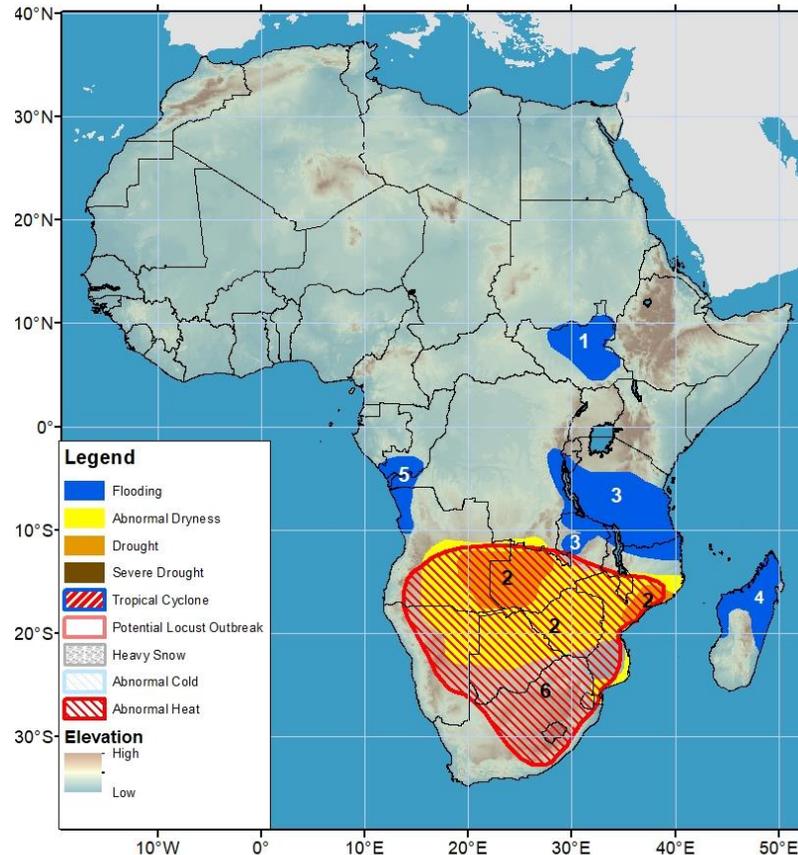


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 22 February – 28 February 2024

- Drought 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, southeastern Angola, and central Mozambique.
- 3) Floods persist in eastern DR Congo and Burundi. Heavy rainfall and thunderstorms have 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 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 during the past 2 weeks and further rainfall expected during the outlook period has led to report of widespread flooding issues throughout the country with over 500,000 people living in flooded areas. As such, a flood hazard has been over a large portion of Madagascar. The remnants of tropical cyclone Eleanor may linger along the coast later in the period.
- 5) Heavy rainfall continuing across the southern Congo River basin and northwestern Angola has resulted in high river levels.
- 6) An abnormal Heat hazard is posted for the majority of Southern Africa due to expected average 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 to worsen quickly in central and eastern portions of Southern Africa.

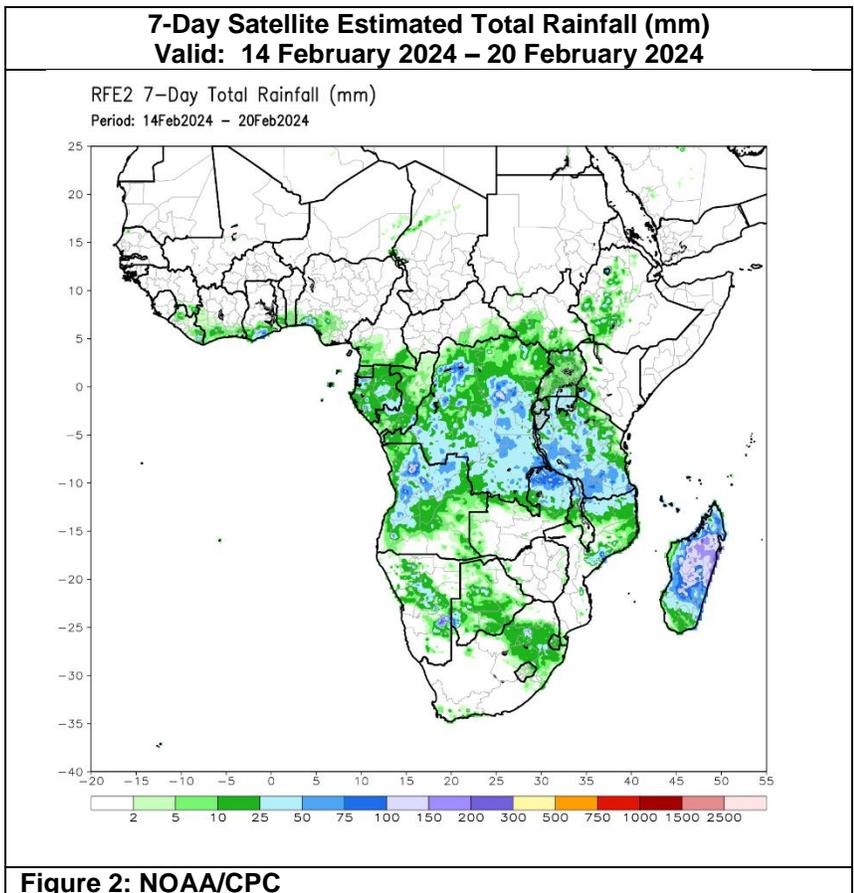
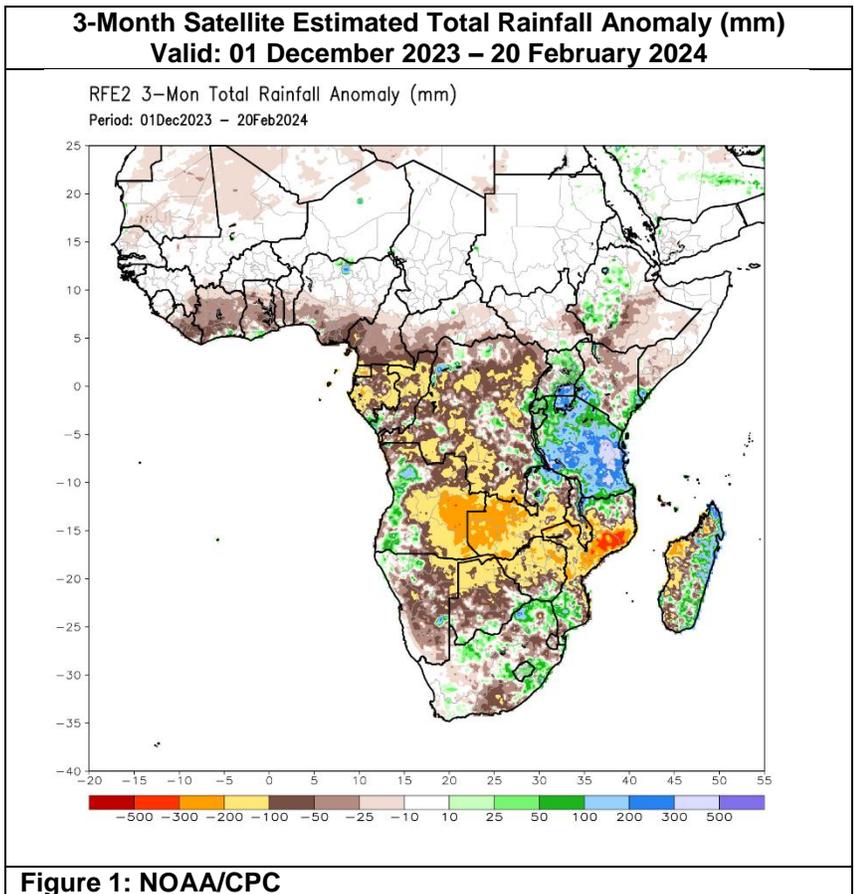
Since 1 December, significant portions of Southern Africa, particularly in the North, have been experiencing increasingly dry conditions due to an erratic rainy season. The areas affected include central and eastern Angola, western and southern parts of Zambia, southern Malawi, central Mozambique, northeastern parts of Namibia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe (**Figure 1**). Dry conditions continue to rapidly worsen in Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, Malawi and central/southern Mozambique in the last 30 days after the recent week featured much-below average rainfall once again. Many areas were totally dry for the period. However, there has been moderate to heavy rainfall in northern Zambia, northern Mozambique, and northwestern Angola during the recent week. Torrential rainfall ranged from 100 – 300 mm in Madagascar and surpluses widely exceeded 100 mm. 90-day deficits are most significant in western Zambia, eastern Angola and Mozambique. Because of extended significant deficits and likely negative impact on cropping activities, drought polygons are placed in western Zambia and central Mozambique.

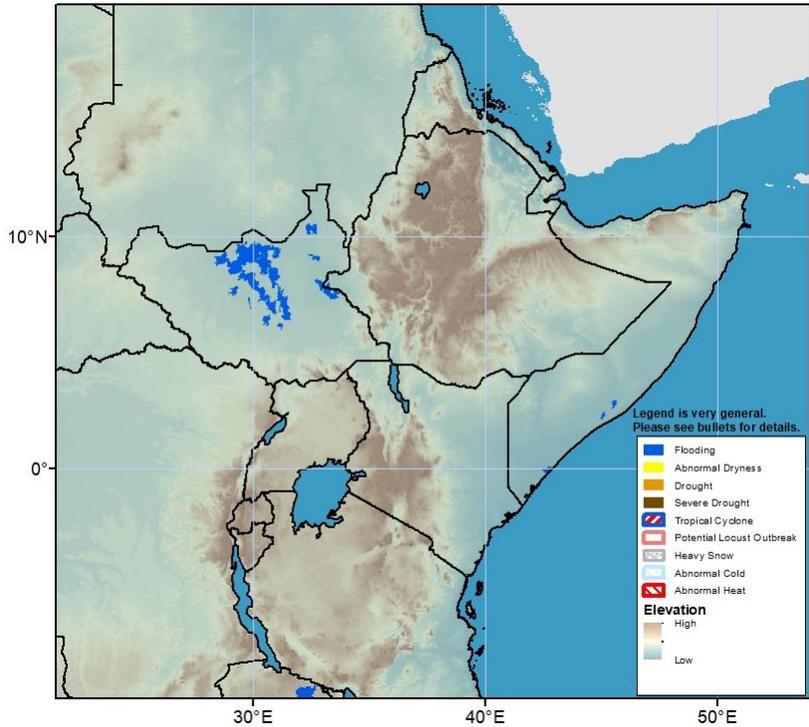
During the outlook period, the pattern should be little changed with suppressed rain favored across most of Southern Africa. Light rainfall resulting in large anomalies exceeding 50mm for the period is expected in southeastern Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and central Mozambique. Moderate to heavy rainfall (50-100 mm) is forecasted for northern/western Angola, northeastern Zambia, Malawi, southern Tanzania, and northern Mozambique. In Madagascar, 75 – 150 mm is likely. Dry conditions will combine with much hotter than average temperatures to rapidly degrade ground conditions. 7-day max temperature anomalies are likely to exceed 4°C.

Above average rainfall continues in Ethiopia.

During the past 7 days, scattered light to locally moderate rainfall has been present across southwestern and central Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). Moderate to heavy rainfall continued to impact Tanzania and its neighboring countries. Rainfall recorded in Tanzania was from 25 mm to 100 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. 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 Uganda and Kenya. Early-season rainfall has also been above average in Ethiopia. In contrast, below-average rainfall remains in much of eastern DRC.

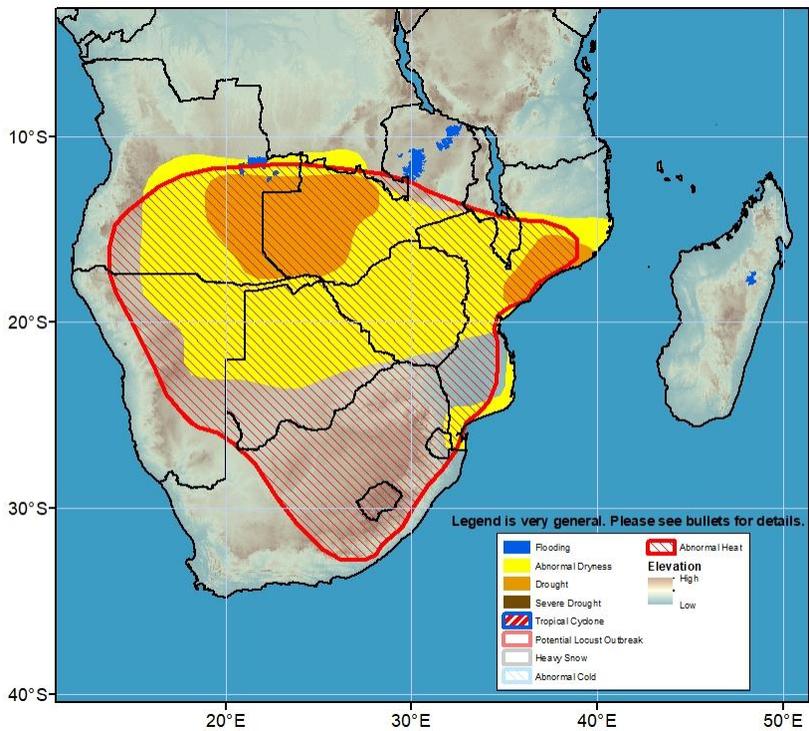
In the upcoming week, less rain is forecast for East Africa. Some light to moderate rains (2-25 mm) are expected in southern Uganda, southern Kenya, and northern Tanzania. Ethiopia should be drier this week with only a few widely scattered showers.





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