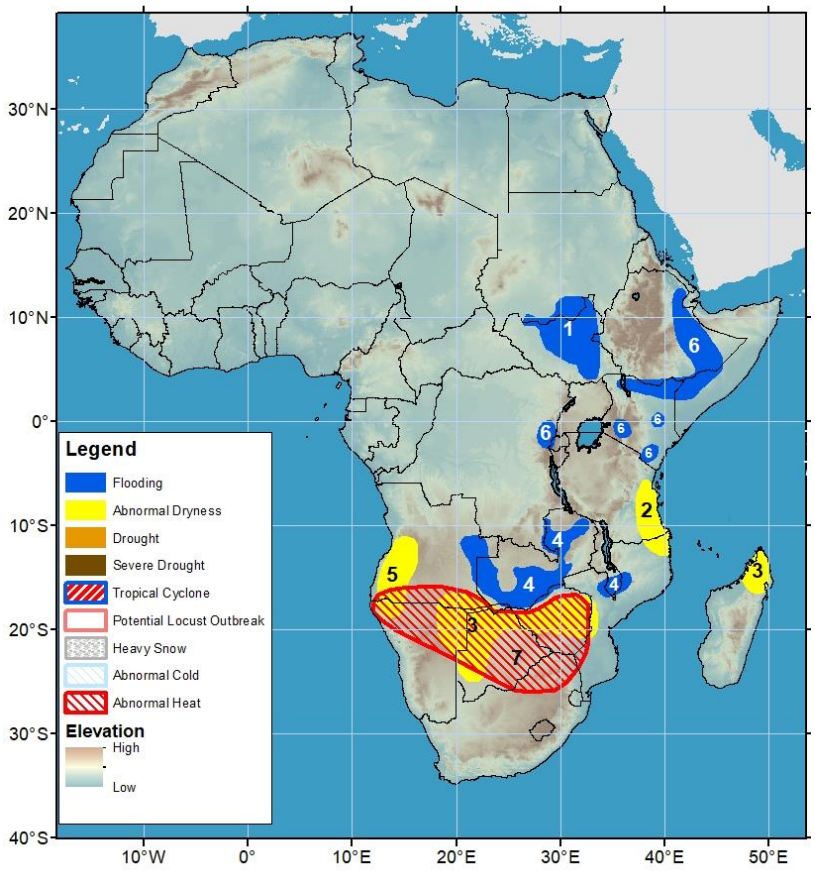
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
6 April – 12 April, 2023

- **Heavy rains were observed across much of equatorial Eastern Africa with flooding reported over northern and southern parts of Kenya, Somali region in Ethiopia and Jubaland in Somalia.**
- **Abnormal dryness over eastern Tanzania and parts of southern Africa.**



1) The extent of inundation remained unchanged in South Sudan.

2) Suppressed rainfall since November last year and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile have led to abnormal dryness in eastern Tanzania, and northeastern Mozambique.

3) An uneven rainfall distribution since November has resulted in abnormal dryness in southeastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, northern and western parts of Botswana, much of Zimbabwe, and western Mozambique. Northern Madagascar has shown significant dryness in recent months.

4) Flooding is present along the Zambezi River in eastern Angola and western Zambia and around Lusaka along the Kafue River.

5) Lack of rainfall and extended dry spells since the beginning of 2023 have led to abnormal dryness in western Angola and northwestern Namibia.

6) Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in northern and southern portions of Kenya, northern and eastern parts of Ethiopia, Jubaland in Somalia, and landslide in north Kivu in DR Congo. These conditions have caused devastating effects leaving several dead, and property worth thousands destroyed.

7) An abnormal heat hazard is posted in northern and central parts of Southern Africa region, where maximum temperature could exceed 35°C and rise more than 4°C above average during the next 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.

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Drier than average conditions dominated across southern Africa except over northern portions of Mozambique and Zambia.

Since early January, the accumulated rain in many parts of southern Africa's northern sectors has been below average. Large negative 3-month anomalies ranging between 100-300 mm still persisted over Zimbabwe, northern Botswana and Namibia, southern Zambia, and southern and western Angola (**Figure 2**). On the other hand, heavy rains have been recorded over northern portions of Zambia and Mozambique, southern Malawi, northern and central portions of Madagascar.

During the next week, drier than average conditions will persist over the northern and central portions of southern Africa region, while wetter than average rainfall is forecasted to occur in northwestern portions of Angola, northern Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique, and much of Madagascar. The heaviest weekly rainfall total of 75-100 mm is expected over northwestern Angola, central portions of Madagascar, while 50-75 mm is expected to cover northern parts of Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 29 March – 04 April 2023

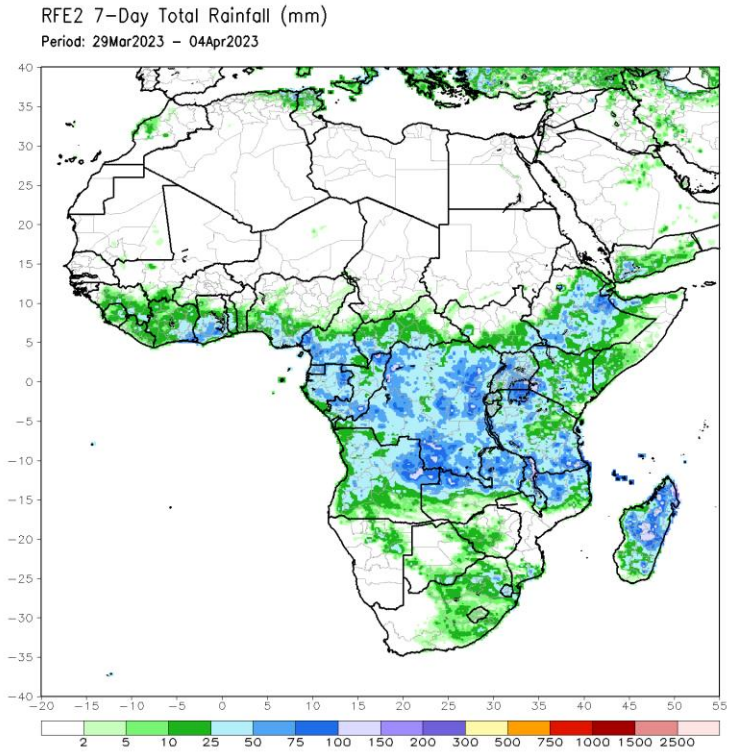


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in northern and southern portions of Kenya, and northern and eastern parts of Ethiopia.

The long rains were widespread and at places heavy across equatorial Eastern Africa. Flooding and fatalities were reported over the Greater Nairobi Metropolitan area, Marsabit County and Moyale County in Kenya, Shabelle, Afder Liban and Fafan regions in Ethiopia and Jubaland in Somalia. The heaviest rainfall with weekly rainfall totals reaching 150 mm was observed in northeastern Ethiopia, Lake Victoria regions, southwestern Kenya, western and southern Tanzania (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, below average rain, with deficits ranging between 25-100 mm persisted at some locations in eastern Tanzania. As dry spells are present since the start of the year and deficits are increasing above 50 mm, abnormal dryness is placed in eastern Tanzania. While the abnormal dryness in eastern Tanzania is continuing, the recent widespread and heavy rainfall events have significantly improved the rainfall situation over Kenya, south-central and northern parts of Somalia, and near-equatorial parts of Ethiopia.

During the next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is expected over central portions of Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, and much of Tanzania. The heavy rains across the southern and eastern highlands and rangelands of Ethiopia will continue adding to the ongoing elevated river levels observed in Shabelle District (Ethiopia) and Jubaland in Somalia. Lake Victoria regions and southern Tanzania are expected to receive significant rainfall in the range of 50-100 mm.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 05 January – 04 April 2023

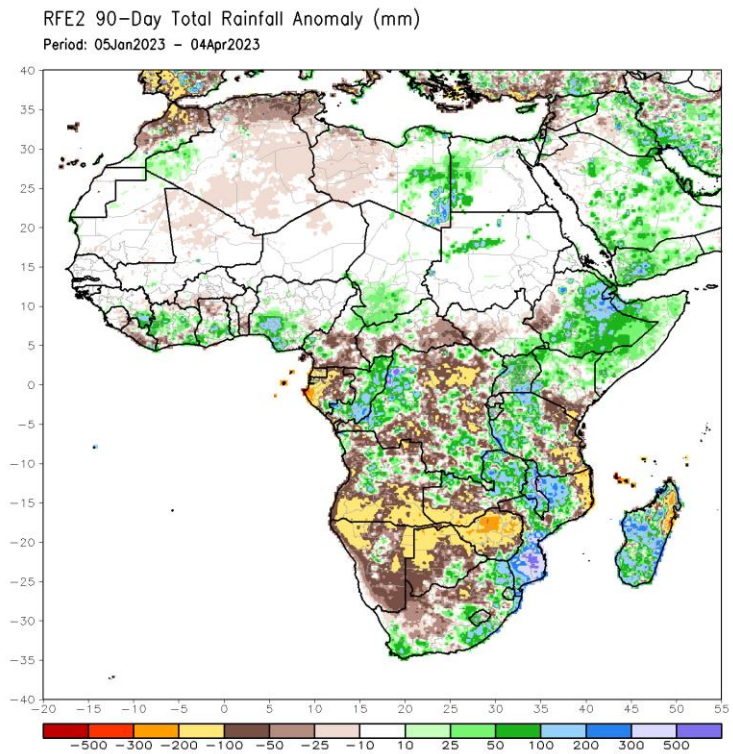
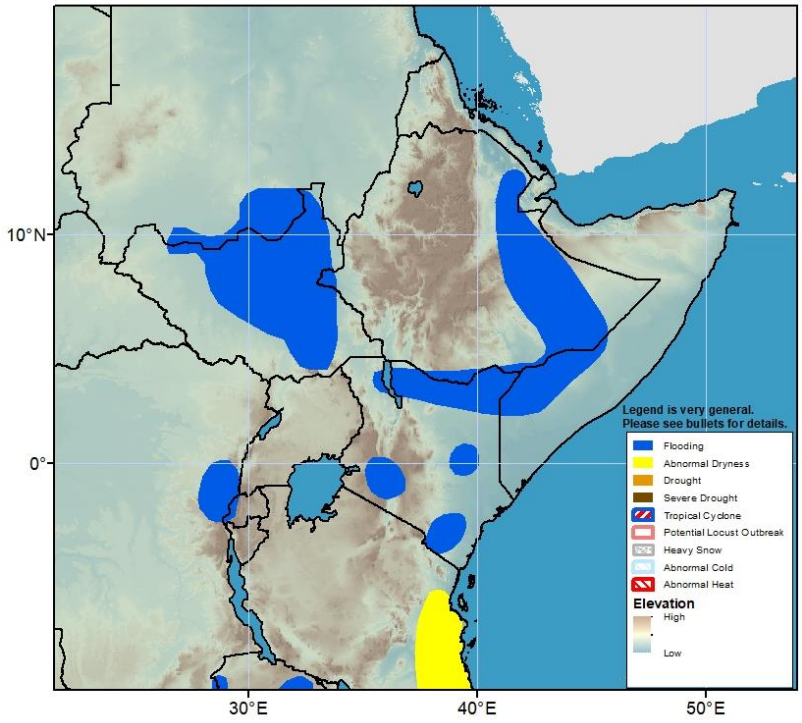
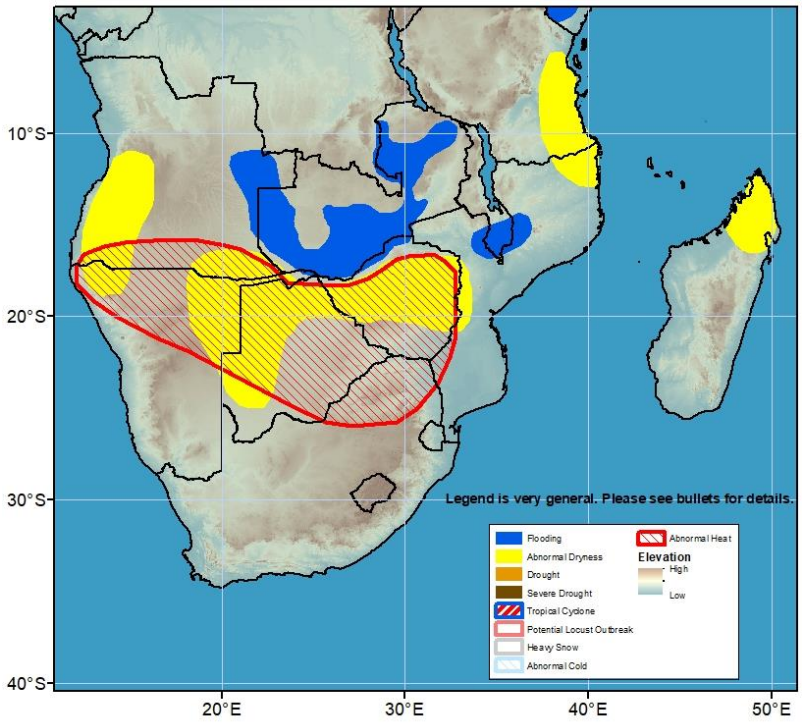


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Inundation remains unchanged in the Sudd Wetlands causing floods in South Sudan. Flooding and landslides have resulted in fatalities in north Kivu in eastern DRC, Shabelle, Afder Liban and Fafan regions in Ethiopia, Moyale County, Marsabit County, Narok County, Nakuru County, Taita-Taveta County, and Garissa County in Kenya.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding along the Kafue River with rising water levels has resulted in floods in Zambia. Heavy rains have triggered flash flooding in southern Malawi. An abnormal heat hazard is posted in northern and central parts of Southern Africa region.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over southern Africa