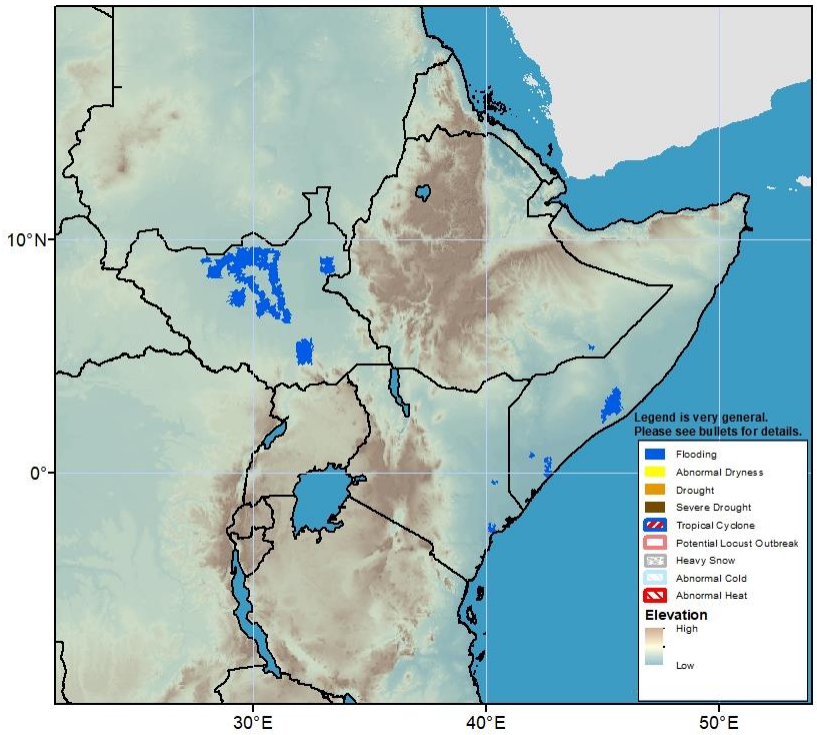


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

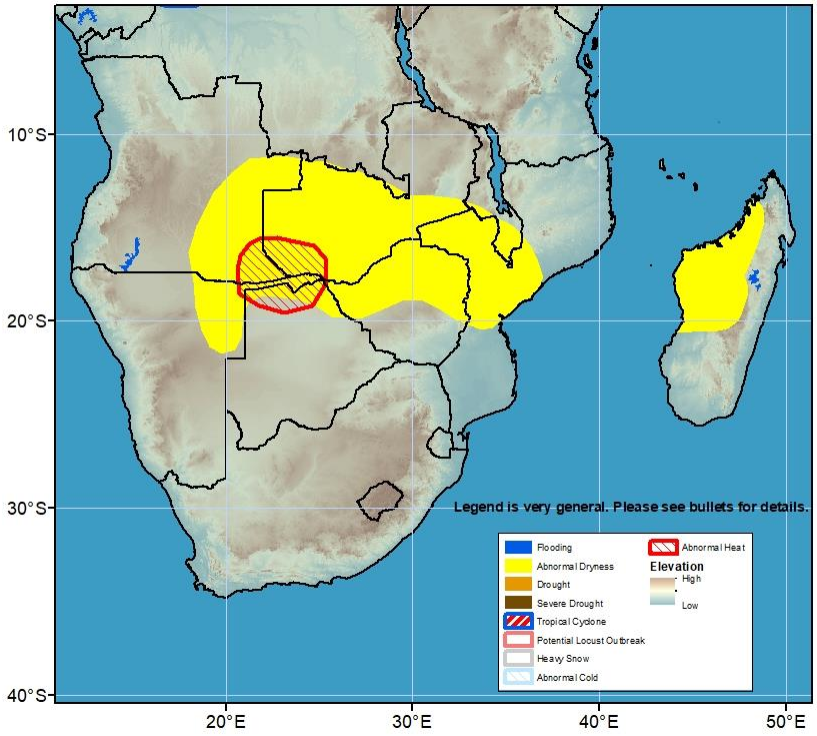
In the upcoming week, there will be light to moderate rainfall with some areas receiving above-average rainfall ranging from 10-50 mm. This will occur over several regions in Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and southern Kenya. In addition, there will be light rainfall

in areas of southern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and central Kenya. However, northeastern Tanzania will experience rainfall surpluses that may exceed 50 mm. This could worsen flooding conditions in the area.



Flooding is ongoing in the South Sudan's Sudd Wetlands. Flooding are lingering along upstream and downstream of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in southeastern. Ethiopia and southern Somalia. Flooding continues in southeastern Kenya

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding is observed in southwestern Angola, and northeastern Madagascar.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa