



# EL NINO 2023 IMPACT OVER SOUTHERN AFRICA

Based on forecast by analogue years, moderate to severe drought is looming over parts of Southern Africa during the second half of the year :

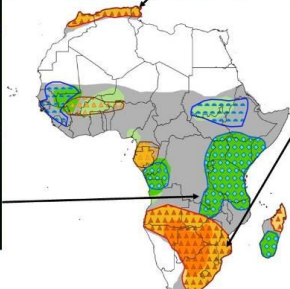
EL Nino and other ocean and atmosphere interaction are known key drivers impacting significantly Namibia, much of Botswana, almost half of South Africa and Southern Angola. Anticipatory Action Dialogue with Humanitarian and disaster management agencies is essential for preparation and early action.



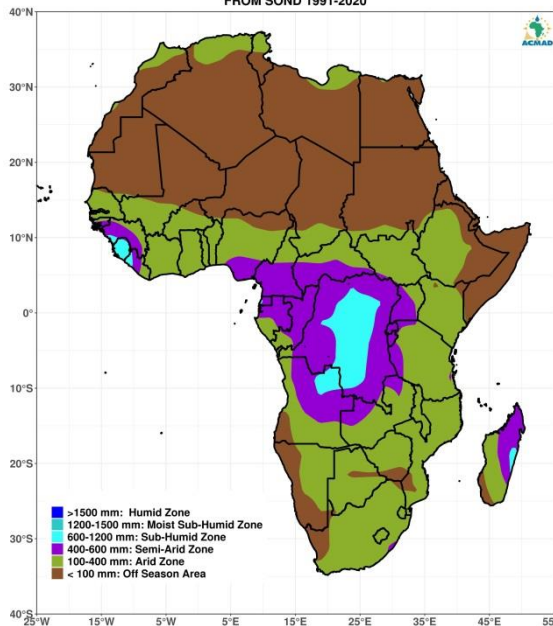
**CONTINENTAL**  
BRIEF FOR POLICY AND DECISION MAKERS BASED ON  
SIGNIFICANT WEATHER AND CLIMATE EVENTS UPDATE.  
VALID FOR: AUGUST TO DECEMBER 2023



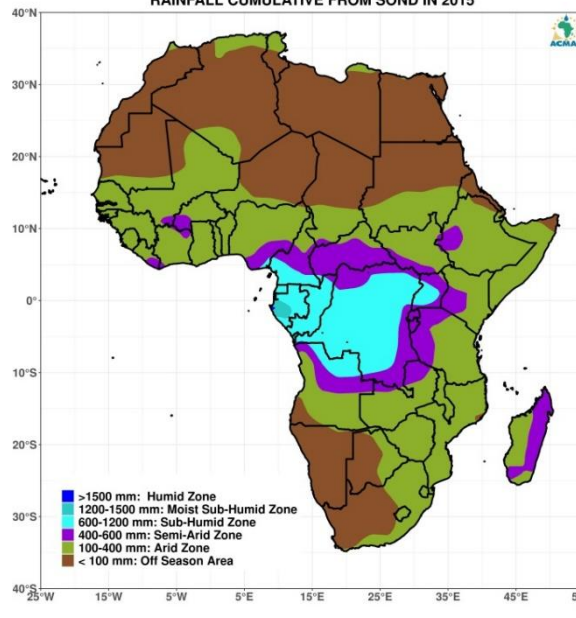
<p><b>CLIMATE ANOMALIES</b> Wetter than average season very likely Heavy rainfall with reported flooding events</p> <p><b>HAZARDS</b> Heavy rainfall events may lead to flash flood, riverine flooding, landslides and soil erosion. High chance of lightning, hail formation and stormy weather are expected</p> <p><b>POTENTIAL IMPACTS</b> Waterlogging, pest and diseases infestation, Outbreak of water borne diseases damage to infrastructures(dams, reservoirs, bridges, roads...) Displacement of people due to floods.</p> <p><b>MEASURES</b> Select excess moisture tolerant crops, wide tree planting campaigns Develop new and rehabilitate the existing drainage structure, Update and implement flood contingency plans improve water management in reservoirs and dams</p>	<p><b>CLIMATE ANOMALIES</b> drier than average with wetter pre winter period A very hot season compared to the number of days of the seasons than normal, The rainy days will be less than normal, very marked rainfall deficit</p> <p>Establish a prevention, preparedness and adaptation system for planning and anticipating future El Niño events within a broader framework of preparing for extreme weather events</p>	<p><b>CLIMATE ANOMALIES</b> Drier than average season very likely Prolonged drought with reported persistent impacts</p> <p><b>HAZARDS</b> Weak to Moderate drought, dry spells, near average to late onset very likely,</p> <p><b>POTENTIAL IMPACTS</b> Moisture stress, decreased river discharge, reduced rain-fed crop yield prospect, degradation of pastures and high food prices.</p> <p><b>MEASURES</b> Develop and implement policy to support drought tolerant and short cycle crops, soil and water conservation practice maximize full irrigation farming. Use watershed based in-situ water harvesting structures Develop and implement policy in support of weather based insurance and dam management</p>
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MAJOR CLIMATIC ZONES DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF THE CLIMATIC PERIOD FROM SOND 1991-2020



MAJOR CLIMATIC ZONES DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF RAINFALL CUMULATIVE FROM SOND IN 2015



MAJOR CLIMATIC ZONES DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF RAINFALL CUMULATIVE FROM SOND IN 2018

