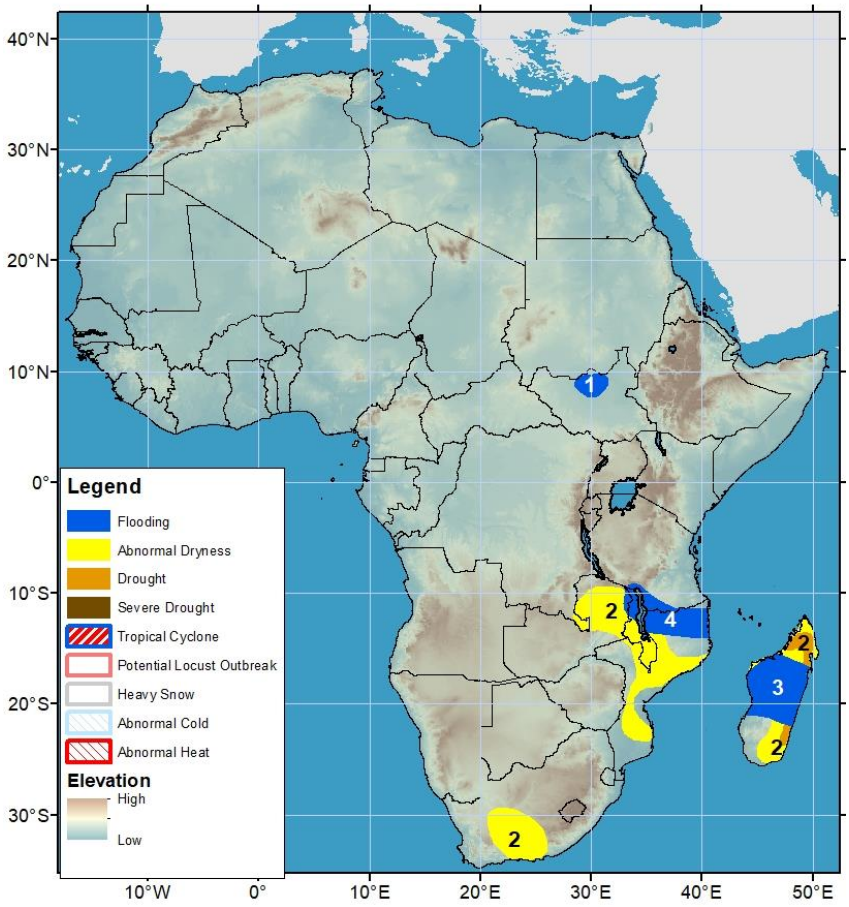
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
13 February – 19 February 2025

- **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 northern Madagascar, leading to drought over the east-central and also the northern region.

3) Tropical cyclone Faida brought heavy rainfall to central Madagascar, and many of these same areas are anticipated to receive additional heavy rain during the outlook period. This will likely create more opportunities for flooding.

4) Very heavy rain during the past week has saturated soils and set the stage for flooding, which may be ongoing based upon large rainfall observations.

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

A band of heavy rainfall persisted over the northern part of the southern Africa region.

During the last week, a band of heavy rainfall was recorded from Angola, eastward through Zambia and southern DRC, then into Malawi, northern Mozambique, and southern Tanzania. 75mm to 200 mm was recorded in these regions. To the South, rainfall was lighter (25 – 75 mm) but still widespread (**Figure 1**). Much of South Africa received less than 25 mm. Tropical cyclone Faida, passed over the island starting on 5 February and brought heavy rains across central and southern portions of the country with localized totals exceeding 100mm. Since 1 January, dry conditions have expanded across Namibia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe. After recent rainfall, deficits have flipped to surpluses over a large portion of Angola (**Figure 2**). Large rainfall deficits (100 to 300mm) are seen throughout northern Madagascar. Meanwhile, wetter than average conditions are present in eastern South Africa and southern parts of Botswana and many parts of Mozambique. For the 90-day period, dryness continues over many parts of Southern Africa, while the southeastern sector remains wet. Long-term dryness has 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.

The band of heaviest monsoonal rainfall it forecasted to move to the south across Namibia, northern Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and central Mozambique. Rainfall totals will likely be well above average in these areas, potentially cutting into existing seasonal deficits. However, localized flooding where rains fall the fastest is possible. Heavy and above average rainfall (more than 100mm) is also forecast for central Madagascar. Conversely, light and below-average rainfall is expected in northern Mozambique and western Angola.

Above-average rainfall continues in Tanzania and Kenya.

Over the past 7-days, moderate rainfall occurred in Rwanda, Burundi, northwestern Tanzania, and southern Uganda. Little rainfall was recorded across Kenya. The conditions were typical for early February. For the past 30 days, cumulative rainfall has been below-average, with 10-50 mm deficits in southwestern Ethiopia. The recent above-normal rainfall has alleviated dryness in Tanzania and led to 30-day surpluses there as well as in southern and western Kenya and southern Uganda (**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.

Next week, at least moderate and above-average rainfall (25-75 mm) is expected in western Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi, while light and below-average rainfall is expected in Kenya, southern Uganda, and eastern Tanzania.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 04 February 2025 - 11 February 2025

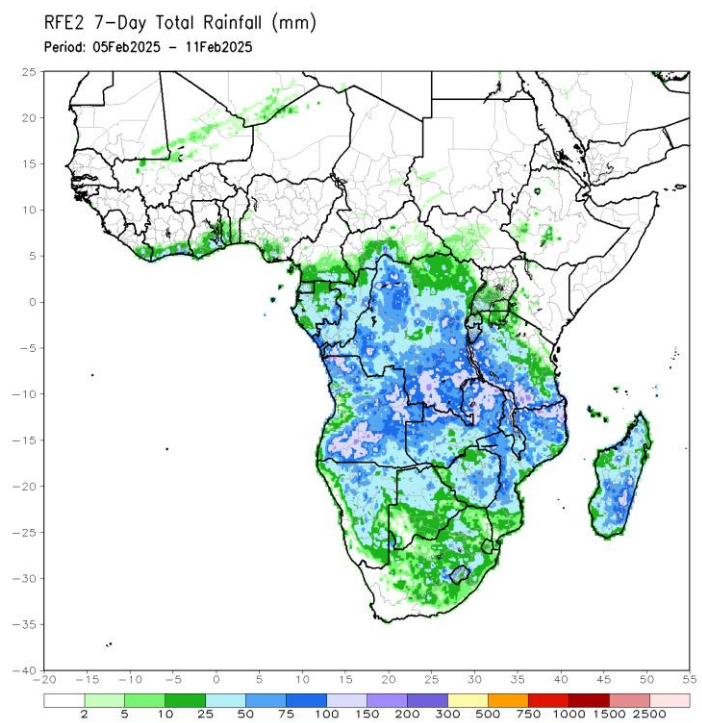


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

2-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 1 January 2025 – 11 February 2025

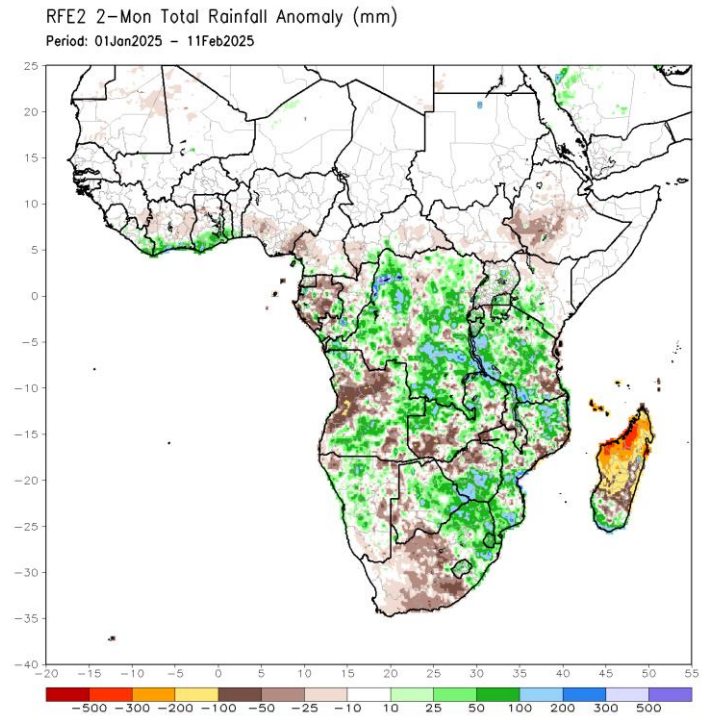
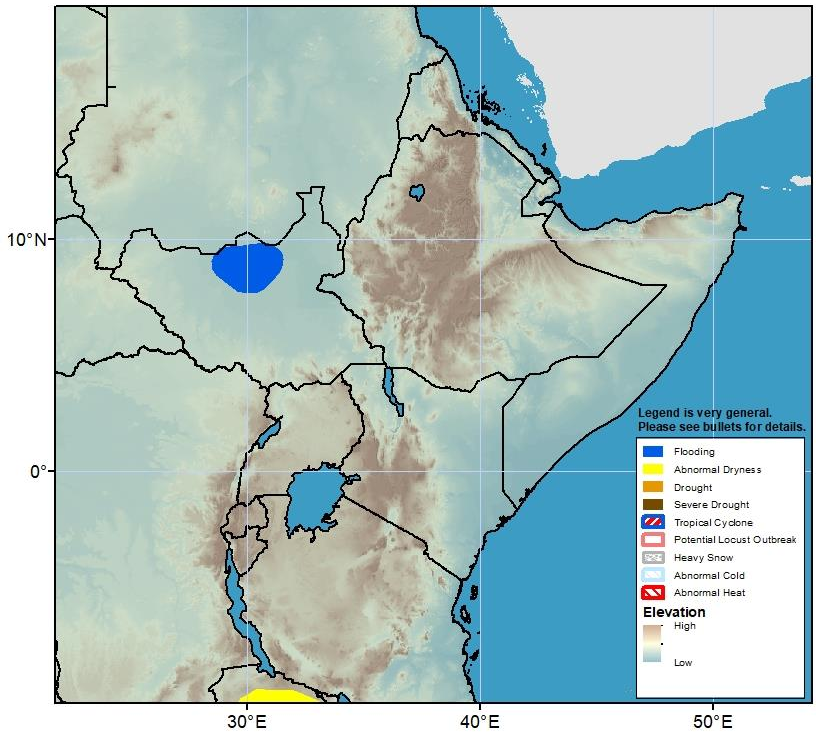


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



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

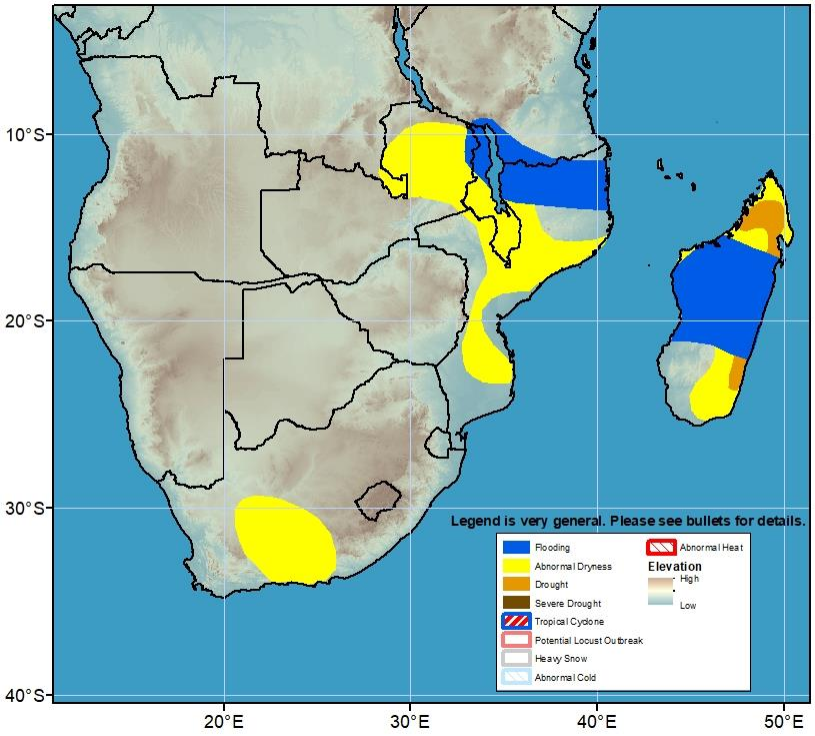


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Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa