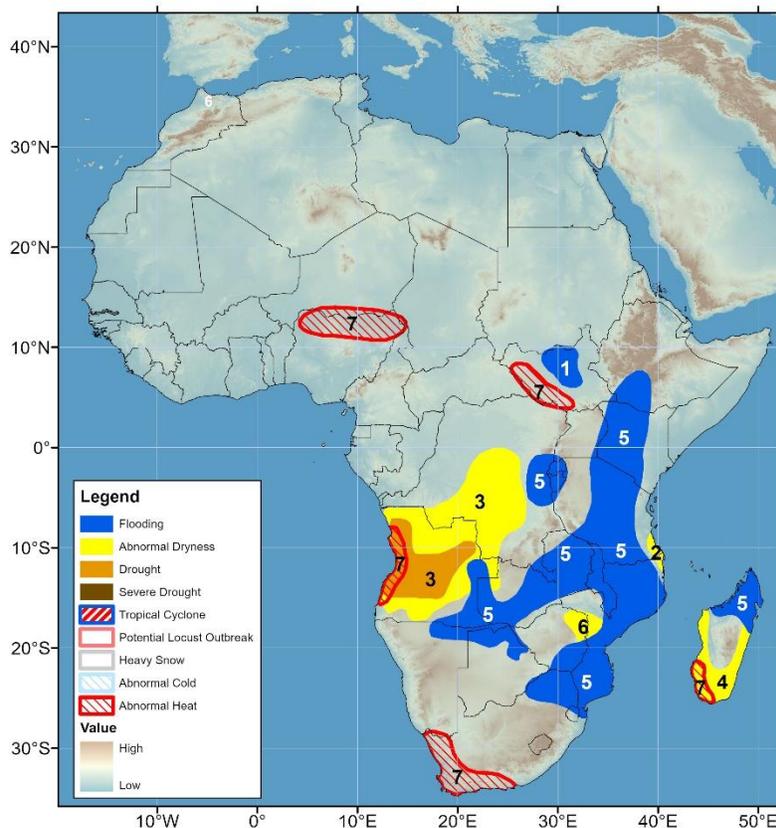




## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For DOS / FEWS-NET 12 March – 18 March 2026

- Heightened risks for flooding and landslides remain in Eastern Africa.
- High risks for flooding continue in Southern Africa.



- 1) Inundation continues in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.
- 2) Below-average rainfall since February has led to abnormal dryness in southeastern Tanzania and northeastern Tanzania.
- 3) Insufficient rainfall since October has caused abnormal dryness across central Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Persistent rainfall deficits since the start of the season have led to abnormal dryness across most of Angola, except for the southeast. Drought has led to damaged crops, livestock deaths, and reduced water availability in western and central Angola.
- 4) Western, southern, and eastern Madagascar have experienced dryness due to uneven rainfall over the past three months.
- 5) This past week's heavy rainfall has led to flooding in Nairobi, Kenya. Persistent flooding has affected Rundu in northern Namibia. Moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast to continue during the next week, which could exacerbate conditions over already-flooded areas or trigger new flooding over western Gabon, eastern DRC, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, Kenya, southern Ethiopia, southeastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, Zambia, northern Botswana, Malawi, southern Zimbabwe, northern South Africa, Mozambique, and northern Madagascar.
- 6) Central Mozambique and eastern Zimbabwe face dryness due to poor rains since February.
- 7) Hot conditions are likely over northern Nigeria, western South Sudan, western Angola, western South Africa, and southwestern Madagascar.

Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather and climate information, including short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts from 2 to 4 weeks, and monthly and seasonal forecasts. The outlooks provide an assessment of 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. FEWS NET is a DOS-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of DOS 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 a number of other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned.

Questions or comments about this product may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Deputy Director, CPC/NOAA, [wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov](mailto:wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov). Questions about the DOS FEWS NET may be directed to Dr. Kiersten Johnson, Program Manager FEWS NET/DOS, [johnsonkb2@state.gov](mailto:johnsonkb2@state.gov).

## Wetness prevails in Eastern Africa.

During the past week, abundant rainfall occurred across Eastern Africa. Localized areas of southern Ethiopia and southern Kenya received rainfall amounts over 100 mm (**Figure 1**). In Nairobi, Kenya, this past week's heavy rainfall has led to flooding, which has claimed fatalities, displaced families, and caused infrastructure damages, according to reports. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy rainfall continued over eastern Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania, whereas light rainfall occurred over central Ethiopia, western Uganda, and southern Somalia. Over the past 30 days, equatorial Eastern Africa experienced much above-average rainfall, with surpluses between 100-300 mm in southern Kenya and part of northern Tanzania. Farther north, 30-day rainfall deficits persisted over central Ethiopia, but were reduced due to a recent increase in rainfall. While the continuation of favorable rainfall should help reduce rainfall deficits and replenish soil moisture for the ongoing growing season, excessive moisture could also lead to flooding, hampering cropping activities.

Next week, heavy rainfall is forecast in Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and eastern DRC, maintaining high flood risks. Additional light to moderate rainfall is expected in southern Kenya, southern Uganda, and southwestern and central Ethiopia, which may exacerbate conditions over already-flooded areas. Hot conditions are likely in western South Sudan.

### 7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)

Valid: 4 March – 10 March 2026

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)

Period: 04Mar2026 – 10Mar2026

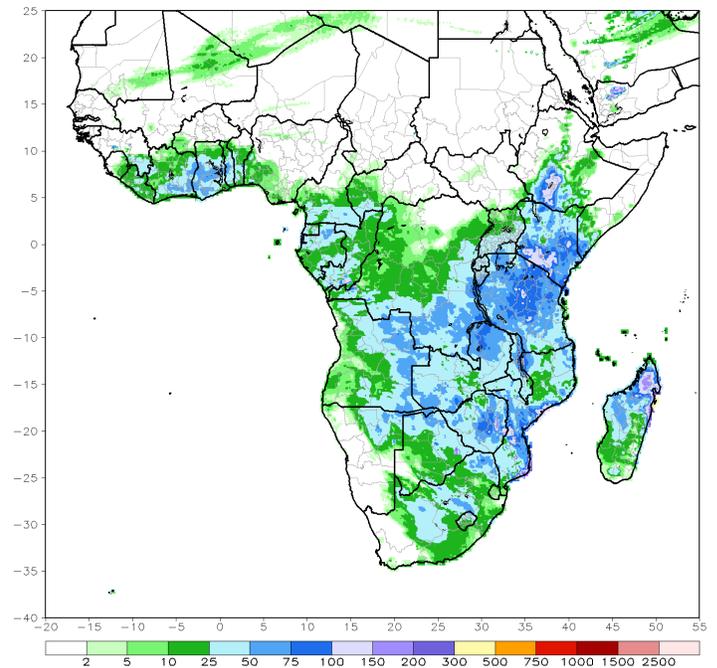


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

## High risks for flooding remain in Southern Africa.

Over the past 30 days, total rainfall was above-average in southeastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, southwestern and northeastern Zambia, Malawi, Botswana, central and southern Zimbabwe, central and southern South Africa, Lesotho, southern and northern Mozambique (**Figure 2**). In Namibia, flooding has persisted in Rundu, according to report. In contrast, rainfall remained below-average over much of Angola, west-central Namibia, parts of northwestern Zambia, northern Zimbabwe, pockets of northeastern South Africa, Eswatini, central and northeastern Mozambique, and Madagascar. In Angola, drought has led to damaged crops, livestock deaths, and reduced water availability due to poor rains since the start of the rainfall season. During the past week, widespread, moderate to heavy rainfall occurred over the central and eastern parts of Southern Africa, stretching from southeastern Angola to central and southern Mozambique. Meanwhile, limited rainfall continued in western Angola, western Namibia, northern Mozambique, and southern Madagascar.

Next week, heavy rainfall is forecast over Mozambique, northeastern Angola, northern Zambia, eastern Zimbabwe, and the coasts of Madagascar, which maintains elevated risks for localized flooding. In contrast, reduced rainfall is predicted in southern Angola, Namibia, central South Africa, southern Madagascar, which could maintain drier conditions in each region. Meanwhile, hot conditions are expected in western South Africa and southwestern Madagascar.

### 30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

Valid: 9 February – 10 March 2026

RFE2 30-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

Period: 09Feb2026 – 10Mar2026

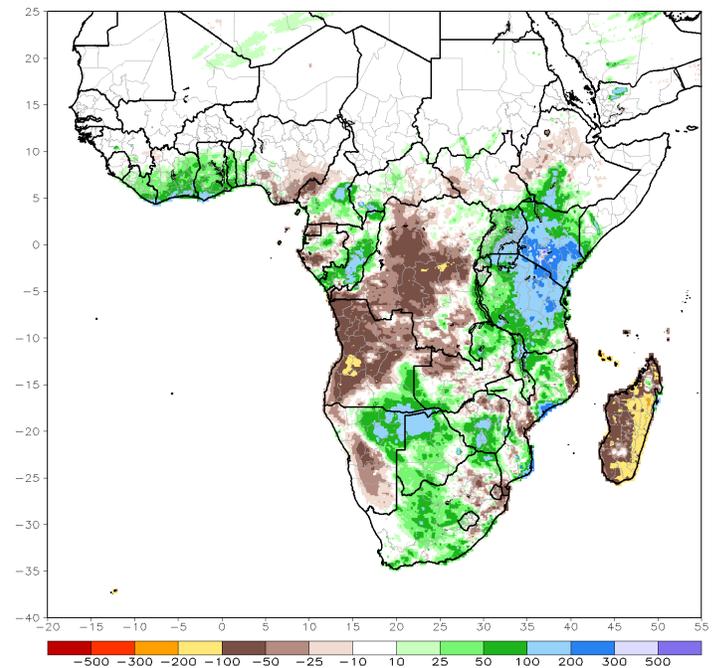


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC