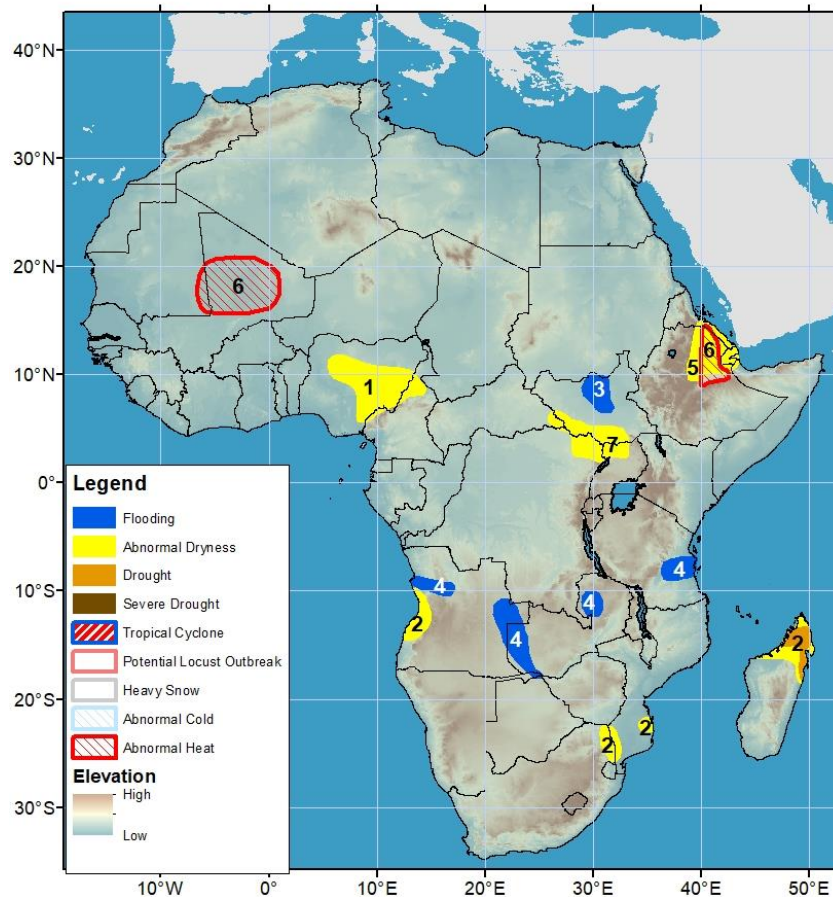


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 29 May – 4 June, 2025

- Localized severe weather affected parts of southern Ghana and Ivory Coast.
- 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 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, and eastern Tanzania.
- 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 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

Parts of western Ethiopia and South Sudan received heavy rains this past week.

In East Africa, during the past 7 days, heavy rain (> 75 mm) fell in parts of western Ethiopia, southwestern South Sudan, and northeastern DRC. In general, though, rainfall coverage decreased with many areas of northern and southern Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania, and Somalia experiencing dry conditions. Moderate rainfall (25 – 50 mm) was observed in southern Sudan, parts of South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya (**Figure 1**). As a result, conditions after the first month of the rainy season are poor in southern South Sudan, northern Uganda, and northeastern DRC. 30-day deficits of 50 – 100 mm are present in these areas. On this time scale, deficits have also returned to many pockets of central and southern Ethiopia and northern Somalia. Much-above average 30-day rainfall is observed in parts of 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. Parts of southwestern Ethiopia, southern Uganda, eastern DRC, and western Kenya will likely receive moderate to locally heavy rainfall amounts of 25 mm to as much as 75 mm. Scattered light rain is expected in South Sudan, eastern Kenya, and Somalia, while little rain is forecasted in northern/eastern Ethiopia, central Somalia, and central Kenya. In addition to dryer than normal conditions, temperatures are also expected to be hotter than normal. The largest mean maximum temperature anomalies of 2 - 6°C are forecasted for rift valley portions of Ethiopia.

An erratic beginning to the rainy season continues 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 as much as 200 mm and equate to more than 50% of the average in some cases. As a result, vegetation is already degraded greatly in parts of Nigeria and Cameroon according to satellite monitored vegetation health indices. During the past week, southern Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire, and Ghana received the heaviest rainfall of 50 mm to more than 100 mm. Light to moderate rains (10 – 50 mm) overspread most of the rest of seasonally active West Africa, including eastern Senegal and southern Mauritania. In Nigeria and Cameroon, the week's rainfall was once again below average.

Next week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall conditions (50 – 100 mm) are in the forecast over Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, southern D'Ivoire, southern Nigeria, and Cameroon. Lighter and below average rains are forecasted over northern Cote D'Ivoire and Ghana. Nigeria should expect near-average rain. Light rains are also possible across Niger.

