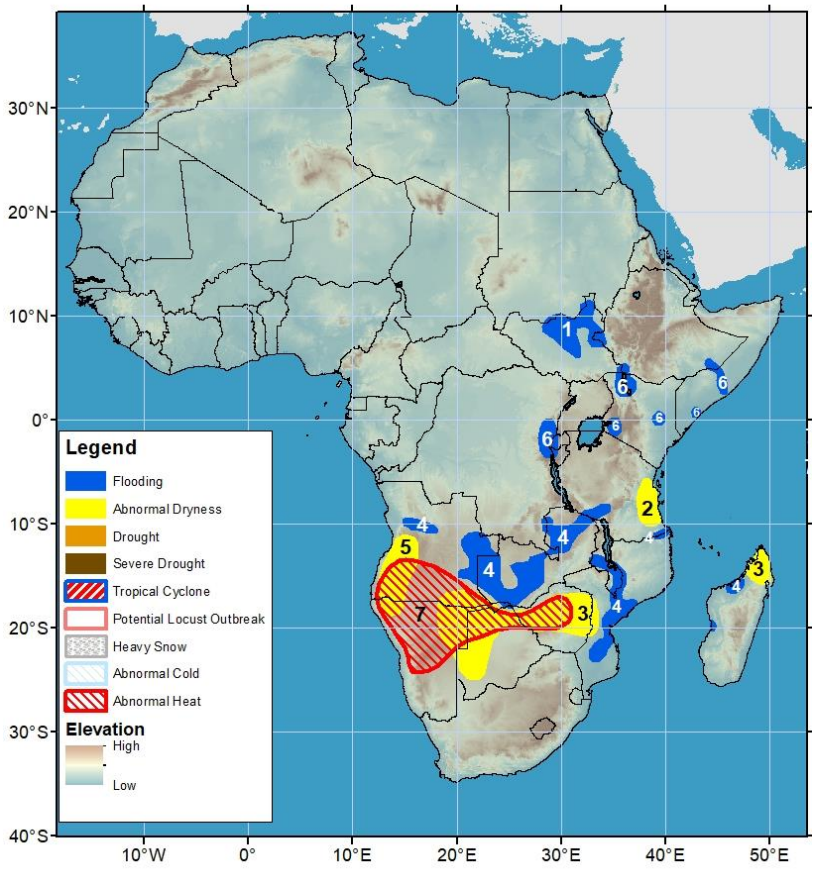
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
13 April – 19 April, 2023

- **Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in Burundi, Rwanda, DR Congo, northern and southern portions of Kenya, northern and eastern parts of Ethiopia, Somali region in Ethiopia, and Jubaland in Somalia.**
- **Abnormal dryness over eastern Tanzania and parts of southern Africa.**



1) The extent of inundation remained unchanged in South Sudan.

2) Suppressed rainfall since November last year and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile have led to abnormal dryness in eastern Tanzania, and northeastern Mozambique.

3) An uneven rainfall distribution since November has resulted in abnormal dryness in southeastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, northern and western parts of Botswana, much of Zimbabwe, and western Mozambique. Northern Madagascar has shown significant dryness in recent months.

4) Flooding conditions have worsen in northeastern Zambia and continues along the Shire River in Mozambique. Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in northern Angola, southern parts of Tanzania and Malawi, and Madagascar's western coast.

5) Lack of rainfall and extended dry spells since the beginning of 2023 have led to abnormal dryness in western Angola and northwestern Namibia.

6) Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in Burundi and neighboring countries Rwanda and DR Congo, northern and southern portions of Kenya, and landslide in north Kivu in DR Congo. Shebelle River between Ethiopia Somalia border is above the flood danger level with flooding in Ethiopia side.

7) An abnormal heat hazard is posted in western and central parts of Southern Africa region, where maximum temperature could exceed 35°C and rise more than 4°C above average 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.

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Drier than average conditions dominated across much of southern Africa.

Since early January, the accumulated rain in many parts of southern Africa's northern sectors has been below average. Large negative 3-month anomalies ranging between 100-300 mm still persisted over southern portions of Angola and Zambia, northern Namibia, Botswana, much of Zimbabwe, and northeastern portions of Mozambique and Madagascar (**Figure 2**). On the other hand, heavy rains have been recorded over northern portions of Zambia, much of Malawi, northern and southern parts of Mozambique, northern and southern parts of South Africa including Lesotho, and central and southern portions of Madagascar.

During the next week, drier than average conditions will persist over much of southern Africa, especially southern Angola, central and southern portions of South Africa, and much of Lesotho and Eswatini. Wetter than average rainfall is forecasted to occur in northern parts of Angola and Zambia, much of Malawi, northern part of Mozambique, and central Madagascar. The heaviest weekly rainfall total of 75-100 mm is expected over northern Angola and Zambia, while 50-75 mm is expected to cover central part of Angola, much of Malawi, and northern part of Mozambique. Much of southern Africa, especially central and southern parts are anticipated to have no rain.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 05 April – 11 April 2023

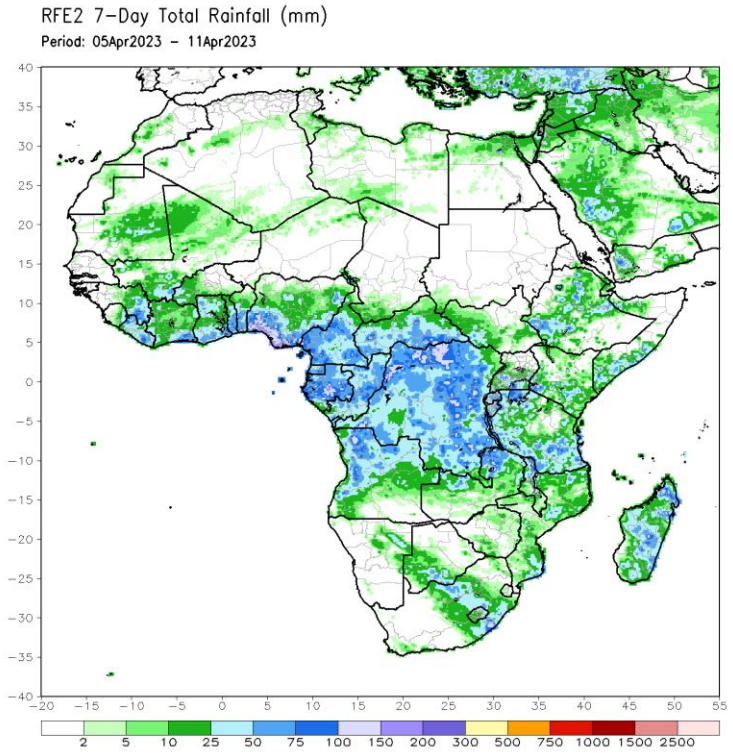


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in Burundi, Rwanda, DR Congo, northern and southern portions of Kenya, and northern and eastern parts of Ethiopia.

The long rains were widespread and at places heavy across equatorial Eastern Africa. Flooding and fatalities were reported over the Greater Nairobi Metropolitan area, Marsabit County and Moyale County in Kenya, Shabelle, Afder Liban and Fafan regions in Ethiopia, Jubaland in Somalia, Bujumbura province in Burundi and the neighboring countries Rwanda and DR Congo. The heaviest rainfall with weekly rainfall totals reaching 150 mm was observed in eastern DR Congo, Lake Victoria regions, southeastern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, northwestern and southern parts of Tanzania (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, below average rain, with deficits ranging between 25-100 mm persisted at some locations in eastern Tanzania and southeastern Kenya. Also, rainfall deficits ranging between 10-50 mm persisted over western Ethiopia, and central parts of South Sudan. While the abnormal dryness in eastern Tanzania is continuing, the recent widespread and heavy rainfall events have significantly improved the rainfall situation over Ethiopia, Kenya, northern and southern parts of Somalia.

During the next week, light to moderate rainfall is forecasted over much of South Sudan, Ethiopia and Kenya, northern Uganda, northern and southern parts of Somalia. Moderate to heavy rainfall is expected to cover southern Uganda, much of Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania. Western and Southern parts of Tanzania are expected to receive significant rainfall in the range of 75-150 mm.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 12 January – 11 April 2023

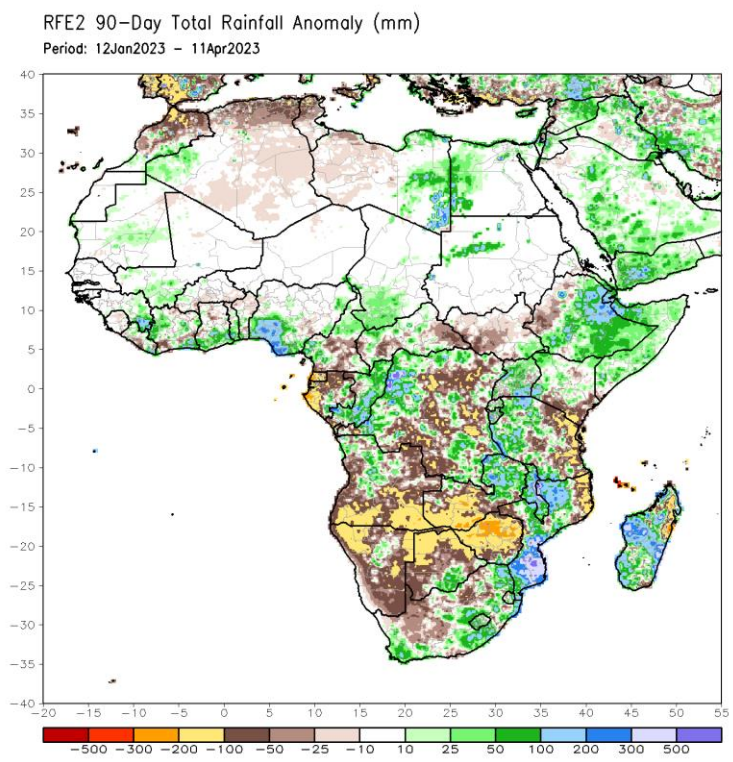
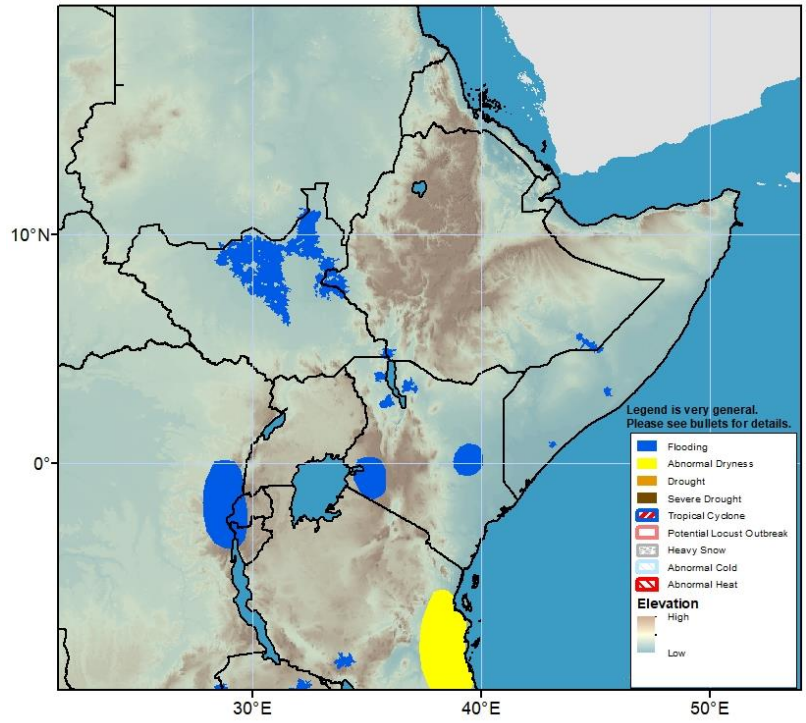
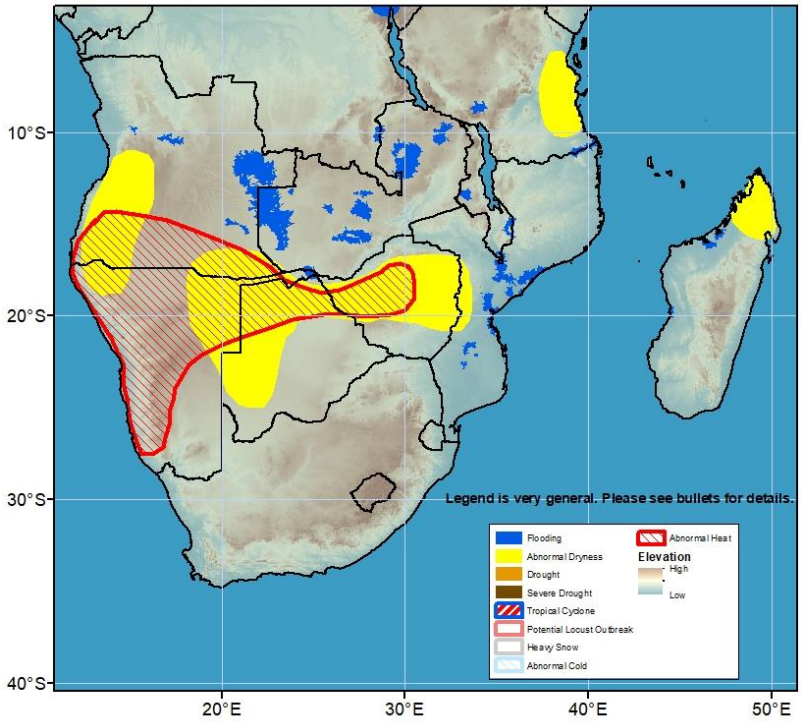


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Inundation remains unchanged in the Sudd Wetlands causing floods in South Sudan. Flooding and landslides have resulted in fatalities in north Kivu in eastern DRC, Bujumbura in Burundi, Rubavu district in Rwanda, Shabelle, Afder Liban and Fafan regions in Ethiopia, Moyale County, Marsabit County, Narok County, Nakuru County, Taita-Taveta County, and Garissa County in Kenya. Shebelle River between Ethiopia Somalia border is above the flood danger level with flooding in Ethiopia side.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding along the Kafue River with rising water levels has resulted in floods in Zambia. Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in southern Malawi. An abnormal heat hazard is posted in western and central parts of Southern Africa region.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa