

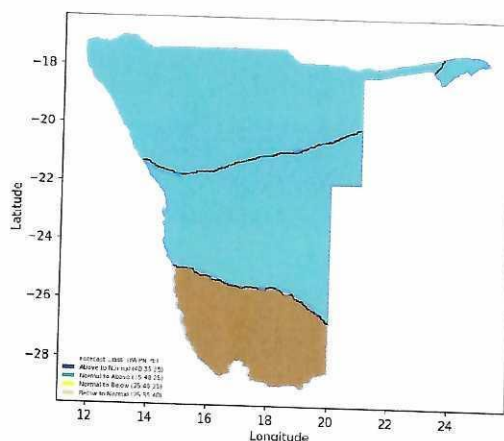
REPUBLIC OF NAMIBIA
MINISTRY OF WORKS AND TRANSPORT

**SEASONAL RAINFALL OUTLOOK ISSUED BY
METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE DIVISION OF NAMIBIA FOR THE
OCTOBER 2022 TO FEBRUARY 2023 PERIOD ON 02
OCTOBER 2023**

The climate scientists took into account oceanic and atmospheric factors that influence the climate over the SADC region. These include the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO), which is currently in an El Nino phase. The ENSO is projected to remain in the El Nino phase during the forecast period. Another driver affecting SADC's regional climate - Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is currently in a positive state and is forecasted to shift into neutral toward the end of the 2023-2024 rainy season.

Forecast for OND 2023

Normal to below normal rainfall is expected over the far southern parts with the greater bulk of the country is expected to receive Normal to Above normal rainfall.

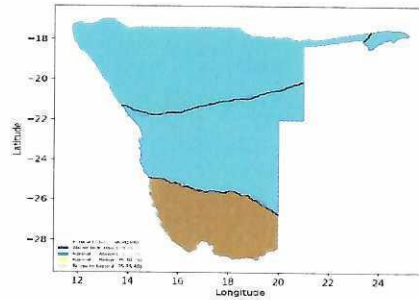


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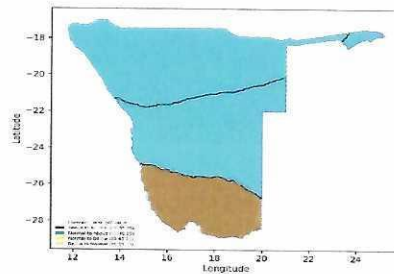
Forecast for NDJ 2023/24

Normal to below normal rainfall is expected over the far southern parts with the greater bulk of the country is expected to receive Normal to Above normal rainfall.



Forecast for DJF 2023/24

Normal to below normal rainfall is expected over the far southern parts with the greater bulk of the country is expected to receive Normal to Above normal rainfall.



LONG-TERM MEDIAN RAINFALL (1981-2010)

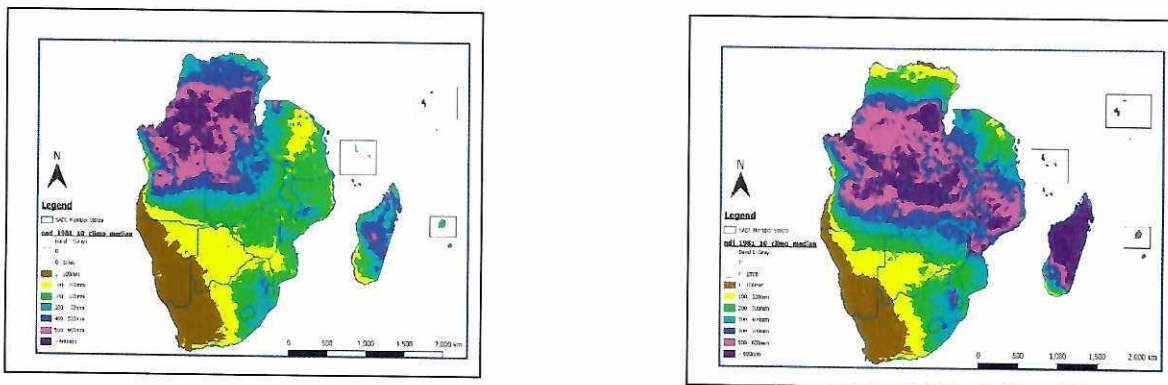


Figure 5, Long-term median rainfall over SADC countries (a) October-November-December (1981-2010), (b) November-December-January (1981-2010)

The long-term median rainfall for October-November-December (Figure 5(a)), increases from Southwest to Northeast over contiguous SADC in either case. Over Madagascar the rains increase from West to East, while the rains are more uniformly distributed in Comoros, Mauritius and Seychelles. The November-December-January long-term median total rainfall (Figure 5(b)) shows maxima of above 500 millimetres over much of Malawi, Zambia, Angola, southern half of DRC, central and Northern Mozambique as well as Mauritius, Madagascar and Seychelles. The remainder of the region receives rainfall less than 400 millimetres gradually decreasing south-westwards to southwest of South Africa and Namibia where the median rainfall is below 100 millimetres. The legend shows the amounts.

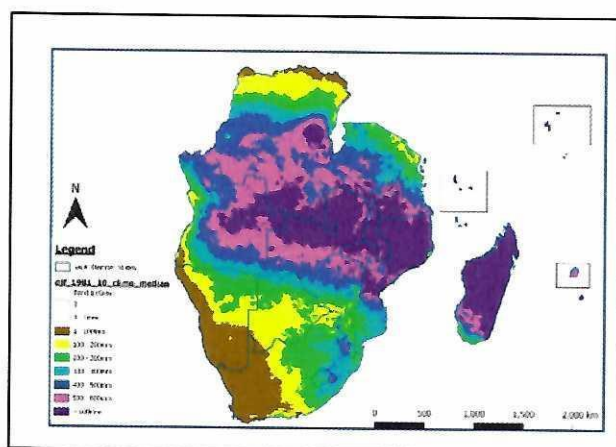


Figure 5, Long-term median rainfall over SADC countries (c) December-January-February (1981-2010)

The long-term median for December-January-February rainfall (Figure 5(c)) shows maxima of above 600 millimetres over much of Malawi, Zambia, Angola, southern half of DRC, central and northern Mozambique as well as Mauritius, Madagascar and Seychelles. The remainder of the region receives rainfall less than 400 millimetres gradually decreasing south-westwards to southwest South Africa and Namibia where the median rainfall is below 100 millimetres.

SPONSORSHIP

The Twenty-Seventh Annual Southern Africa Climate Outlook Forum was hosted

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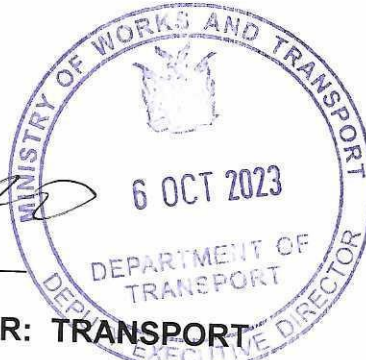
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with support from SADC Member States, the European Union through the Intra-ACP Climate Services and related Applications project, and other partners.

Note:

Users are strongly advised to contact the Namibia Meteorological Service for interpretation of this Outlook, additional guidance and updates.


Jonas Sheelongo
DEPUTY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR: TRANSPORT



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