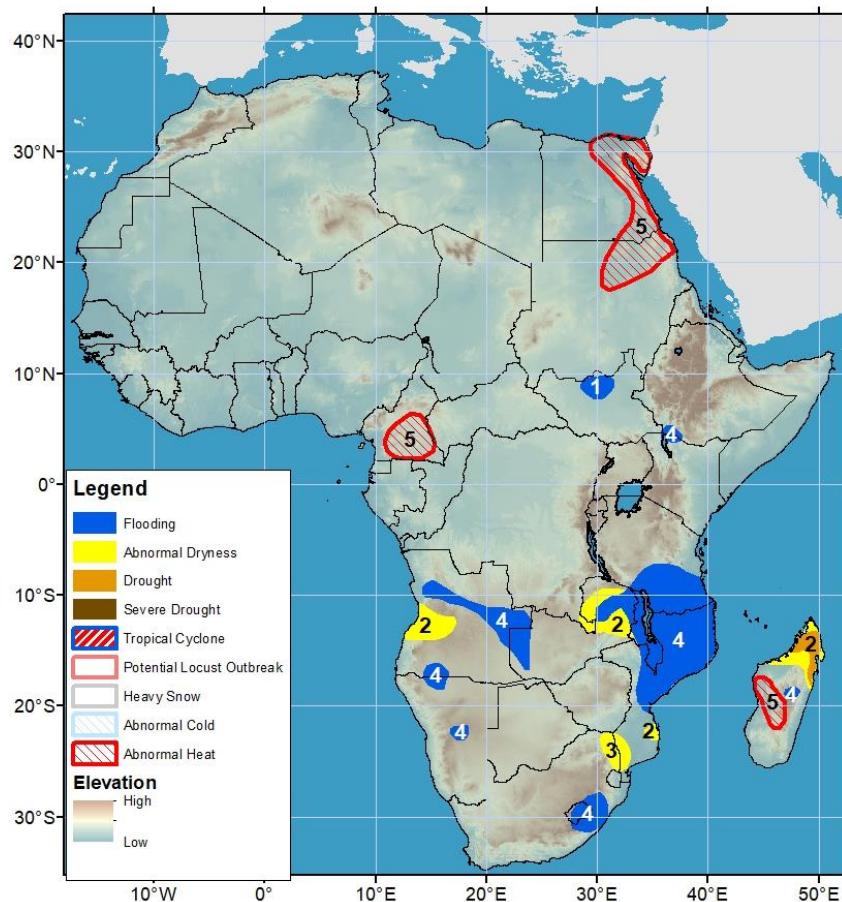


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 27 March – 2 April 2025

- Favorable rainfall has continued in eastern Africa since the beginning of March.
- Flooding persists over many areas of southern Africa due to the past few weeks' increased rainfall.



- 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 since the past year has already resulted in drought over the eastern and northern parts of the Island.
- 3) Deficient rainfall since late February has resulted in abnormal dryness in northeastern South Africa and southwestern Mozambique.
- 4) The past few weeks' heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in parts of Angola, Namibia, Zambia, Malawi, South Africa, Malawi, Mozambique, southwestern Ethiopia, northern Mozambique, Tanzania, and central Madagascar.
- 5) Abnormally-hot conditions are likely to occur in southeastern Cameroon, northeastern Sudan, eastern Egypt, and west-central Madagascar as high and much above-average temperatures are expected to persist for at least three consecutive days in each region during the next 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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

## Seasonal rainfall continues in eastern Africa.

During the past week, scattered moderate to heavy rainfall continued in eastern Africa. Southwestern and central Ethiopia, southwestern and central Kenya, and southeastern South Sudan registered moderate to heavy rainfall (**Figure 1**). Heavy rainfall was received in southern Uganda, western and southern Tanzania, whereas light to locally moderate rainfall was recorded in western South Sudan, northern Kenya, northwestern and southern Somalia. Due to the past few weeks' consistent rainfall, wetter-than-average conditions have now been observed across southwestern and central Ethiopia, much of northern Kenya, and part of southern Somalia over the past 30 days. However, drier-than-average conditions have persisted over areas of western and eastern Ethiopia, southwestern South Sudan, western Uganda, western Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and south-central Somalia. Meanwhile, above-average temperatures have also recently been recorded over much of eastern Africa, exacerbating evapotranspiration in the dry portions of the sub-region.

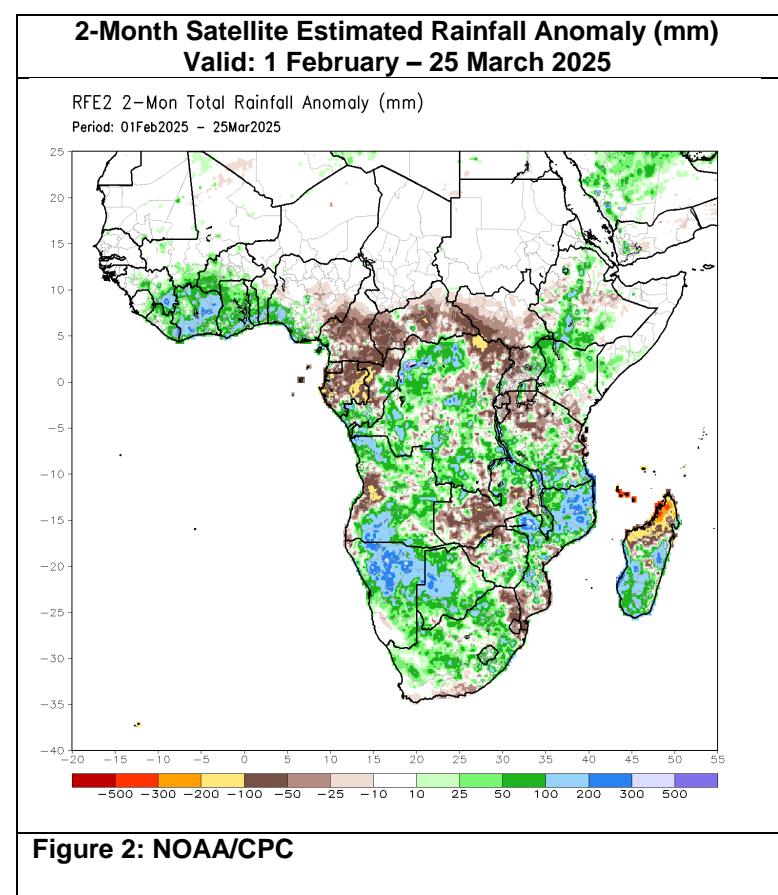
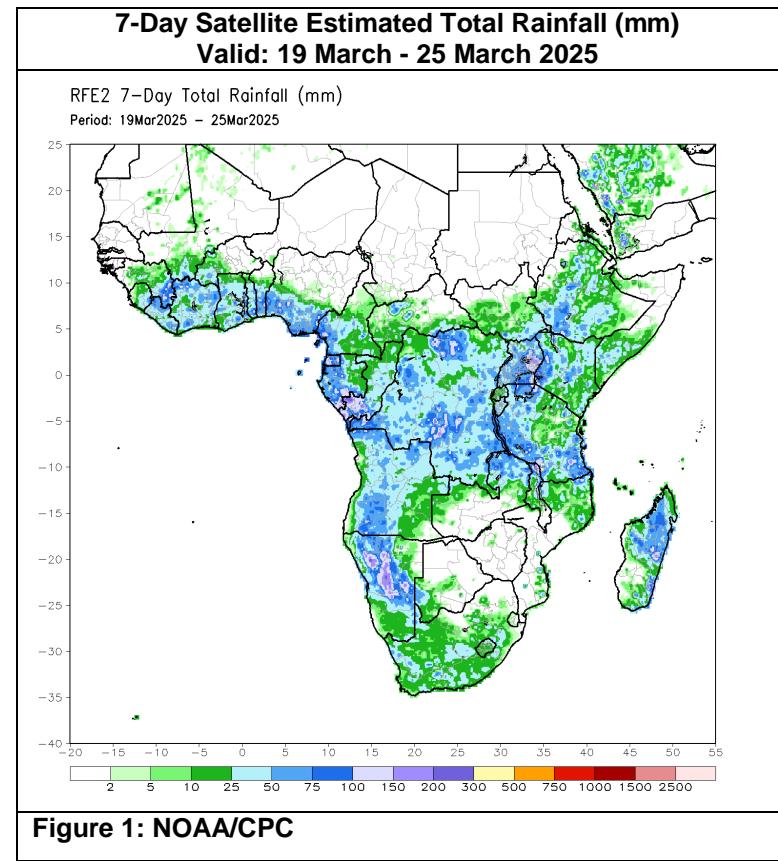
Next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast to continue in southern and central Ethiopia, Kenya, and southern Uganda. While heavy rainfall is expected in Rwanda, Burundi, and Tanzania, which maintains high flooding risks over many local areas, little to light rainfall is anticipated in South Sudan, northern Uganda, and southern Somalia. Meanwhile, abnormally-hot conditions are likely to occur in southeastern Cameroon, northeastern Sudan, and eastern Egypt as much above-average temperatures are forecast to persist for three or more consecutive days in each region.

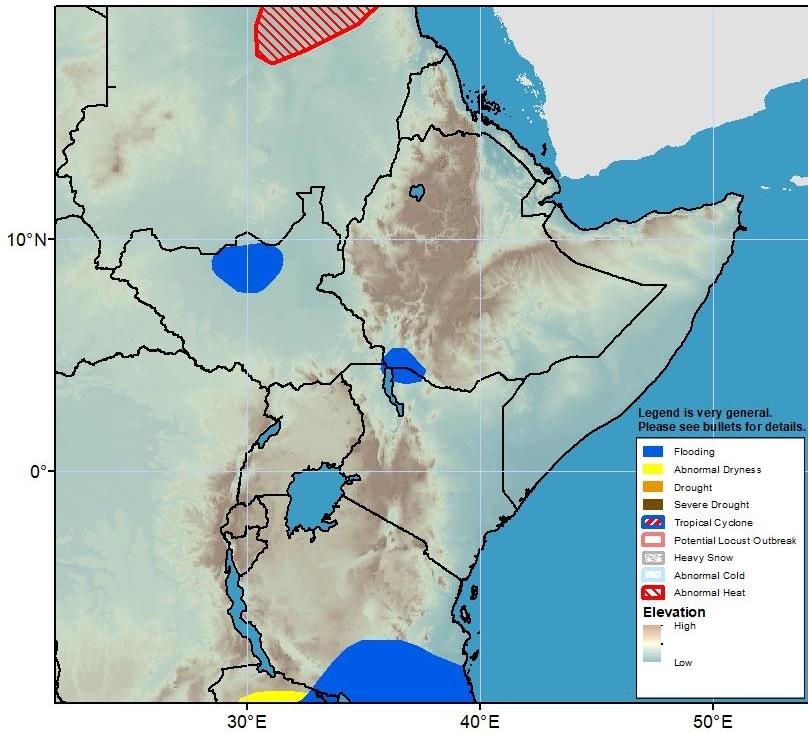
## Wetness dominates southern Africa.

An analysis of the past two-month accumulated rainfall has shown that above-average rainfall dominated southern Africa. Positive rainfall anomalies spread from much of Angola, Namibia, Botswana, South Africa, northeastern Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, to the southern two-thirds of Madagascar (**Figure 2**). This past week, torrential rainfall has triggered flooding in central Namibia, according to reports. In Madagascar, heavy rainfall has led to flooding, leaving fatalities in Antananarivo. In contrast, negative rainfall anomalies persisted in western Angola, many parts of Zambia, northeastern South Africa, Eswatini, parts of southern Mozambique, and northwestern Madagascar.

Due to the recent increase in rainfall, biomass conditions have, generally, improved across much of the sub-region, except western Namibia, pocket areas of western South Africa, northern Mozambique, and areas of north-central Madagascar, according to the latest vegetation health index (VHI) analysis.

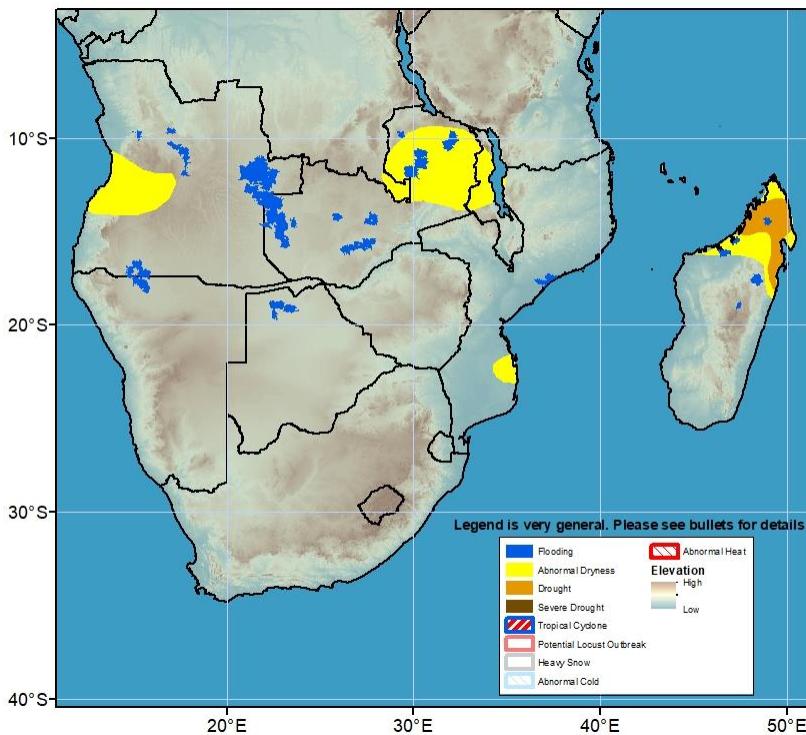
Next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast across Angola, northern Zambia, northern Malawi, northern Mozambique, and eastern South Africa, which increases risks for flooding over many local areas. Dry conditions are expected throughout eastern Botswana, southern Zimbabwe, northeastern South Africa, southern Mozambique, and southern Madagascar. Meanwhile, western Madagascar could face abnormally-hot conditions.





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.  
 (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 Zambia. Flooding are marginal along upstream of the Rio Cuanza River of central Angola.  
 Flooding continue over local areas of southern Angola, northern Namibia, northern Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique, northern and central Madagascar. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

**Figure 4:** Hazards, focused over Southern Africa