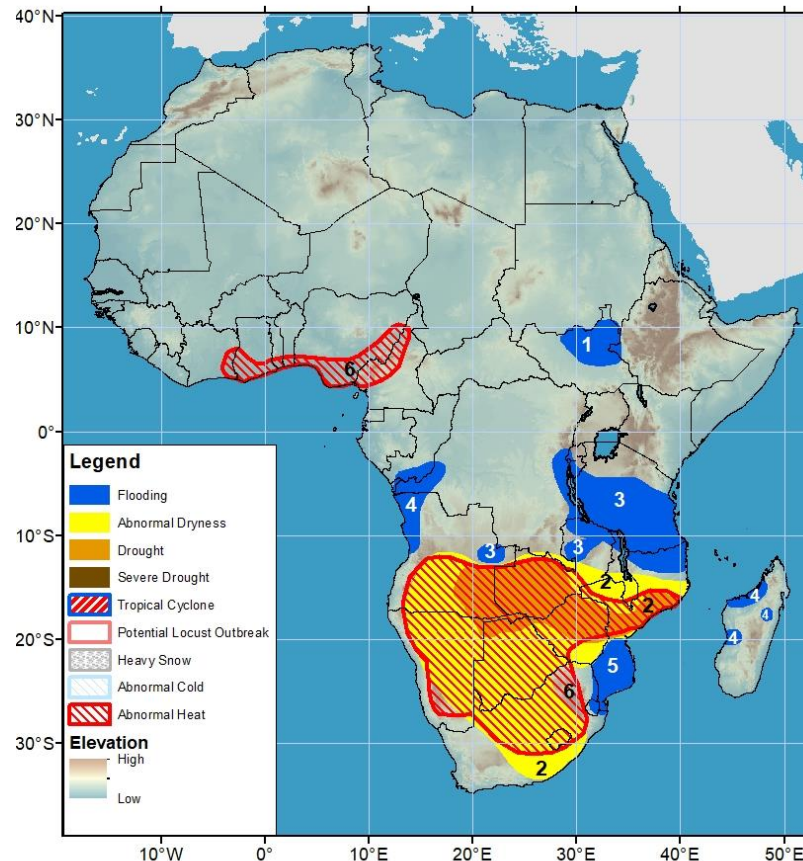


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 14 March – 20 March 2024

- Drought conditions are ongoing in the northern region of Southern Africa.
- Flooding conditions persist in parts of eastern Africa due to continuous heavy rainfall.



- 1) Flooding conditions continue in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan.
- 2) Due to a delayed start in the rainfall season, followed by insufficient rainfall and extended dry spells, abnormal dryness is placed across central and eastern Angola, Namibia, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, central and southern Malawi, northern and central Mozambique, central and southern parts of South Africa, where rainfall deficits have exceeded 50 - 100 mm over the past 30 days. Over the last two months, large deficits have led to drought expanding in eastern Angola, western and central Zambia, northeastern Namibia, northern Botswana, much of Zimbabwe, and central Mozambique.
- 3) Floods persist in eastern DR Congo and Burundi. Heavy rainfall and thunderstorms have hit southern Tanzania most recently, which has caused 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 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 southern Congo, western DR Congo, northwestern Angola, and northern and central portions of Madagascar.
- 5) Tropical storm FILIPO made landfall very early morning on March 12th (UTC) over the northeastern coast of Inhambane Province, central-southern Mozambique. According to the report, several people and properties have been affected. Due to its southward movement, heavy rainfall, strong winds, and storm surges are forecasted over southern Mozambique, Eswatini, and northeastern South Africa.
- 6) An abnormal Heat hazard is posted in eastern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, southern Togo, southern Benin, southern and eastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and much of Southern Africa due to expected maximum temperatures running 4-10°C above average.

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

Dry conditions continue in Southern Africa.

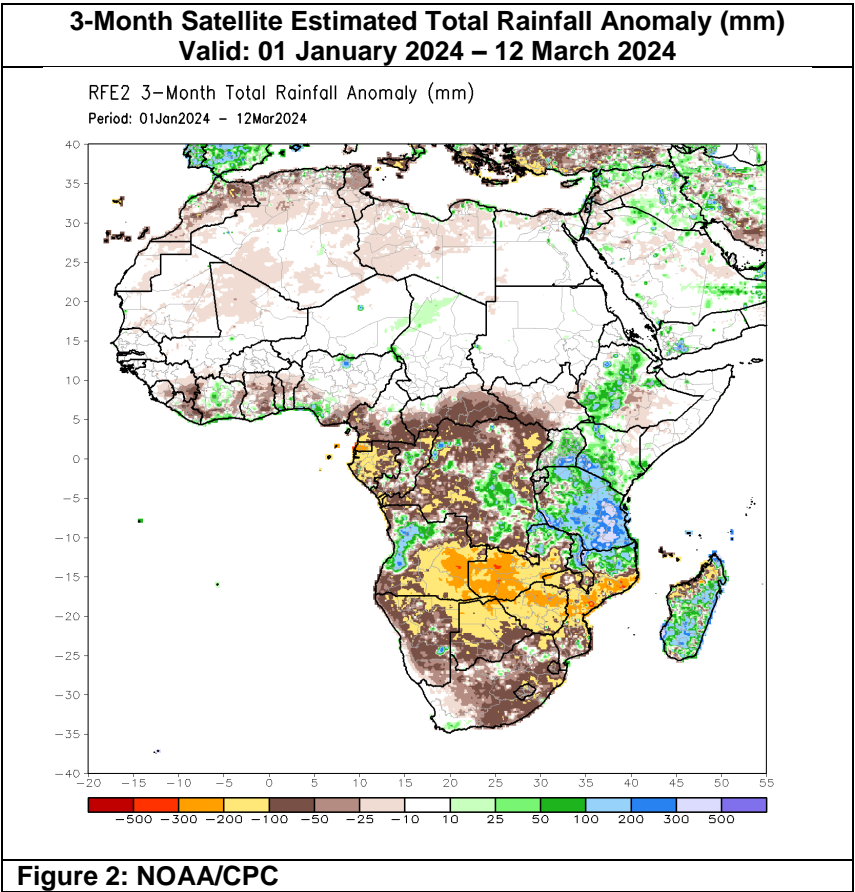
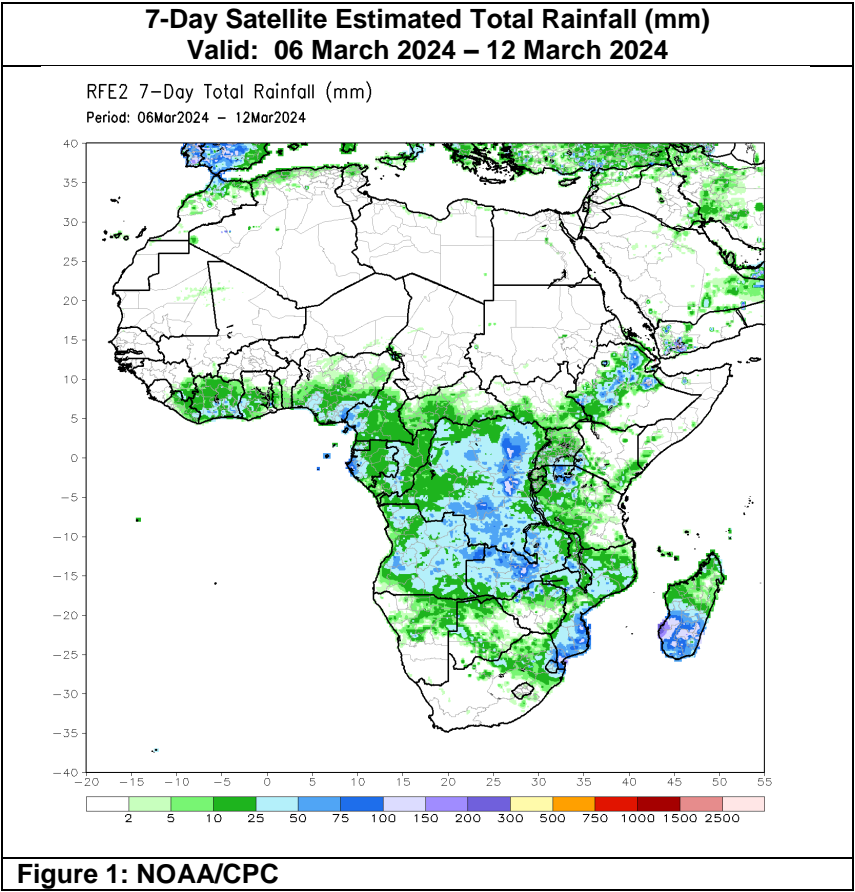
Light to moderate rainfall was recorded in Angola, Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, isolated places of Namibia, localized areas in Botswana, and northern Zimbabwe. In southern Mozambique and southern Madagascar, moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded, and this is a result of the passage of tropical storm FILIPO, which made landfall on 12th March at 6:00 (UTC) over the northeastern coast of Inhambane Province, central-southern Mozambique (**Figure 1**). This enhanced recorded rainfall has improved dryness in some parts of Southern Africa, including Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, and southern Madagascar. In Malawi, a report indicates that the Shire River has a high water level due to above-average flow, which is mainly contributed by runoff to Lake Malawi. Flooding is possible in southern Malawi, but sluice gates control discharges to the river from the lake. In contrast, dryness has emerged in northern and central Madagascar. Rainfall deficits have reduced from 25-50 mm to 10-25 mm in parts of Angola, much of Zambia, northern Namibia, northern Botswana, much of Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, and the northern part of South Africa. Since 1 January 2024, significant portions of Southern Africa, particularly in the north, have experienced increasingly dry conditions. The areas affected include central and eastern Angola, much of Zambia, northeastern Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, and central Mozambique (**Figure 2**). Due to ongoing dry conditions, drought continues in Zambia, Zimbabwe, northern Botswana, eastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, and central Mozambique. The report shows that the Northwest Province of South Africa had good rainfall in early January. However, since January 15, it received sporadic rains, causing patchy crops. A farmer called it the worst drought in 60 years, and a cooperative said it's similar to 2012's agroclimatology. Many areas in southern Africa now exhibit more than 200 mm deficits for the period. Effects of long-standing significant deficits are being exacerbated by much hotter than normal temperatures.

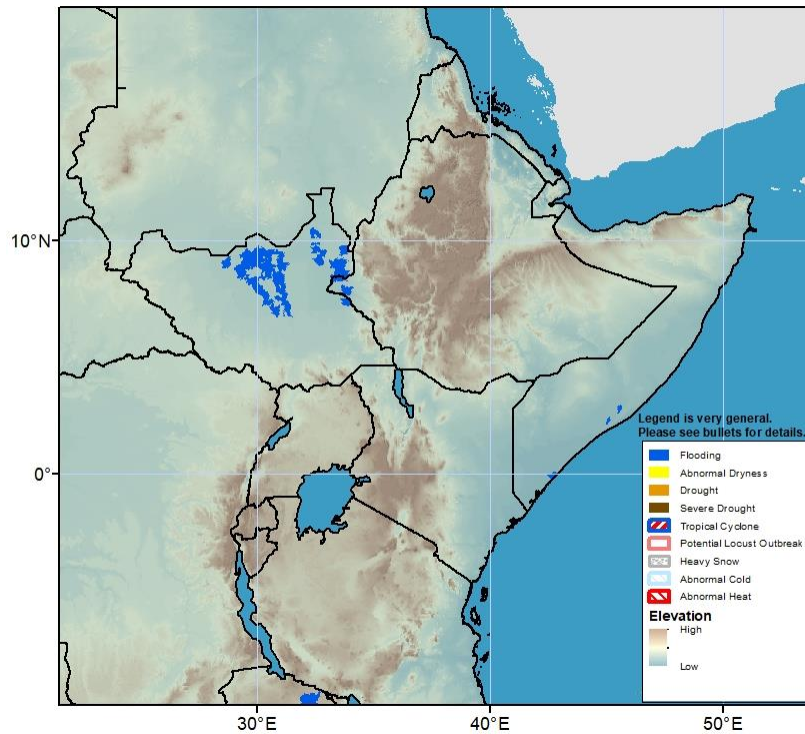
During the outlook period, suppressed rain is favored by most of Southern Africa. Models forecast light to moderate rainfall in Angola, Zambia, and Malawi. Suppressed rainfall is expected in much of Madagascar, except the southwestern part, which is likely to have near normal rainfall.

Above-average rainfall was observed in Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, and parts of Ethiopia.

For the past 7 days, substantial rainfall was recorded in eastern Africa, but not as much as the past 14 days. Light to moderate rainfall (10-75 mm) was observed in northern and central Ethiopia, southern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and northern and central portions of Tanzania (**Figure 1**). Seven-day rainfall excesses of up to 75 mm were reported in parts of eastern Africa, with the highest anomalies recorded in the northern part of Ethiopia and southwestern Kenya. Rainfall performance for the last 30 days shows rainfall surpluses (10-100 mm) over northern and central parts of Ethiopia, central and southern parts of Uganda, northwestern and southwestern Kenya, and several places in Tanzania. The highest rainfall surpluses (> 100 mm) were observed in southern Tanzania. However, rainfall deficits (25-100 mm) persisted in Tanzania's western and eastern borders and most places in Rwanda and Burundi.

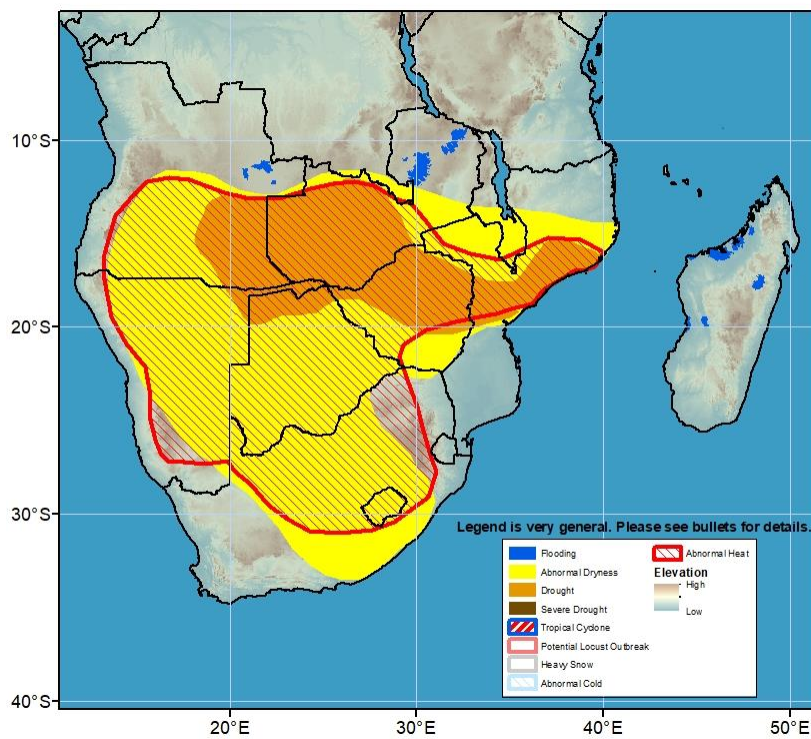
In the upcoming week, light rain (10-25 mm) is forecasted for northern Ethiopia, the southern part of Uganda and Kenya, and northern Tanzania. Light to moderate rainfall (10-75 mm) will likely occur over Rwanda, Burundi, and central and southern parts of Tanzania. Most places in eastern Africa are expected to receive below-average rainfall of 5-30 mm.





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