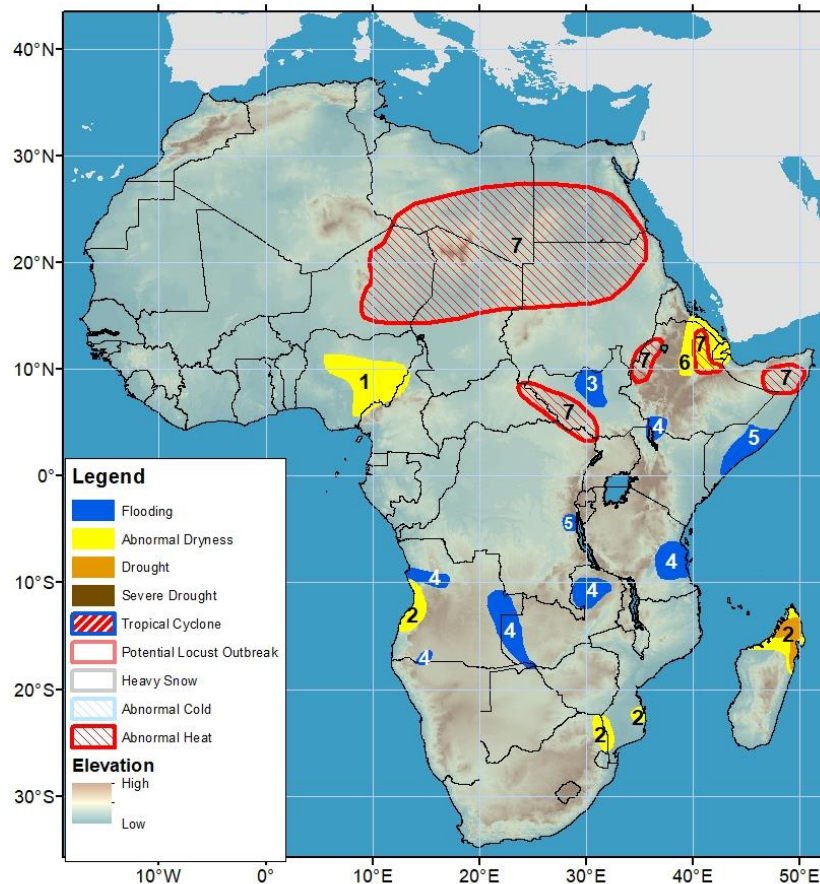


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 15 May – 21 May 2025

- Heavy rain this past week has eased deficits in Ethiopia and caused flooding in southern Somalia.
- Insufficient early-season rainfall has led to dry conditions in Nigeria.



- 1) Insufficient rainfall to begin the rainy season has led to growing rainfall deficits in central and eastern Nigeria 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, northern Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, eastern Tanzania, southwestern Ethiopia, and northern Kenya.
- 5) A heavy rainfall event brought large 24-hr rainfall totals and flooding to Mogadishu and surrounding areas in Somalia. Flooding is also occurring along the Shebelle River in Somalia. Recent heavy rainfall in the eastern DRC, particularly South Kivu, has led to floods and river overflows, notably impacting the Kasaba River, resulting in considerable casualties and destruction.
- 6) 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
- 7) Abnormally hot conditions are likely to occur in eastern Niger, northern Chad, southern Libya, Egypt, and northern Sudan. Similar conditions are also forecasted in eastern South Sudan, western and northern Ethiopia, and northern Somalia, 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. 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)

## Rain continued to be widespread and locally quite heavy in East Africa.

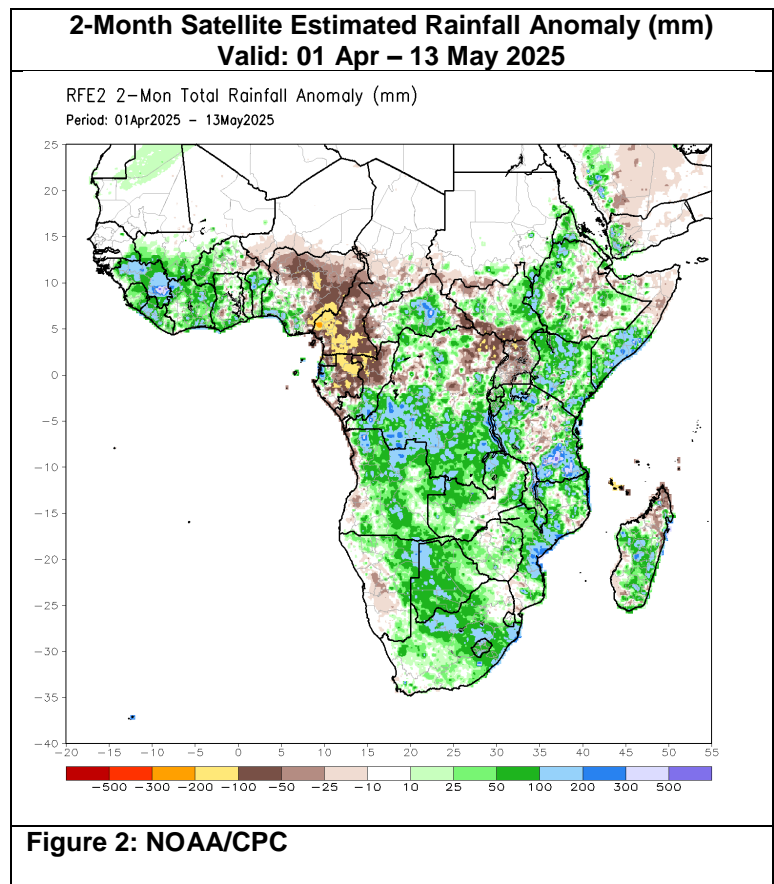
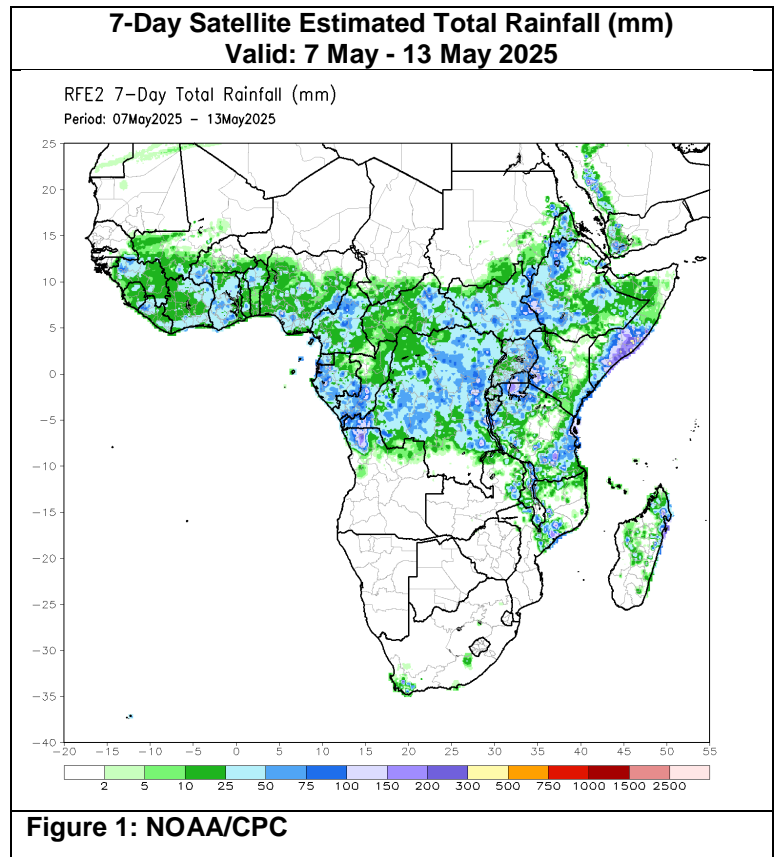
In East Africa, during the past 7 days, very heavy rain fell in southern Somalia - much of it in one day. Totals of 100 – 300 mm were prevalent and there were reports of deadly and destructive flooding in Mogadishu. Likewise, heavy rainfall has caused floods leading to casualties and damage in DR Congo. Elsewhere, heavy rains (75 – 150 mm) also stretched along the Kenyan coast, as well as over western Kenya and eastern Uganda. South Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, and central Kenya received moderate to locally heavy rain (**Figure 1**). This continues a wetter period that has reduced seasonal deficits that had previously been present in central/southern Ethiopia and Somalia. Despite improvements to the East, 30-day deficits of as much as 50-100 mm are still present and growing in southern South Sudan, northern and western Uganda, and northeastern DRC. Much-above average 30-day rainfall is observed in Kenya and now southern Somalia. On the seasonal time scale, since March 1, these same areas also exhibit deficits, while some deficits still linger in the rift valley of Ethiopia and northern Somalia. 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.

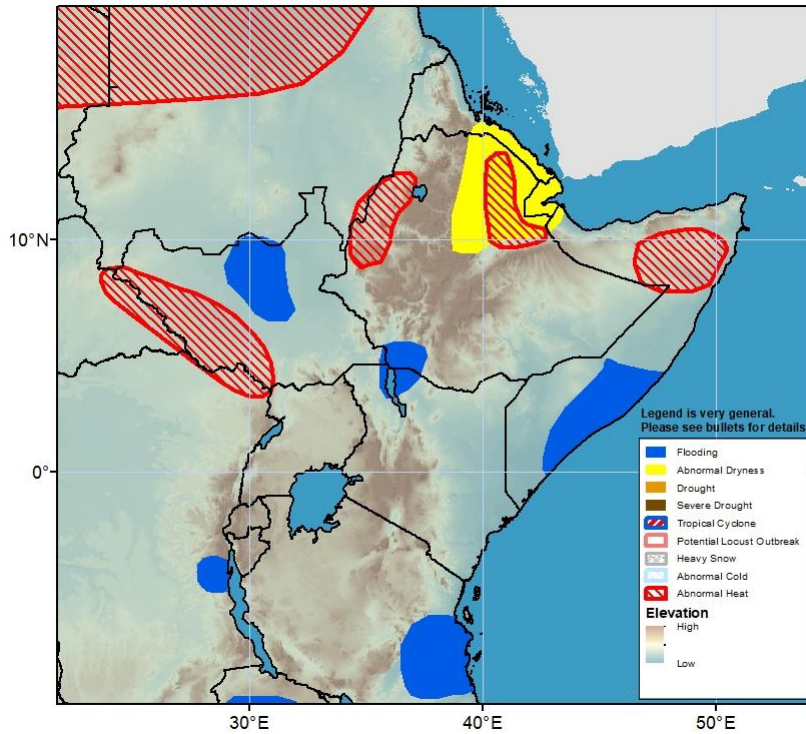
Next week, rainfall is expected to be suppressed across the region. Some pockets of southwestern Ethiopia and western Kenya may receive moderate to locally heavy rainfall amounts greater than 50mm. Little to no rain is expected throughout much of northern and eastern Ethiopia, Somalia, northern Uganda, and Central 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, far western, and rift valley portions of Ethiopia, as well as northern Sudan and northern Somalia.

## 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 is already greatly degraded in parts of Nigeria and Cameroon, according to satellite vegetation health indices. During the past week, the western part of Burkina Faso, southern Ghana, southern Côte d'Ivoire, and southeastern Nigeria received the heaviest rainfall in excess of 50 mm. Moderate rain spread over most of the rest of seasonally active West Africa, except for northern Nigeria, which was dry. Negative 7-day anomalies were registered across Nigeria, southern Benin, and southern Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire.

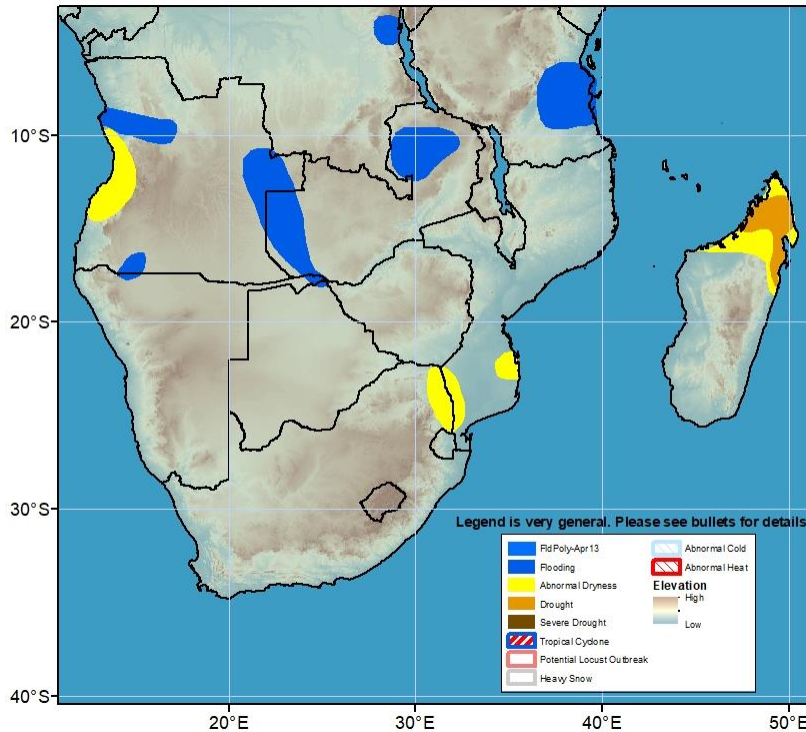
Next week, general near-average rainfall conditions are forecast over the region. The greatest amounts, more than 50 mm, are likely in Liberia and the western and southern parts of Cameroon. Otherwise, totals will be 10 – 50 mm. Mean maximum temperature anomalies of 2 - 6°C are forecasted in eastern Niger, northern Chad, southern Libya, and Egypt.





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, and northern Namibia. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

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