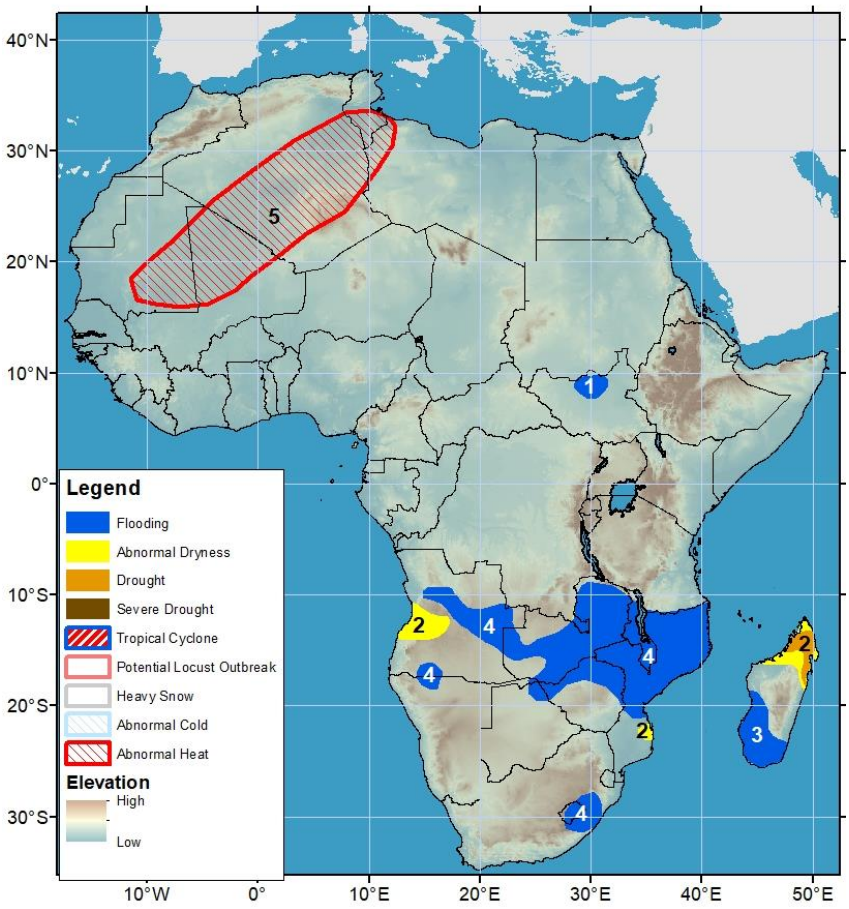
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
20 March – 26 March 2025

- **Wetness persists in central and eastern southern Africa.**
- **The March-May rainfall season is established in eastern Africa.**



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 Mozambique, and northern Madagascar. In Madagascar, prolonged dryness since the past year has already led to drought in the eastern and northern parts of the Island.

3) This past week's landfall of Tropical Cyclone JUDE has led to flooding, affecting many people in 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. Heavy rainfall has resulted in fatalities over the KwaZulu-Natal of eastern South Africa during the past week. Abundant rainfall is forecast to continue during the next week, maintaining high risks of flooding in the region.

5) Abnormally-hot conditions are expected across eastern Mauritania, northern Mali, central Algeria, southern Tunisia, and part of western Libya as much above-average maximum temperatures, which could impact vulnerable people, are forecast in the region 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.

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Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

Heavy rainfall was observed in eastern southern Africa during the past week.

During the past week, torrential rainfall was observed over local areas of northern and central Mozambique (**Figure 1**). The observed, heavy rainfall was associated with the landfall of Tropical Cyclone JUDE across Mozambique during early part of the period. JUDE tracked southeastward and also struck southern Madagascar, which has resulted in flooding and many people affected. While scattered moderate to heavy rainfall was observed over Angola, northern Namibia, Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and south-central Madagascar, little to no rainfall was received over northeastern Botswana, western Namibia, western South Africa, southwestern Zimbabwe, and northeastern South Africa. Over South Africa, heavy rainfall has caused fatalities over the KwaZulu-Natal, according to reports. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall was recorded over southeastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, western Botswana, much of South Africa, Lesotho, northern Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, much of Mozambique, and southern Madagascar. In contrast, below-average rainfall continued over western Angola, northern Zambia, parts of northeastern South Africa, Eswatini, southern Mozambique, and northwestern Madagascar.

Next week, widespread moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast across Namibia, eastern Angola, northern Zambia, northern Malawi, northern Mozambique, central and northern Madagascar. The forecast additional rainfall could exacerbate conditions over many already-flooded areas of the sub-region. Little to no rainfall is expected over Botswana, southern Zimbabwe, northern South Africa, southern Mozambique, and southwestern Madagascar, which may help provide relief to wetness over some local areas.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 12 March - 18 March 2025

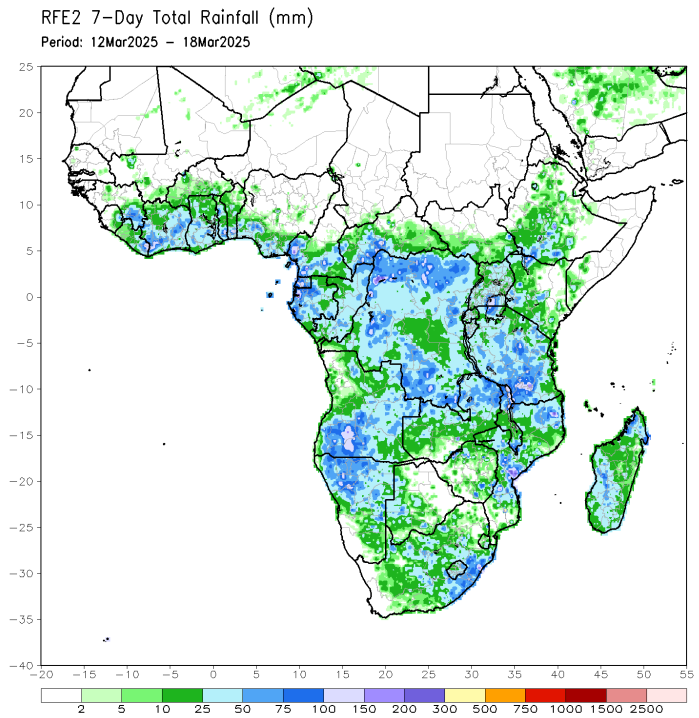


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Above-average rainfall continues in eastern Africa.

During the past week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall occurred in southwestern and central Ethiopia, northwestern Kenya, and Tanzania. Meanwhile, light to moderate rainfall was received over southeastern South Sudan, eastern Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, and northwestern Tanzania. Meanwhile, an earthquake of 5.5 magnitude was reported in the southern Afar of Ethiopia, according to reports. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average over southwestern and central Ethiopia, southeastern most South Sudan, and northwestern Kenya (**Figure 2**), which may indicate a favorable onset to the March-May rainfall season. In contrast, rainfall remained below-average over southwestern South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and western Tanzania. A continuation of seasonal rainfall should help cropping activities over many local areas of the sub- region.

Next week, southwestern and central Ethiopia, southern Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and western and central Tanzania are forecast to receive heavy rainfall, while southern South Sudan, Kenya, and northern Uganda are expected to receive light to moderate rainfall. Over Somalia, little to light rainfall is possible in the southern and northwestern regions.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 17 February – 18 March 2025

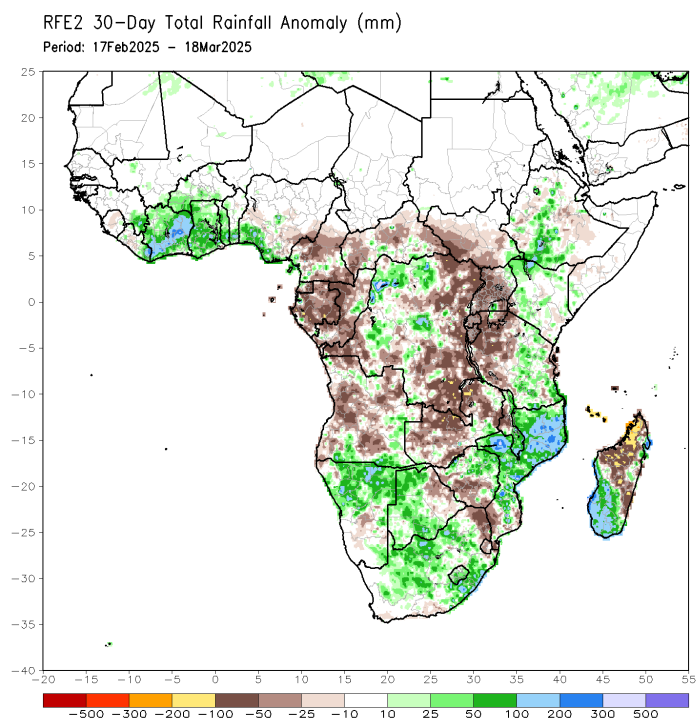
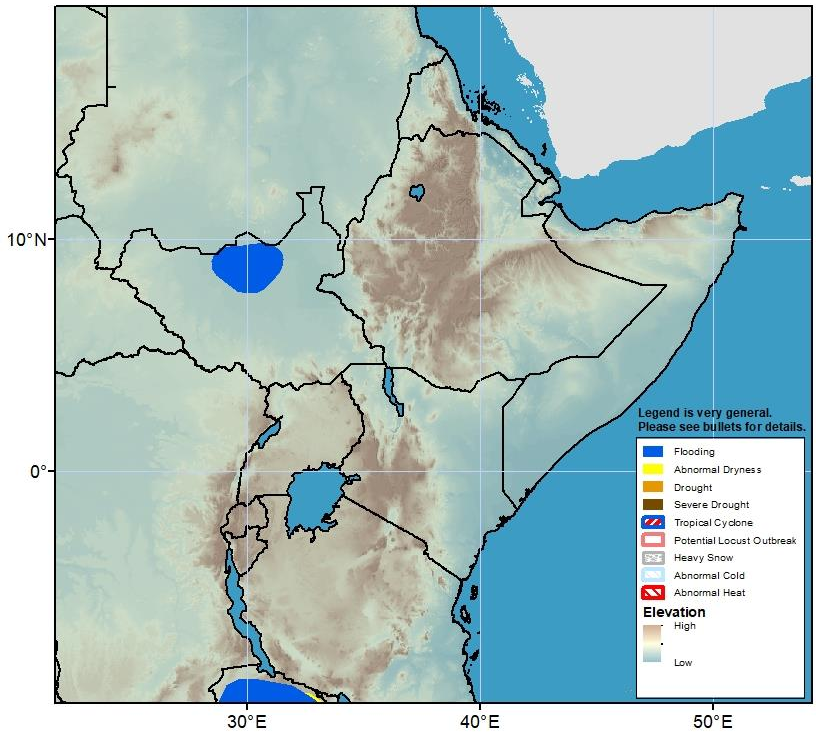
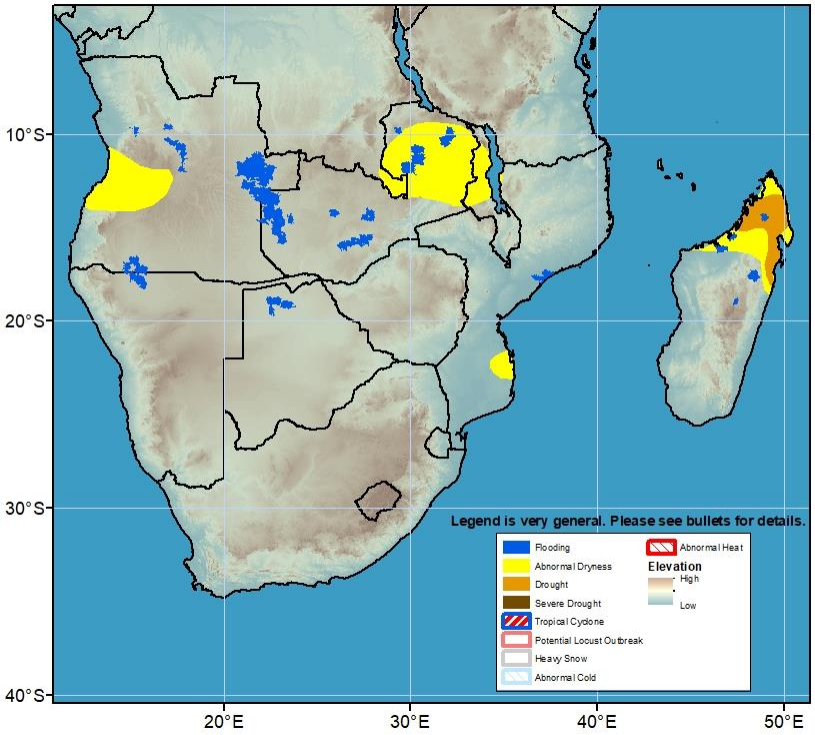


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



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.
(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