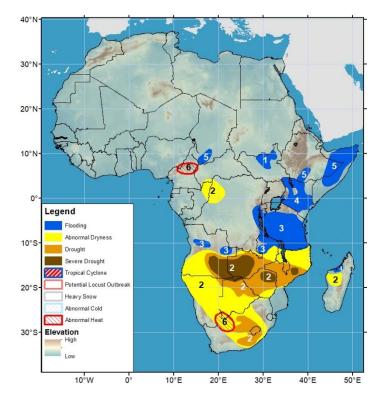






Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 2 May – 8 May 2024

- Seasonal drought conditions continue in Southern Africa.
- Eastern Africa experienced heavy rainfall, causing ongoing floods.



- 1) The flooding situation in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan remains unchanged.
- 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) There are ongoing flood situations in eastern DR Congo and Burundi. Heavy rainfall and thunderstorms have hit southern Tanzania, resulting in flooding and landslides in Bariadi District, Simiyu Region, and Dar as Salaam City. This has led to casualties and damage. Additionally, the overflow of the Ngerengere River in Tanzania's Morogoro Region has resulted in fatalities. In northern Zambia, the flood situation persists, while in Angola, flooding has increased due to heavy and above-average rainfall, resulting in casualties and damage. A report has indicated that heavy rainfall caused floods and casualties in Rwanda's Gisenyi sector, Rubavu District, Western Province.
- 4) Recent weeks heavy rainfall has caused the Tana River in Kenya to swell, leading to floods in twenty (21) counties out of forty-seven (47) counties leading to floods across most parts of Kenya. According to report, several people and infrastructure have been affected.
- 5) In recent weeks, heavy rainfall has affected several areas of Somalia, resulting in floods and flash floods that have caused increasing numbers of casualties, displaced people, and damage. The worst affected states are Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and South West. Additionally, reports indicate that floods have occurred in Dilla (Gedeo Zone, southern Ethiopia Regional State), Hawassa, and Addis Ababa, leading to deaths. Heavy rainfall has also been affecting southern Chad, causing the Logone River to overflow and leading to floods, casualties, and damage.
- 6) An abnormal Heat hazard is posted over portions of northern Cameroon, southeastern Namibia, southwestern Botswana, and northwestern part of South Africa due to expected maximum temperatures running 4-6°C above average during the following week.

Most places in southern Africa have experienced seasonably dry conditions.

For the past 7-days, most of southern Africa has been dry except for northwestern Angola, parts of South Africa, and Madagascar, which have received light to moderate rainfall (Figure 1). For the 30 days, dryness has improved over many areas in the southern Africa region due to the recent weeks' moderate rainfall recorded. Rainfall surpluses of 10-50 mm have been registered in Angola, Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa, and Lesotho. Central and southern parts of South Africa experienced the highest rain surpluses of 50-100 mm. In contrast, rainfall deficits (10-50 mm) continued over a few places, including western Angola, Namibia, northwestern South Africa, northern Mozambique, central Zimbabwe, and western and southern parts of Madagascar. Northeastern Mozambique and western and southeastern parts of Madagascar recorded the highest rainfall deficits of 50-100 mm. In the last 90 days, much of southern Africa received less rain than usual. The deficit is between 25-200 mm. Areas that received 100-200 mm deficits and locally higher include Angola, Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Madagascar (Figure 2). In contrast, rainfall surpluses were observed in northern and western Angola, northern Zambia, parts of South Africa, southern Mozambique, and much of Madagascar. Due to insufficient rainfall, many parts of the sub-region are experiencing critical food shortages due to moderate to severe drought affecting agriculture and livestock.

During the outlook period, much of the southern Africa region will be dry. Light to moderate and above-average rain will likely occur over northeastern Mozambique and the northern and eastern parts of Madagascar.

Eastern Africa has recorded heavy rainfall causing floods to continue over many areas.

In the last week, moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded in many parts of eastern Africa. Especially southern Ethiopia, northern and southern parts of Somalia, much of Kenya, and northern and eastern parts of Tanzania registered rainfall of 50-150 mm with greater than 150 mm over localized areas (Figure 1). This event has caused floods to worsen in most areas of eastern Africa. For example, in Kenya, it has been reported that floods are across most parts of the country, and flood-related deaths have increased. Floods have affected several roads, and several people have been displaced. Likewise, floods persist in most areas in Tanzania, particularly the Dodoma and Dar es Salaam City areas. In addition, several roads and bridges have been damaged. In Somalia, the Gu rainy season (April to June) affects several areas, causing floods and flash floods, leading to increased casualties and damage, Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and the South West States are the worst affected places. In addition, the Shabelle River in Belet Weyne station is currently at a moderate risk level, according to the report.

From the start of February, there has been an above-average rainfall in most parts of eastern Africa. Central and eastern Ethiopia, northern Somalia, western and central parts of Kenya, and western and southern Tanzania have reported rainfall surpluses over 100 mm (**Figure 2**). Rainfall deficits of 10-50 mm

Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

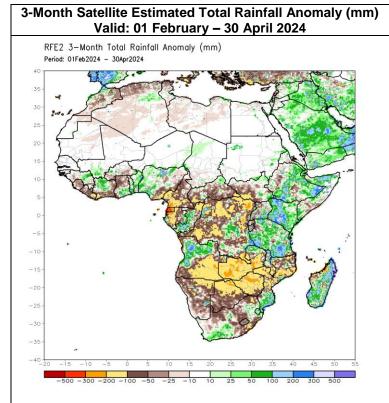
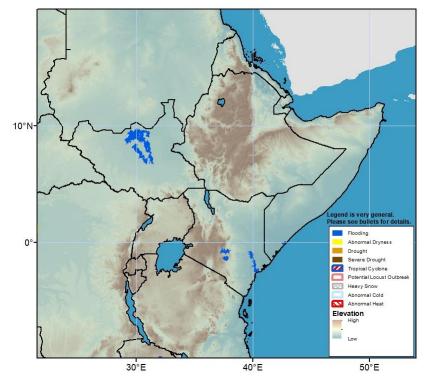


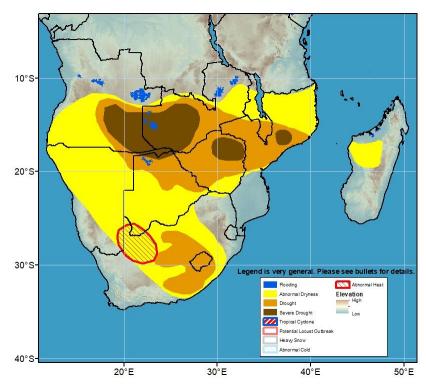
Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

have registered over a few places, including western South Sudan, western Uganda, and isolated places over Ethiopia, Somalia, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania. In the next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected over southern Ethiopia, western and southwestern Kenya, much of Somalia, and Tanzania's eastern coast. Light to moderate rain is expected in the remaining parts of the region, but the rain will be below-average over South Sudan, western Ethiopia, and western Tanzania.



Flooding continues in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Flooding is lingering downstream of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in southern Somalia. Swelling of the Tana River has caused floods in Kenya. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Inundated areas have increased in the upstream of Zambezi River in Eastern Angola and Western Zambia. Flooding conditions have improved in northern Madagascar and disappeared in southern Mozambique. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa