

TEN-DAY CLIMATE DIAGNOSTICS BULLETIN

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HIGHLIGHTS

Figure 4 shows that, the second decade of March 2026 was characterized by below average to well below average precipitation conditions over most parts of Côte d'Ivoire, central of Ghana, southern Nigeria, CAR, much of Guinea Equatorial, Congo, DRC, Angola, Madagascar and central of South Africa. Above-Average rainfall conditions were observed over southern of Ghana, Cameroon, Gabon, western CAR, north-western and south-eastern DRC, southern parts of Ethiopia, Kenya, much Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Eswatini, and northern of South Africa.

The outlook for the next two weeks, from 25 March to 7 April 2026, shows that during the first week, the wet conditions are expected over, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, much of Sierra Leone, southern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, CAR, South-Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, most parts of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, DRC, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Eswatini, Lesotho, South Africa, Namibia, Angola, and northern of Madagascar.. Dry conditions are expected over southern Gabon, Congo, south-west of DRC, north-west of Angola, and southern parts of Madagascar.

The second week will be characterized by wet conditions over northern of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, much of Sierra Leone, southern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, most parts of Guinea Equatorial, eastern Gabon, central and northern Congo, north and south-western Angola, DRC, south-eastern South-Sudan, southernmost of Ethiopia, western Somalia, northern Uganda, southern Mozambique, Zimbabwe, much of Eswatini, eastern and western of South Africa, most parts of Namibia and south-western Madagascar.

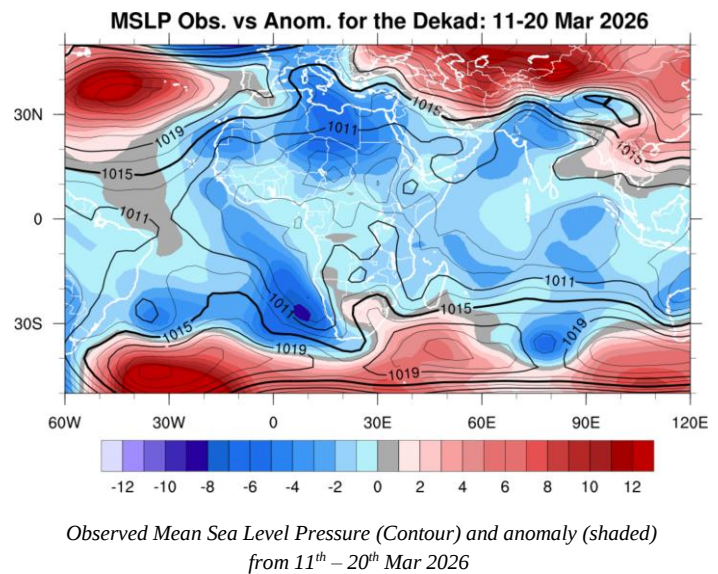
1.0 GENERAL CLIMATOLOGICAL SITUATION

Subsection 1.1 provides the strength of the surface pressure systems, ITD, CAB and ITCZ displacements, while subsection 1.2 is discussing the state of the troposphere and gives a summary of monsoon and relative humidity thresholds.

1.1 SURFACE

Pressure Systems

- **The Azores anticyclone** was observed at a value of 1029hPa. The value increased by 4hPa to the last dekad and by 12hPa to the climatological average (1991 – 2020). It was located at 17°W and 35°N. It is active on the continent.
- **St. Helena High** was observed with two cells at a value of 1027hPa. It is increased from the last dekad by 4hPa and by 8hPa as compared to its climatological average (1991–2020). It was located at 33°W and 42°S. It has move
- d to the west to the climatology position.
- **Mascarene High** was observed at a central value of 1023hPa. It is increased by 2hPa from the last dekad and by 5hPa as compared to its climatological average (1991 – 2020). It was positioned at 51°E and 40°S.
- **Heat Low:** A thermal depression (low pressure zone) was observed with two cells over central of Chad with the value of 1007 hPa.



1.2 TROPOSPHERE

1.2.1 African Monsoon

The African Monsoons combined with the influence of the Indo-Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans drive the inter-annual and the dekadal variability over these regions.

Figure 2 shows the ten-day average wind at 850 hPa. Positive anomalies vortex winds were observed over the northern of the Continent with westerly to south winds. Negative vorticity winds observed over central and southern parts of the Continent with easterly to southerly winds. A convergence activity was observed over Algeria, Libya, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Cameroon, CAR, north-eastern DRC, southern of South-Sudan, western Ethiopia, much Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, north-west Tanzania, southern Angola, most parts of Namibia and central of South Africa. Divergence was observed over Libya, Egypt, Soudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Tanzania, DRC, Mozambique Malawi, Zambia, and Angola

At 700hPa level (see figure 2b), the positive wind vortex anomaly was observed over Niger Chad, Soudan, South-Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, northly to easterly wind direction. In the southern parts of Continent, the positive winds vortex was observed over Namibia, Angola, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa, Lesotho, Eswatini, Mozambique and Madagascar. Divergence wind activities observed over most of parts Western Africa, central parts of the Central Africa and Eastern Africa.

At 200hPa level (see Figure 2c), the positive wind vortex anomaly was note very active over the Eastern Africa and Southern Africa region. On the other hand, the divergence activities were observed over north-eastern of Northern Africa, most of the western parts if the Western Africa, southern parts of Central Africa and most parts of SADC region. The convergence activities were observed over Morocco, Libya, Egypt, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Cameroon, CAR, Chad, Sudan, South-Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia and Mozambique.

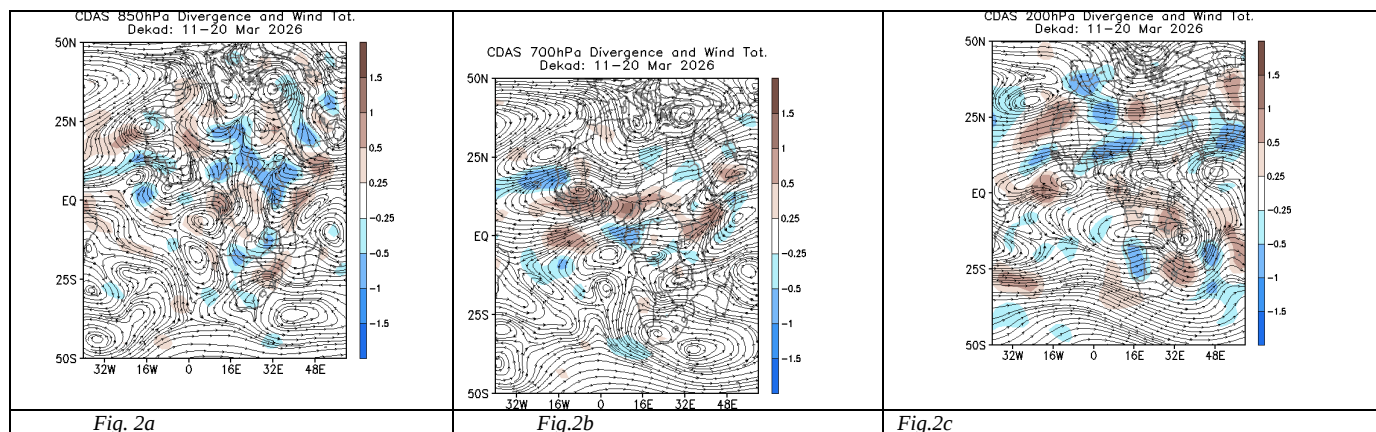


Figure 2: Mean wind (streamlines: m/s) and divergence (shaded; s-1) observed at 850hPa (Fig.2a), 700hPa (Fig.2b) and 200hPa (Fig.2c) during the second dekad of March 2026 (from 11th -20th March 2026). Source: NOAA/NCEP.

1.2.2 Relative Humidity (RH) at 850hPa and 700hPa

The figure 3a and b respectively shows the observed dekadal relative humidity and associated anomalies at 850hPa and 700hPa for the second decade of March 2026 compared to the reference period 1991-2020.

At 850 hPa (see Fig. 3a), Relative humidity with value more than 60% was observed over Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, most of the SADC region, Madagascar and the South-western of Indian Ocean Island. The positive anomalies of humid atmospheric conditions were observed over most of the Continent. Negative variations in the relative humidity anomaly were observed over Mali, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria and Ethiopia.

Relative humidity values $\geq 40\%$ were observed over the rest of Continent.

At 700 hPa (Fig. 3b), Relative humidity with value more than 60% was observed over Cameroon, CAR, Congo, DRC, South-Sudan, Uganda, DRC, Rwanda, Tanzania, western and eastern of the SADC region. Relative humidity anomalies for the second dekad of March 2026 were positive over the most parts the Continent. Negative RH anomalies were observed over the rest parts of Continent.

RH values $\geq 40\%$ were observed over the rest Continent.

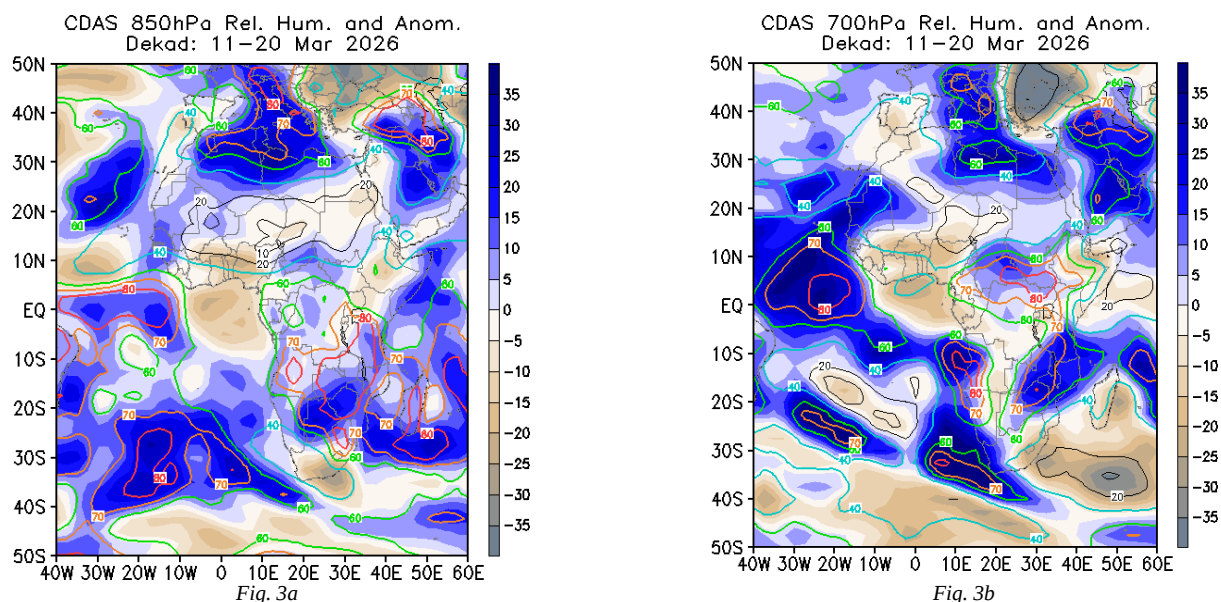


Figure 3. Relative Humidity (contour; %) and associated anomalies (shaded) observed at 850hPa (Fig.3a) and 700hPa (Fig.3b) during the second dekad of March2026 (from 11th – 20th March 2026) SOURCE/. NOAA/. NCEP-CAR/. CDAS1)

2.0 PRECIPITATION

The second decade of March 2026 was characterized by below average to well below average precipitation conditions over most parts of Côte d'Ivoire, central of Ghana, southern Nigeria, CAR, much of Guinea Equatorial, Congo, DRC, Angola, Madagascar and central of South Africa. Above-Average rainfall conditions were observed over southern of Ghana, Cameroon, Gabon, western CAR, north-western and south-eastern DRC, southern parts of Ethiopia, Kenya, much Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Eswatini, and northern of South Africa.

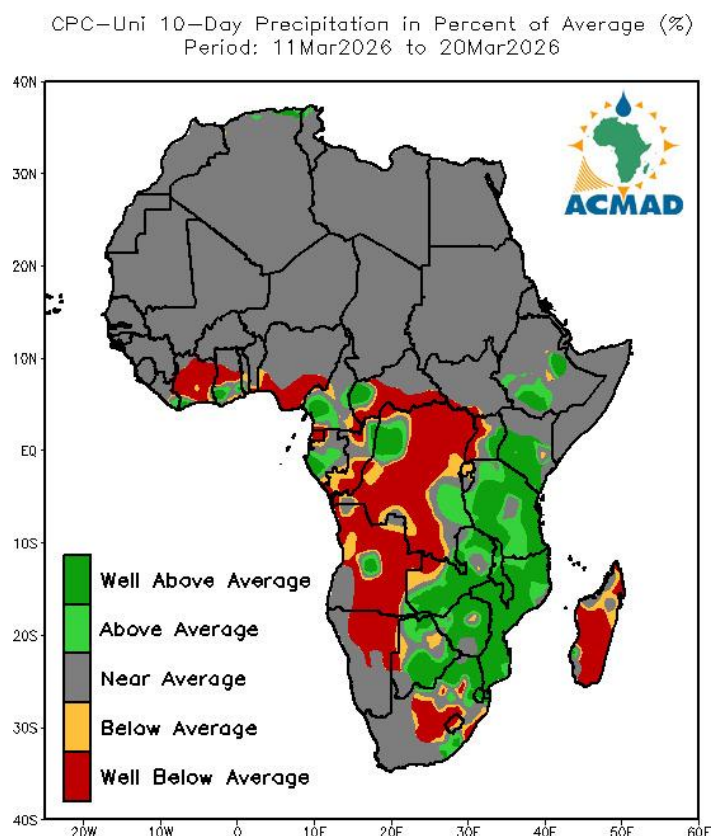


Figure 4: Precipitation in percentage of the average for the second decade of March 2026. The reference period used is 1991-2020. Source: NOAA/. NCEP/. CPC/. UNIFIED/. Africa/. DAILY/)

Details:

- **North Africa:** Above average to well above average precipitation over Algeria and Tunisia.
- **Sahel:** Near average condition.
- **Gulf of Guinea:** Below to well below average over Côte d'Ivoire, central of Ghana, southern Nigeria. Above average to well above average over southern Ghana.
- **Central African:** This region experienced below average to well below average rainfall over south westernmost and south-east of Cameroon, much of Guinea Equatorial, southern and north-western of Congo, most parts of DRC and much of Rwanda. Above average to well above average over southern Cameroon, Gabon, north-eastern Congo, north-western and south-east of DRC precipitation observed.
- **East African:** Below to well below average conditions were observed over western of Uganda. Above to well above average over eastern of Uganda, southern Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, precipitation observed.
- **Southern African:** Below to well below average condition have been observed over most parts of Angola, north-eastern Namibia, most of the central parts of South Africa and most parts of Madagascar. Above average to well above average was observed over most parts of Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, much of Malawi, Mozambique, Eswatini, northern South Africa.

3.0 RAINFALL OUTLOOK

The outlook for the next two weeks, from 25 March to 7 April 2026, shows that during the first week, the wet conditions are expected over, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, much of Sierra Leone, southern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, CAR, South-Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, most parts of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, Tanzania, DRC, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Eswatini, Lesotho, South Africa, Namibia, Angola, and northern of Madagascar.. Dry conditions are expected over southern Gabon, Congo, south-west of DRC, north-west of Angola, and southern parts of Madagascar.

The second week will be characterized by wet conditions over northern of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, much of Sierra Leone, southern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, most parts of Guinea Equatorial, eastern Gabon, central and northern Congo, north and south-western Angola, DRC, south-eastern South-Sudan, southernmost of Ethiopia, western Somalia, northern Uganda, southern Mozambique, Zimbabwe, much of Eswatini, eastern and western of South Africa, most parts of Namibia and south-western Madagascar.

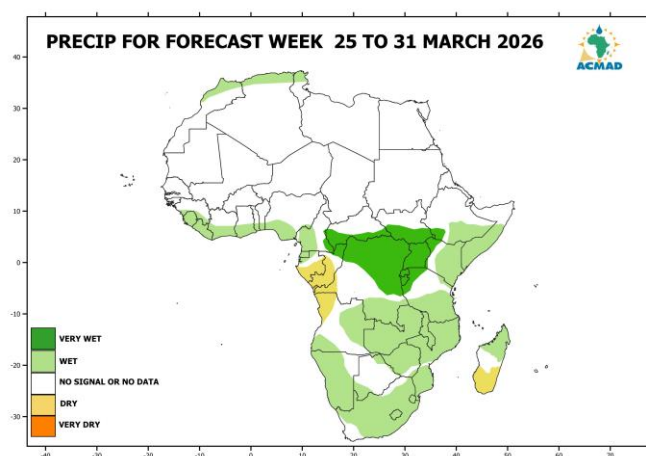


Figure 5a: Precipitation forecast from 25th to 31st March 2026

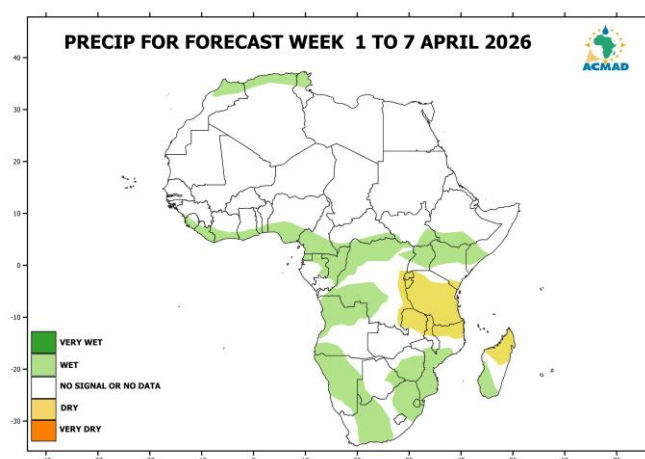


Figure 5b: Precipitation forecast from 1st to 7th April 2026