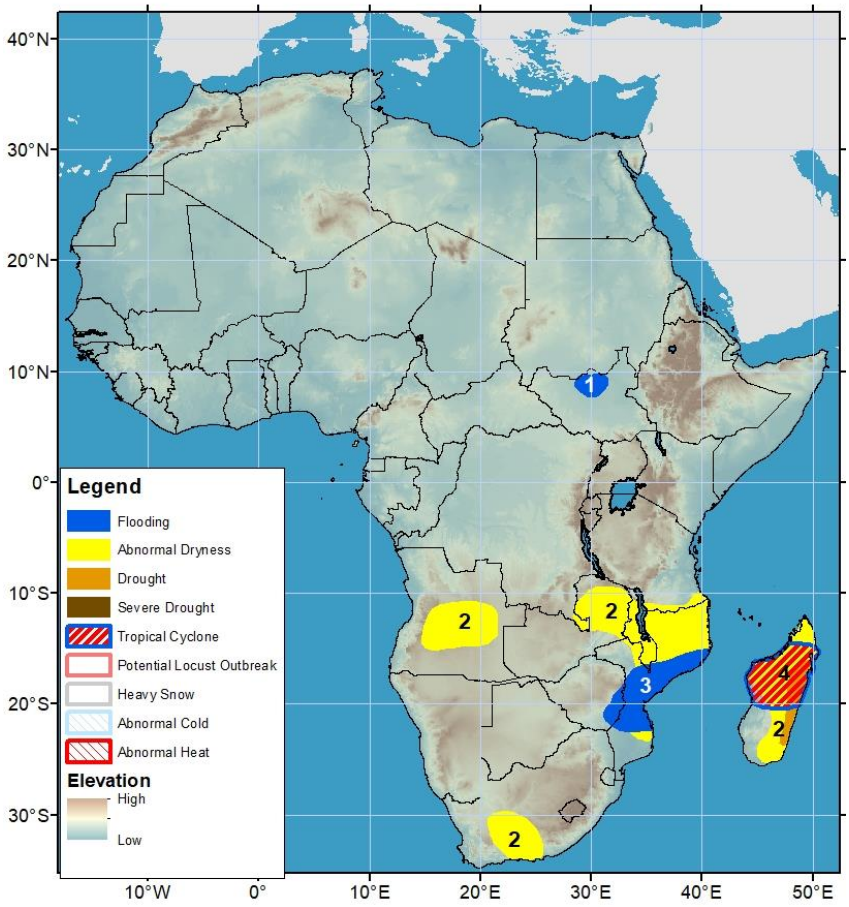
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
6 February – 12 February 2025

- **Tropical cyclone Faida is affecting Madagascar and it remnants should reach Mozambique later in the period.**
- **Rainfall deficits are strengthening throughout much of Southern Africa.**



1) Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.

2) In Southern Africa, a lack of rainfall since late October has led to abnormal dryness in central Angola, eastern Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, southern South Africa, and northern and eastern Madagascar. Dry conditions have intensified in Madagascar, leading to drought over the east-central region.

3) Heavy rain is expected from Tropical Cyclone Faida or its remnants in central Mozambique. More than 100mm of rainfall is likely.

4) Tropical cyclone Faida made landfall over the coastal Nosy-Varika city, northern Vatovavy region early on 5 February. It brought 46 km/h winds and very heavy rains. Particularly, the Anamalanga, Alaotra Mangoro, Anlanjirofo, Atsinanana, Sofia regions are likely most affected.

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.

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A tropical cyclone is bringing heavy rains to Madagascar and Mozambique.

During the last week, a band of heavy rainfall was recorded from central Angola, eastward through Zambia, and into Malawi, northern Mozambique, and southern Tanzania. 50mm to 150 mm was recorded in these regions. To the South, rainfall was lighter and more widely scattered. Areas in southern Mozambique, southern Zimbabwe, and central Botswana especially observed dry conditions (**Figure 1**). Many days of heavy rains leading to flooding occurred in the southern Atsimo Andrefana region of Madagascar from the passage of TC Elvis. A new tropical cyclone, Faida, passed over the island on 5 February and brought heavy rains across much of the country with localized totals exceeding 150mm. Since 1 January, dry conditions have expanded across Namibia and western Angola. Despite recent rainfall, deficits of 50-100mm are persistent in Angola (**Figure 2**). Large rainfall deficits (100 to more than 300mm) are seen throughout central and northern Madagascar. Meanwhile, wetter than average conditions are present in eastern South Africa and parts of Botswana and Zimbabwe. For the 90-day period, dryness continues over the northern and southwestern parts of Southern Africa, while the central and part of the eastern sectors remain wet. Dry conditions have persisted in Madagascar, and according to the report, the prolonged dryness has led to drought, which has left thousands of hectares of rice fields in central and eastern Madagascar extremely dry, hindering farmers from planting rice.

Heavy rain may linger at the beginning of the period from the passage of the remnants of TC Faida. The remnants will further bring heavy rains to Mozambique and Zimbabwe during the outlook period. Storm total amounts should exceed 100mm. Elsewhere, the band of heaviest monsoonal rainfall remains across Angola, Zambia, and Malawi. Conversely, light and below average rainfall is expected in Botswana and eastern Namibia.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 29 January 2025 - 4 February 2025

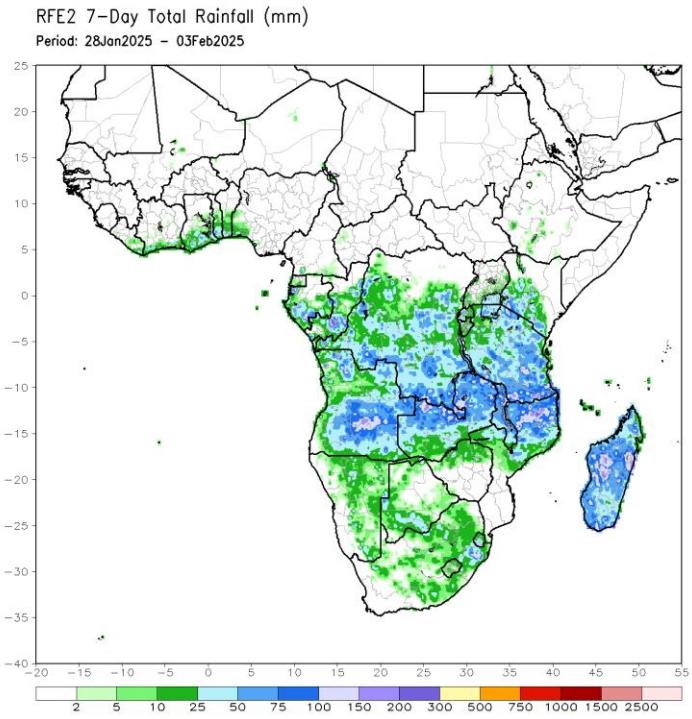


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Above-average rainfall continues in Tanzania and Kenya.

Over the past 7-days, moderate has occurred in Rwanda, Tanzania, and southwest Kenya, while Uganda recorded light rainfall. Dryness has decreased and widely switched to wetter than average conditions in southern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, and northern and central Tanzania due to recent above-average rainfall. For the past 30 days, cumulative rainfall has been below-average, with 10-50 mm deficits in southwestern Ethiopia, and southern Tanzania. The recent above-normal rainfall has alleviated dryness in central Tanzania (**Figure 2**). For the past 90-days, large rainfall surpluses (25-200 mm) were recorded in Uganda, southern Kenya and northern and central Tanzania. In contrast, due to insufficient rainfall, drier-than-average (50-100 mm) conditions continue in southwestern Ethiopia, central Kenya, and central and southern Somalia. The previous season's poor rainfall distribution led to drought, However, this hazard is now removed during the dry season and before the return of the MAM rains.

Next week, moderate and mostly near-average rainfall (10-50 mm) is expected in much of Tanzania and Burundi, while light below-average rainfall is expected in southwestern Kenya, Southern Uganda, and Rwanda.

2-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 1 January 2025 – 4 February 2025

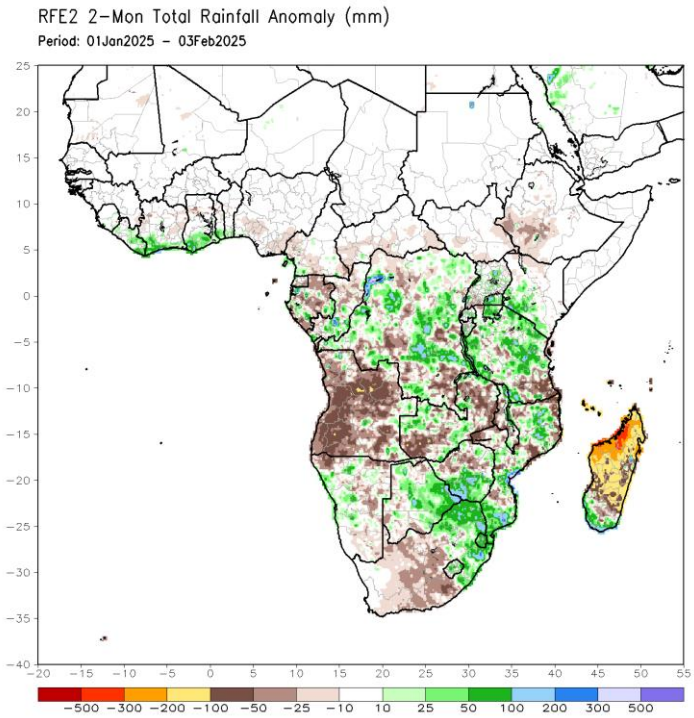
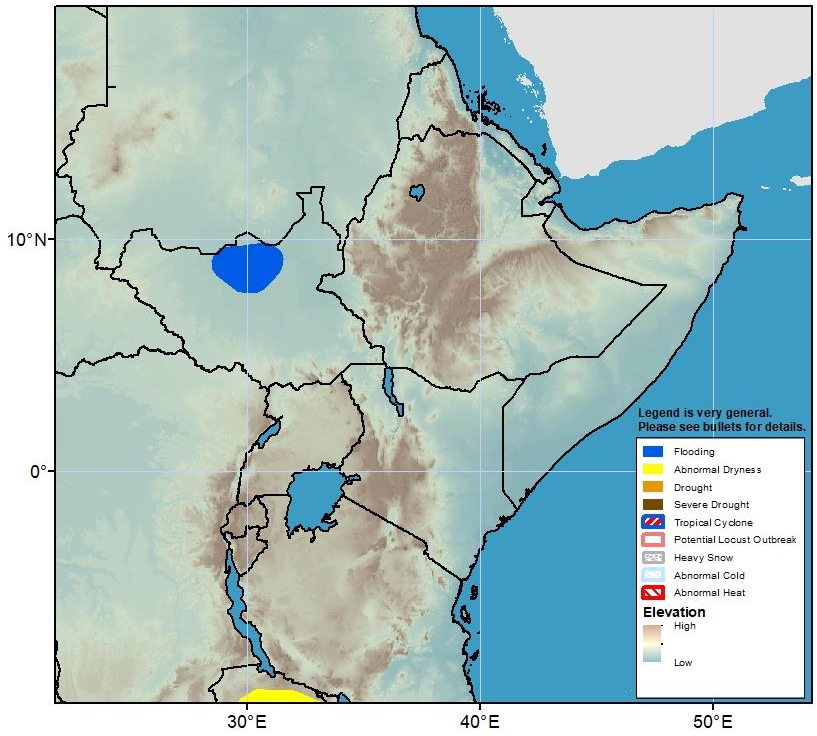


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Inundated areas have been persistent in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan. There is a gradual improvement in inundation especially along the upstream White Nile. Although improving, inundation is detected in northeastern Ethiopia and Eritrea.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa

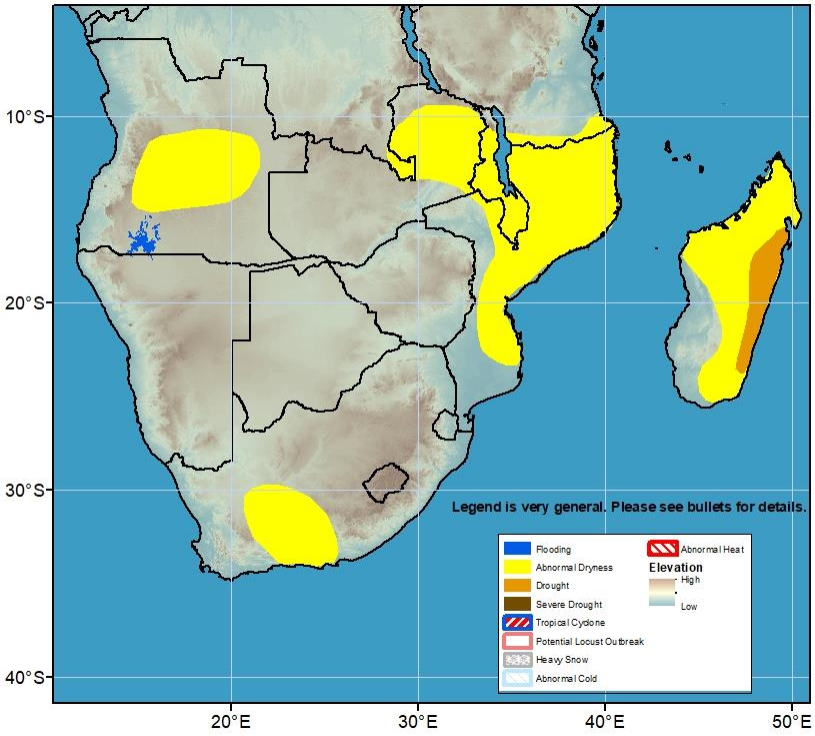


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Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa