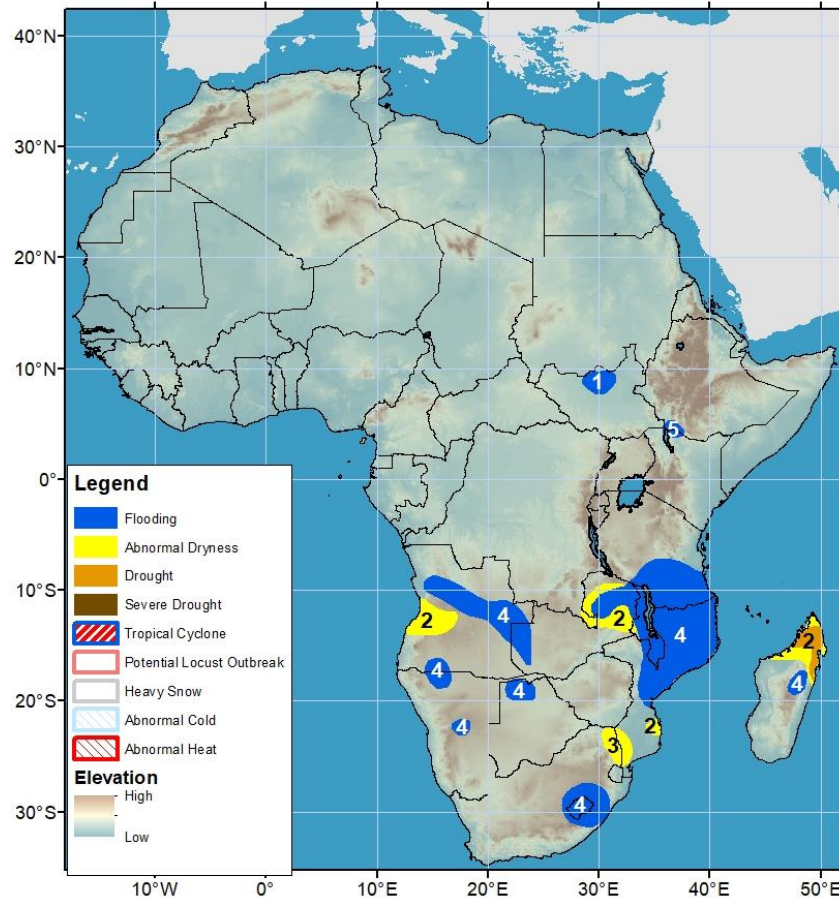


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 3 April – 9 April 2025

- Favorable rainfall has persisted in eastern Africa since early March.
- Southern Africa continues to experience above-average rainfall due to recent heavy 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 over 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, Mozambique, Tanzania, South Africa, and central Madagascar.
- 5) Flooding has occurred in southwestern Ethiopia due to consistent rainfall over the past few weeks.

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

Seasonal rainfall persists in eastern Africa.

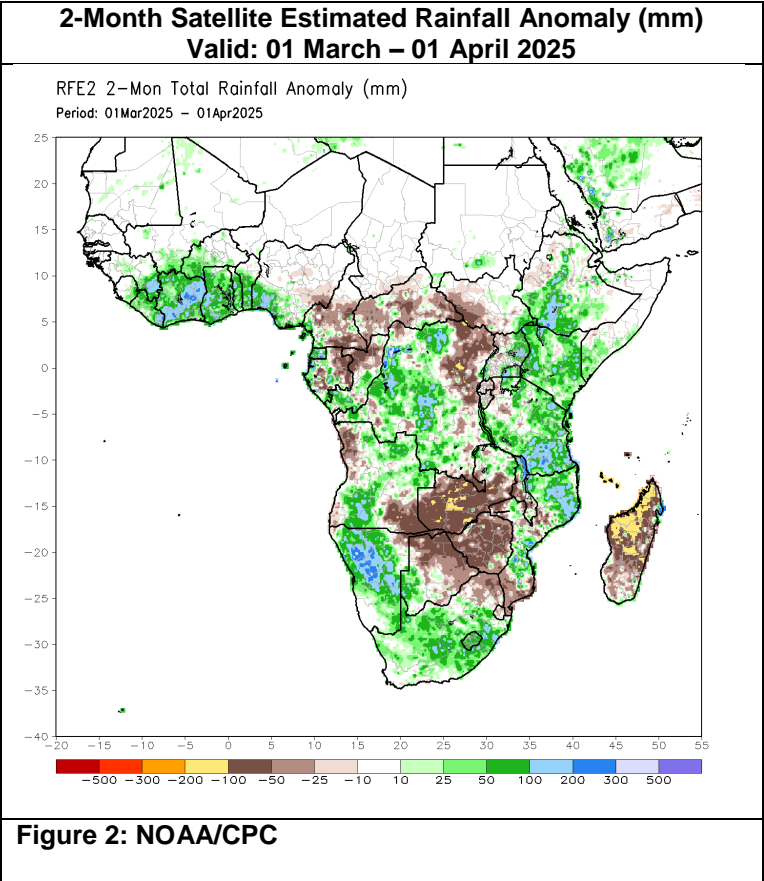
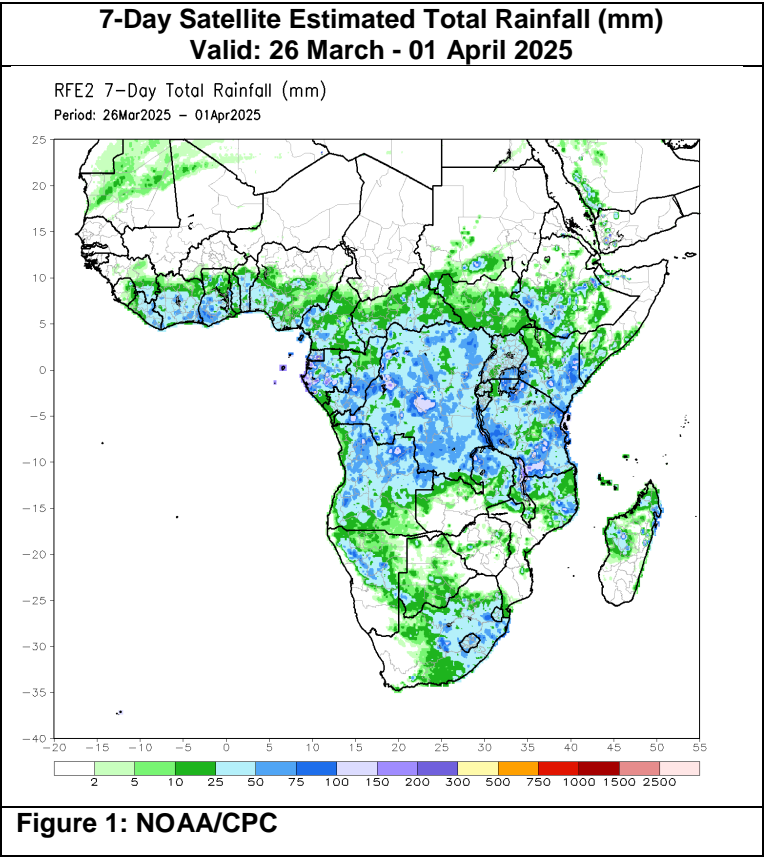
During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall continued in most places in eastern Africa, including eastern Uganda, much of Kenya, southwestern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and much of Tanzania (Figure 1). Heavy rainfall was received in eastern Uganda, eastern Kenya, and southwestern Tanzania. Meanwhile, light to locally moderate rainfall was recorded in southern South Sudan, central Ethiopia, Rwanda, and Burundi. Due to the heavy rainfall recorded in the sub-region, floods were reported in the Mara and Morogoro regions of Tanzania and Kampala city of Uganda. The floods have caused damage to lives and properties in these countries. Due to the past few weeks' consistent rainfall, wetter-than-average conditions have been observed across central and southwestern Ethiopia, much of Kenya, part of southern Somalia, and much of Tanzania over the past 30 days. However, drier-than-average conditions have persisted over areas of western Ethiopia, southwestern South Sudan, northwestern Uganda, northwestern Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi. Meanwhile, above-average temperatures have also recently been recorded over much of eastern Africa, exacerbating evapotranspiration in the dry portions of the sub-region.

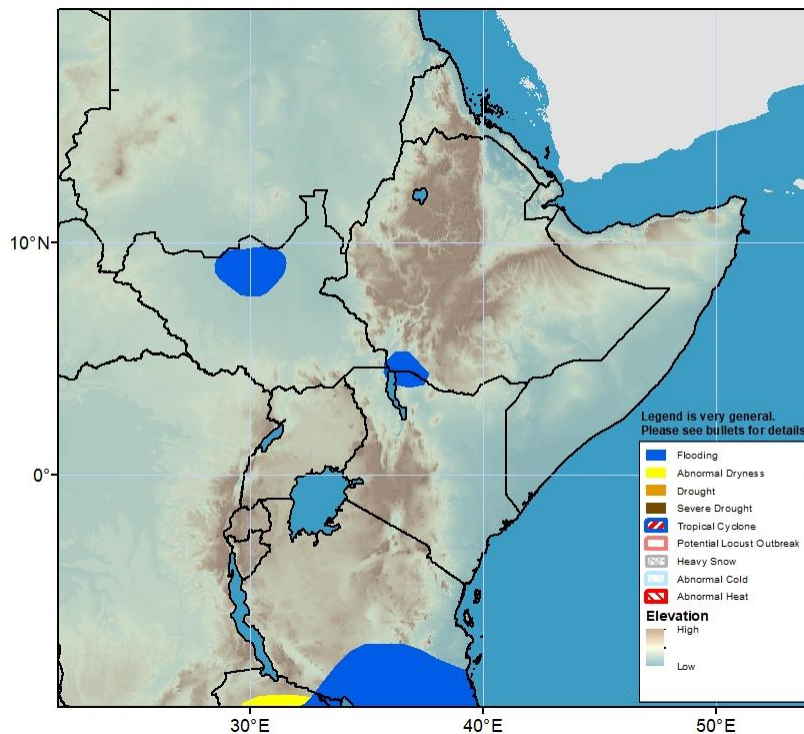
Next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast in western and southern parts of Tanzania, which maintain a high flooding risk over many local areas. Light to moderate rainfall is expected in southwestern Ethiopia, southern Kenya, the northern and central parts of Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi. South Sudan, western and southern parts of Ethiopia, Uganda, and much of Kenya will likely experience little to light rainfall.

Above-average rainfall remains over many places in Southern Africa.

An analysis of the past two months' 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, light to moderate rainfall was received in Angola, northern and central Zambia, Malawi, northern Mozambique, northern and central parts of Namibia, northern, central, and eastern parts of South Africa, Lesotho, and the northern part of Madagascar. Rainfall has subsided compared to the past two weeks' rainfall. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy rainfall occurred in localized areas in northern Angola, the northern part of Zambia, northern Malawi, central South Africa, and central Madagascar. According to reports, this moderate to heavy rainfall has caused floods in central Madagascar, particularly the Analamanga region and the Antananarivo capital area, causing casualties and damage. In contrast, negative rainfall anomalies persisted in western Angola, western and central 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 parts of 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.

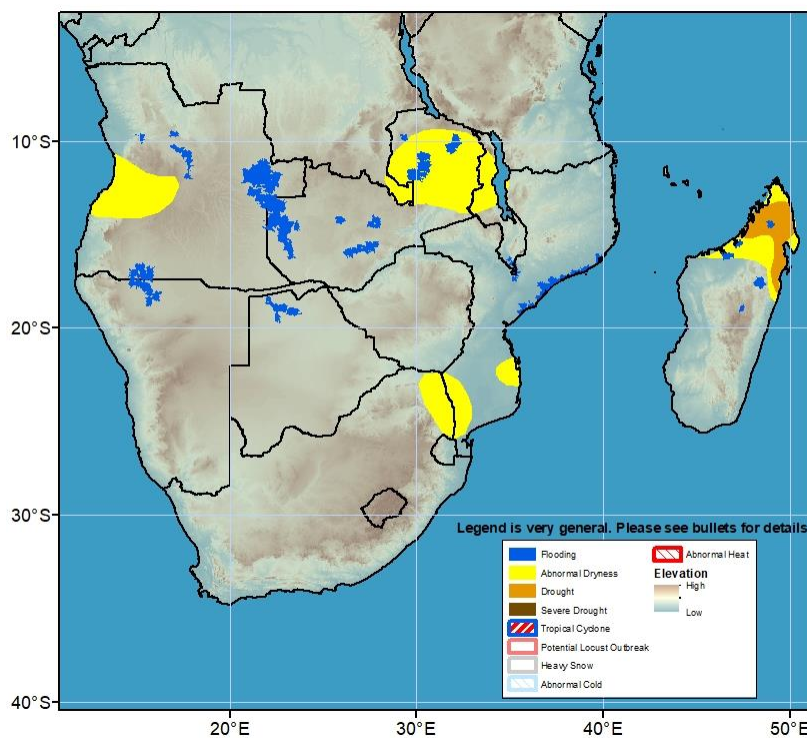
Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast across Angola, Namibia, southwestern Botswana, and central and eastern South Africa, increasing flooding risks over many local areas. Dry conditions are expected throughout Zimbabwe, Malawi, Mozambique, and Madagascar.





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, 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 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