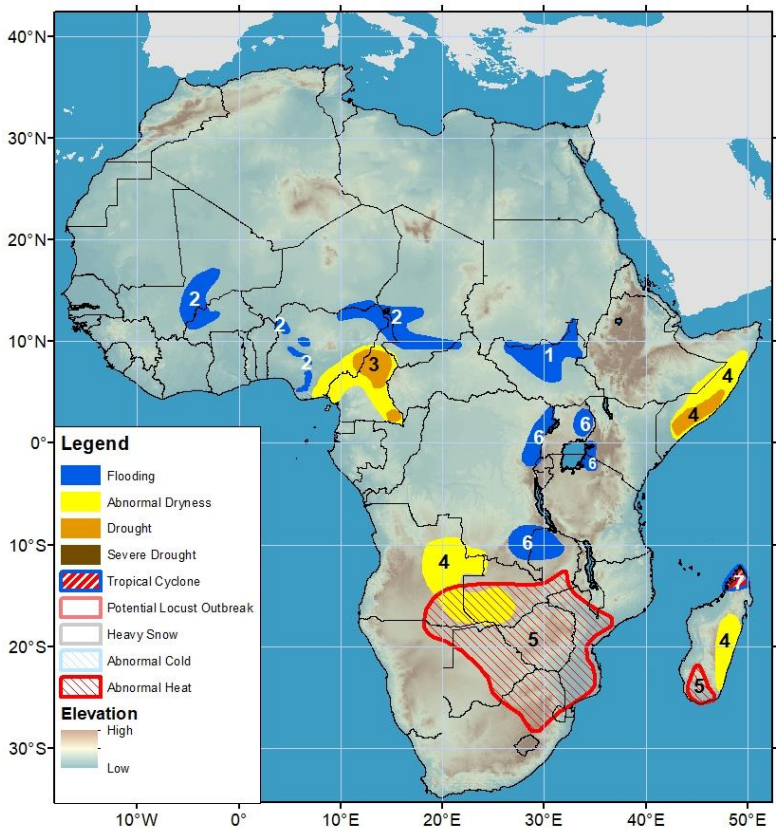
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
12 December – 18 December 2024

- **This past week's heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in western Kenya.**
- **Deficient rainfall since late October has resulted in abnormal dryness in parts of Angola and Zambia.**



1) **Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan.**

2) **Heavy rainfall has led to severe flooding in central and southern Mali (particularly affecting low-lying areas of Ségou, Sikasso, and parts of Mopti), southern Niger, northwestern and central Nigeria (around the Komadugu River), central and southern Chad, and northern Cameroon.**

3) **Central and eastern Cameroon are experiencing abnormal dryness due to below-average rainfall for many months, leading to droughts in these regions.**

4) **Poorly-distributed rainfall since late September has resulted in abnormal dryness and drought across southeastern Ethiopia and central and southern Somalia. A lack of rainfall since late October has led to abnormal dryness in eastern Angola and eastern Madagascar.**

5) **Abnormally-hot conditions are forecasted across central Southern Africa and southern Madagascar as well above-average maximum temperatures are expected to persist for three or more consecutive days in the region during the next week.**

6) **Localized heavy rainfall may result in isolated flash floods in DRC and northern Zambia. The Ituri province in northeastern DRC has experienced heavy rain and floods due to the overflow of Lake Albert since the beginning of November. Heavy rainfall has caused flooding, resulting in casualties and damage in northern Tanzania, particularly in the Mara region, which borders southern Kenya. Heavy rain triggered landslides, causing fatalities in eastern Uganda.**

7) **Tropical Cyclone Chido has formed in the southern Indian Ocean to the northeast of Madagascar. It is expected to move to continue west-southwestwards and is likely to affect the northern part of the country with 60kt winds, locally heavy rain, and high surf.**

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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Rainfall season appears to end early parts of East Africa.

During the past week, the majority of East Africa saw little rainfall. The rain band was suppressed well to the South, where it brought heavy rainfall to Tanzania. There, many localized areas within the country received more than 100mm of rainfall (**Figure 1**). Light to locally moderate rainfall also extended over southern Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and western Kenya. According to media reports, rain triggered deadly and damaging riverine flooding in western Kenya. This past week's rainfall totals were above average in Tanzania, but slightly below average across Uganda, Kenya, and southern Somalia. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above average across Kenya, southwestern Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania, and southern Somalia. In contrast, rainfall was below average over central Somalia, south-central and southeastern Ethiopia, and western South Sudan. In Somalia, seasonal rainfall deficits have already negatively impacted biomass conditions, which have led to drought in the central and southern parts of the country.

Next week, dry conditions are forecasted to persist over much of Eastern Africa. However, light (<25 mm) rainfall is likely in southern Kenya and southern Uganda. Farther south, heavy and above-average rainfall is expected over northern Tanzania, heightening the risks for localized flooding and landslides over some areas.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall
Valid: 04 December - 10 December 2024

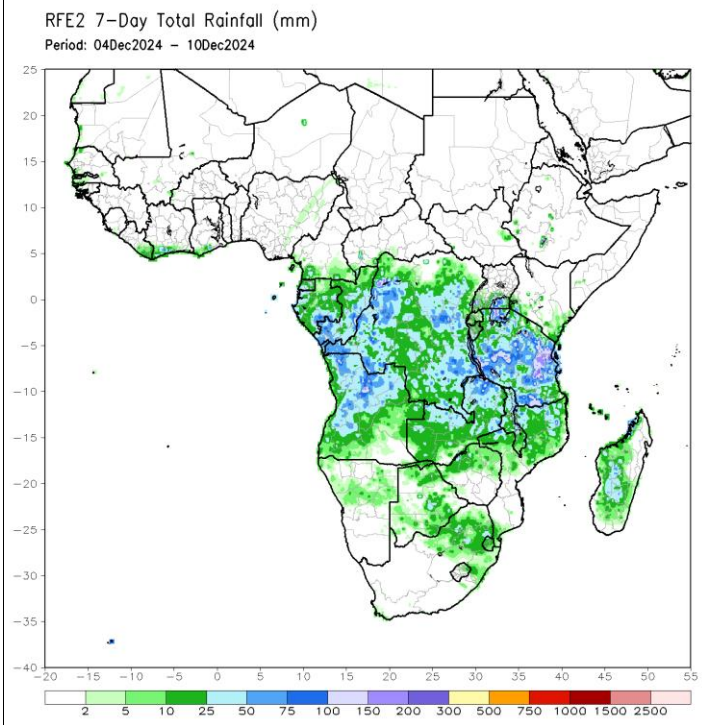


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

A slow onset to the rainfall season observed in across much of Southern Africa.

Since the beginning of October, many areas in Southern Africa have received below-average rainfall, indicating a slow onset to the rainfall season. During the past 30 days, rainfall was below average in eastern Angola, western and central Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, northeastern South Africa, and eastern Madagascar (**Figure 2**). Over eastern Angola, western Zambia and eastern Madagascar, 30-day rainfall deficits have led to abnormal dryness and negatively affected agricultural activities over many local areas, according to reports. During the past 7 days, while moderate to locally heavy rain fell over northwestern Angola, northern Mozambique, and northern Zambia, dry conditions or light showers resulted in negative 7-day anomalies in southern and eastern Angola, Namibia, Zambia, Botswana, South Africa, and most of Madagascar.

For vegetation conditions, the latest products indicate below-average conditions across the central portion of Southern Africa from southern Angola, northern Namibia, Botswana, western and southern Zambia, western Zimbabwe, to northeastern South Africa, and much of Madagascar.

Next week, drier-than-average conditions with light rainfall are forecasted over a wide area of Southern Africa encompassing southern and eastern Angola, Zambia, northeastern Namibia, northern Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, Mozambique, Malawi, and Madagascar. In contrast, moderate to locally heavy rainfall is possible in northwestern Angola. A tropical cyclone is forecasted to over or near the northern tip of Madagascar earl in the outlook period. Additionally, abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in central Southern Africa and southern Madagascar, potentially exacerbating dry conditions and affecting vulnerable people.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 11 November – 10 December 2024

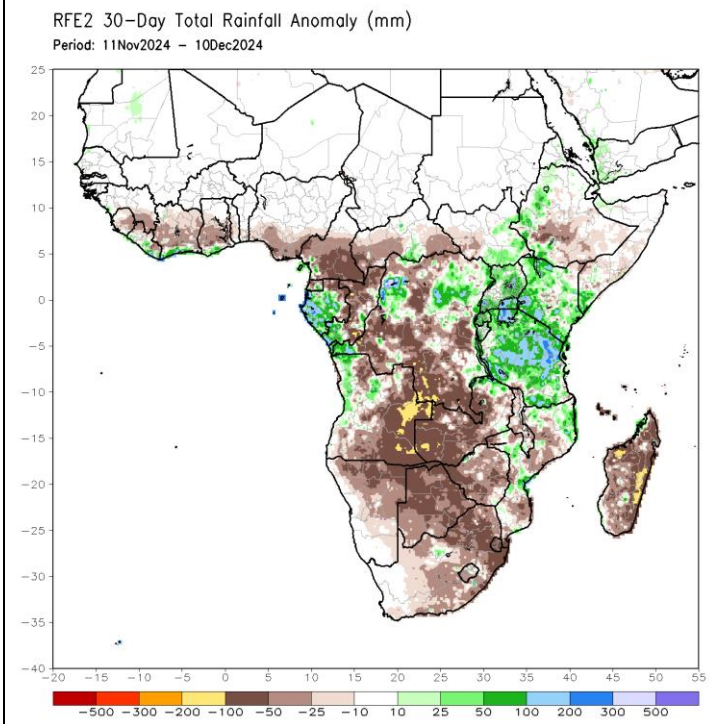
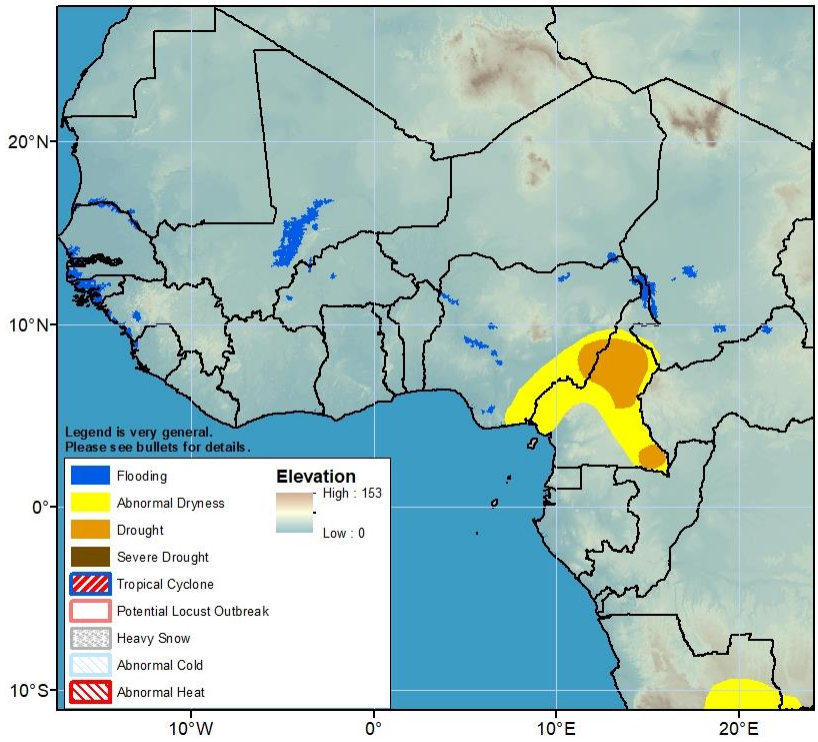
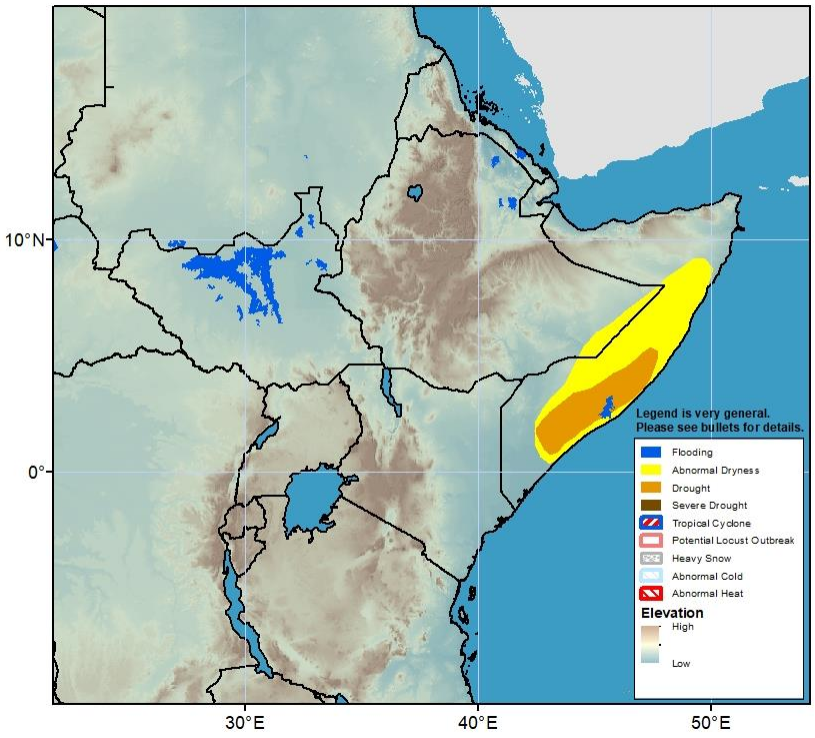


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Inundation is receding from many parts of West Africa. Inundation receded substantially across Chad, but flooding remained unchanged in Central Mali. Flooding gradually improving along the Senegal River. Flooding conditions improved substantially across Nigeria.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa



Inundated areas have been persistent in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan. There is a gradual improvement in inundation especially along the upstream White Nile. Although improving, inundation is detected in northeastern Ethiopia and Eritrea.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa