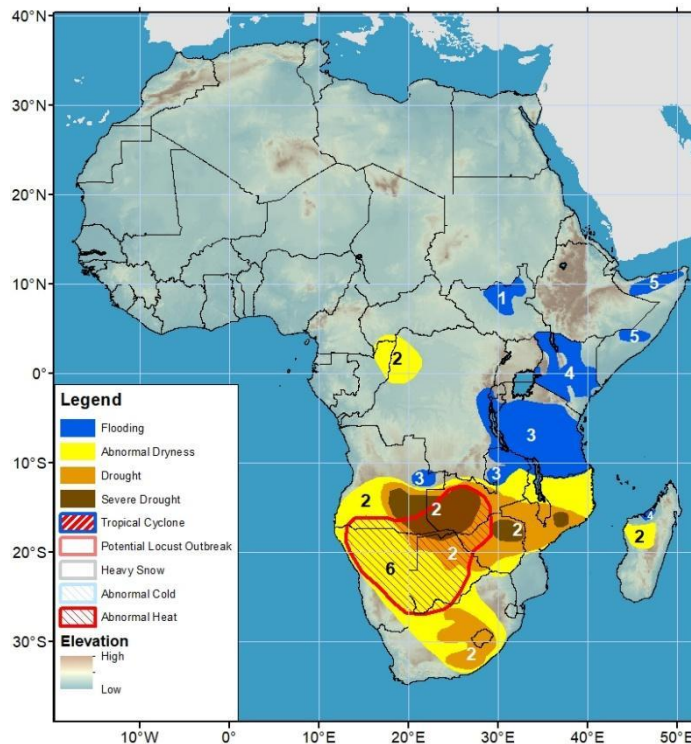


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 25 April – 1 May 2024

- Despite recent rainfall, Southern Africa still experiences seasonal drought.
- Eastern Africa will face a renewed flood threat due to enhanced rainfall next week.



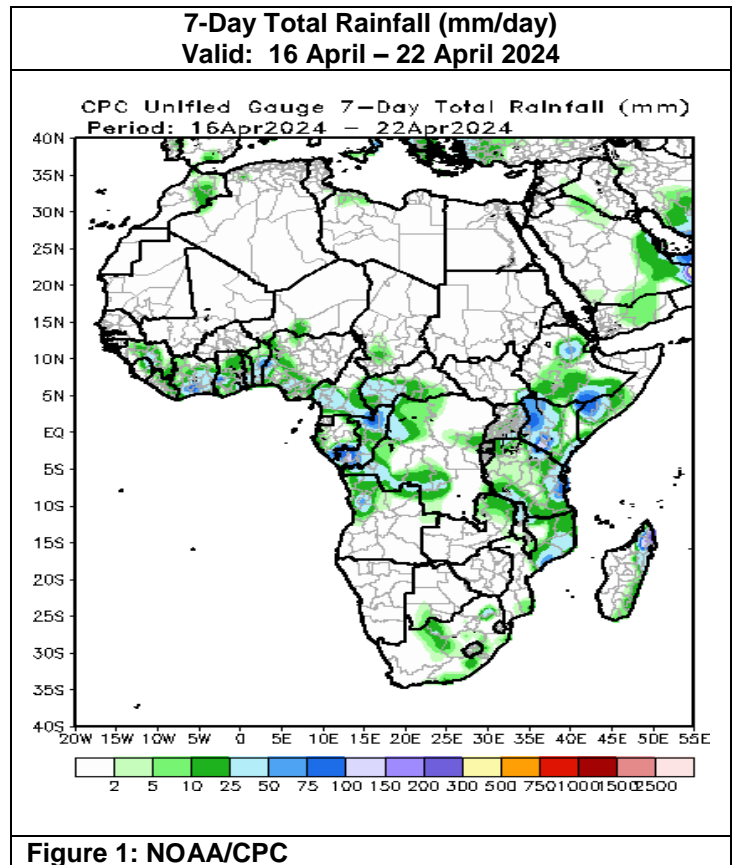
- 1) The flooding situation in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan have improved marginally especially along the Sobet and Akobo catchments.
- 2) Due to a delayed start in the rainfall season, followed by insufficient rainfall and extended dry spells, abnormal dryness is placed across northern Congo, northwestern 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, Kisumu, Nairobi, and Kitui. Fatalities and thousands of displaced people have been reported.
- 5) Heavy rainfall in Somalia has caused flash floods, casualties, and damage in Somaliland and Hirshabelle State.
- 6) An abnormal Heat hazard is posted over portions of southern Africa including southern Angola, southern Zambia, Namibia, Botswana, and northern and western parts of 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, jverdind@usaid.gov

Dry conditions continue in Southern Africa, exacerbating already arid conditions.

For the past 7-days, most of southern Africa has been dry except for a few places in the north, east, and southern parts of the region that received light to moderate rainfall (10-75 mm) (**Figure 1**). Additionally, over the past 30 days, due to recent week's moderate rainfall, rainfall surpluses of 25-50 mm have been recorded in Angola, Namibia, Lesotho, Eswatini, and South Africa. Southern Mozambique and northern Madagascar experienced rainfall surpluses reaching 100 mm. In contrast, rainfall deficits (25-100 mm) continue in other areas, especially in the middle sector of the southern Africa region. In the last 90 days, much of southern Africa received far less rain than usual. The deficit is between 25-200 mm and locally higher and includes areas such as Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Madagascar (**Figure 2**). Due to the insufficient rainfall, soil moisture was reduced, adversely affecting agriculture and livestock. As a result, moderate to severe drought has hit many parts of the sub-region. Currently, 27 districts in Zambia are experiencing critical food shortages.

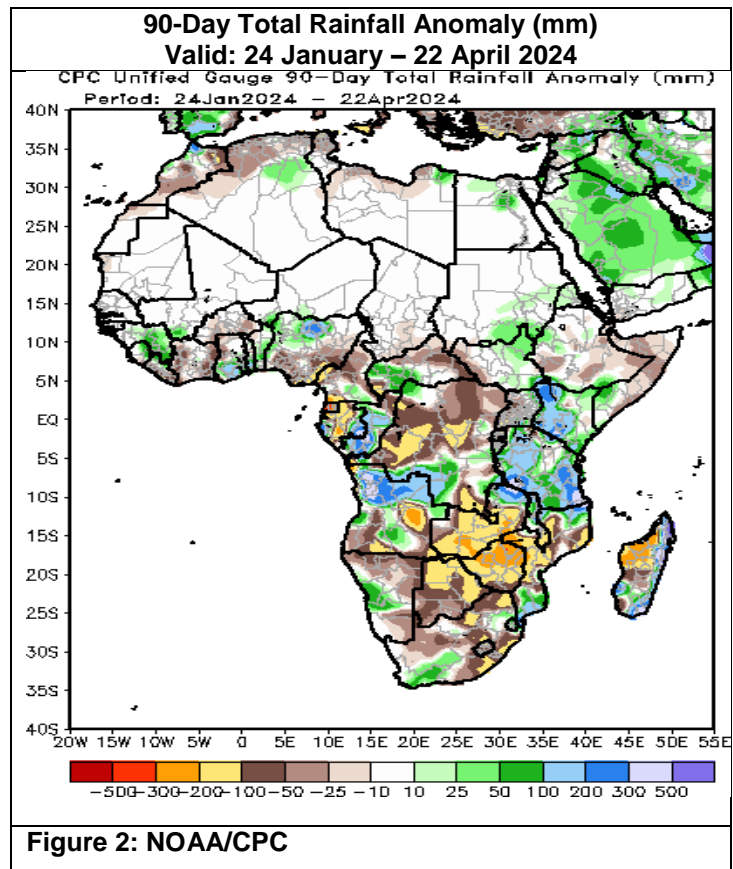
During the outlook period, rain is expected to decrease in coverage and intensity across the sub-region as the season concludes. Most of the sub-region is expected to have below-average rain, with much intensity in Angola and northern Mozambique. In contrast, light (5-25 mm) and above-average is expected in the central part of South Africa, as well as Lesotho.

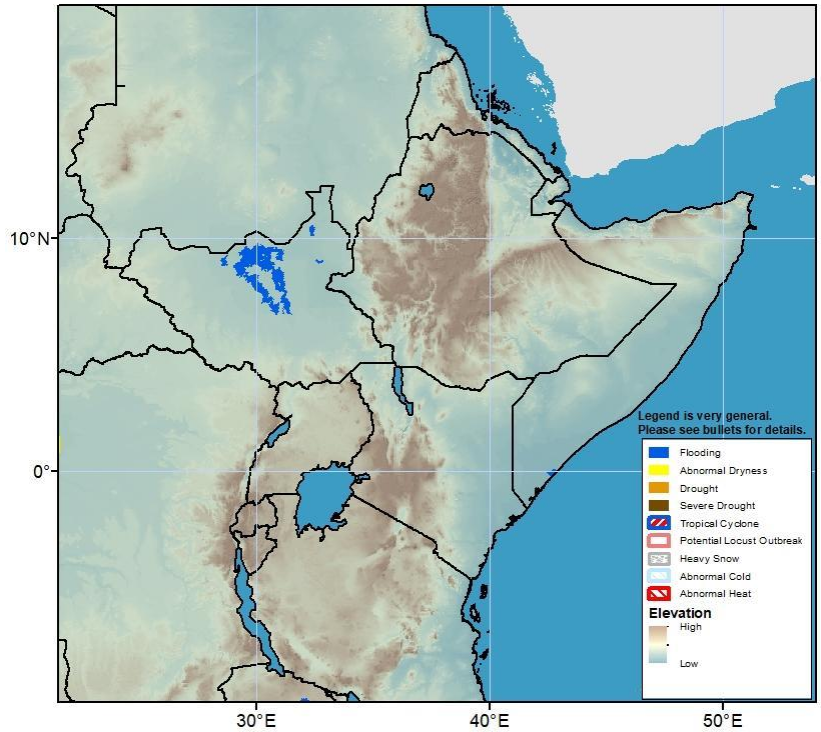


Heavy rainfall has caused floods to continue in most parts of eastern Africa.

In the last week, light to moderate rainfall was in most parts of eastern Africa. Kenya and southern Somalia experienced moderate to heavy rainfall, which led to floods in those regions and landslides in Burundi (**Figure 1**). In Somalia, heavy rainfall has caused flash floods and river overflow, resulting in casualties and damage. Several people have been affected in Somaliland (northern Somalia) and Hirshabelle State (south-central Somalia). In Kenya, heavy rainfall has caused flooding in many areas due to the swelling of the Tana River. According to a report, floodwaters have affected 21 out of the 47 counties in the country. This has caused displacement of several people, loss of livestock, and destruction of croplands. Burundi experienced a landslide in Gabirano Hill, Muhuta commune in Rumonge province, causing damage and casualties. From the start of February, there has been an above-average amount of rainfall in most parts of eastern Africa. Southern Somalia and many parts of Kenya and Tanzania recorded rainfall surpluses over 50 mm. However, some places in southwestern and eastern Ethiopia, Somalia, and Uganda experienced rainfall deficits of 10-25 mm (**Figure 2**).

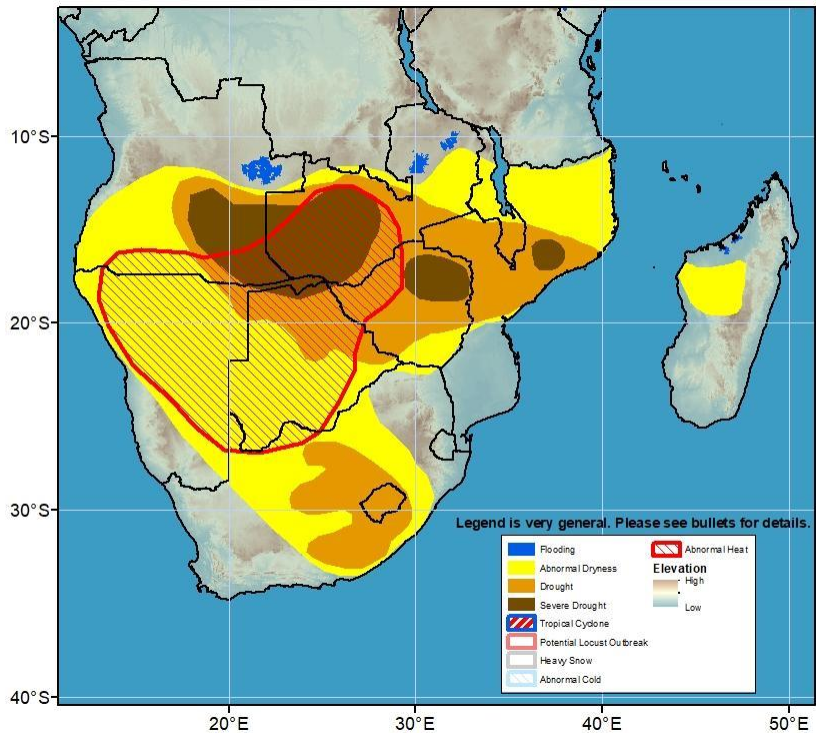
In the next week, most of the region will experience moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall. More than 50 mm is likely in many areas. This will keep flood risks high in Kenya, Somalia, and Tanzania. On the other hand, light and below-average rainfall is expected to occur in western Ethiopia and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