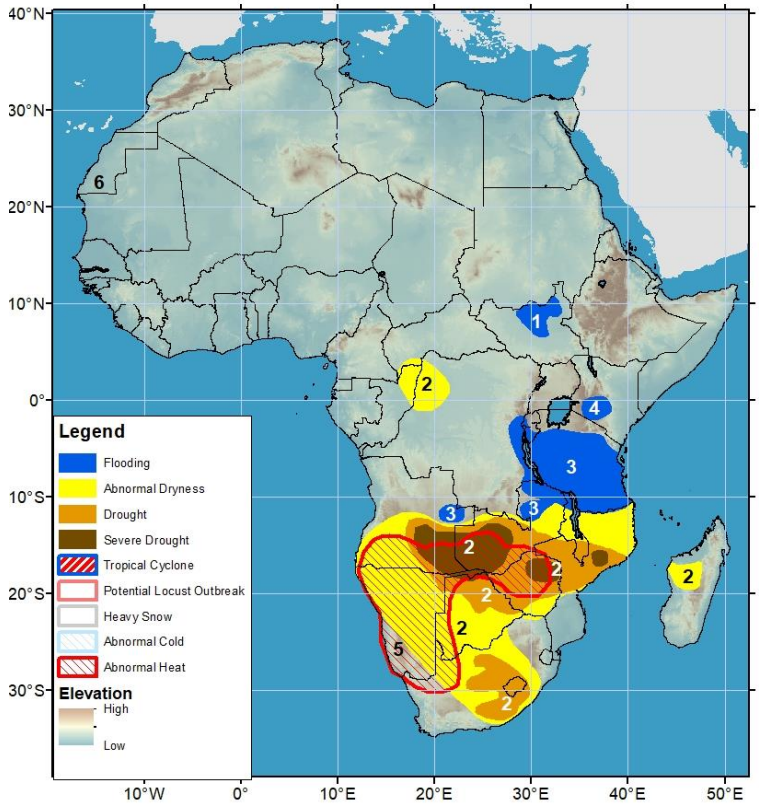
# Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
# For USAID / FEWS-NET
# 18 April – 24 April 2024

- **Southern Africa still faces seasonal drought despite recent rainfall.**
- **Eastern Africa should receive more enhanced rainfall next week, renewing the flood threat.**




**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) Continuous heavy rainfall has caused the Tana River in Kenya to swell, leading to floods in the counties of Marsabit, Turkana, Tana River, Garissa, Kirinyaga, Muranga Kiambu, Meru, Kisimu, Nairobi, and Kitui. Fatalities and thousands of displaced people have been reported.**

**6) An abnormal Heat hazard is posted over portions of southern Africa including northwestern South Africa, Namibia, southern Angola southern Zambia, and Zimbabwe due to expected maximum temperatures running 4-6°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**

**Abnormal heat will return to Southern Africa exacerbating already very dry conditions.**

For the past 7-days, light to moderate rain occurred over many parts of southern Africa. Locally heavier totals (75-150 mm) occurred in areas including parts of northern Angola, northern Zambia, central Mozambique, and central/southern South Africa (**Figure 1**). Much of Namibia and patches of Botswana, northern Mozambique and central/southern Madagascar received very little rain. Enhanced rain decreased Southern Africa rainfall deficits over the last 14 days. Additionally, over the past 30 days there are rainfall surpluses of 10-100 mm in parts of Namibia, southern Botswana, South Africa, central and southern Mozambique, and eastern Madagascar. In the last 90 days, much of central and eastern southern Africa received far less rain than usual. The deficit is between 100-300 mm and locally higher, and includes areas such as southeastern Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, northern Namibia, northern and central Botswana, Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, southern Malawi, northern and central parts of South Africa, and parts of Madagascar (**Figure 2**). Due to the insufficient rainfall, soil moisture was reduced, which has adversely affected agriculture and livestock. As a result, moderate to severe drought has hit many parts of the subregion. For example, 27 districts in Zambia report critical shortages of food.

During the outlook period, rain is expected to decrease in coverage and intensity across the sub region as the season concludes. Moderate (25-75 mm) and above-average rainfall is expected in northern Angola, northern Mozambique, and Madagascar. Light rains (up to 25mm) are forecast in Botswana and South Africa. The remaining areas of Southern Africa are likely to be mostly dry.

**7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)**
**Valid: 08 April – 14 April 2024**

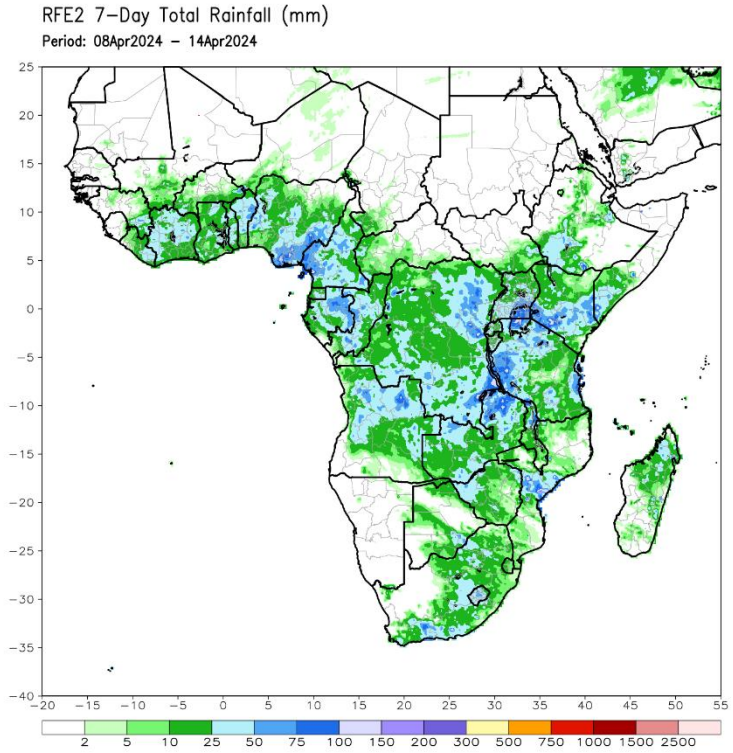



**Figure 1: NOAA/CPC**

**3-Month Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)**
**Valid: 01 February – 14 April 2024**

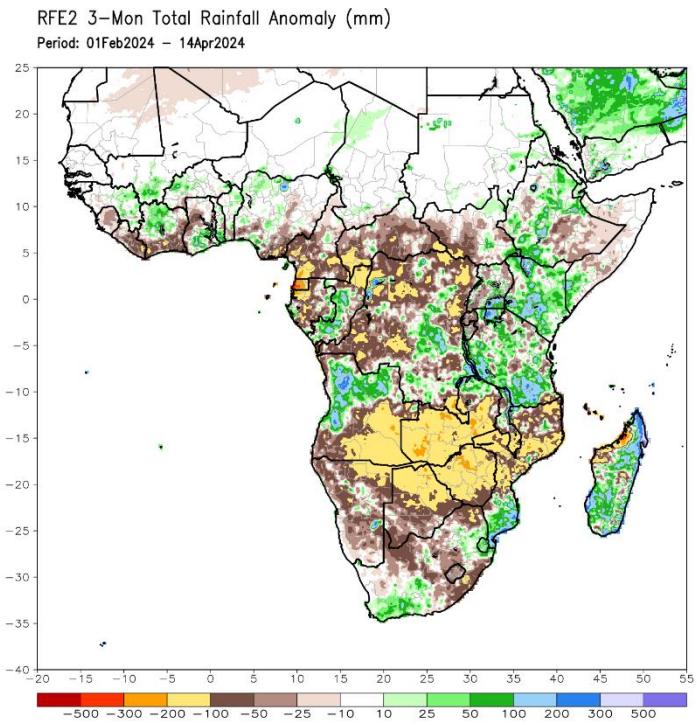
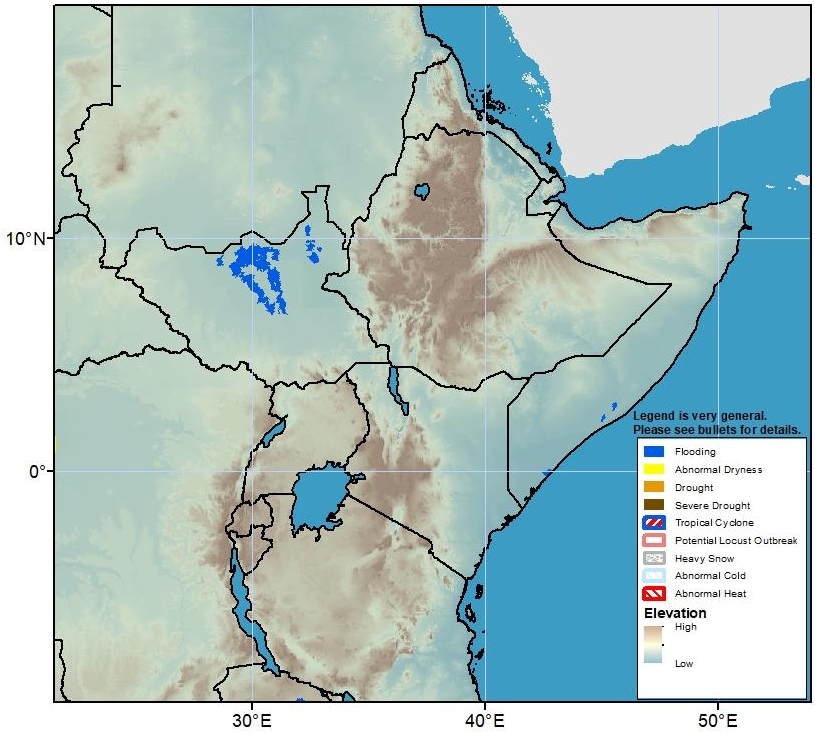



**Figure 2: NOAA/CPC**

**Rainfall decreased somewhat in East Africa**

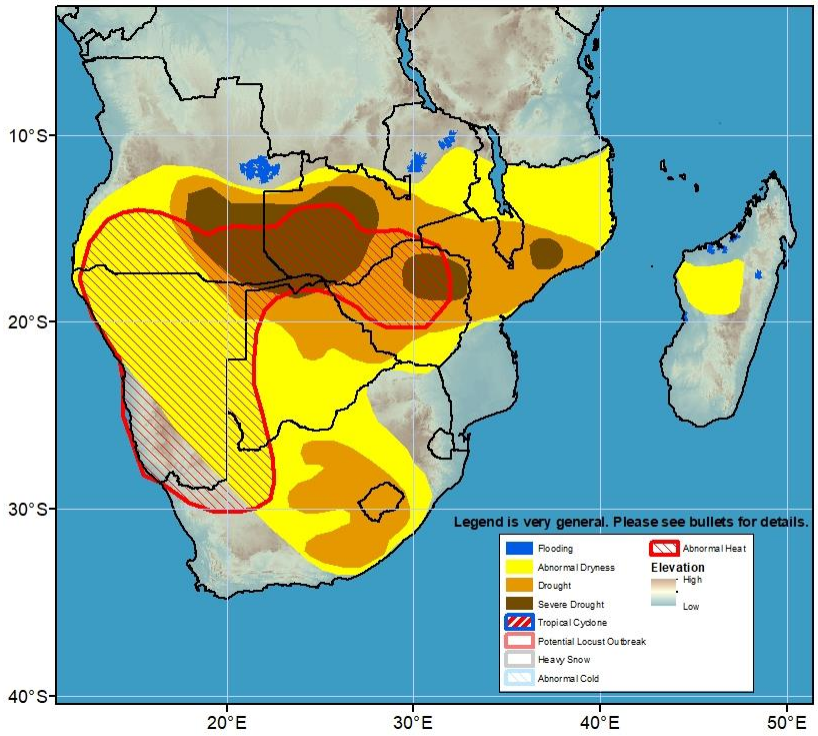
In the last week, areas in eastern Africa, including central Kenya, southern Somalia, and northern and eastern parts of Tanzania, experienced moderate to heavy rainfall exceeding 50mm (**Figure 1**). Parts of southwestern Ethiopia, Uganda, and DRC received moderate rainfall. Due to heavy rainfall, floods have affected many areas 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. Northern, central, and southern parts of Ethiopia, southeastern South Sudan, Kenya, southern Somalia, and many parts of Tanzania recorded rainfall surpluses over 50 mm. Central Kenya recorded the largest surpluses of over 100 mm. However, some places in western South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and isolated areas in Uganda, Somalia, and southeastern Ethiopia experienced rainfall deficits of 25-100 mm (**Figure 2**).

In the next week, most of the region will experience moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall. More than 50mm is likely in many areas. This will keep flood risks high in Kenya and Tanzania. On the other hand, light and below-average rainfall is likely to occur in western Ethiopia and South Sudan.




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 have improved in northern Zambia; however, more inundated areas have emerged in the upstream of Zambezi River in Eastern Angola. 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