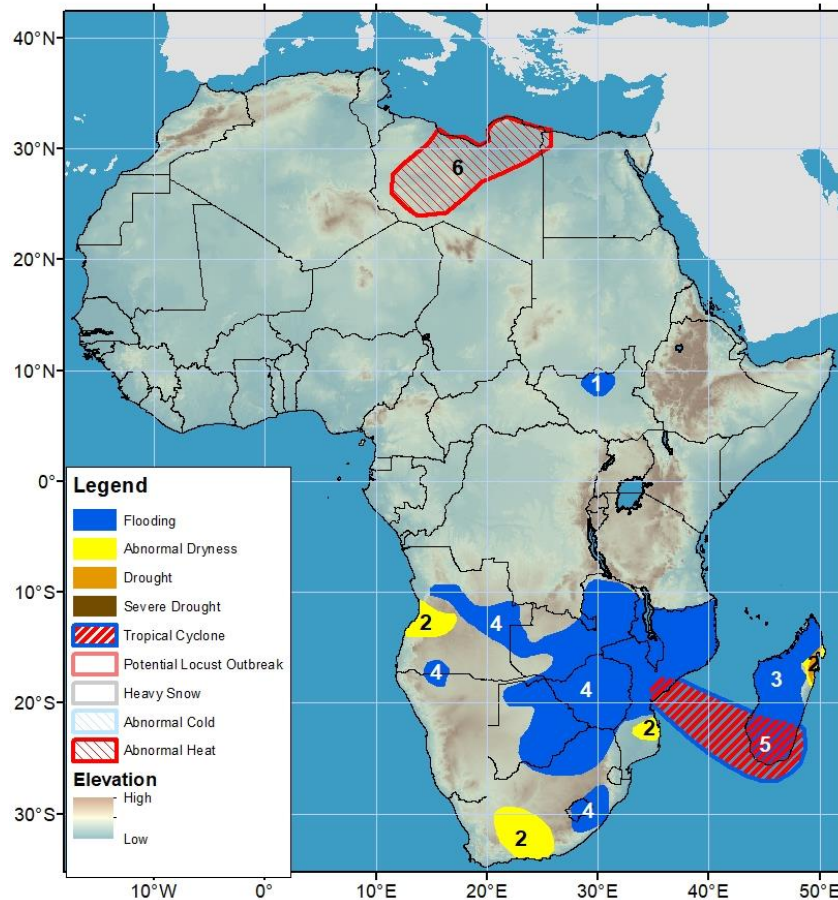


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 13 March – 19 March 2025

- The passage of Tropical Cyclone JUDE has triggered flooding in Mozambique, Malawi, and Madagascar.
- A favorable rainfall distribution was observed in Eastern Africa during the past week.



- 1) Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
- 2) Below-average rainfall over the past several weeks has led to abnormal dryness in western Angola, southern South Africa, southern Mozambique, and eastern Madagascar. In Madagascar, prolonged dryness since the past year has already led to drought in the eastern and northern parts of the Island.
- 3) Above-average rainfall over the past several weeks has resulted in soil oversaturation, which has led to flooding over many areas of northwestern, northern, central, and southern Madagascar.
- 4) The past month's increased rainfall has triggered flooding over many areas of southern Africa, including Angola, Namibia, Zambia, Mozambique, and Botswana. High risks for flooding exist for Lesotho and KwaZulu-Natal of southeastern south Africa as heavy rainfall is forecast in the region during the next week.
- 5) Tropical Cyclone JUDE made landfall over Nampula of northern Mozambique on 10 March and is forecast to curve back onto the southern Channel of Mozambique to struck southwestern Madagascar early during the outlook period. Along its track, JUDE is expected to bring heavy rainfall and strong winds, which could lead to widespread flooding and damages over northern Mozambique, southern Malawi, and southwestern Madagascar.
- 6) Abnormally-hot conditions are expected in Libya as much above-average maximum temperatures, which could impact vulnerable people are forecast during the next week.

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

High risks for flooding remain across southern Africa.

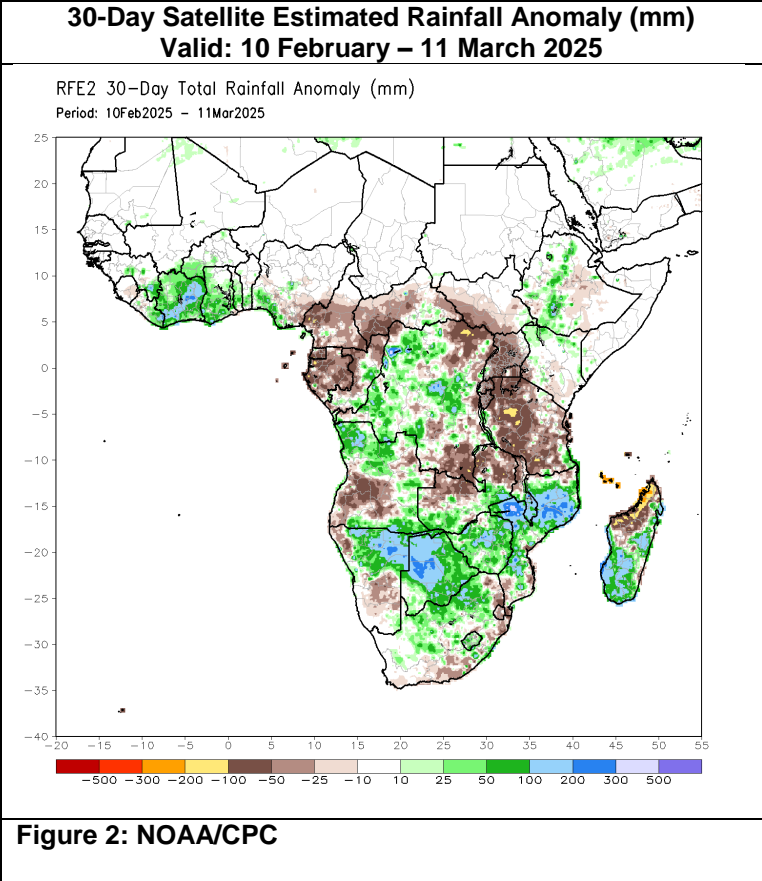
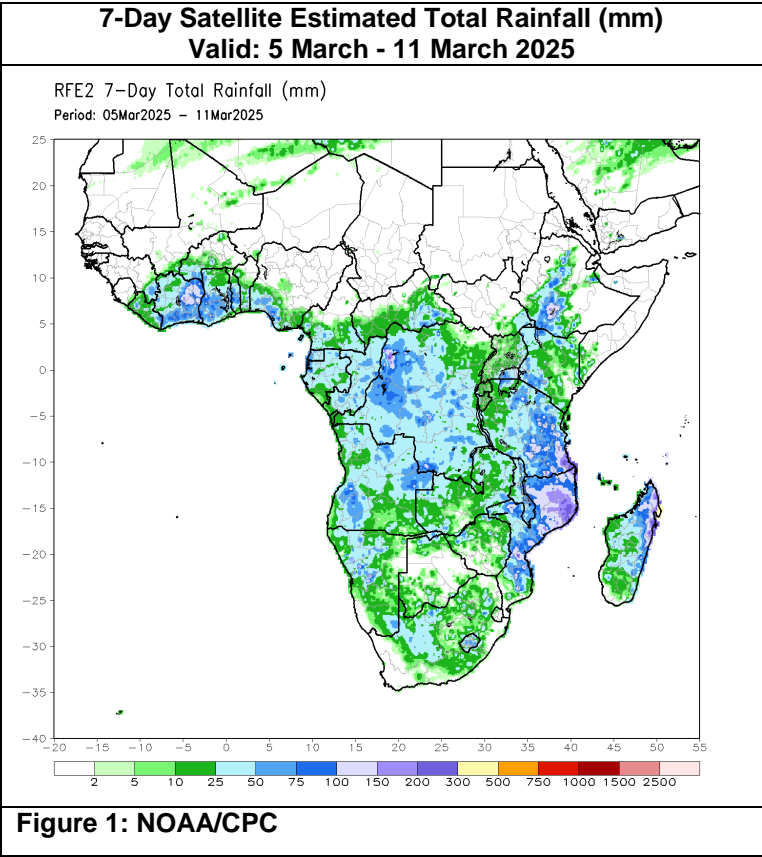
During the past week, Tropical Cyclone JUDE traversed northern Madagascar, crossed the Channel of Mozambique, and made landfall in Nampula of northern Mozambique, bringing torrential rainfall in each region (**Figure 1**). According to reports, JUDE has caused one fatality and over 5,000 people affected in northern Madagascar and has led to fatalities and over 9,500 people affected in Mozambique. Scattered heavy rainfall was recorded in southwestern and eastern Angola, northern and southern Namibia, eastern Zambia, northern Malawi, west-central and northeastern South Africa, western, central, and northern Mozambique, while suppressed rainfall was observed over southern Zambia, southern Zimbabwe, Botswana, northern South Africa, Eswatini, and southern Mozambique. Limited rainfall also was received in western and southwestern Madagascar. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average across much of central and eastern southern Africa. However, rainfall was below-average in western Angola, northern Zambia, northern Malawi, western Namibia, southern and eastern South Africa, northern and coastal Mozambique, and northwestern Madagascar. Reports have indicated a cholera outbreak in Angola, DRC, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In addition, Africa armyworm, fall armyworm, and locust outbreaks have been reported in Zimbabwe, South Africa, Botswana, Namibia, Eswatini, Malawi, and Madagascar, threatening late-planted crops.

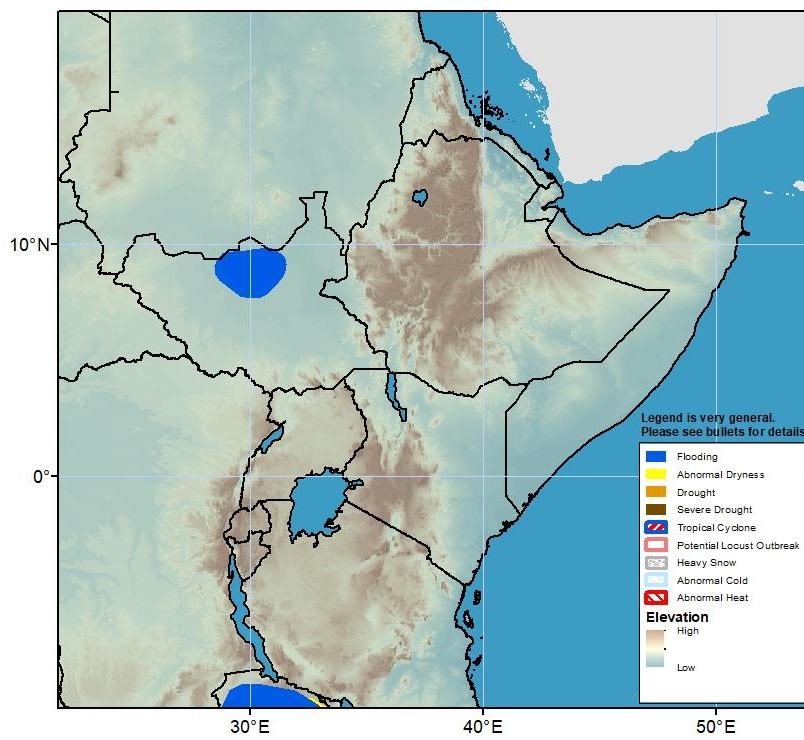
Next week, Tropical Cyclone JUDE is forecast to track southeastward, increasing the risks for flooding in northern Mozambique, southern Malawi, and southwestern Madagascar. Heavy rainfall is expected across Angola, Zambia, Malawi, and Tanzania, maintaining high risks for flooding in the region. Meanwhile, Libya could experience abnormally-hot conditions as much above-average maximum temperatures are forecast over the country.

Rainfall conditions improve in eastern Africa.

During the past week, scattered o heavy and above-average rainfall was received over southwestern and central Ethiopia. The observed, favorable rainfall distribution contributed to erode accumulated moisture deficits over many local areas of the country. However, over the past 30 days, below-average rainfall persisted over local areas of southwestern and central Ethiopia, southwestern South Sudan, Uganda, southern Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi (**Figure 2**). The continuation of adequate rainfall should help establish the onset to the March-May rainfall season and benefit cropping activities over many local areas of eastern Africa. Meanwhile, warmer weather pattern with above-average temperatures was experienced over Ethiopia during the past week, which might have exacerbated evaporation, according to reports.

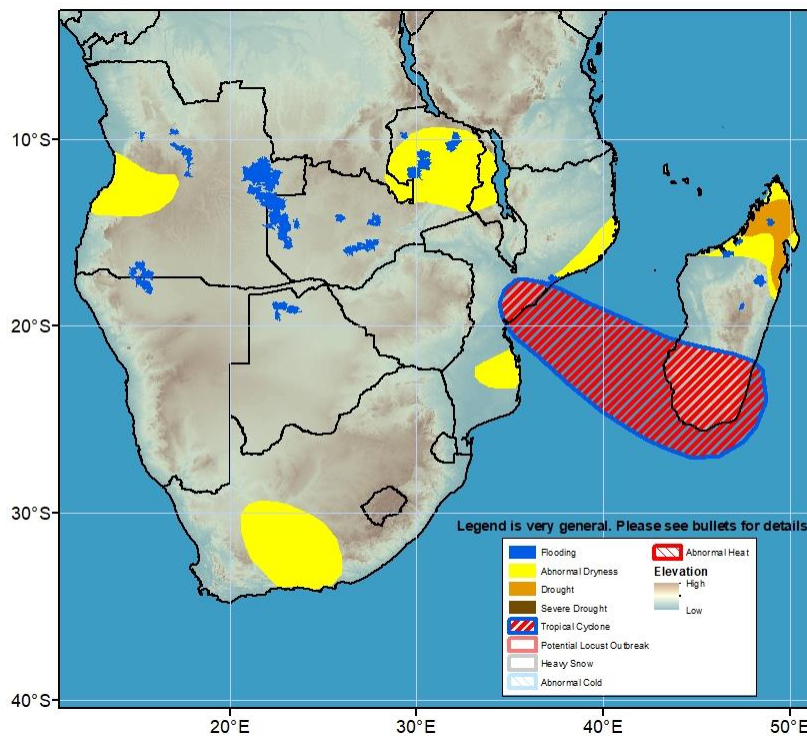
Next week, light to moderate and above-average rainfall is forecast in southwestern and central Ethiopia. Moderate to heavy rainfall is expected in southern Kenya. Heavy showers are forecast over Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi.





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.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding intensified in eastern Angola and western Zambia. Flooding are marginal along upstream of the Rio Cuanza River of central Angola. Flooding continue over many local areas of southern Angola, northern Namibia, Zambia, Mozambique, northern and central Madagascar. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa