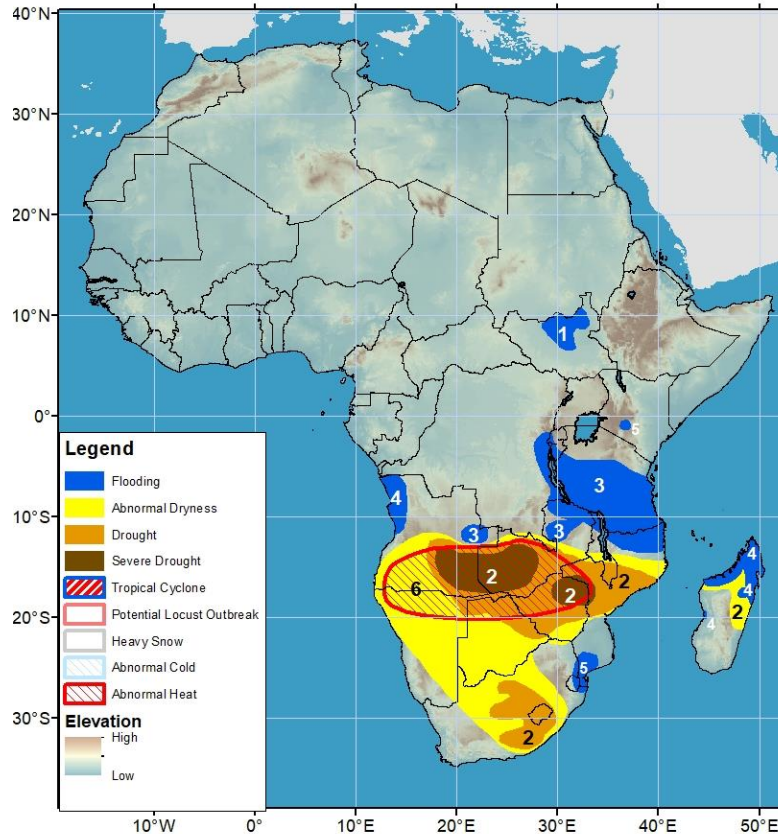


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 28 March – 3 April 2024

- Droughts occur in many parts of southern Africa due to prolonged dry spells and poor rainfall.
- Flooding persists in parts of East Africa due to heavy rainfall.



- 1) The flooding situation in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan has slightly improved.
- 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 southern Angola, Namibia, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, central and southern Malawi, northern and central Mozambique, central and southern parts of South Africa, and northern 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 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. Tropical cyclone Gamane formed over the northeast of Madagascar on March 25th and is forecast to move west-southwest. Heavy rainfall, strong winds, and storm surges are forecast for northern, northeastern and central-eastern Madagascar in the next 24 hours.
- 5) Due to heavy and above-average rainfall received from tropical storm FILIPO, which made landfall over central-southern Mozambique, a flood polygon is maintained over southern Mozambique, Eswatini, and northeastern South Africa. In Kenya, heavy rainfall on 24-25 March caused floods in Nairobi City resulting in casualties and damage.
- 6) An abnormal Heat hazard is posted over central and southern Angola, western and central Zambia, northern Namibia, northern Botswana, northern and central Zimbabwe, and west-central Mozambique due to expected maximum temperatures running 4-10°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.

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

Below-average rainfall continues in southern Africa.

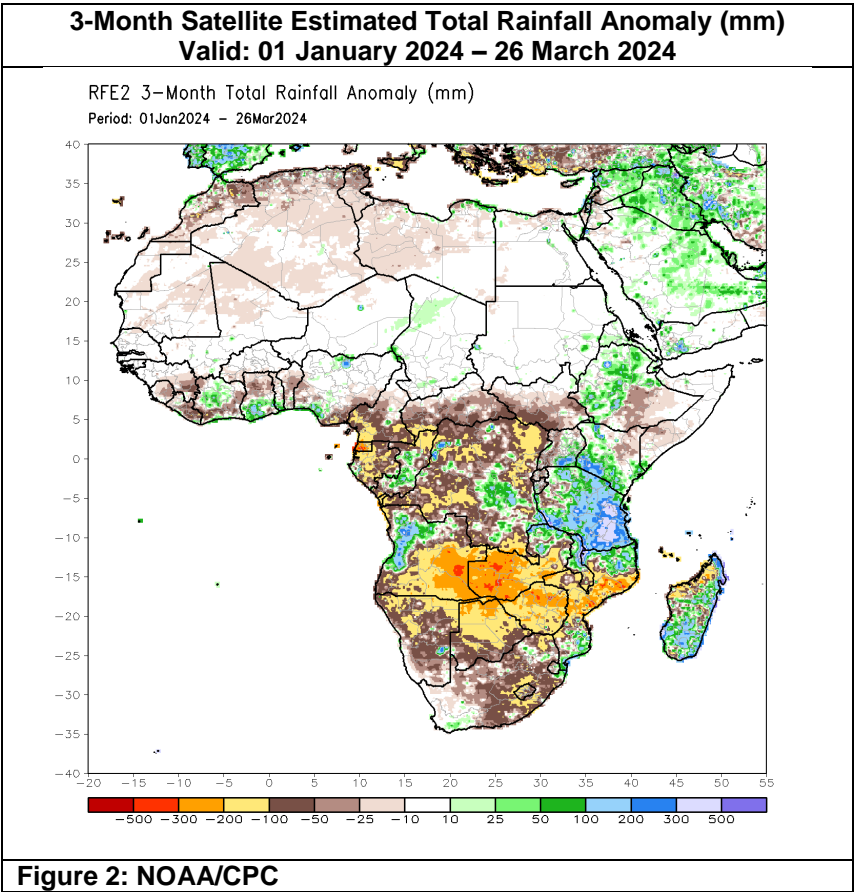
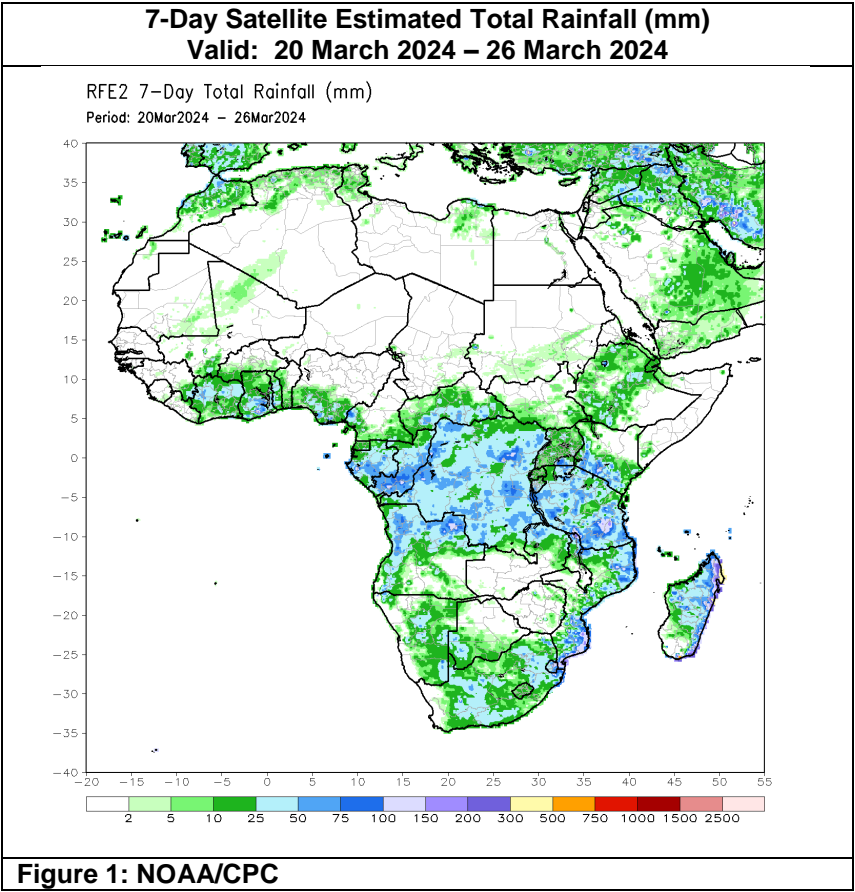
For the past 7-days, moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded in northern Angola, northern Zambia, the northern and southern parts of Mozambique, and the eastern coast of Madagascar. Light to moderate rains were recorded in Namibia, southern Botswana, South Africa, Lesotho and Eswatini. Southern Angola, much of Zambia, northern Botswana, Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, and central Mozambique have been dry (**Figure 1**). A large rainfall surplus (25-100 mm) was recorded in southern Mozambique and the southeastern part of Madagascar, attributed to Tropical Storm Filipo, which made landfall in central Mozambique. Over the past 90 days, well below-average rain, with deficits between 100-500 mm, has been observed over a vast portion of central and eastern southern Africa from eastern Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, northeastern Namibia, northern Botswana, western and central Mozambique, southern Malawi, central and eastern South Africa. 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.

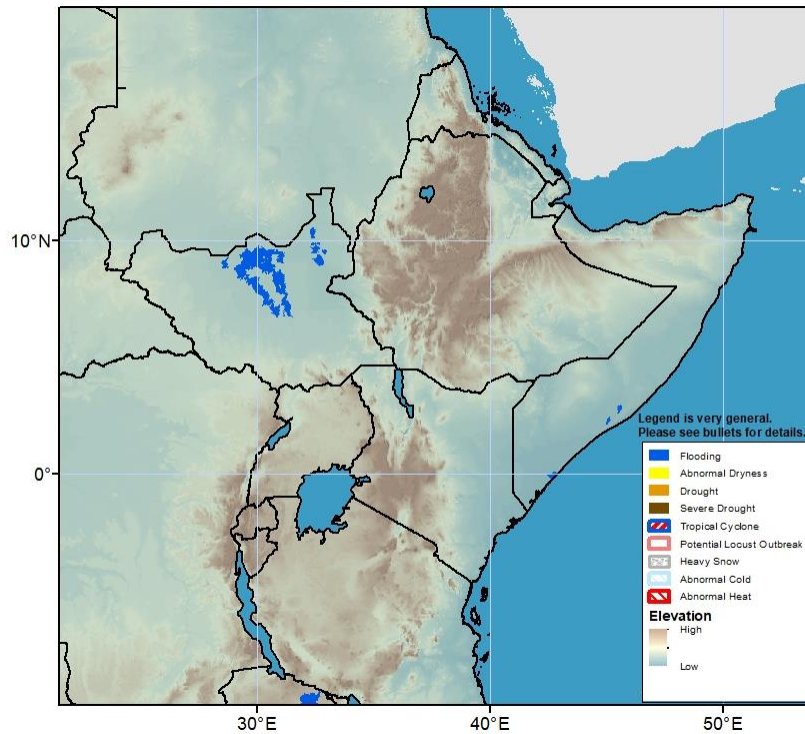
During the next week, below-average rainfall is forecast across eastern Angola, much of Zambia except the north, northern Botswana, Zimbabwe, much of Mozambique, and western and southern parts of Madagascar. In contrast, light to moderate and above-average rainfall is forecasted in northern and western Angola, north of Zambia, northern Malawi, the northern part of Mozambique, northwestern and central parts of Namibia, and parts of South Africa. Tropical cyclone Gamane formed over northeast Madagascar on March 25th and is moving southward. Heavy rainfall, strong winds, and storm surges are forecast for northern, northeastern and central-eastern Madagascar in the next 24 hours.

Wet conditions persist in eastern Africa.

Since the beginning of January, the accumulated rain was above-average over most places in eastern Africa. Rainfall surpluses over 50 mm were observed over western and central Ethiopia, eastern Uganda, western and southern Kenya, and much of Tanzania (**Figure 2**). In Ethiopia, the observed positive rainfall anomalies may indicate a timely start and favorable *Belg*, March-May, rainfall season, which should help and benefit cropping activities over many local areas in the country. In contrast, cumulative rainfall was below-average over parts of South Sudan, the eastern highlands of Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, and the neighboring part of western Tanzania. During the past week, eastern Africa experienced moderate rain in most places, with heavy rainfall recorded in southern Kenya and much of Tanzania. Unfortunately, this resulted in flooding in Nairobi City, Kenya, causing casualties and damage.

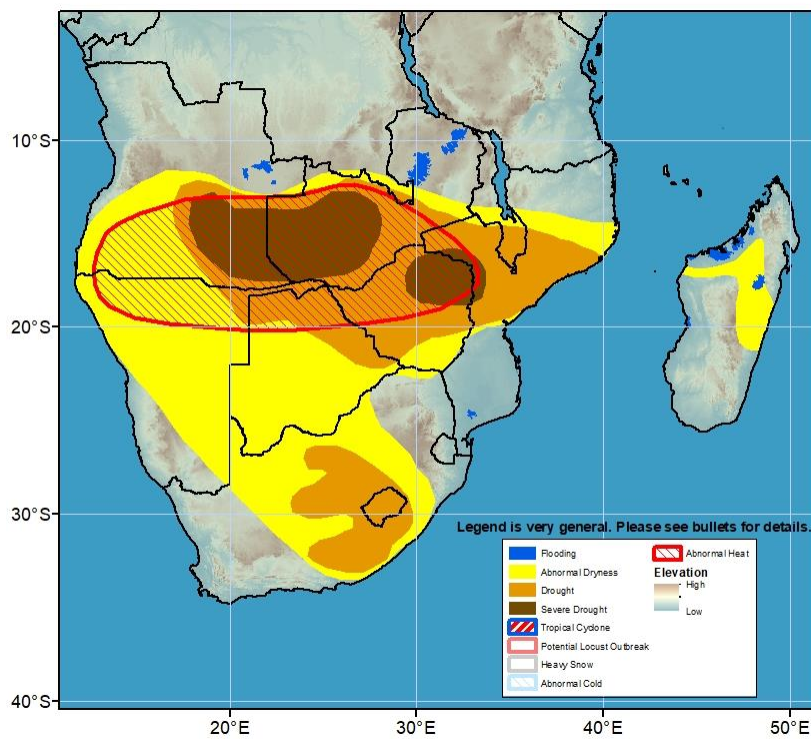
During the next week, rainfall forecasts suggest that moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected over Rwanda, Burundi, western and southern Tanzania, and the central part of Ethiopia. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall is predicted in southern Uganda and the southern part of Kenya.





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