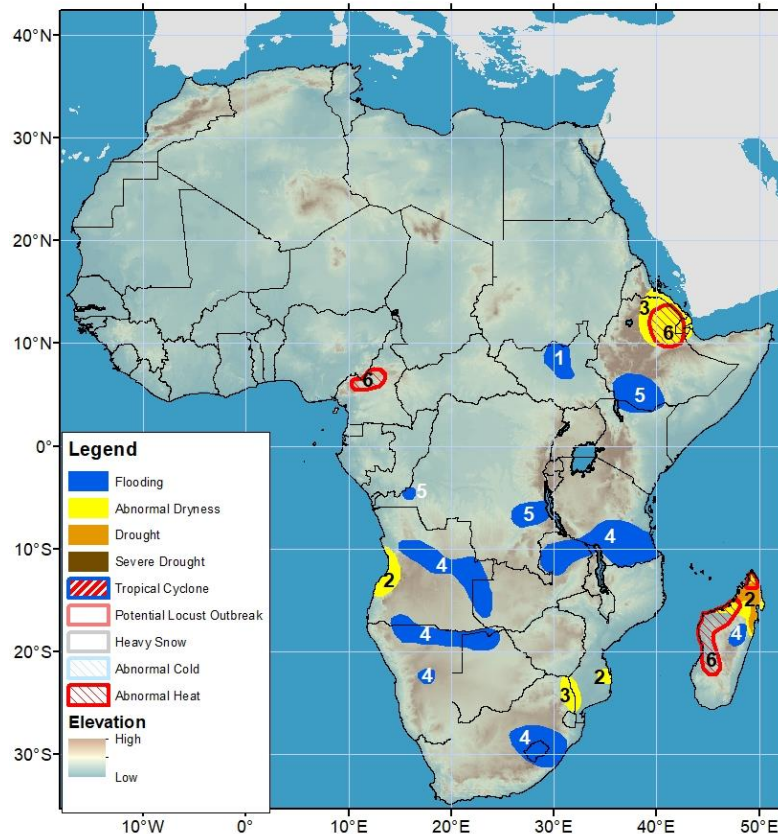


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 1 May – 7 May 2025

- Eastern Africa has experienced dryness due to recent below-average rainfall.
- Enhanced rainfall has caused persistent flooding and reduced dryness 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, 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, north-central 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 central Cameroon, the northern parts of Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, Djibouti, and the north and west 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, 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

Below-average rainfall has resulted in abnormal dryness in northern Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti.

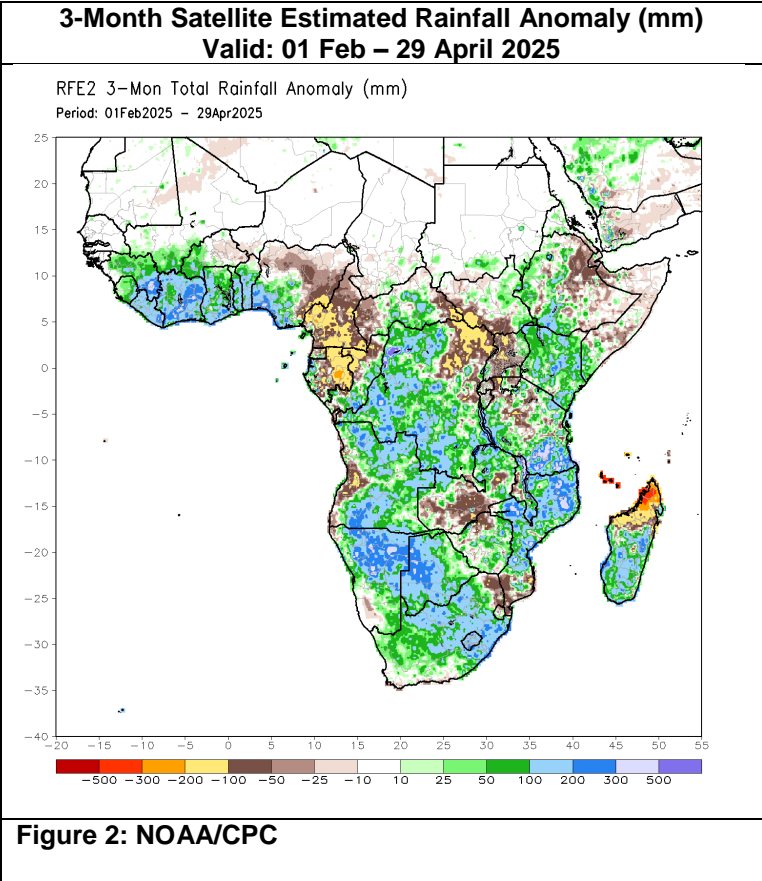
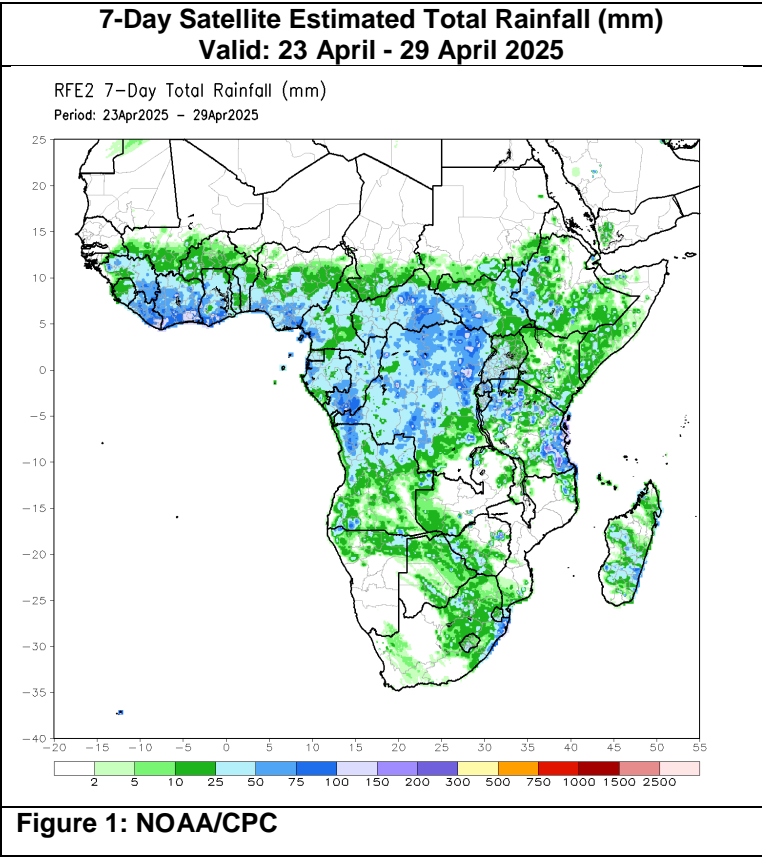
In Eastern Africa, during the past 7 days, light to moderate rainfall generally occurred in the subregion. Few areas, including South Sudan, western Ethiopia, central and southern Kenya, southern Somalia, and northern and eastern Tanzania, received moderate to heavy rainfall (**Figure 1**). Compared to the previous weeks, rainfall has subsided in the region, and dry conditions are spreading from southern Ethiopia to central and southern Somalia. Over the past 30 days, below-average rainfall (10-50 mm) has been recorded in southwestern South Sudan, Uganda, northern, eastern, and southern Ethiopia, central and southern Eritrea, Djibouti, southern Somalia, and the central parts of Tanzania. In contrast, central South Sudan, western Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, western and southern Tanzania have experienced above-average rainfall (10-100 mm). Continuous moderate to heavy rainfall in the subregion has resulted in floods in some areas. According to the report, recent heavy rains in Somalia have impacted many people, especially in Puntland and the Southwest States. In Kenya, about 200 families were displaced in Isiolo due to the flooding.

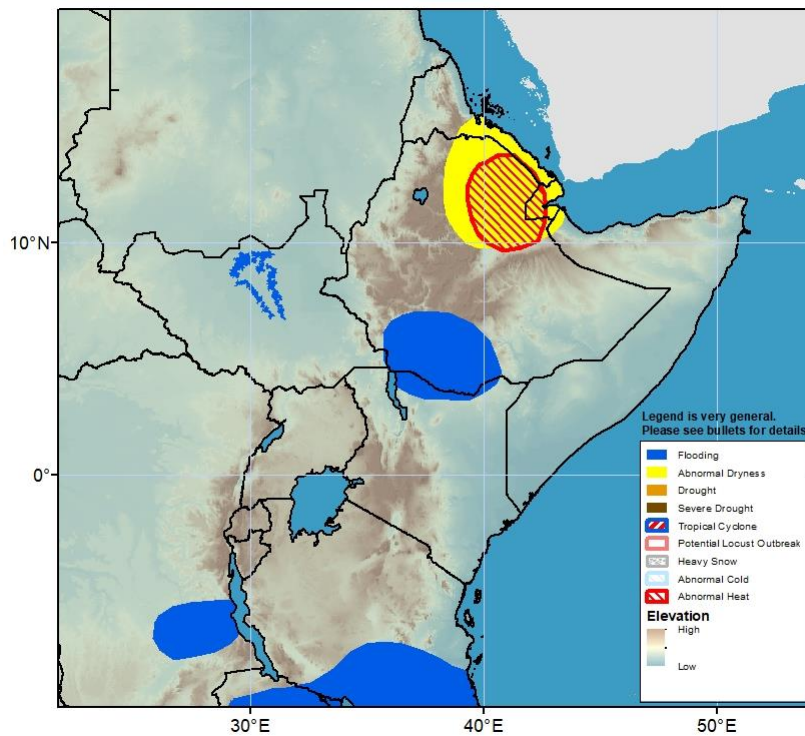
Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall (5-40 mm) is forecast for the southern part of Ethiopia and the western and southern regions of Tanzania. Light to moderate rain is expected in southern South Sudan, southern Somalia, western Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi. The remaining areas will experience light rain. Compared to the long-term average, South Sudan, western and eastern Ethiopia, the areas around the Lake Victoria region, southern Uganda, Kenya, the northern part of Tanzania, and Somalia are expected to experience below-normal rainfall (5-50 mm). In addition, abnormally hot conditions are forecast to occur in central Cameroon, the northern parts of Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, and Djibouti.

Persistent rainfall has alleviated dry conditions in Southern Africa.

In the Southern Africa region, the 3-month total rainfall indicated significant rainfall surpluses (100-300 mm) remain in southern Angola, north and central Namibia, western Botswana, and northern Mozambique. Meanwhile, dry conditions prevail in western Angola, central Zambia, northeastern South Africa, Eswatini, the southern part of Mozambique, and northern Madagascar (**Figure 2**). For the past 30 days, due to persistent rainfall, dryness has reduced in many countries in the subregion, including Angola, Zambia, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Madagascar. Also, significant rainfall surpluses (50-100 mm) remain in northern Angola, eastern Namibia, much of Botswana, central and eastern South Africa, Lesotho, and the southern part of Mozambique. In contrast, rainfall deficits continue in northwestern Angola and northern Madagascar.

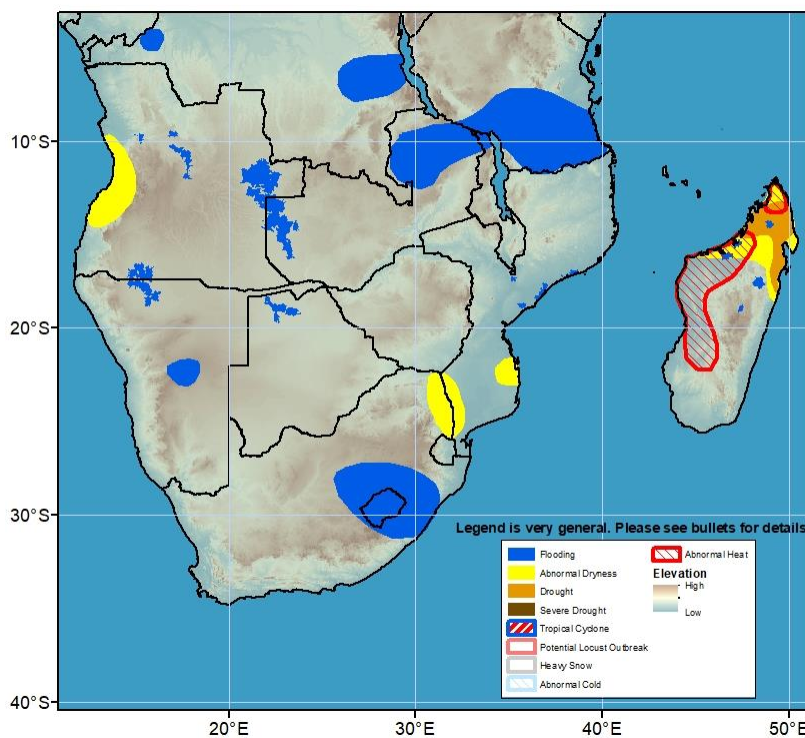
Next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecasted in north and central Angola, northern Zambia, Malawi, north and central Mozambique, Eswatini, and the eastern border of Madagascar. Generally, light rainfall is expected over many areas in the Southern Africa region. Above-average rainfall (5-50 mm) is forecasted in the northern and eastern sectors of the subregion compared to the long-term average. Rainfall surpluses of 40-100 mm will likely occur in north and central Angola, northern Zambia, northern Malawi, the northern part of Mozambique, and east-central Madagascar. 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