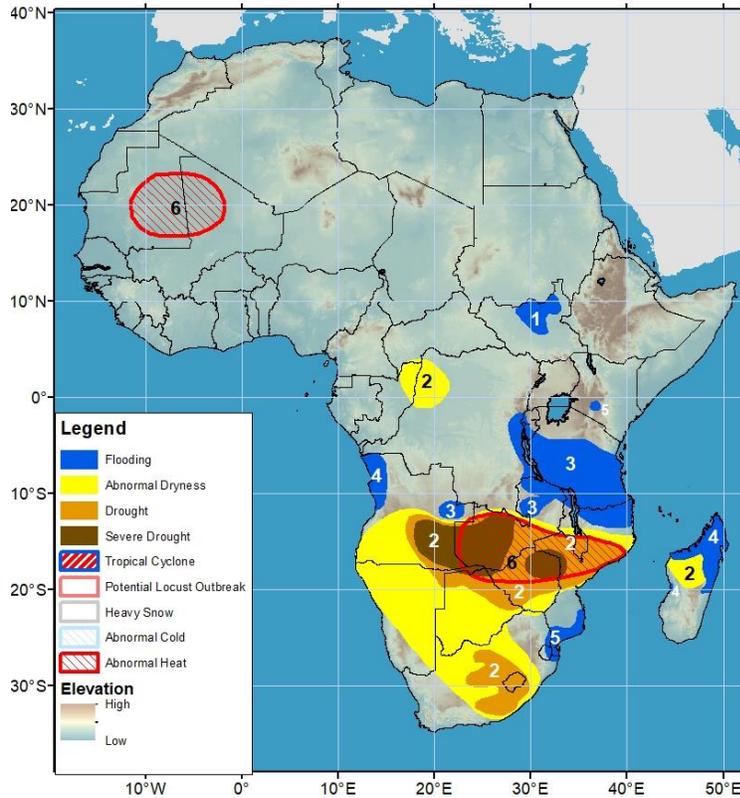


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 4 April – 10 April 2024

- Droughts persist in southern Africa due to extended dry spells and inadequate rainfall.
- Enhanced rainfall has caused floods to persist in most parts of eastern Africa.



- 1) The flooding situation in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan has increased.
- 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, central and southern Malawi, northern and central Mozambique, central and southern 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) Due to recent heavy and above-average rainfall, floods persist in northwestern Angola. In northeastern and east-central Madagascar, tropical cyclone Gamane has caused extreme rainfall and strong winds, significantly damaging lives and properties. Heavy rainfall in the past month has caused flooding to persist in northwestern Madagascar.
- 5) In Mozambique, heavy rainfall on March 25 caused flooding of neighborhoods across the province of Maputo, leading to losses and damages.
- 6) An abnormal Heat hazard is posted over central and eastern parts of Mauritania, northwestern Mali, western and central parts of Zambia, northern and central Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, and southern Malawi due to expected maximum temperatures running 4-10°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

Southern Africa continues to experience rainfall deficits.

For the past 7-days, light to moderate rainfall was recorded in most parts of southern Africa except along the western border, central parts, and southern Madagascar that received no rain. Due to the enhanced rain, rainfall deficits have reduced in southern Africa compared to the past 14-days. In Mozambique, heavy rainfall during March 24 has caused flooding of neighborhoods across the province of Maputo (**Figure 1**). Also, tropical cyclone Gamane caused extreme rainfall and strong winds in northeastern Madagascar. According to the report, several people and infrastructure have been affected. Over the past 90 days, well below-average rain, with deficits between 100-500 mm, persists over a vast portion of central and eastern southern Africa from eastern Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, northern Namibia, northern and central Botswana, central Mozambique, southern Malawi, northern and central South Africa, and northwestern Madagascar (**Figure 2**). The lack of rainfall has depleted soil moisture and has already negatively impacted agriculture and livestock, resulting in moderate to severe drought in many areas of the subregion. A recent report states South Africa has lowered their maize production estimate by almost 8% since February.

During the next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected in eastern Angola, southern DR Congo, northern Zambia, central and eastern parts of South Africa, and Lesotho. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall will likely occur in northern Namibia, Botswana, southern Zimbabwe, and Eswatini. In contrast, below-average rainfall is forecasted in eastern Zambia, northern Malawi, eastern Mozambique, and northern and southern parts of Madagascar.

Enhanced rainfall has occurred in most parts of eastern Africa.

For the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed in many places in eastern Africa, except in southern South Sudan, central Kenya, and southern Somalia, which recorded light rain. Heavy rainfall (75-150 mm) was experienced in localized places in southwestern Ethiopia, southern Kenya, and western and southern Tanzania (**Figure 1**). Since the beginning of February, the accumulated rain was above-average over most places in eastern Africa. Rainfall surpluses over 50 mm were observed over northern and western Ethiopia, southern Uganda, western and southern Kenya, and much of Tanzania (**Figure 2**). Conversely, rainfall deficits (25-100) are shown in much of South Sudan, eastern Ethiopia, western Uganda, northeastern Kenya, and southern Somalia. In Ethiopia, positive rainfall anomalies may indicate a timely start and favorable Belg, March-May, rainfall season that could benefit crop activities in many local areas of the country.

During the upcoming week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast in Uganda, central and southern Ethiopia, Kenya, and Tanzania. Meanwhile, southern South Sudan, Rwanda, Burundi, and southern Somalia are expected to experience light to moderate and above-average rainfall.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 27 March 2024 – 02 April 2024

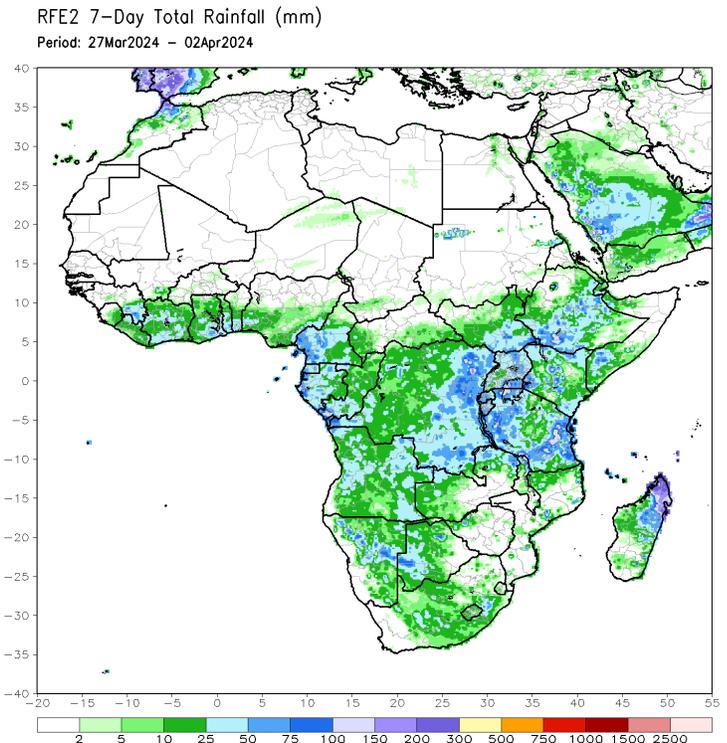


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

3-Month Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 01 February 2024 – 02 April 2024

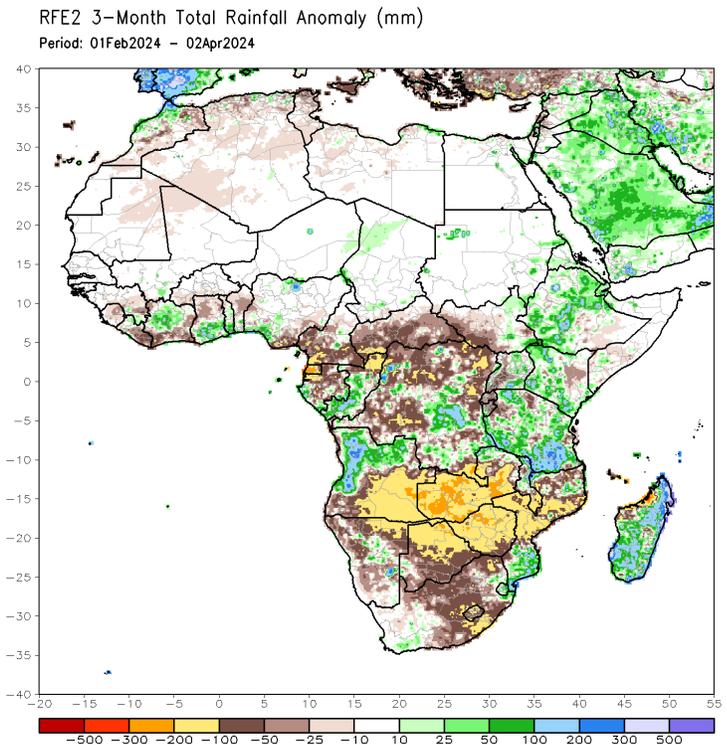
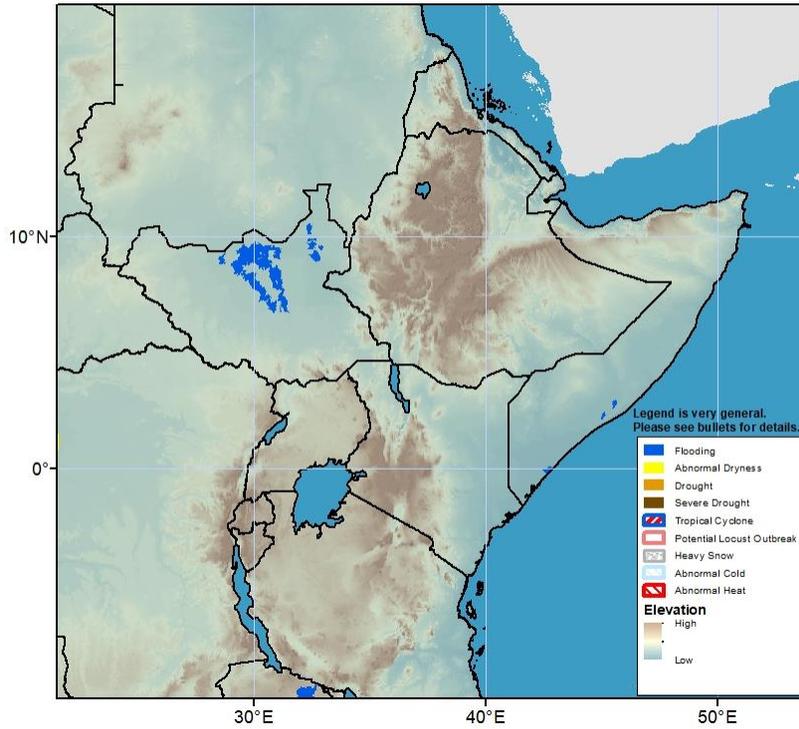
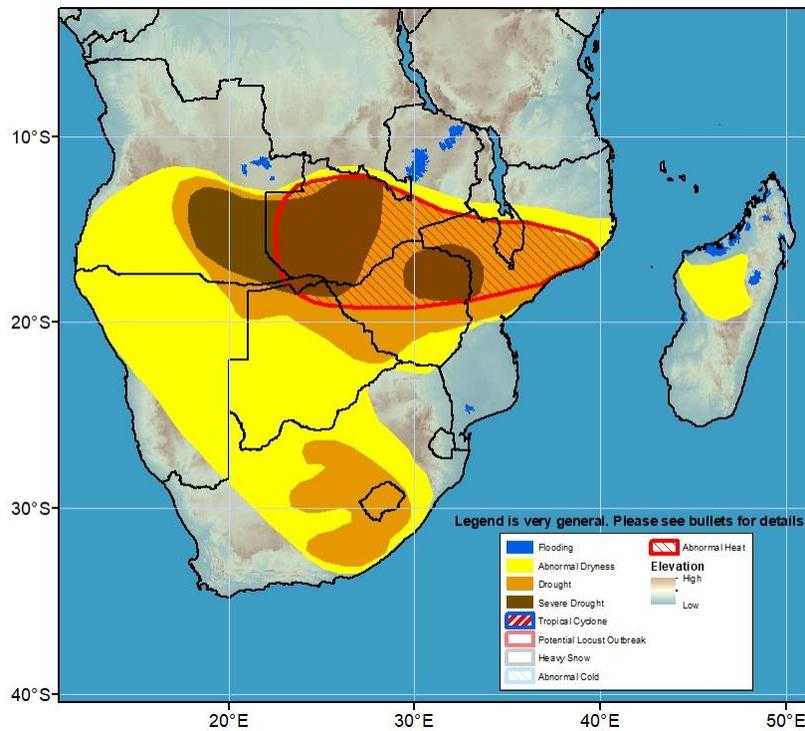


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Marginal improvements in inundated areas in the Akobo and Pibor catchments 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 remain unchanged in northeastern Zambia. Flooding also remains in the headwaters of the Zambezi River in eastern Angola. Flooding conditions remained unchanged in northern Madagascar. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa