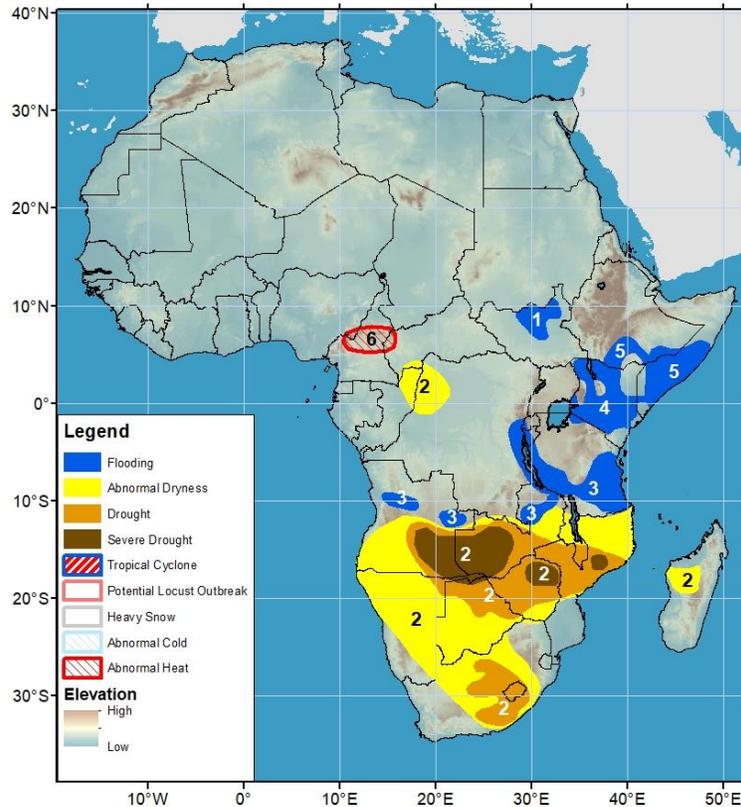


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 16 May – 22 May 2024

- **Seasonal drought conditions continue in Southern Africa.**
- **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) Recent weeks heavy rainfall has caused the Tana 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. According to report, several people and infrastructure have been affected.
- 5) In recent weeks, heavy rainfall has 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 are Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and South West.
- 6) Maximum temperatures are expected to average 4-6°C above average during the outlook period in Cameroon.

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 Kenya and Somalia; South Sudan and Ethiopia are showing seasonal rainfall deficits.

In the last week, moderate rainfall was recorded in many parts of the Horn of Africa. Especially southern Ethiopia, coastal and western Kenya, and Uganda registered rainfall of more than 25 mm (**Figure 1**). The recent weeks' rains have led to serious ongoing flooding in the region. Notably, in Kenya, it has been reported that floods affected most parts of the country, and there are at least 277 flood-related. In Somalia, the Gu rainy season (April to June) has been potent in several areas, causing floods and flash floods. Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and the South West states are the worst affected places. According to UN OCHA 163,000 people have been affected and 7 children have died. In addition, the Shabelle River at Belet Weyne station and the Jubba River at Dallow station are currently at a high-risk level. Much of Kenya and Somalia, northern and far-eastern Ethiopia, and southeastern South Sudan received relatively little rainfall this past week.

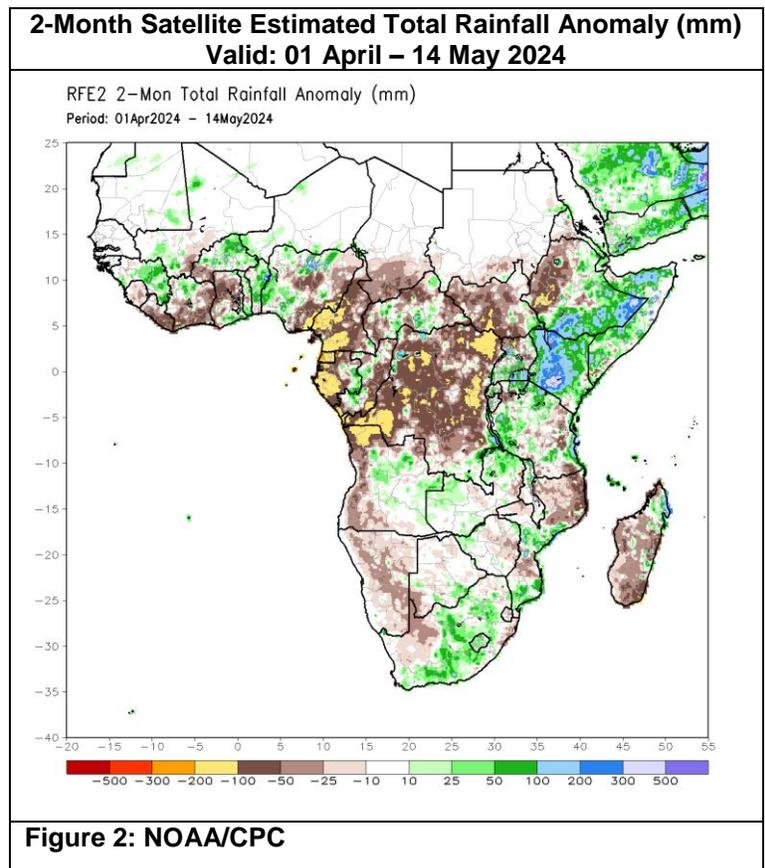
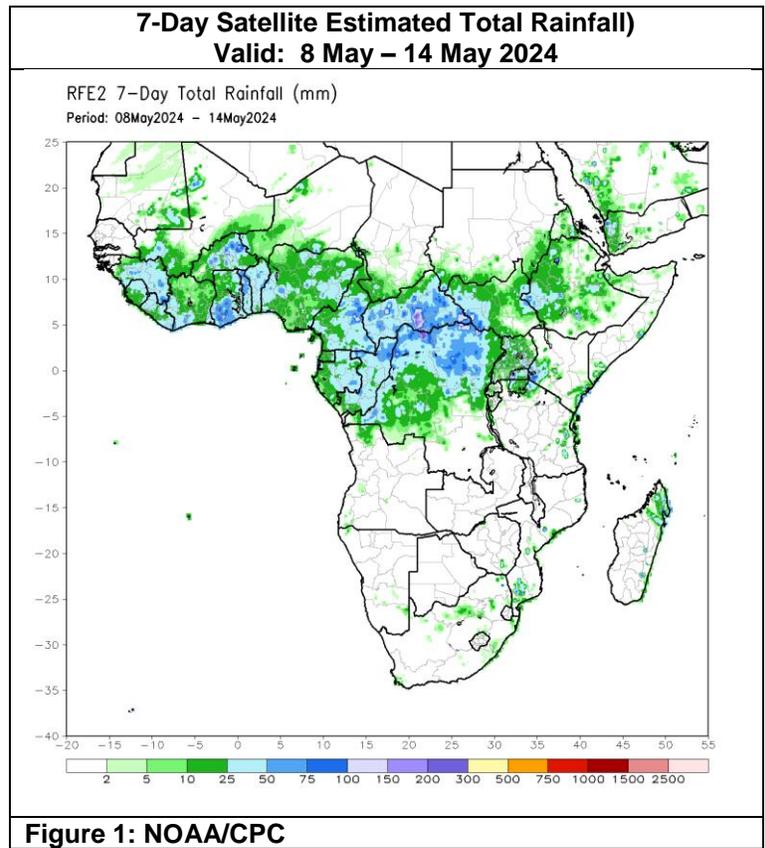
From the start of April, there has been above-average rainfall in southern and eastern parts of eastern Africa. Southern, and eastern Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, parts of Uganda, and western, northern, and coastal Tanzania have reported rainfall surpluses – in some cases over 100 mm (**Figure 2**). Conversely, rainfall deficits of 50-200 mm are registered over other places, including western South Sudan, northwestern Uganda, western Ethiopia, and northeastern DRC.

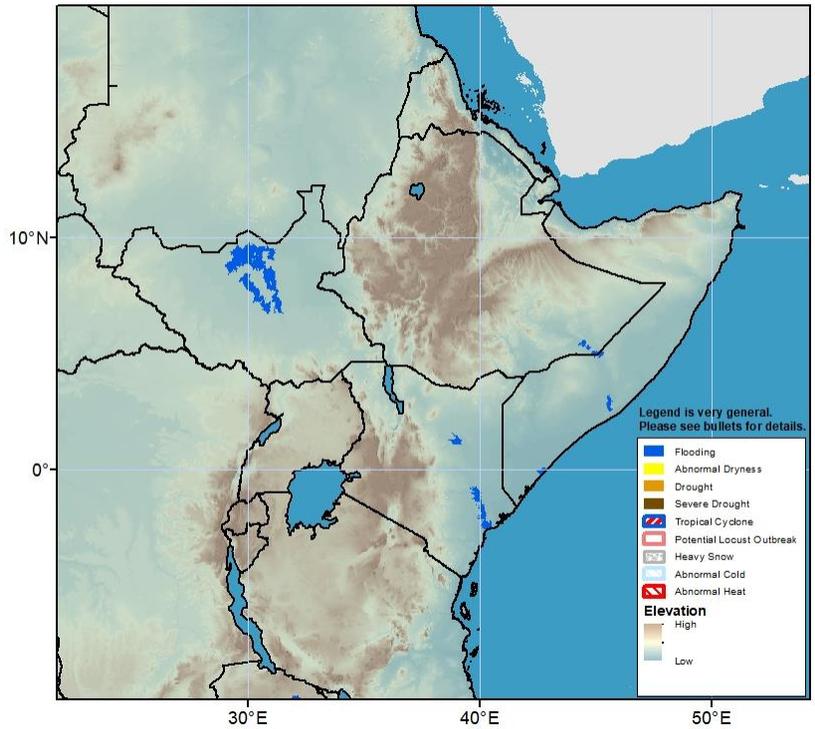
In the next week, moderate and above-average rainfall (25-50 mm) is expected to shift back over northern Somalia. Heavier rains (50-100 mm) are likely in western Kenya, and likely to move over previously dry areas of western Ethiopia. Conditions should dry out over southern Somalia and eastern Kenya with only little to light rain expected. Hotter than average temperatures are forecasted for South Sudan and western Ethiopia, although anomalies should be less than the previous week.

Western Africa observed widespread light to moderate rainfall.

During the past 7 days, rainfall was widespread. 7-day totals in most areas remained between 10 and 50 mm. Southern Ghana, Togo, small parts of Burkina Faso and Guinea received more than 50 mm of rainfall. In some cases, these amounts were less than average for early May. Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire, Nigeria, and Cameroon, registered negative anomalies (10-50 mm). Since the start of April, early in the season, conditions have been mixed across West Africa (**Figure 2**). Guinea, northern Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Togo, Benin, and western Nigeria experienced wetter than average conditions, while Liberia, southern Cote D'Ivoire, northern Ghana, eastern Nigeria, and Cameroon experienced below-average conditions.

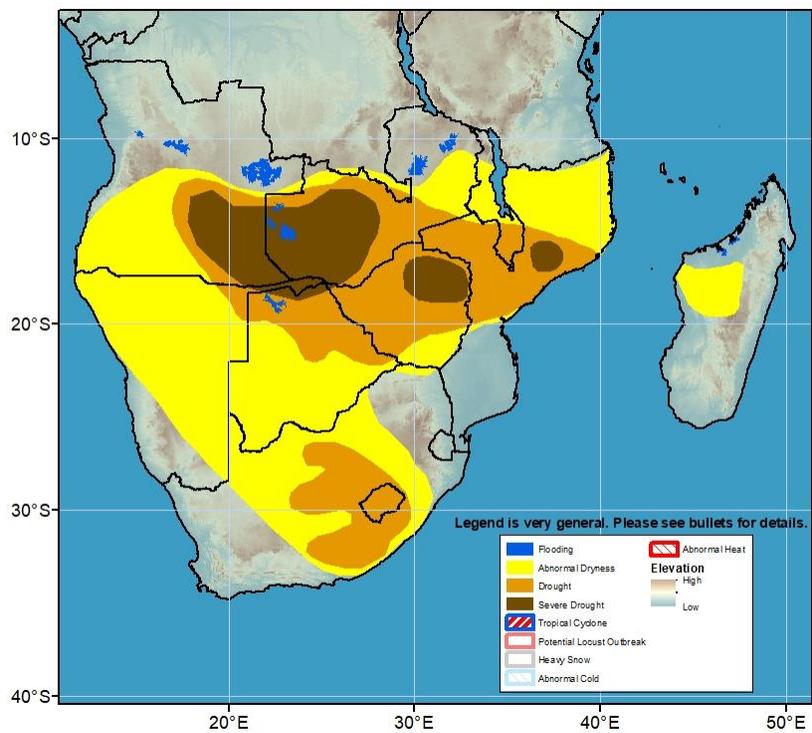
During the outlook period, light to moderate rains are forecasted for the region. A few places, such as Sierra Leone, Liberia, and central Cameroon may receive above-average rainfall, but the pattern generally is expected to be near average. Hotter than average maximum temperatures are forecasted especially for Cameroon but also Central Africa Republic and parts of Mali and Niger.





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