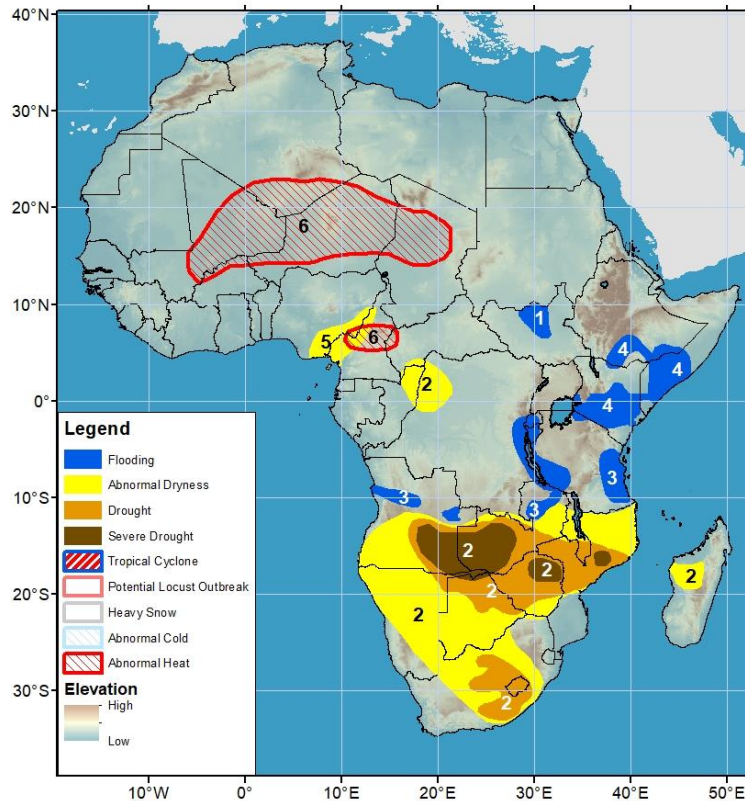


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 23 May – 29 May 2024

- Abnormally dry conditions are setting in over eastern Nigeria and Cameroon.
- Rainfall is weakening in Eastern Africa, but Floods have continued.



- 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. Large seasonal deficits 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 lingers. A report has indicated that heavy rainfall caused floods and casualties in Rwanda's Gisenyi sector, Rubavu District, Western Province.
- 4) Very heavy seasonal rainfall caused the Tana River, and Lag Dera 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. Hundreds of Fatalities, infrastructure damage and the threat of water borne illness are reported. The heavy rainfall has also 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 have been Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and South West.
- 5) Significant rainfall deficits since 1 April in eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon, have led to declining soil moisture and the placement of abnormal dryness.
- 6) Maximum temperatures are expected to average 4-6°C above average in Cameroon and 2-4°C above average with very high maximum temperatures across Mali, Niger and Chad during the outlook period.

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

Floods continue in East Africa; Seasonal rainfall improves for western Ethiopia, but not for South Sudan.

In the last week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall was recorded in many parts of Ethiopia, northwestern Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya. As much as 100mm of rainfall was recorded in western Ethiopia where rains have increased in the last week (**Figure 1**). As much as 75 mm was recorded locally in Uganda and western Kenya. Many other areas of the Horn of Africa did not observe any rainfall, including central and southern Somalia, northern, eastern, and southern Kenya, and southern Ethiopia. Despite the drying trend, the high seasonal rains have led to serious ongoing flooding in the region. Notably, in Kenya, a landslide on May 14 added to the already widespread damage and in Ethiopia, more than 120,000 people are already affected by floods. Deadly flooding is also reported in Uganda and Burundi. The Jubba, Tana, and Lag Dera rivers are all running very high.

From the start of April, rainfall has been above average in southern and eastern parts of East Africa. Southern and eastern Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, southern Uganda, and western, northern, and coastal Tanzania have reported rainfall surpluses – in some cases over 200 mm (**Figure 2**). Conversely, rainfall deficits of 50-200 mm are registered and growing over other places, including southwestern South Sudan, northern Uganda, western Ethiopia, and Eastern DRC.

In the next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall (50 -100 mm) is expected in Uganda, western Kenya, and western Ethiopia. Lighter rains, less than 25 mm, should return to Somalia. Conditions should continue to dry out over eastern Kenya and southern Ethiopia with only little to light rain expected. Hotter than average temperatures are forecasted for central Ethiopia with moderate positive anomalies.

West Africa observed widespread moderate to locally heavy rainfall.

During the past 7 days, rainfall was widespread. 7-day totals in most areas remained between 10 and 50 mm. Central Ghana, southern Nigeria, eastern Burkina Faso and southern Guinea received more than 50 – 100 mm of rainfall. Moisture and rain was pulled unusually far north for May through Mali, eastern Mauritania, western Niger, and Algeria. Observed amounts were near to above average for mid-May over most central and western parts of the region. Conversely, rainfall was below average by 10-100mm over eastern Nigeria and Cameroon. Since the start of April, conditions have been mixed across West Africa (**Figure 2**). Guinea, northern Cote D'Ivoire, southern Ghana, eastern Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, and southwestern Nigeria experienced wetter than average conditions, while Liberia, southern Cote D'Ivoire, northern Ghana, western Burkina Faso, eastern Nigeria, and Cameroon experienced below-average conditions.

During the outlook period, general suppressed light to moderate rains are forecasted for the region. Rainfall between 10 and 50 mm is generally expected. Some more favorable rains are possible along the Nigeria-Cameroon border. Hotter than average maximum temperatures are forecasted, especially for Cameroon, but also Mali, Niger, and northern Chad.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall) Valid: 15 May – 21 May 2024

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)
Period: 15May2024 – 21May2024

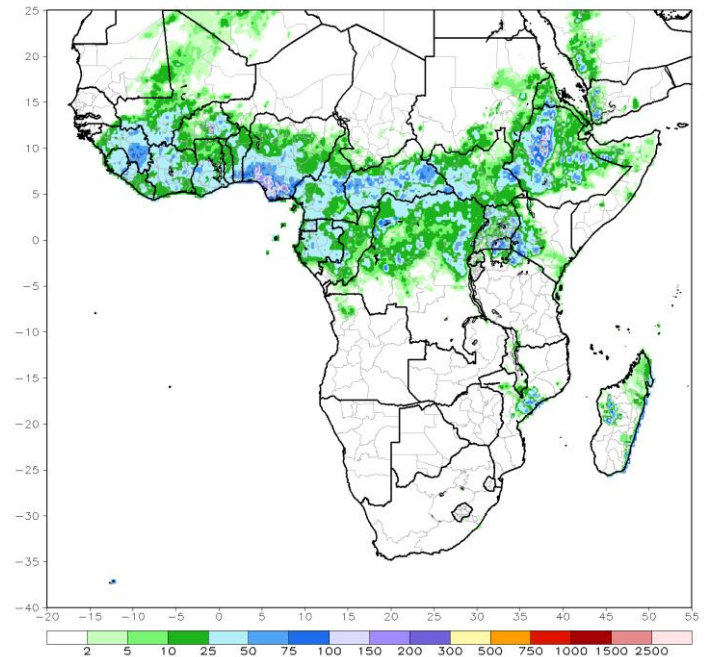


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

2-Month Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 01 April – 21 May 2024

RFE2 2-Mon Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Period: 01Apr2024 – 21May2024

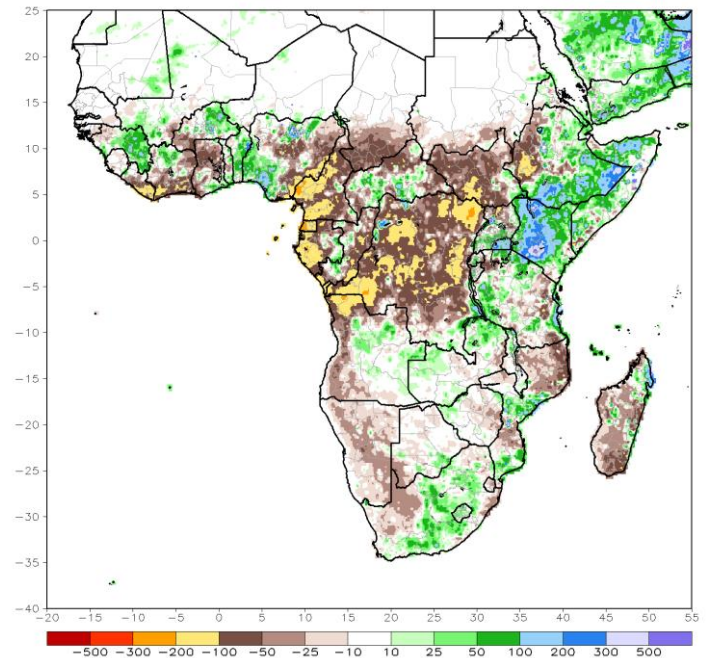
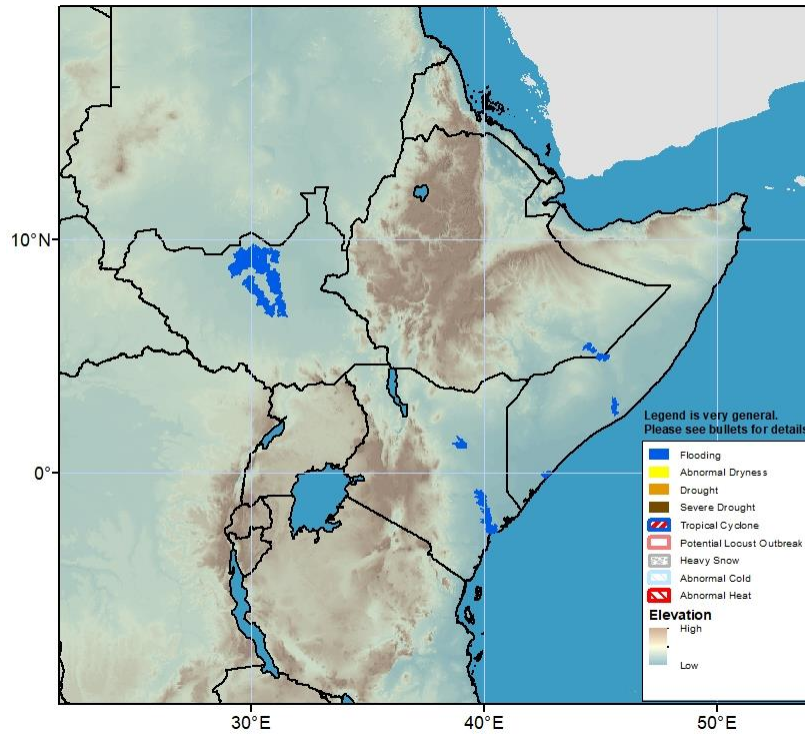
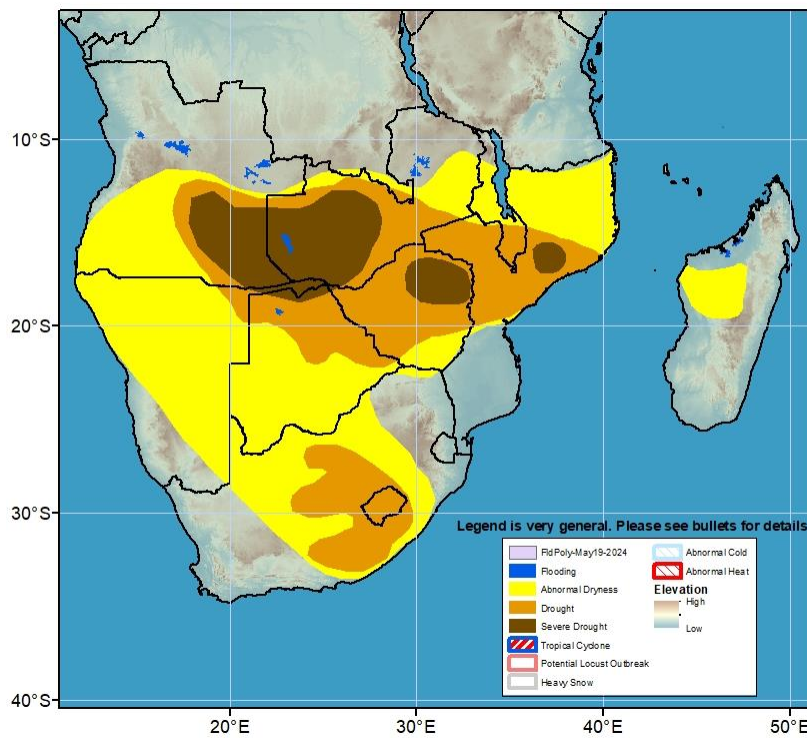


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding continues in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Flooding is present along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in southern Somalia. Swelling of the Tana River and Lag Dera 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. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa