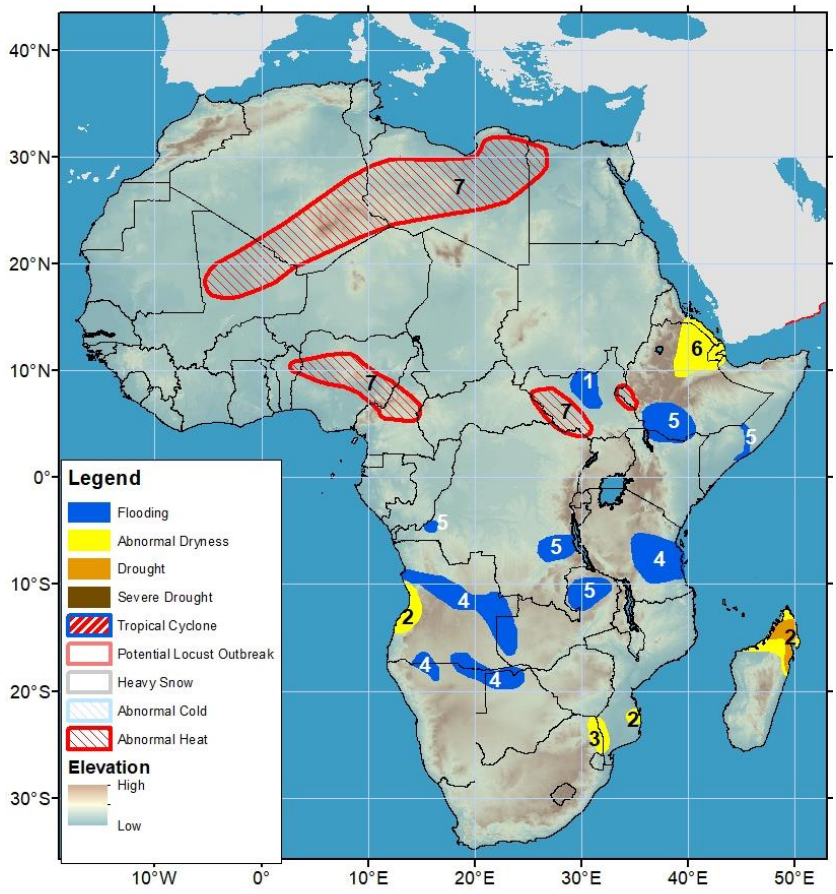
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
8 May – 14 May 2025

- **Parts of Ethiopia experienced abnormal dryness due to below-average rainfall during the past 30 days.**
- **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.

4) The past weeks' heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in parts of Angola, northern Namibia and Botswana, Zambia, and Tanzania.

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. Flooding has also occurred along the Shebelle river in Somalia.

6) Drier than normal conditions during the 'Belg' season have led to substantial rainfall deficits with less than 50% of average rainfall received. This has resulted in degraded vegetation health and the placement of abnormal dryness

7)Abnormally hot conditions are likely to occur in central Cameroon, central Nigeria, western South Sudan, the Gambela region of Ethiopia, and a swath from northern Mali through southern Algeria and Libya, 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.

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More widespread rain this past week has improved moisture deficits in parts of East Africa.

In Eastern Africa, during the past 7 days, light to moderate rainfall was widespread across the region. Portions of eastern Tanzania, southwestern Ethiopia, and northeastern DRC received heavier rain totaling 75-150 mm. Some portions of the Rift Valley of Ethiopia, southern Kenya, and central Tanzania received very little rain (**Figure 1**). Compared to the previous weeks, rainfall has increased in the region, and dry conditions have diminished in parts of eastern Ethiopia, Somalia. However, over the past 30 days, below-average rainfall (10-50 mm) is recorded in southwestern South Sudan, Uganda, northern and central Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, Djibouti, and parts of central and northern Somalia. In contrast, central South Sudan, western Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, western and southern Tanzania have experienced well-above-average rainfall (50-100 mm). Continuous moderate to heavy rainfall in the subregion has resulted in floods in some areas. According to reports, breakages along the Shebelle River in central Somalia have led to flooding and the displacement of more than 9,500 people.

Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall (25-100+ mm) is forecast for the southern part of Ethiopia, southern Somalia, western Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the eastern and northern regions of Tanzania. Light to moderate rain is expected in southern South Sudan, central and southern Somalia, northern and eastern Kenya, eastern and western Ethiopia. Compared to the long-term average, South Sudan, western Ethiopia, and northern Somalia are expected to experience below-normal rainfall (5-50 mm). In addition, abnormally hot conditions are forecast to occur in the Gambela region of Ethiopia and western South Sudan.

Persistent late-season rainfall has alleviated dry conditions in Southern Africa.

In the Southern Africa region, 3-month total rainfall analysis indicated that significant rainfall surpluses (100-300 mm) remain in southern and northern Angola, northern and central Namibia, western Botswana, central and northern Mozambique. Meanwhile, dry conditions prevail in western Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, 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 hang on in northwestern Angola and northern Madagascar.

Next week, dry conditions are forecasted across much of southern Africa, likely indicating the cessation of the rainfall season. Moderate and above-average rainfall (10-50 mm) is forecasted in eastern Zambia, northern Mozambique, and Malawi. Light rain is also expected across many parts of Madagascar except for the southwest of the country.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 29 April - 05 May 2025

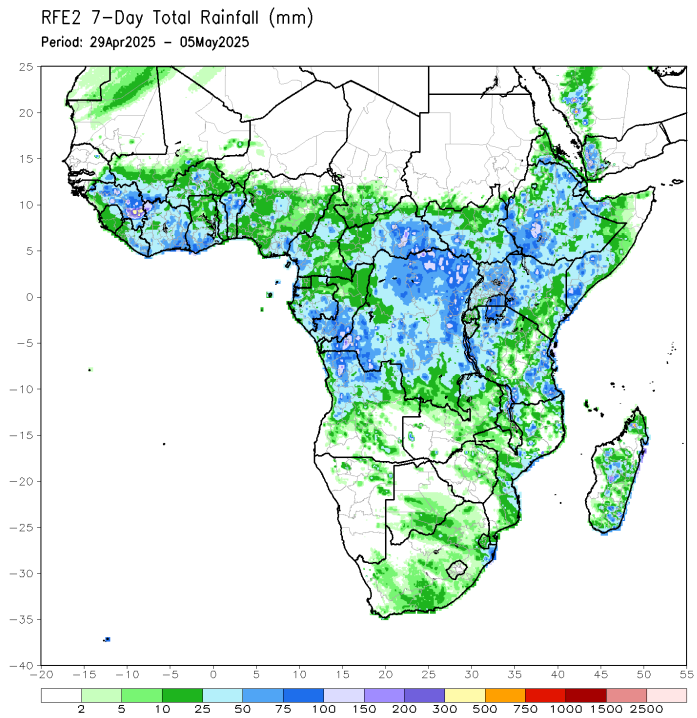


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 Mar – 05 May 2025

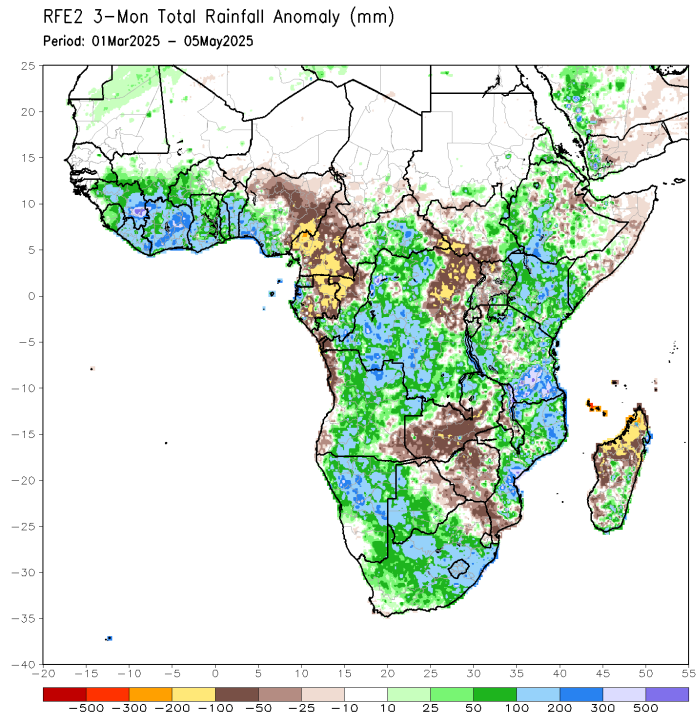
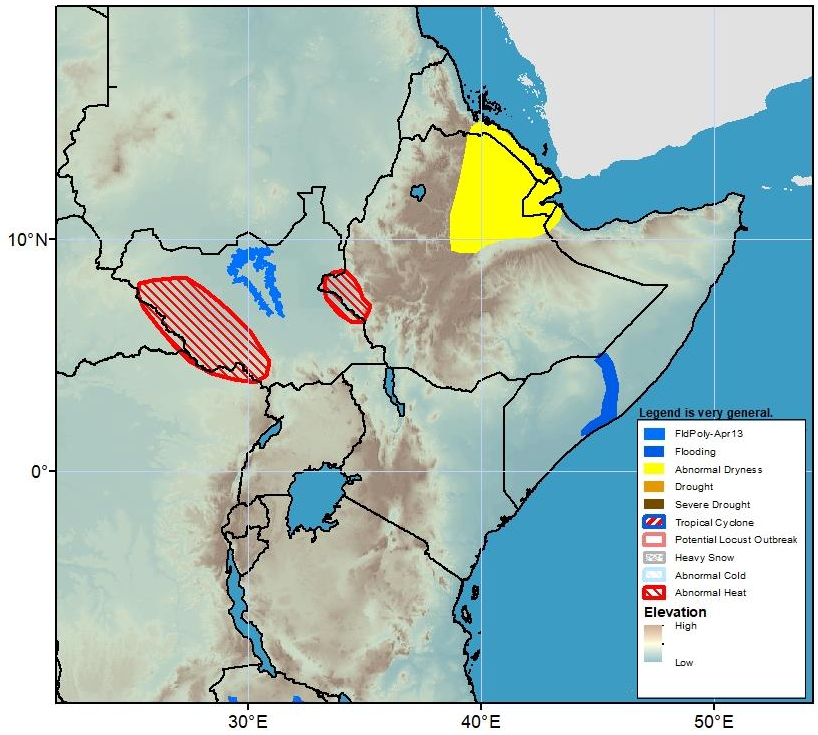
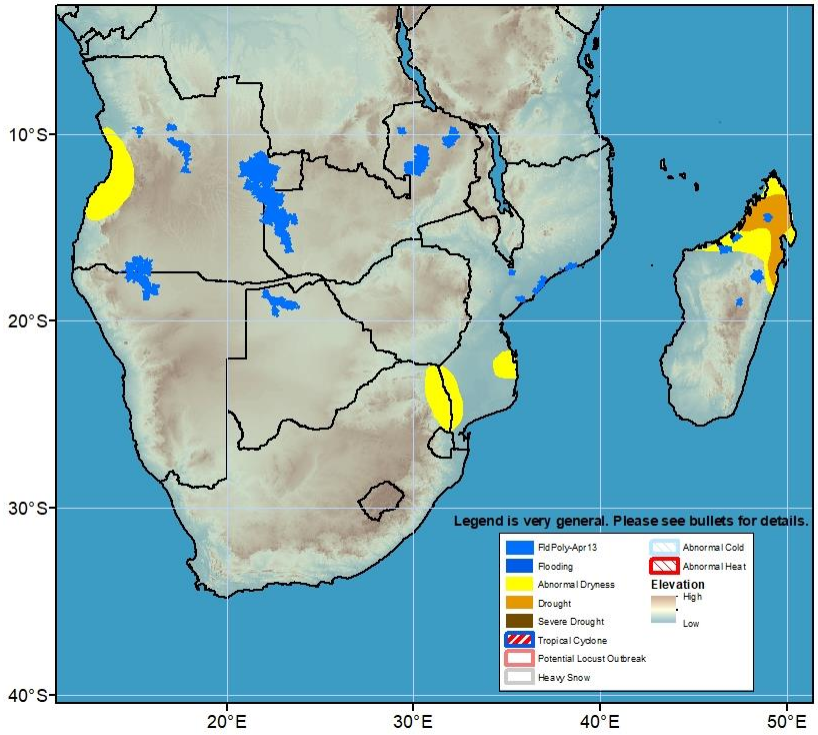


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Inundated areas have been persistent in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan. Breakages are recorded along the Shabelle River in Somalia (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. Flooding are marginal along the 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 (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa