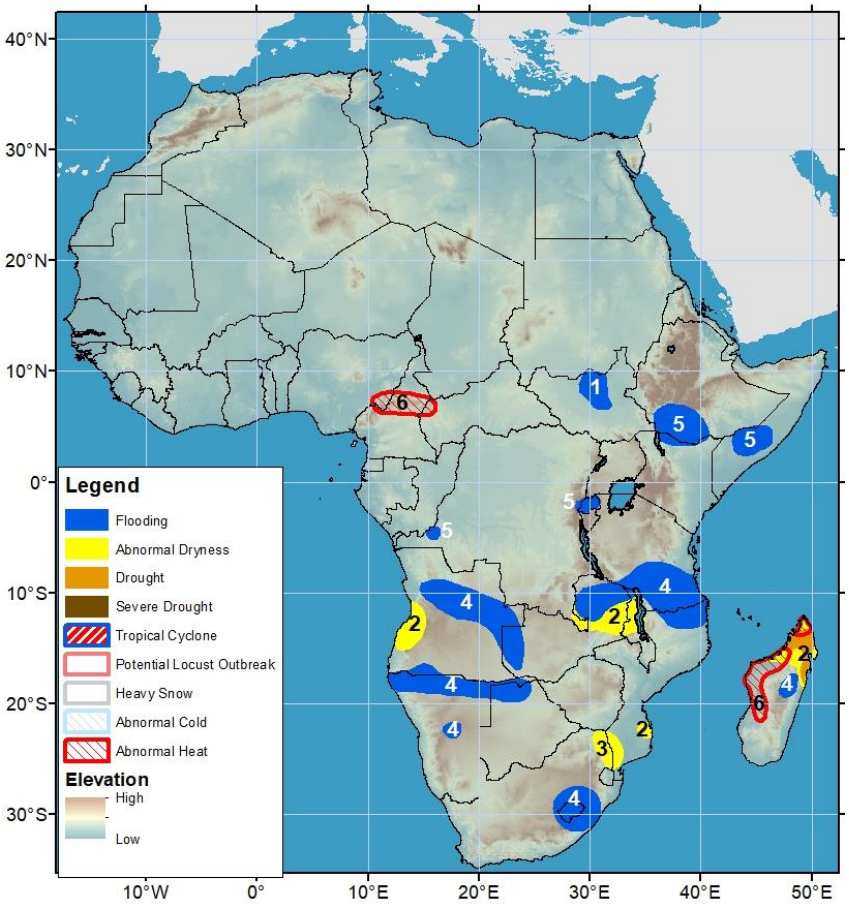
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
17 April – 23 April 2025

- **Above-average rainfall has caused persistent floods in Eastern Africa, with more expected.**
- **Floods remain in much of Southern Africa due to persistent above-average rainfall.**



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

2) Insufficient rainfall has led to abnormal dryness in western Angola, northern Zambia, southern Mozambique, and northern Madagascar. In Madagascar, prolonged dryness over the past year has already resulted in drought over the eastern and northern parts of the Island.

3) Deficient rainfall since late February has resulted in abnormal dryness in northeastern South Africa and the southern part of Mozambique.

4) The past weeks' heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in parts of Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa, and central Madagascar.

5) Continuous heavy rainfall over the past weeks has caused flooding resulting in casualties in southwestern Ethiopia, north-central Kenya, Rwanda and the capital, Kinshasa, of the Democratic Republic of the Congo due to the overflow of the Ndjili River. Due to observed and forecasted heavy and above-average rainfall, floods will continue in the southern part of Ethiopia, and southern Somalia will likely have flood conditions.

6) Abnormally-hot conditions are likely to occur in central part of Cameroon, and northern and western parts of Madagascar as high and much above-average temperatures are expected to persist for at least three consecutive days 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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Above-average rainfall has caused dry conditions to reduce in some areas of Eastern Africa.

During the past week, the East Africa sub-region recorded light to moderate rainfall in many places. A few places, including south-central Ethiopia, northern and southwestern Kenya, western and southern parts of Tanzania, experienced moderate to heavy rainfall (**Figure 1**). The enhanced rainfall received has caused dry conditions to reduce in parts of southern Ethiopia, northern Uganda, north and eastern Kenya, and north and central Tanzania. Meanwhile, areas that received light rain have started showing dryness. The eastern and southern Tanzania, and the northern part of Ethiopia, continue to show light below-average rainfall (10-25 mm). For the past 30 days, above-average rainfall has continued over many places in Eastern Africa. Rainfall surpluses of 50-100 mm occurred in south-central Ethiopia, much of Kenya, eastern Uganda, and western Tanzania, with surpluses exceeding 100 mm in southern Tanzania, leading to ongoing floods. Furthermore, heavy rains in Puntland, Somalia, resulted in the deaths of a mother and her two children in Timirshe village. Meanwhile, below-average rainfall persists in northern Ethiopia, Djibouti, and northwestern Somalia.

Next week, moderate to heavy (50-100 mm) and above-average rainfall (40-100 mm) is expected in south-central Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and southwestern Kenya. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall is also forecasted in south and eastern Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and western and central Tanzania. In contrast, light and below-average rainfall will likely occur in South Sudan, central Ethiopia, and the northwestern part of Somalia. Due to the forecasted heavy rainfall, floods will continue in already flooded areas in southern Ethiopia, and new floods will emerge in southern Somalia. Meanwhile, abnormally-hot conditions are likely to occur in the central part of Cameroon.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 09 April - 15 April 2025

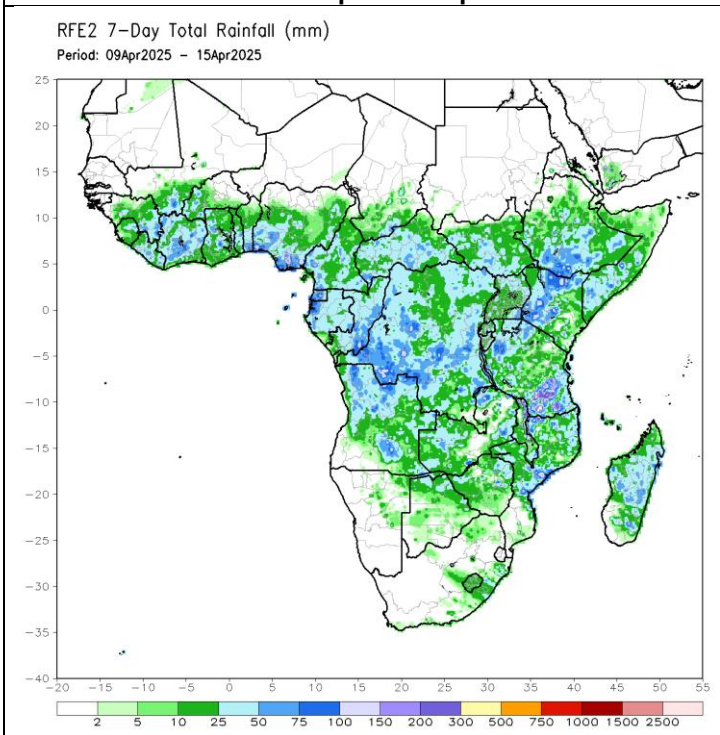


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Flood continues across Southern Africa due to ongoing moderate rainfall.

Analysis of the 3-month total rainfall anomaly over Southern Africa shows that above-average rainfall dominates the sub-region. Especially, southern Angola, north and central Namibia, west and central Botswana, northern and central parts of South Africa, and northern Mozambique experienced significant rainfall surpluses reaching 100-200 mm and > 200 mm over isolated places However, rainfall deficits (25-100 mm) continues in western Angola, western and central Zambia, western and northern parts of Zimbabwe, northeastern part of South Africa, Eswatini, and southern part of Mozambique. Large rainfall deficits of 100-300 mm persist in the northern and central parts of Madagascar (**Figure 2**). In addition to this recent heavy rainfall, significant precipitation has occurred for several weeks since March 1, causing floods and fatalities in the Kunene, Omusati, Oshana, Ohangwena, and Zambezi regions of northern Namibia, according to a report. For the past 30-days, rainfall surpluses continue in the western and southern areas, while below-average rainfall also persists in the central and eastern regions. The recent moderate rainfall has caused a reduction in dryness in isolated places in the east and central regions and the central parts of Madagascar.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 Feb – 15 April 2025

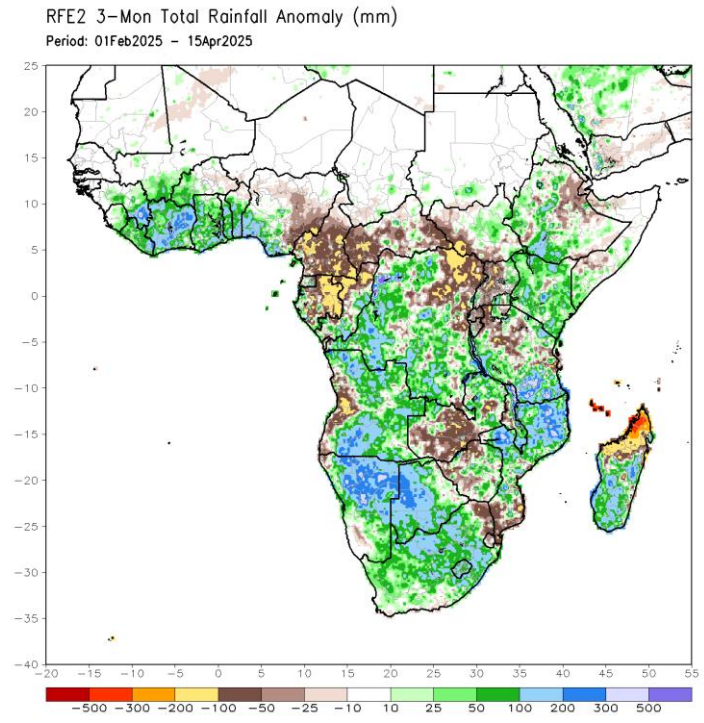
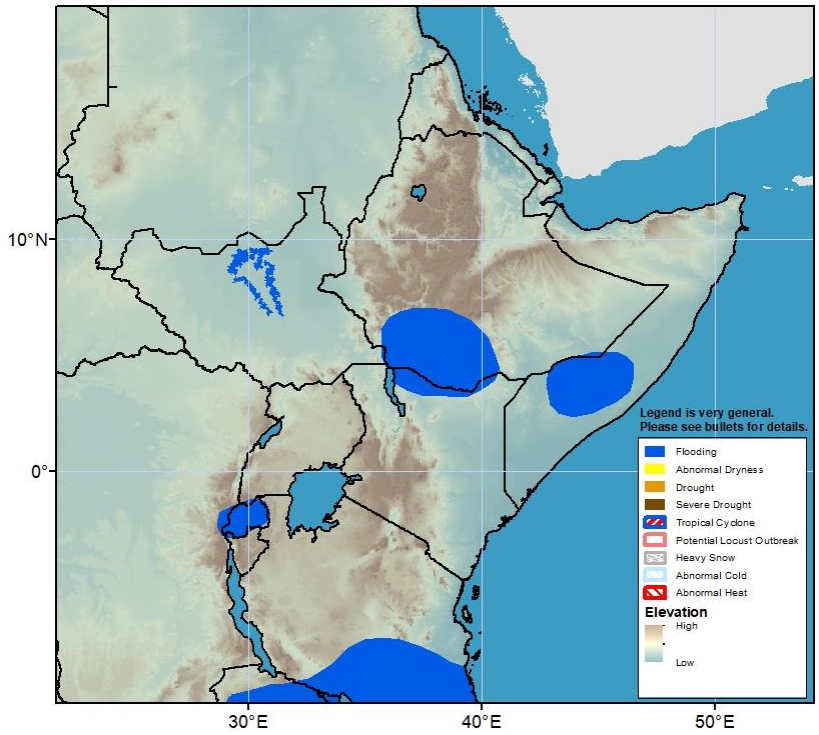


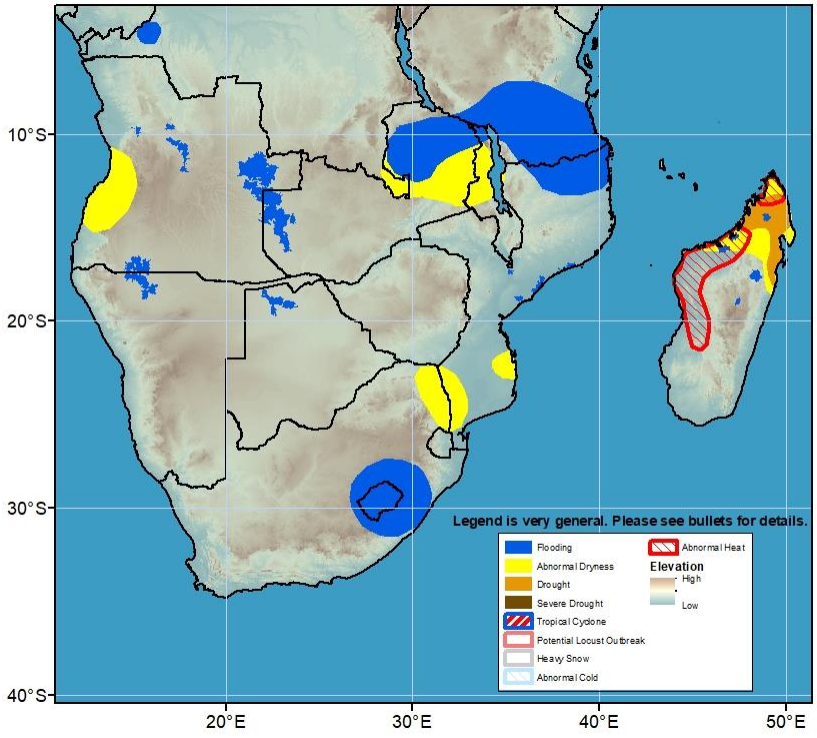
Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

Next week, moderate to heavy (50-100 mm) and above-average rainfall (40-100 mm) is expected in eastern Angola, southern DR Congo, northern Zambia, and western and central parts of South Africa. Remaining areas in the sub-region will likely receive light rain with near-average to slightly above-average rainfall conditions. Meanwhile, abnormally-hot conditions will likely occur in the northern and western parts of Madagascar.



Inundated areas have been persistent in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan. Flooding have been detected near the River Omo And Lake Chew of southwestern Ethiopia and Lake Turkana of northwestern Kenya, Rwanda, and southern Tanzania. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding persists in eastern Angola, and western and northern Zambia, and Kinshasa of DR Congo. Flooding are marginal along upstream of the Rio Cuanza River of central Angola. Flooding continue over local areas of southern Angola, northern Namibia, northern Botswana, Mozambique, northern and central parts of Madagascar, South Africa and Lesotho (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa