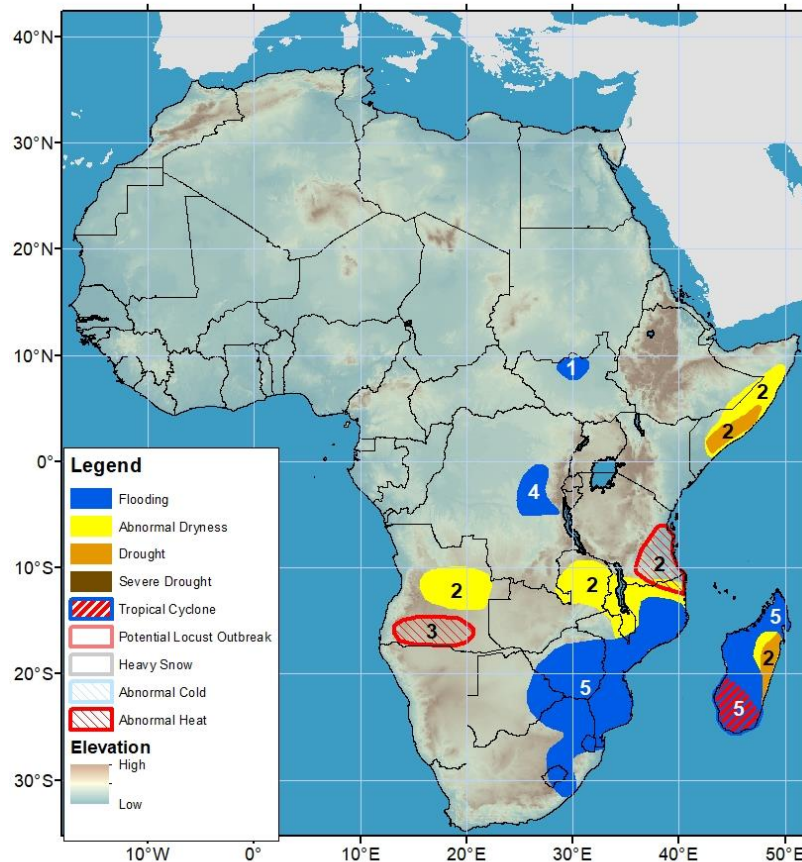


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 16 January – 22 January 2025

- Flooding have been reported in many areas of eastern southern Africa following this past week's heavy rain.
- Poor seasonal rainfall from October to December has resulted in drought in Somalia of Eastern Africa.



- 1) Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.
- 2) Poorly-distributed rainfall since late September has resulted in abnormal dryness and drought across central and southern Somalia. In Southern Africa, a lack of rainfall since late October has led to abnormal dryness in central Angola, eastern Zambia, Malawi, much of Mozambique, and Madagascar. Dry conditions have intensified in Madagascar, leading to drought over the east-central region and along the east coasts.
- 3) Maximum temperatures are forecast to be up to 6°C above average in southern Angola, eastern Tanzania, and northeastern Mozambique during the next week. The expected abnormal heat could affect sensitive and vulnerable people in the region.
- 4) Since the past few weeks, heavy rainfall has impacted the central Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), especially in the Maniema Province, leading to floods that have caused casualties and damages.
- 5) This past week's passage of Tropical Cyclone DIKELEDI has led to flooding in northern Madagascar and northern Mozambique. DIKELEDI is forecast to track south southeastward, likely to cause flooding in southwestern Madagascar. This past week, heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in Francistown of eastern Botswana, Matabeleland and Harare of Zimbabwe, Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces of South Africa, and Maputo City of Mozambique. The forecast additional rainfall maintains high risks of flooding in the region.

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

Tropical Cyclone DIKELEDI hit eastern southern Africa.

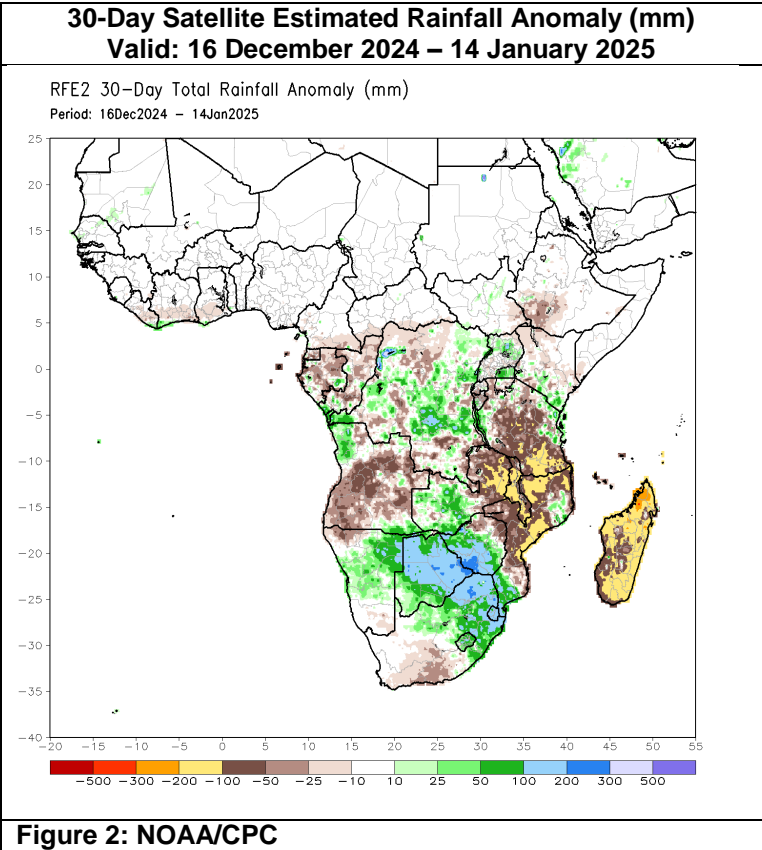
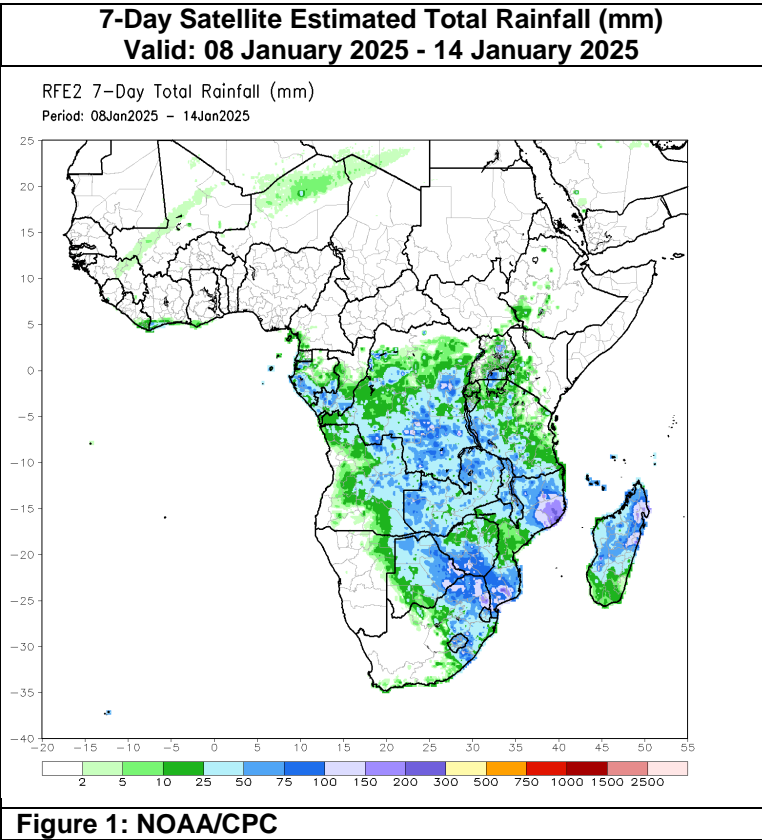
During the past week, Tropical Cyclone DIKELEDI made landfall over the northern tip of Madagascar and northeastern Mozambique, bringing heavy rainfall and strong winds, which have caused flooding, fatalities, many people affected, and damaged infrastructures over many local areas. Heavy rainfall also occurred across eastern Botswana, southern Zimbabwe, northeastern South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, and southern Mozambique (**Figure 1**). Reports have indicated localized to significant flooding in the Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces of South Africa, Francistown of eastern Botswana, Matabeleland and Harare of Zimbabwe, eastern Zambia, and Maputo City of Mozambique. Over the past 30-days, drier-than-average conditions persisted in the eastern southern Africa, including eastern Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Madagascar due to poorly-distributed rainfall. The prolonged dryness has led to drought, which has left thousands of hectares of rice fields in central and eastern Madagascar extremely dry, hindering farmers from planting rice. Conversely, enhanced rainfall resulted in wetness, with moisture surpluses exceeding 100 mm across Botswana, southern Zimbabwe, northeastern South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, and southernmost Mozambique.

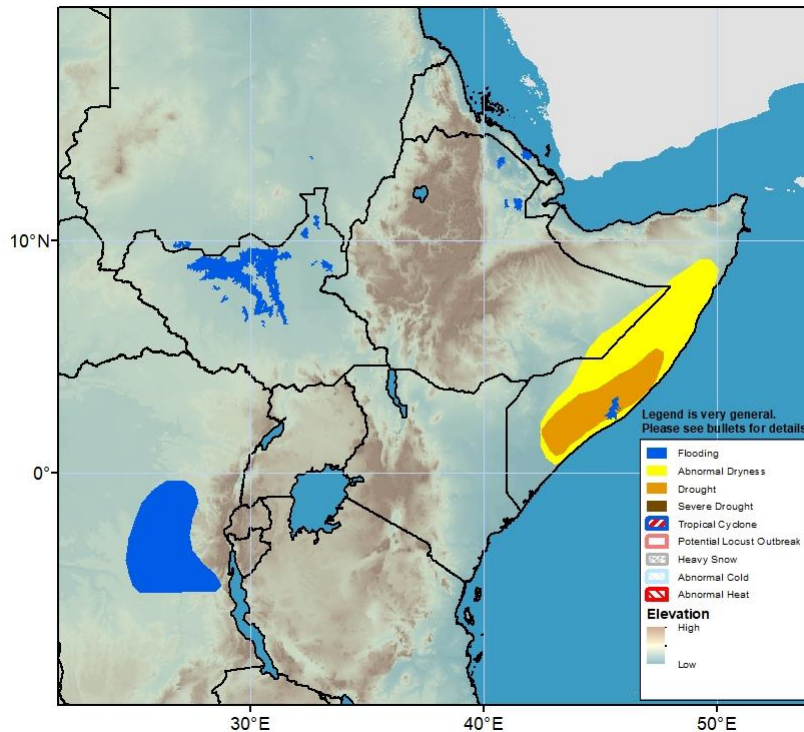
Next week, Tropical Cyclone DIKELEDI is forecast to track south southeastward, which could result in flooding in southwestern Madagascar. Heavy rainfall Heavy showers are expected across Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, central Mozambique, and Madagascar, which can exacerbate conditions over many previously-flooded areas. Abnormally-hot conditions are forecast in southern Angola, eastern Tanzania, and northeastern Mozambique.

Below-average rainfall observed in southwestern Ethiopia

Over the past 30 days, cumulative rainfall was below-average, with deficits between 10-50 mm in southwestern Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). In contrast, total rainfall was near to above-average in southern Kenya and Uganda. Over the past 90 days, drier-than-average conditions, with rainfall deficits between 50-200 mm were observed in southeastern Ethiopia, northeastern Kenya, and southern and central Somalia due to insufficient rainfall during the previous *short-rains*, October – December, rainfall season. The previous season’s poor rainfall distribution has already led to drought, which has negatively impacted ground conditions over many areas of central Somalia. During the past week, Eastern Africa experienced dry conditions, except for pocket areas of southwestern Ethiopia, southwestern Kenya, and southwestern Tanzania, which experienced light to moderate rainfall. Moreover, seismic activity with recurrent earthquakes has been reported in the southern Afar and northern Oromia regions of Ethiopia, causing many people affected.

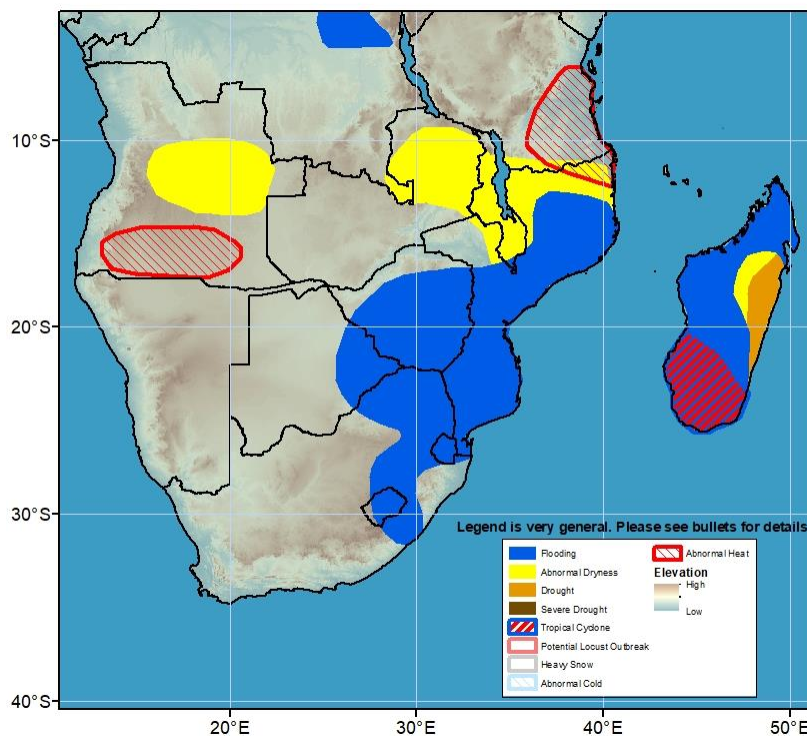
Next week, dry conditions are forecast to continue in Eastern Africa, which could strengthen rainfall deficits over southwestern Ethiopia. Light rainfall is expected in northern Tanzania and northeastern Rwanda, whereas moderate rainfall is forecast in Burundi and southern Tanzania.





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 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



The passage of Tropical Cyclone DIKELEDI has caused flooding in northeastern Mozambique and northern Madagascar. Southern Madagascar faces high risks of flooding as Tropical Cyclone DIKELEDI is expected to track south southeastward. Localized to substantial flooding have been reported in the Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal of South Africa, Francistown of eastern Botswana, Matabeleland and Harare of Zimbabwe, and Maputo City of Mozambique.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa