





## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 24 April – 30 April 2025

- Continuous rainfall has caused floods to persist across Eastern Africa.
- Above-average rainfall has decreased dryness while flooding persists in Southern Africa.



- 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 led to drought in 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. Continuous dry conditions since March have resulted in abnormal dryness in the northern part of Ethiopia, central and southern Eritrea, and Djibouti.
- 4) The past weeks' heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in parts of Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, and central Madagascar. Continued heavy rainfall and expected above-average rainfall may lead to flooding in South Africa and Lesotho.
- 5) Persistent heavy rainfall over the past weeks has caused flooding, resulting in casualties and damage in southwestern Ethiopia, northcentral Kenya, Kinshasa (the capital), and Tanganyika Province, all located in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
- 6) Abnormally-hot conditions are likely to occur in southern Morocco, north and eastern parts of Western Sahara, much of Mauritania, north and central Mali, central Cameroon, the northern parts of Ethiopia, central Eritrea, 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 following 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, <u>wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov</u>. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

## Central Kenya has experienced heavy with aboveaverage rainfall in Eastern Africa.

During the past week in Eastern Africa, moderate to locally heavy rainfall has occurred in southwestern Ethiopia, western and central Kenya, and parts of western and southern Tanzania. The central part of Kenya registered 100-150 mm of rainfall. Light rain was experienced in various places in the sub-region (Figure 1). Compared to the previous weeks, rainfall has increased in Kenya while dryness persists in a few locations. Over the past 30 days, Kenya has experienced increased rainfall, while southwestern Ethiopia and parts of western and southern Tanzania continue to see above-average rainfall. In contrast, southwestern South Sudan, western Uganda, northern Ethiopia, Djibouti, and central Tanzania are experiencing rainfall deficits ranging from 10 to 50 mm. The report indicates that heavy rainfall in central and western Kenya (mainly the Isiolo and Baringo counties) has caused the Majimoto River to overflow, resulting in floods that have led to casualties and damage. Similarly, flooding, casualties, and damage have also been reported in the Tanganyika and Tshopo provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, attributed to heavy rainfall in these regions over the past week.

Next week, light to moderate rainfall is forecast in much of Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and western and southern Ethiopia. Light rain is expected in South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda. Below-average rainfall (10-50 mm) is likely to occur in central and southern Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, and western and central Kenya, as well as Rwanda and Burundi, compared to the long-term average. In contrast, the western part of Ethiopia and southern Tanzania will experience above-average rainfall (5-20 mm). In addition, abnormally hot conditions are forecast to occur in southern Morocco, the northern and eastern parts of Western Sahara, much of Mauritania, northern and central Mali, central Cameroon, the northern parts of Ethiopia, and central Eritrea.

## Continuous rainfall has alleviated dry conditions in central and eastern Southern Africa.

The 3-month total rainfall anomaly shows above-average rainfall continues in much of the Southern Africa region. Especially in southern Angola, northern Namibia, western Botswana, and northern Mozambique, exceptional rainfall was observed, leading to 100-300 mm above-average. Enhanced rainfall in the subregion has caused dry conditions to reduce in a few locations, including the northern part of Zambia and southern Mozambique. In contrast, dryness continues in the western part of Angola, west and southern Zambia, northeastern South Africa, Eswatini, and northwestern Madagascar (Figure 2). Dry conditions have improved in Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and central Madagascar over the past 30 days, attributed to the rainfall received in the past weeks. Also, in the recent week, heavy rainfall of 100-300 mm in the southern part of Mozambique has caused significant aboveaverage rainfall (100-200 mm) in that location. Rainfall surpluses (25-100 mm) remain in northern Angola, central and eastern Namibia, much of Botswana, parts of South Africa, Lesotho, and central Madagascar.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 16 April - 22 April 2025





Next week, light to moderate rainfall is forecasted in much of Angola, the western and northern parts of Zambia, and the eastern part of South Africa. The west and central parts of the sub-region are likely to experience little to light rainfall. Compared to the long-term average, Angola, western Zambia, northern Mozambique, eastern Botswana, the eastern part of South Africa, and Eswatini are expected to experience above-average rainfall (10-50 mm). 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, Tanganyika Province of DR Congo 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 continues 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