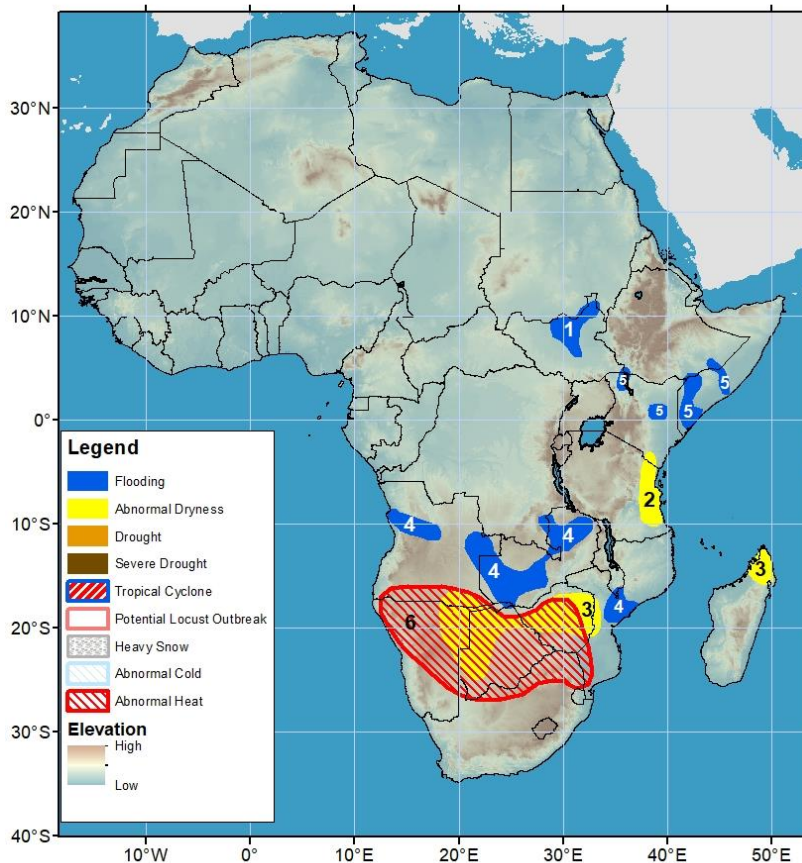


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 27 April – 3 May, 2023

- Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia, and several places in Angola.
- 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) Heavy rains, storms, and floods have occurred in several places in Angola, and thousands of homes have been damaged. Flooding conditions have worsened in western Zambia and continue along the Shire River between Mozambique and Malawi.
- 5) Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in northern and central portions of Kenya. While the water level dropped at Belet Weyne, it increased to moderate danger level at Buloburti on Shabelle River leading to floods in Somalia.
- 6) An abnormal heat hazard is posted in the central part of the southern African region, where the maximum temperature could exceed 35°C and rise more than 4°C above average during the following week.

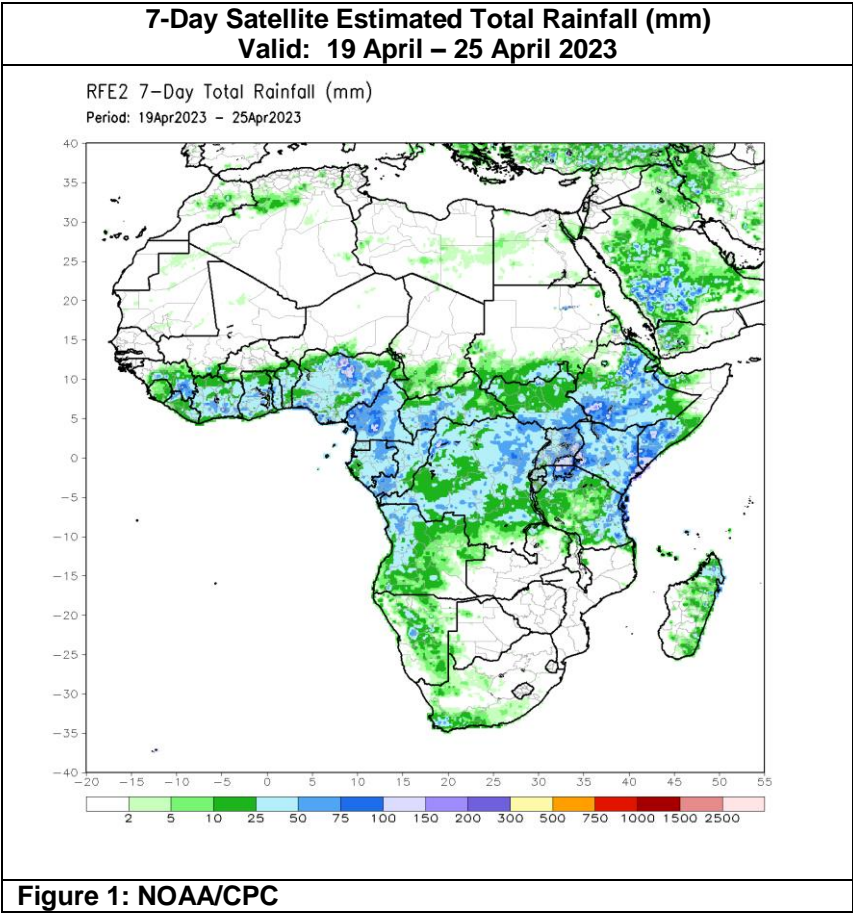
Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous 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

Heavy rains and floods have occurred in Angola, and drier than average conditions have persisted over much of southern Africa.

Since late January, the accumulated rain in many parts of southern Africa's northern and central sectors has been below average. Large negative 3-month anomalies ranging between 100-300 mm 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 northern Madagascar (**Figure 2**). On the other hand, heavy rains, storms, and floods have occurred in several places in Angola (Luanda, Namibe, Lunda Norte, Lunda Sul, Malanje, Cuanza Norte, and Moxico provinces). Report indicates that 20 people have lost their lives, and thousands of homes have been damaged. Also, 10-75 mm rainfall has been recorded over northern portions of Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique, southwestern South Africa, and most places of Madagascar.

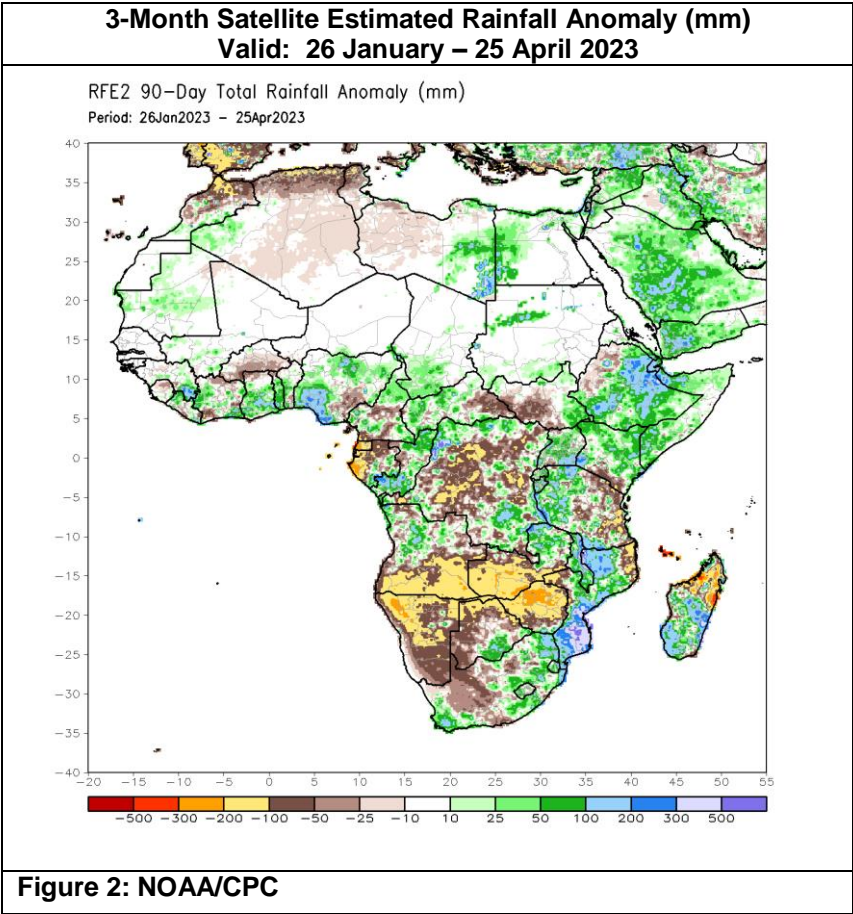
During the next week, wetter than average rainfall is forecasted over northwestern Angola, with total rainfall of 10-75 mm. Some areas include northern Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, and Madagascar, southern portions of South Africa, much of Lesotho and Eswatini, and north and eastern portions of Madagascar will have light to moderate rainfall.

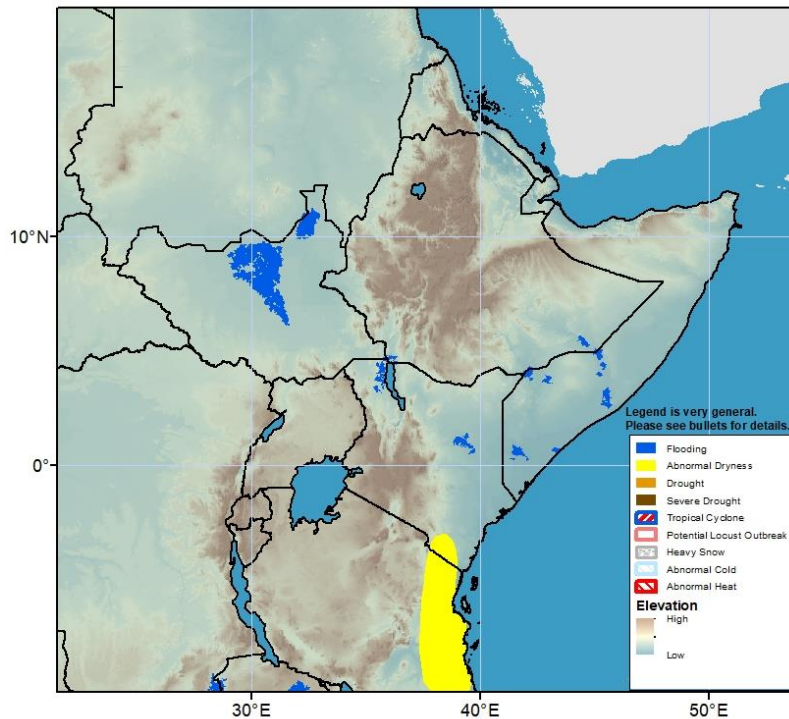


Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

The long rains were widespread, and in 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, Afder Liban and Fafan Regions in Ethiopia, and Jubaland in Somalia. The heaviest rainfall, with weekly rainfall totals reaching 100 mm, was observed in northern and southern portions of Ethiopia, eastern DR Congo, Lake Victoria region, southeastern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and north and eastern parts of Tanzania (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, below average rain, with deficits ranging between 25-100 mm, has persisted over southern South Sudan and northern portions of Uganda. The widespread and heavy rainfall events have improved the dryness in Tanzania. Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia.

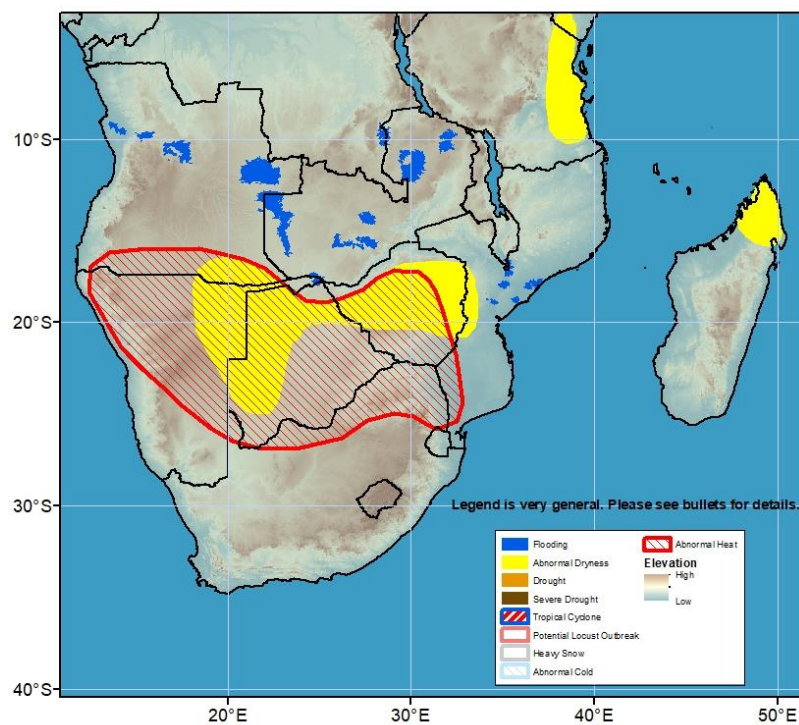
During the next week, light-to-moderate rainfall is forecasted across the equatorial regions of west, central and eastern Africa. The heaviest rain of 100-200 mm is expected over southern Ethiopia, eastern DR Congo, southeastern Uganda, Kenya's western and southeastern coast, and the east coast of Tanzania.





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, 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



Heavy rains, storms and floods have occurred in several places in Angola and thousands of homes are damaged. 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 the central part of the southern African region.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa