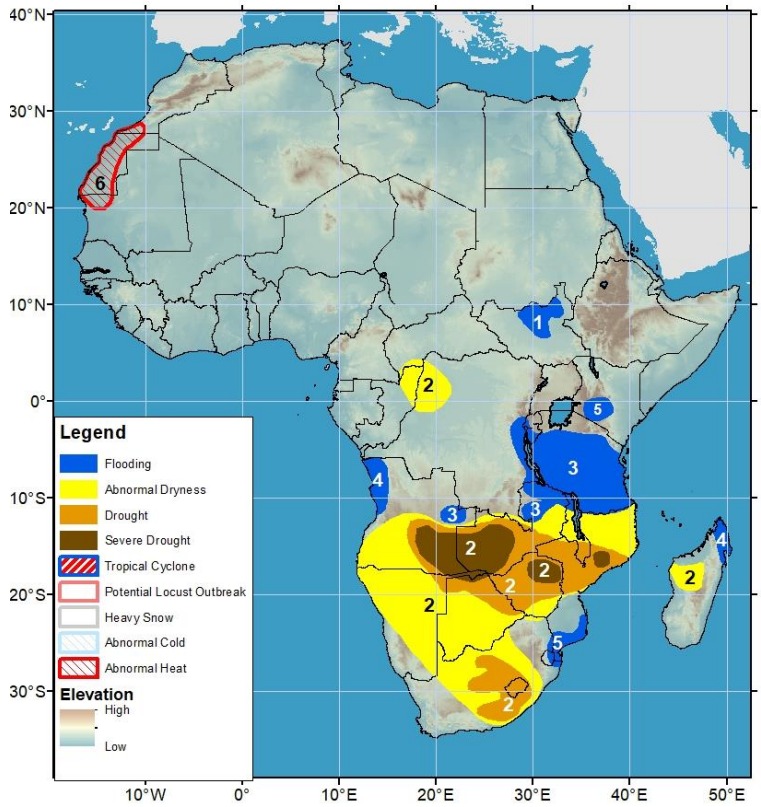
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
11 April – 17 April 2024

- **Southern Africa still faces long-term drought despite recent rainfall.**
- **Eastern Africa continues to experience enhanced rainfall, leading to persistent floods.**



1) The flooding situation in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan have improved marginally especially along the Sobet and Akobo catchments.

2) Due to a delayed start in the rainfall season, followed by insufficient rainfall and extended dry spells, abnormal dryness is placed across northern Congo, northwestern DR Congo, central and southern Angola, Namibia, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi, northern and central Mozambique, central, southern and eastern parts of South Africa, Lesotho and central Madagascar, where rainfall deficits have exceeded 50 - 100 mm over the past 30 days. Over the last two months, large deficits have led to drought and severe drought in eastern Angola, western and central Zambia, northeastern Namibia, northern and eastern Botswana, much of Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, central and eastern South Africa, and Lesotho.

3) Floods persist in eastern DR Congo and Burundi. Heavy rainfall and thunderstorms have hit southern Tanzania, causing flooding and landslides in Bariadi District, Simiyu Region, and Dar as Salaam City, leading to casualties and damage. Also, the overflow of the Ngerengere River caused fatalities in the Morogoro Region of Tanzania. The flood situation is maintained in eastern Angola and the northern region of Zambia due to heavy and above-average rainfall that has led to casualties and damage. A report has indicated that heavy rainfall caused floods and casualties in the Gisenyi sector, Rubavu District, Western Province, Rwanda.

4) Due to recent month heavy and above-average rainfall, floods persist in northwestern Angola. In northeastern Madagascar, tropical cyclone Gamane has caused extreme rainfall and strong winds, significantly damaging lives and properties.

5) Heavy rainfall on March 25 caused flooding in multiple neighborhoods across the province of Maputo in Mozambique, resulting in significant losses and damage. Continuous heavy rainfall has caused the Tana River in Kenya to swell, leading to floods in the Mororo area.

6) An abnormal Heat hazard is posted over southern Morocco, Western Sahara, and west-central Mauritania due to expected maximum temperatures running 4-10°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

Southern Africa received some rainfall but remained in a long-term drought.

For the past 7-days, little to light rain occurred over several places in southern Africa. Light to moderate rainfall (25-75 mm) occurred in Angola, northern Zambia, southern Botswana, southern Mozambique, and central and eastern parts of South Africa (**Figure 1**). Enhanced rainfall has decreased rainfall deficits in southern Africa in the last 7 days. Additionally, there have been rainfall surpluses of 10-50 mm in parts of Namibia, Botswana, Mozambique, and South Africa. In the last 90 days, much of central and eastern southern Africa has experienced less rain than usual. The deficit ranges between 100-200 mm, and it includes areas such as eastern Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, northern Namibia, northern and central Botswana, Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, southern Malawi, northern and central parts of South Africa, and northwestern Madagascar (**Figure 2**). Due to the insufficient rainfall, the soil moisture has been reduced, which has already adversely affected agriculture and livestock. As a result, moderate to severe drought has hit many parts of the subregion. According to a recent report, South Africa has decreased their maize production estimate by almost 8% since February.

During the next week, moderate to heavy (50-100 mm) and above-average rainfall is expected in central and eastern Angola, Zambia, northern Malawi, and central Mozambique. Zimbabwe, Lesotho, and central Madagascar will likely have little above-average rainfall. The remaining areas along the western and southern parts of Southern Africa are likely to have near-average to below-average rainfall.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 03 April 2024 – 09 April 2024

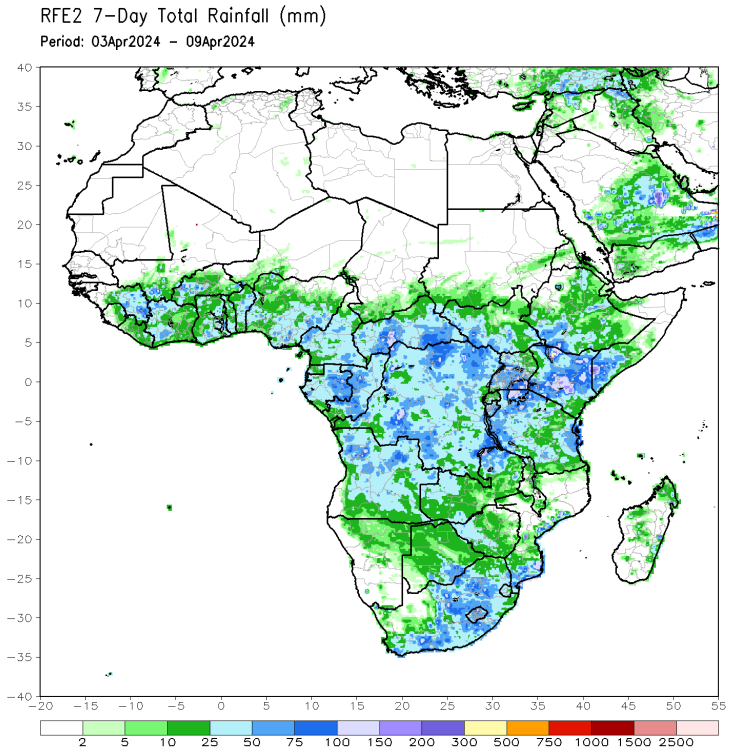


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

3-Month Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 February 2024 – 09 April 2024

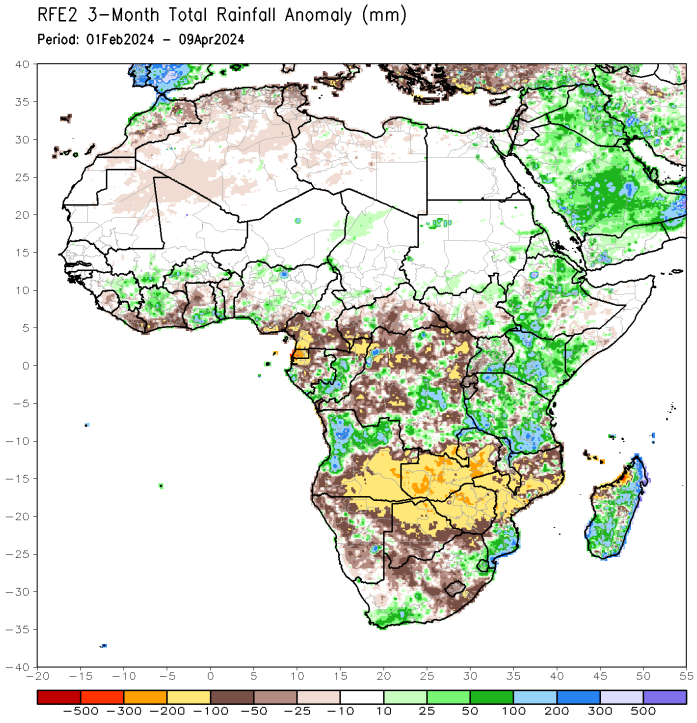
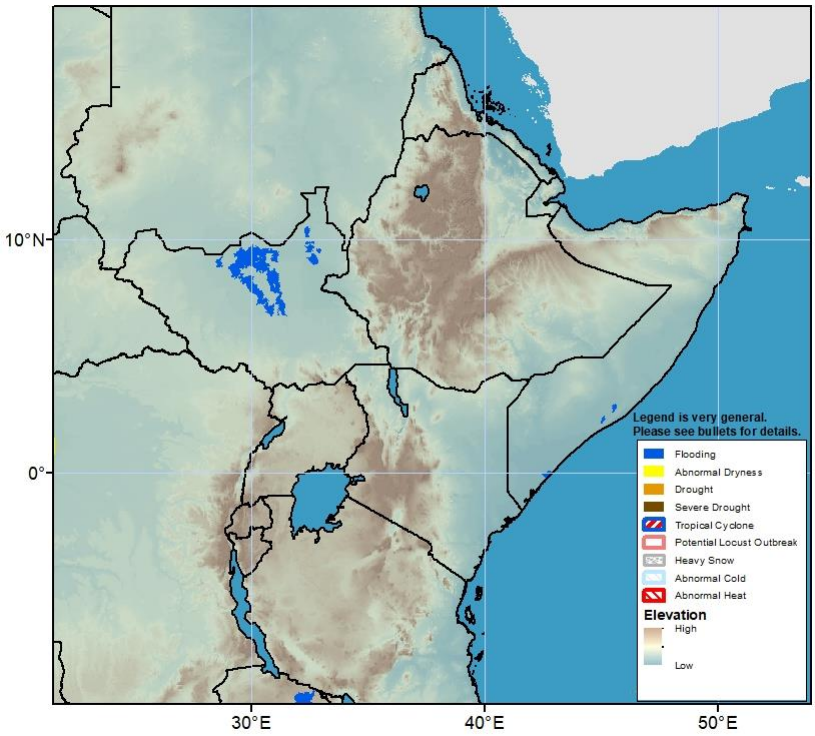


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

Eastern Africa continues to experience enhanced rainfall over many areas.

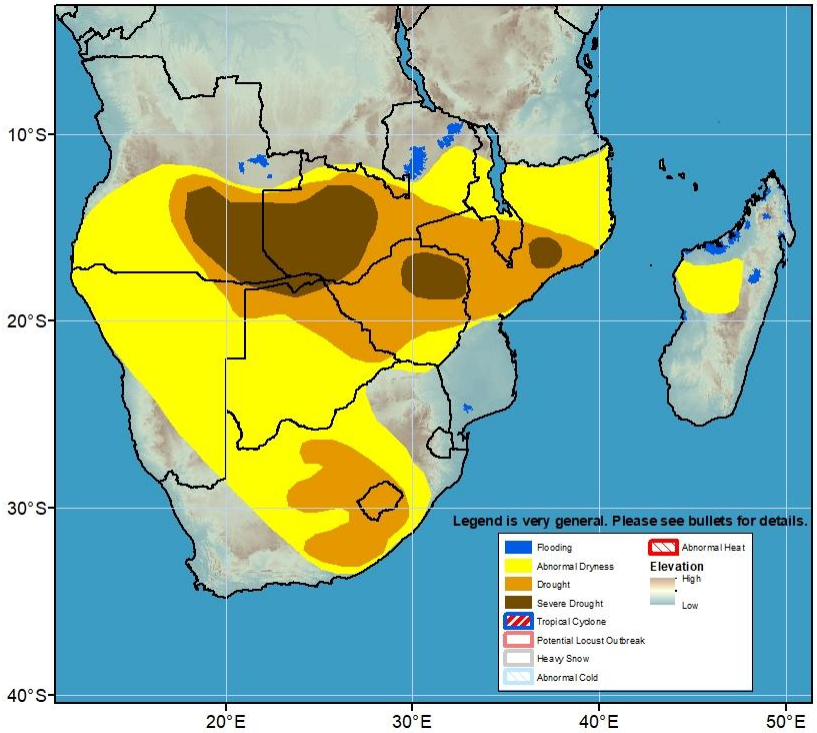
In the last week, many areas in eastern Africa, including southern Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, southern Somalia, and northwestern and eastern parts of Tanzania, experienced moderate to heavy rainfall. Rainfall amounts exceeded 100 mm in south-central Ethiopia, southeastern Uganda, northern and central parts of Kenya, and southern Somalia (**Figure 1**). Due to heavy rainfall, floods have affected several regions of Tanzania and the Mororo area in Kenya due to the swelling of the Tana River. From the start of February, there has been an above-average amount of rainfall in most parts of eastern Africa. Rainfall surpluses over 50 mm have been recorded in northern, central, and southern parts of Ethiopia, southeastern South Sudan, Kenya, southern Somalia, and northern, western, and southern parts of Tanzania. The southern part of Tanzania has recorded the largest rainfall surplus of over 100 mm. However, some places in western South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and isolated areas in Uganda, Somalia, and Tanzania have experienced rainfall deficits of between 10-50 mm (**Figure 2**).

In the next week, Tanzania, southern Kenya, and southwestern Ethiopia will experience moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall. On the other hand, light to moderate rainfall is likely to occur in Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, and Burundi. However, below-average rainfall is predicted over South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Somalia.



Flooding continues in the sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Flooding is lingering downstream of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in southern Somalia.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding conditions remain unchanged in northeastern Zambia. Flooding also remains in the headwaters of the Zambezi River in eastern Angola. Flooding conditions remained unchanged in northern Madagascar and southern Mozambique.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa