January 2025
FEWS NET Seasonal Forecast Review

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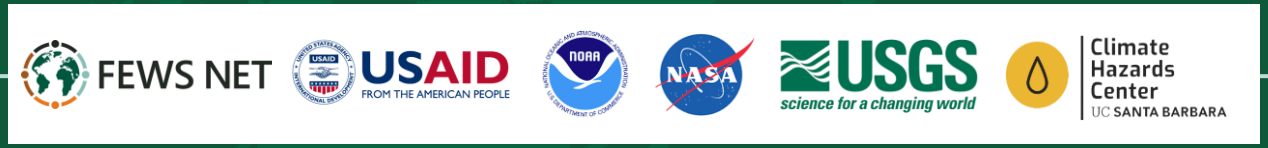
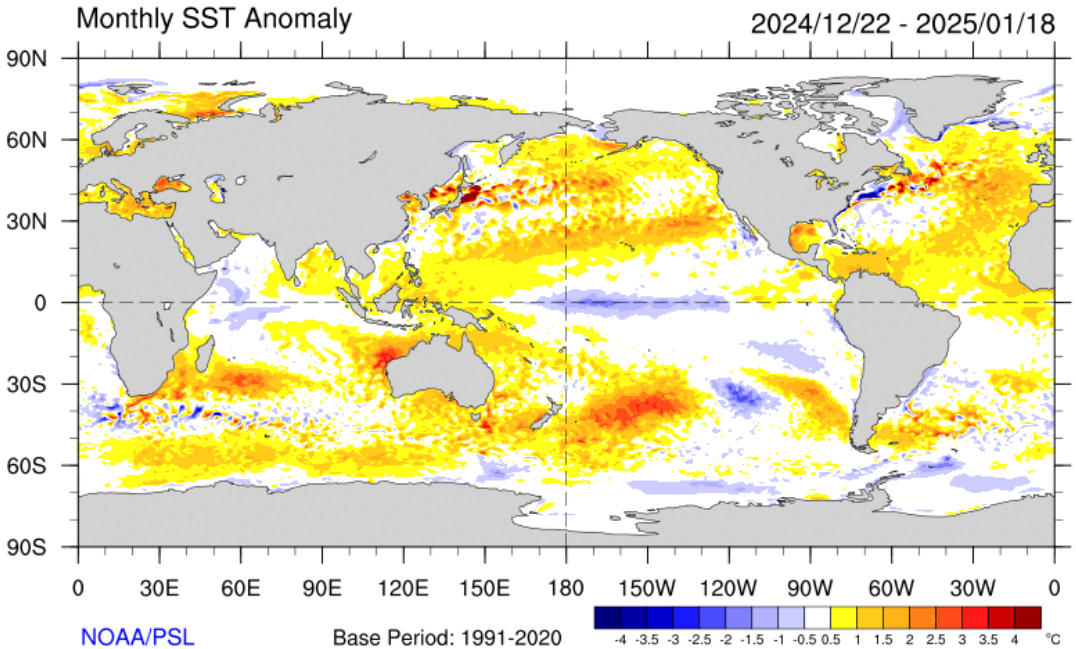
Overview



State of the Global Climate

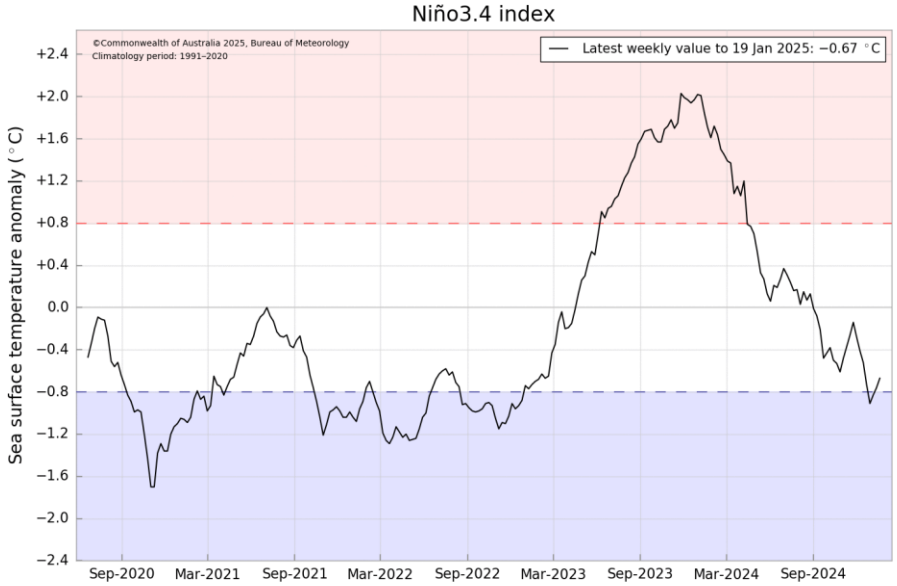
Sea Surface Temperatures and Climate Modes

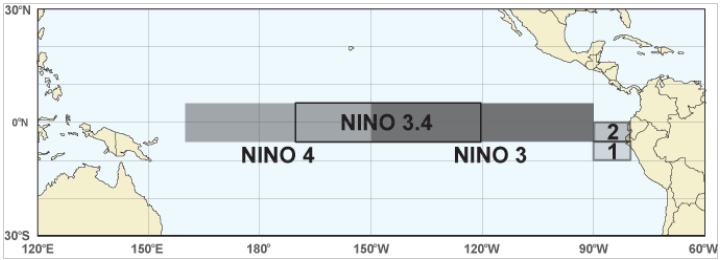
La Nina, IOD neutral, and positive SIOD conditions observed



Current ENSO State

Signs indicative of La Niña conditions





Australia Bureau of Meteorology: ‘In recent observations, both ocean and atmosphere indicators are now showing signs of stronger coupling, that is more consistent with a La Niña event.’

ENSO Diagnostic Discussion

EL NIÑO/SOUTHERN OSCILLATION (ENSO) DIAGNOSTIC DISCUSSION

issued by

CLIMATE PREDICTION CENTER/NCEP/NWS
9 January 2025

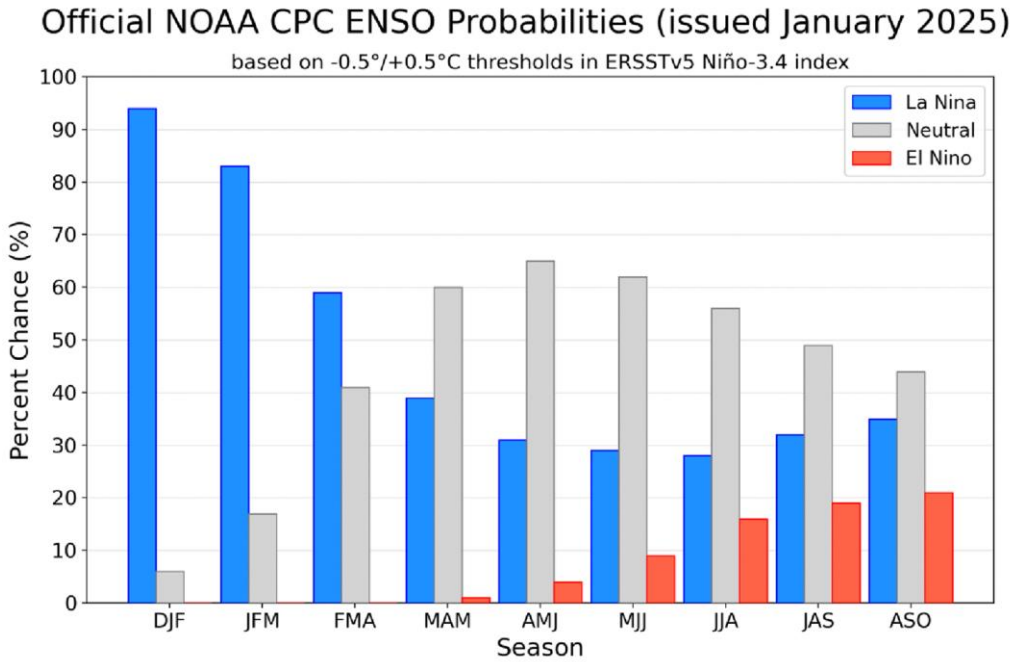
ENSO Alert System Status: La Niña Advisory

Synopsis: La Niña conditions are present and are expected to persist through February-April 2025 (59% chance), with a transition to ENSO-neutral likely during March-May 2025 (60% chance).

La Niña conditions emerged in December 2024 and were reflected in below-average sea surface temperatures (SSTs) across the central and east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean (Fig. 1). The latest weekly indices were -0.7°C in Niño-3.4 and -0.6°C in Niño-4, with values close to zero in Niño-1+2 and Niño-3 (Fig. 2). Subsurface cooling in the equatorial Pacific Ocean strengthened significantly (Fig. 3), with below-average temperatures dominating the central and eastern equatorial Pacific Ocean (Fig. 4). Low-level wind anomalies were easterly over the

ENSO Forecast

La Niña conditions forecast to persist until spring 2025



Current IOD State

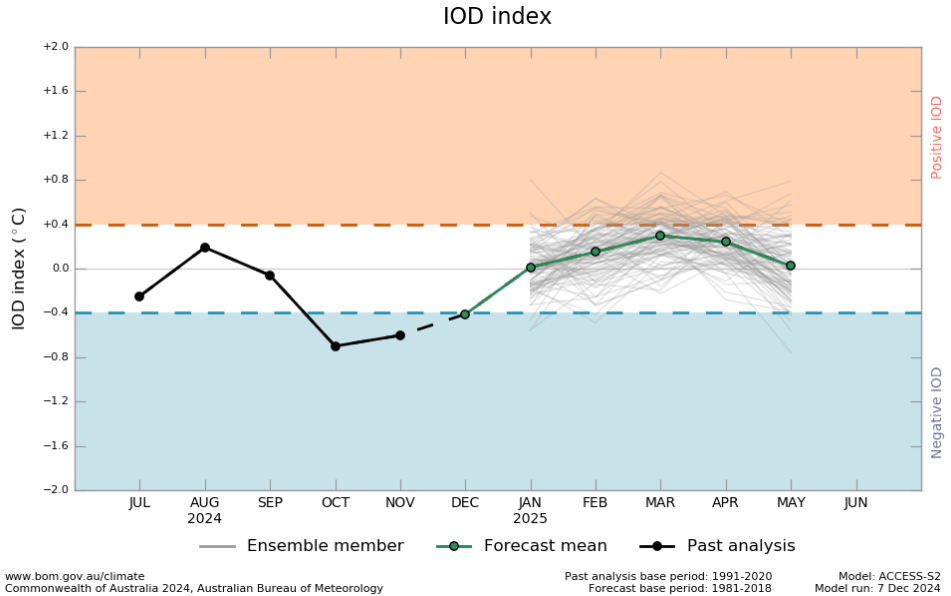
IOD remains neutral

IOD Forecast

IOD forecast to remain neutral through May 2025

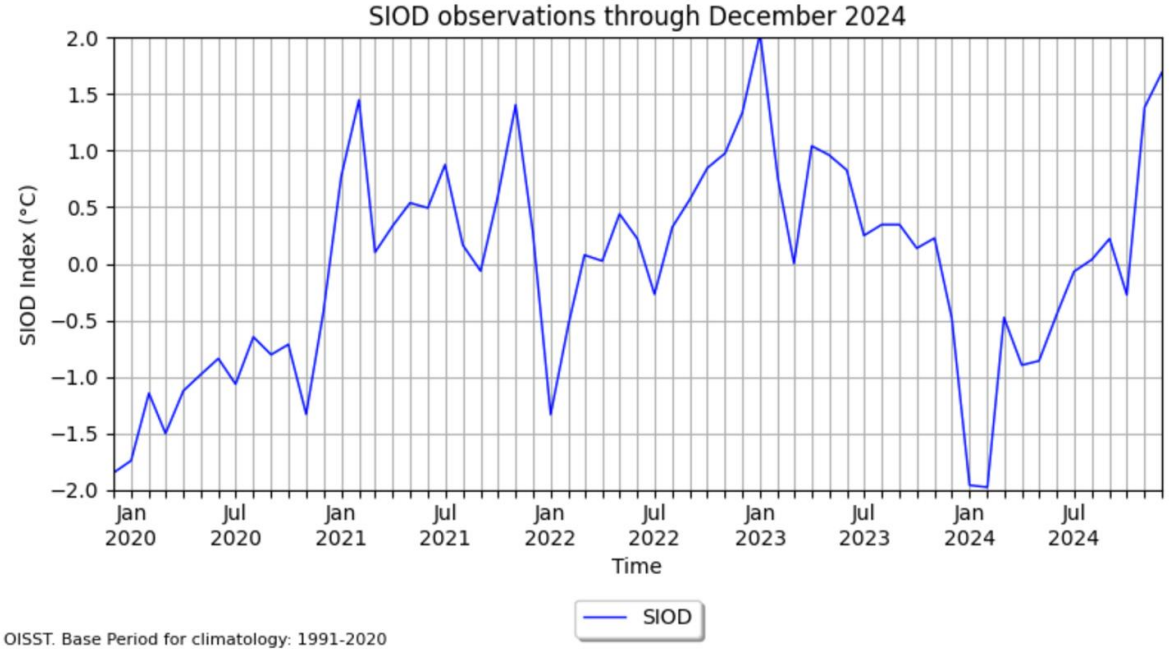
Australia Bureau of Meteorology

The Bureau's model forecasts that the IOD will remain neutral throughout the forecast period to May 2025.



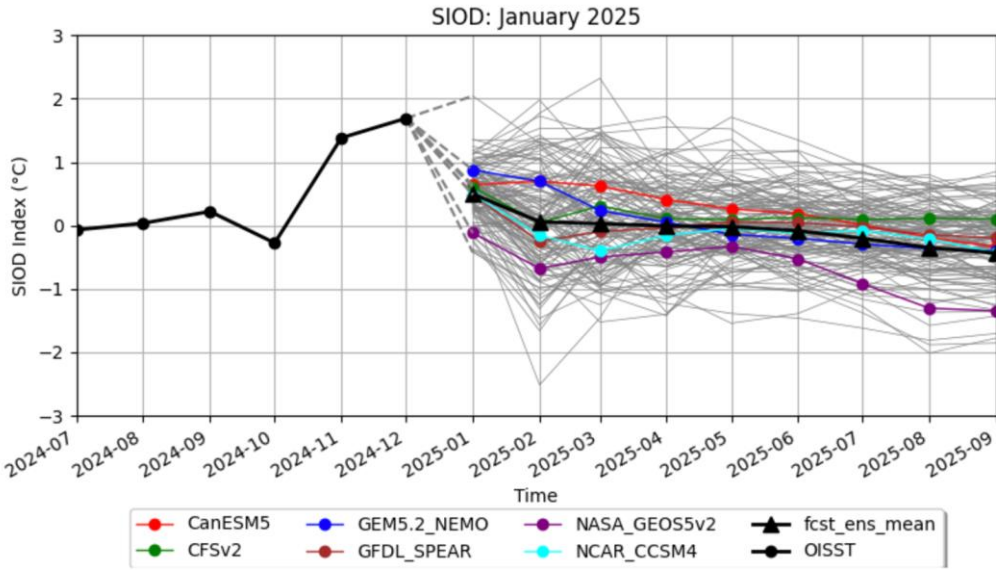
Current SIOD State

SIOD has recently transitioned to positive



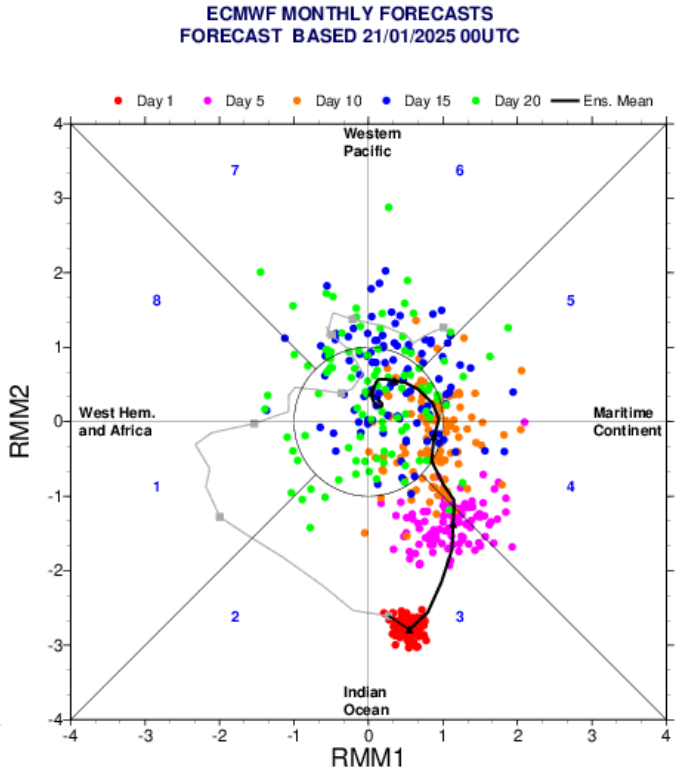
SIOD

Strongly positive, but forecast to be neutral by March



Madden-Julian Oscillation Forecast

A strong MJO event is expected to weaken as it propagates into the Maritime Continent



Assumption 1 of 4

~~ENSO-neutral~~ La Niña conditions are present in January 2025, ~~La Niña is most likely to emerge with a close to 60 percent chanc~~e and ~~it~~ are is expected to persist through March 2025. ~~some models forecasting through September 2025.~~ Thereafter, neutral ENSO conditions are most likely.

Assumption 2 of 4

The Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) remains neutral through mid-2025. ~~The IOD index, below the negative threshold (-0.40 0C) for about 16 consecutive weeks.~~

Assumption 3 of 4

The subtropical Indian Ocean dipole (SIOD) is ~~neutral~~ positive but forecast to return to neutral in March 2025, and is likely to remain so through southern hemisphere summer.

Assumption 4 of 4

A moderate to strong MJO event is underway, and its evolution from the Indian Ocean ~~western hemisphere~~ to the Maritime Continent ~~Indian Ocean~~ will continue in the coming weeks.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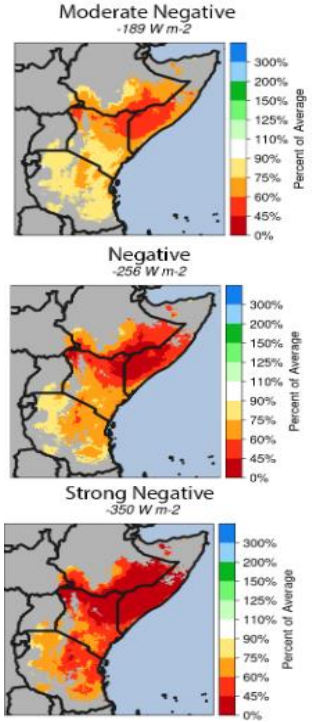
East Africa

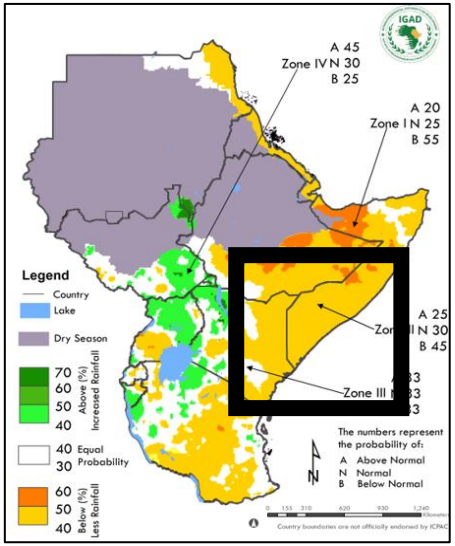
October - December 2024 Retrospective

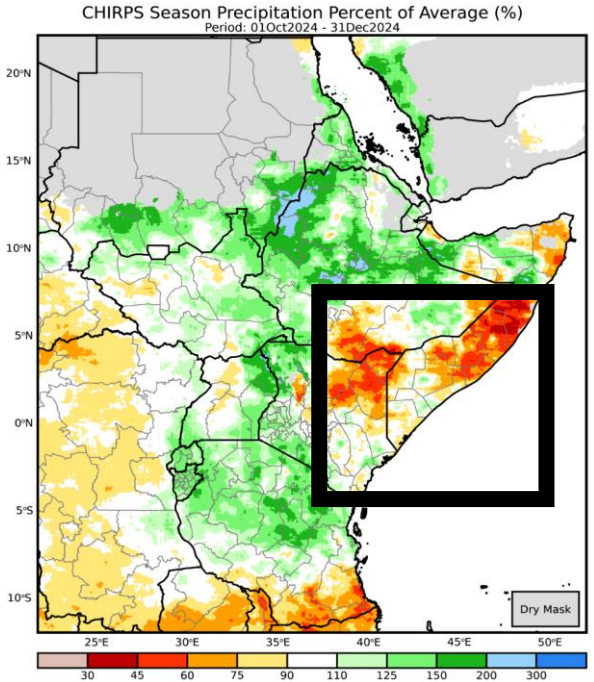
Guidance from fall 2024 matched observed outcome in key areas

Aug

Sep

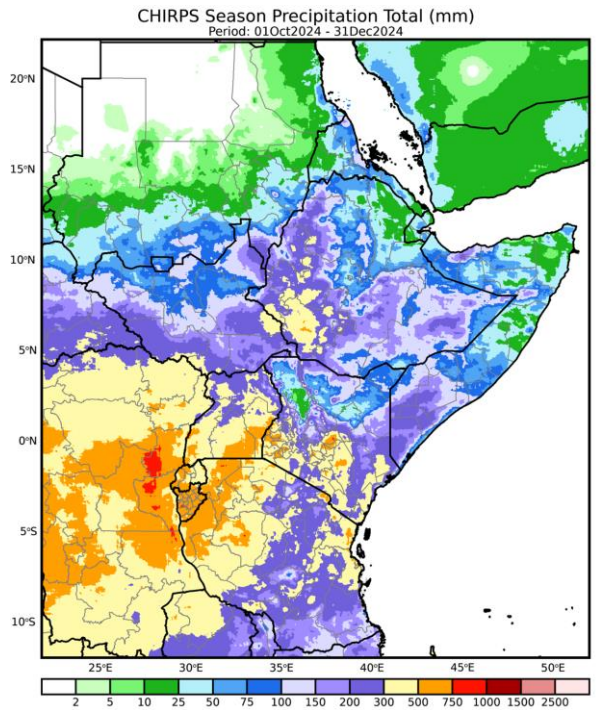


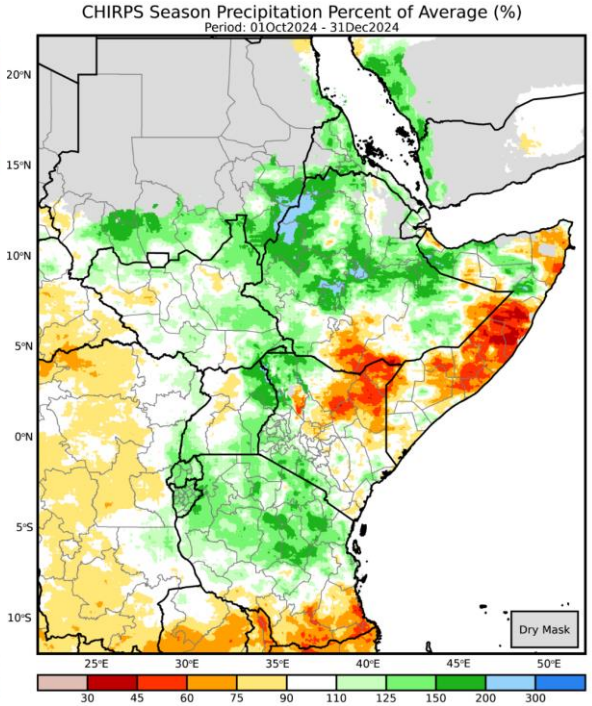


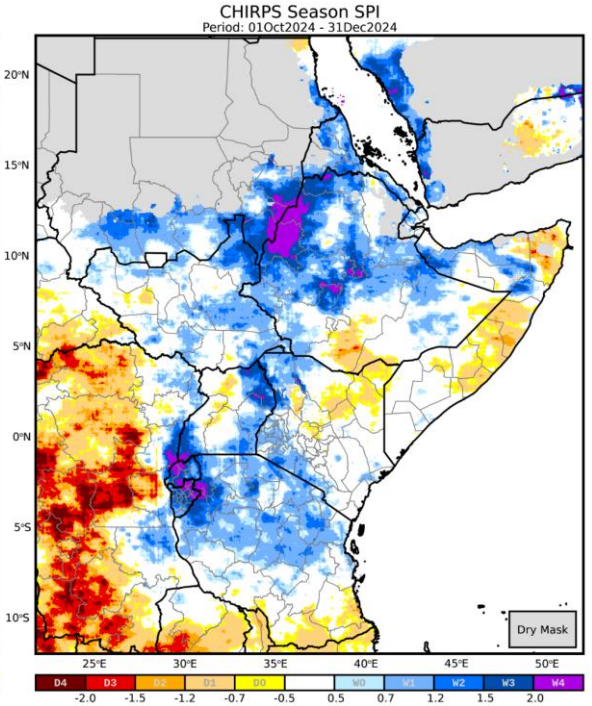


October - December 2024 Precipitation

Mixed performance with substantial deficits in central Somalia and northeastern Kenya



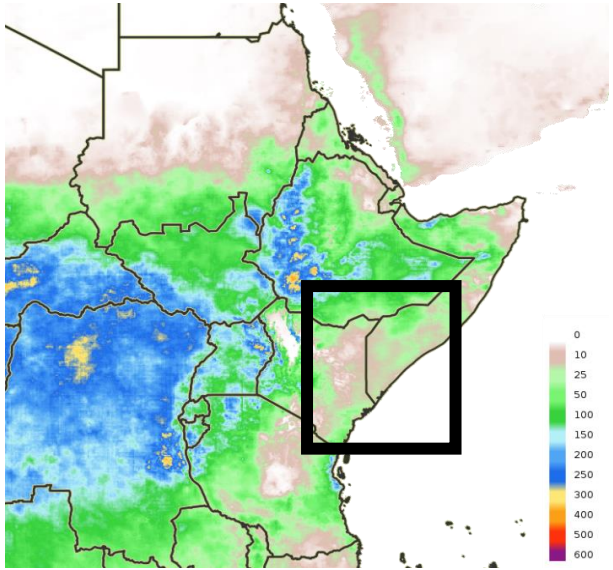




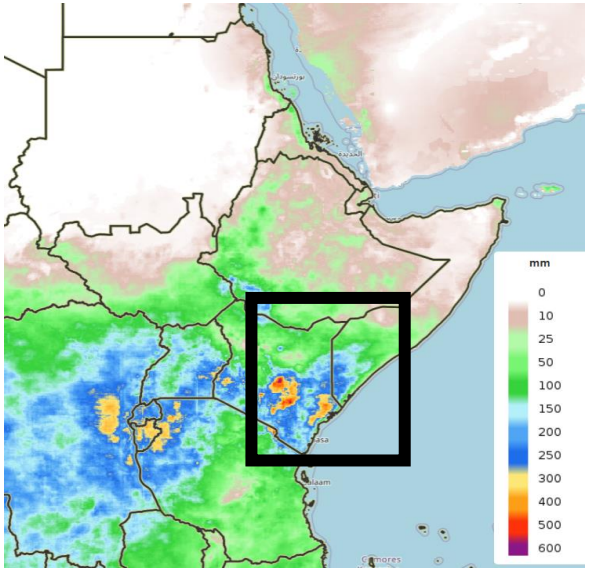
Within season precipitation evolution

Erratic, with impacts on crops and rangeland

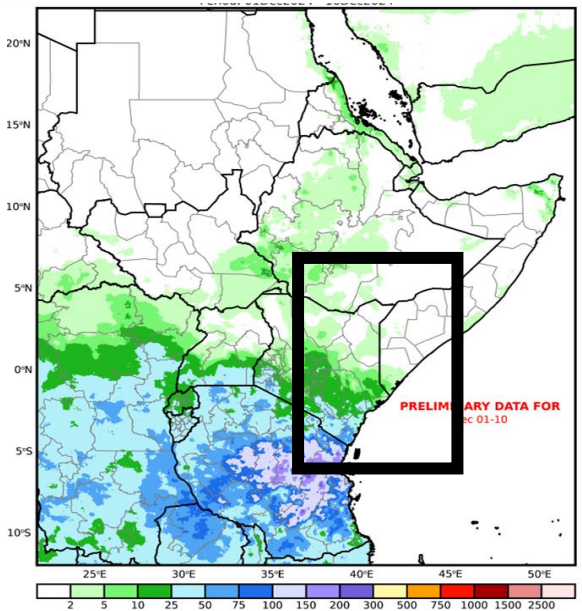
October



November

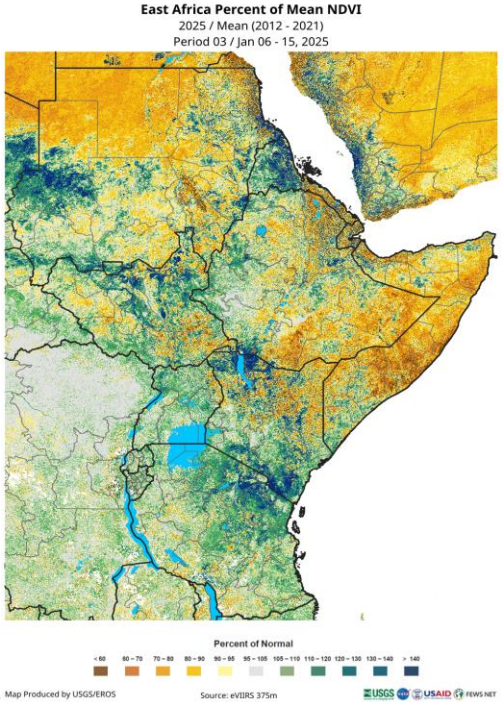


December

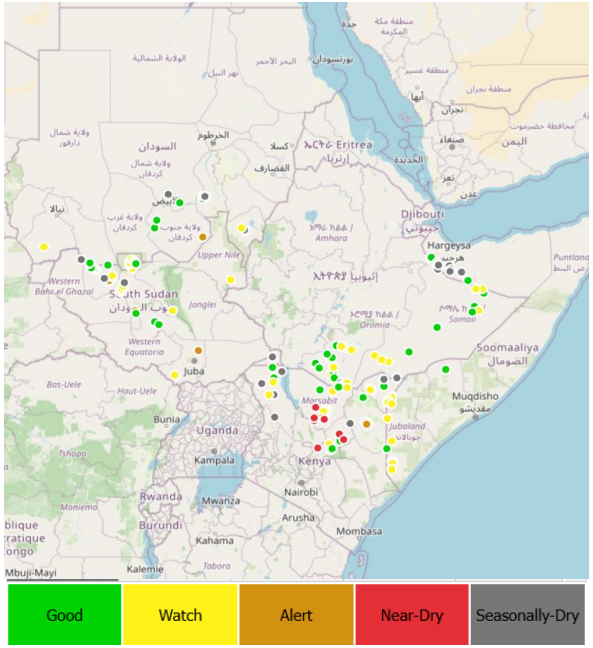


OND 2024 Precipitation Impacts

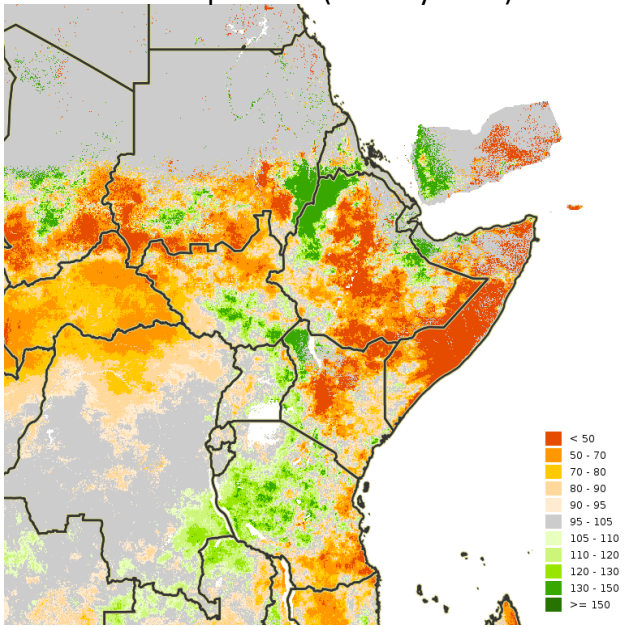
Poor cropping and vegetation conditions, surface water depletion



Surface Water Point



Landscape WRSI (January 2025)



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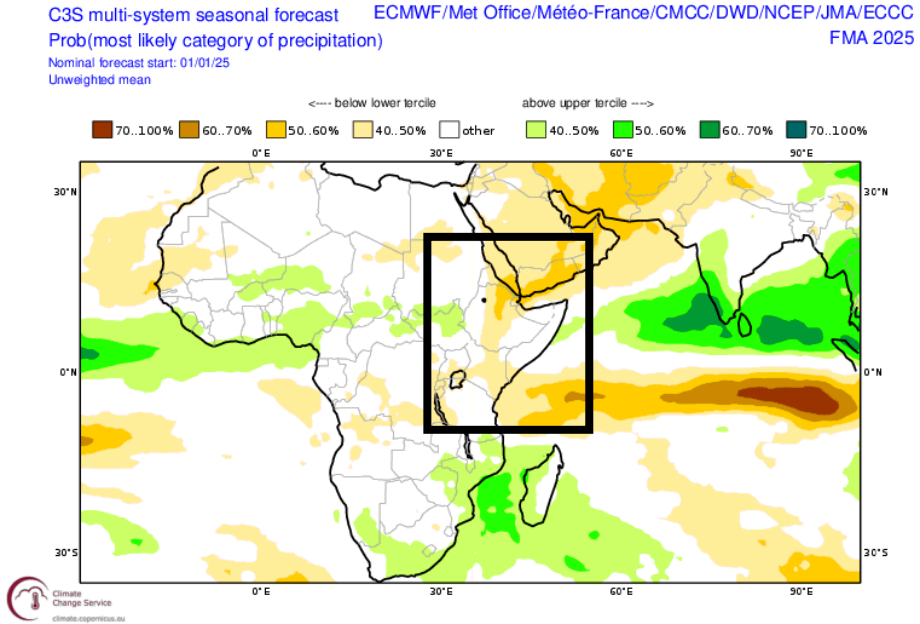
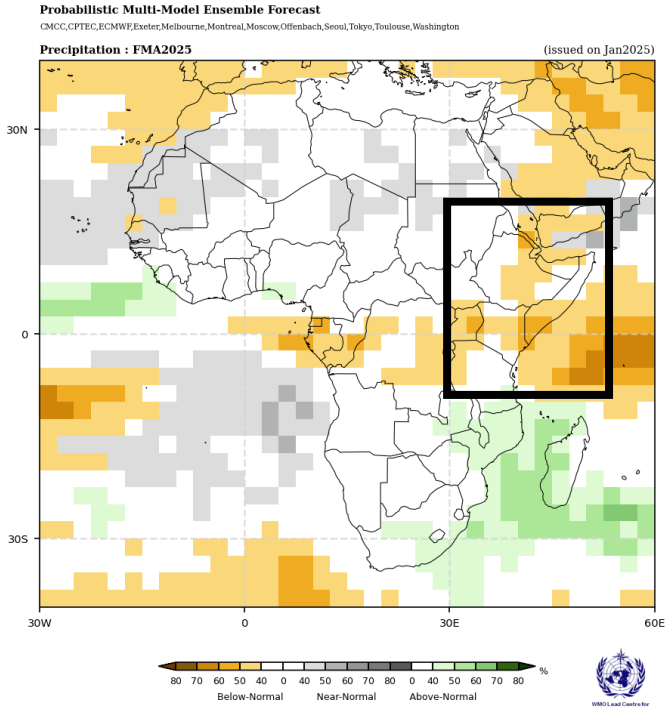
February - April 2025 Precipitation

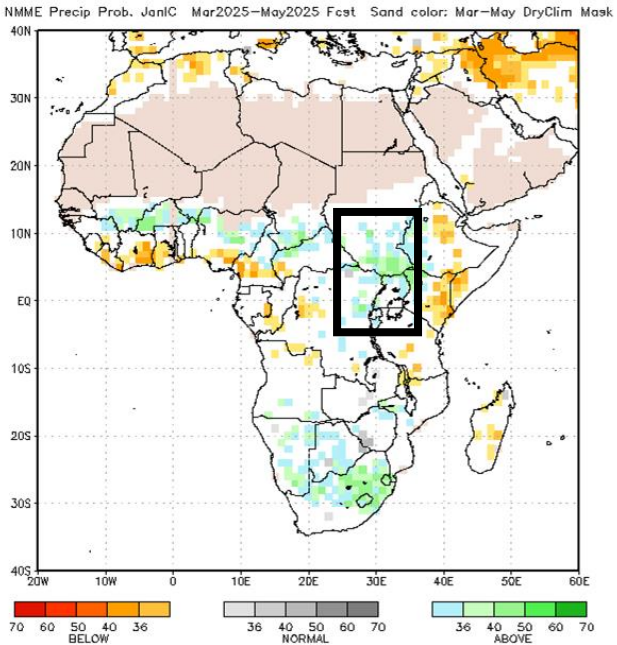
Tilt to below average in Ethiopia, Kenya, southern Somalia

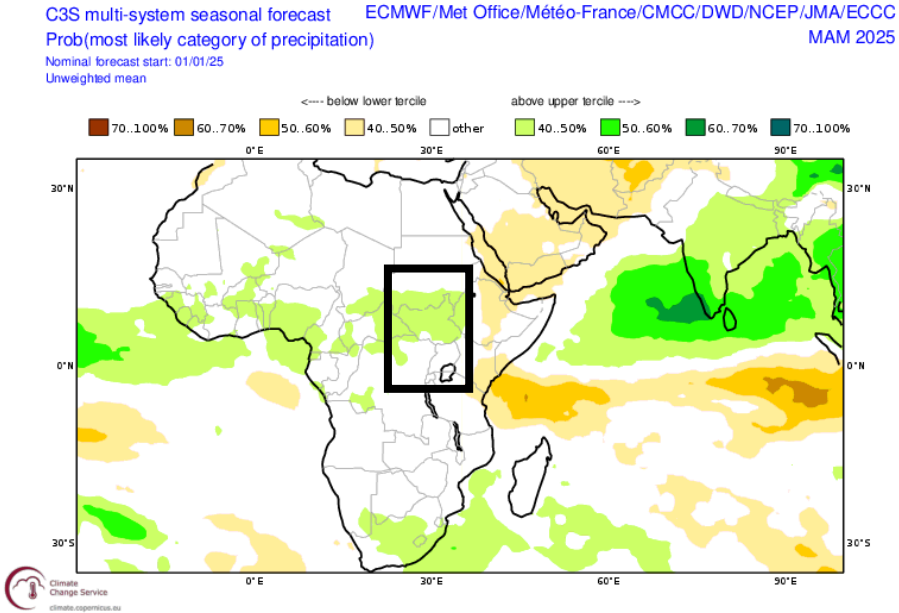




March - May 2025 Precipitation

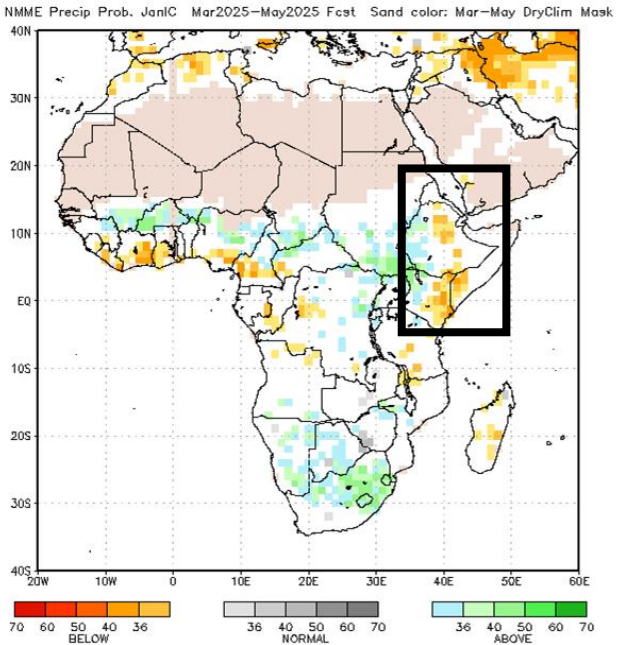
Consistent tilt towards above average in South Sudan

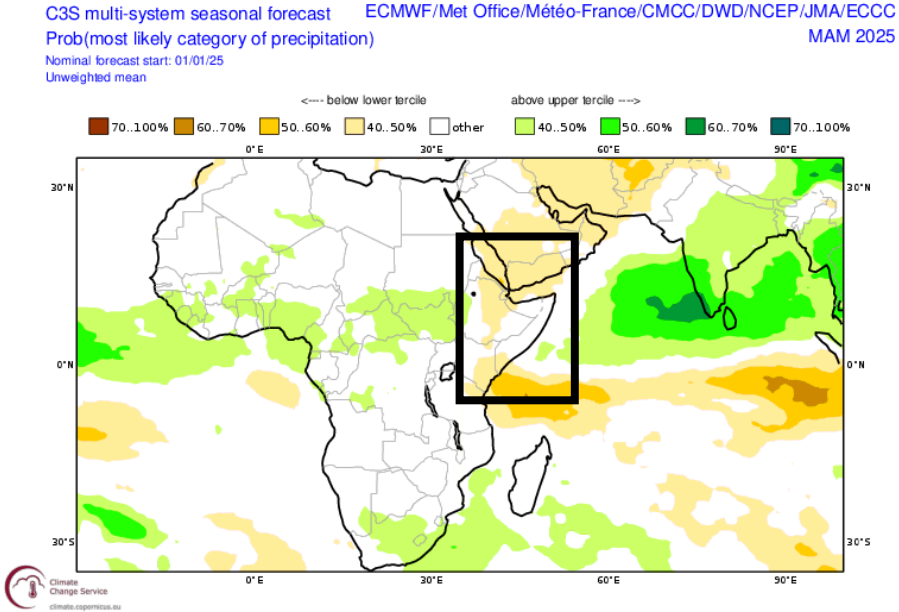




March - May 2025 Precipitation

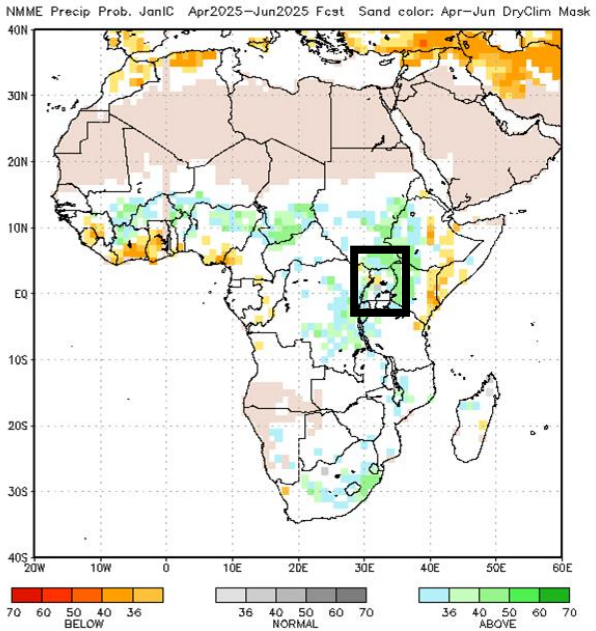
Tilt towards below average in parts of Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya

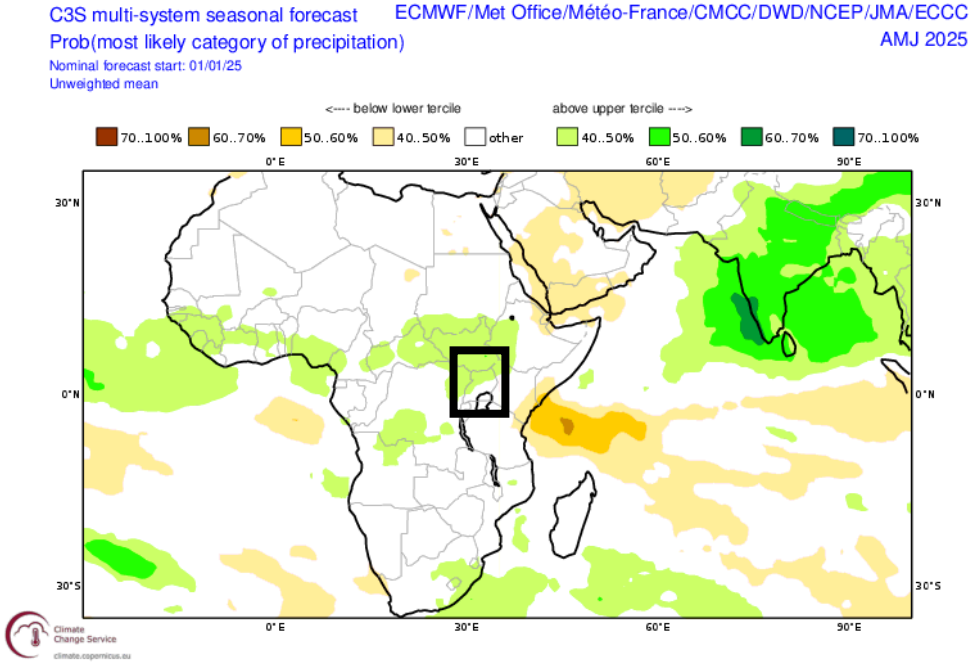




April - June 2025 Precipitation

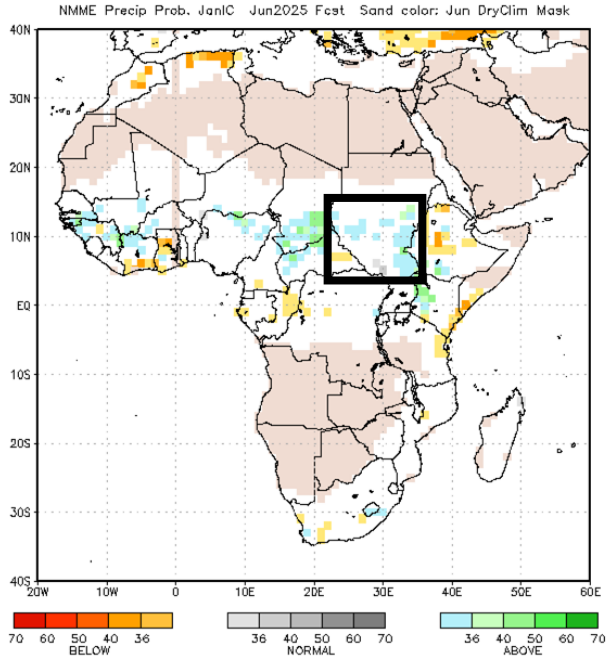
Weak tilt to above average in Karamoja, Uganda

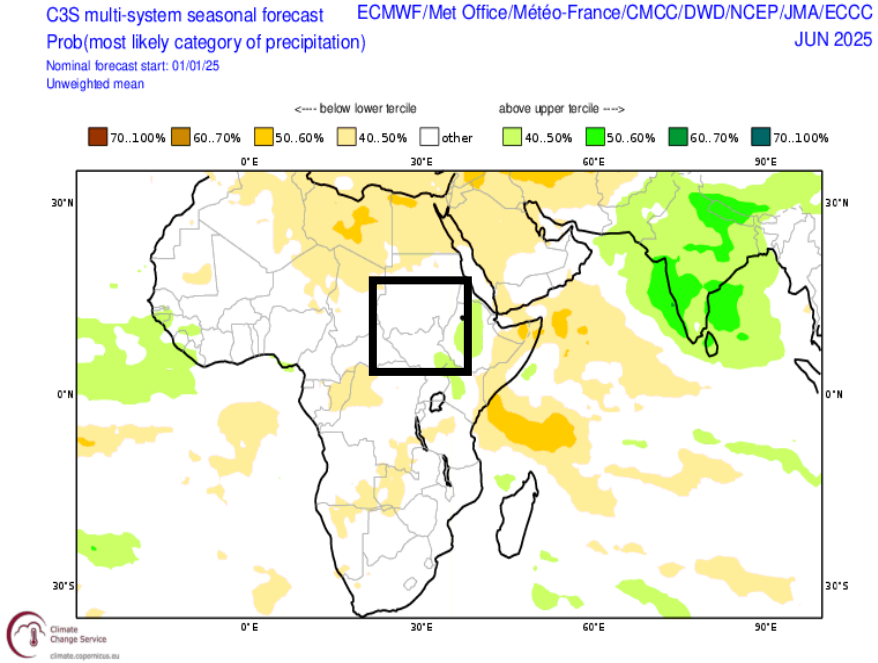




June 2025 Precipitation

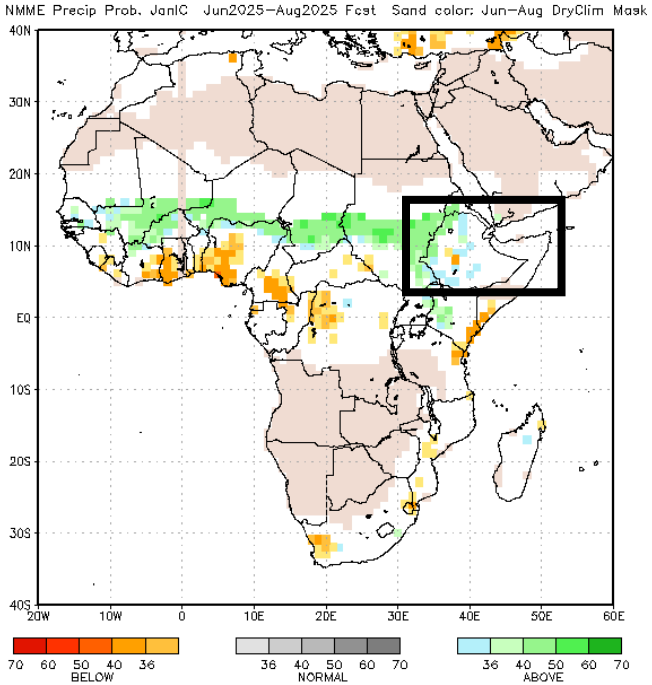
No tilt in the odds over Sudan, unimodal South Sudan





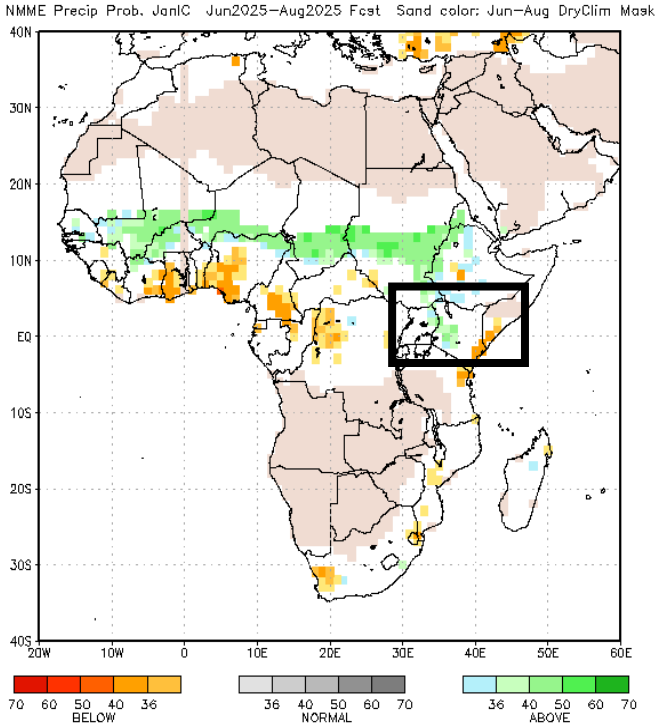
June - September 2025 Precipitation

Little tilt in the odds over Ethiopia, northwestern Somalia



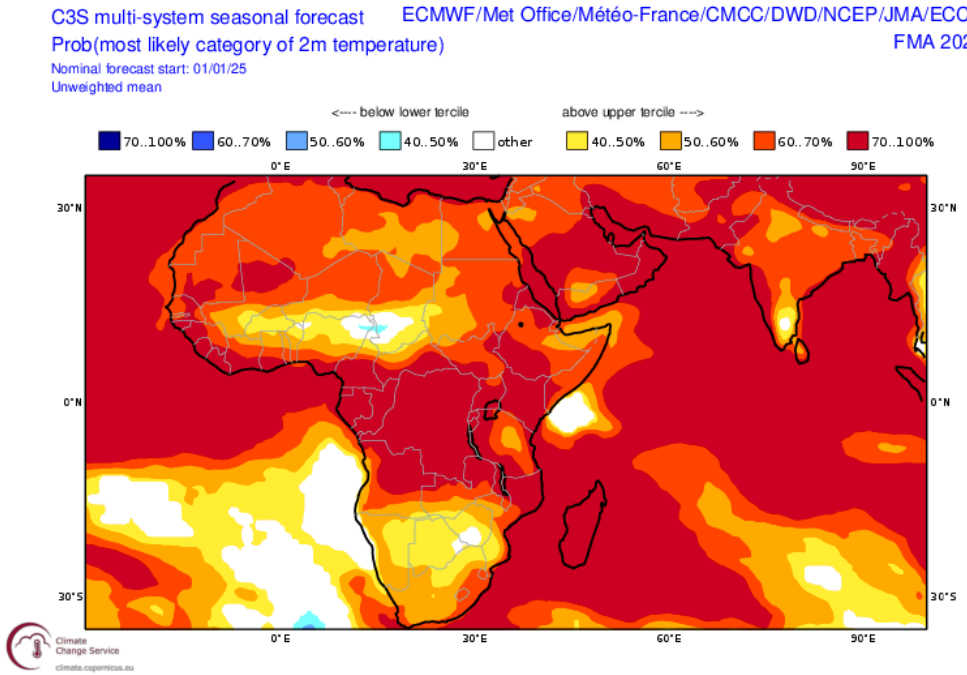
June - September 2025 Precipitation

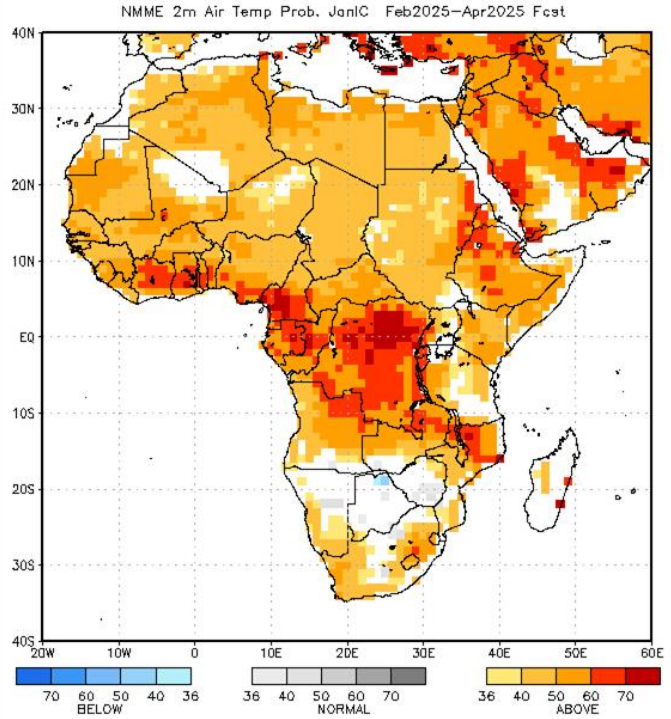
Tilt towards below average in southern Somalia



February - April 2025 Temperature

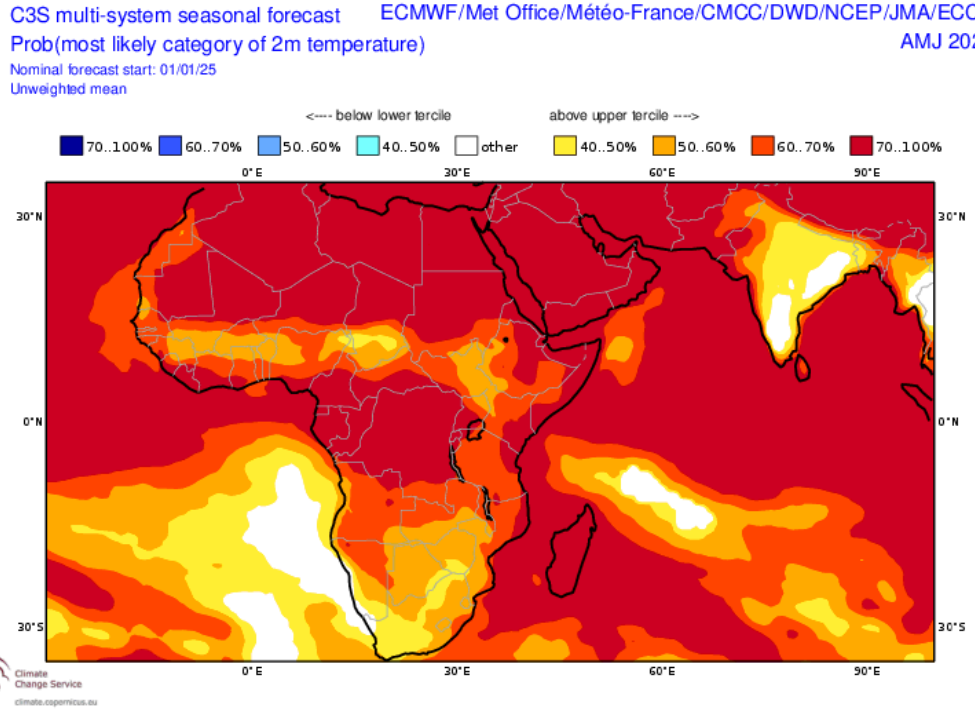
Above average most likely over Eastern Horn

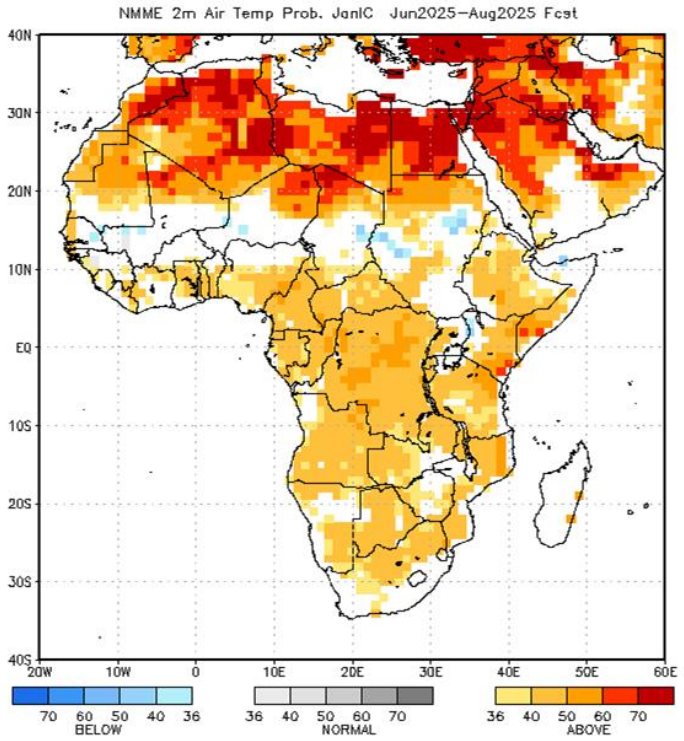




April - June 2025 Temperature

Above average most likely over most regions





Assumption 1a of 3

Early 2025 seasons

The February-May 2025 belg rainy season in Ethiopia is likely to be below average. **No Change**

Assumption 1b of 3

Early 2025 seasons

The March-May 2025 long rains/gu/genna season in northern and eastern Kenya, Somalia, and southern/southeastern Ethiopia is most likely to be below average. ~~Between November and April, hotter-than-normal temperatures will contribute to desiccation, further eroding pasture and water availability in the eastern Horn.~~

Assumption 1c of 3

Early 2025 seasons

The March-May 2025 diraac/sugum rains in northern pastoral areas of Ethiopia are likely to be below average. **No Change**

Assumption 1d of 3

Early 2025 seasons

1d. Based on the NMME and C3S forecasts, the March to May 2025 first-season rains in **bimodal South Sudan**~~**,**~~ ~~**bimodal Uganda and Burundi**~~ are likely to be above average. Average rainfall is anticipated for bimodal Uganda and Burundi, due to a high level of uncertainty from model forecasts.

Assumption 2a of 3

mid-2025 seasons

The June to September kiremt rainfall season in western Ethiopia will likely be average. **No Change**

Assumption 2b of 3

mid-2025 seasons

Based on expectations for ENSO Neutral conditions, the June to September karan/karma rainfall season in northeastern Ethiopia and northwestern Somalia is assumed to be average, though there is uncertainty given the long-range nature of the forecast. Change

Assumption 2c of 3

mid-2025 seasons

The start of the June to September rainy season in **Sudan** is likely to be above average with tendencies to average, though there is uncertainty given the long-range nature of the forecast. Change

Assumption 2d of 3

mid-2025 seasons

The start of the June to September rainy season in unimodal South Sudan is likely to be average. However, there is uncertainty given the long-range nature of the forecast. **No Change**

Assumption 2e of 3

mid-2025 seasons

Based on the NMME forecast, the April-September 20245 unimodal rainfall season in Karamoja, Uganda, is likely to be slightly above-average, though there is uncertainty given the long-range nature of the forecast. **No Change**

Assumption 2f of 3

mid-2025 seasons

The July to September hagaa rains in southern Somalia are assumed to be ~~below~~ average. However, notable uncertainty exists given the long lead time.

Change

Assumption 3 of 3

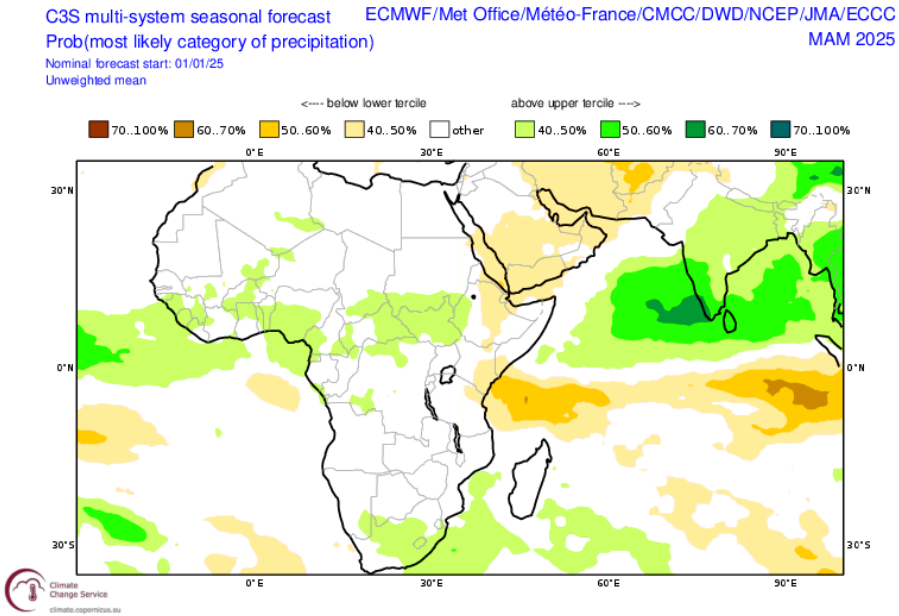
Non-rainfall assumptions

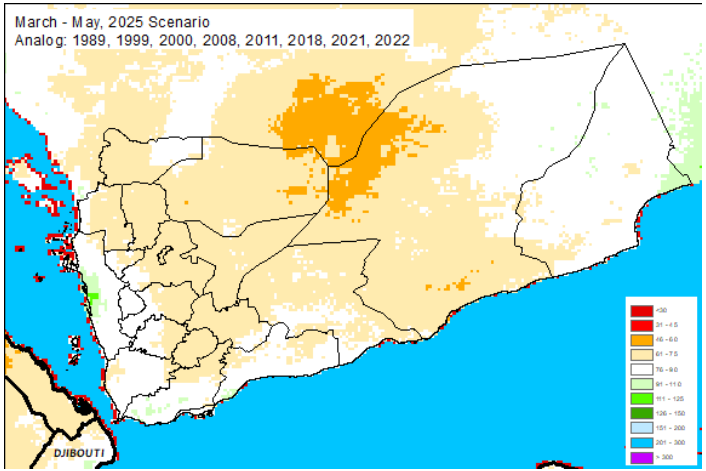
Above-average temperatures are most likely through at least ~~September~~ August 2025 for most of the Eastern Horn.

Yemen

March - May 2025 Precipitation

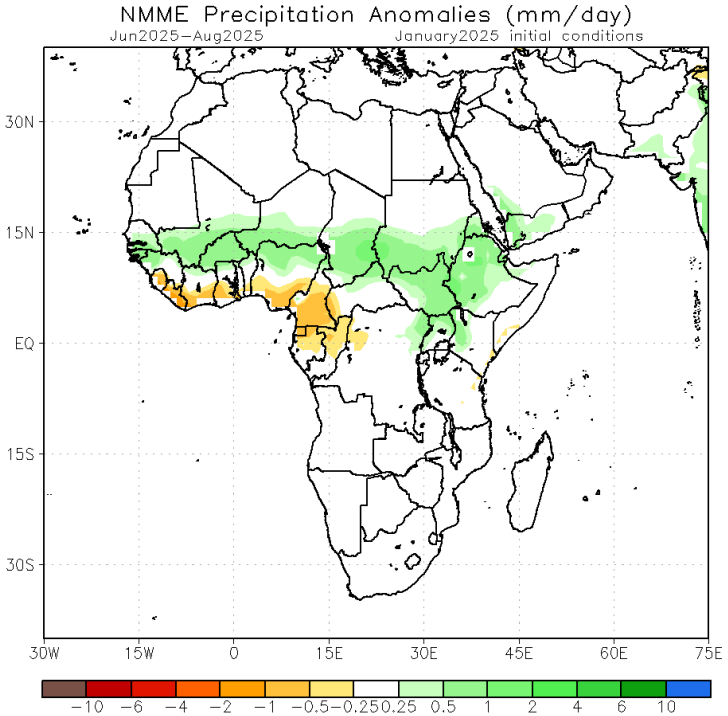
Consistent tilt towards below average





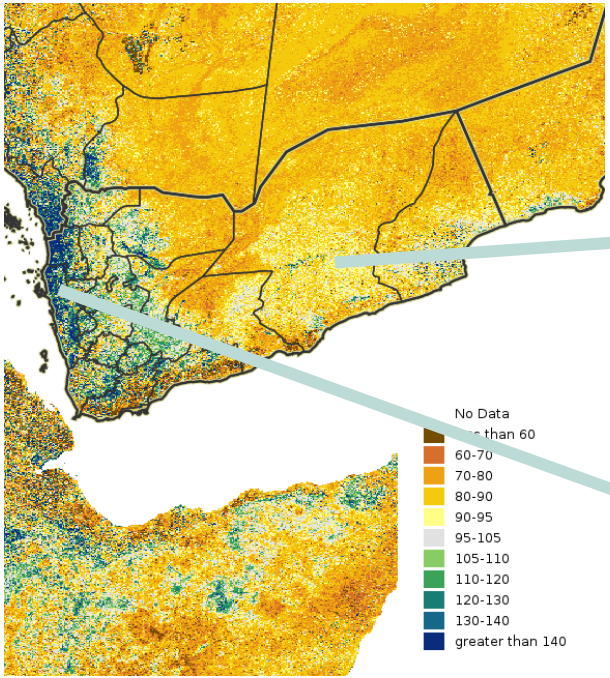
June - August 2025 Precipitation

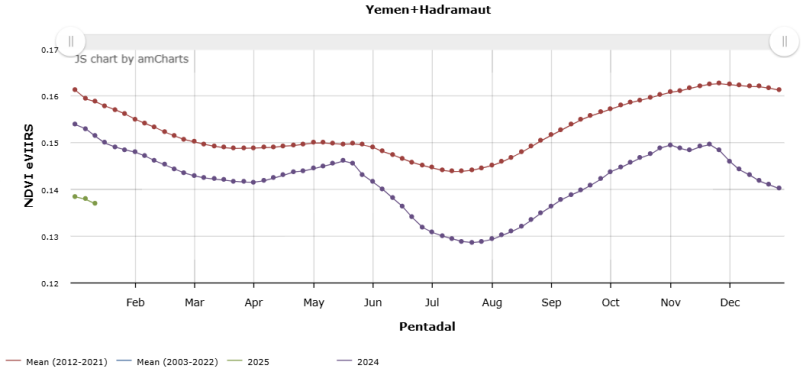
Tilt in the odds to above average

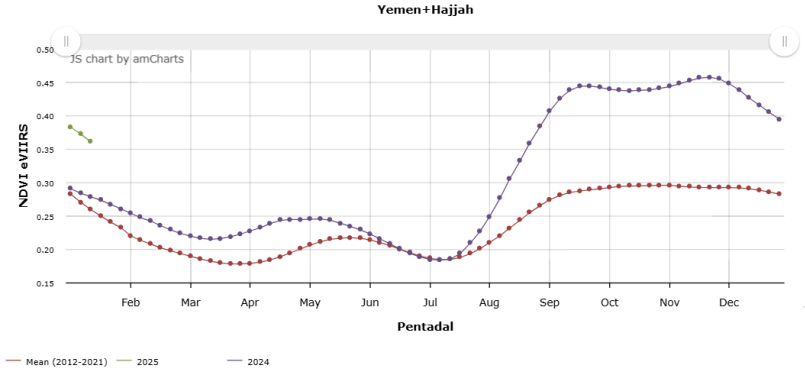


Vegetation Conditions

Mixed, with declines expected during dry season

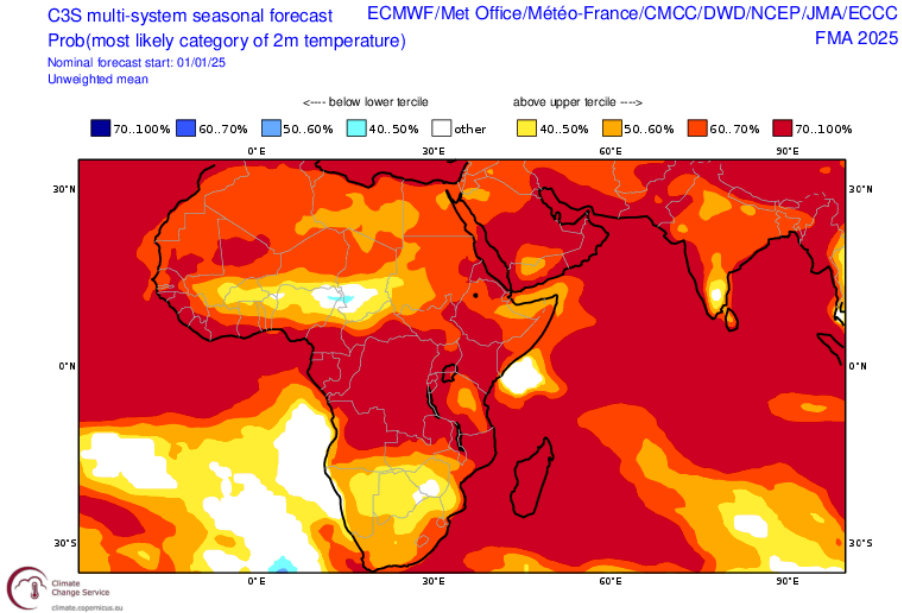


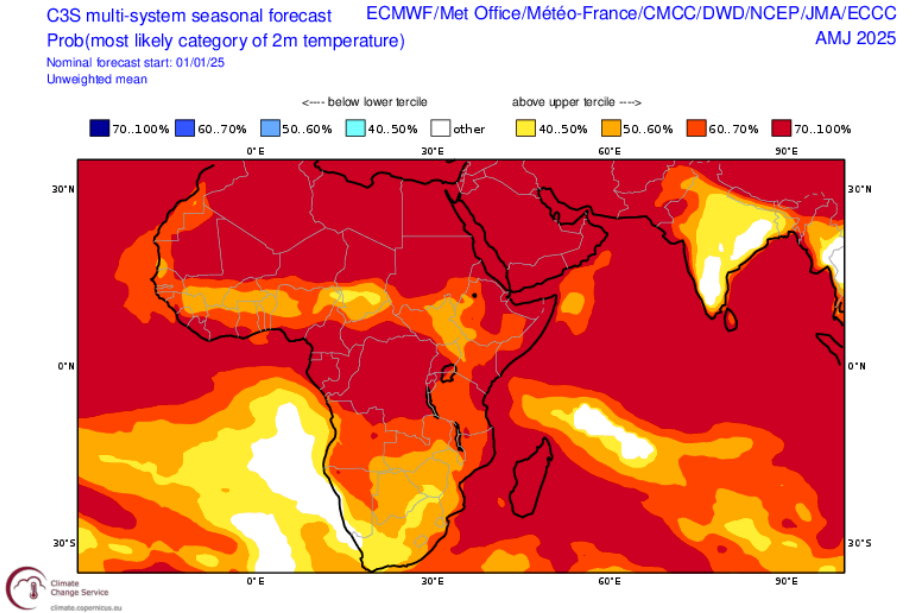




February - June Temperature Forecast

Above average most likely





Assumption 1 of 3

No Change

Based on ensemble forecasts and historical trends, below-average cumulative rainfall is most likely in Yemen's March to May 2025 first rainy season, followed by average rainfall in the July to October second rainy season.

Assumption 2 of 3

~~Although currently above average, through February 2025,~~ vegetation conditions are expected to decline ~~seasonally~~ rapidly during the typical dry period, approaching levels closer to average in highland areas and average to below-average in lowland areas given that above-average temperatures will likely accelerate typical seasonal deterioration. Vegetation conditions will then slightly improve during Yemen's March to May 2025 first rainy season and the July to September 2025 second rainy season, resulting in average ~~to slightly below average~~ conditions through September 2025.

Assumption 3 of 3

No Change

Above-average temperatures are most likely across the country through September 2025.

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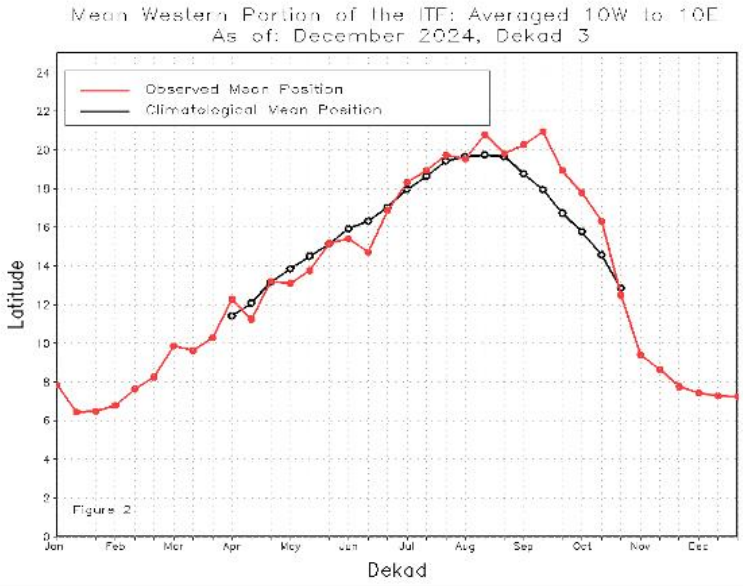
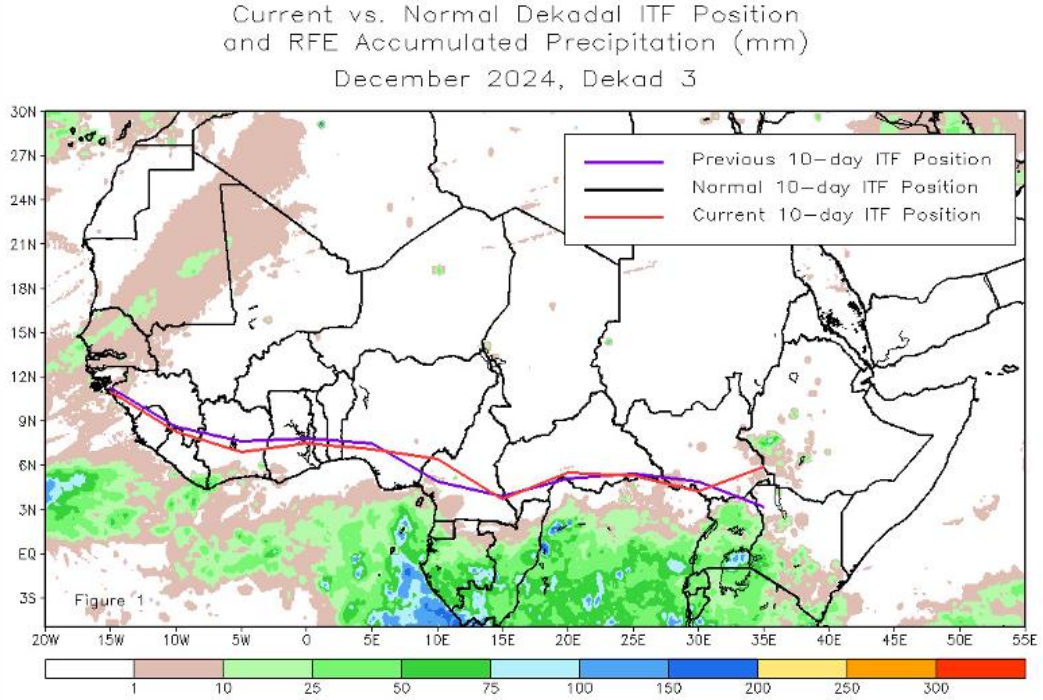
West Africa

Western ITF

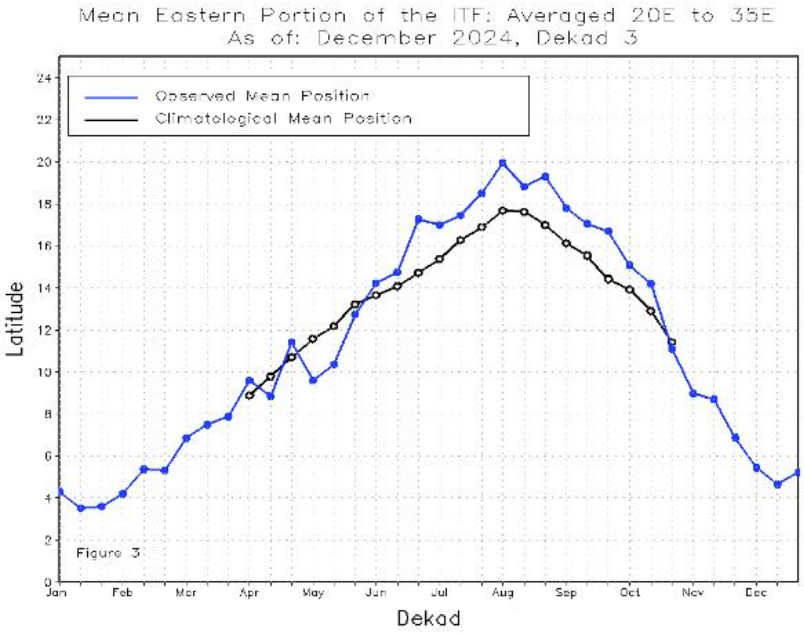
Reaching its southernmost extent

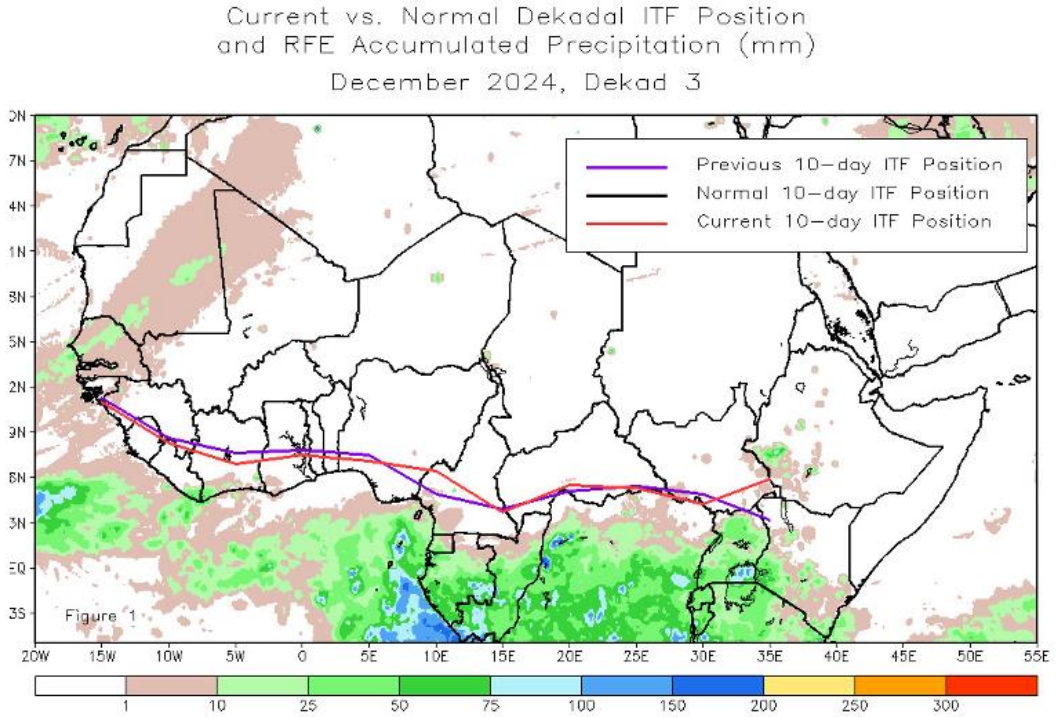




Eastern ITF

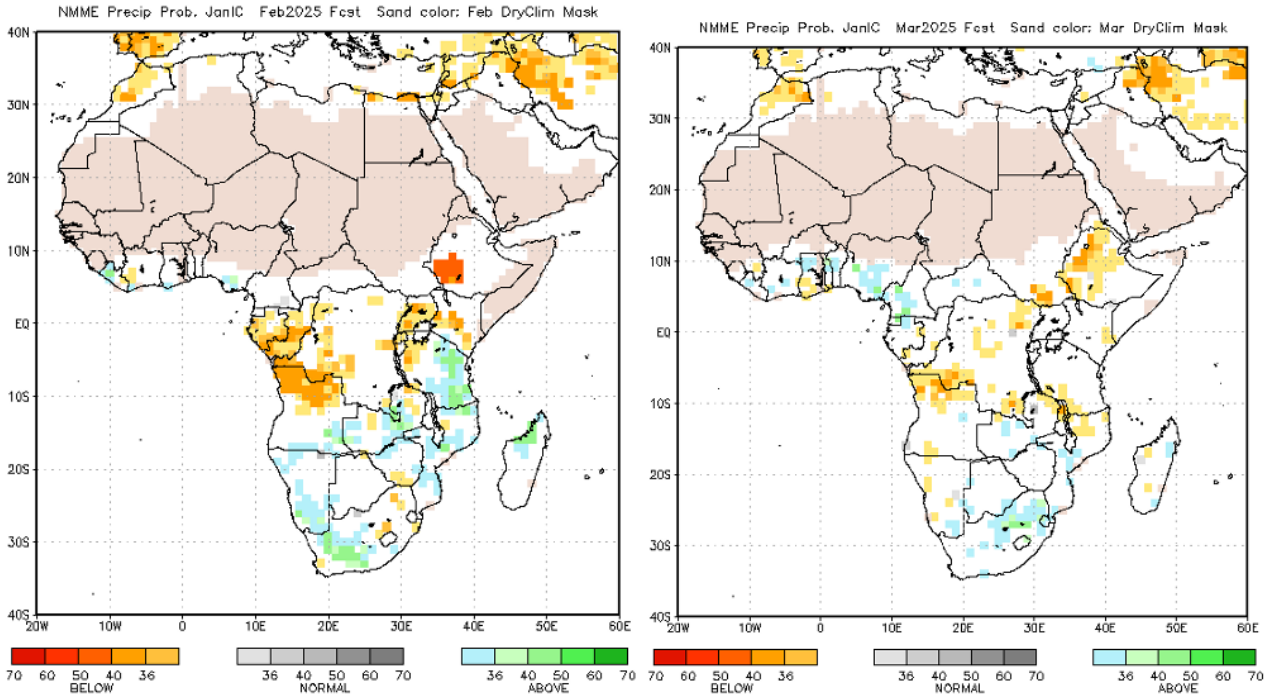
Initial shift northward





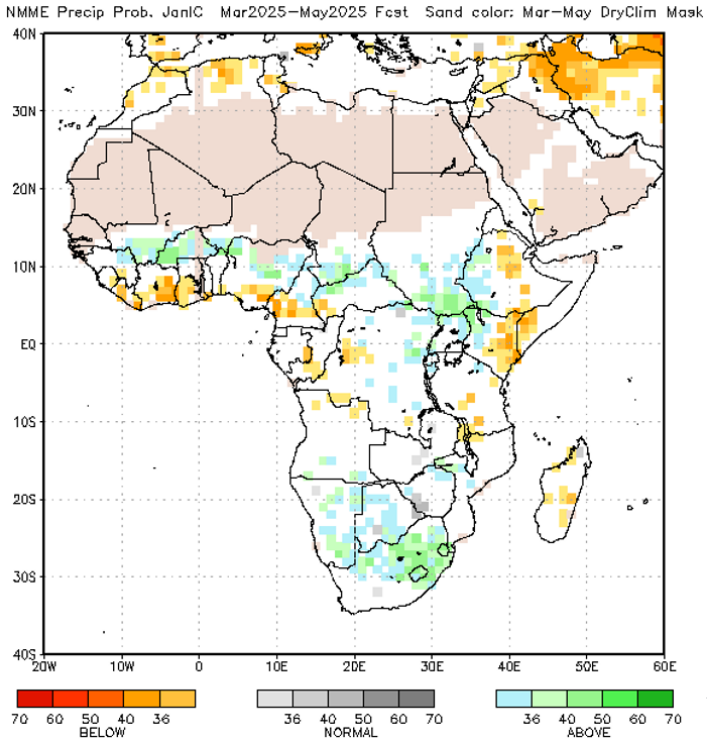
Start of Season

No tilt in the odds



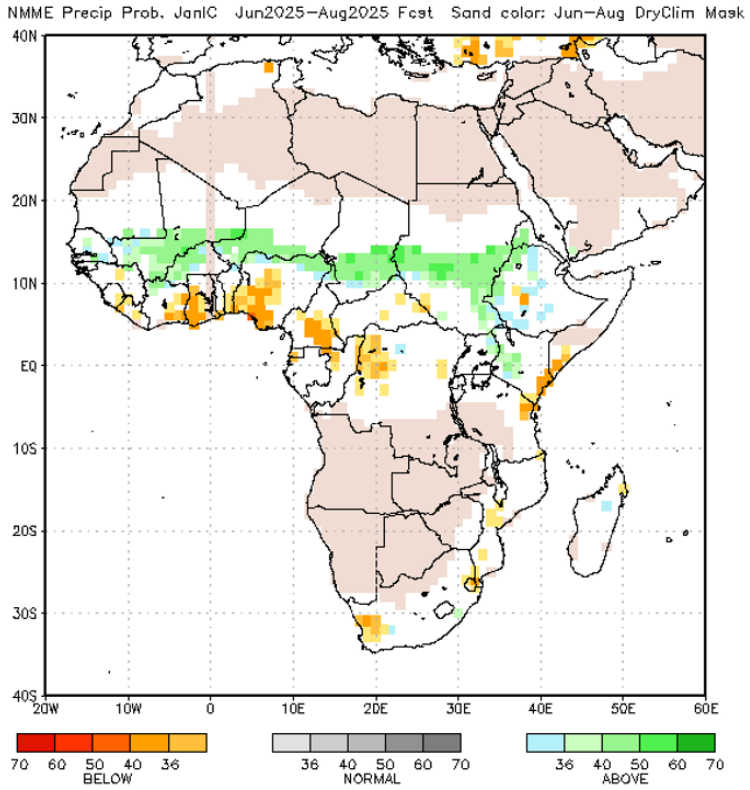
March - May 2025 Precipitation Forecast

Tilt to below average in Gulf of Guinea and bimodal zones



June - August 2025 Precipitation Forecast

High probability of above average to average in the Sahel



Assumption 1 of 3

Start of the 2025 Season

A. The 2025 rainy season is anticipated to begin on time, following the timely ascent of the ITCZ. **No Change**

B. Rainfall is expected to begin in March in bimodal areas. **No Change**

Assumption 2 of 3

March-May 2025 Rainfall

A. March-May 2025 rainfall is anticipated to be below average in the Gulf of Guinea and bimodal zones, including Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, southern Nigeria, and bimodal Cameroon. Change

B. In northern Nigeria, rainfall is anticipated to begin on time in May 2025.

No Change

Assumption 3 of 3

June-August 2025 Rainfall

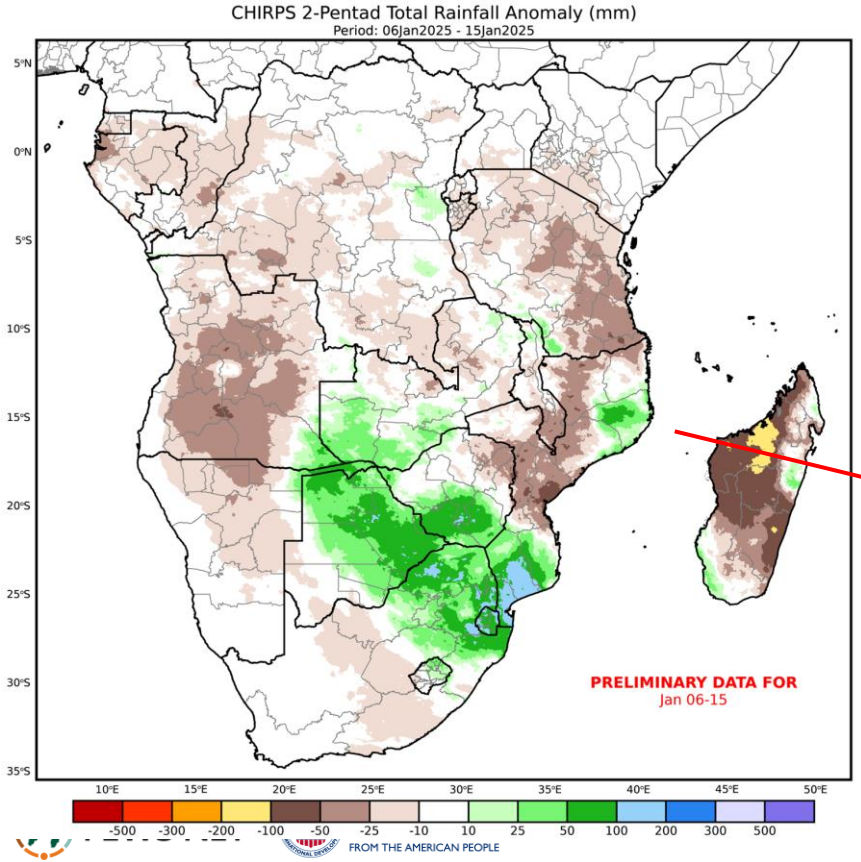
Average to above average rainfall is forecast over the Sahel from June to August, however, long lead time reduces confidence in the forecast.

No Change

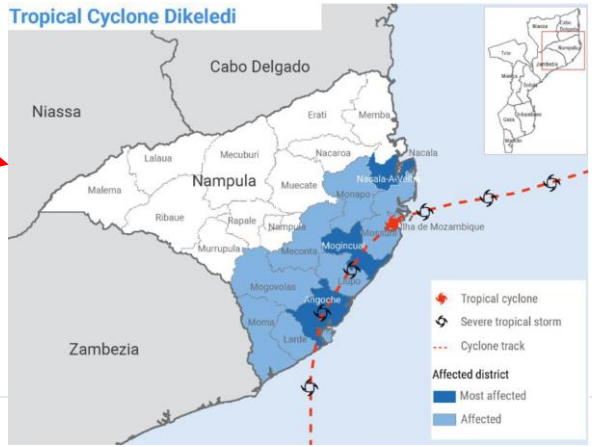
FEWS NET USAID FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE NOAA NASA USGS science for a changing world Climate Hazards Center UC SANTA BARBARA

Southern Africa

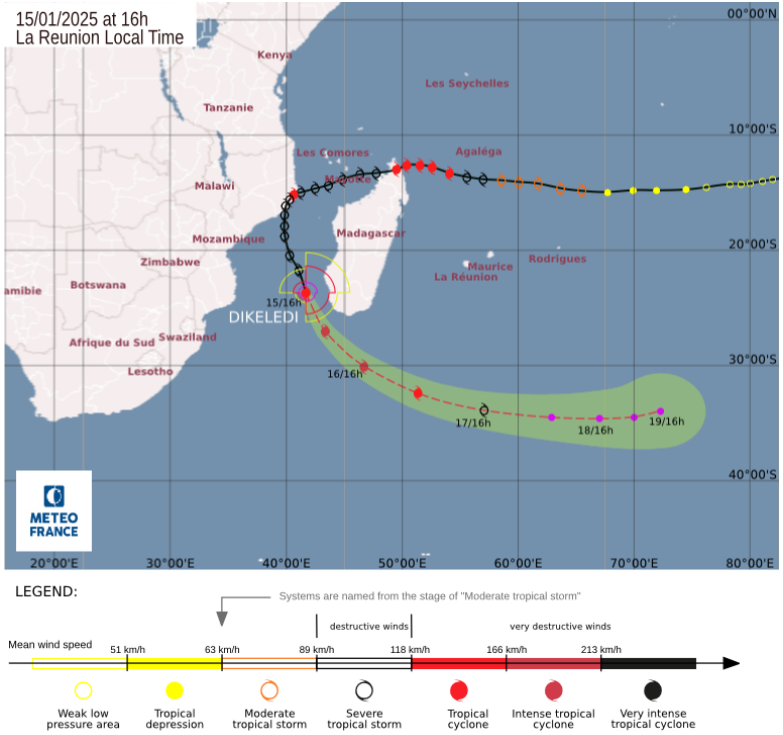
TC Dikeledi



- Rainfall: 6 – 15 Jan
- Rainfall generally consistent with earlier patterns
- Some improvement in the central areas
- TC Dikeledi affected MZ and MG

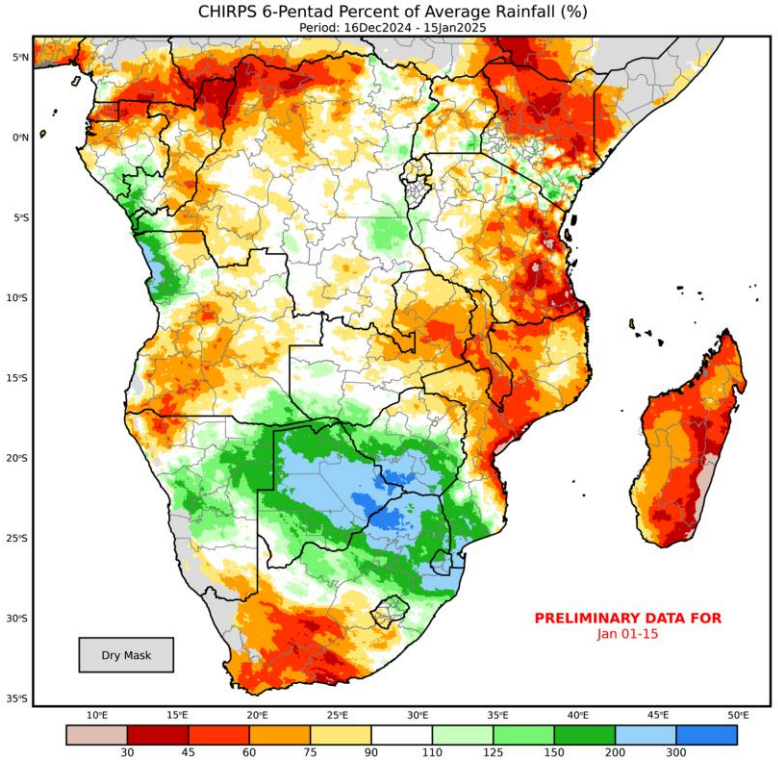


TC Dikeledi



- Affected northern and southern Madagascar; northern Mozambique

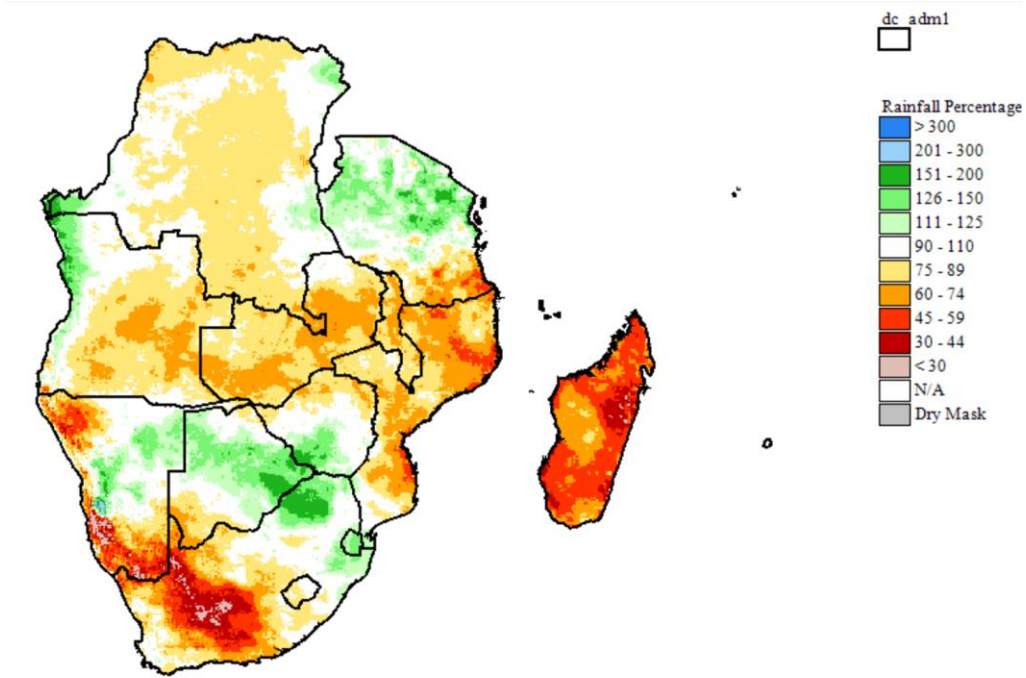
Recent precipitation



- Rainfall: 16 Dec – 15 Jan
- Significant rainfall received in southern areas. Reports of flooding in some areas
- Rainfall was still low in north-eastern areas

1 August - 10 January Precipitation

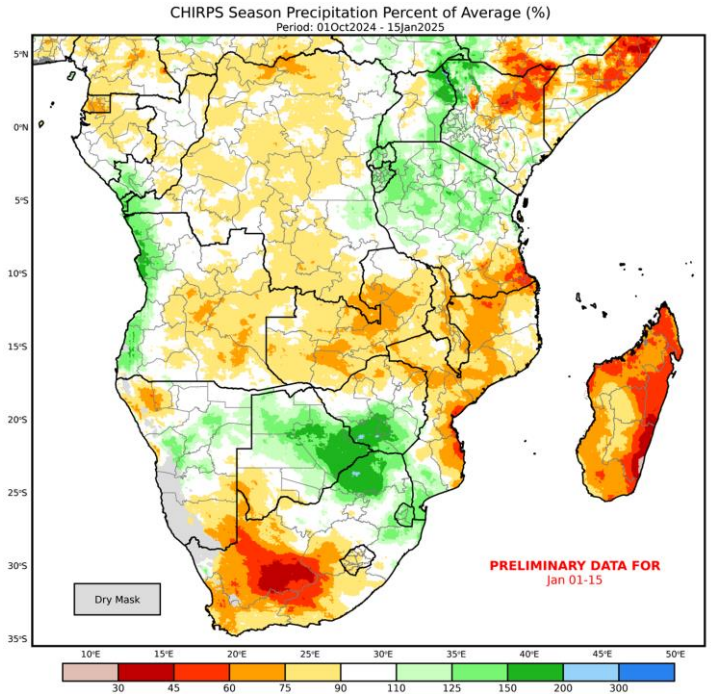
Weak negative anomalies for DRC

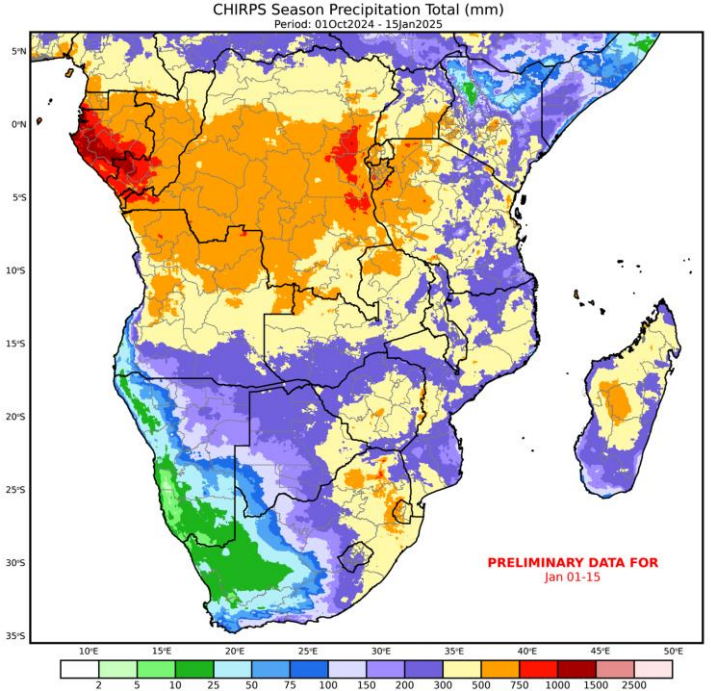


Sadc Percent of Mean Rainfall for 1 August 2024 to 10 January 2025

October - mid January Precipitation

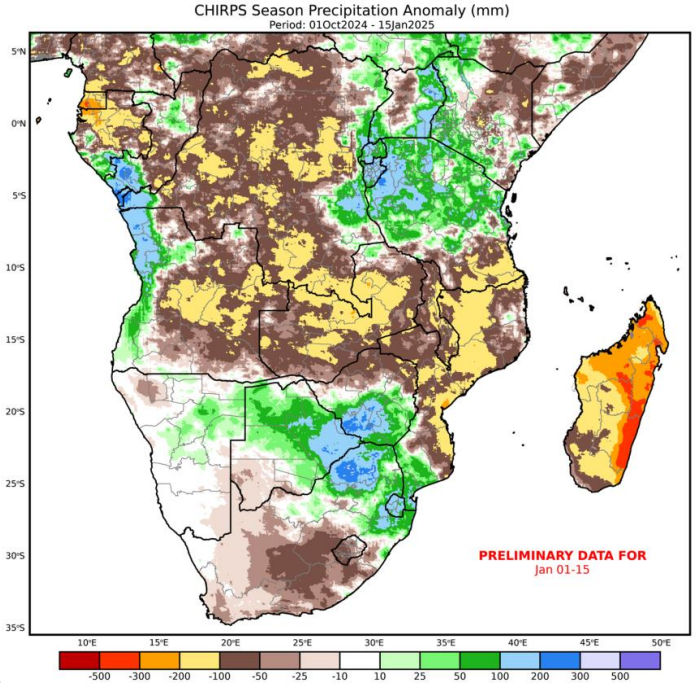
Mixed performance with wet and dry extremes observed

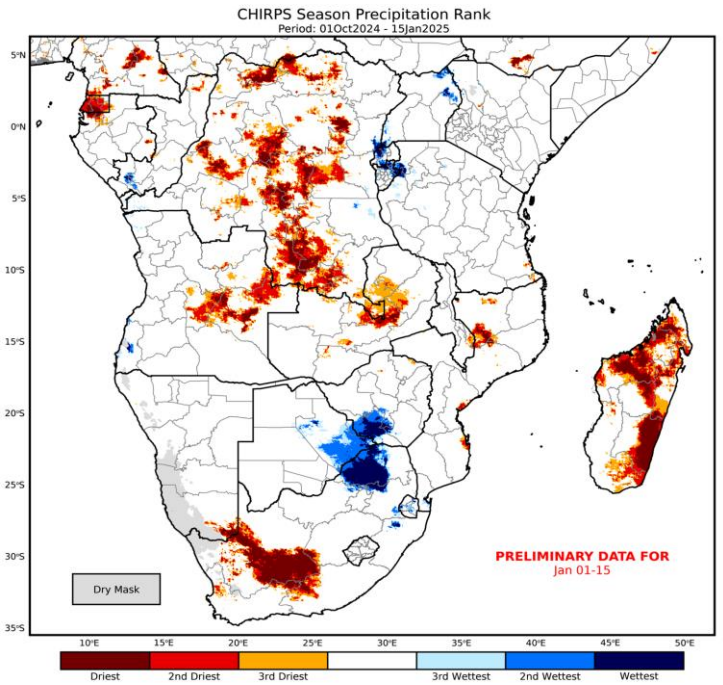




October - mid January Precipitation

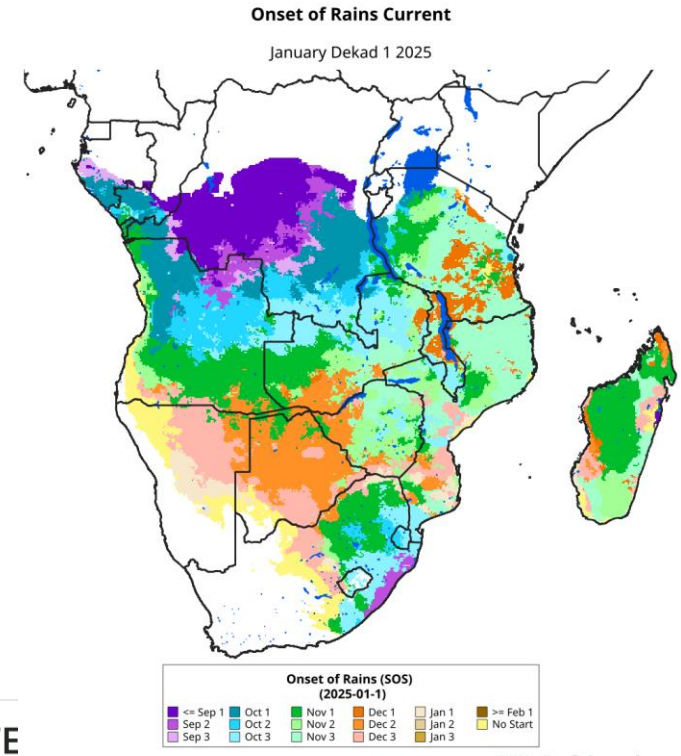
Mixed performance with wet and dry extremes observed

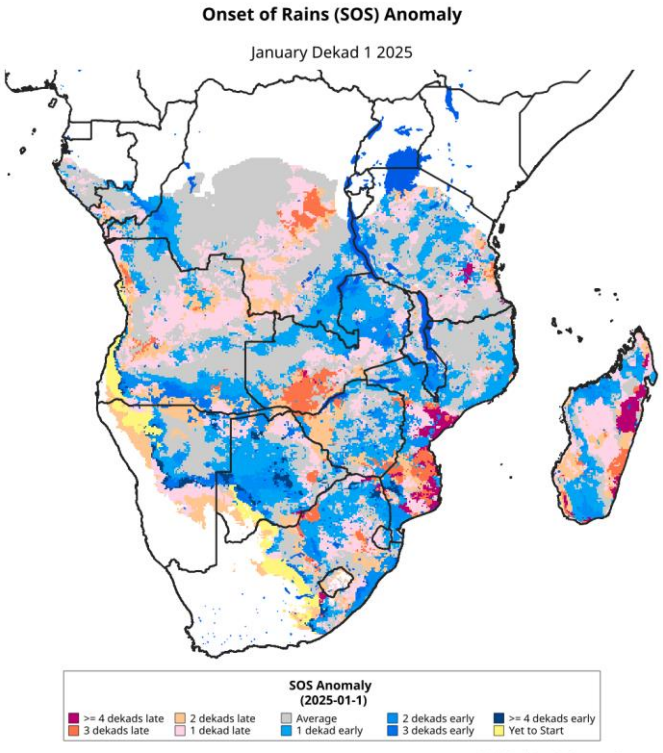




Onset of rains late and/or erratic in many areas

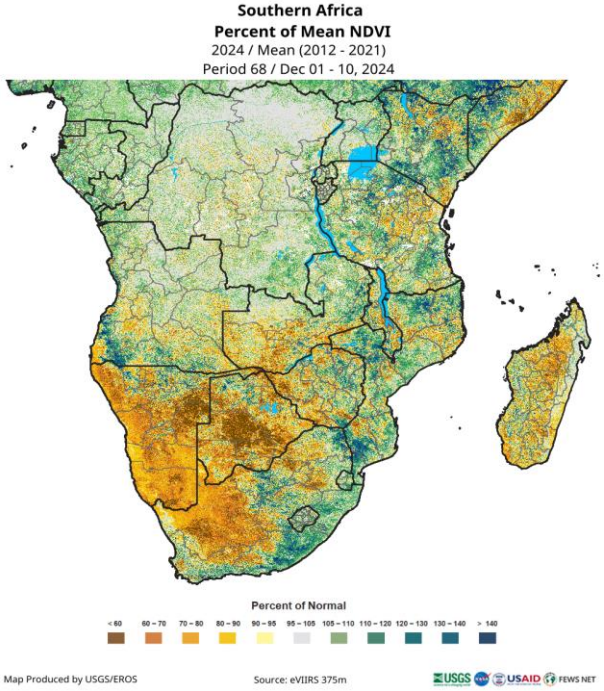
Delayed by >30 days in some areas

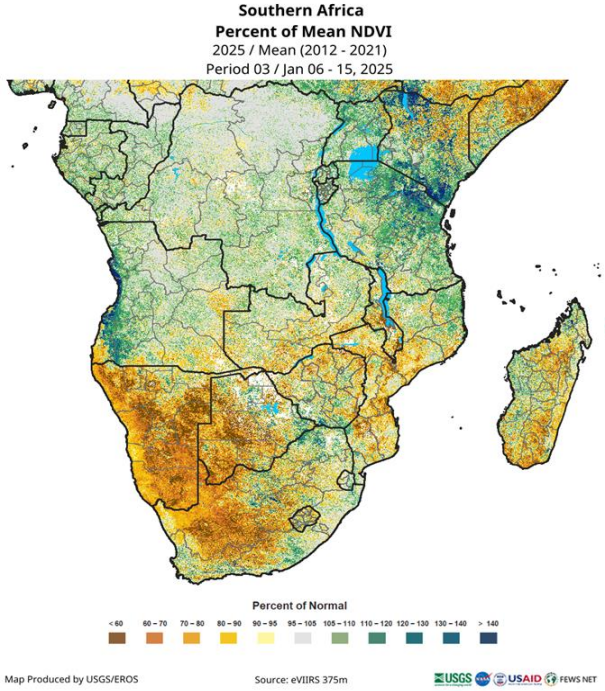


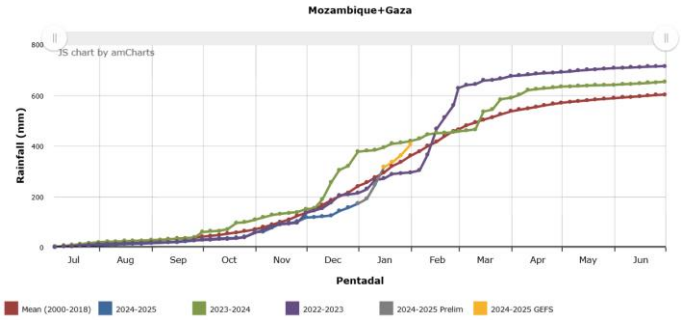


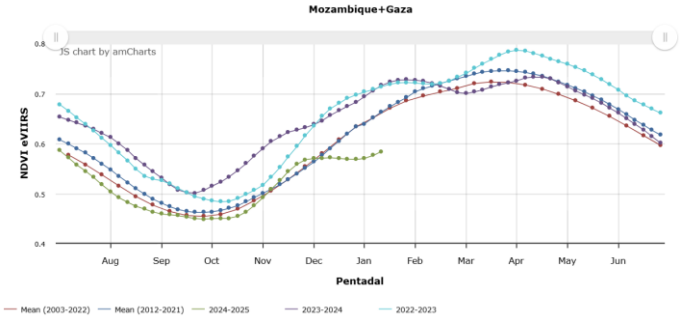
Source: USGS

Improvement in vegetation where rains received.





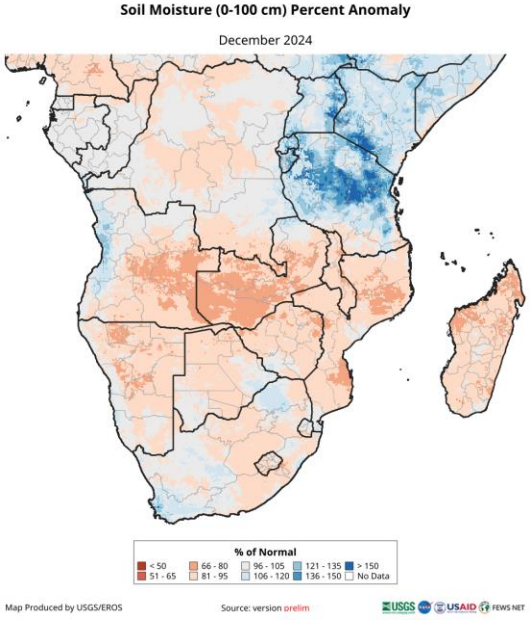




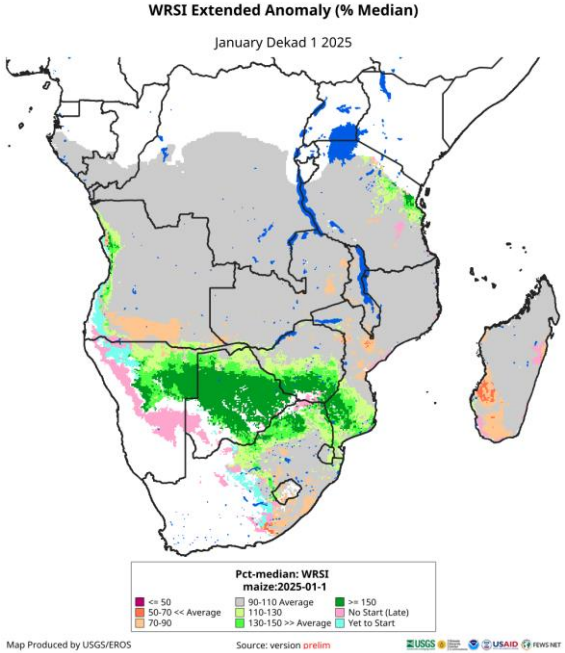
Source: USGS

Soil moisture and WRSI

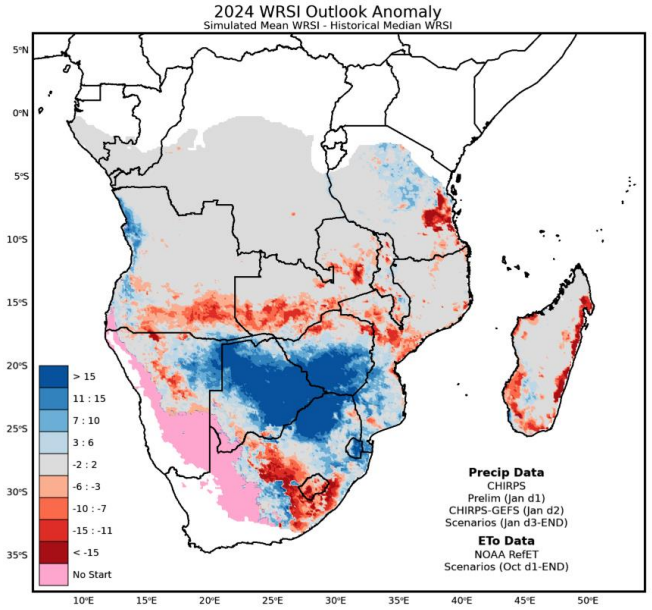
Lower values where precipitation deficits are greatest



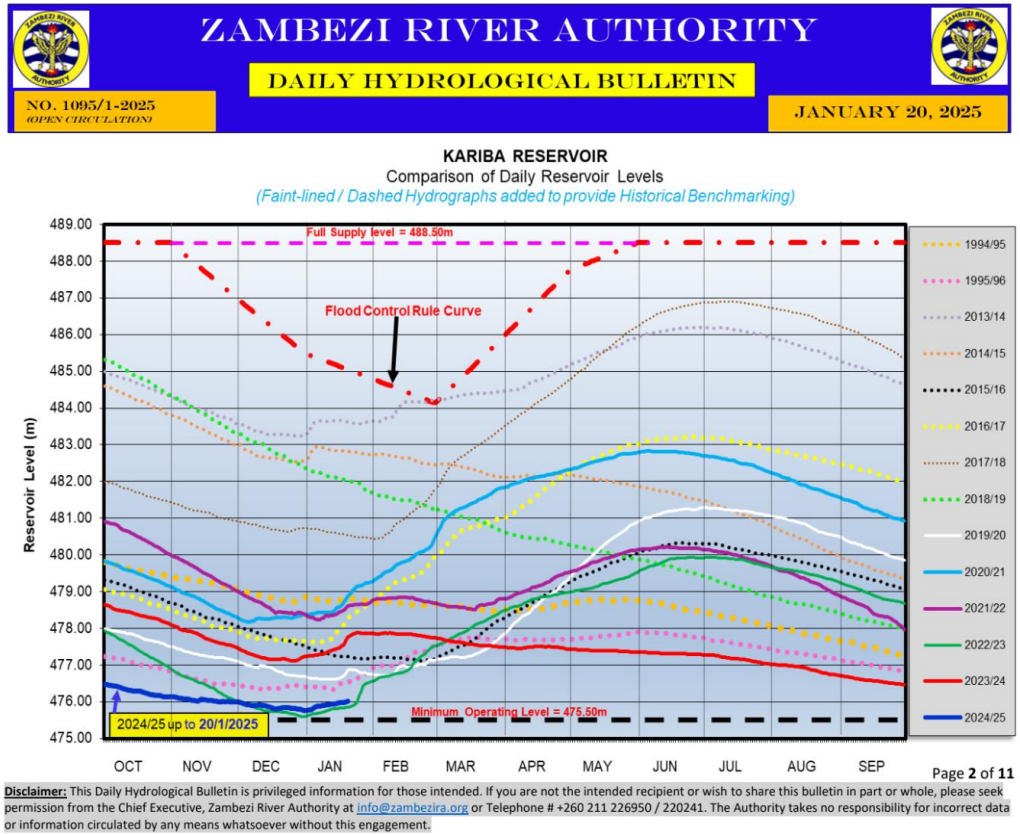
Extended WRSI: Percent of Median



WRSI Outlook Anomaly: Difference from Median



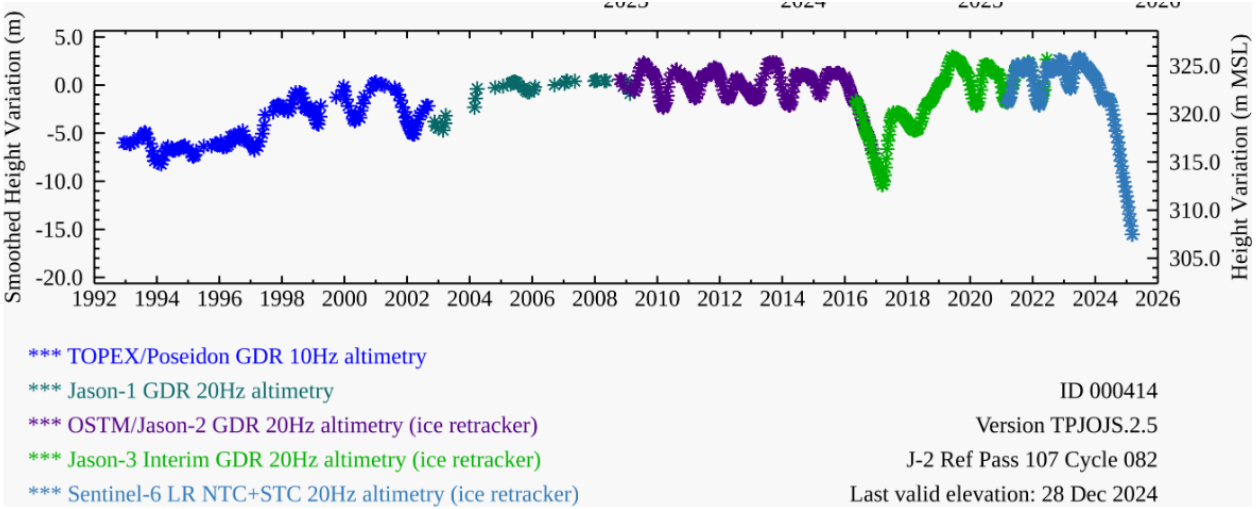
Kariba close to minimum operating levels



Low levels affecting electricity generation Zambia and Zimbabwe irrigation

Source: Zambezi River Authority

Cahora Bassa at record lows

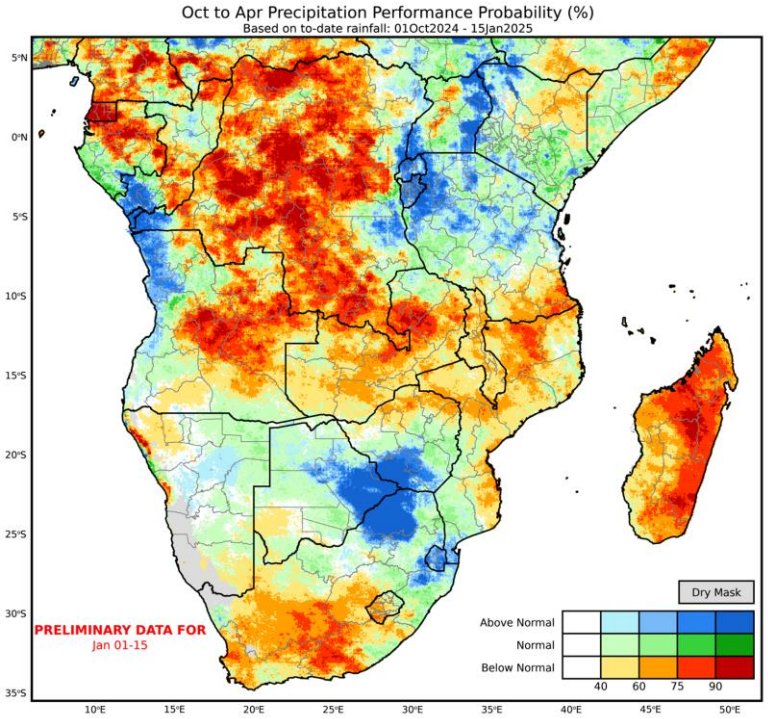


Cahora Bassa major supplier for Mozambique, which exports to 7 countries in southern Africa

Source: USDA FAS G-REALM

Oct - April 2025 Performance based on precipitation to date

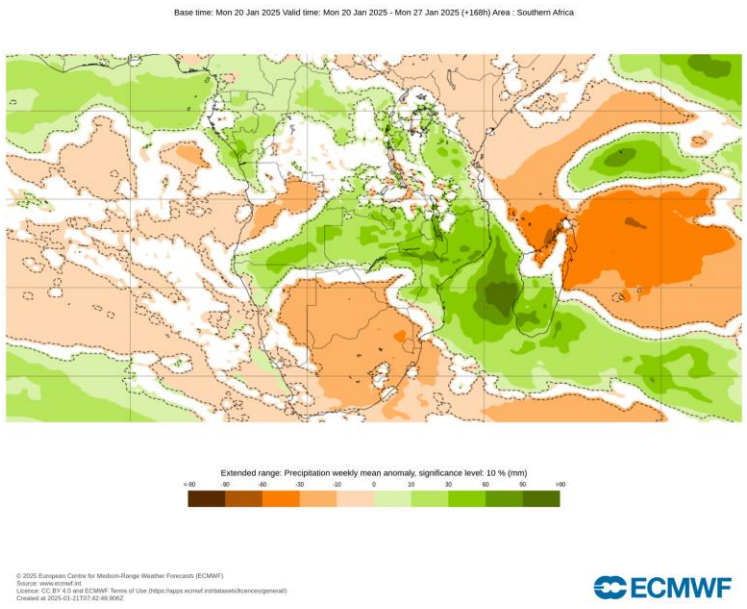
Influence of recent precipitation is evident



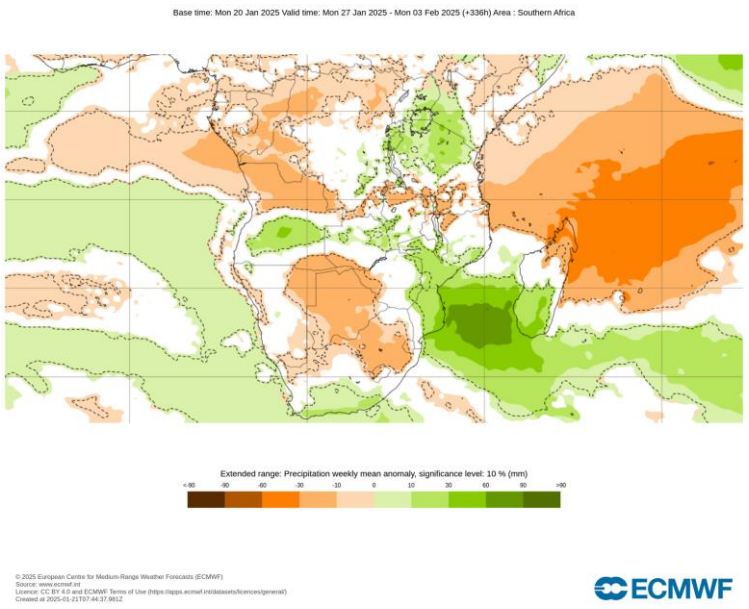
Weekly Precipitation Forecast

Relief in northern and central regions, dry in the south

20-27 Jan 2025

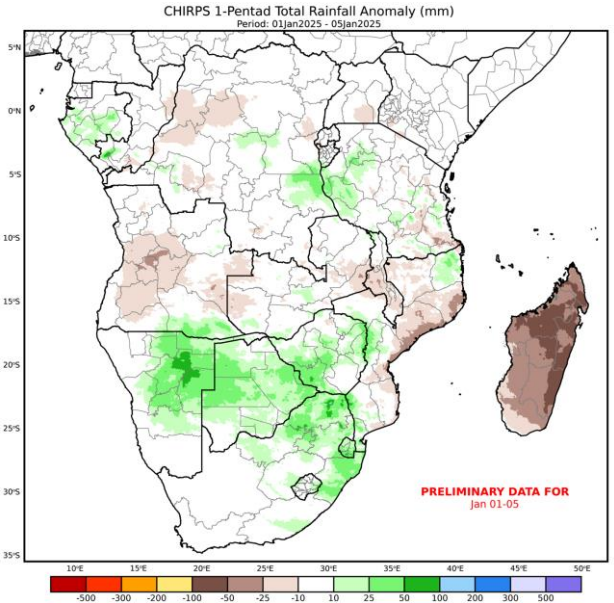


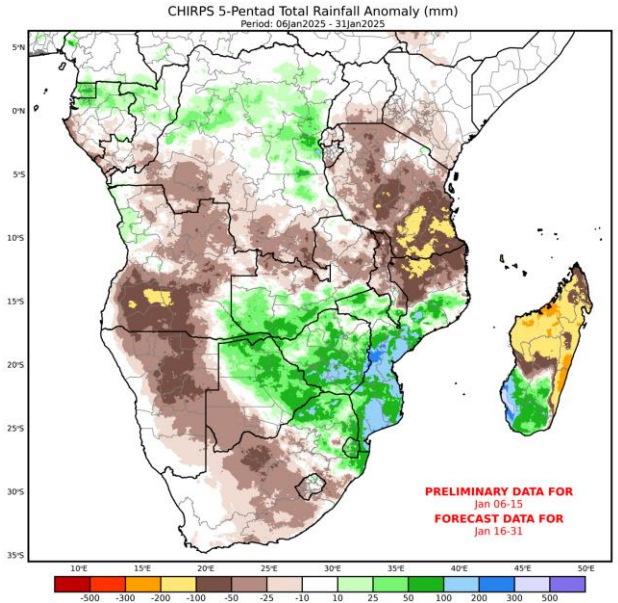
27 Jan – 3 Feb 2025

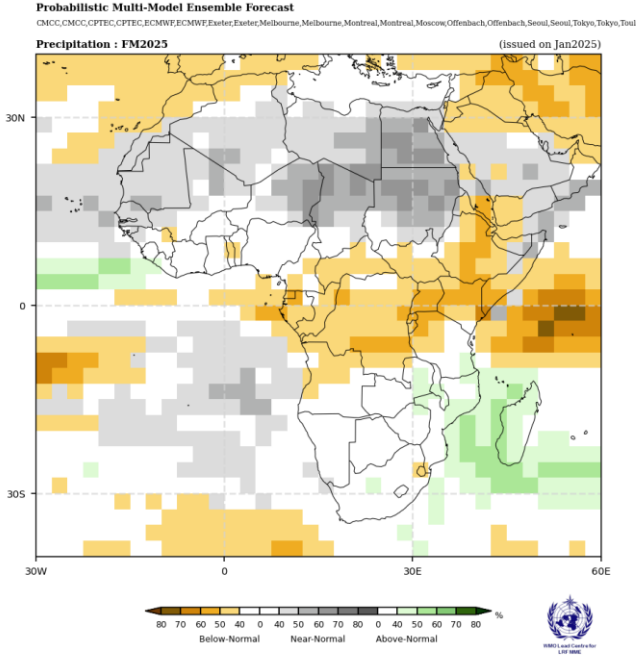


January - March 2025 Precipitation Outlook

Dry in Angola, eastern and central Madagascar







1 - 5 Jan 2025

6 - 31 Jan 2025

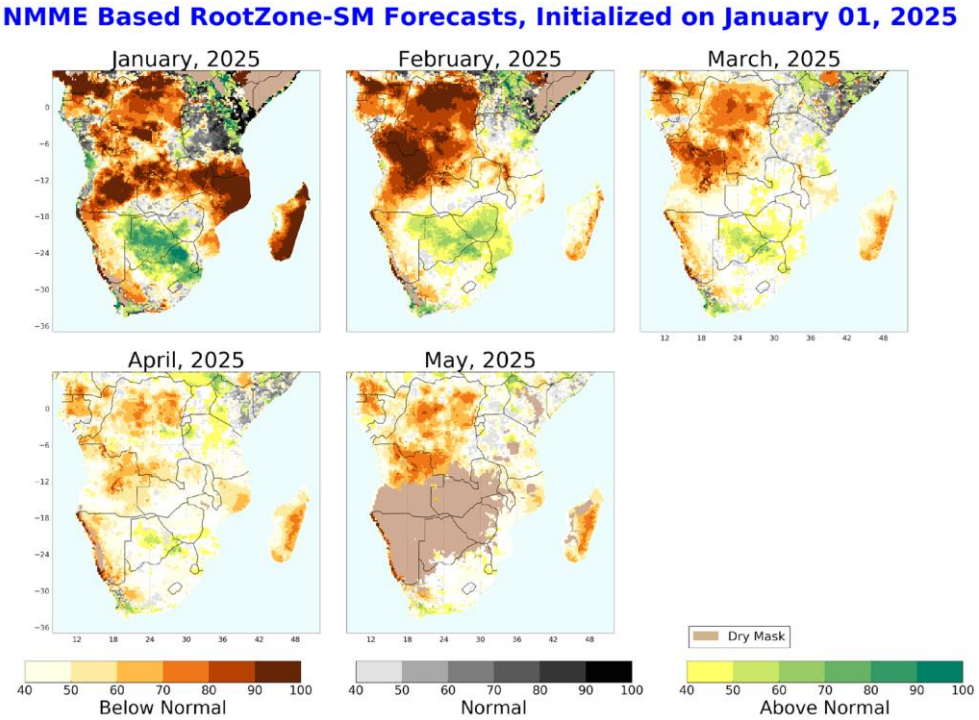
1 Feb - 31 Mar 2025

Source: CHC

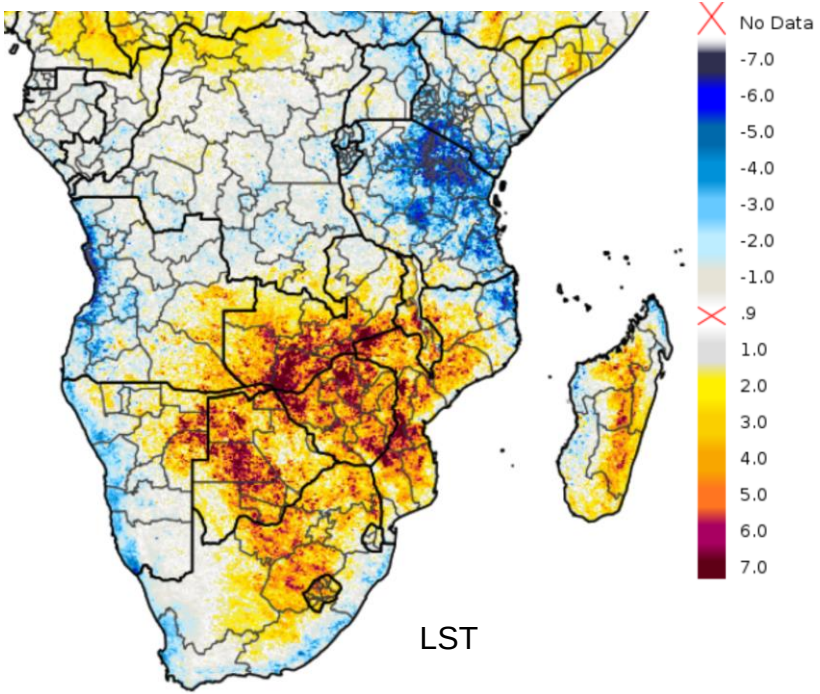
Source: WMO PMME

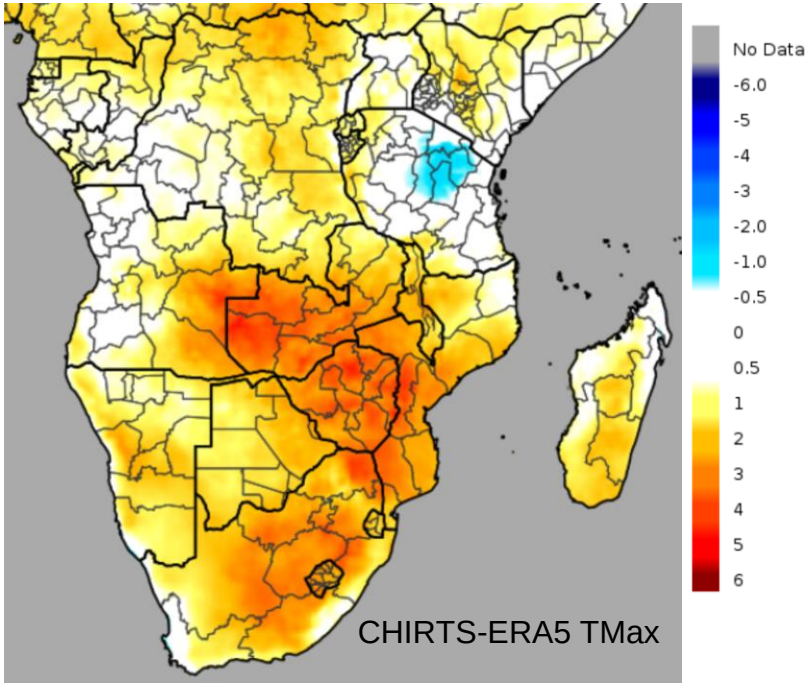
Soil Moisture Forecast

Anomalous dryness greatest in Madagascar, northern Mozambique



Very warm temperatures observed in December 2024

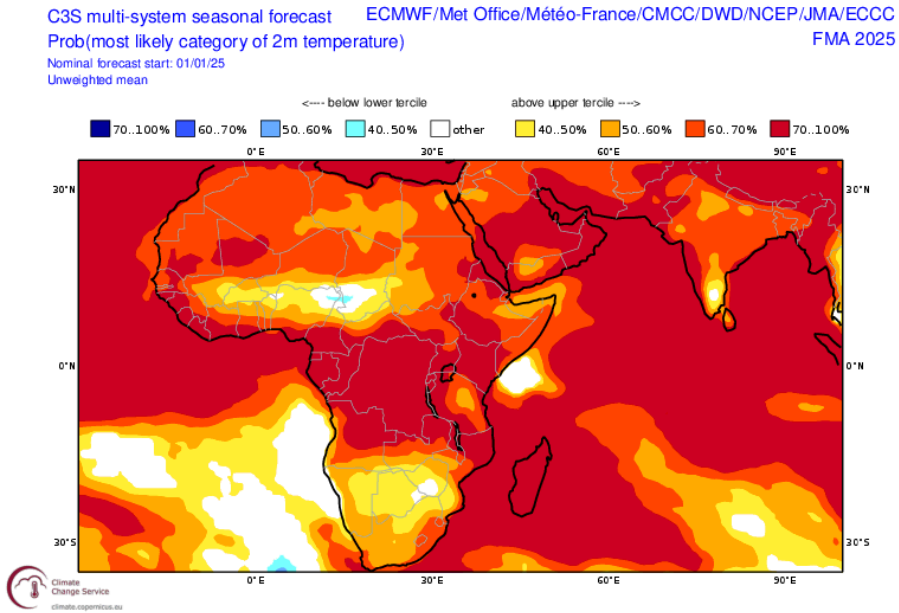


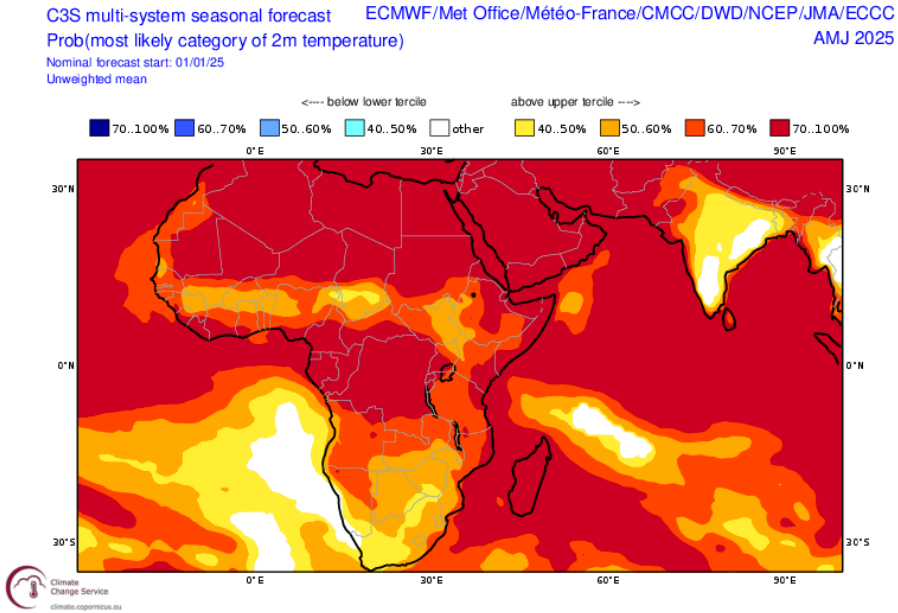


Source: CHC

February - June 2025 Temperature

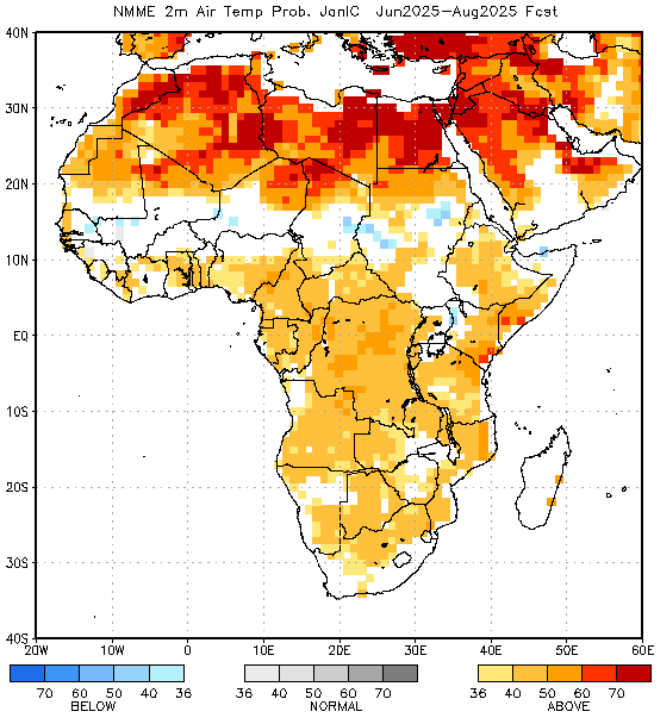
Above average forecast in most areas

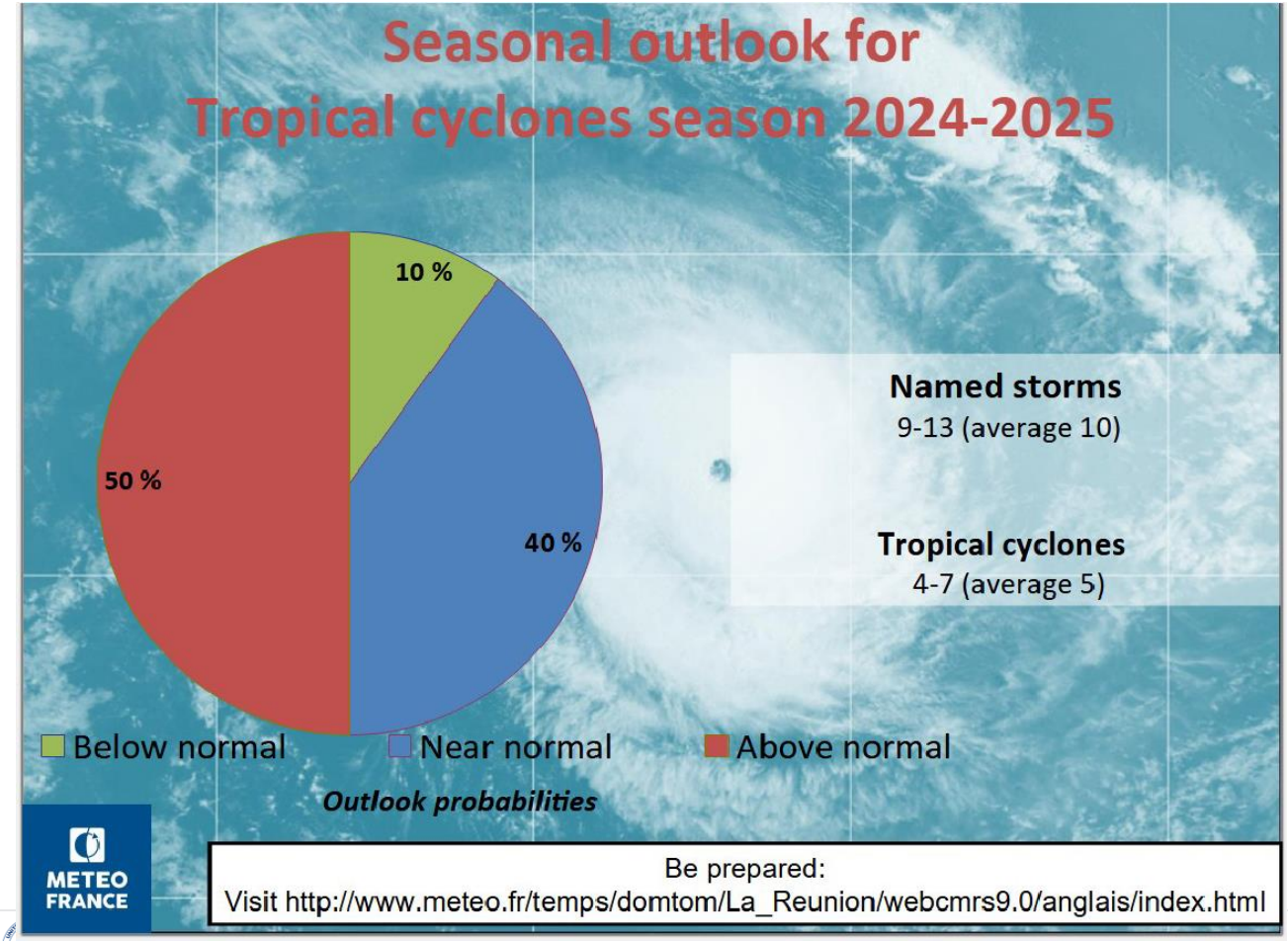




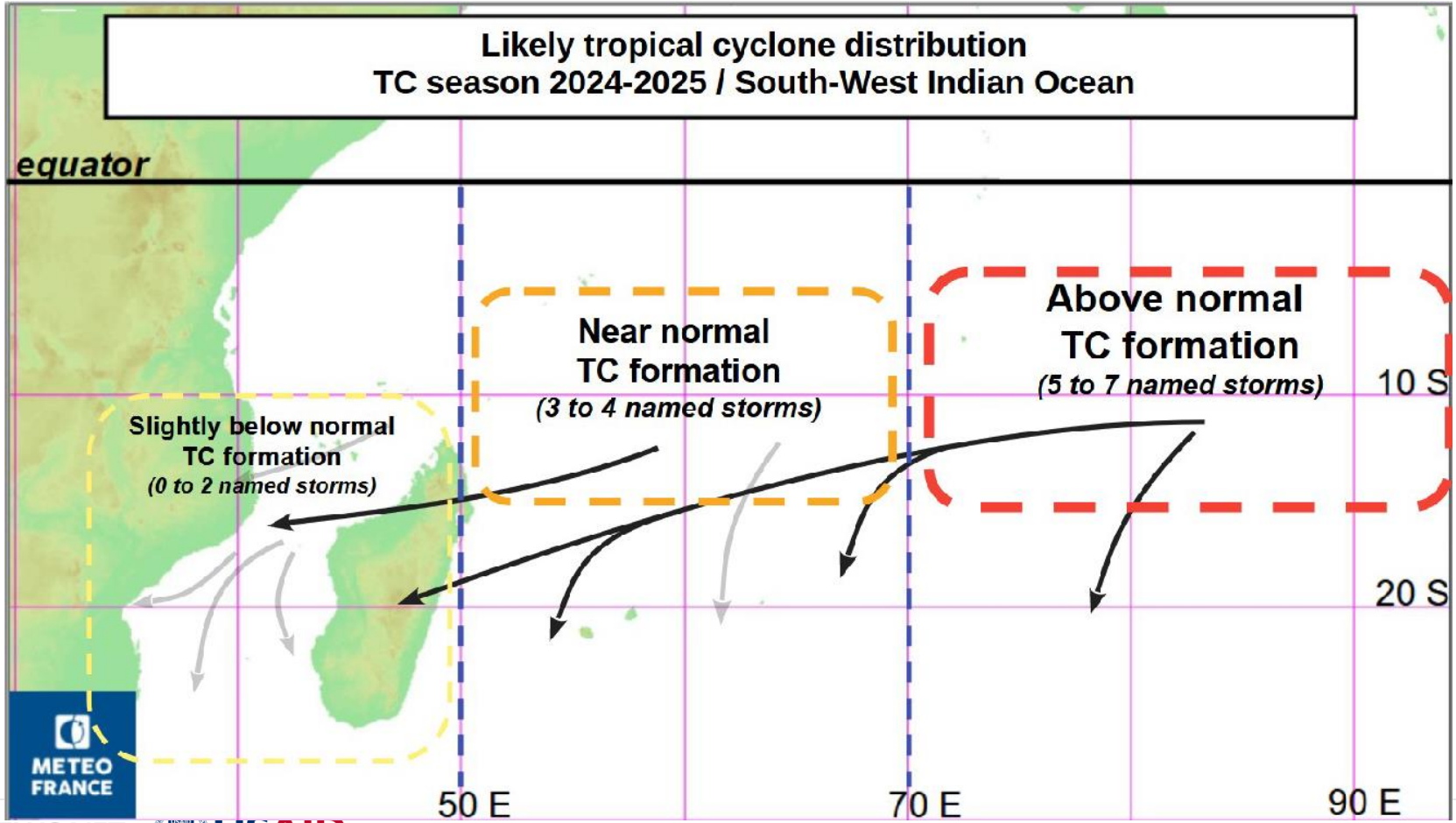
June - August 2025 Temperature

Above average forecast, long lead time reducing confidence





Source: Meteo France La Reunion



Source: Meteo France La Reunion

Tropical Cyclones/Storms in 2024/25

Source: Wikipedia

Question:

DRC Flooding Outlook

"Streamflow forecasts from FLDAS for DRC indicate widespread below-average streamflows across the country through May 2025. Are there any analog years that might help us better understand the anticipated levels of flooding in the Congo River Basin and other flood prone areas of the country? This is really crucial for our analysis in areas where severe seasonal flooding is the primary driver of acute food insecurity. Thank you! "

Question:

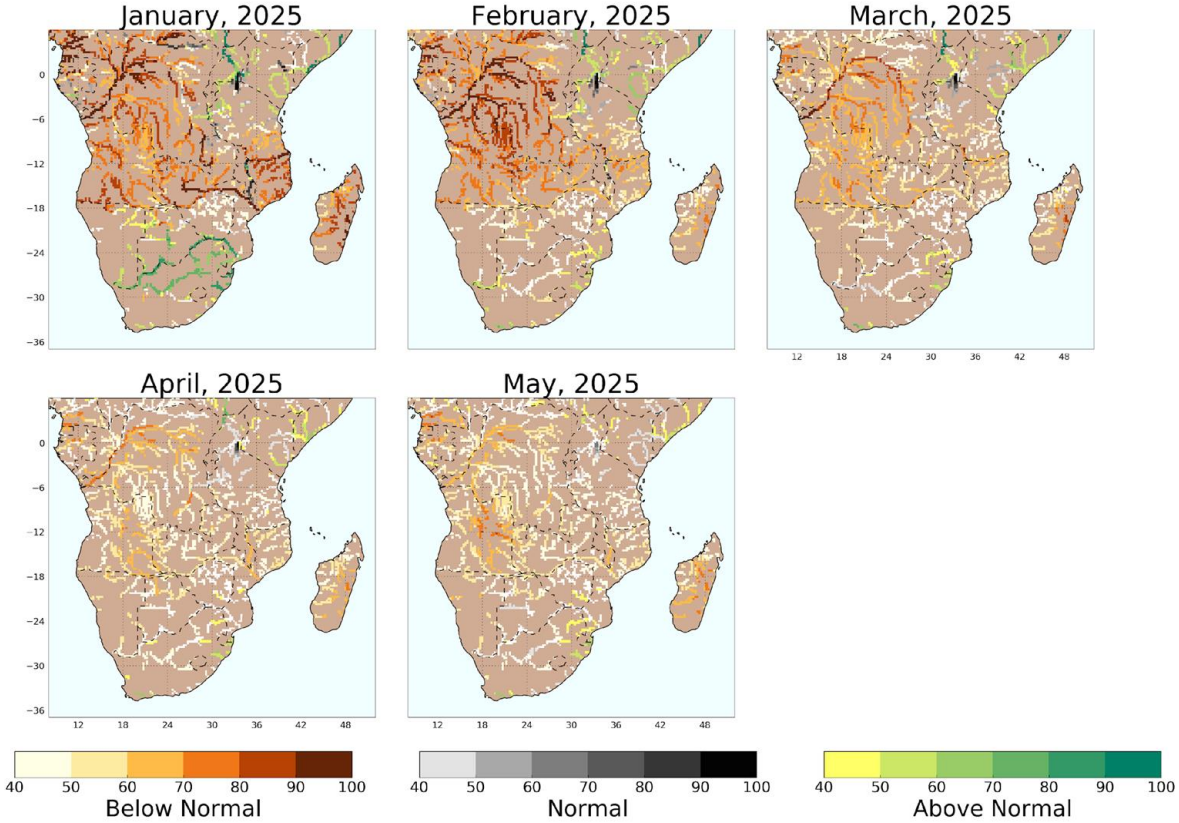
DRC Flooding Outlook. Key Issues:

- widespread below-average streamflows through May 2025.
- analog years
- anticipated levels of flooding
- flood prone areas (incl Congo River Basin)
- areas severe seasonal flooding is driver of acute FiS

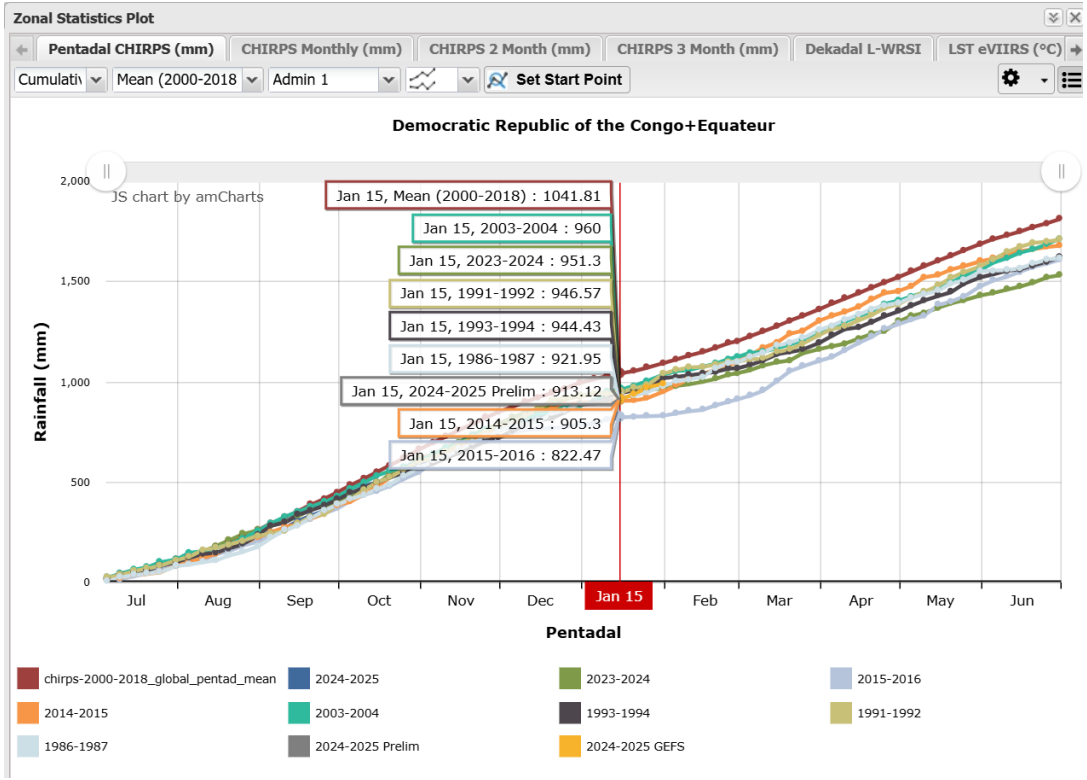
OCHA 2024 report of flood update

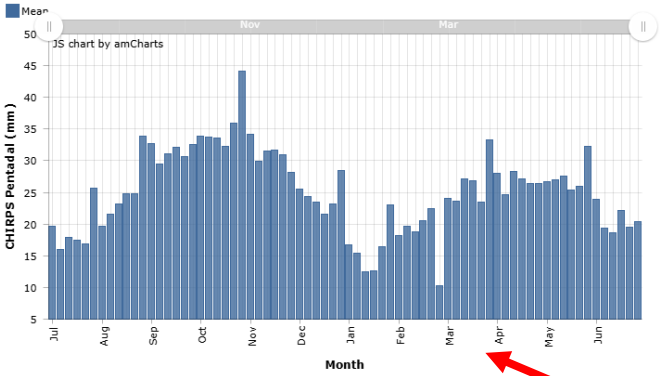
PROVINCE+C2:F22	IMPACTED POPULATION		Collapsed houses
	HOUSEHOLD	PERSONNES	
ÉQUATEUR	129.949	649.745	37.466
TSHOPO	120.200	601.000	8.742
SUD-UBANGUI	69.380	346.900	13.876
NORD-UBANGUI	28.717	143.585	6.338
TANGANYIKA	18.004	90.020	9.090
MONGALA	18.000	90.000	
KINSHASA	11.284	78.988	1.177
TSHUAPA	7.066	35.330	2.973
SUD-KIVU	6.785	40.710	5.379
BAS-UÉLÉ	7.014	35.072	5.658
HAUT-UÉLÉ	6.454	32.270	3.665
MANIEMA	4.266	21.330	
NORD-KIVU	3.176	15.882	1.969
KASAI CENTRAL	1.200	6.000	455
KONGO CENTRAL	571	2.855	521
LOMAMI	567	2.835	
KWILU	552	2.760	708
HAUT-KATANGA	256	1.280	282
TOTAL	**433.442**	**2.196.562**	**98.299**

NMME Based Streamflow Forecasts, Initialized on January 01, 2025

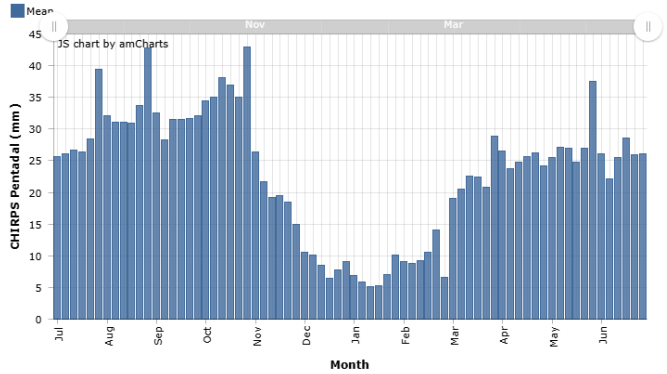


Possible analog years: below average Jul-Jan

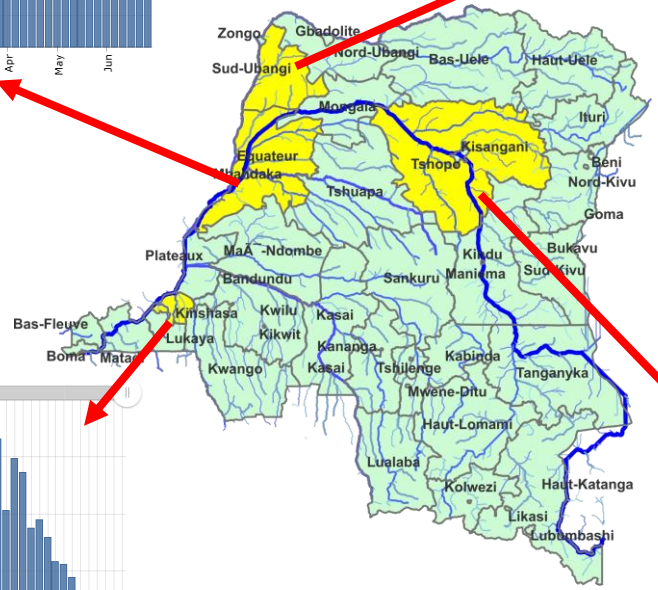


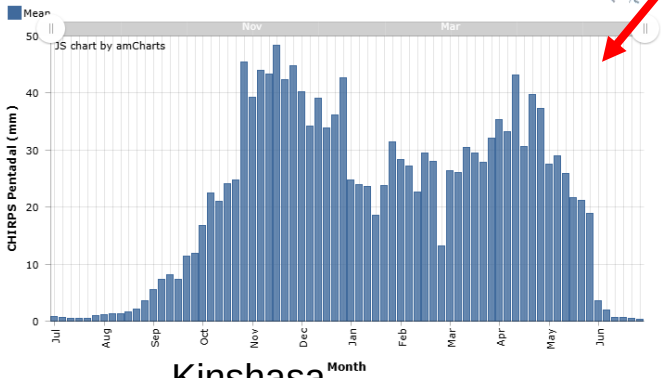


Equateur

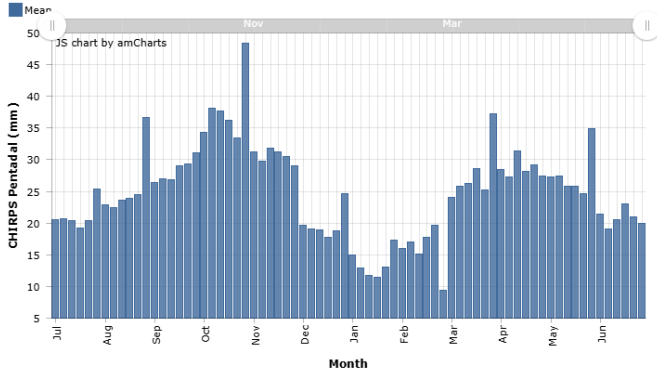


Sud Ubangi

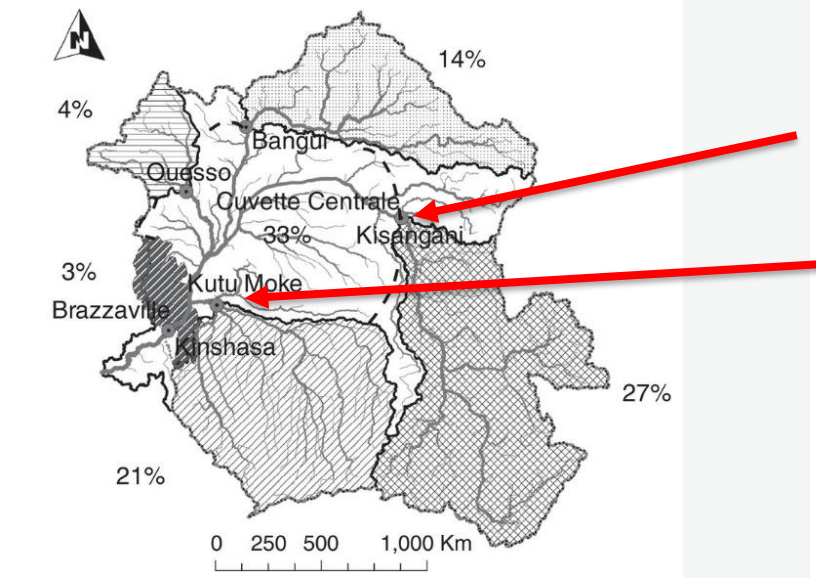




Kinshasa



Tshopo



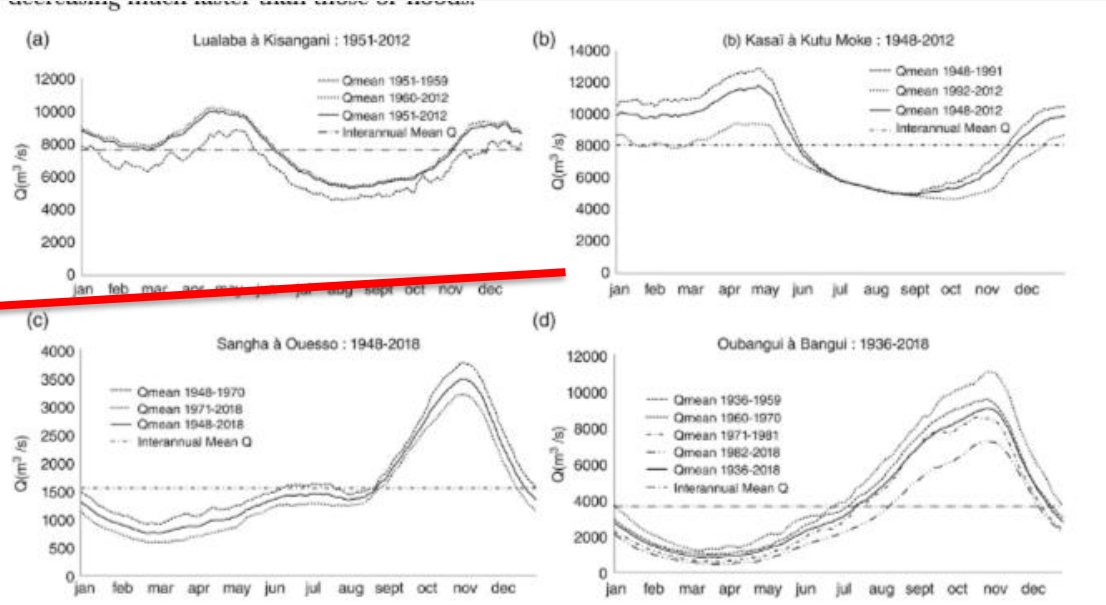
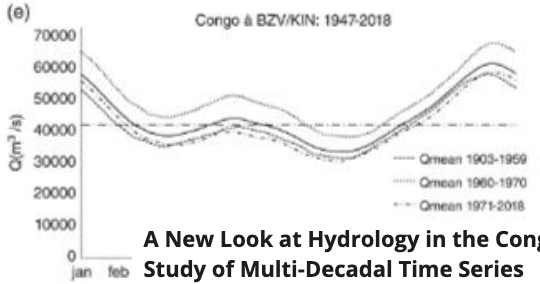


Table 8.2 Hydro-climatic characteristics by drainage system for common rainfall and flow periods.

Drainage system (basin)	Reference station	Period	Module m^3/s	Precipitation mm/an	Water drained mm/an	Flow deficit
Lualaba	Kisangani	1951–1999	7,742	1,308	251.1	1,056.9
Kasaï	Kutu-Moke	1948–1999	8,246	1,445	347.4	1,097.6
Sangha	Ouesso	1948–1999	1,596	1,638	316.2	1,321.8
Oubangui	Bangui	1940–1999	3,809	1,499	243.6	1,255.4
Congo	Brazzaville/Kinshasa	1940–1999	41,301	1,447	356.6	1,090.4

Note: The available rainfall is for the period 1940 to 1999.



A New Look at Hydrology in the Congo Basin, Based on the Study of Multi-Decadal Time Series

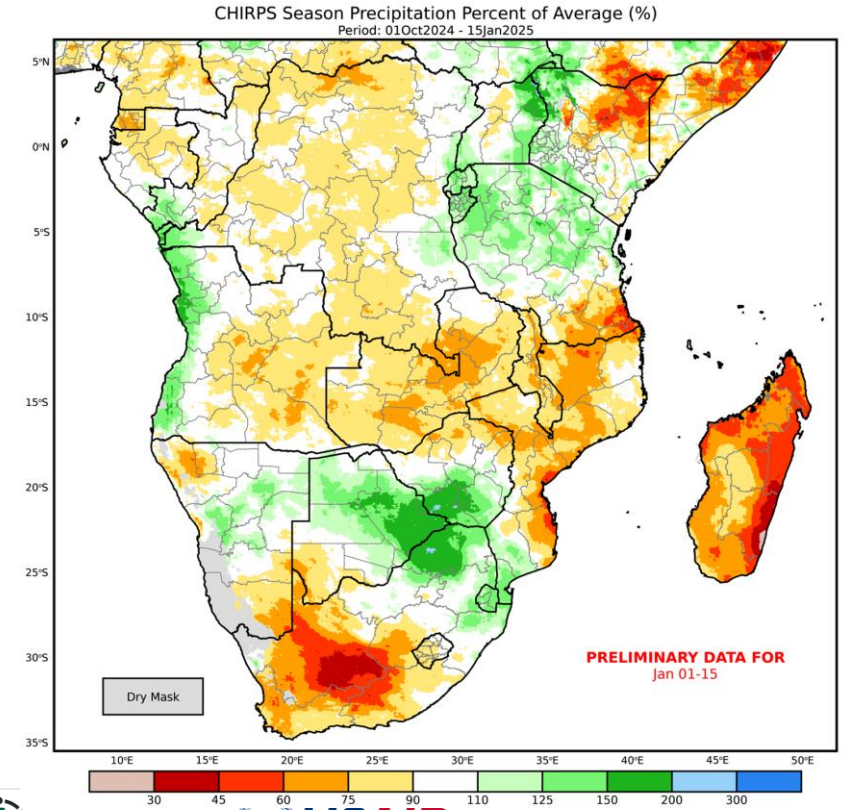
Guy D. Moukandi N'kaya, Alain Laraque, Jean-Emmanuel Paturel, Georges Gulemvuga Guzanga, Gil Mahé, Raphael M. Tshimanga

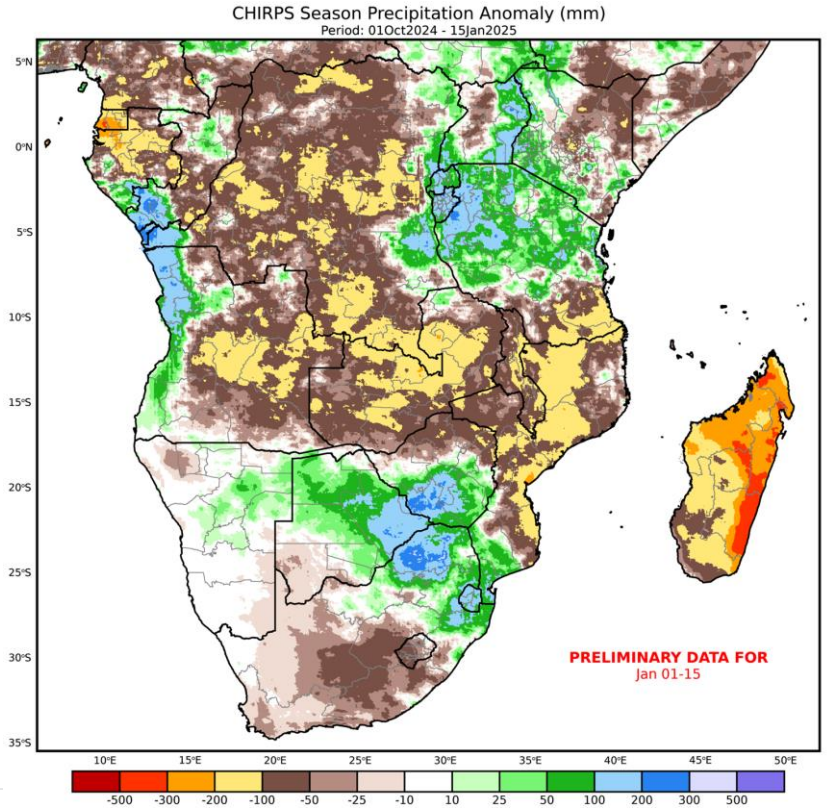
Book Editor(s):Raphael M. Tshimanga, Guy D. Moukandi N'kaya, Douglas Alsdorf

First published: 18 February 2022 | https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119657002.ch8 | Citations: 1

Book Series: Geophysical Monograph Series

Rainfall has been below average in DRC





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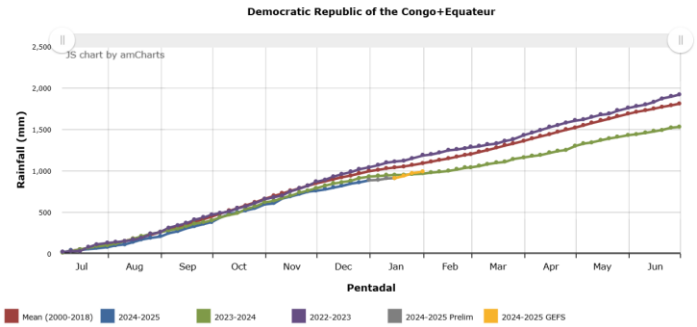
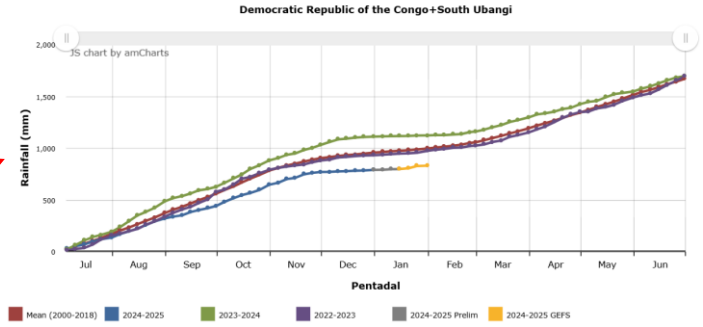
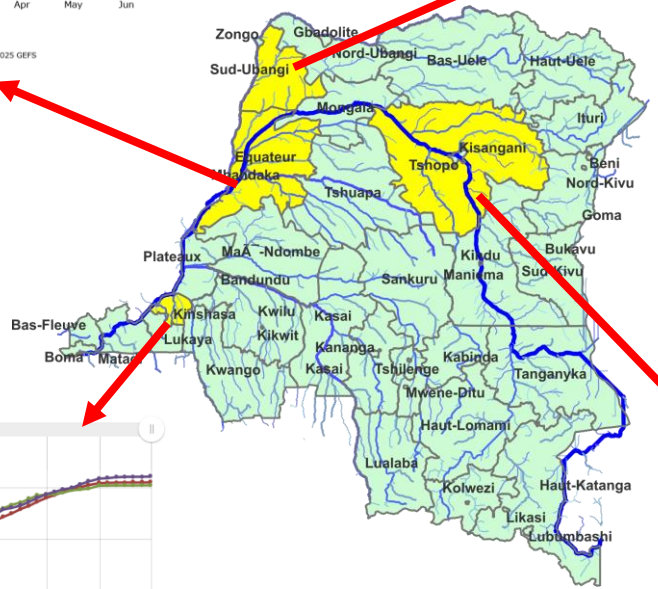
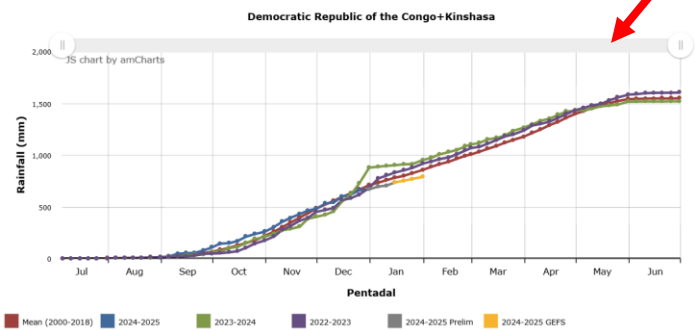


Equateur

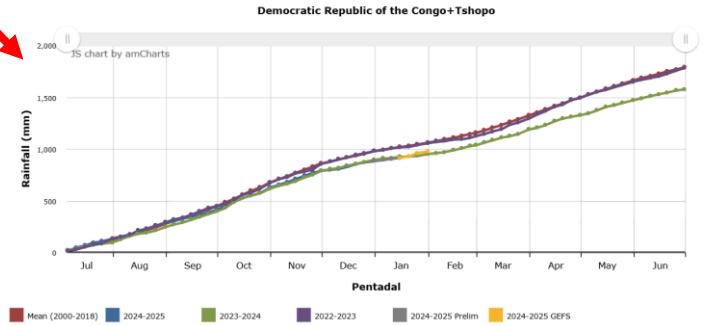


Sud Ubangi





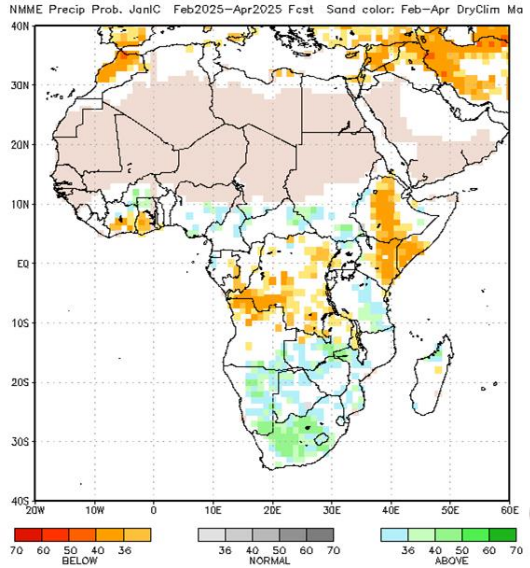
Kinshasa

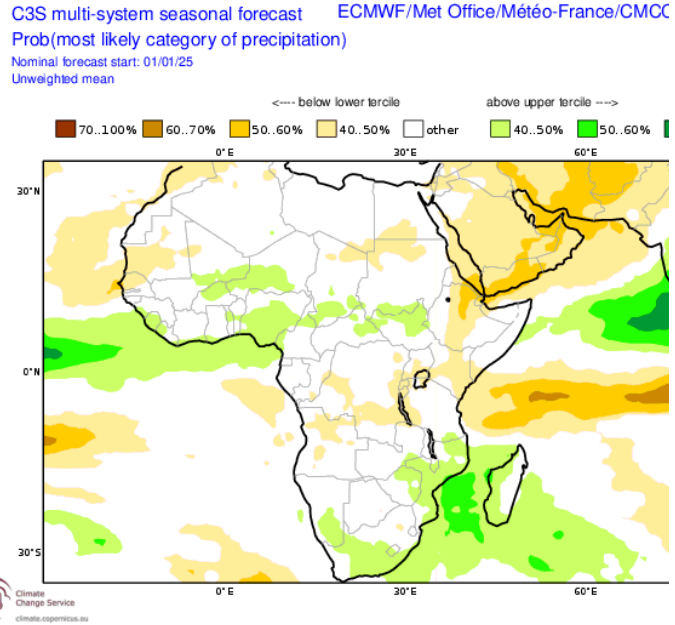


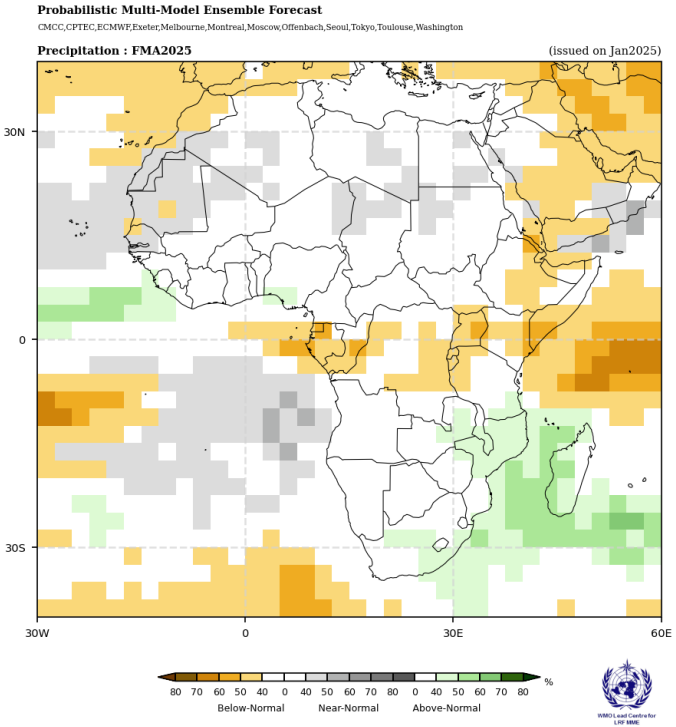
Tshopo

FMA rainfall forecasts

Uncertain, slight tilt to below average in DRC







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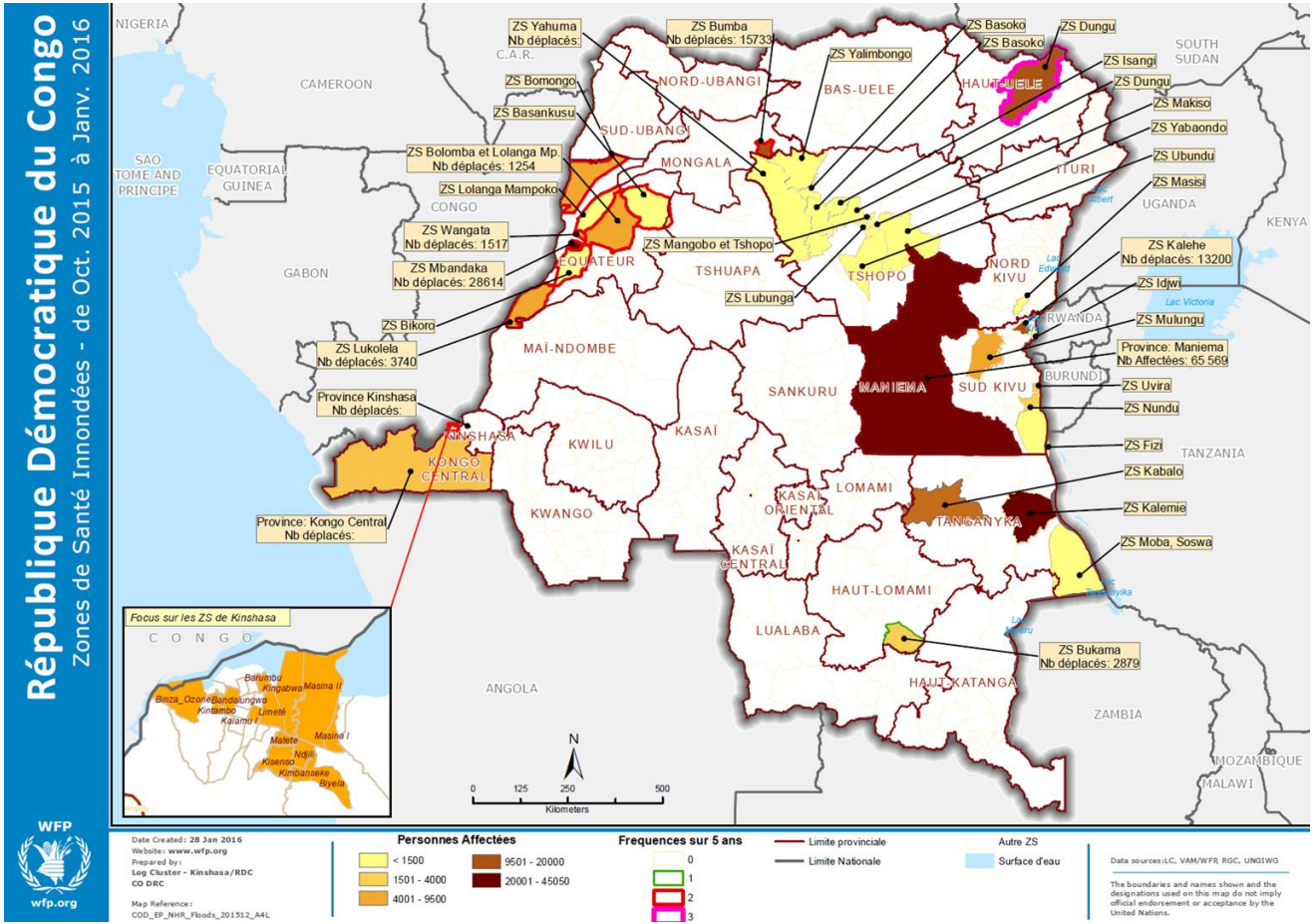
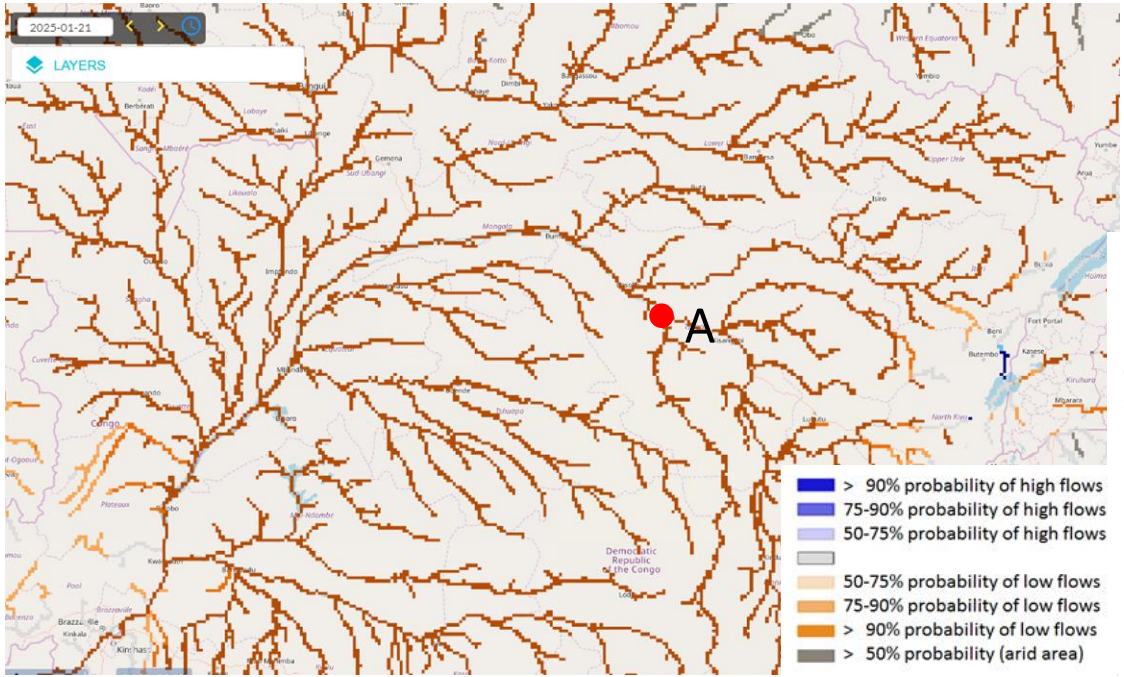
Flood reports between Oct 2024 – Jan 2025…

… despite below average rainfall

Date	Location	
14/01/2025	Kinshasa	https://www.radiookapi.r
Between August and November 2024.	Mahagi/Ituri	https://www.radiookapi.r linondation;
December 2024	Uvira(South Kivu)	https://phoenix-browser.
November 2024	Boma(Kongo central)	https://www.radiookapi.r
November 2024	Kinshasa	https://www.radiookapi.r
November 2024	Mbanza ngungu(Kongo central)	https://www.radiookapi.r mbanza;
November 2024	Kalemie(Tanganyika)	https://www.radiookapi.r
November 2024	Kalehe(Sud Kivu)	https://www.radiookapi.r
November 2024	Zongo(Sud Ubangi)	https://www.radiookapi.r
October 2024	Bumba(Mongala)	https://www.radiookapi.r
October 2024	Isangi(TSHOPO)	https://www.radiookapi.r

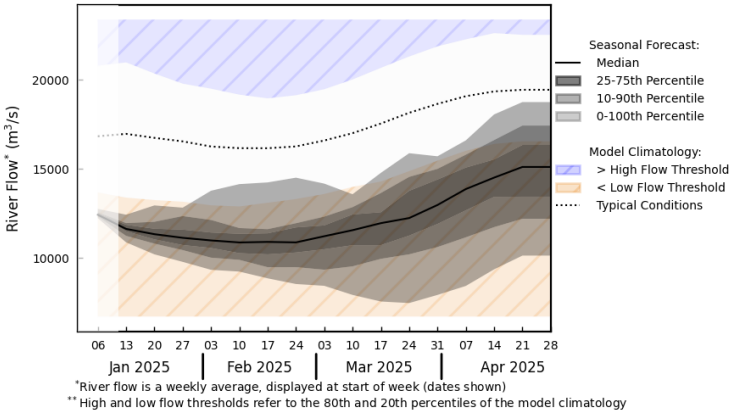

République Démocratique du Congo
Zones de Santé Innondées - de Oct. 2015 à Janv. 2016
ZS Yahuma
Nb déplacés:
ZS Bumba
Nb déplacés: 15733
ZS Yalimbongo
ZS Basoko
ZS Basoko
ZS Dungu
ZS Isangi
ZS Dungu
ZS Makiso
ZS Yabaondo
ZS Ubundu
ZS Masisi
ZS Bomongo
ZS Basankusu
ZS Bolomba et Lolanga Mp
Nb déplacés: 1254
ZS Lolanga Mampoko
ZS Wangata
Nb déplacés: 1517
ZS Mbandaka
Nb déplacés: 28614
ZS Bikoro
ZS Lukolela
Nb déplacés: 3740
ZS Mangobo et Tshopo
ZS Lubunga
ZS Kalehe
Nb déplacés: 13200
ZS Idjwi
ZS Mulungu
Province: Maniema
Nb Affectées: 65 569
ZS Uvira
ZS Nundu
ZS Fizi
ZS Kabalo
ZS Kalemie
ZS Moba, Soswa
ZS Bukama
Nb déplacés: 2879
Province Kinshasa
Nb déplacés:
Province: Kongo Central
Nb déplacés:
NIGERIA
CAMEROON
C.A.R.
SOUTH SUDAN
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
EQUATORIAL GUINEA
GABON
CONGO
UGANDA
KENYA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
TANZANIA
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MALAWI
NORD-UBANGI
SUD-UBANGI
MONGALA
BAS-UELE
HAUT-UELE
ITURI
EQUATEUR
TSHUAPA
TSHOPO
NORD KIVU
SUD KIVU
MAÏ-NDOMBE
KINSHASA
KONGO CENTRAL
KWILU
KASAÏ
SANKURU
MANIEMA
KWANGO
KASAÏ ORIENTAL
LOMAMI
TANGANYKA
KASAÏ CENTRAL
HAUT-LOMAMI
LUALABA
HAUT-KATANGA
Focus sur les ZS de Kinshasa
C O N G O
Barumbu
Kingabwa
Masina II
Binza_Ozone
Bandalungwa
Kintambo
Limeté
Kalamu I
Masina I
Matete
Ndjili
Kisenso
Kimbanseke
Biyela
N
0
125
250
500
Kilometers
WFP
wfp.org
Date Created: 28 Jan 2016
Website : www.wfp.org
Prepared by :
Log Cluster - Kinshasa/RDC
CO DRC
Map Reference :
COD_EP_NHR_Floods_201512_A4L
Personnes Affectées
< 1500
1501 - 4000
4001 - 9500
9501 - 20000
20001 - 45050
Frequences sur 5 ans
0
1
2
3
Limite provinciale
Limite Nationale
Autre ZS
Surface d'eau
Data sources:LC, VAM/WFP, RGC, UNGIWG
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

GloFAS Seasonal Forecast



GloFAS seasonal forecast (Jan - Apr 2025)

@ point A: Upstream Congo River



GloFAS monthly forecast (Jan – Apr 2025)

- In agreement with FLDAS for below average streamflow forecast for Jan-Apr, 2025.

Responses to Science Question

- Flooding in DRC has been reported before even during periods of below average seasonal rainfall totals (e.g. 2023/24)
  - DRC is a very high rainfall country, and even “below average” rainfall can result in high streamflows and flooding, depending on the timing of the rainfall
  - flash flooding is still a risk during intense rainfall events, even during low seasonal total rainfall years
- Analog years to consider: 1986-1987, 1991-1992, 1993-1994, 2003-2004, 2014-2015, 2015-2016, 2023-2024
- Rainfall forecasts for FMA have considerable uncertainty, suggestion of below average in some regions
- Streamflow forecasts are for below normal in Jan-Mar, but in Apr-May, climatology (equal chances, greater uncertainty) “normal”
  - The average streamflow peak is around Apr-May in several areas, when 2025 streamflow forecasts are for equal chances

Conclusion: Assume normal likelihood of flooding in flood-prone areas

Assumption 1a of 5

Cumulative rainfall for 2024/25 rainy season is expected to be:

Below average across central, eastern, and southern Angola with average rainfall in the rest of the country.

Assumption 1b of 5

Cumulative rainfall for 2024/25 rainy season is expected to be:

Below average in unimodal southeastern DRC. In the rest of DRC, bimodal areas, cumulative rainfall during the August 2024 to January 2025 rainy season is expected to be below average. Cumulative rainfall during the upcoming March to mid-June 2025 rainy season is also expected to be near ~~below~~ average. Flooding from April to May, the peak of this second rainy season, is also expected to be near ~~significantly below~~ average, with ~~positive~~ negative implications for cropping conditions in the most flood-prone areas of the Congo River basin. ~~However, below-~~average rainfall is unlikely to have negative impacts on cropping conditions in either unimodal or bimodal DRC, as rainfall is still expected to be sufficient for crop development due to the country's typically high cumulative rainfall.

Assumption 1c of 5

Cumulative rainfall for 2024/25 rainy season is expected to be:

Below average in Lesotho. **No Change**

Assumption 1d of 5

Cumulative rainfall for 2024/25 rainy season is expected to be:

Below average across Malawi. **No Change**

Assumption 1e of 5

Cumulative rainfall for 2024/25 rainy season is expected to be:

Below average across most of Madagascar with below-average rainfall expected in the ~~Ground~~ Grand South. Along the eastern coast of Madagascar, despite the likelihood of average rainfall from January to March, historically low levels of rainfall are most likely for the 2024/25 season due to preceding record dry conditions. Given the above-average expectation for cyclone strikes this season, rainfall events are likely to be erratic in time and space throughout the season.

Assumption 1f of 5

Cumulative rainfall for 2024/25 rainy season is expected to be:

Below average in northern Mozambique along with Tete and Inhambane Province, with near average ~~to above average~~ rainfall across the rest of the country.

Assumption 1g of 5

Cumulative rainfall for 2024/25 rainy season is expected to be:

Below average in northern Zimbabwe, with average to above average rainfall expected in the rest of the country. **No Change**

Assumption 2 of 5

During the peak of the rainy season, January to March, rainfall is most likely to be above-average in central and eastern parts ~~across most~~ of the region, including southern Madagascar, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique, southern Zambia and southern Malawi . ~~However, below-average rainfall is most likely in Malawi~~. Rainfall is expected to be below average in Angola and eastern and central Madagascar. In eastern/northern Madagascar and parts of northern Mozambique, where rainfall deficits to date are severe, anticipated rainfall during this period is likely to only moderately reduce rainfall deficits, with dry conditions persisting.

Assumption 3 of 5

Rainfall for October to mid-January has been below average across Mozambique, Malawi, and Madagascar ~~Mozambique~~. The eastern coast and areas of northern Madagascar, as well as areas of northern Mozambique, have faced among the driest October to January on the historical record. Due to the poor rainfall to date and the poor 2023/24 season for many countries, most of the region is facing below-average soil moisture, with dry soils in eastern Madagascar. Soil moisture is expected to moderately improve through the rest of the season across the region; however, will most likely remain below average.

Assumption 4 of 5

Above-average temperatures are most likely across the region through September 2025. **No Change**

Assumption 5 of 5

Between November 2024 and April 2025, there is an increased likelihood of an above-average number of tropical storms/cyclone strikes in Malawi, Madagascar, and Mozambique. These events are likely to cause localized flooding and crop damage, depending on the magnitude and trajectory of potential storms. **No Change**

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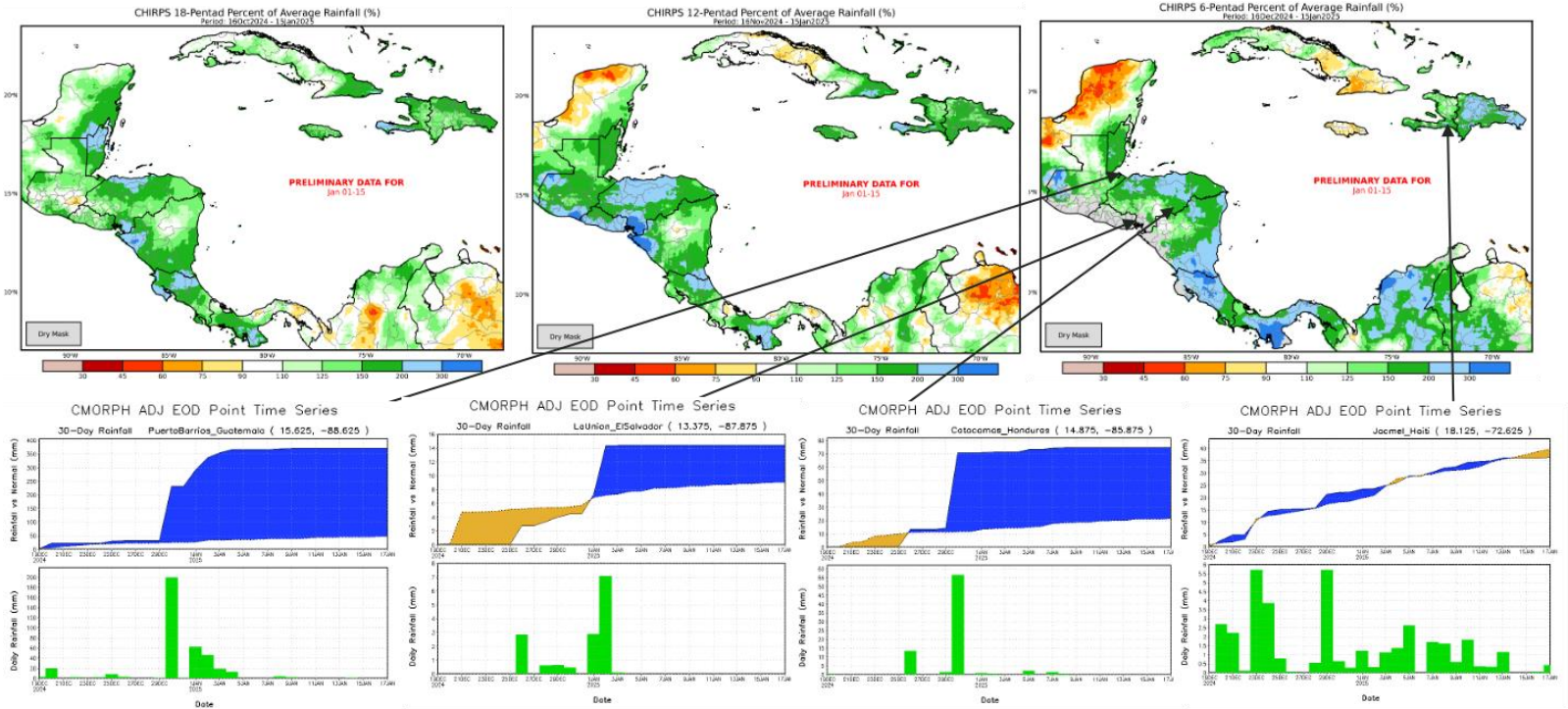
Latin America and the Caribbean

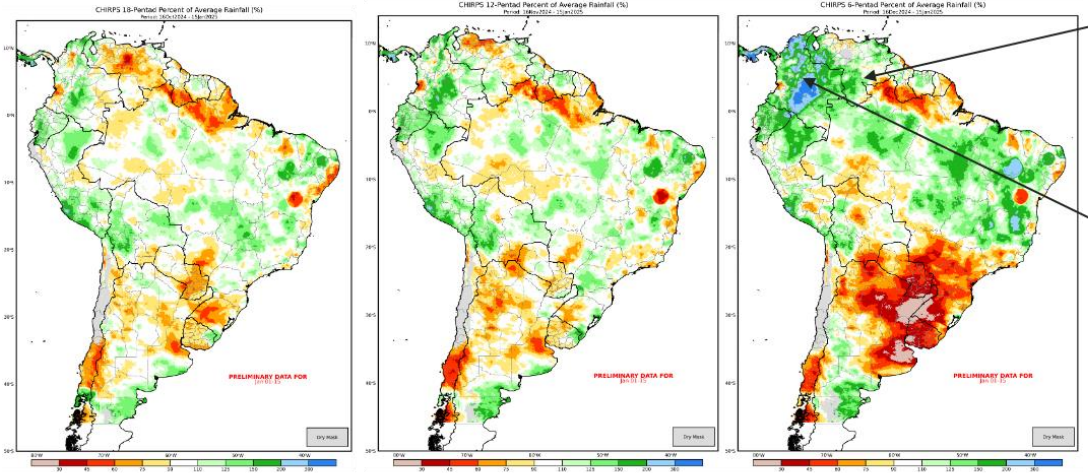
Recent precipitation

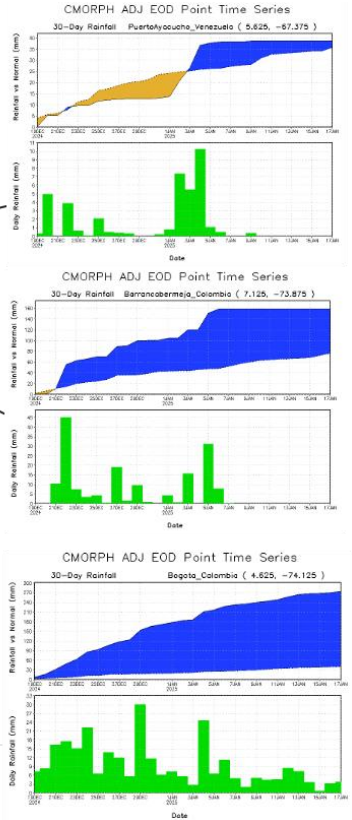
Above average over central America, erratic



Recent precipitation

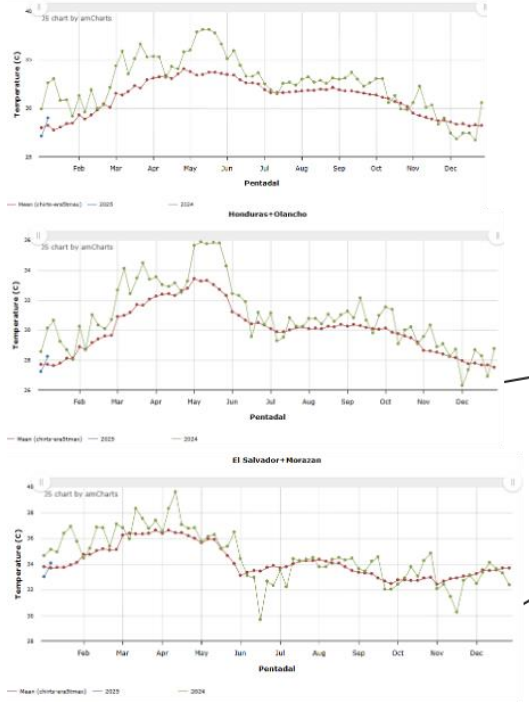
Increase in rainfall over southern Colombia and Venezuela

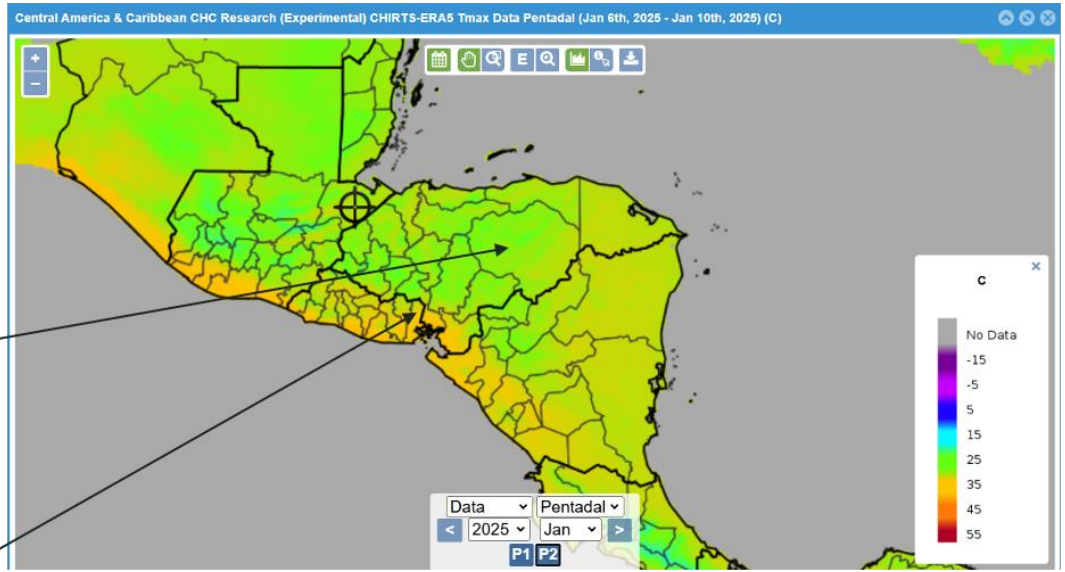




Recent Temperatures

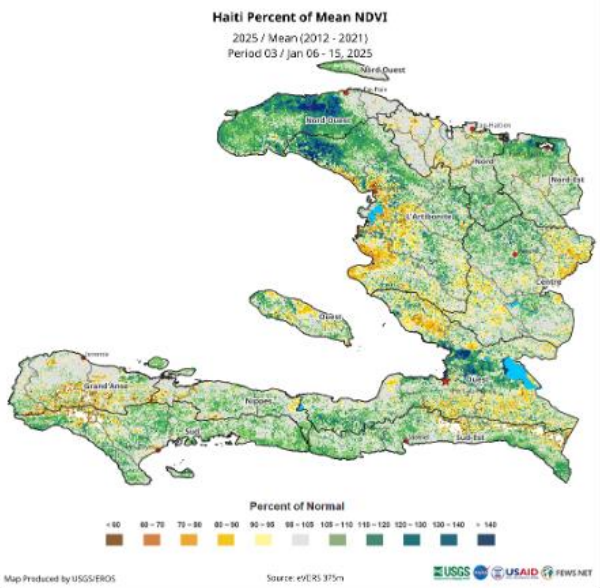
Below average coinciding with enhanced precipitation

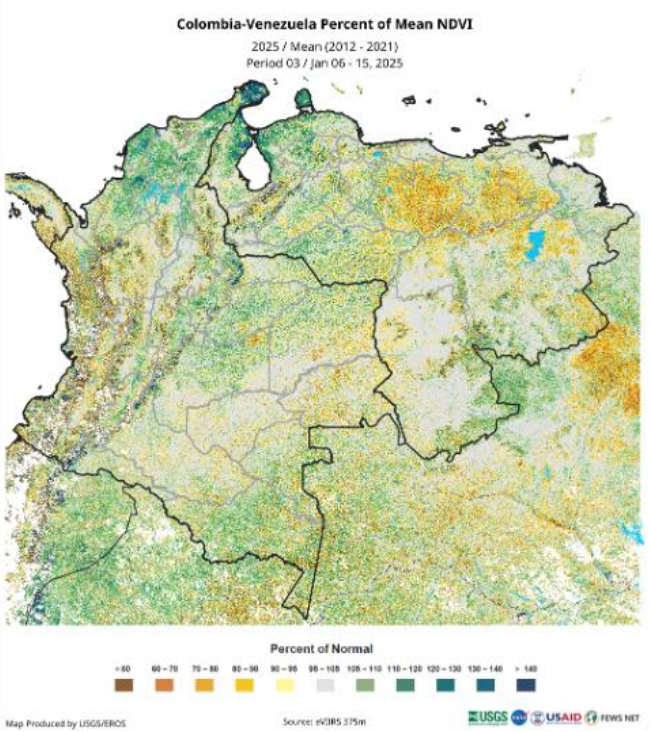




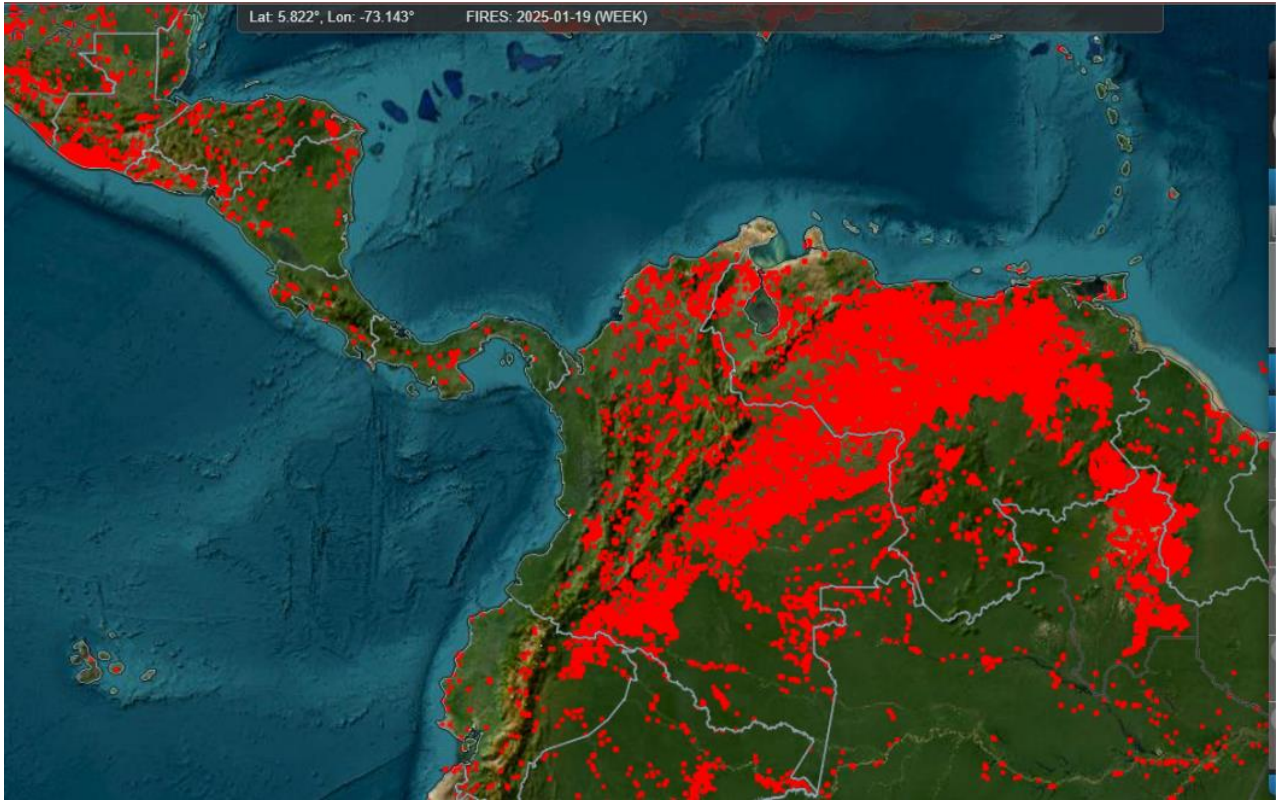
NDVI


CentralAmerica Percent of Mean NDVI
2025 / Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 03 / Jan 06 - 15, 2025
Percent of Normal
Map Produced by USGS/EROS


Haiti Percent of Mean NDVI
2025 / Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 03 / Jan 06 - 15, 2025
Percent of Normal
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

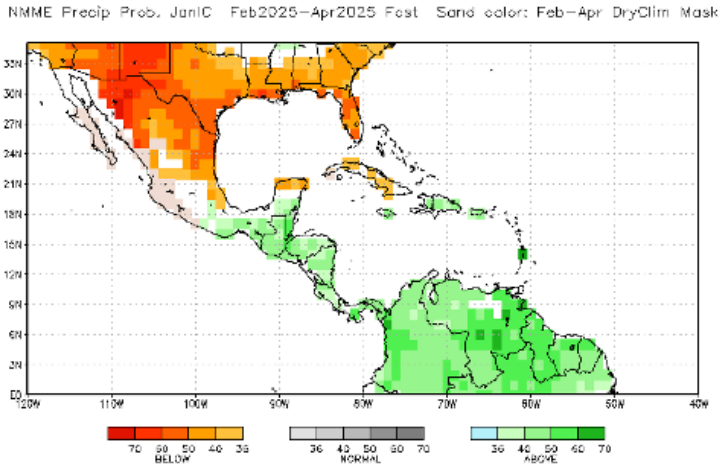

Colombia-Venezuela Percent of Mean NDVI
2025 / Mean (2012 - 2021)
Period 03 / Jan 06 - 15, 2025
Percent of Normal
Map Produced by USGS/EROS

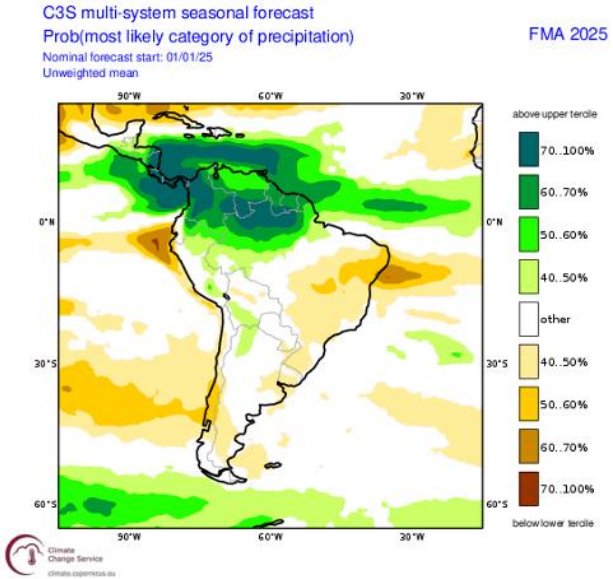
Fires

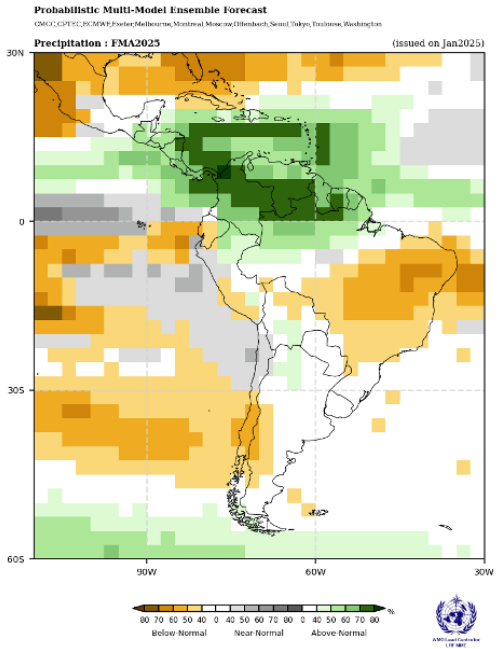


February - April 2025 Precipitation Forecast

Above average most likely

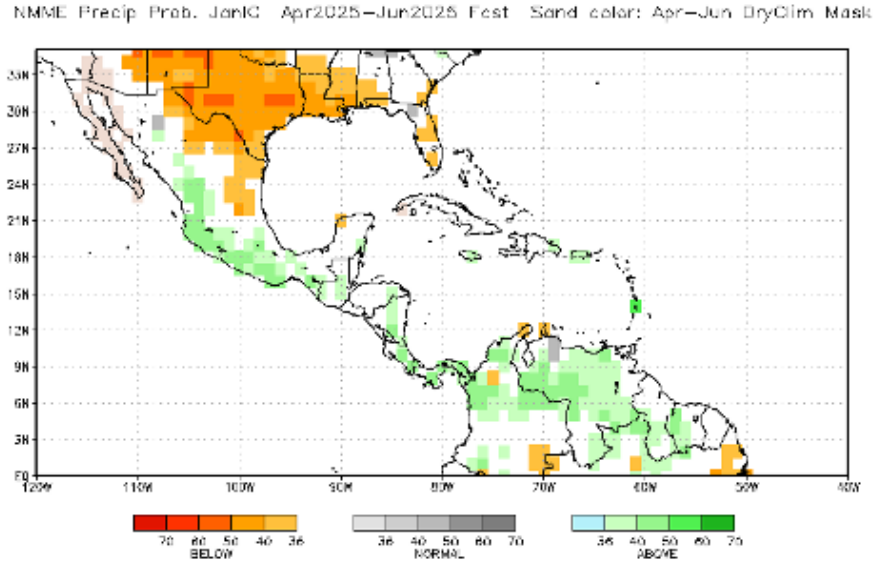


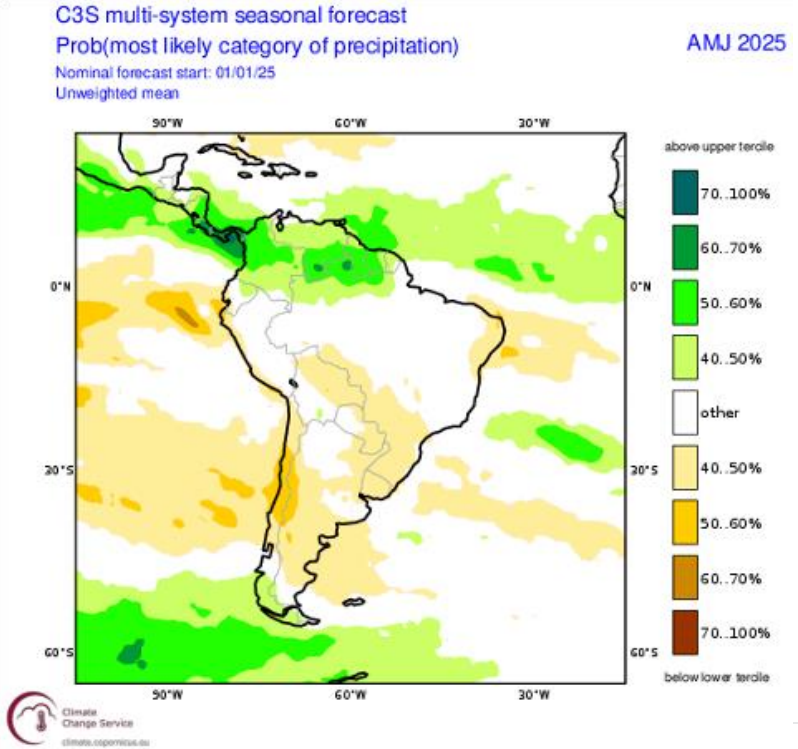




April - June 2025 Precipitation Forecast

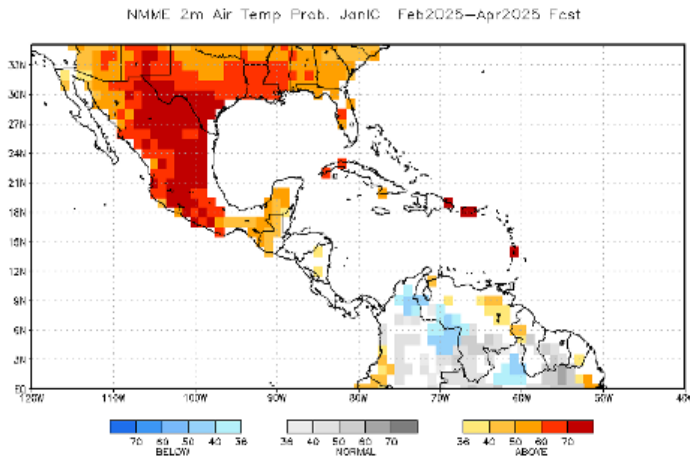
Weaker tilt in the odds, some regions favoring above average

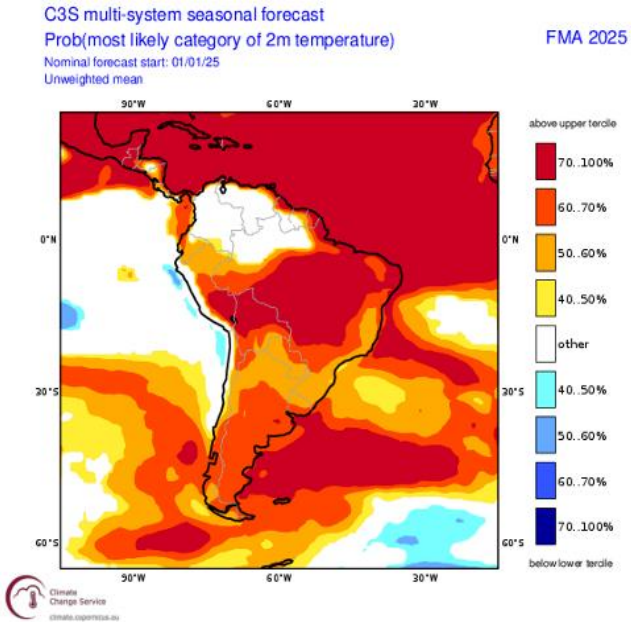


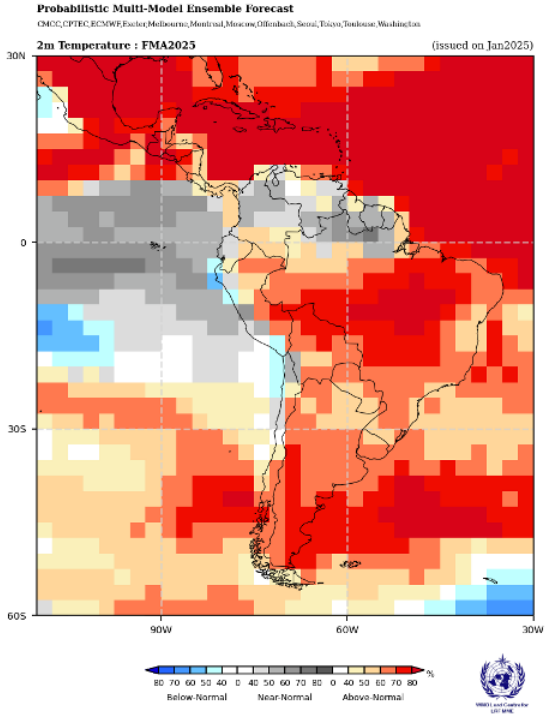


February - April 2025 Temperature Forecast

Above average likely in Guatemala, Haiti

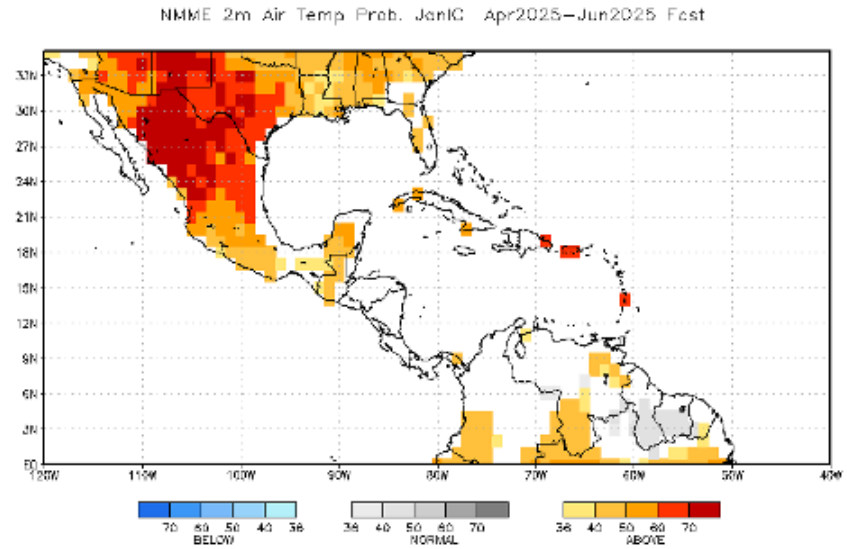


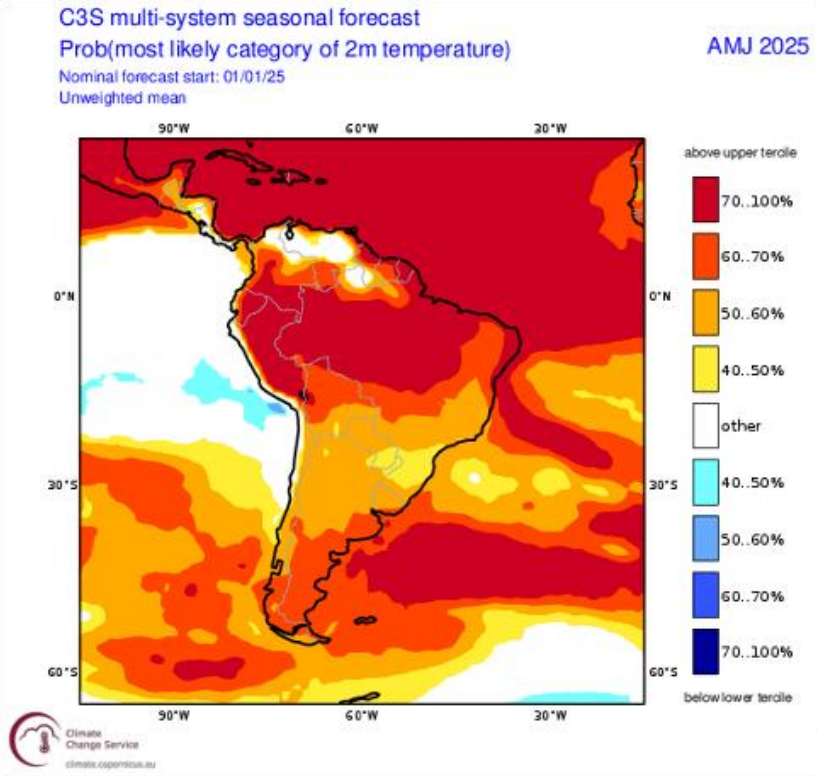




April - June 2025 Temperature Forecast

Above average likely in Guatemala, Haiti, Venezuela





Assumption 1 of 4

Regional

A. Despite a reduction in temperature in most of Central America and South America to average ranges, above-average precipitation in most parts of the region, along with above-average temperatures in Haiti and Guatemala are expected to raise the risk of crop pests and diseases through September 2025.

B. The first rainy season of 2025 is expected to have a normal start in all areas.

Assumption 2 of 4

Haiti

Above-average rainfall in early 2025 is likely to facilitate the sowing activities for the Printemps season. Rainfall is expected to return to average ranges for the remainder of the first rainy season and the beginning of the second rainy season although rainfall distribution may still be erratic in both time and space, potentially leading to localized crop damage and losses.

Assumption 3 of 4

Central America

A. Below average vegetation health, dry conditions, and increased wind speed between January and March are likely to increase the instances of forest fires in affected areas.

B. Despite above average rainfall through May 2025 – which may benefit planting and the early phenological stages of crops – forecasts indicate that rainfall during the Primera season will be within average ranges. Crop development is likely to be normal; however, rainfall is expected to be erratic in both time and space.

C. The canicula is expected to be average in intensity and duration.

Assumption 4 of 4

South America

A. Above average rainfall is likely across both Colombia and Venezuela for the remainder of the dry season before a shift to average rainfall becomes likely around March 2025. However, in some areas, above average temperatures are driving conditions conducive to forest fires, increasing their risk through the end of the dry season.

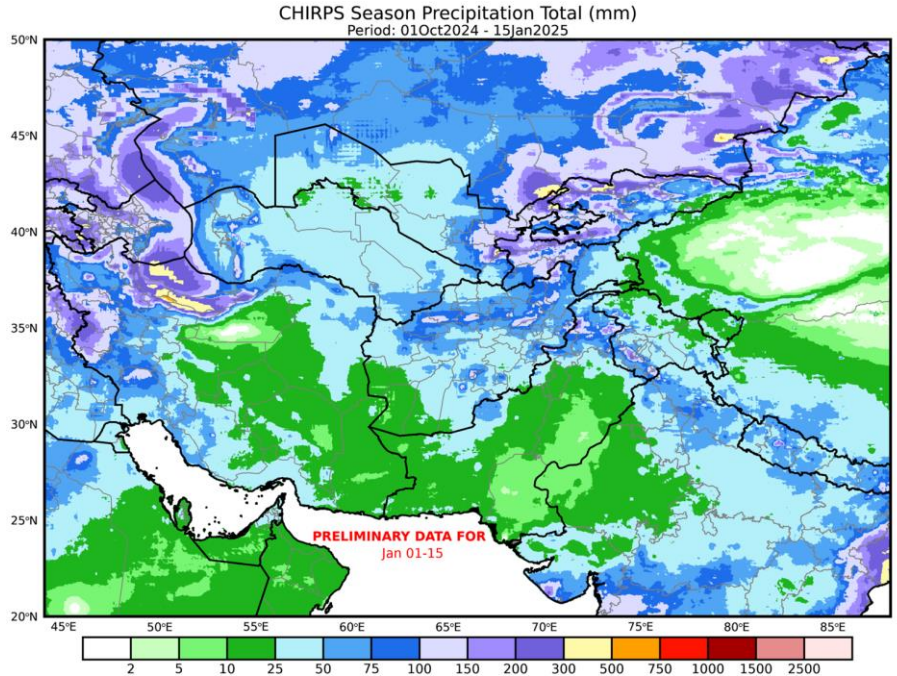
B. Through September 2025, localized flash floods and landslides are expected during heavy rainfall over a short number of days. This erratic rainfall is likely even as rainfall is likely to normalize to average levels between April and September 2025.

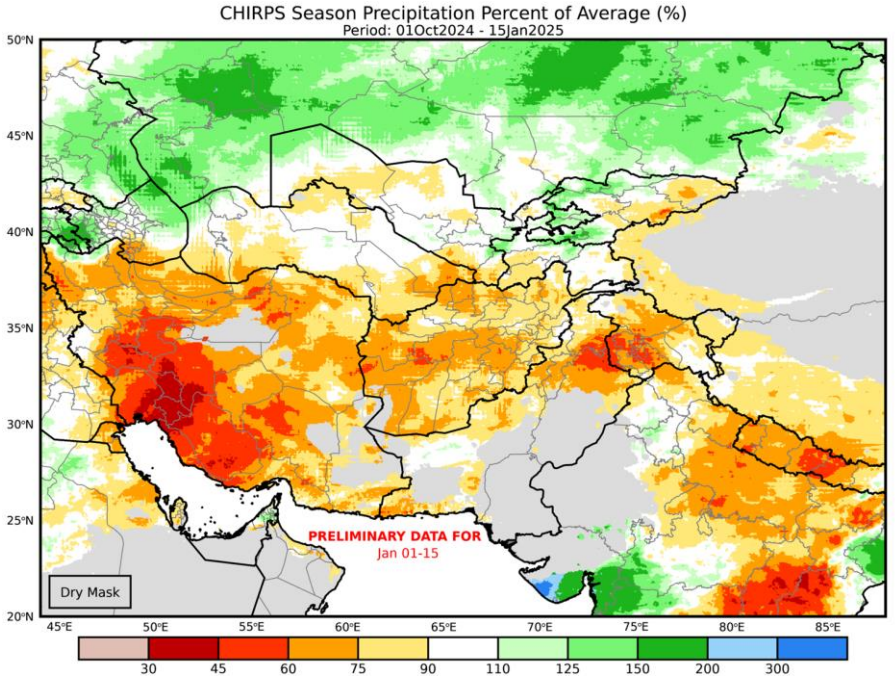
C. Precipitation and soil moisture are expected to be sufficient for the normal development of crops for subsistence farmers and small-scale producers throughout both countries.

Central Asia, Afghanistan, and Lebanon

October 2024 - January 2025 Precipitation

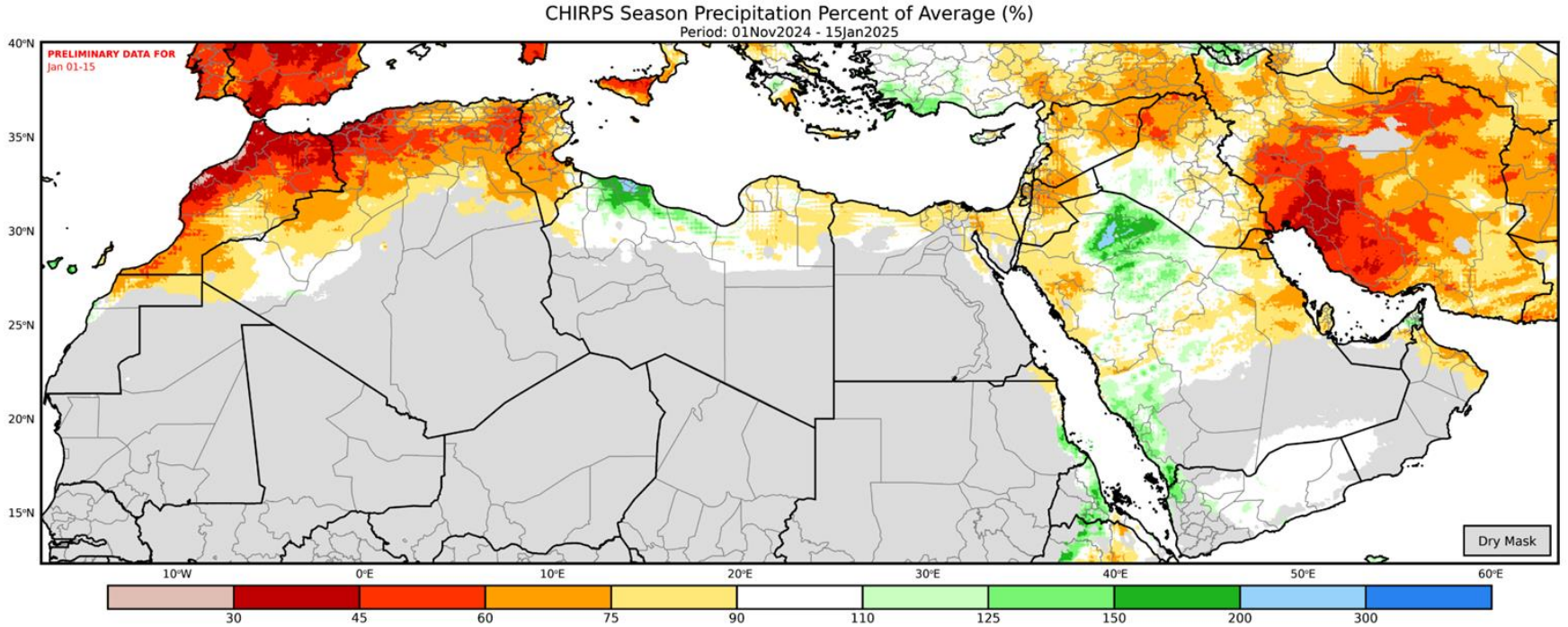
Near- and below-average precipitation to begin the 2024-25 wet season





November 2024 - January 2025 Precipitation

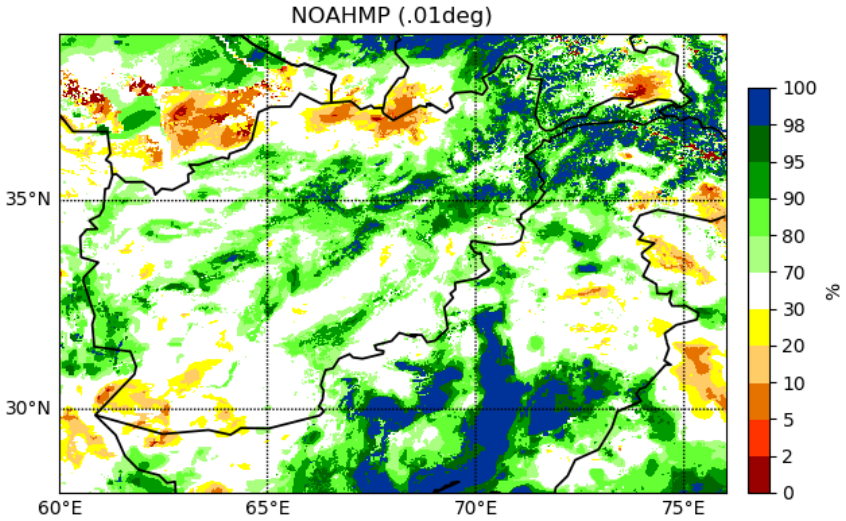
Near- and below-average precipitation to begin the 2024-25 wet season



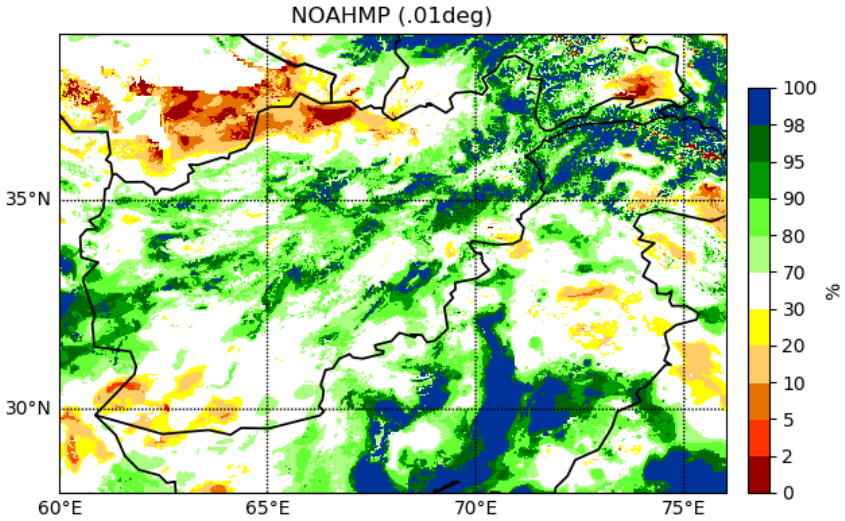
Land Surface Conditions

Below-average soil moisture in northern Afghanistan remain

Rootzone Soil Moisture Percentile : 20241217

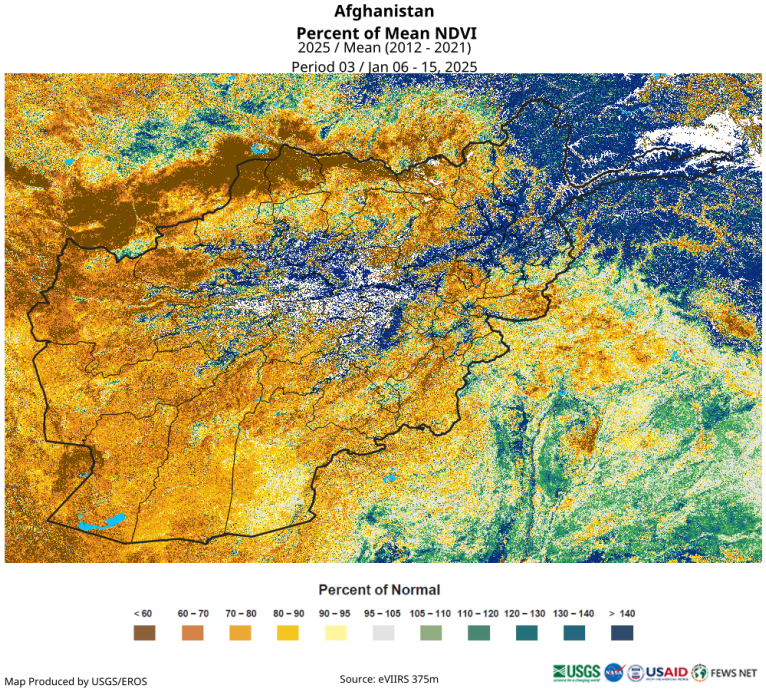


Rootzone Soil Moisture Percentile : 20250118



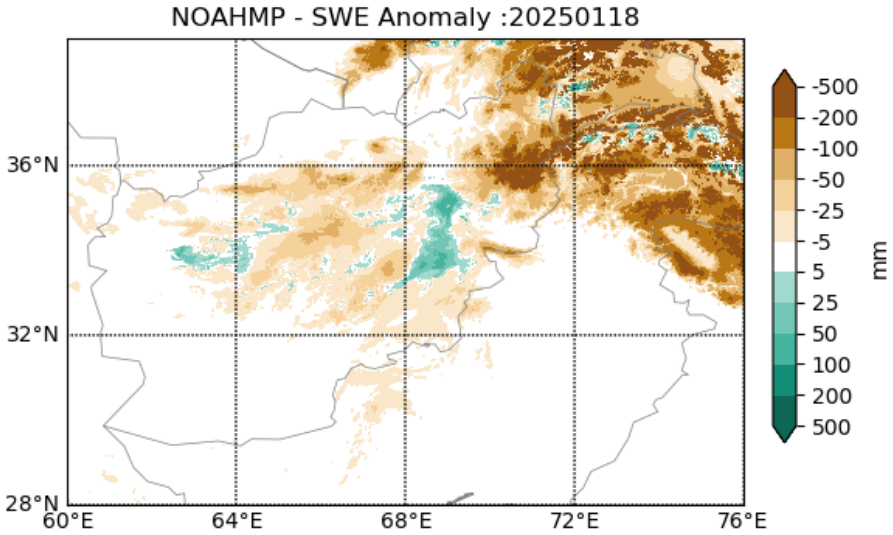
Vegetation Conditions

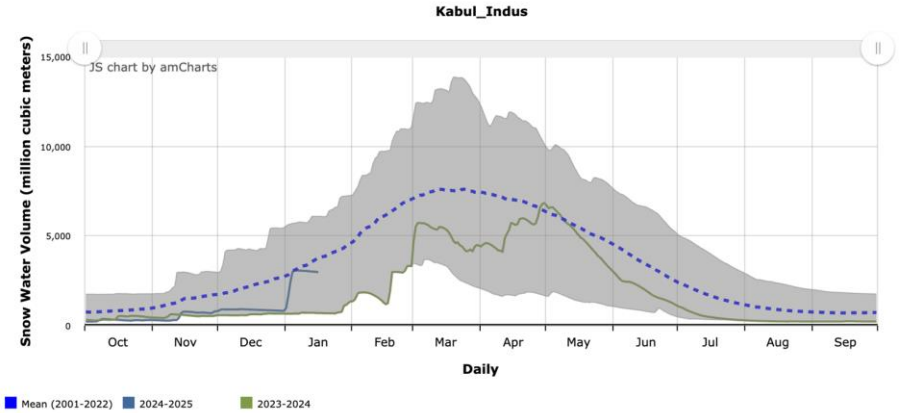
Generally below-average except for central and northeastern areas



Snowpack

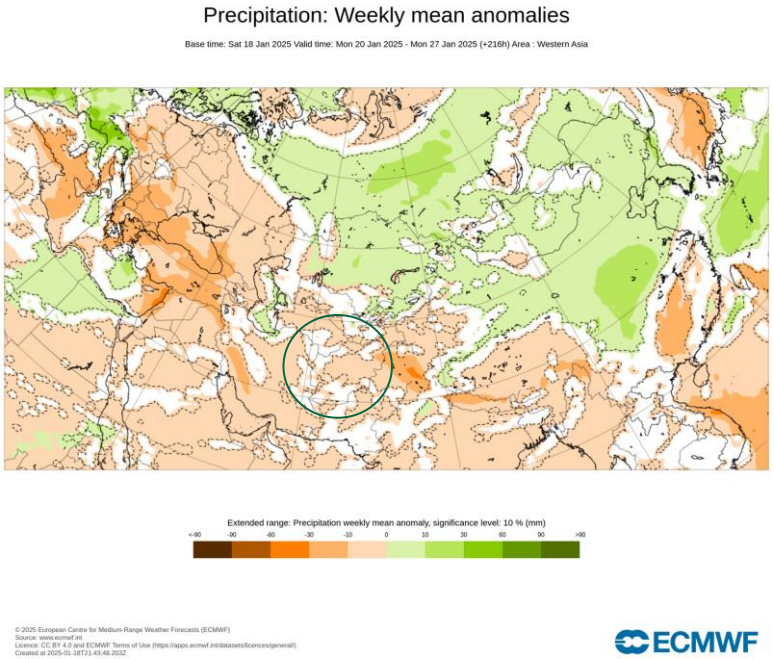
Generally below-average consistent with early season precipitation

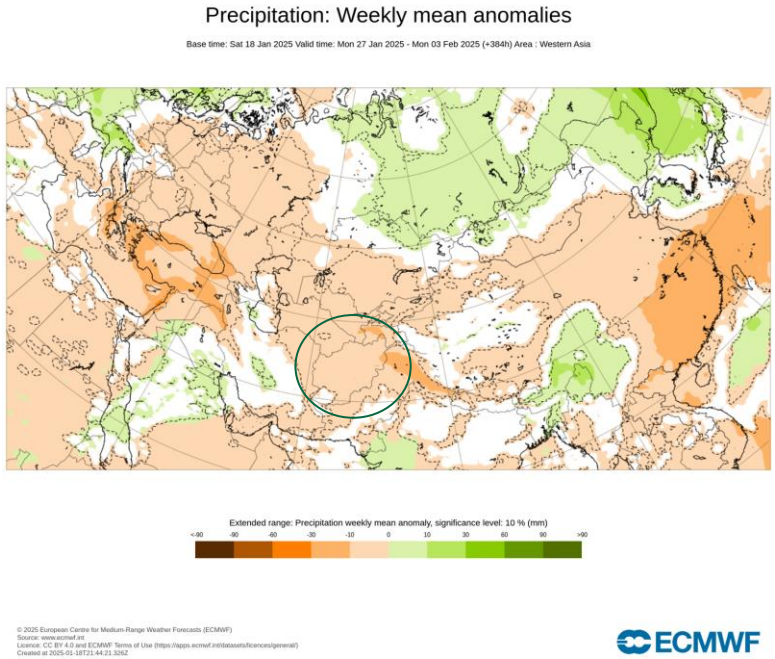




Weekly Precipitation Forecast

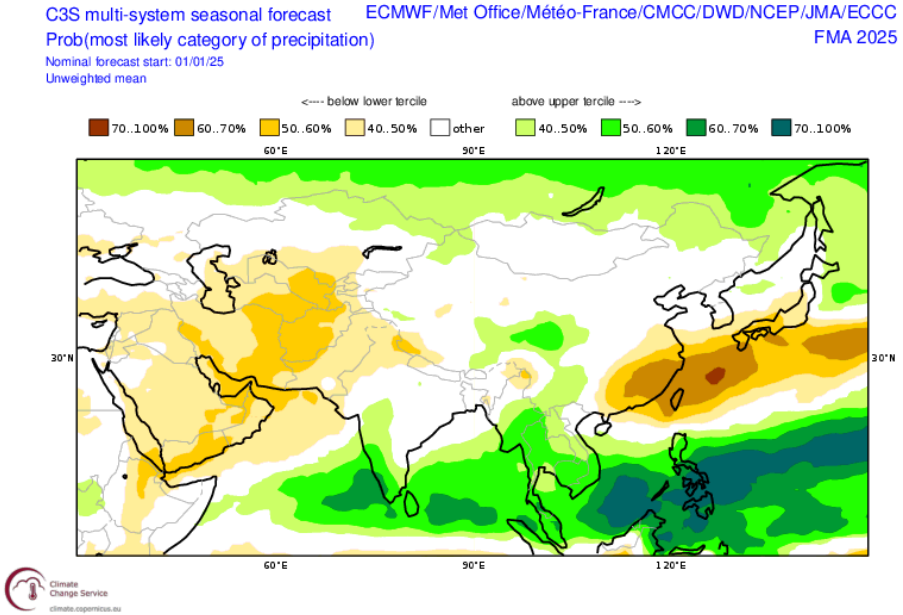
Below average expected in the next two weeks

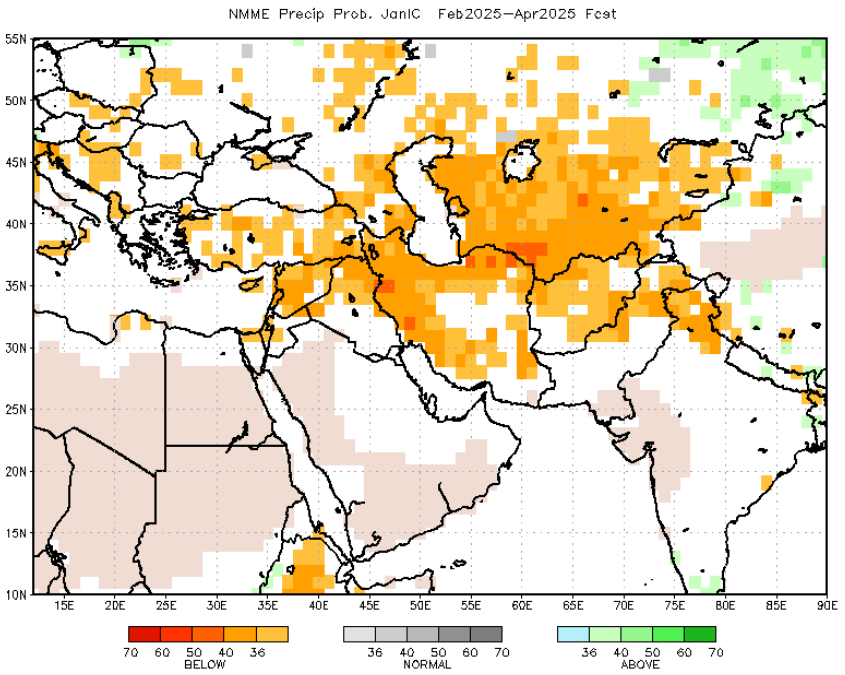




February-April 2025 Precipitation Forecast

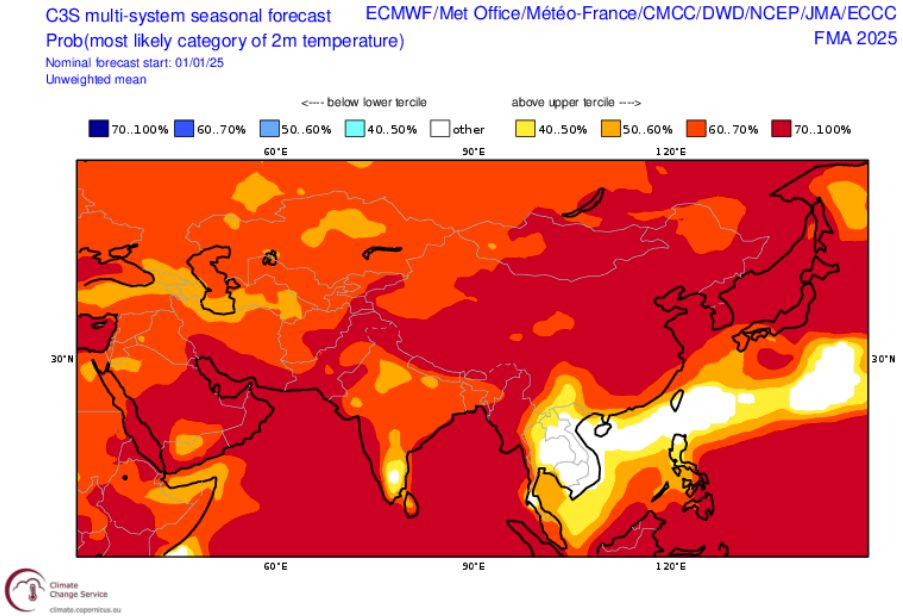
Below-average precipitation most likely in the Middle East and western Asia

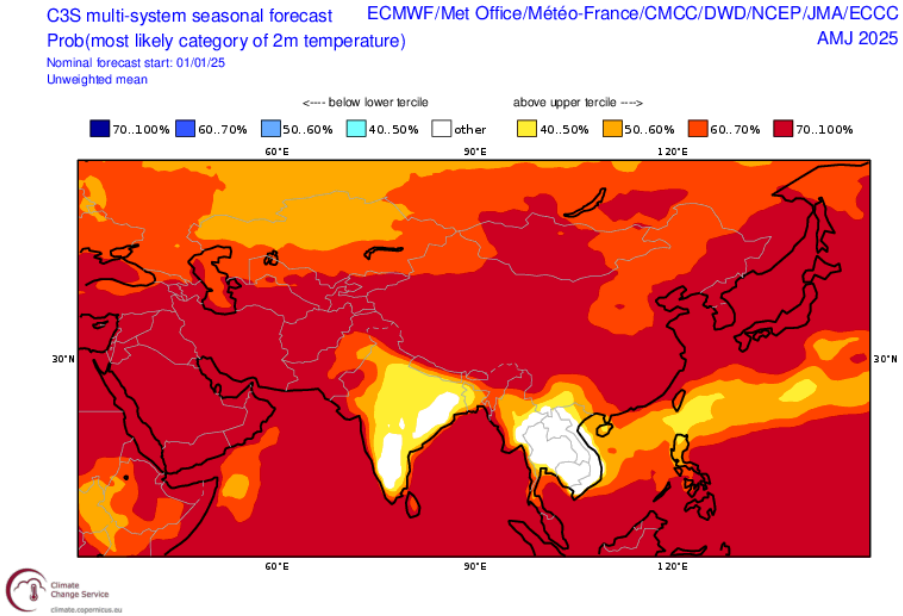




February-June 2025 Temperature Forecasts

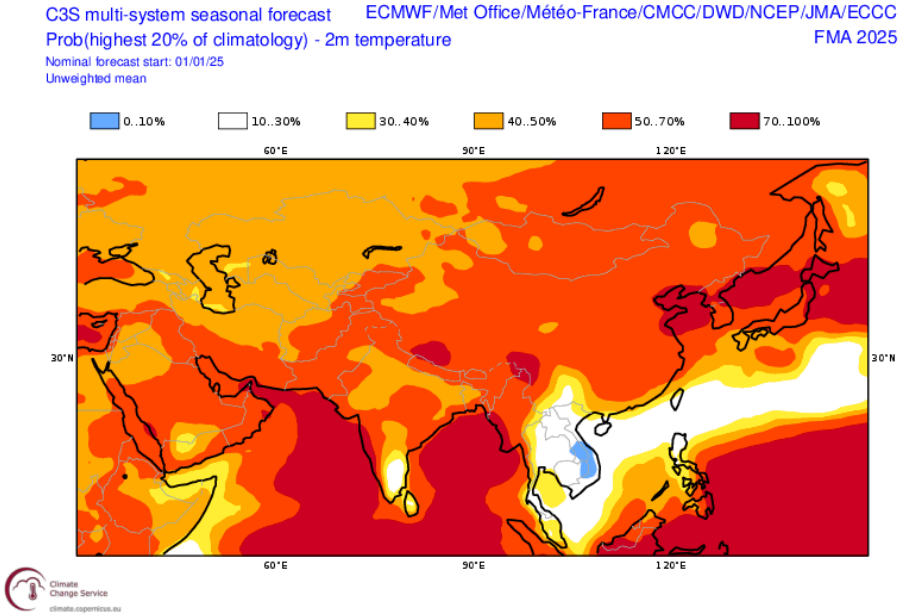
Chances of above-average temperatures more than doubled

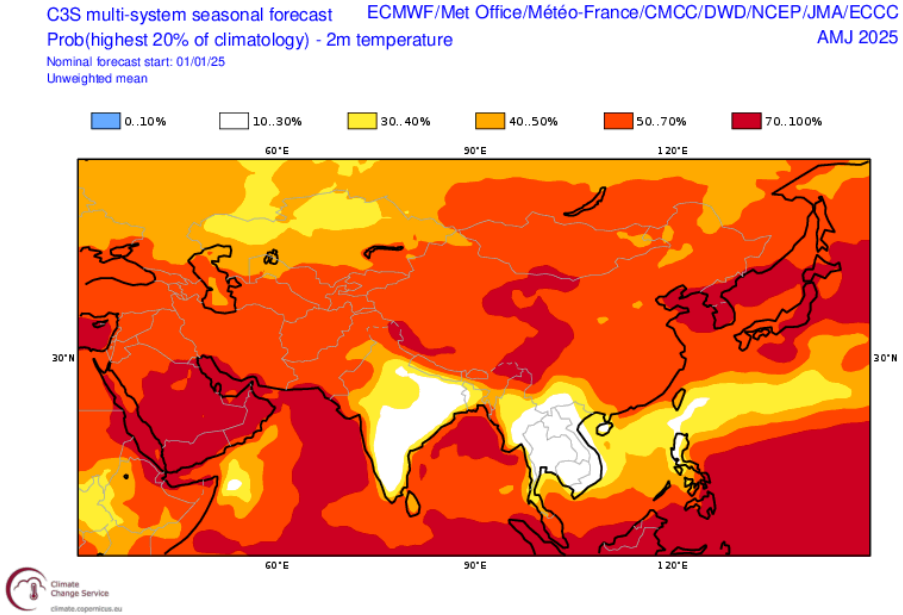




February-June 2025 Extreme Temperature Forecasts

Chances of extreme temperatures nearly tripled

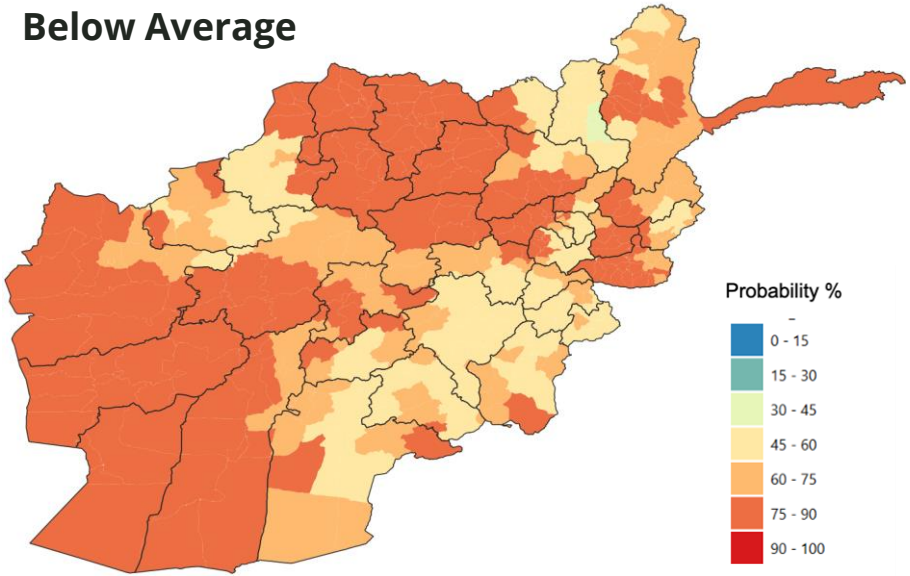




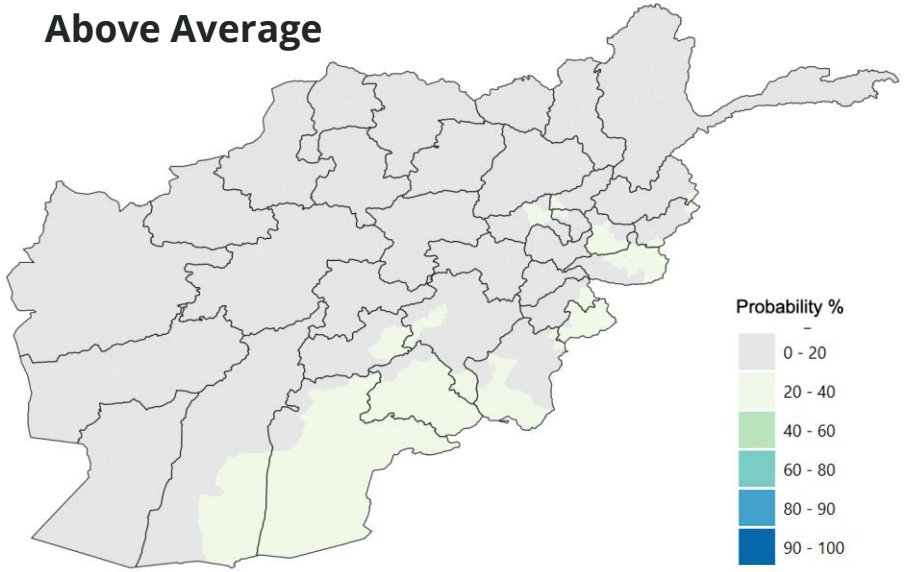
Precipitation Scenarios

High changes of below average based on conditions to date and analogs

Below Average



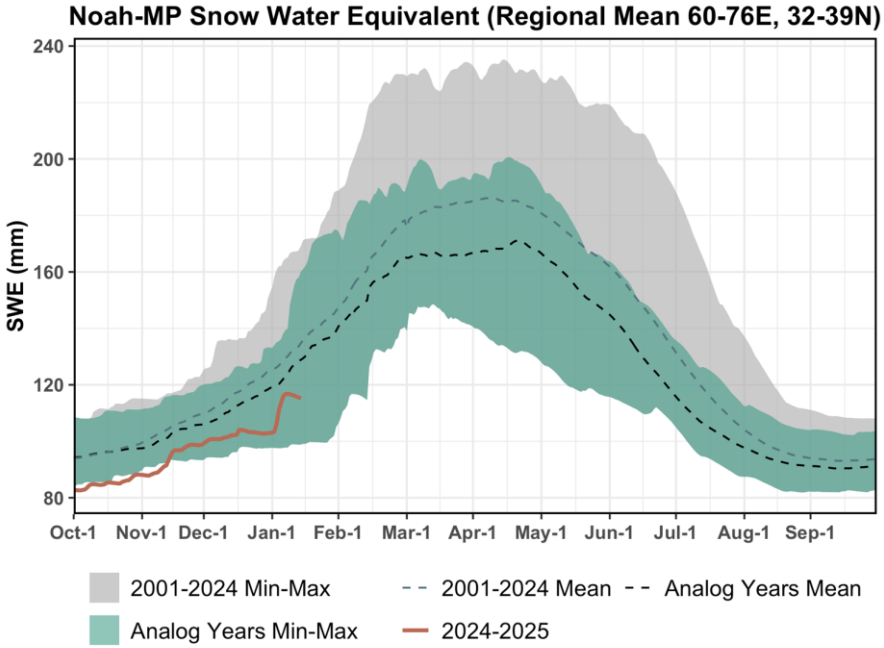
Above Average



2000-01, 2003-04, 2005-06, 2007-08, 2010-11, 2017-18, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24

Snow Water Equivalent During Analog Years

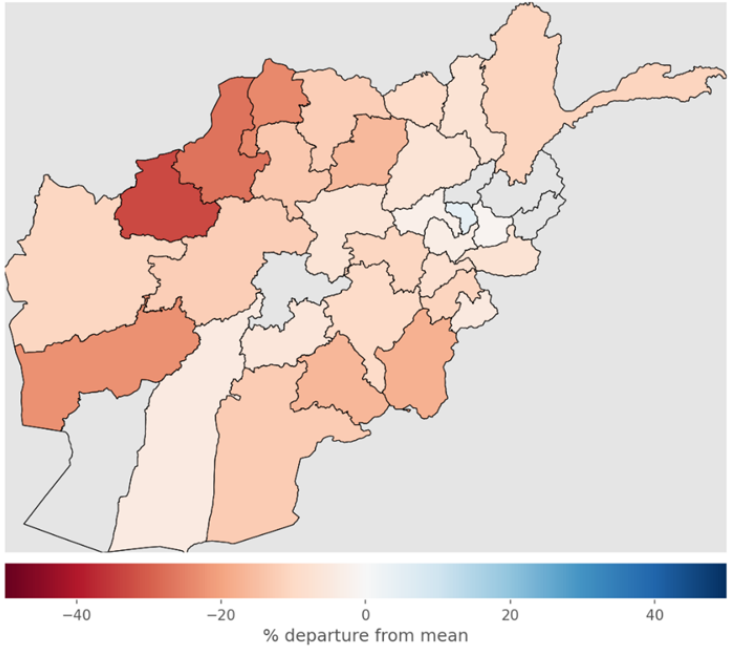
Below-average was observed



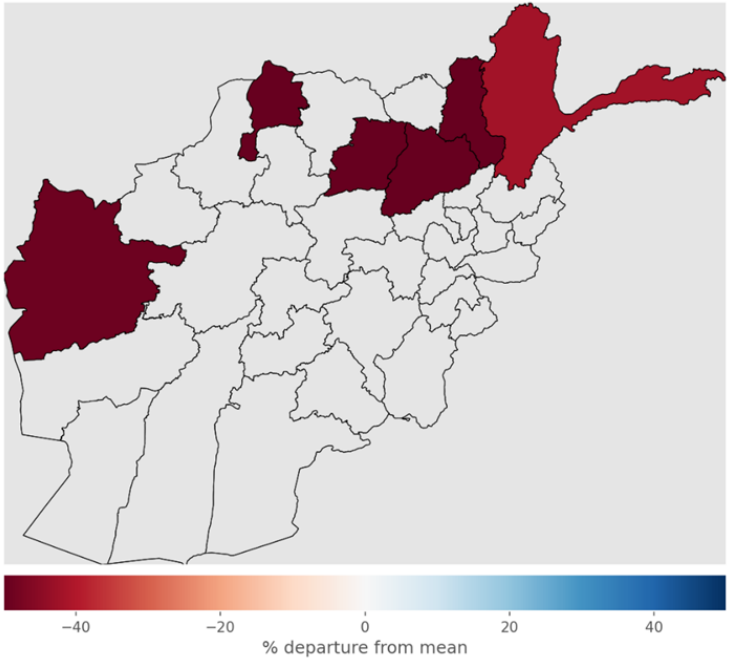
Crop Production During Analog Years

Below-average winter and spring wheat production was observed

Winter Wheat average production anomaly during analog years



Spring Wheat average production anomaly during analog years



Assumption 1 of 8

Afghanistan

Above-average daily mean temperatures are most likely, with some periods of average to below-average temperatures possible, through at least September 2025. There is a 40-70% chance of extreme temperatures (in the upper quintile) across most of the country during this time. This is likely to have an adverse impact on snow accumulation in both mid- and high-elevation areas.

No Change

Assumption 2 of 8

Afghanistan

Cumulative precipitation for the 2024/25 winter wet season, October to March, is expected to be below average. **No Change**

Assumption 3 of 8

Afghanistan

Precipitation for the March to May Spring rainy season will most likely be below average across the country with some localized areas of near average rainfall. **No Change**

Assumption 4 of 8

Afghanistan

Below-average precipitation and above-average temperatures are likely to lead to below-average snow water equivalent in most basins across the country. Snow water volumes are anticipated to remain below average in most basins throughout the 2024/25 precipitation season. **No Change**

Assumption 5 of 8

Afghanistan

Rangeland vegetative conditions are below average in parts of the northern, northeastern, southeastern and parts of western regions while close to average and above average in northeastern, ~~eastern and~~ central highlands and parts of eastern and central areas. Vegetation conditions will likely generally remain seasonally sparse through February 2025. In February/March, as warmer temperatures emerge, notably in the lowlands, and given expectations for high temperatures and below-average precipitation, vegetative conditions are then expected to remain stable or deteriorate, resulting in near-average to below-average in most areas. Thereafter, vegetation conditions are expected to improve, but less than typical, with negative anomalies expected to increase notably from March through September.

Assumption 6 of 8

Afghanistan

Due to the likelihood of below-average winter and spring precipitation, cropped area for spring wheat is likely to be lower than average, negatively impacting the 2024/25 wheat harvest. However, precipitation timing and location are other important factors that we must consider during wheat planting and its critical stages of development.

Assumption 7 of 8

Afghanistan

Considering the expectation for above-average temperatures and below-average precipitation, Afghanistan is expected to experience a mild winter, likely resulting in below normal livestock deaths and road blockages. **No Change**

Assumption 8 of 8

Afghanistan

Despite above-average snowpack in some higher elevated areas, due to below-average precipitation during the spring along with generally below-average snowpack, the risk of flooding is below average. Note that the areas with isolated above-average snowpack are still two months from their typical annual peak.

Assumption 9

Afghanistan (NEW)

Although the cumulative precipitation has been below average so far, recent precipitation has supported healthy germination of the sown seeds and have improved both surface water and groundwater recharge

Assumption 10

Afghanistan (NEW)

Recent snowfall has improved the snowpack but increased the risk of early flooding and avalanches during February and March.

Assumption 1 of 2

Lebanon

The start of the 2024/25 precipitation season in Lebanon is forecast to be below-average from November to January. **No Change**

Assumption 2 of 2

Lebanon

Above-average daily mean temperatures are most likely through at least January 2025. **No Change**

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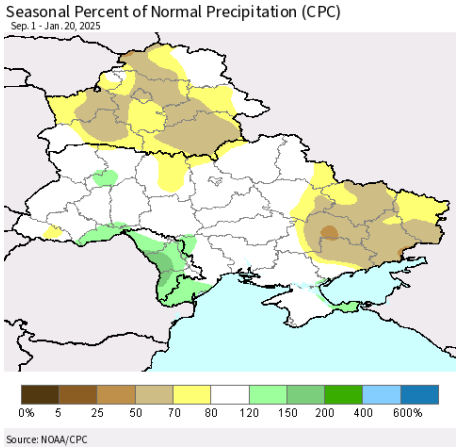
Ukraine

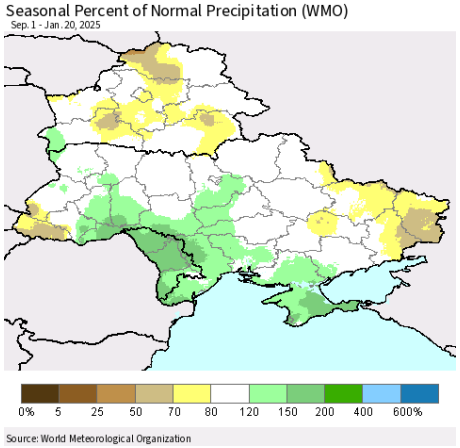
September - mid January Precipitation

Above normal in southwest, drier in the east

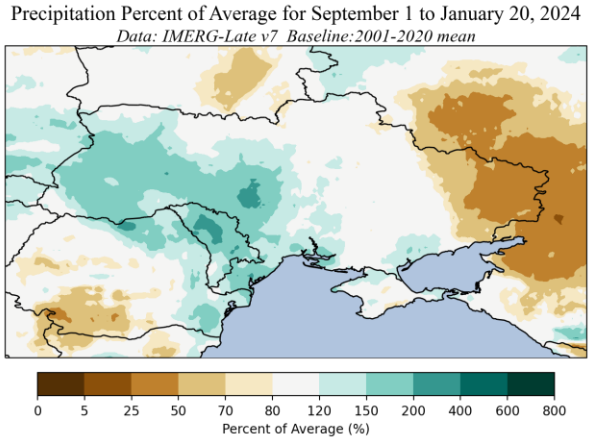
CPC percent of normal precipitation
Sep 1st, 2024 – Jan 20th, 2025



WMO percent of normal precipitation
Sep 1st, 2024 – Jan 20th, 2025



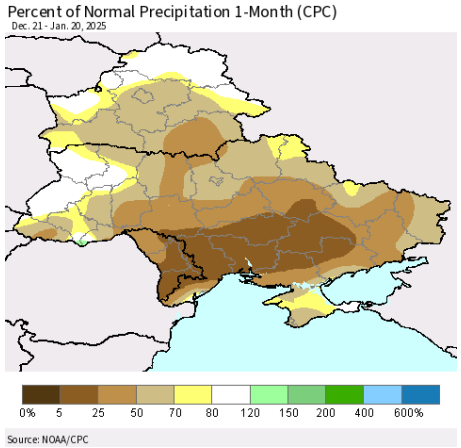
IMERG Late percent of normal precipitation
Sep 1st, 2024 – Jan 20th, 2025



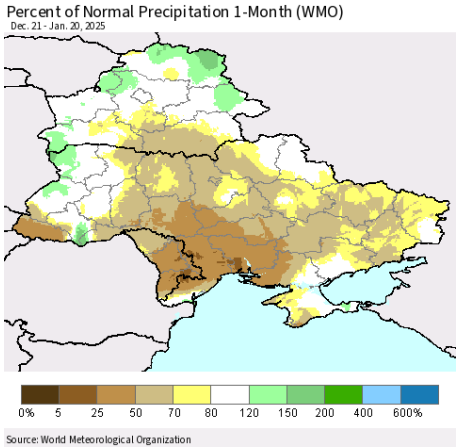
mid-December to mid-January Precipitation

Negative anomalies in southern areas

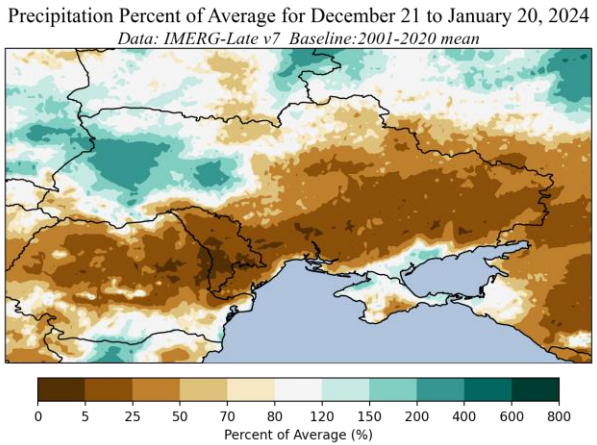
CPC percent of normal precipitation
Dec 21st, 2024 – Jan 20th, 2025



WMO percent of normal precipitation
Dec 21st, 2024 – Jan 20th, 2025

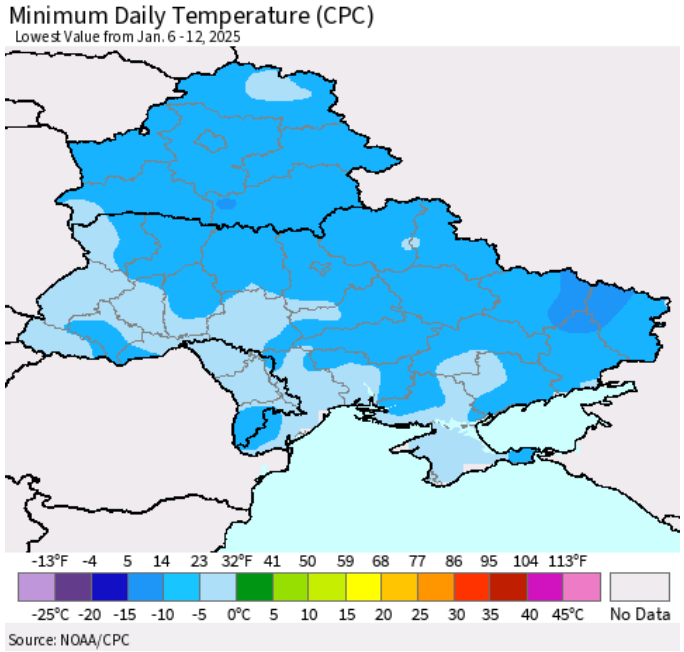


IMERG Late percent of normal precipitation
Dec 21st, 2024 – Jan 20th, 2025

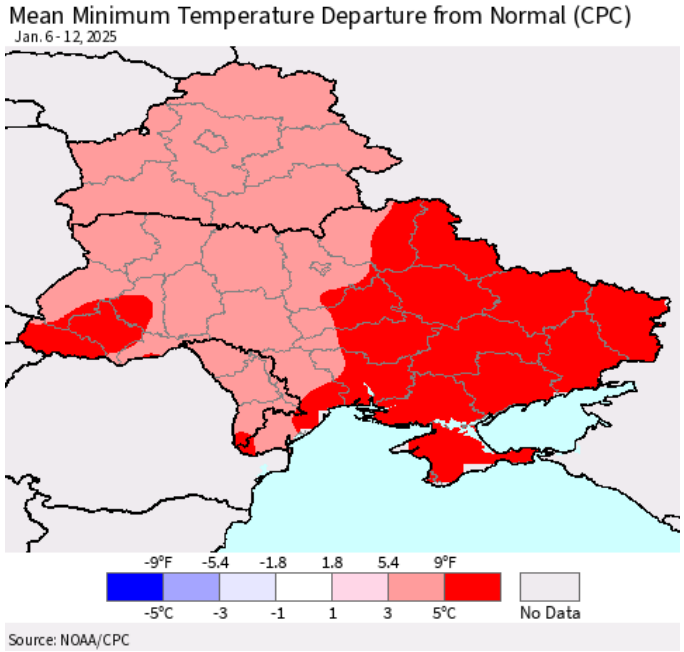


Warmer minimum temperatures than usual

CPC minimum temperature value
Jan 6th – Jan 12th, 2025

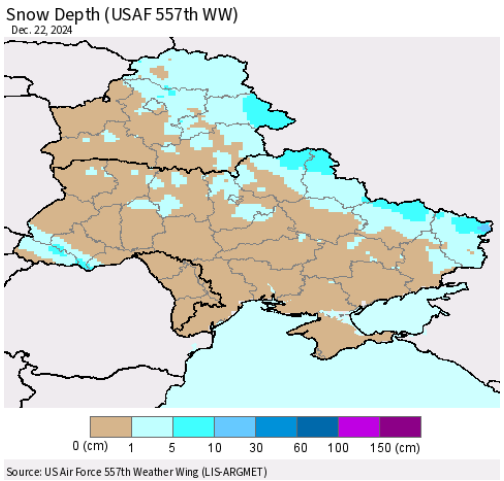


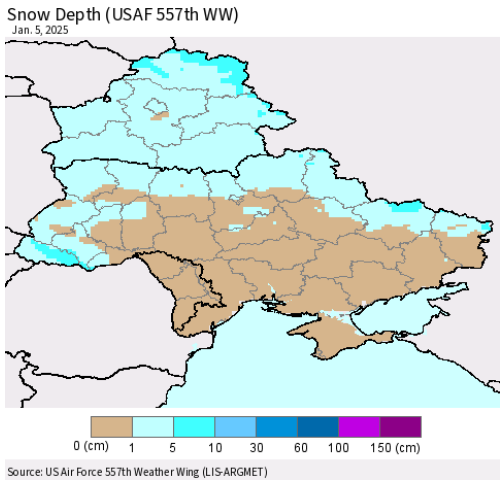
CPC minimum temperature anomaly
Jan 6th – Jan 12th, 2025



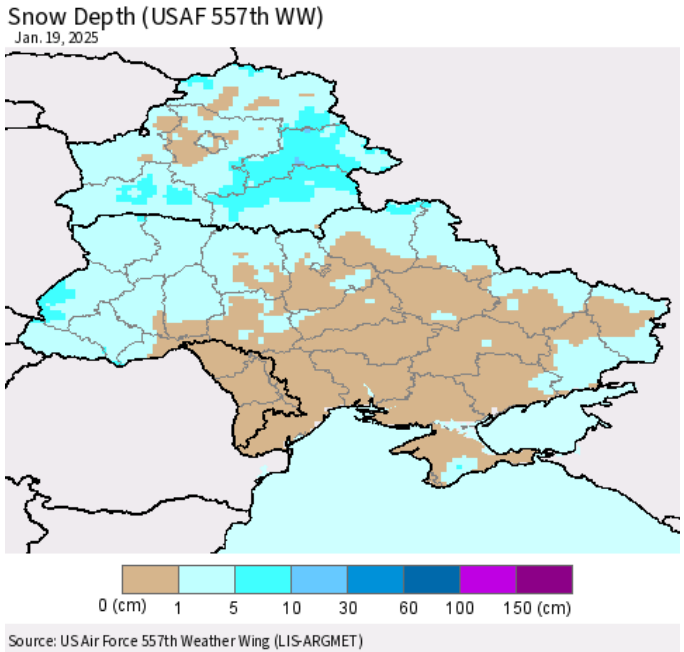
Warmer temps related to variable snow cover

USAF 557th WW snow depth
Dec 22nd, 2024 (left) and Jan 5th, 2025 (middle)



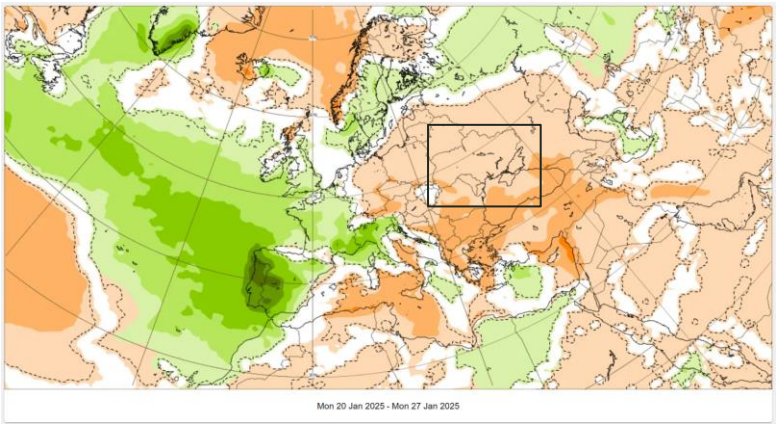


USAF 557th WW snow depth
Jan 19th, 2025

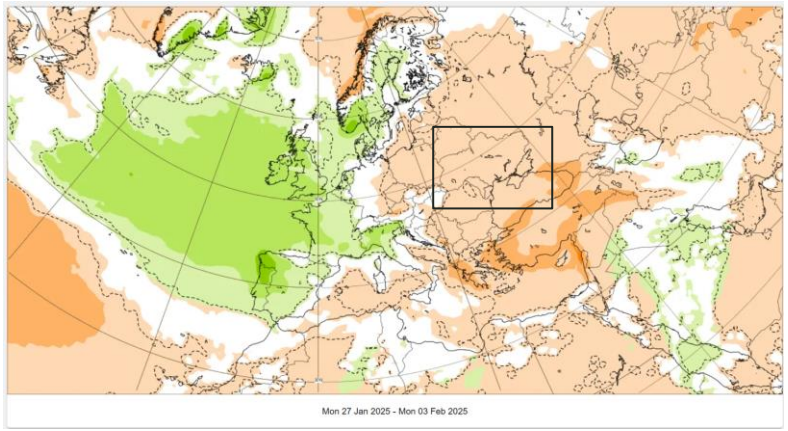


Below-average precip forecast in coming weeks

ECMWF Extended Range precipitation anomaly forecast for January 20th – 27th, 2025



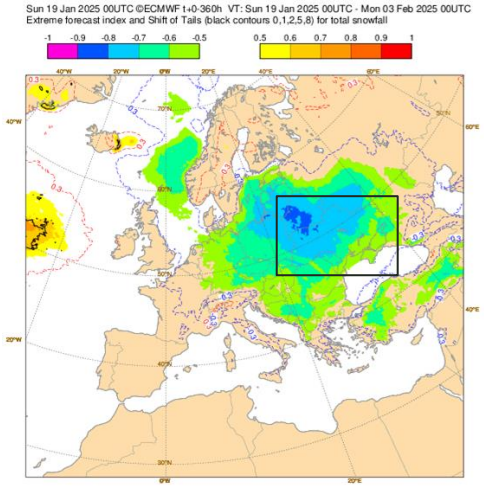
ECMWF Extended Range precipitation anomaly forecast for January 27th – February 3rd, 2025



Warmer temps and anomalously low snowpack expected

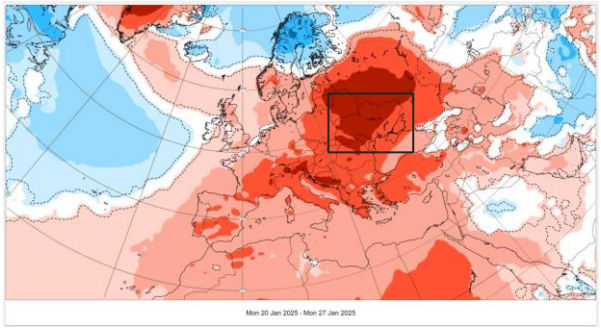
ECMWF Extreme Forecast Index (EFI)

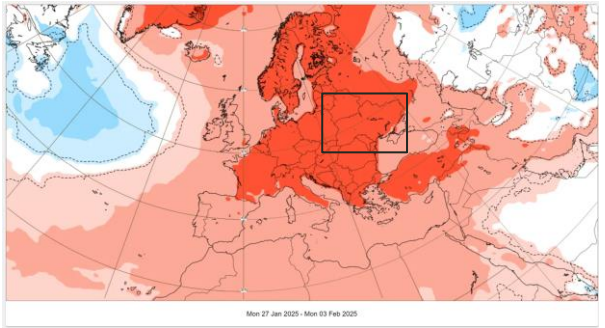
forecast for Jan 27th – Feb 3rd, 2025



ECMWF Extended Range 2m temperature anomaly

forecast for Jan 20th – 27th (left) and Jan 27th – Feb 3rd, 2025 (middle)

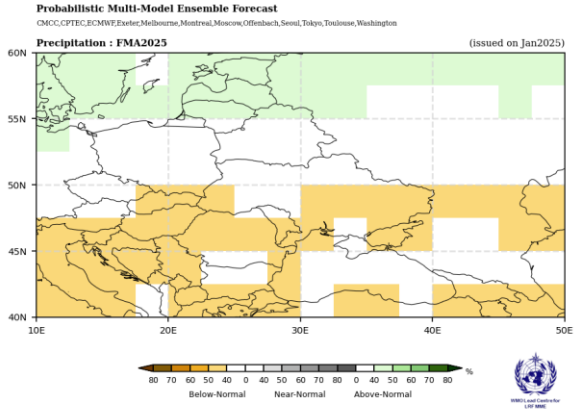




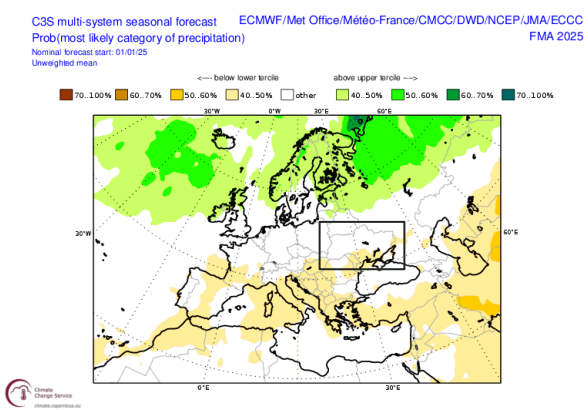
February - April 2025 precipitation

Low confidence, weak suggestion of below average

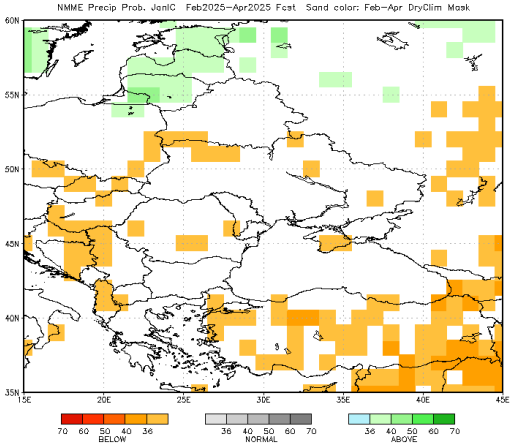
WMO precipitation forecast for February to April 2025



C3S precipitation forecast for February to April 2025



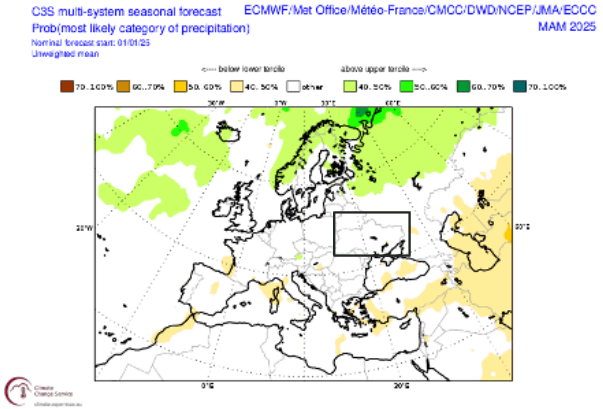
NMME precipitation forecast for February to April 2025



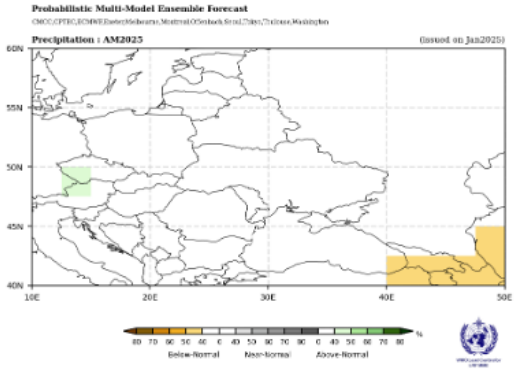
Spring 2025 planting precipitation

No tilt in the odds towards any tercile outcome

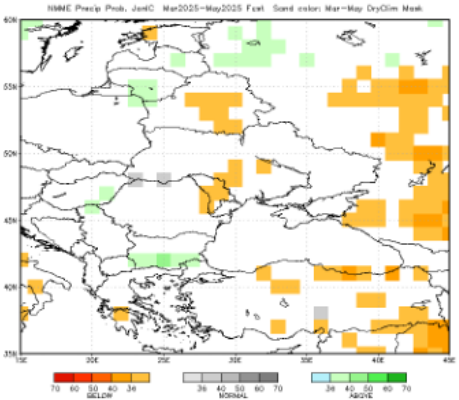
C3S precipitation forecast for March to May 2025



WMO precipitation forecast for April to May 2025



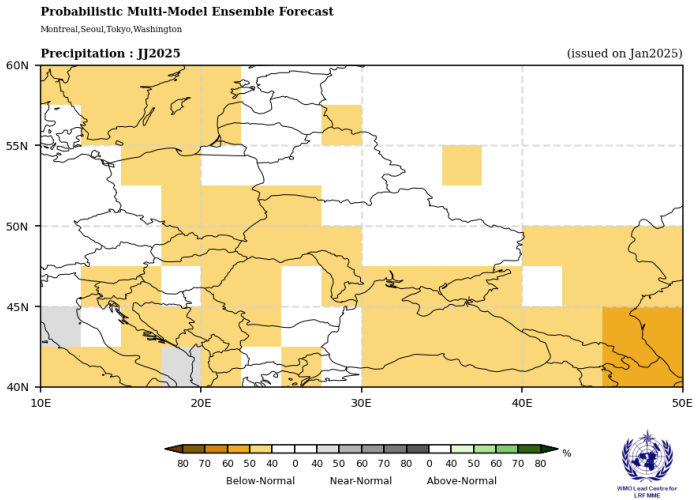
NMME precipitation forecast for March to May 2025



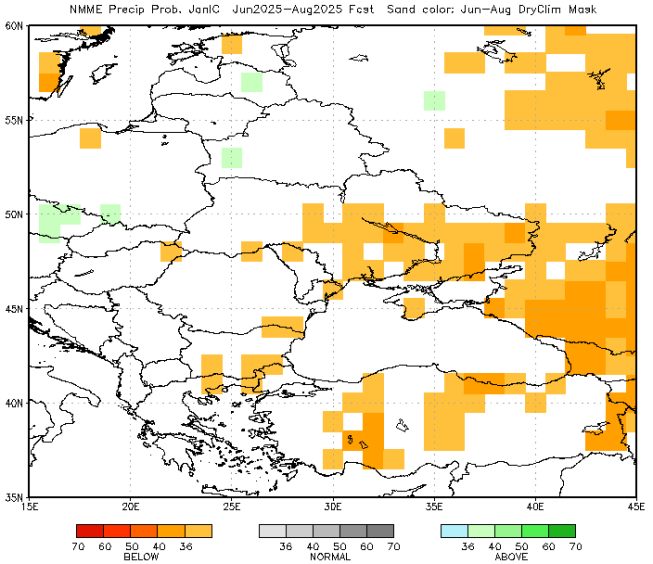
Summer precipitation

Weak tilt towards below average

WMO precipitation forecast for June to July 2025



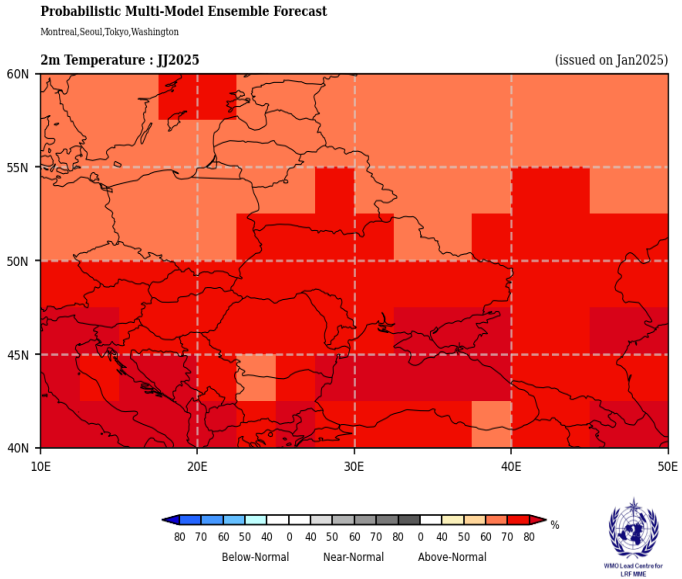
NMME precipitation forecast for June to August 2025



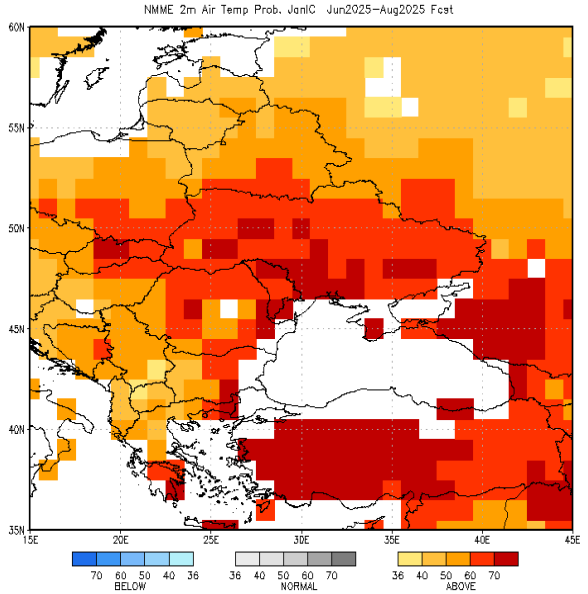
Summer Temperature

Above average most likely

WMO temperature forecast for June to July 2025

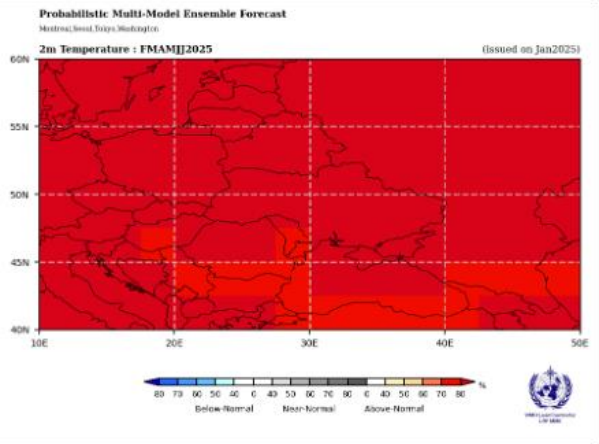


NMME temperature forecast for June to August 2025

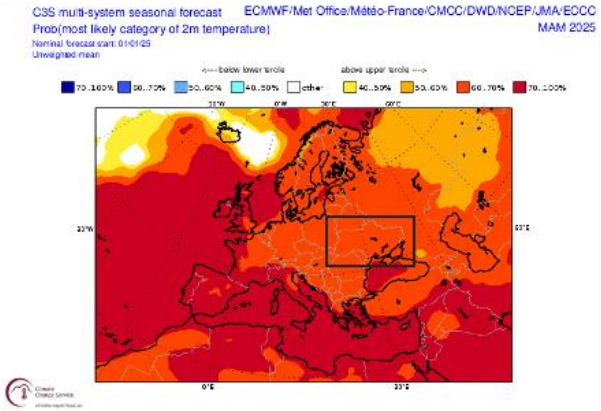


February - August 2025 Temperature

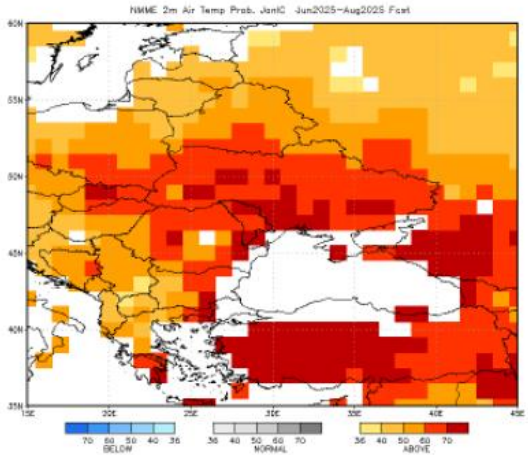
WMO 2m temperature forecast for February to July 2025



C3S 2m temperature forecast for March to May 2025



NMME 2m temperature forecast for June to August 2025



Assumption 1 of 4

Winter grain seasonal precipitation

Average to below-average fall to winter season precipitation totals are anticipated. Based on recent and forecast below-average conditions for January to March, precipitation surpluses from late 2024 will likely erode in southern and central areas. Less snowfall and fast melt means less snow cover for insulation and protection of winter crops if cold snaps occur, and potential impacts on spring crop water availability.

Assumption 2 of 4

Spring planting period precipitation

Rainfall during Ukraine's spring planting period in April/May 2025 is assumed to be average, with warmer-than-average temperatures and earlier snow-free conditions. There is a high level of uncertainty regarding precipitation, with models indicating no tilt in the odds towards any tercile outcome.

Assumption 3 of 4

Summer precipitation and temperatures

During Summer 2025 there will be elevated risks of dry spells and heat waves in southern and central Ukraine, based on WMO and NMME long-range forecasts for increased chances of below-average precipitation and above-average temperatures.

Assumption 4 of 4

Extended temperature outlook

Temperatures will most likely be above average through at least August 2025.

January 2025
FEWS NET Seasonal Forecast Review

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