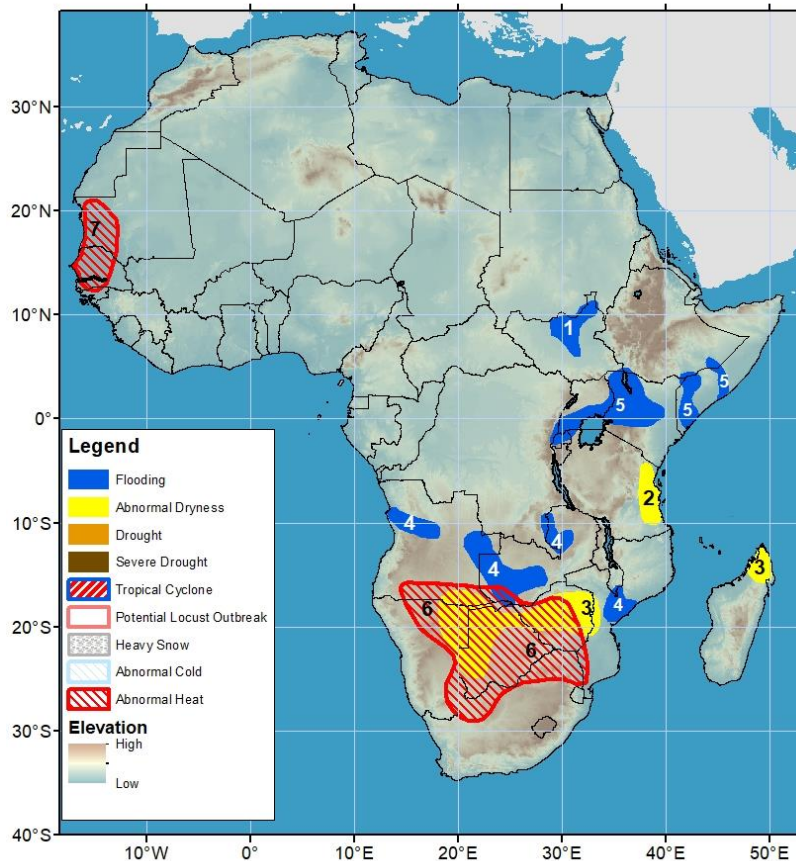


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 4 April – 10 May, 2023

- Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in Kenya, Uganda, and Somalia.
- Abnormal Heat is affecting several portions of southern and far-western 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 improved moisture in recent weeks.
- 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 several portions of Kenya. Deadly flooding is also reported after torrential rains in southern Uganda and Rwanda. Water level remain high along the Jubba and Shebelle rivers 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 is likely to exceed 35°C and rise more than 4°C above average during the following week.
- 7) Abnormal heat Hazards are posted for parts of western Mauritania, The Gambia, and Senegal where temperatures are likely to rise above 40°C and be in the top 15 percentile temperatures 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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

Heavy rains have triggered flooding in Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda.

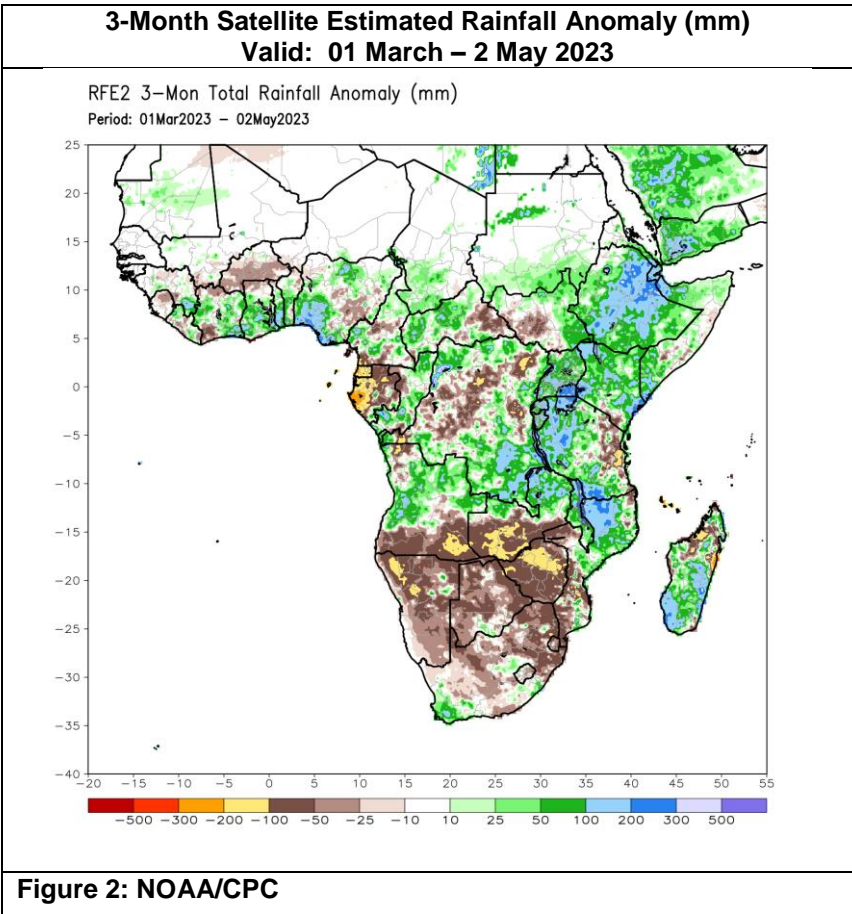
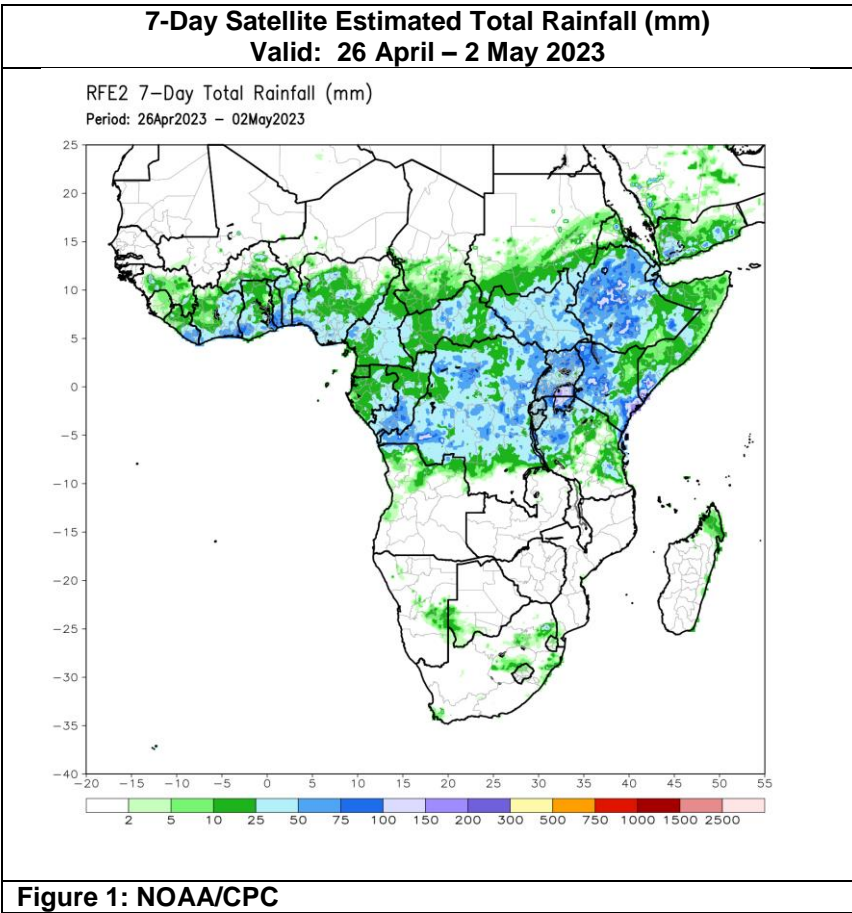
Widespread heavy rains blanketed East Africa during the past 7 days. Much of Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya received at least 50mm of rainfall with amounts reaching greater than 100mm in many local areas (**Figure 1**). Excessive rainfall caused flooding in 3 districts in southern Uganda where at least 6 people died and in Rwanda where many deaths were recorded. In Kenya, the Maenya and Nyando Rivers overflowed their banks affecting many people. Flooding was also observed in northeastern Kenya. Over the past 3 months (**Figure 2**), below average rain, with deficits ranging between 25-100 mm, has persisted over southwestern South Sudan and northern portions of Uganda. Scattered areas of deficits persist in southern Ethiopia and central Somalia. The widespread and heavy rainfall events have improved the dryness in Tanzania and Kenya and built large surpluses in northern and western Ethiopia. Vegetation health products indicate that lush conditions exist on the ground in Belg-producing regions of Ethiopia as well as portions of southeastern South Sudan and northern Kenya. Some pockets of degraded vegetation are present in eastern Tanzania, Kenya, and Somalia

During the next week, enhanced rains are forecast to continue over Ethiopia, wester Kenya and northern Tanzania. The heaviest rainfall is expected to total 50-100mm. Lighter rains, mainly around 25mm or less are expected in eastern Kenya and southern Somalia. Meanwhile moderate rainfall may expend northward in previously dry regions of central/northern Somalia.

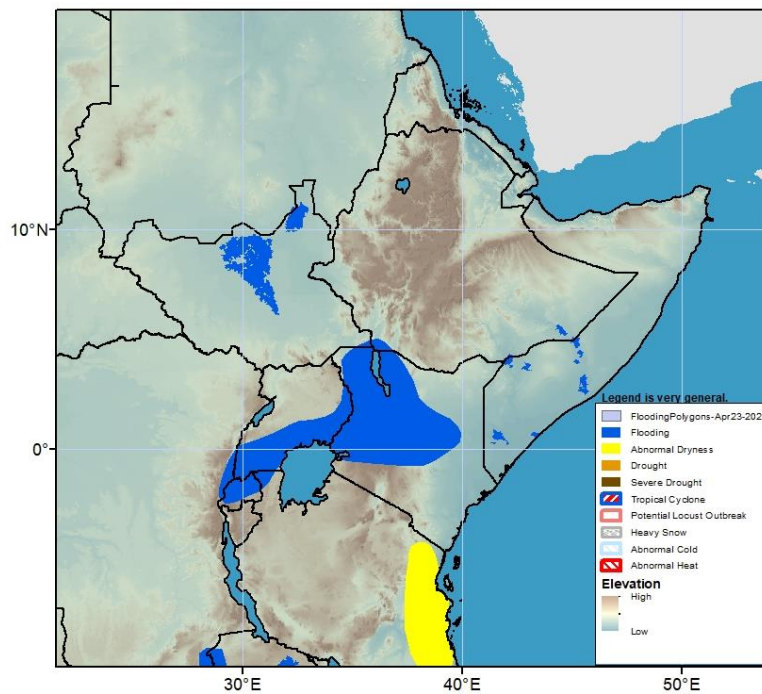
Moderate rains overspread many of West Africa’s Gulf of Guinea countries.

Moderate rainfall totals between 25 and 75mm have been observed over many portions of southern Liberia, Cote D’Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and southern Nigeria. This pattern was generally slightly wetter than average. Rainfall performance during the early part of the season has been positive for central portions of the Gulf of Guinea countries, with small surpluses. However 30-day deficits on the order of 25-100mm are present in Cote D’Ivoire, Burkina Faso, and southeastern Nigeria. Presently, analysis of the normalized vegetation health index (NDVI) indicated some degraded vegetation conditions in portions of northern Togo, Benin, and central Nigeria, with decent to good conditions elsewhere.

During the next week, lighter rains are forecasted across the Gulf of Guinea countries. At least 10-25mm of rainfall is expected with localized areas receiving 25-50mm. Larger amounts are most favored in Sierra Leone and southern Guinea. Abnormally hot temperatures are forecast to continue in parts of West Africa. Abnormal heat hazards are placed in regions where temperatures are expected to be at least 2-4°C above average and heat index may rise above 40°C, including Senegal and western Mauritania.

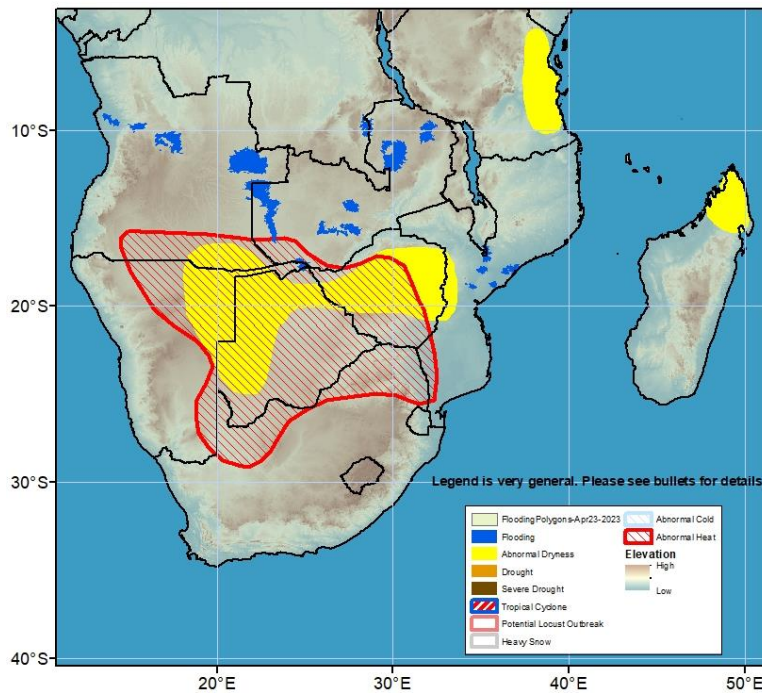






Inundation remains unchanged in the Sudd Wetlands causing floods in South Sudan. Flooding and landslides have resulted in fatalities in Kasese, Mbale, Kisoro, and Rukungiri districts in Uganda, MAndera and Kisumu in Kenya, as well as western and northern provinces, Rwanda, Shabelle, Afder Liban and Fafan 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**



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. Previous heavy rains have triggered 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**