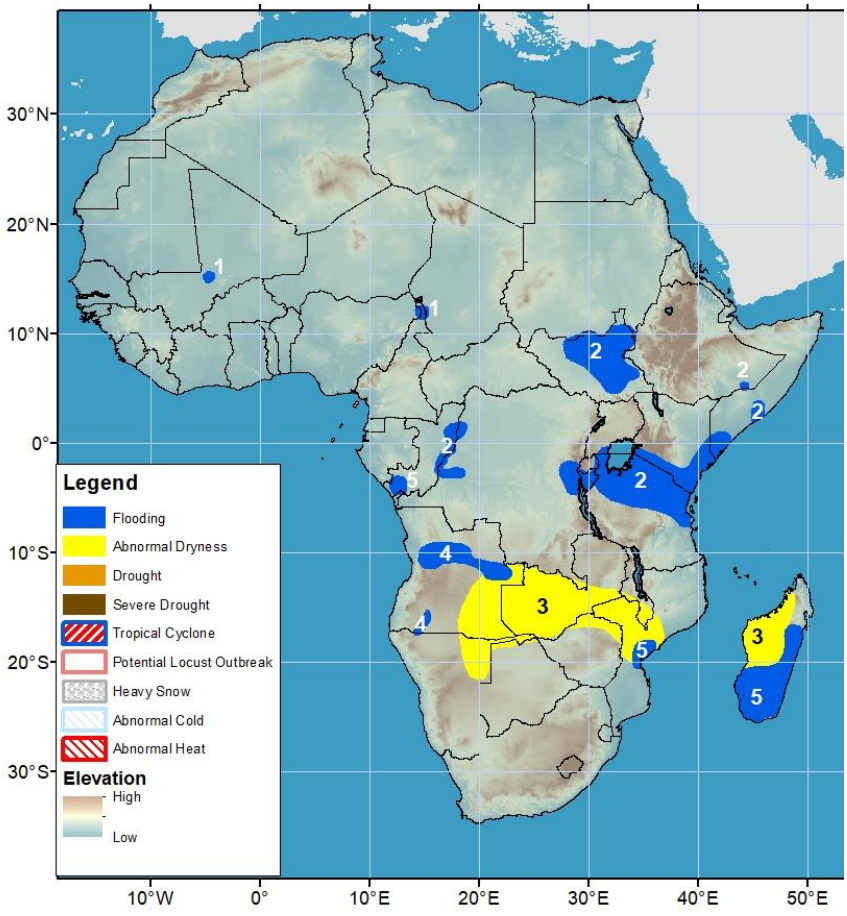
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
11 January – 17 January 2024

- **Dry conditons have improved in some area in Southern Africa.**
- **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 are rising in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Also, floods persist in Congo-Brazzaville, Congo-Kinshasa, southern Uganda, southern Kenya, southeastern Ethiopia, and southern Somalia. In Burundi, tributaries to the Lake Tanganyika have overflown, flooding maize and bean crops in the lowland areas. The observed heavy rainfall during last week maintains high risks for flooding in northern and central 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 Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, and western and central Madagascar, where rainfall deficits have exceeded 50 mm over the past 30 days.**
4) **In Angola, floods have risen in the north due to continuous heavy rainfall and persisted in the south.**
5) **Due to heavy rainfall over the past weeks, flooding continues in southern Congo, and flooding has occurred along the central coast areas of Mozambique. Reports indicate that tropical cyclone Alvaro has caused flooding and damage after making landfall on the south-central coast of Madagascar.**

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 over some areas in southern Africa.

Since November, Southern Africa has experienced inadequate rainfall due to a delayed onset of the rainy season and erratic rainfall distribution. Seasonal rainfall deficits have been observed in various parts of southern Africa, ranging between 50-200mm. These areas include eastern Angola, western and central Zambia, northeastern Namibia, northern and eastern Botswana, much of Zimbabwe, Malawi, central and southern Mozambique, and northern and central Madagascar (**Figure 1**). During the last seven days, the northern region of Southern Africa experienced moderate to heavy rainfall and heavy rainfall in southern Madagascar due to the passage of tropical cyclone Alvaro over that area. As a result, dry conditions have improved in areas like Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa, and most especially southern Madagascar. According to the 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, which affected 4,543 people and destroyed infrastructure. Due to substantial rainfall in some areas of Southern Africa, dry conditions have improved. As a result, rainfall surpluses ranging from 25-100 mm have been recorded in various parts of Angola, Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, and Madagascar.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 November 2023 – 09 January 2024

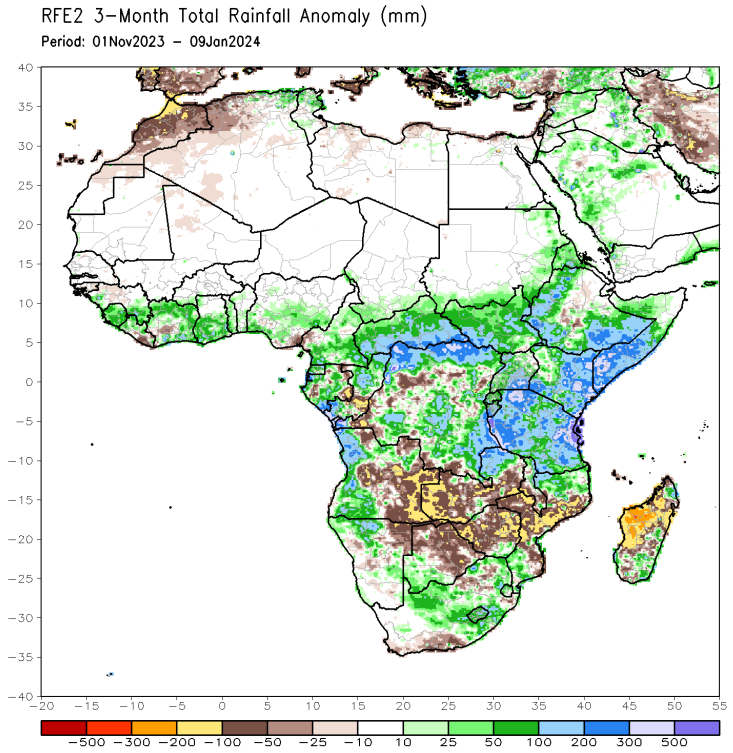


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Over the next week, southern Africa's northern and eastern regions will receive moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall (20-100 mm). The highest surpluses (50-100 mm) will occur over southeastern Angola, and central and southern Zimbabwe. Conversely, below-average rainfall will likely occur over western and northern Angola, northern and central Namibia, southwestern Botswana, southern Mozambique, and eastern and southern Madagascar.

Heavy rainfall occurred over Tanzania and neighboring countries.

During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed in much of Tanzania and its neighboring countries, including Uganda and Kenya (**Figure 2**). Due to the substantial rains received, positive anomalies (10-50 mm) are shown in eastern Uganda, southwestern and southern Kenya, east and central Tanzania, and positive anomalies greater than 100 mm over local areas in Tanzania. During the last 30 days, dryness has persisted in southwestern Ethiopia, northern and central Kenya, and local areas in central Tanzania. This helped partially relieve the wetness in many regions, including Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya. Since the beginning of October, western and southern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, central and southern Somalia, and eastern Tanzania have received almost 200-400 % of normal rainfall, affecting many people.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 03 January 2024 – 09 January 2024

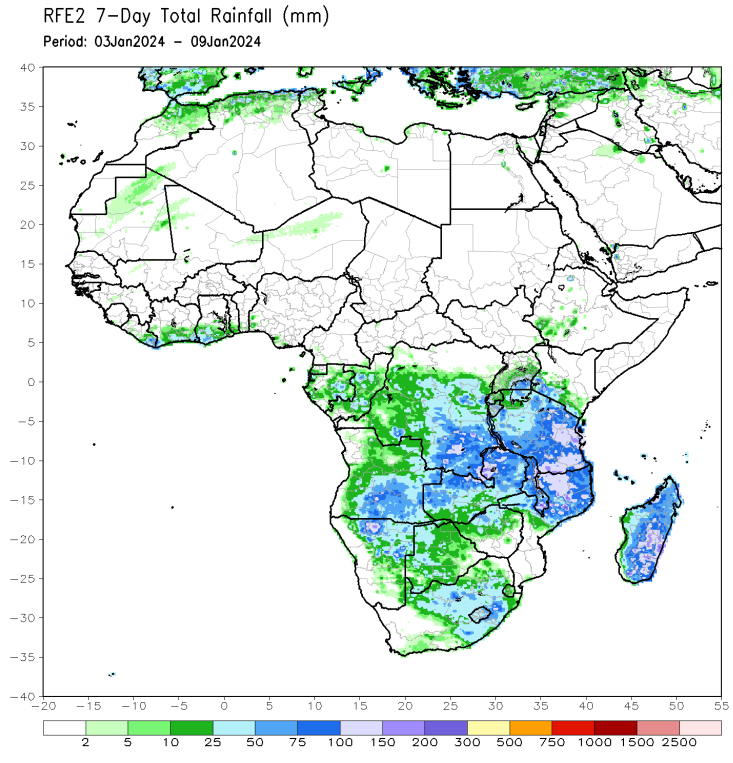
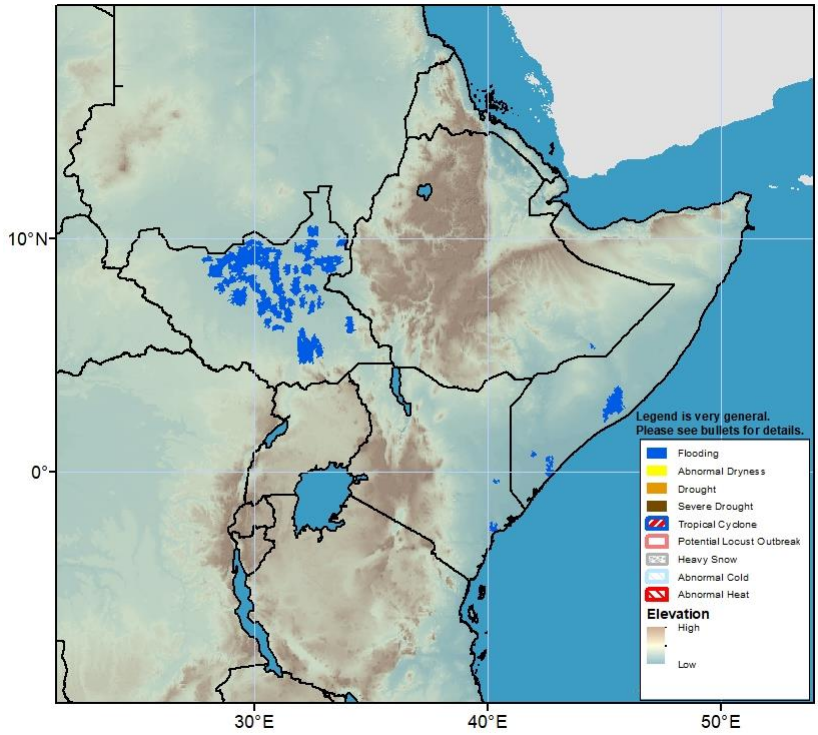


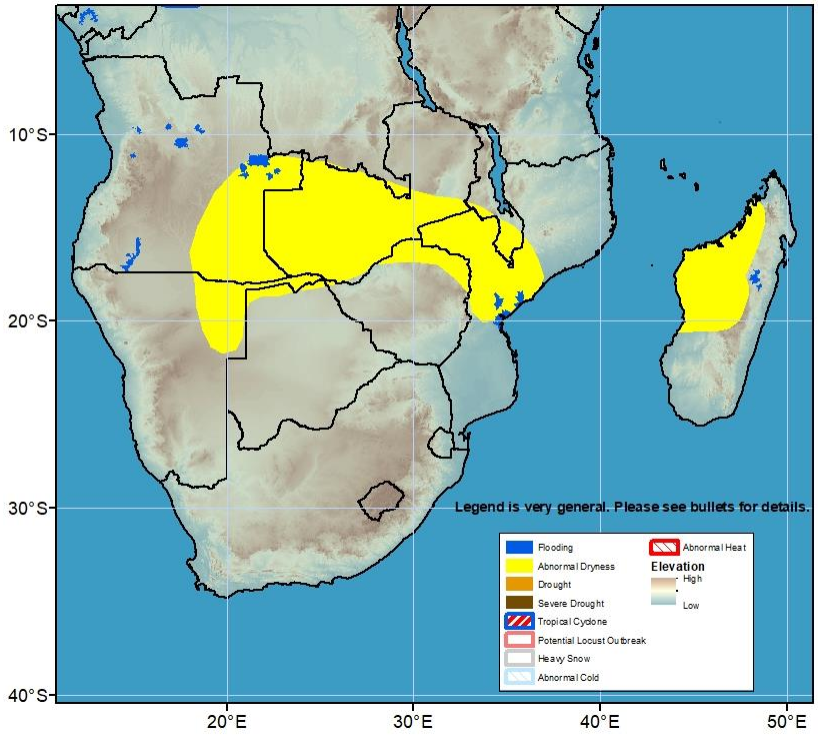
Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

In the upcoming week, there will be light to moderate and above-average rainfall over Rwanda, Burundi, southern Kenya, and most places of Tanzania. Light rain is also expected over southern Uganda, central Kenya, and isolated places over Ethiopia and Somalia.



Flooding is rising 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 (Please take note that the flood risk shapefiles are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding is observed in southwestern Angola, and northeastern Madagascar (Please take note that the flood risk shapefiles are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa