





## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 07 April – 13 April 2022

- A strengthening of moisture deficit was observed across the Horn of Africa.
- Drought prevailed across southern Madagascar and southwestern Angola during the rainfall season.



1) An uneven and inadequate rainfall distribution since the start of the rainfall season has sustained large seasonal moisture deficits, which negatively affected crops, and resulted in severe drought over southwestern Madagascar.

2) Due to a poor and erratic rainfall distribution during the rainfall season, large seasonal rainfall deficits, which have already negatively impacted cropping activities, led to poor ground conditions over Zimbabwe, southern central Mozambique, and resulted in drought over southern Mozambique.

3) Poorly distributed rain since the beginning of the rainfall season has led to severe drought across southwestern Angola through northwestern Namibia.

4) High probability of rise of moisture deficit could be expected during the coming outlook period across central and southern Ethiopia, eastern Uganda, a major part of Kenya, portion of southwestern Somalia, and northern-eastern Tanzania.

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. 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

## Delayed onset of rainfall season over East Africa.

Below normal rainfall continued throughout the Greater Horn of Africa while a seasonable precipitation amount prevailed across Tanzania, Uganda, and Democratic Republic of Congo compared to the previous couple of weeks. In Somalia, light to locally moderate rainfall was received over the southern part of Jubba and Shabelle River basins according to satellite rainfall estimates (**Figure 2**).

Over the past several weeks, an anomalous dry pattern has developed resulting from an erratic and poorly distributed rains throughout the southern and central part of Ethiopia, a major part of northern and southern Kenya and northern Tanzania (**Figure 1**). Since early March, the largest moisture deficits remain concentrated in Afar, Harari, and the SNNP regions of Ethiopia. Many local areas experienced less than half of their normal rainfall accumulation during the month of March. The continuation of suppressed precipitation in April is likely to adversely impact ground conditions and cropping activities, with less window of moisture recovery before rains begin their cessation in May over the region.

For the upcoming outlook period, there is a high chance of 80% below normal rainfall forecasts over Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda according to the latest model data. Seasonable rainfall is expected across South Sudan, and the northern part of Democratic Republic of Congo.

## Late season rains provided some relief over Angola

For the second consecutive week, enhanced rainfall amounts prevailed over much of Angola, which has helped to mitigate recent thirty days moisture deficit over parts of southern Angola and northern Namibia, however the longterm severe drought had already irreversibly damaged the vegetation and cropping activities across the region. Some thirty days stations time series graphs showed an erratic time and space distribution of rainfall across southern and western Madagascar, southern Mozambique, Angola, northern Namibia, Zimbabwe, and portion of northern South Africa. Despite the typical rainfall season, recent rainfall favored grass land coverage across Namibia and several local areas of southern Angola.

During the coming outlook period, enhanced rainfall is expected across central and eastern Angola, Zambia, a portion of southern Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi, northern and central Mozambique, central and northern South Africa including Lesotho and EsWatini. Below normal rainfall is expected across Madagascar, Namibia, a major part of central Botswana, far southern part of Zimbabwe and far northern part of South Africa. Seasonable rainfall is expected across far western and southern Angola, southern Tanzania, and northern Botswana.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Total Percent of Normal Rainfall (%) Valid: 07 March – 05 April 2022











Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



New flooding areas were noticed across northwestern Zambia and southern Malawi. **Figure 4:** Hazards, focused over southern Africa