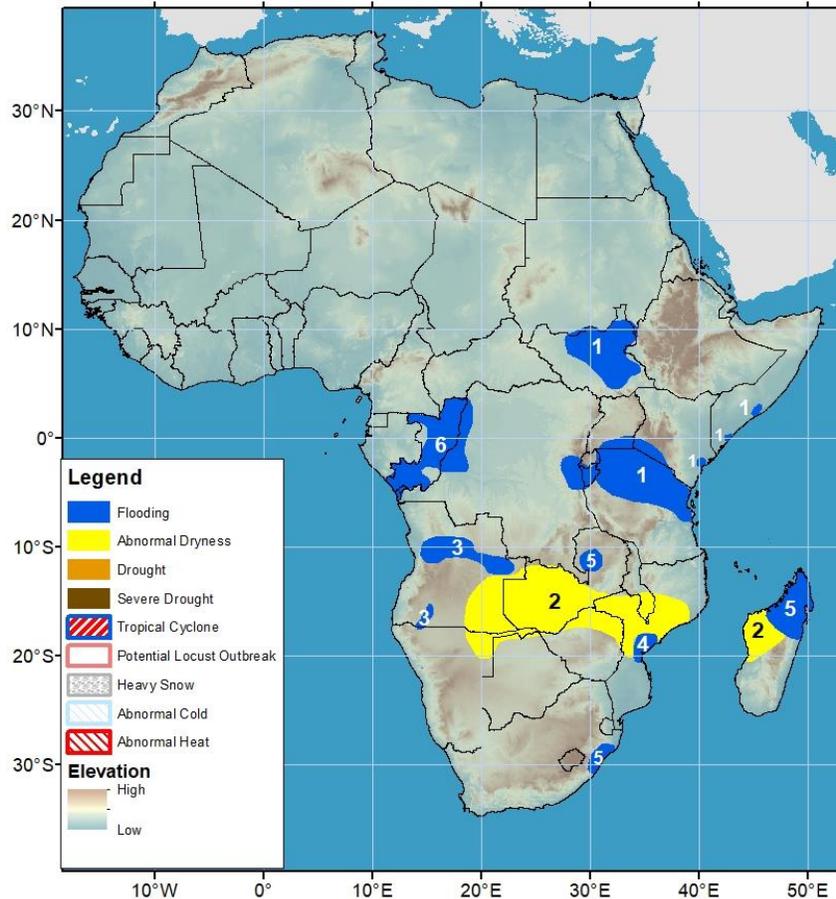


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 18 January – 24 January 2024

- Dry conditions have improved in many areas in Southern Africa due to heavy rainfall.
- Continued heavy rainfall has caused flooding to persist over many areas in Central and East Africa.



- 1) Flooding conditions are rising in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Also, floods persist in southern Uganda, southwestern and southeastern Kenya, southern Somalia, and Burundi. In northern Tanzania, heavy rainfall has caused flooding and landslides in Bariadi District, Simiyu Region, leading to casualties and damage. Also, heavy rainfall observed in the past week will likely cause floods to continue in northern and central Tanzania.
- 2) 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.
- 3) In Angola, floods have risen in the north due to continuous heavy rainfall and persisted in the south.
- 4) Due to heavy rainfall over the past weeks, flooding has continued in the central coast areas of Mozambique.
- 5) The northern region of Zambia is currently facing flood conditions due to heavy and above-average rainfall. Reports suggest that the KwaZulu-Natal Province in eastern South Africa has also been affected by heavy rainfall, leading to casualties and damage. Furthermore, flooding is likely to occur in northern Madagascar due to the forecasted heavy and above-average rainfall.
- 6) According to reports, exceptional rains have caused the Congo River to rise to its highest level in the past week. This has caused casualties and damage in DR Congo, and nine departments out of twelve are strongly affected in Congo. This has resulted in casualties and widespread damage.

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. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

Heavy rainfall has improved dry conditions in Southern Africa.

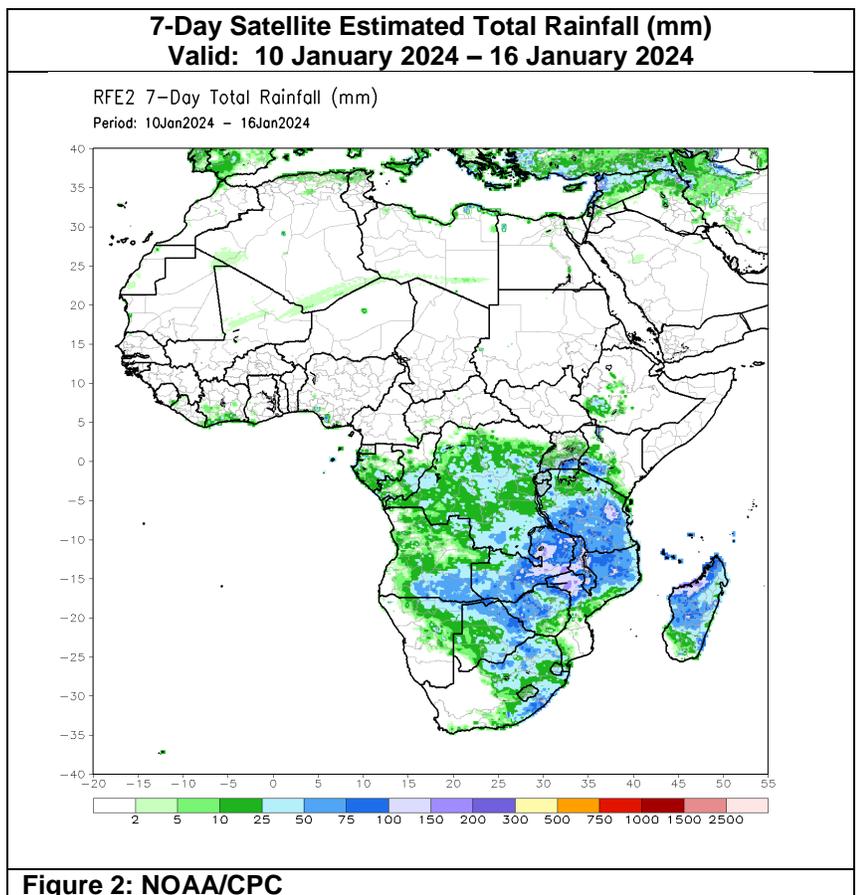
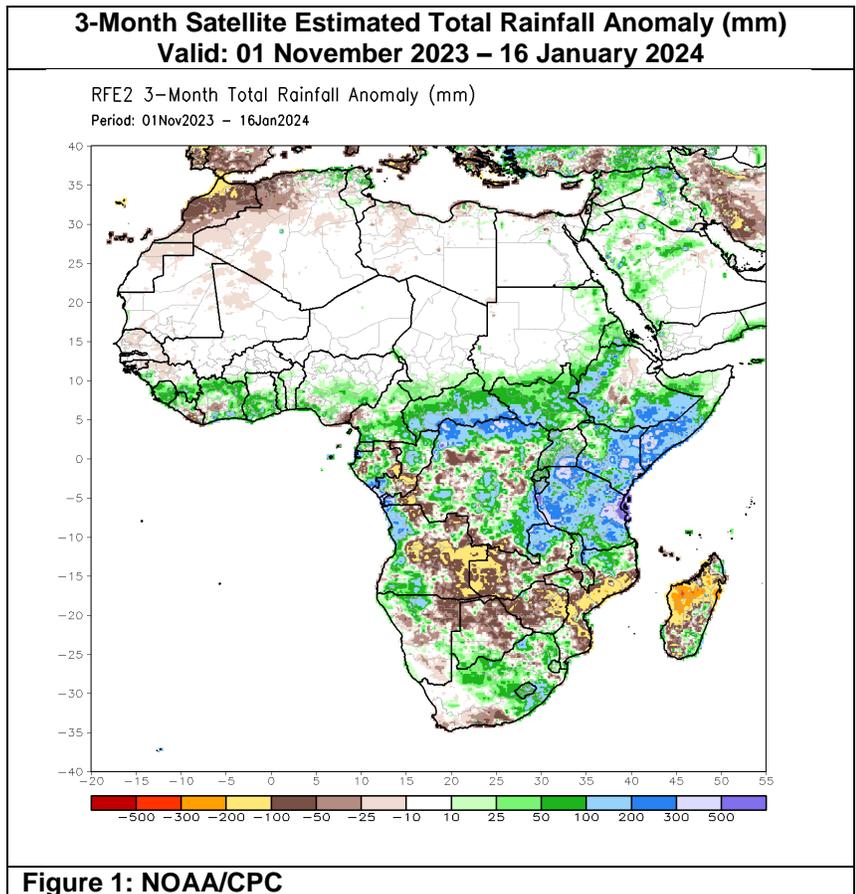
Since November, Southern Africa has experienced inadequate rainfall due to a delayed onset of the rainy season and erratic rainfall distribution. Seasonal rainfall deficits have been observed in various parts of southern Africa, ranging between 50-200mm. These areas include eastern Angola, western and central Zambia, northeastern Namibia, northern and eastern Botswana, much of Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, central and southern Mozambique, and northern and central Madagascar (**Figure 1**). During the last seven days, many areas in Southern Africa received moderate to heavy rainfall. As a result, dry conditions have improved in areas like Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, South Africa, and southern Madagascar. According to the report, heavy rainfall has affected the KwaZulu-Natal Province in eastern South Africa, causing floods that resulted in casualties and damage. Likewise, heavy rainfall has caused floods in Zambia, eastern Angola in the headwaters of the Zambezi River, and along the central coast areas of Mozambique. Also reports indicate, exceptional rains have caused the Congo River to rise to its highest level in the past week. This has caused casualties and damage in DR Congo, and nine departments out of twelve are strongly affected in Congo. This has resulted in casualties and widespread damage.

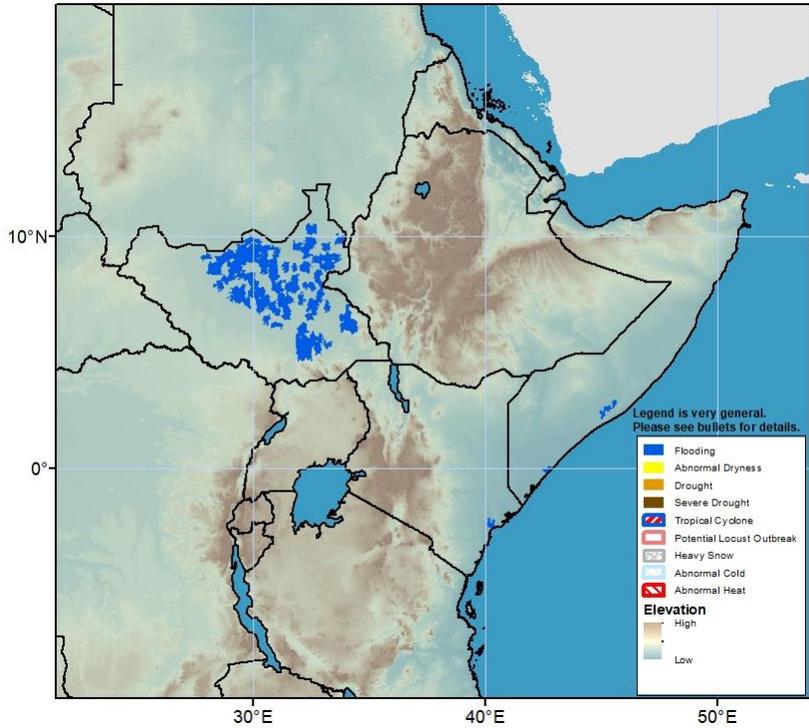
Over the next week, southern Africa's northeastern and eastern regions will receive moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall (10-30 mm). The highest surplus of 40-100 mm will likely occur in northern Madagascar, which might lead to flooding. Conversely, below-average rainfall (5-40 mm) is expected occur over Angola, western Zambia, northern Namibia, western and central Botswana, southern Malawi, much of Mozambique, western and central South Africa, and southern Madagascar.

Heavy rainfall continues over Tanzania and neighboring countries.

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

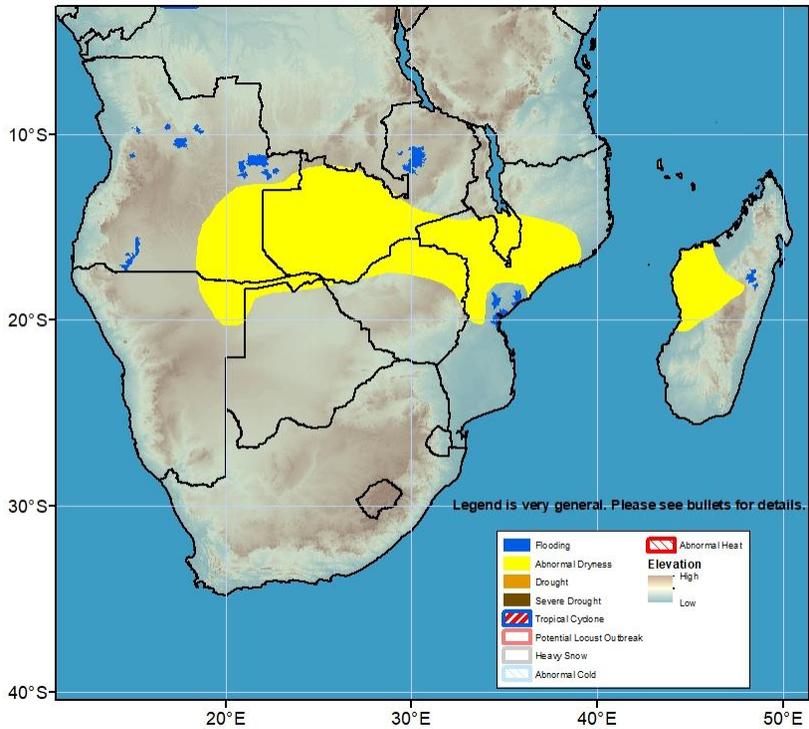
In the upcoming week, there will be light to moderate and above-average rainfall (5-50 mm) over Rwanda, Burundi, southern Kenya, and most places of Tanzania. The highest rainfall surplus (50 mm) will occur over southwestern Kenya, and northeastern Tanzania. Light rain is also expected over southern Uganda, central Kenya, and central part of Ethiopia.





Flooding is rising in the South Sudan's Sudd Wetlands. Flooding are lingering along downstream of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in southeastern 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 Zambia and eastern Angola in the head waters of Zambezi River. There are flooding occurring along the central coast areas of Mozambique, and eastern Madagascar (Please take note that the flood risk shapefiles are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa