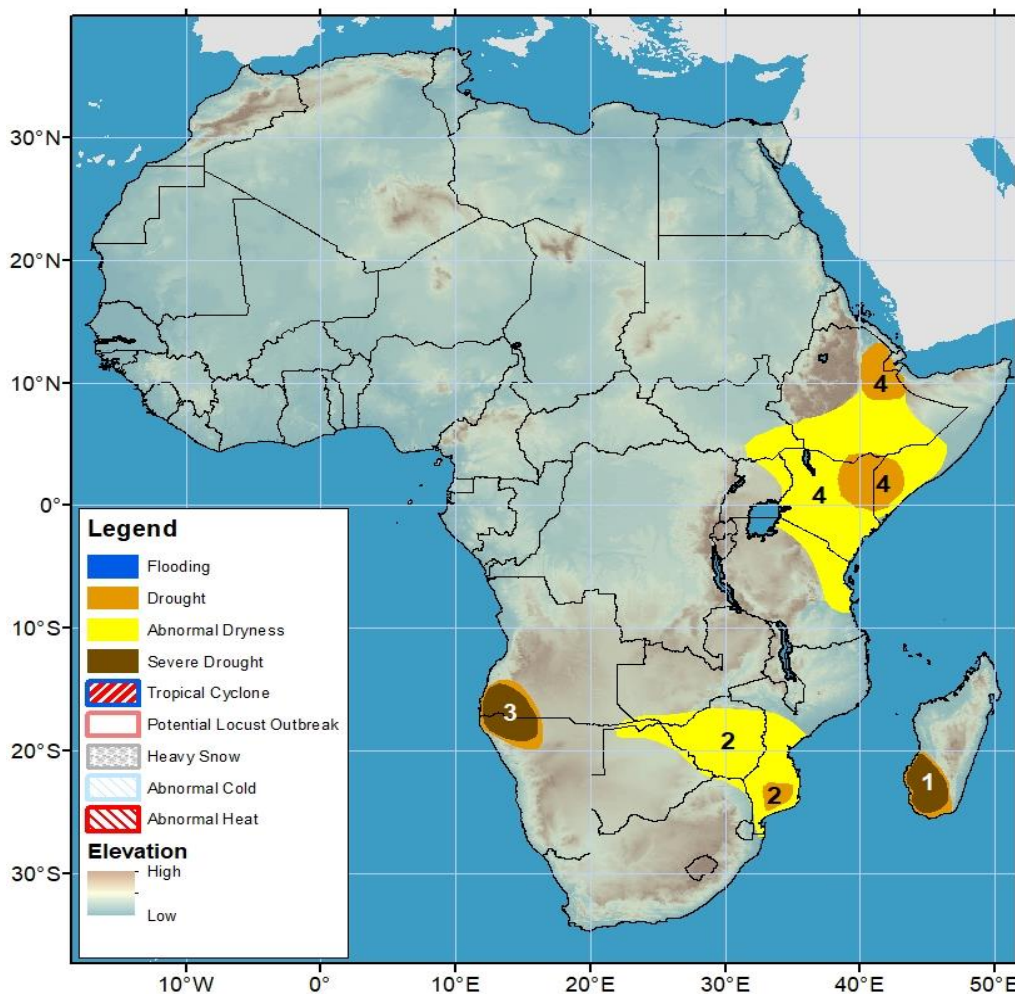


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 28 April – 04 May 2022

- Drought conditions have emerged in the Greater Horn of Africa due to uneven rains since late February.
- Tropical cyclone Jasmine is expected to bring moderate rainfall over southwestern Madagascar this week.



- 1) Despite a recent increase of rainfall and the tropical cyclone Jasmine at the end of the rainy season, its performance exhibited severe drought over southern Madagascar with tremendous loss of agriculture and pastoral activities.
- 2) Recent increase of rainfall might help restore grass land coverage from the robust moisture deficits across southern Mozambique, a major part of Zimbabwe, and portions of northern Botswana.
- 3) Inconsistent rainfall and dry spells since late December have caused to strengthen moisture deficits which led to several drought by the end of rainy season.
- 4) Erratic and uneven distribution of rainfall developed abnormal dryness across several regions of eastern Africa. Longer period of moisture deficits led to drought conditions across northeastern Ethiopia, northeastern Kenya, and far southern Somalia

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

Increase of rainfall was observed over southern Ethiopia these past two weeks.

The evolution of the March-May rainfall season over the Greater Horn of Africa has been characterized by a poor rainfall performance. Despite a somewhat favorable rains received over southern Ethiopia this past week, good rains failed to show up since early March throughout several regions of the Horn of Africa. An analysis of the cumulative rain over the past thirty days exhibited wide areas, including northern Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia excepted its western part, southern and central Somalia, and northern Tanzania experiencing consecutive weeks of below normal rainfall (**Figure 1**). The prolonged lack of rain since the beginning of the season led to abnormal dryness and even drought conditions to some parts such as northeastern Ethiopia, northeastern Kenya, and southern Somalia. Those drastic conditions have already adversely affected vegetation coverage, cropping activities over some local areas of southern Ethiopia, according to reports. Given the relative shortness of the *Belg* season and the importance of rainfall on agricultural and pastoral activities over many areas in the region, a favorable distribution in rainfall is critical during the coming weeks to mitigate the ongoing moisture stress.

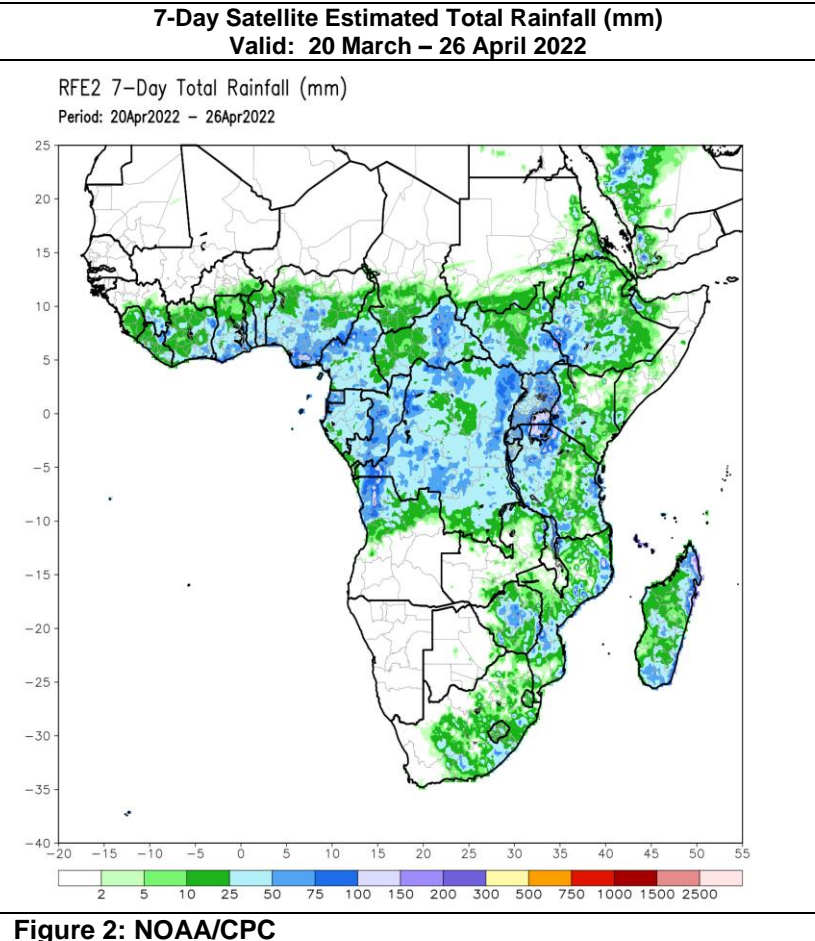
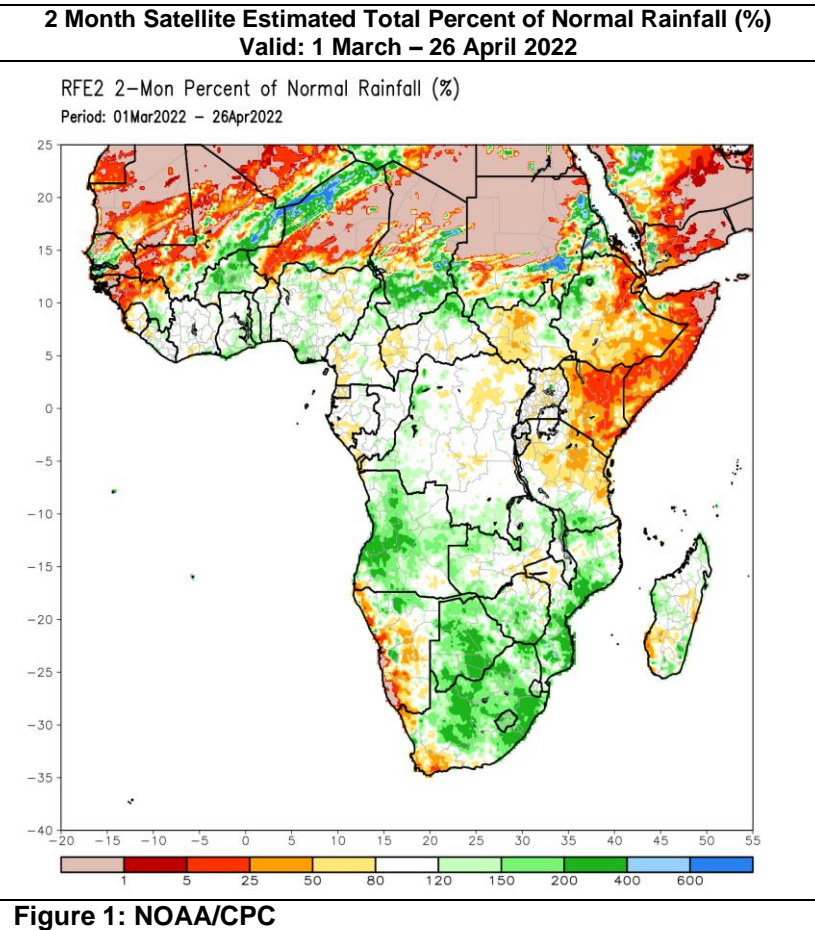
During the next outlook period, a return to wet weather patterns is expected across the Horn of Africa, with moderate rains over southern Ethiopia, Kenya, and southern Somalia. Close to seasonable rainfall is expected across western and eastern Ethiopia.

Recent rainfall helped alleviate moisture deficit across southeastern Nigeria.

During the second dekad (10 days) of April, the ITF moved further north relative to the normal position, which resulted to increase rainfall over southern and central Mali and Burkina Faso to the west and southern Chad and southern Sudan to the east. This past week, moderate to locally heavy rains prevailed across the Gulf of Guinea countries. While the southern part of Chad started the rainfall season this week, some weak below normal rainfalls were observed across Burkina Faso and far southern Mali (**Figure 2**). The past thirty days rainfall performance showed that recent increase of rainfall helped alleviate the progression of cumulative moisture deficit across southeastern Nigeria.

The vegetation health index started to exhibit growing vegetation coverage across Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Guinea Sierra Leone, and Liberia. Mali and Burkina Faso are not showing much visible change yet.

During the next week, light rainfall is expected across southern Guinea, Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and central Nigeria which correspond to a seasonable rainfall. Moderate rainfall is expected for another consecutive week across southeastern Nigeria and northwestern Cameroon. Dry weather is expected across northern Guinea, southern Mali, and northern Burkina Faso.



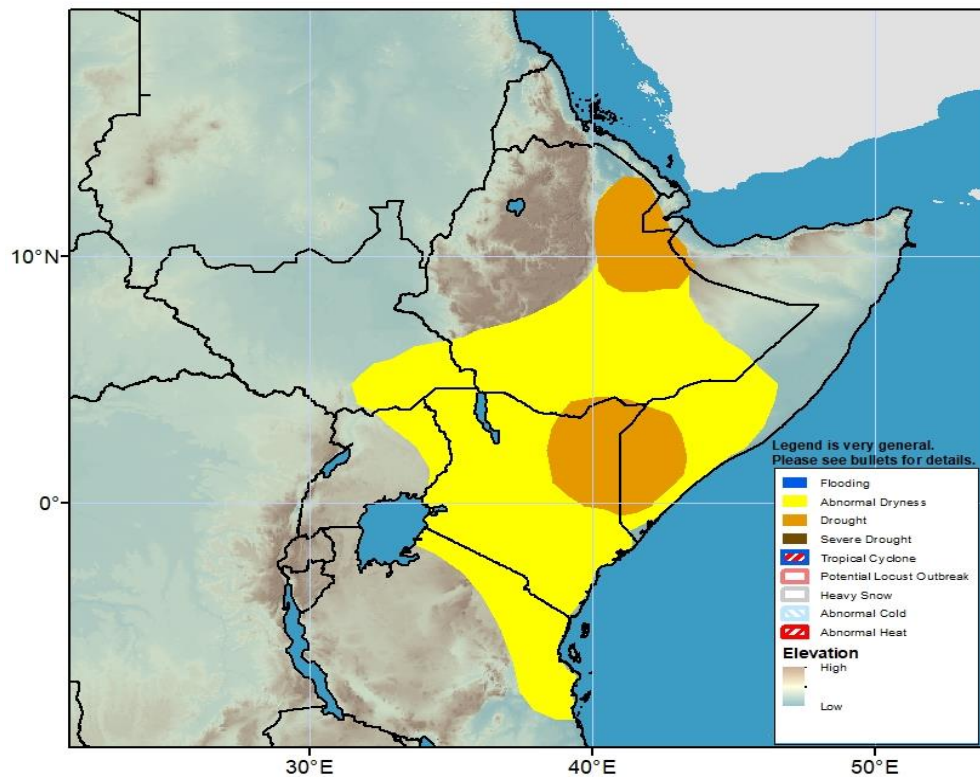
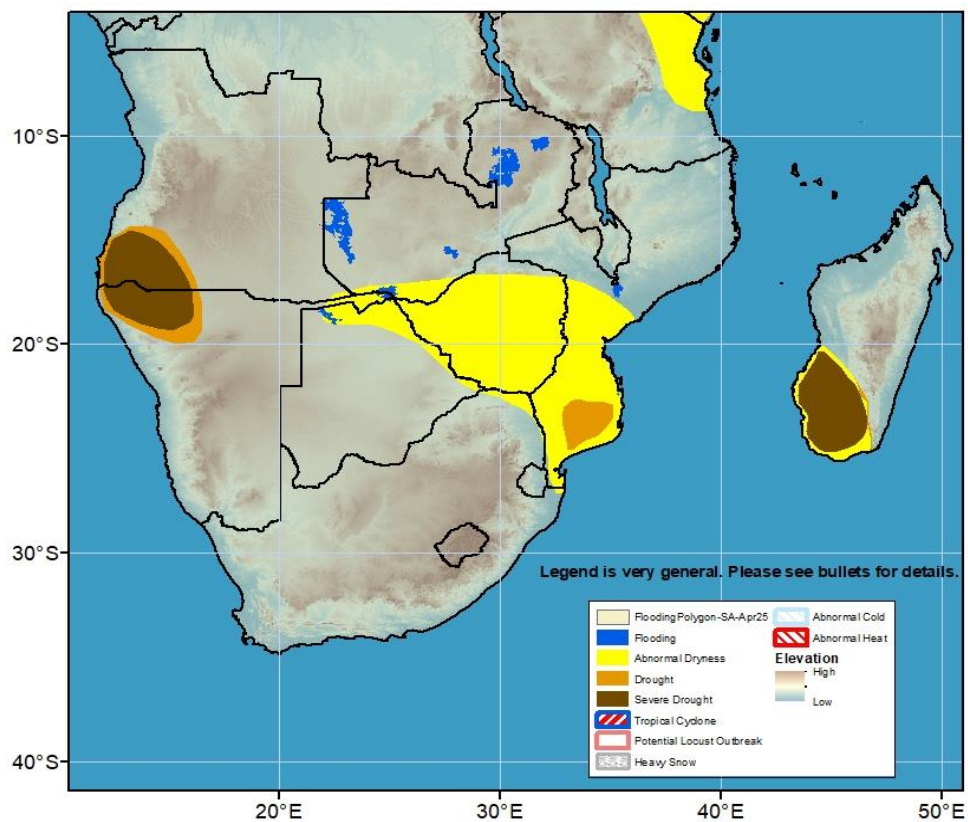


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



Improvement of ground moisture conditions were reported over several flooded areas of Zambia, Mozambique, Botswana.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa