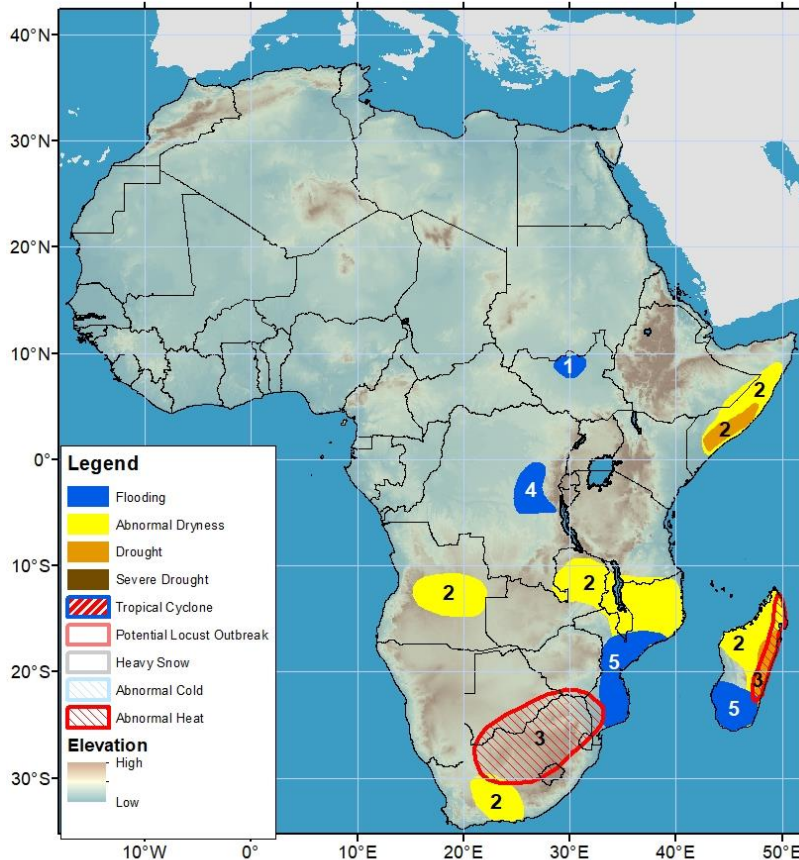


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 30 January – 5 February 2025

- Eastern Southern Africa has experienced persistent heavy rainfall, causing floods to remain.
- Lack of October-December rain has caused drought in Somalia in 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, northern Mozambique, western South Africa, and northern and eastern Madagascar. Dry conditions have intensified in Madagascar, leading to drought over the east-central region.
- 3) Over the next week, maximum temperatures are forecast to be up to 6°C above average in southern Botswana, northern and central South Africa, north Lesotho, Eswatini, southern Mozambique, and eastern Madagascar. The expected abnormal heat could affect sensitive and vulnerable people in the region.
- 4) In the past few weeks, heavy rainfall has impacted the central Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), especially in the Maniema Province, causing floods that have caused casualties and damage.
- 5) Heavy and above-average rainfall during recent weeks has triggered flooding in central and southern Mozambique. The combination of observed and forecasted heavy rain from a tropical storm ELVIS poses a high risk of flooding in southern Madagascar and already flooded areas.

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

Floods persist in eastern Southern Africa due to ongoing heavy rainfall.

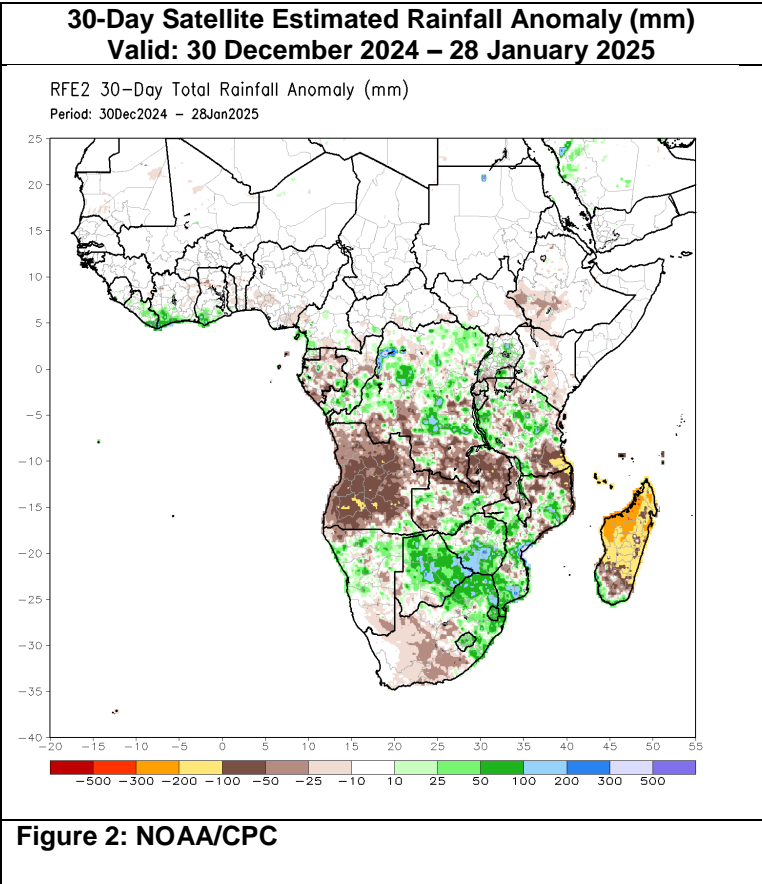
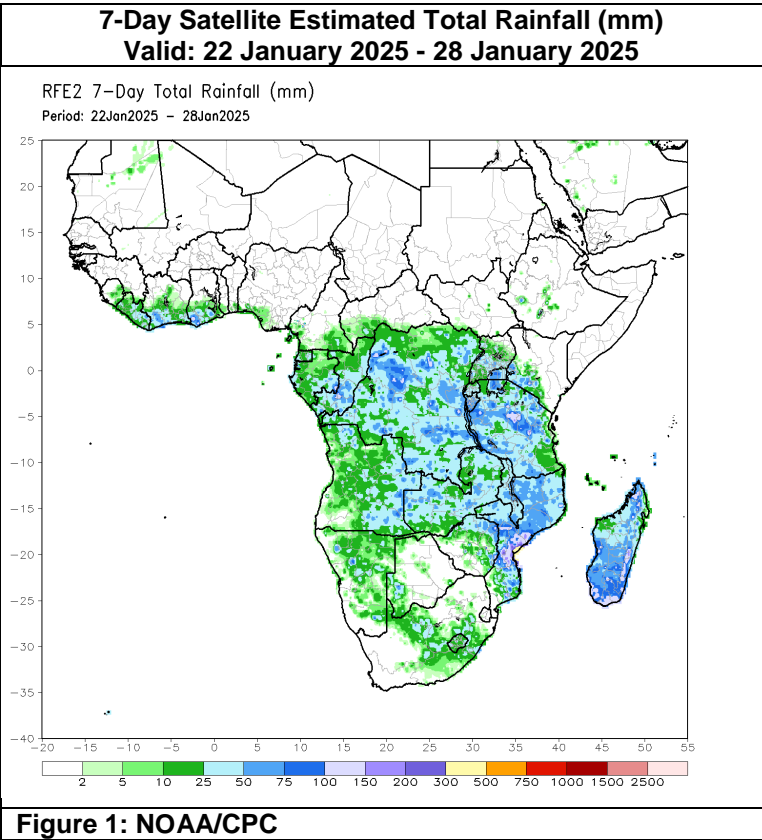
During the last week, moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded in the northern and eastern parts of Southern Africa. Heavy rainfall occurred in northern and central parts of Mozambique, southern Malawi, northern and southern parts of Madagascar, and isolated places in southern Angola and northern Namibia. The heaviest rainfall of 300-600 mm was recorded in Beira (Mozambique) (**Figure 1**). This significant rainfall recorded has alleviated dryness in southern Angola, northern Namibia, and central and southern Madagascar in the past 7-days. According to the report, monsoon flow feeding a tropical storm ELVIS continues to generate heavy thunderstorms over the province of Toliara causing torrential rains particularly between Cap Sainte-Marie and Morombe of Madagascar. Over the past 30-days, dry conditions have lessened in southern Zambia, southern Malawi, much of Mozambique, and the southern coast of Madagascar. Meanwhile, drier-than-average conditions persisted in Angola, northern Zambia, the western and central parts of South Africa, and much of Madagascar. For the 90-day period, dryness continues over the northern and southwestern parts of Southern Africa, while the central and part of the eastern sectors remain wet. Dry conditions have persisted in Madagascar, and according to the report, 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.

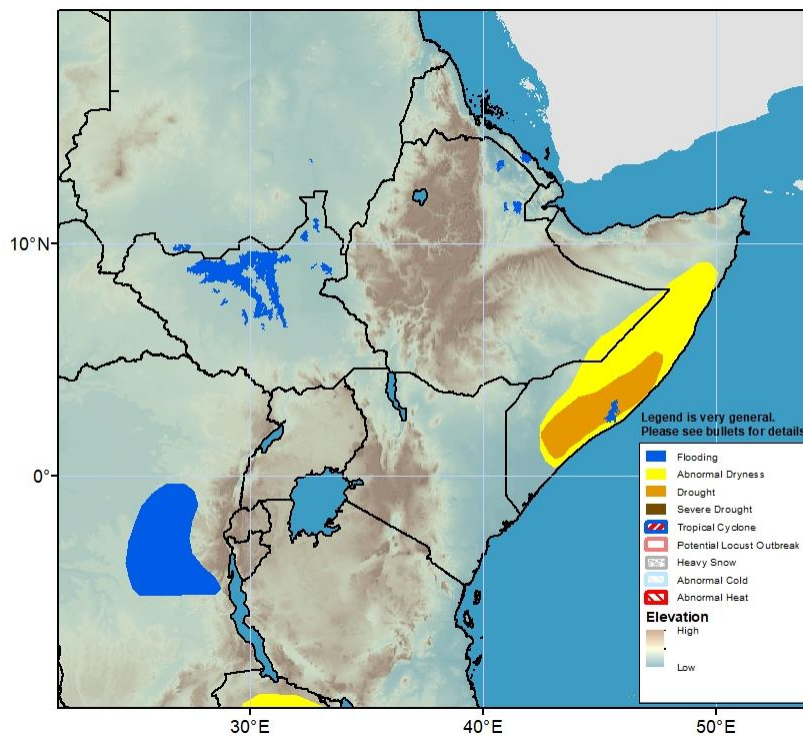
Next week, moderate to heavy rain is expected in central Angola, Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, and Madagascar. The northern and eastern regions of South Africa will have little rain, while the remaining areas will receive none. Rainfall surpluses of 10-40 mm above-average are anticipated in central Angola, northern Zambia, central Malawi, northern Mozambique, and northern Madagascar. Tropical storm ELVIS, about 100 kilometers off Madagascar, is intensifying. It will shift southeast over the next 24 hours. Toliara and Morombe can expect heavy rainfall this week, and hazardous sea conditions are anticipated off Mozambique's Inhambane. Abnormally hot conditions are forecast for southern Botswana, northern and central South Africa, northern Lesotho, Eswatini, southern Mozambique, and eastern Madagascar.

Moderate to heavy rainfall has occurred in Tanzania.

Over the past 7-days, moderate to heavy rainfall has occurred in Burundi, Tanzania and southwest Kenya, while Rwanda and Uganda, recorded light to moderate rainfall. Dryness has decreased in southern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, and northern and central Tanzania due to recent above-average rainfall. For the past 30 days, cumulative rainfall has been below-average, with 10-50 mm deficits in southwestern Ethiopia, and southern Tanzania. The recent above-normal rainfall has alleviated dryness in central Tanzania (**Figure 2**). For the past 90-days, large rainfall surpluses (25-200 mm) were recorded in southern Uganda, northwestern Ethiopia, southern Kenya and northern and central Tanzania. In contrast, due to insufficient rainfall, drier-than-average (50-100 mm) conditions continue in southwestern Ethiopia, central Kenya, and central and southern Somalia. The previous season's poor rainfall distribution has already led to drought, negatively impacting ground conditions over many areas of central Somalia.

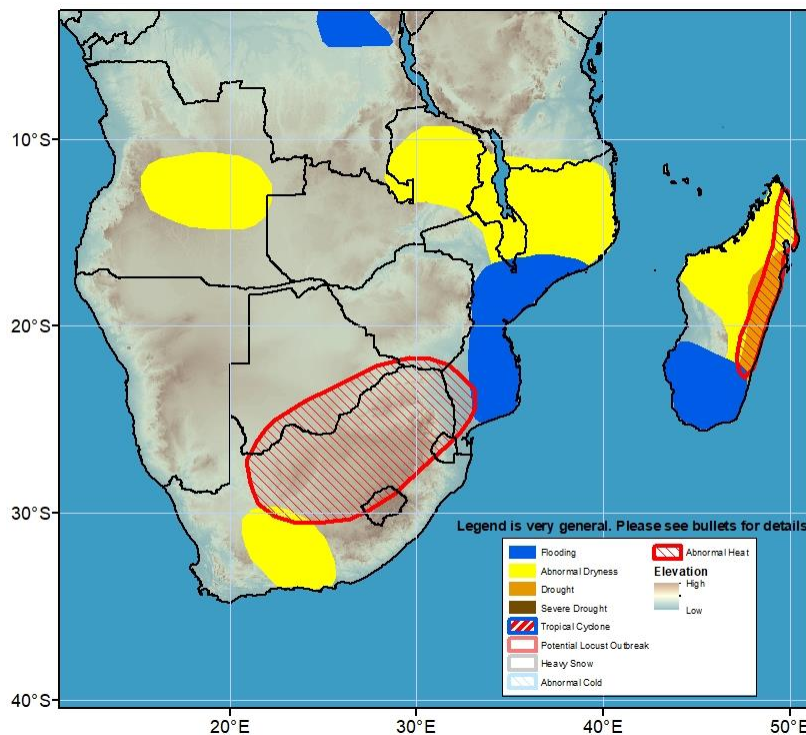
Next week, moderate and above-average rainfall (5-30 mm) is expected in much of Tanzania and Burundi, while light to moderate and above-average rainfall is expected in southwestern Kenya. Southern Uganda and Rwanda, will experience light rain.





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. Heavy rainfall has caused flooding to continue in the central Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), especially in the Maniema Province. (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 central and southern Madagascar and southern Madagascar. Forecasted heavy rainfall in southern Madagascar maintains high risks of flooding in the region and previously flooded areas.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa