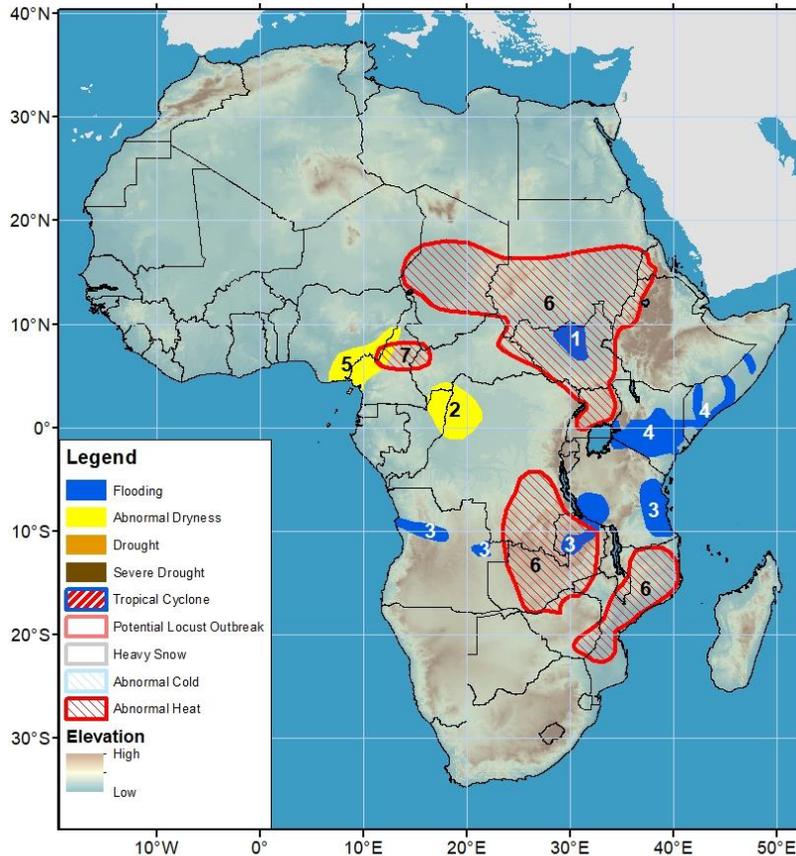


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 30 May – 5 June 2024

- Abnormally dry conditions are setting in over parts of western Ethiopia.
- 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 and northwestern DR Congo.
- 3) 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 also lingers.
- 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. Flooding conditions are improving but not gone along the Jubba and Shabelle Rivers in Somalia.
- 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 2-6°C above average with very high maximum temperatures in central Cameroon and across Chad, Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and far-western Ethiopia during the outlook period. Maximum temperatures 4-6°C above average are also likely in southern DRC, Zambia, southern Malawi, Mozambique, and parts of Zimbabwe.

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 slowly improve in East Africa; Seasonal rainfall improves for much of South Sudan.

In the last week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall was recorded in western Ethiopia, western South Sudan, parts of Uganda and western Kenya. This week constituted the biggest uptick in rains so far this season in South Sudan. Some lighter scattered rainfall was observed in eastern Ethiopia and a few scattered parts of Somalia (**Figure 1**). Many other areas of the Horn of Africa did not observe any rainfall, including much of Somalia, northern and central Kenya, and southern Ethiopia. Notably, coastal Kenya and far-southern Somalia were impacted by tropical cyclone Ialy on 22 May. It caused strong winds and storm surge resulting in damage and fatalities. Ialy also dropped 100-200mm of rainfall.

From the start of April, rainfall has been above average in most southern and eastern parts of East Africa. Southern and eastern Ethiopia, much of Somalia, Kenya, southern Uganda, and western, northern, coastal Tanzania have reported rainfall surpluses – in some cases over 200 mm (**Figure 2**). Conversely, rainfall deficits of 50-200 mm are registered other places, including much of South Sudan, northern Uganda, western Ethiopia, and eastern DRC. Heavier rains have shifted west over recent weeks. Despite the recent drying trend, the high seasonal rains already led to deadly and destructive flooding in the region. Vegetation health monitors indicate good vegetation health across the wet areas of the region, while very poor health is already indicated in areas where the season has started poorly.

In the next week, below-normal rainfall is generally favored across East Africa, especially across Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia. Moderate rainfall (50 -100 mm) is expected in southwestern Ethiopia. Lighter rainfall of 10-50 mm is forecast for South Sudan, Uganda, northeastern DRC and western Kenya. Little to light rain is forecast further east over the Horn of Africa.

West Africa observed widespread moderate to locally heavy rainfall.

During the past 7 days, rainfall was widespread. Totals in most inland areas remained between 10 and 50 mm. However, southern Ghana, Togo, and Benin, and southern and central Nigeria received 50 mm to more than 100 mm of rainfall. Observed amounts were above average over southern Ghana, Togo, southern Benin, and central and southern Nigeria. Conversely, rainfall was below average by 10-50 mm 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. So far, vegetation health appears better near the Gulf of Guinea than further north.

During the outlook period, near-normal moderate rains are forecasted for the region, except for suppressed rain in Guinea. Rainfall between 25 and 50 mm is generally expected. Some higher amounts are possible along the Gulf of Guinea coast and in Cameroon. Hotter than average maximum temperatures are forecasted, especially for Cameroon, Mali, Niger, and Chad.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall) Valid: 22 May – 28 May 2024

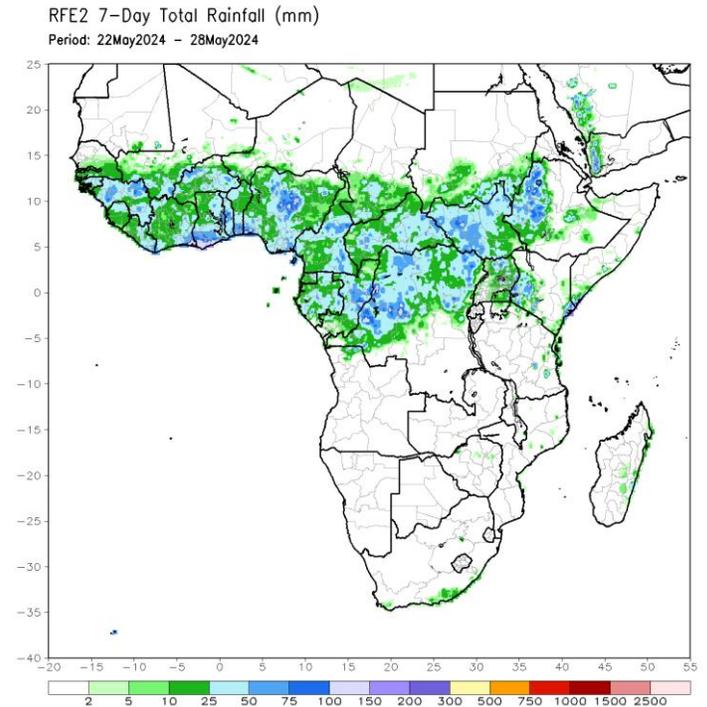


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

2-Month Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 01 April – 28 May 2024

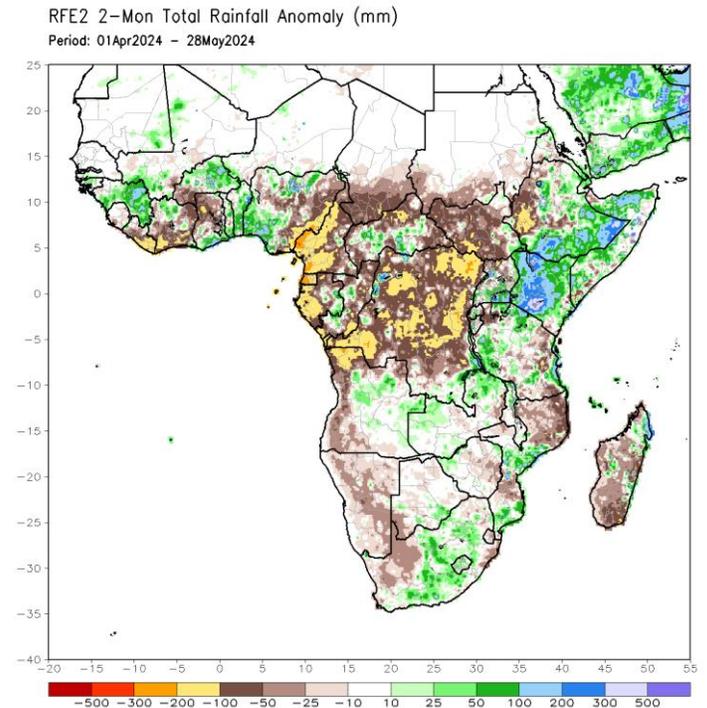
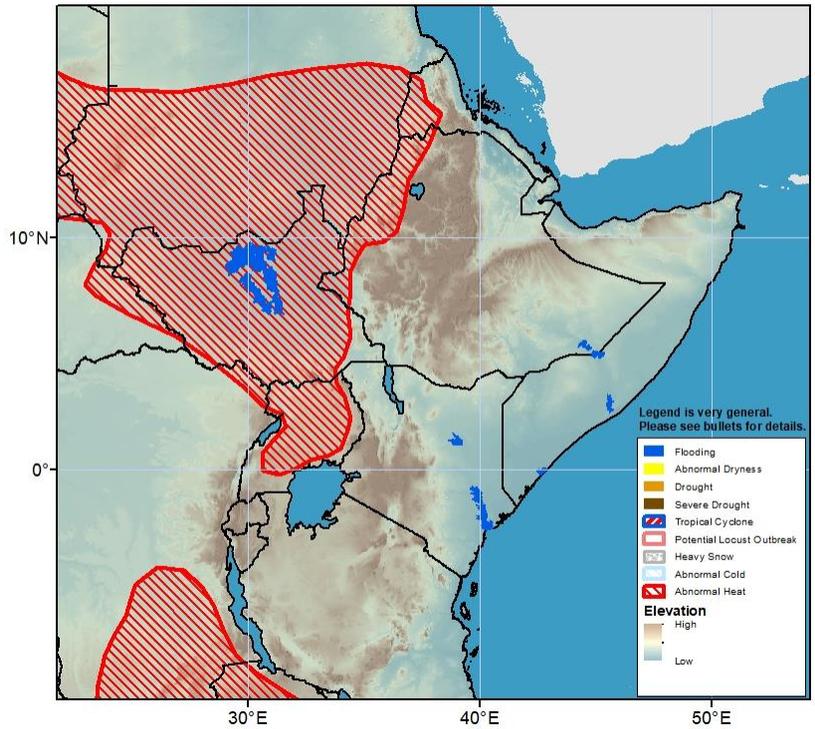
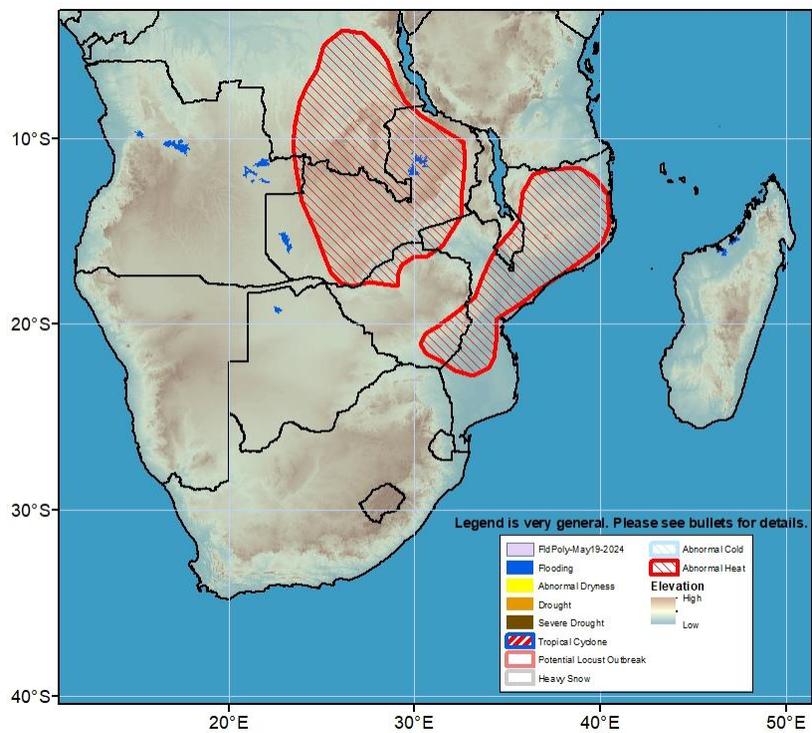


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding continues in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Flooding is present, but improving, 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