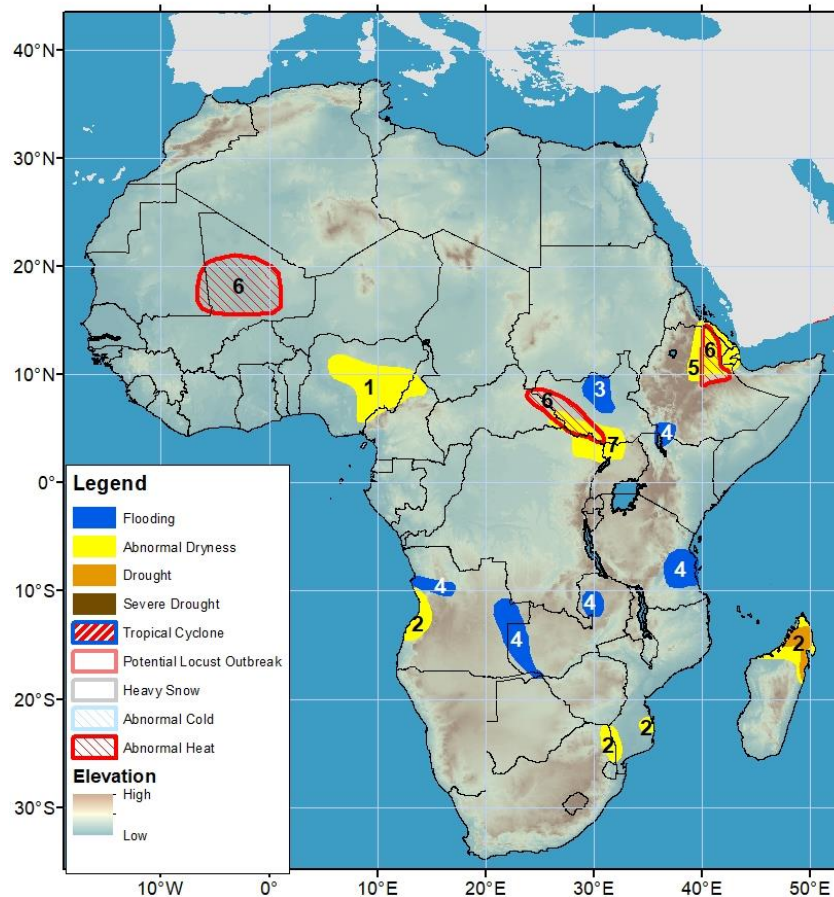


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 22 May – 28 May 2025

- Localized severe weather has affected several parts of East and West Africa.
- Insufficient early-season rainfall has led to dry conditions in Nigeria and parts of East Africa.



- 1) Insufficient rainfall to begin the rainy season has led to growing seasonal deficits in central and eastern Nigeria, as well as parts of Cameroon and degraded vegetation health there.
- 2) Insufficient rainfall led to abnormal dryness in western Angola and northern Madagascar. Deficient rainfall since late February has resulted in abnormal dryness in northeastern South Africa and the southern part of Mozambique.
- 3) Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
- 4) Heavy rainfall from previous weeks triggered flooding and led to lingering inundation in parts of Angola, northeastern Namibia, Zambia, eastern Tanzania, as well as southwestern Ethiopia and northern Kenya.
- 5) Drier than normal conditions during the 'Belg' season have led to substantial rainfall deficits with less than 80% of average rainfall received. This has resulted in degraded vegetation health and the placement of abnormal dryness
- 6) Abnormally hot conditions are likely to occur in eastern South Sudan, western and northern Ethiopia, and northern Mali, as high and much above-average temperatures are expected to persist for at least three consecutive days during the following week.
- 7) A poor start to the rainy season since mid-April has started to degrade vegetation in southern South Sudan, northwestern Uganda, and northeastern DRC

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

Rains decreased in coverage this past week in East Africa.

In East Africa, during the past 7 days, heavy rain (> 75 mm) fell in localized parts of the area, including in western and eastern Ethiopia, western and coastal Kenya, and eastern Tanzania. In general, though, rainfall coverage decreased with many areas of northern and southern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, central Tanzania, and central/southern Somalia experiencing dry conditions. Moderate, but still near-to below-average rainfall (10 – 50 mm), was observed in southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and northeastern DRC (**Figure 1**). As a result, conditions after the first month of the rainy season are becoming poor in southern South Sudan, Uganda, and northeastern DRC. 30-day deficits of 50 – 100 mm are present and growing in these areas. On this time scale, deficits are also returning to many parts of central and southern Ethiopia and northern Somalia. Much-above average 30-day rainfall is observed in Kenya, southern Somalia, and eastern and western Tanzania. On the seasonal time scale, since March 1, similar areas in the rift valley of Ethiopia and northern Somalia are drier than average. Due to the erratic nature of rainfall in portions of Ethiopia and Somalia, vegetation health still appears poor in pockets according to vegetation health indices.

Next week, rainfall is expected to be suppressed again across the region. Pockets of western Ethiopia, Uganda, eastern DRC and western Kenya will likely receive moderate to locally heavy rainfall amounts of 50 mm to as much as 100 mm. Scattered light rain is expected in eastern Ethiopia and Somalia, while little rain is forecasted in northern Ethiopia and eastern Kenya. In addition to dryer than normal conditions, temperatures are also expected to be hotter than normal. Mean maximum temperature anomalies of 2 - 6°C are forecasted in southwestern South Sudan and rift valley portions of Ethiopia.

The rainy season has started erratically in the eastern half of the West Africa region.

The beginning of the rainfall season has been wetter than usual across many of the western Gulf of Guinea countries. Total rainfall has been 50 to 200 mm above average in many areas (**Figure 2**). Meanwhile, in Nigeria and Cameroon, rain has been suppressed early in the season. There, deficits range from 25 mm to locally more than 100 mm and equate to more than 50% of the average in some cases. As a result, vegetation already degraded greatly in parts of Nigeria and Cameroon according satellite monitored vegetation health indices. During the past week, coastal Gulf of Guinea region, and parts of central Nigeria received the heaviest rainfall greater than 50 mm. Moderate rains over spread most of the rest of seasonally active West Africa, including northern Nigeria. These amounts did little to resolve deficits there, and negative 7-day anomalies extended deficits in Cameroon.

Next week, light to moderate (and drier than average) rainfall conditions (10 – 50 mm) are in the forecast over the region. The greatest amounts, more than 50 mm, are likely in Liberia, Sierra Leone, and southern Cameroon. Otherwise, below average rainfall will likely worsen conditions in Nigeria and Cameroon.

