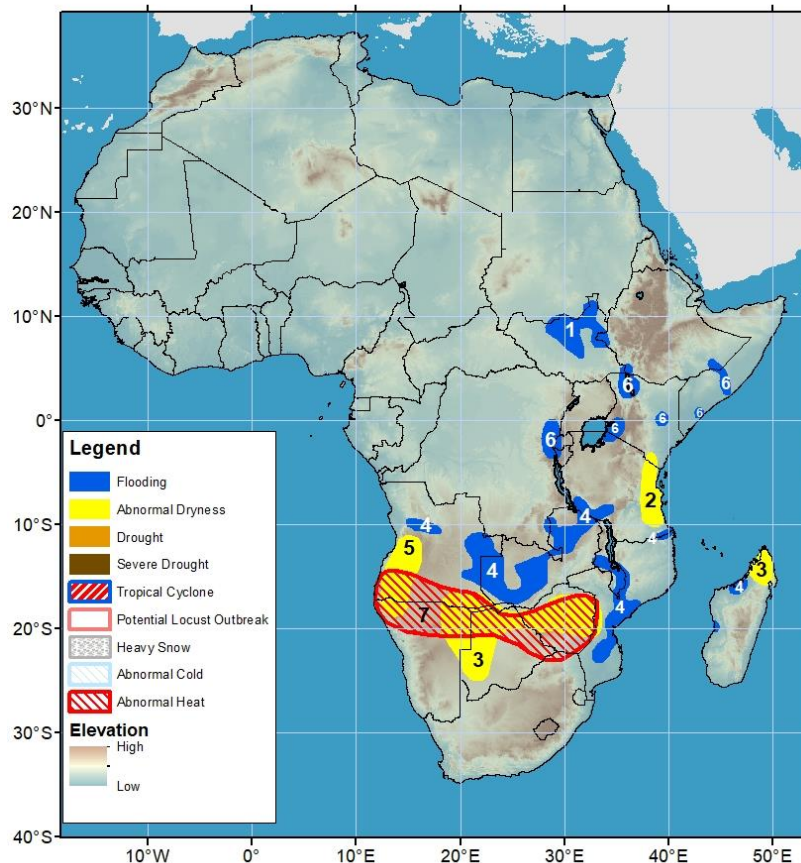


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 20 April – 26 April, 2023

- Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, DR Congo, Kenya, Somali region in Ethiopia, and Jubaland in Somalia.
- Abnormal dryness over eastern Tanzania, southeastern Kenya 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. Southeastern Kenya has shown significant dryness in recent months.
- 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, western and 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 Tanzania, 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 central part 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.

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

Drier than average conditions dominated across much of southern Africa.

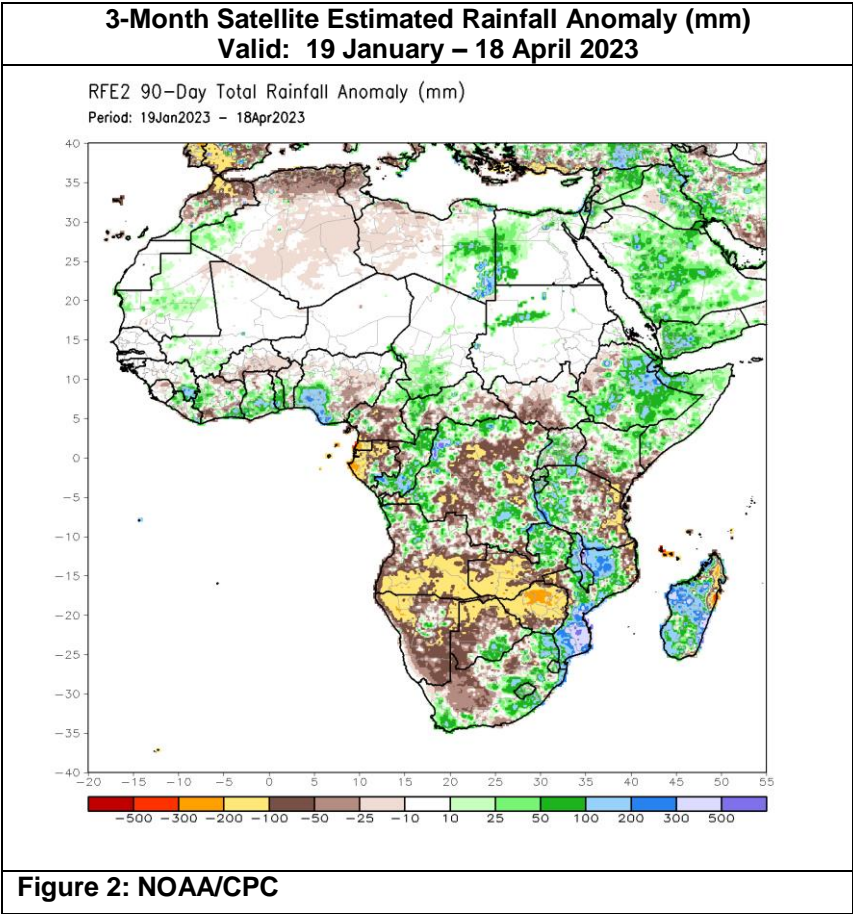
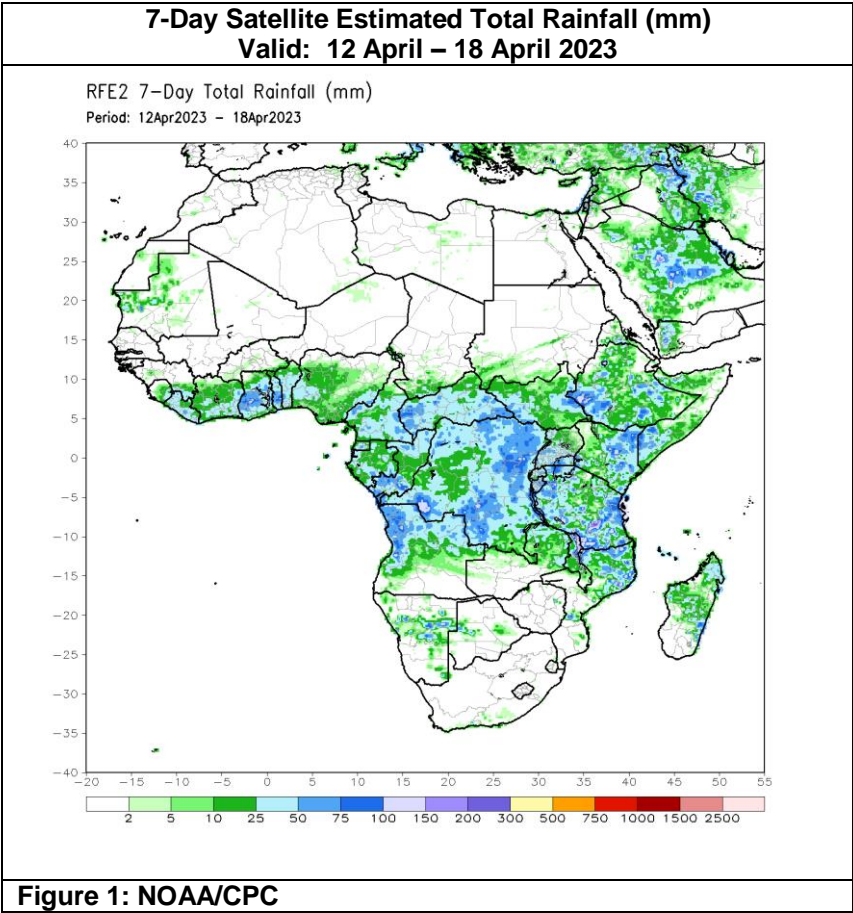
Since early January, the accumulated rain in many parts of southern Africa's northern sectors has been below average. Large negative 3-month anomalies ranging between 100-300 mm still persisted over southern portions of Angola, western and southern parts of Zambia, northern Namibia and Botswana, much 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 and South Africa, much of Lesotho and Eswatini, central and southern portions of Madagascar.

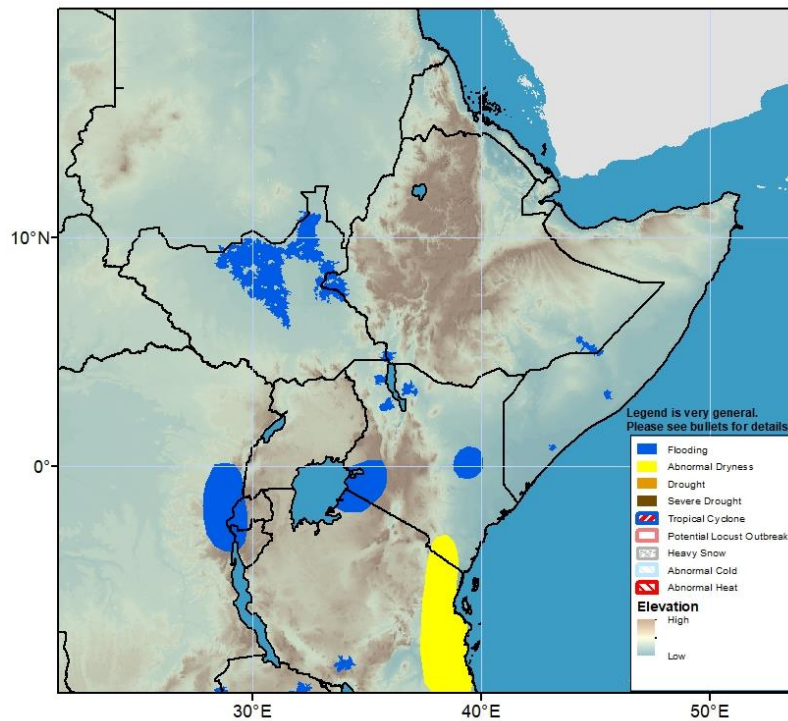
During the next week, wetter than average rainfall is forecasted over northern parts of southern Africa, with total rainfall of 25-75 mm. Total rainfall of 5-25 mm is expected over the eastern portions of southern Africa region, while the rest of the region will have no rain. The eastern parts of Madagascar is expected to have total rainfall of 10-50 mm, and 2-10 mm over the rest of the country.

Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, DR Congo, Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

The long rains were widespread and at places heavy across equatorial Eastern Africa. Flooding and fatalities were reported over Rukwa, Mara and Mtwara Regions in Tanzania, Bujumbura province in Burundi and the neighboring countries Rwanda and DR Congo, the Greater Nairobi Metropolitan area, Marsabit County and Moyale County in Kenya, Shabelle, Afer Liban and Fafan Regions in Ethiopia, and Jubaland in Somalia. The heaviest rainfall with weekly rainfall totals reaching 100 mm was observed in eastern DR Congo, Lake Victoria region, southeastern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, western and southern parts of Tanzania (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, below average rain, with deficits ranging between 10-50 mm has persisted at some locations in eastern Tanzania, southeastern Kenya, western Ethiopia and southern portions of South Sudan. The widespread and heavy rainfall events in Tanzania have improved the dryness in eastern Tanzania; especially southeastern part of Tanzania. Likewise, the heavy rainfall event has significantly improved the rainfall situation over Ethiopia, Kenya, northern and southern parts of Somalia.

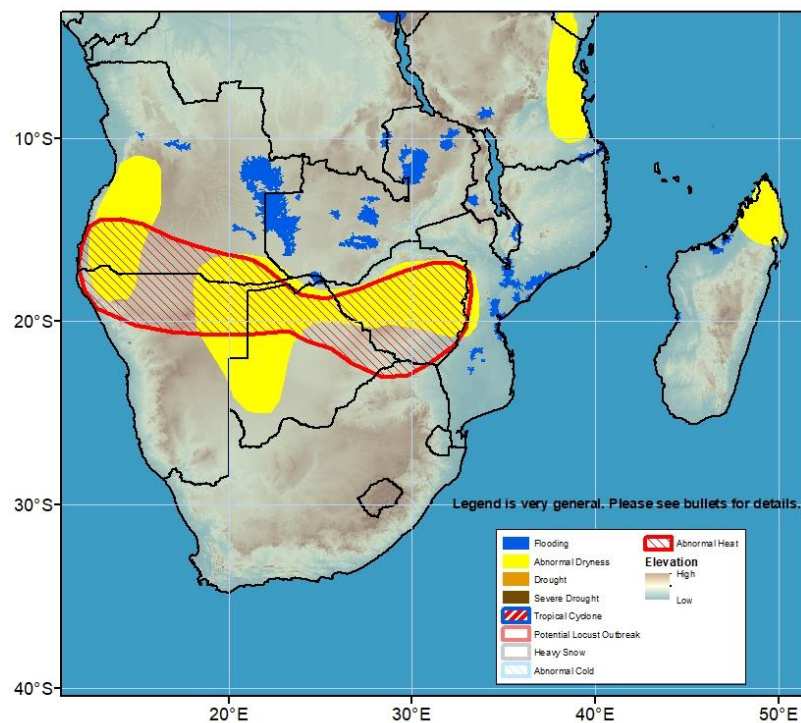
During the next week, light to moderate rainfall is forecasted over much of eastern Africa region. The heaviest rainfall of 75-100 mm is expected over south-central Ethiopia, western and eastern parts of Tanzania, and around the Lake Victoria region. Rainfall total more than 100 mm is expected along the eastern coast of Tanzania with a positive rainfall anomaly of 40-100 mm.





Inundation remains unchanged in the Sudd Wetlands causing floods in South Sudan. Flooding and landslides have resulted in fatalities in Rukwa, Mara and Mtwara Regions in Tanzania 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 central part of southern Africa region.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa