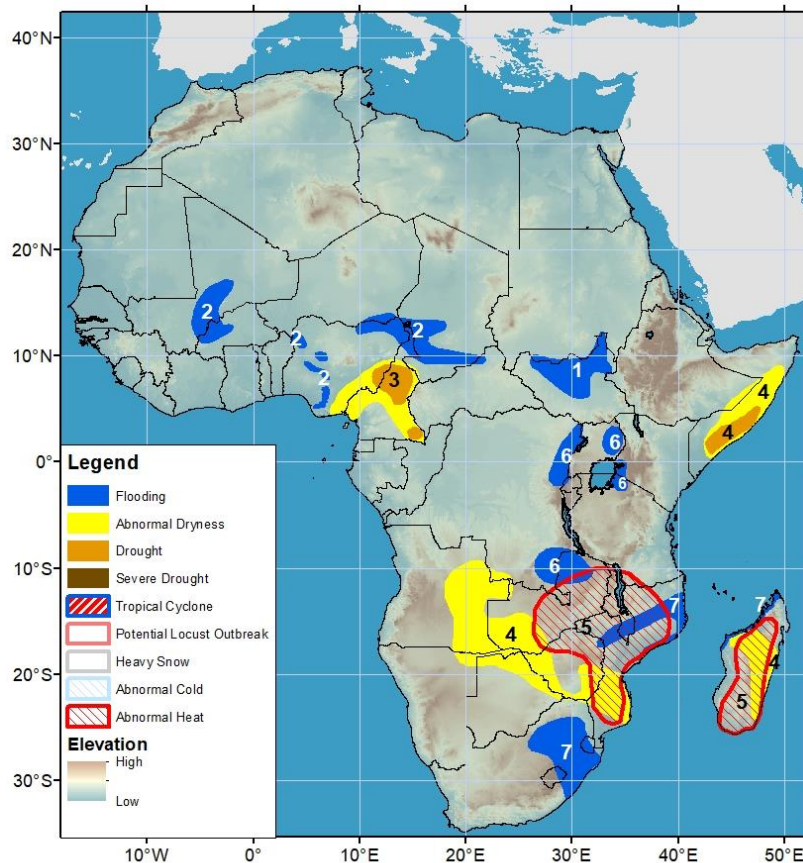


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 19 December – 25 December 2024

- Tropical Cyclone CHIDO has caused fatalities and many people affected in Mozambique and Mayotte.
- Seasonal rainfall ends; but inundation persists over many areas of Eastern Africa.



- 1) Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of 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, central and southern Somalia. In Southern Africa, a lack of rainfall since late October has led to abnormal dryness across eastern Angola, southwestern Zambia, northern Botswana, southern Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, and parts of Madagascar.
- 5) Abnormally-hot conditions are forecasted across eastern Southern Africa and 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) This past week's passage of Tropical Cyclone CHIDO has resulted in flooding in northern Mozambique, southern Malawi, and northwestern coastal areas of Madagascar. High risks for flooding exist over eastern South Africa, parts of Lesotho and Eswatini as heavy downpours are forecasted in the region during the next week.

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

Below-average rainfall dominates Southern Africa despite the passage of Tropical Cyclone CHIDO over Mozambique.

Over the past 30 days, much of Southern Africa experienced drier-than-average conditions, with rainfall deficits ranging between 50-200 mm (**Figure 1**). The largest rainfall deficits were observed over southeastern Angola, southwestern Zambia, pocket areas of Zimbabwe and southern Mozambique, and eastern Madagascar. The growing short-term moisture deficits resulted from an erratic rainfall distribution over the region during the recent weeks. In contrast, western Angola and northeastern Mozambique registered above-average rainfall, with surpluses between 25-100 mm. During the past week, Tropical Cyclone CHIDO made landfall near Pemba City in the Cabo Delgado Province of northeastern Mozambique, causing fatalities, destructions, and many people affected, according to reports.

For vegetation, the observed lack of rainfall and above-average temperatures have led to poor vegetation conditions throughout much of Southern Africa, including Madagascar, according to the latest vegetation health index (VHI) product.

Next week, suppressed rainfall is forecasted across Malawi, Mozambique, and parts of Madagascar, which is likely to exacerbate dryness over eastern Southern Africa. In contrast, heavy downpours are expected over Angola, eastern South Africa, Lesotho, and Eswatini, which may trigger localized flooding over many areas in the region. Also, abnormally-hot conditions are likely to persist for three or more consecutive days across eastern Southern Africa and Madagascar.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 18 November - 17 December 2024

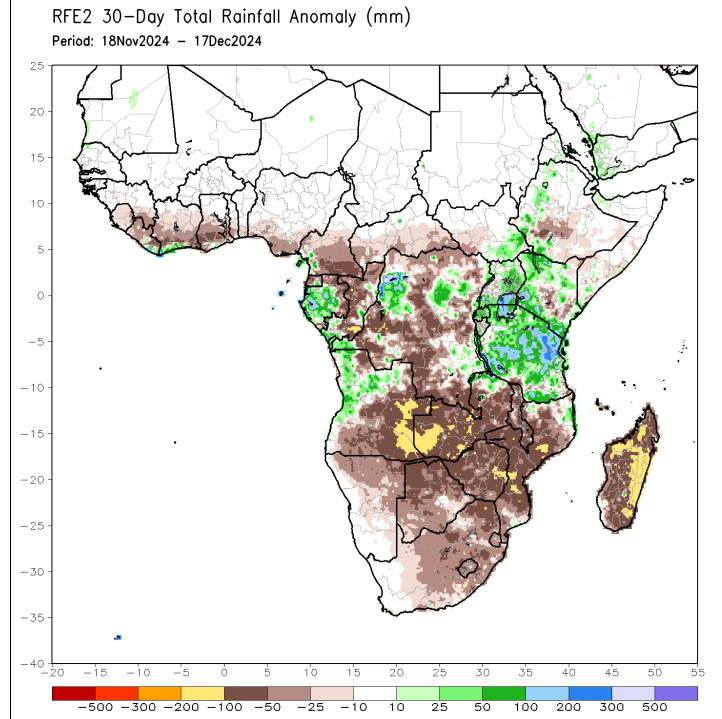


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Seasonal rainfall ends in Eastern Africa.

During the past week, dry conditions, once again, prevailed over Eastern Africa (**Figure 2**). The past few weeks with little to no rainfall may indicate a cessation to the rainfall season in the sub-region. However, light to locally moderate rainfall continued over Tanzania, southern Kenya, eastern DRC, Rwanda, and Burundi. Over the past 30 days, while rainfall was below-average in south-central Ethiopia, central Kenya, and central Somalia, rainfall was above-average across Tanzania, much of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, southern South Sudan, western and southwestern Ethiopia, and southern Somalia. The observed rainfall surpluses were attributed to increased rainfall in the region during November.

Except for some areas in northern Kenya and central Somalia, which exhibited persisting, poor vegetation conditions, most areas of East Africa experienced favorable biomass conditions, according to the latest VHI product.

Next week, dry conditions are forecasted to continue in East Africa. However, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected in western Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, southern Uganda, and southern Kenya, which could exacerbate wetter conditions over previously-flooded areas or trigger new flooding over many local areas in the region.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 11 December - 17 December 2024

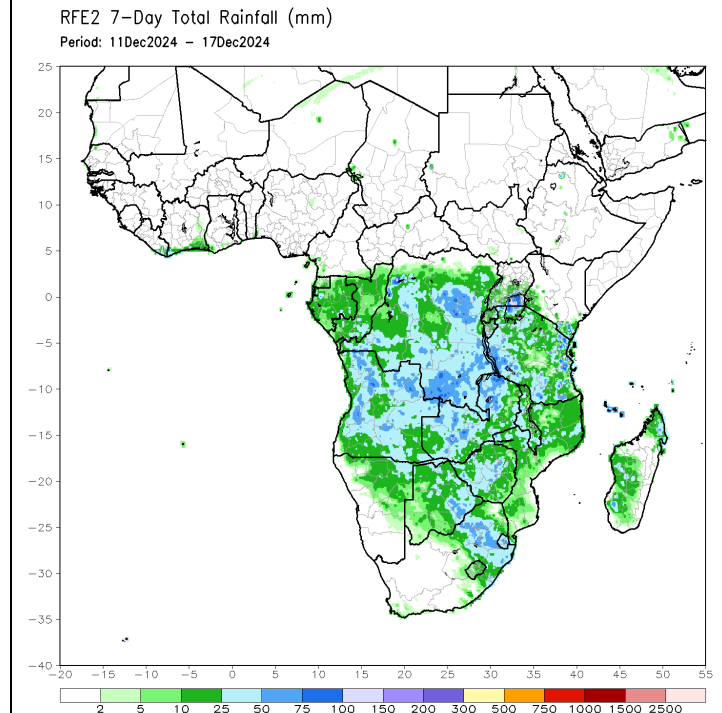
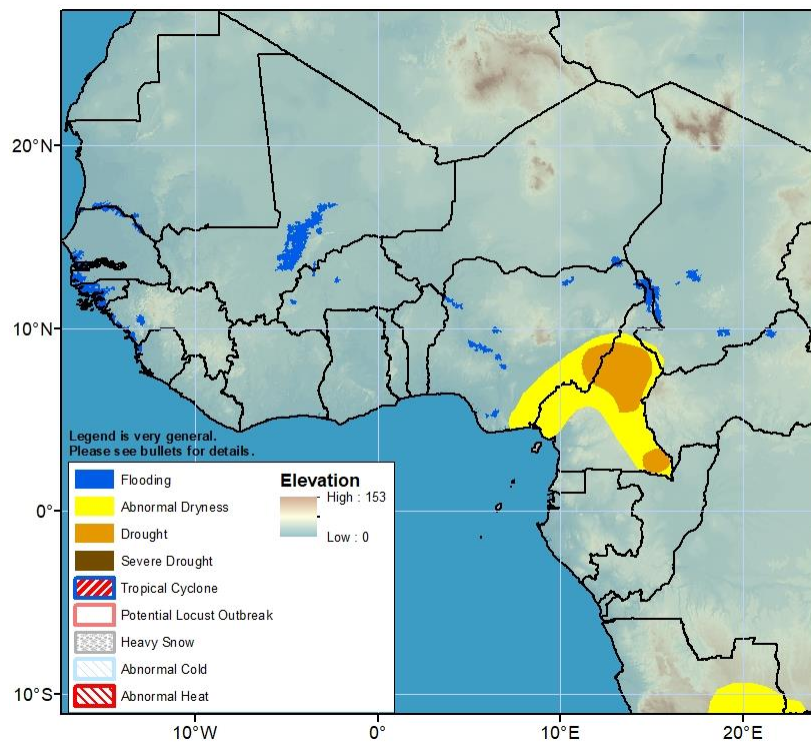
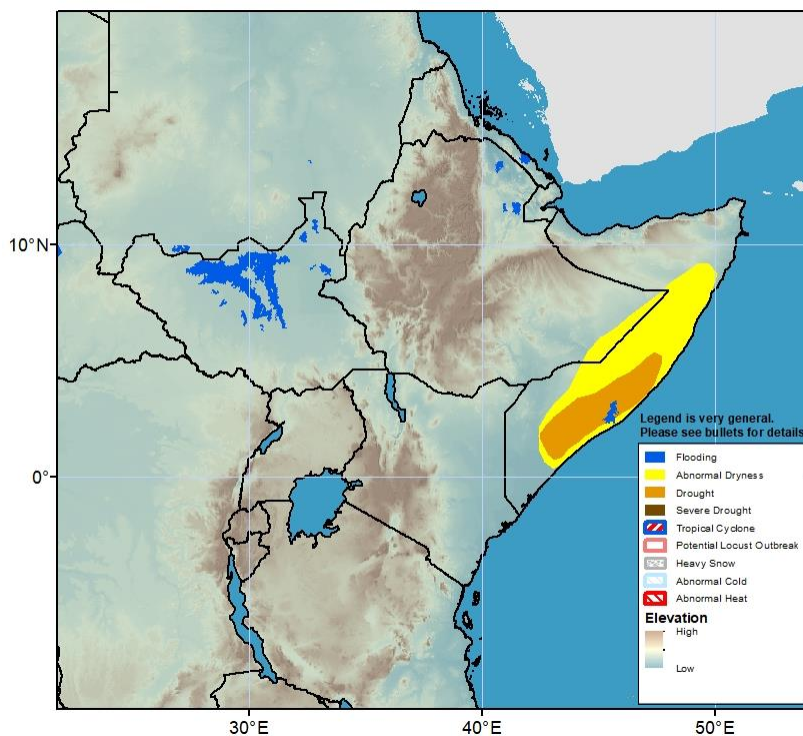


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



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