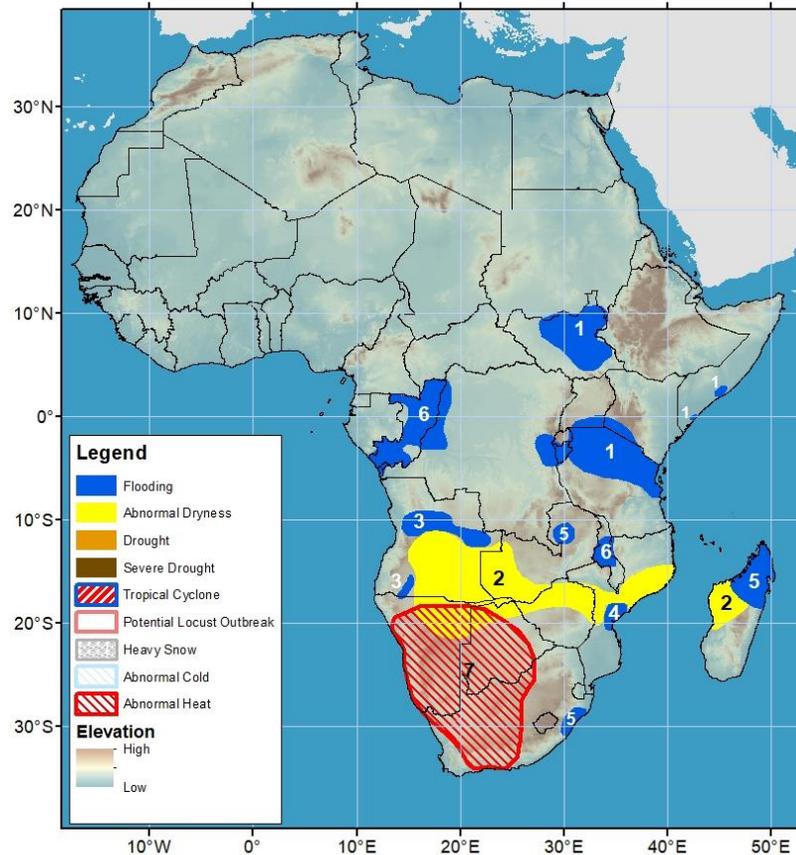


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 25 January – 31 January 2024

- Heavy rains have improved dry conditions in some parts of Southern Africa.
- Continuous heavy rainfall in Central and East Africa has caused persistent flooding in many areas.



- 1) Flooding conditions are rising in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Also, floods persist in southern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, eastern DR Congo, and Burundi. Tanzania has been hit by heavy rainfall which has caused flooding and landslides in Bariadi District, Simiyu Region, and Dar es Salaam City. This has resulted in casualties and damage. Furthermore, the heavy rainfall observed in the past weeks is expected to continue causing floods in the northern and central parts of Tanzania.
- 2) Due to a delayed start in the rainfall season, followed by insufficient rainfall, abnormal dryness is placed across northeastern Namibia, western Zambia, northern Botswana, northern Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, and western and central Madagascar, where rainfall deficits have exceeded 50 mm over the past 30 days. In Angola, dry conditions have worsened and expanded in the east and central regions due to a lack of rainfall in the previous week.
- 3) In Angola, floods have continued in the northern and southeastern regions due to continuous heavy rainfall in the past weeks.
- 4) Due to heavy rainfall over the past weeks, flooding has continued in the central coast areas of Mozambique.
- 5) Due to a late start to the rainy season and inadequate rainfall, there is abnormal dryness in northeastern Namibia, western Zambia, northern Botswana, northern Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, and western and central Madagascar. In these areas, the rainfall deficits have exceeded 50 mm in the last 30 days. In Angola, dry conditions have worsened and expanded in the east and central regions due to a lack of rainfall in the previous week.
- 6) According to reports, heavy rains caused the Congo River to rise to its highest level in the past week, leading to casualties and damage in DR Congo. Nine out of twelve departments in Congo were affected, causing widespread damage. Similarly, in Malawi, heavy rainfall caused floods and casualties.
- 7) Abnormal heat hazard is placed over much of Namibia, Botswana, and the western and central parts of South Africa 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.

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

Dry conditions in some areas of Southern Africa have improved due to heavy rains.

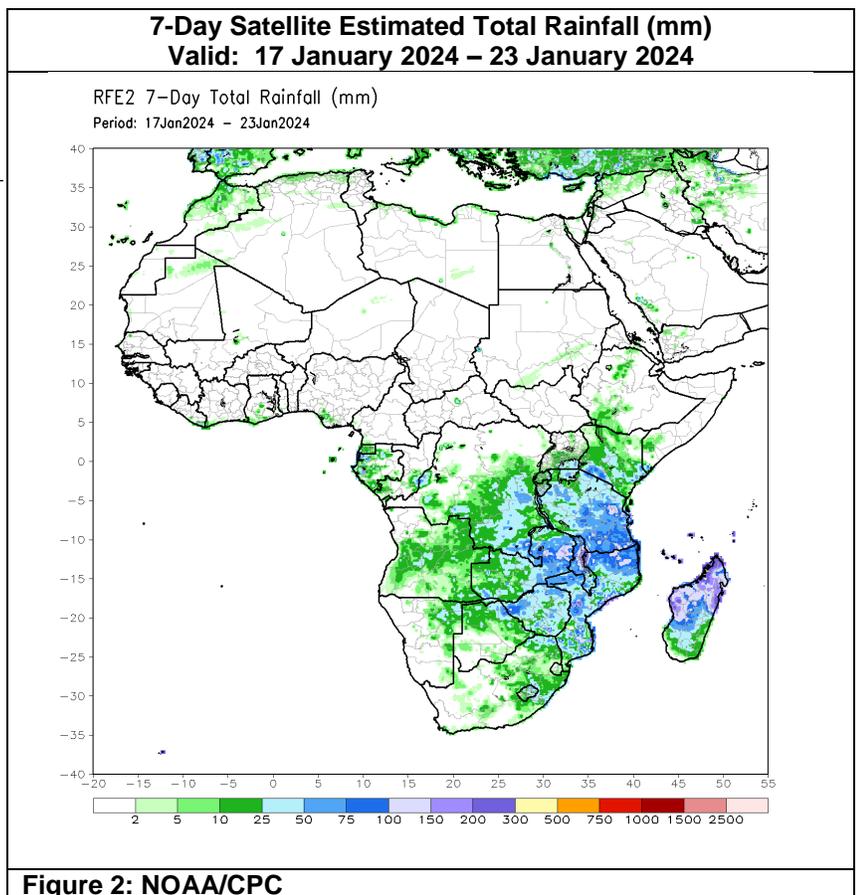
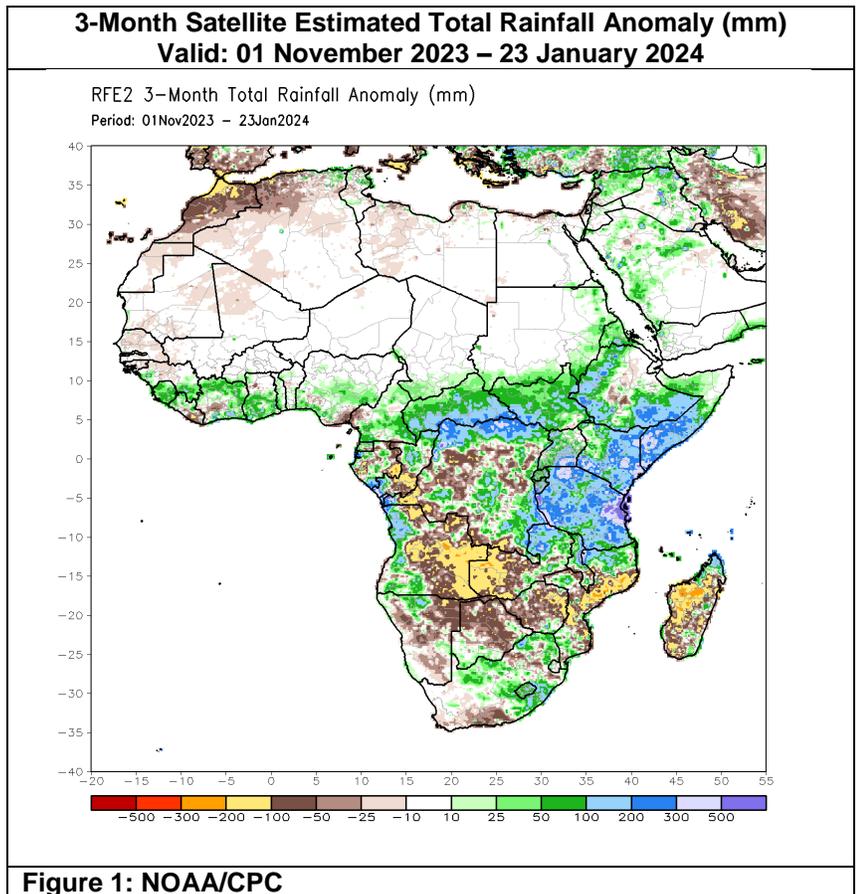
Some parts of Southern Africa, mostly in the northern regions, have been experiencing dry conditions since November. This is because the rainy season started late, and the rainfall has been erratic. The areas affected include central and eastern Angola, western Zambia, central and southern Mozambique, most of Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar. (Figure 1). Dry conditions worsened in Angola and western Zambia in the last 90 days. However, moderate to heavy rainfall in recent weeks lessened dry conditions in northern and central Zambia, Malawi, northern and southern Mozambique, southern Botswana, northern and central South Africa, Lesotho, and some parts of north and south Madagascar. Heavy rainfall has caused floods in many parts of Malawi, leading to casualties and damage. Reports also show that flooding continues in DR Congo, Congo, and the KwaZulu-Natal province in South Africa, which has resulted in more casualties.

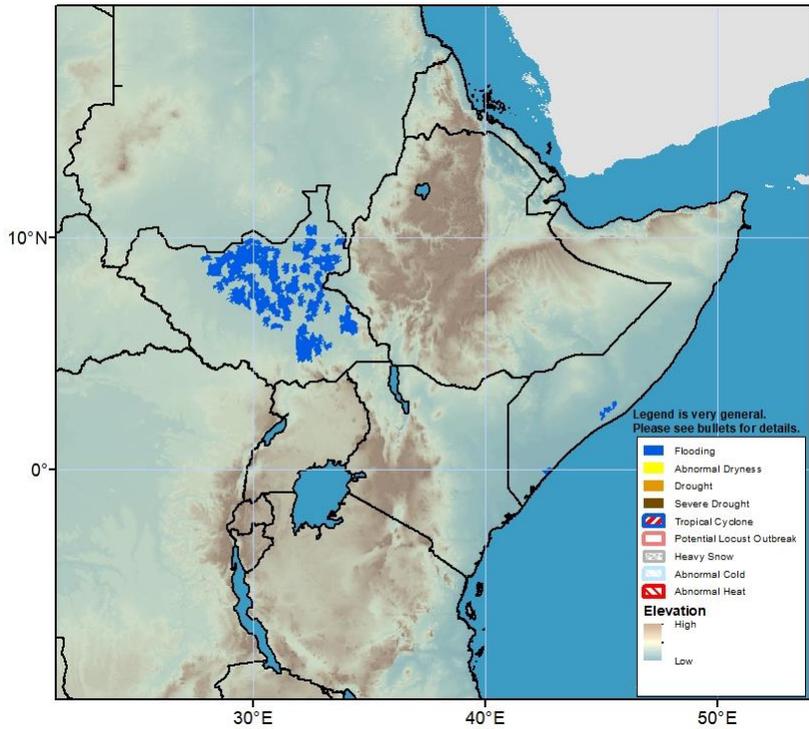
Over the next week, light to moderate rainfall will occur in Angola, northern Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and northern and eastern South Africa. Madagascar's northern and central parts will receive moderate to heavy rainfall. Southern Africa region will experience below-average rainfall ranging between 20-100 mm. The highest deficit (50-100 mm) will be registered in much of Zambia, northern Zimbabwe, central and southern Malawi, northern Mozambique, and northwestern southern parts of Madagascar. On the other hand, areas in northern and western Angola, as well as some isolated locations in northern and central Madagascar, are expected to receive above-average rainfall, ranging from 20-50 mm, with the western part of Angola experiencing rainfall surplus above 50 mm.

Heavy rainfall persists over Tanzania and neighboring countries.

During the past week, light to moderate rainfall was received in central and southwestern Ethiopia, much of Uganda, much of Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, and southern Somalia. In Tanzania, moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded in many places, especially in the eastern and southern parts. Rainfall reaching 150 mm registered over local areas in southeastern Tanzania (Figure 2). Due to the substantial rains received, a rainfall surplus (10-100 mm) has been registered over mostly southern Kenya, eastern Tanzania, and isolated places in Ethiopia, Uganda, and Somalia. For the last 30 days, dryness has improved in southwestern Ethiopia, northwestern Uganda, northern and central Kenya, and central parts of Tanzania. Rainfall surpluses have ranged between 25-100 mm over eastern and southern Uganda, southern Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania. The highest rainfall surplus (>100 mm) was observed in Tanzania's eastern and southern parts.

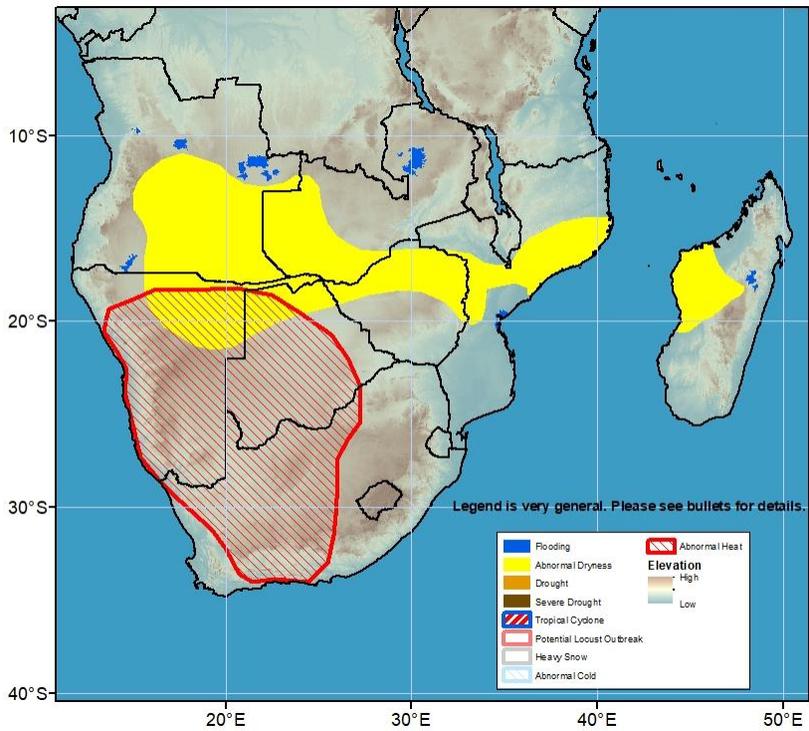
In the upcoming week, there will be light rain in central and southwestern parts of Ethiopia, southern Uganda, and southern Kenya. Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania will likely have moderate to heavy rainfall (25-100 mm). Above-average rainfall (10-50 mm) will occur in Rwanda, Burundi, southern Kenya, and central and eastern parts of Tanzania. Southeastern Tanzania will experience the highest rainfall surplus greater than 50 mm.





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

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa