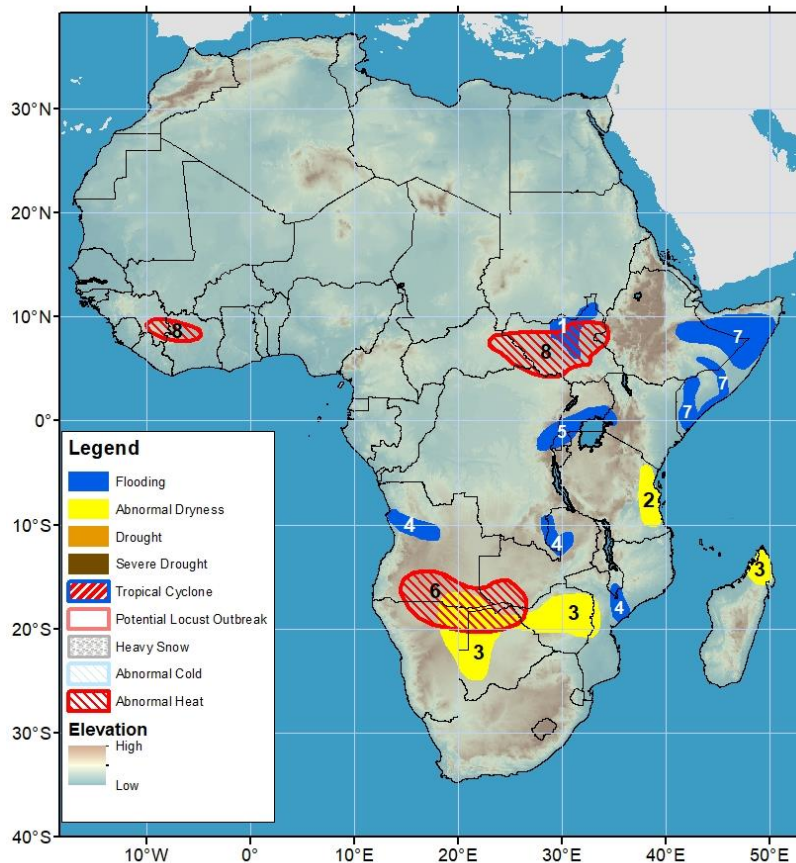


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 11 May – 17 May, 2023

- Heavy rains have triggered flooding in Rwanda and South Kivu DRC.
- Abnormal Heat continues this week for 3 separate portions of 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 led to abnormal dryness in eastern Tanzania.
- 3) Poor rainfall since November 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) After a wetter than average conclusion to the rainy season, flooding lingers in parts of Angola and continue along the Shire River between Mozambique and Malawi. Flooding conditions have improved in Zambia.
- 5) Deadly flooding is reported in the last two weeks after torrential rains in southern Uganda and Rwanda. Around 400 people lost their lives in floods and landslides in South Kivu province on May 4.
- 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) Torrential rains have fallen this past week over portions of eastern Ethiopia and northern Somalia, likely leading to negative impacts. Water level remain high along the Jubba and Shebelle rivers leading to floods in Somalia.
- 8) An abnormal heat hazard is placed in Guinea and Cote D'Ivoire, as well as South Sudan and eastern CAR where temperature are expected to be 4-6°C above average.

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 many portions of East Africa

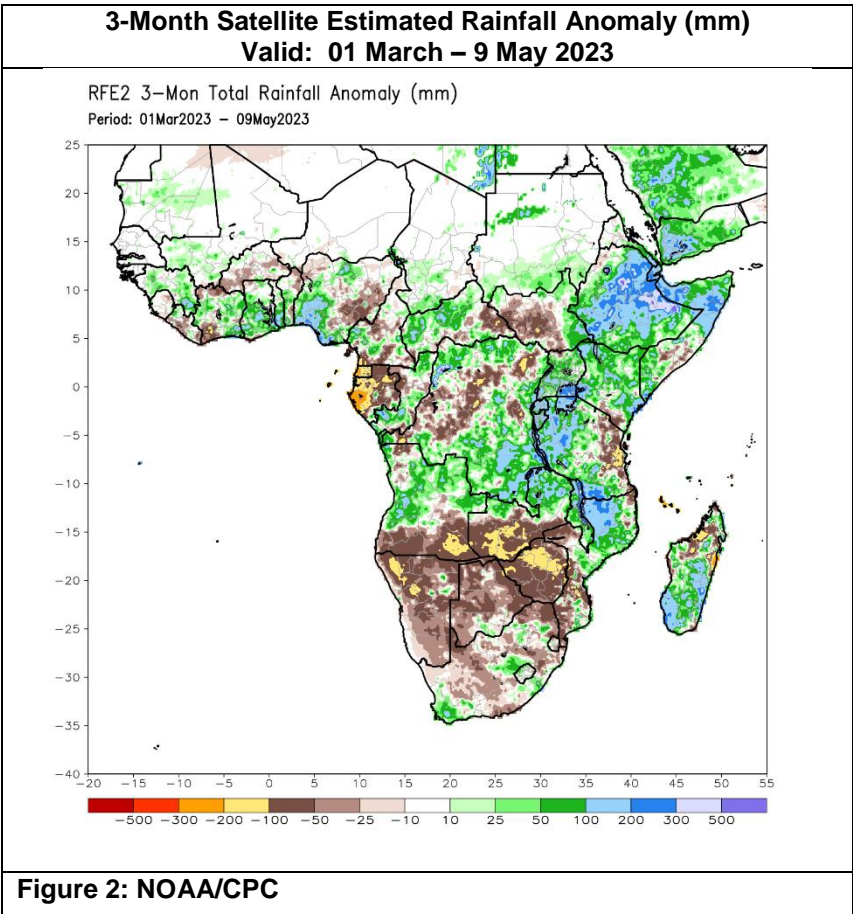
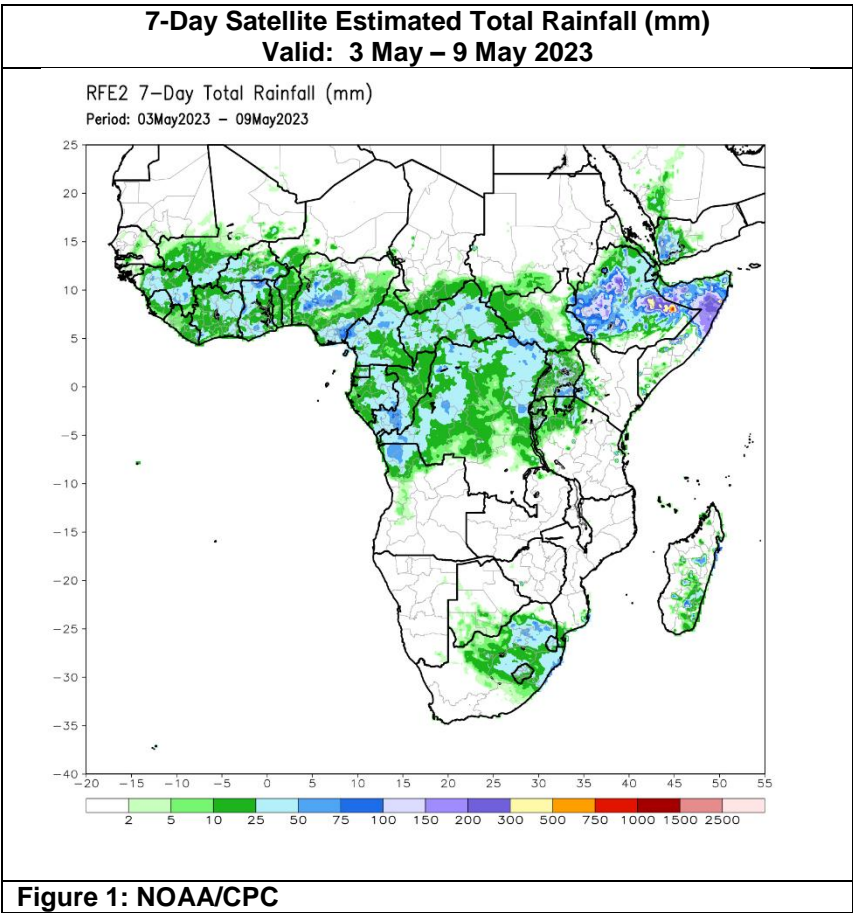
Widespread heavy rains affected East Africa once again. A swath of torrential rainfall was observed from southwestern Ethiopia, through eastern Ethiopia, and into northern Somalia. Large and extremely anomalous totals of 100-300mm were observed in this region (**Figure 1**). This has likely resulted in flooding. An additional region of excessive rainfall (>100mm) in Rwanda and South Kivu DRC caused flooding and landslides. 400 deaths were reported in South Kivu, DRC just this past week. In Kenya, moderate rains occurred in the Lake Victoria region with little to no rain occurring elsewhere. Just light rains were observed in southern Somalia as well. Over the past 3 months (**Figure 2**), below-average rain, with deficits ranging between 25-100mm, has persisted over southwestern South Sudan accounting for more than a 20% reduction in rainfall. Similar conditions linger in eastern Tanzania and scattered areas of deficits persist in central Somalia as well. The widespread and heavy rainfall events have built large surpluses in northern/eastern Ethiopia and northern Somalia. 3-month anomalies exceed 100-200mm, accounting for more than 2 times average rainfall. Vegetation health products indicate that lush conditions exist on the ground in Belg-producing regions of Ethiopia as well as southeastern South Sudan and northern/central Kenya. Pockets of degraded vegetation are present in eastern Tanzania, Kenya, central South Sudan, and central Somalia.

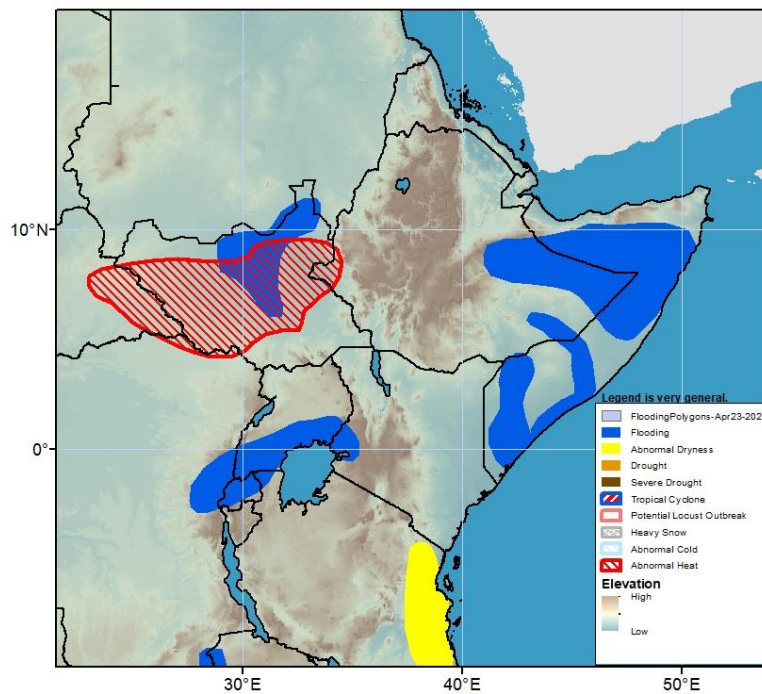
During the next week, rainfall is forecasted to be less excessive. However, still substantial rainfall totals of 50-75mm may continue flood threats in Rwanda and eastern DRC. Rainfall of 25-50mm is expected in central and southwestern Ethiopia, while lighter rains should occur in the rest of the Horn.

### Light, but well-distributed, rains in West Africa.

Moderate rainfall totals between 25mm and 75mm were observed over many localized areas of the Gulf of Guinea countries, as well as Burkina Faso and Guinea. However, most of the region received between 10mm and 25mm. These amounts were widely slightly suppressed below average with 10-50mm negative anomalies. Rainfall performance during the past 30 days has been wetter than average for central portions of the Gulf of Guinea region, with surpluses exceeding 50-100mm. 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.

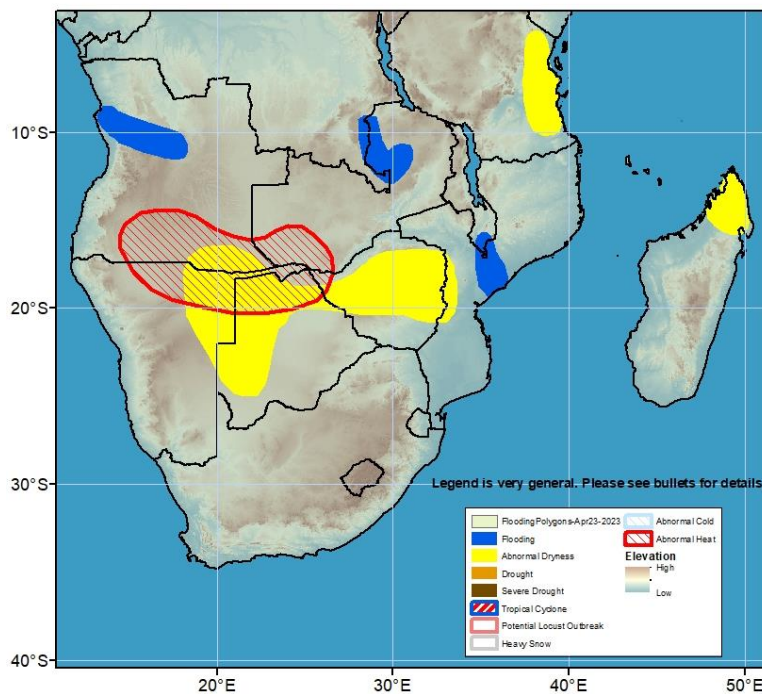
During the next week, a suppressed rainfall pattern is expected. Most of the Gulf of Guinea countries should be expected 10-25mm of rainfall. Larger amounts, possibly more than 50mm, are most favored in Liberia and southern Guinea. Warmer than average temperatures are forecast for the Gulf of Guinea countries.





Inundation remains unchanged in the Sudd Wetlands causing floods in South Sudan. Flooding and landslides have resulted in Hundreds of fatalities in South Kivu province in DRC. Flooding persists in western and northern provinces, Rwanda. The Jubba and Shebelle rivers are above the flood danger level and torrential rain lead to high flood risk in northern Somalia and eastern Ethiopia.

**Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa**



Heavy rains, storms and floods have occurred in parts of Angola where thousands of homes are damaged. High waters along the Luapula and Chambeshi Rivers 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**