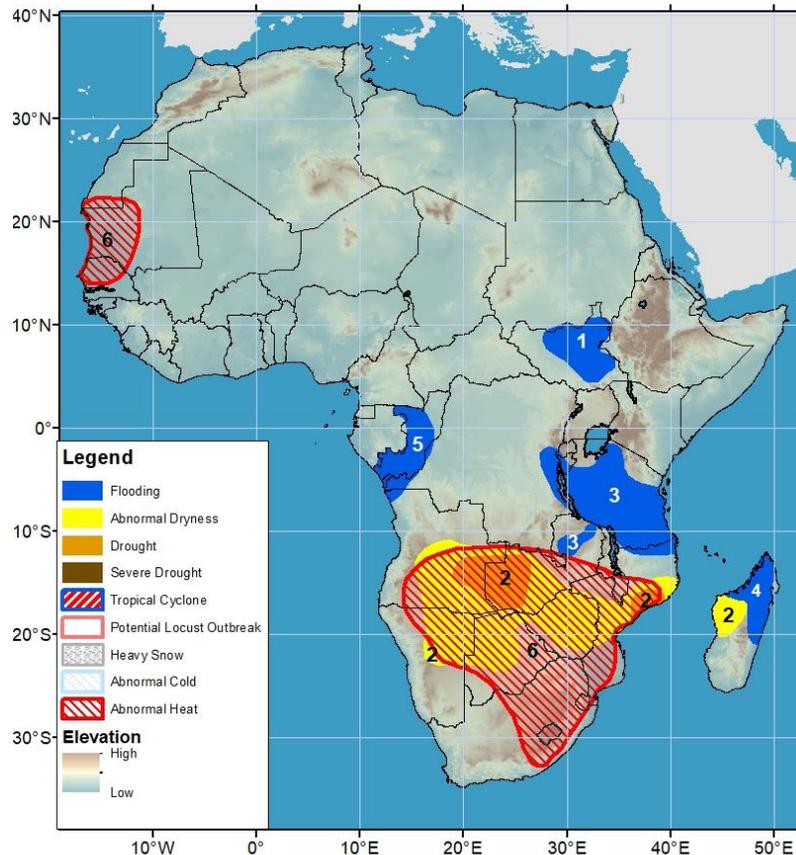


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 15 February – 21 February 2024

- Dry conditions are worsening in many parts of Southern Africa.
- Flooding in Tanzania and Zambia persists 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, abnormal dryness is placed across central and eastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, western Zambia, northern Botswana, Zimbabwe, central Mozambique, and western Madagascar, where rainfall deficits have exceeded 50 mm over the past 30 days. Large deficits over the last two months have led to drought in western Zambia.
- 3) Floods persist in eastern DR Congo and Burundi. Heavy rainfall and thunderstorms have affected most of Tanzania, 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 Morogoro Region in Tanzania. The flood situation is maintained in the northern region of Zambia due to heavy and above-average rainfall that has led to casualties and damage. Further heavy rainfall during the outlook period could exacerbate the situation.
- 4) Heavy rain this past week and even greater rainfall expected during the Outlook period has led to the placement of a flood hazard in northern and eastern Madagascar.
- 5) There have been reports of heavy rainfall in the Congo River in recent times, leading to its highest level in weeks. This has resulted in damage and casualties in DR Congo. Nine out of twelve departments in Congo have been affected, causing casualties and damage.
- 6) An abnormal Heat hazard is posted for large portions of Southern Africa due to expected average maximum temperatures running 4-10°C above average. Similar 4-8°C anomalies and maximum temperatures higher than 35°C necessitate an abnormal dryness in northern Senegal and western Mauritania

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 are increasing further in central and eastern portions of Southern Africa.

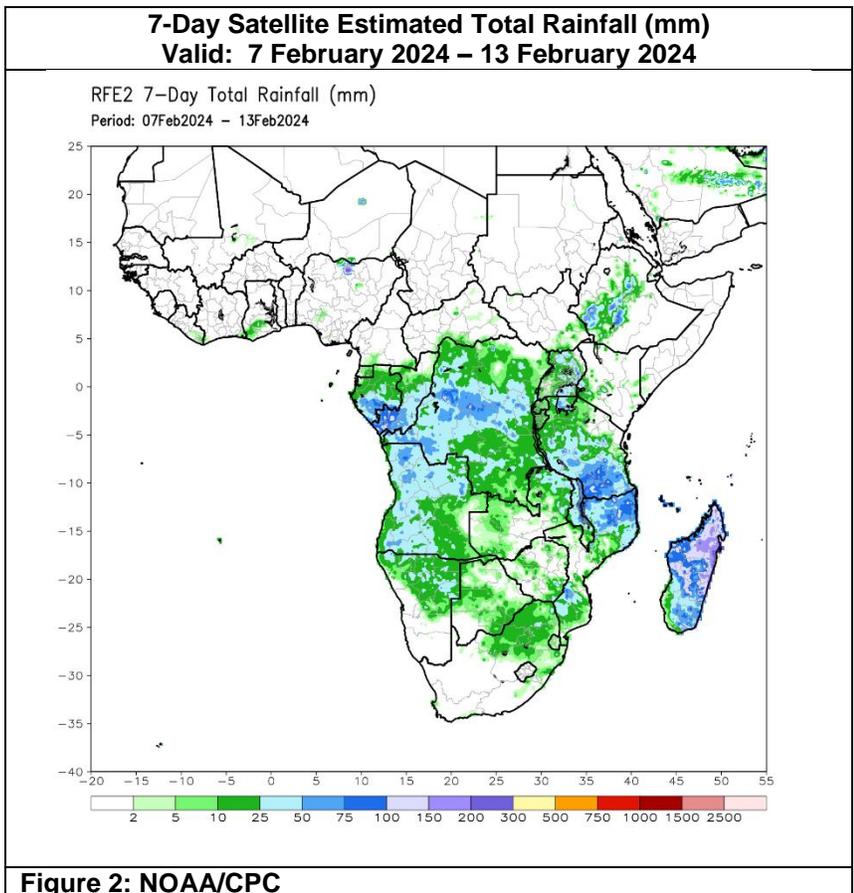
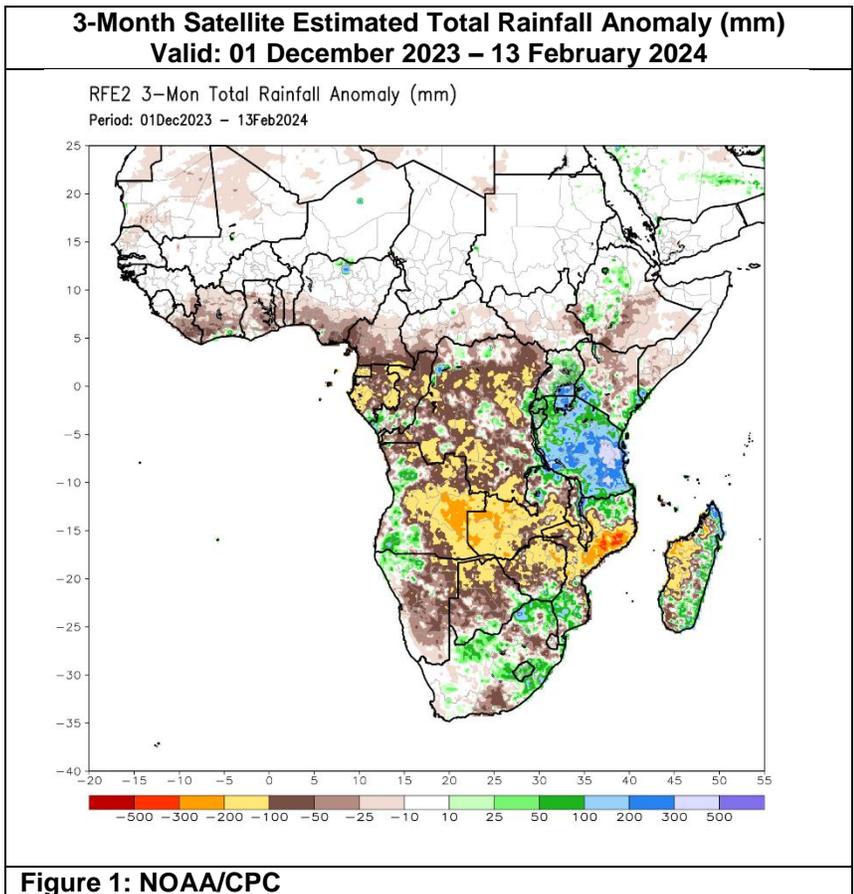
Since 1 December, significant portions of Southern Africa, particularly in the North, have been experiencing dry conditions due to an erratic rainy season. The areas affected include central and eastern Angola, western and southern parts of Zambia, central Mozambique, eastern parts of Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Madagascar (**Figure 1**). Dry conditions have worsened in Angola, western Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi and central/southern Mozambique in the last 30 days after the recent week featured much-below average rainfall once again. However, there has been moderate to heavy rainfall in northern Zambia, northern and localized parts of southern Mozambique, Namibia, and Madagascar during the recent week. Rainfall exceeded 150mm in Madagascar and surpluses widely exceeded 50 mm. 90-day deficits are most significant in western Zambia, eastern Angola and Mozambique. With extended significant deficits and likely negative impact on cropping activities drought polygons are placed in in western Zambia and central Mozambique.

During the outlook period, moderate to heavy rainfall (25-100 mm) is forecasted for northern/western Angola, DR Congo, northeastern Zambia, northern Malawi, and northern Mozambique. In Madagascar, 100 – 200 mm is likely. Little to light rain is expected elsewhere to the south of this axis. These areas will experience below-average rainfall ranging from 10 mm broadly to more than 50mm in Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique. Dry conditions will combine with much warmer than average temperatures to rapidly degrade conditions on the ground.

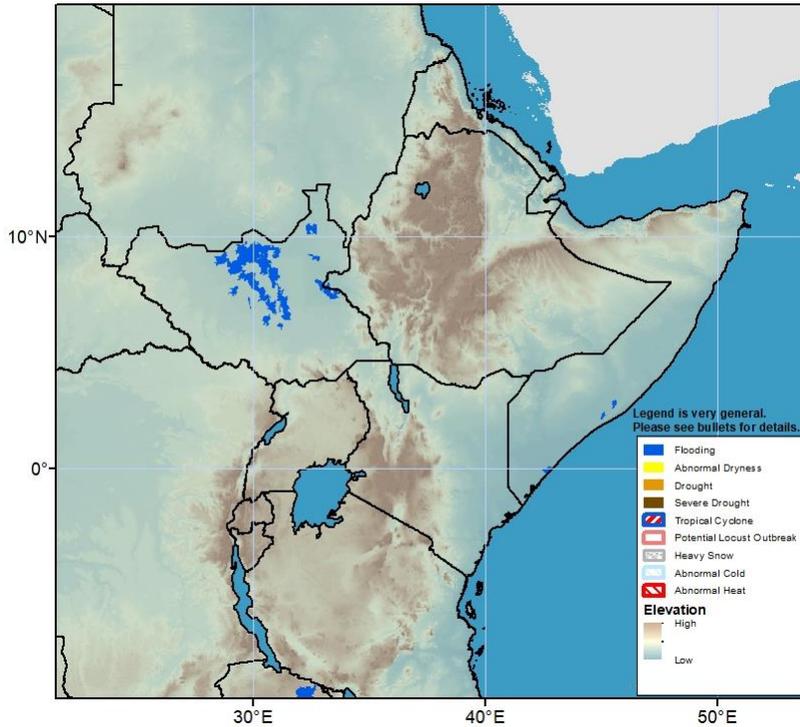
Heavy rainfall continues in Tanzania and has developed in Ethiopia.

During the past 7 days, heavy rainfall continued to impact Tanzania and its neighboring countries. Rainfall recorded in Tanzania was less than the previous week but still ranged from 25 mm to 75 mm, especially in the South and West. According to reports, this has caused floods, leading to casualties and damage, mostly in eastern Tanzania. Moderate rainfall has also been observed in Uganda and central/western Kenya. Additionally, moderate to locally heavy rainfall has developed across western and central Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). 7-day rainfall surpluses (10-100 mm) were registered over central and southwestern Ethiopia, Uganda, and scattered parts of Tanzania. For the last 30 days, rainfall has been well-above average in Tanzania and parts of the neighboring countries. In contrast, below-average rainfall is worsening in much of eastern DRC.

In the upcoming week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall (10-100 mm) is expected over Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania. The greatest rainfall surpluses (> 40 mm) will likely occur in central Tanzania. Light rainfall is also expected over Uganda and western Kenya. Moderate and above-average rain is expected to persist in

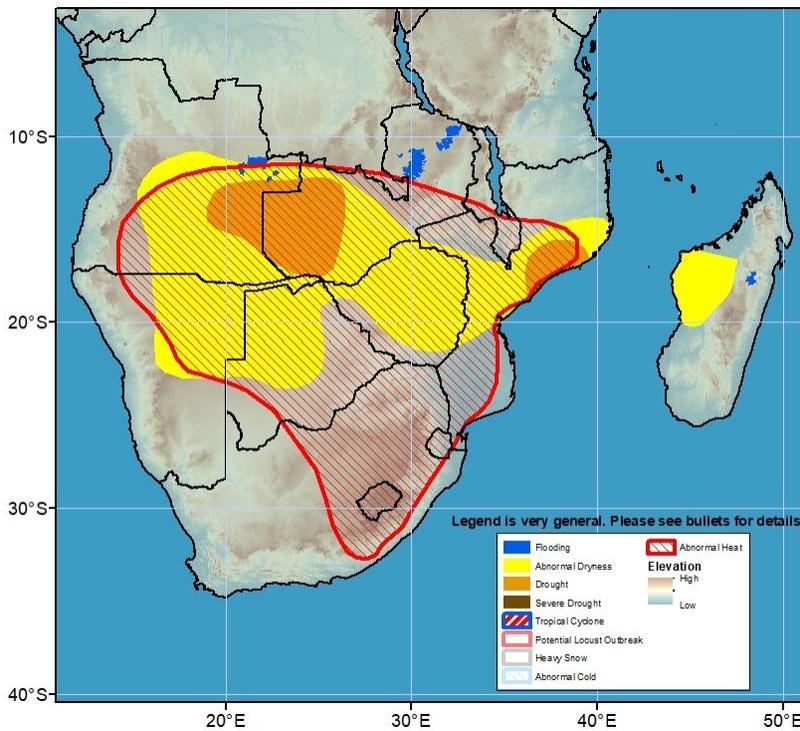


Ethiopia as they begin to enter the 'Belg' season.



Flooding continues in the South Sudan's Sudd Wetlands. Flooding is lingering a bit along 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 is observed in Zambia along the Chambeshi River and around Lake Bangweulu. Flooding also remains in the headwaters of the Zambezi River in eastern Angola.
 (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa