

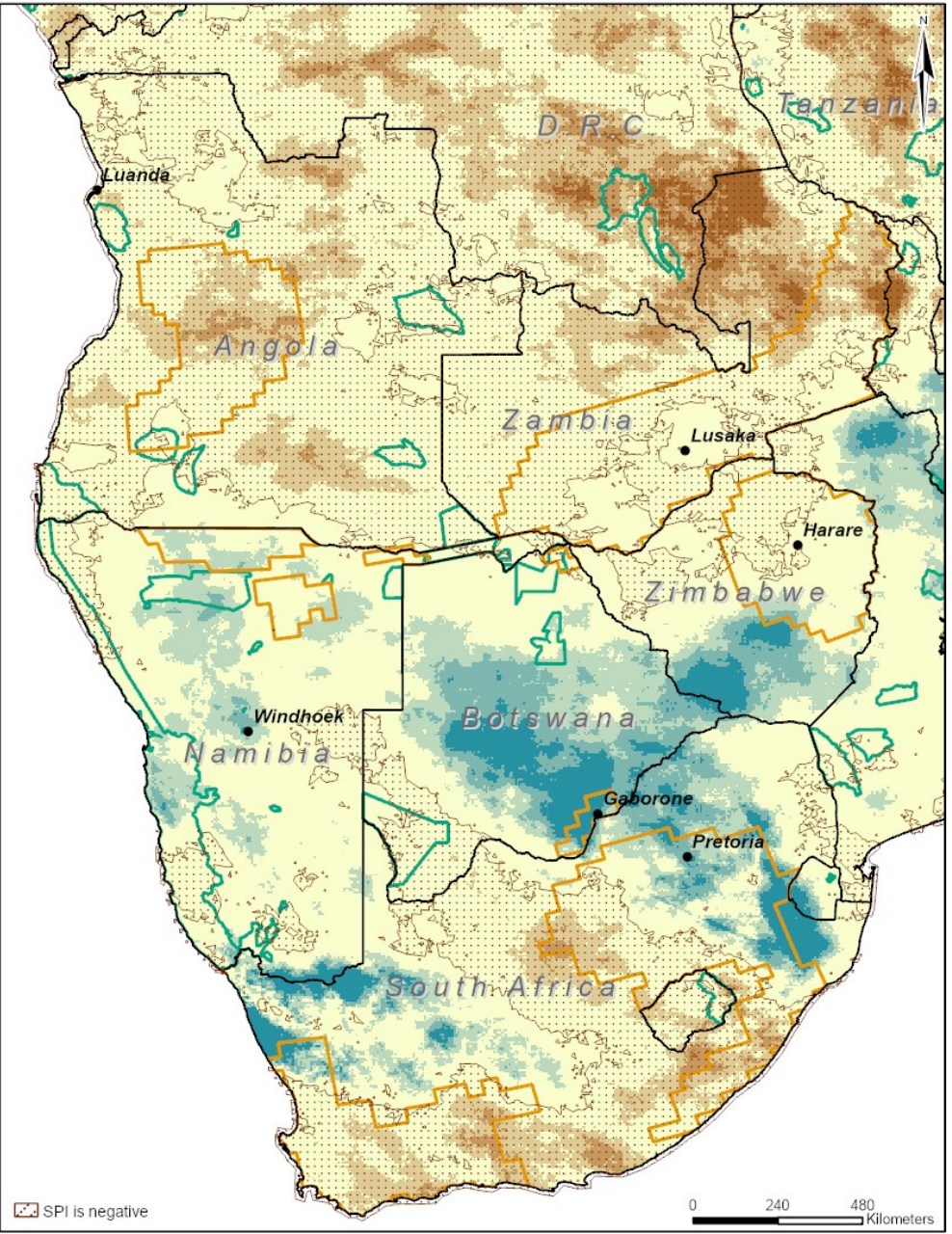
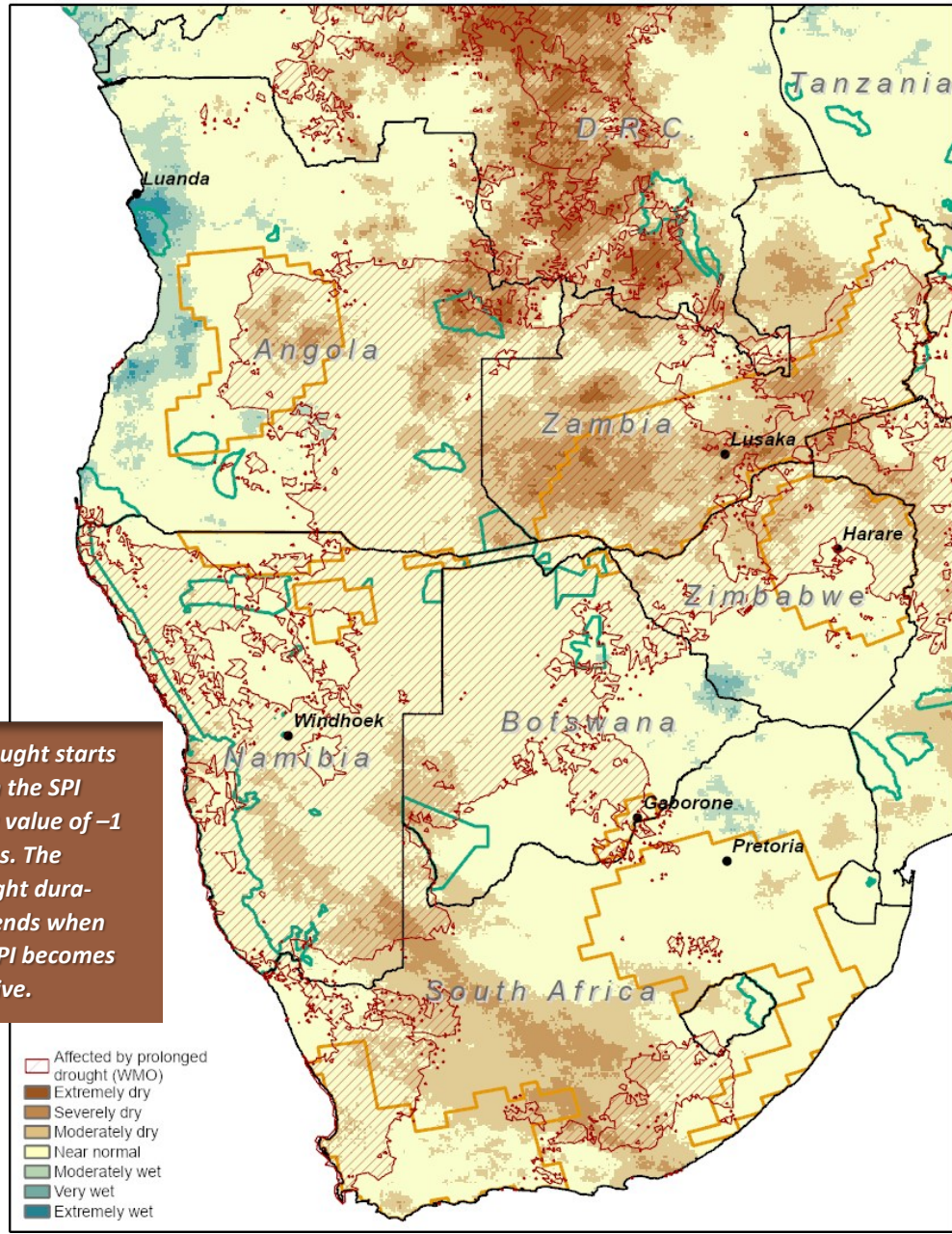
SASSCAL Info Map

2024/25 Rainfall year: Quarters October-November-December 2024 and January-February-March 2025

Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI)

October to December 2024
against long term October-November-December average (1981 to 2023)

January to March 2025
against long term January-February-March average (1981 to 2024)



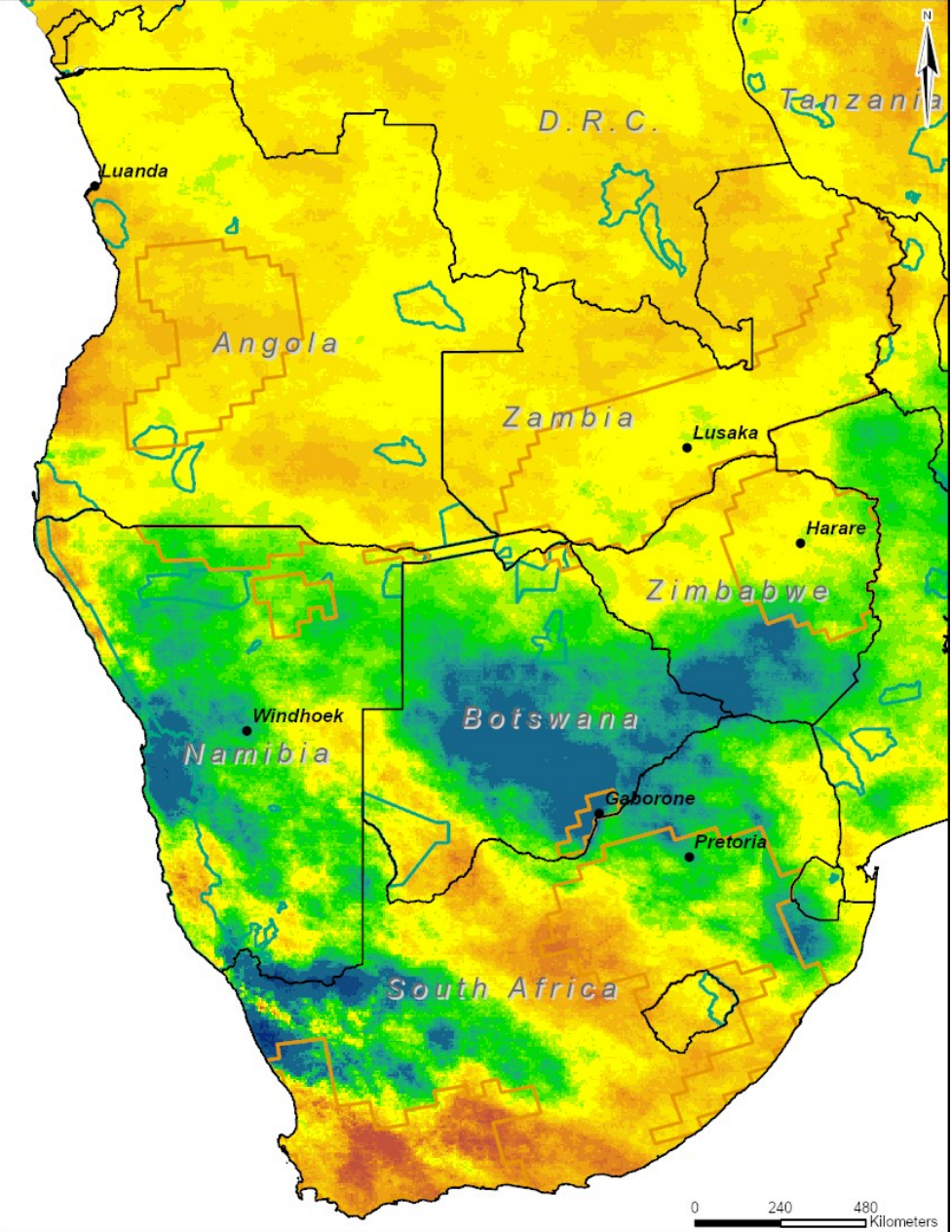
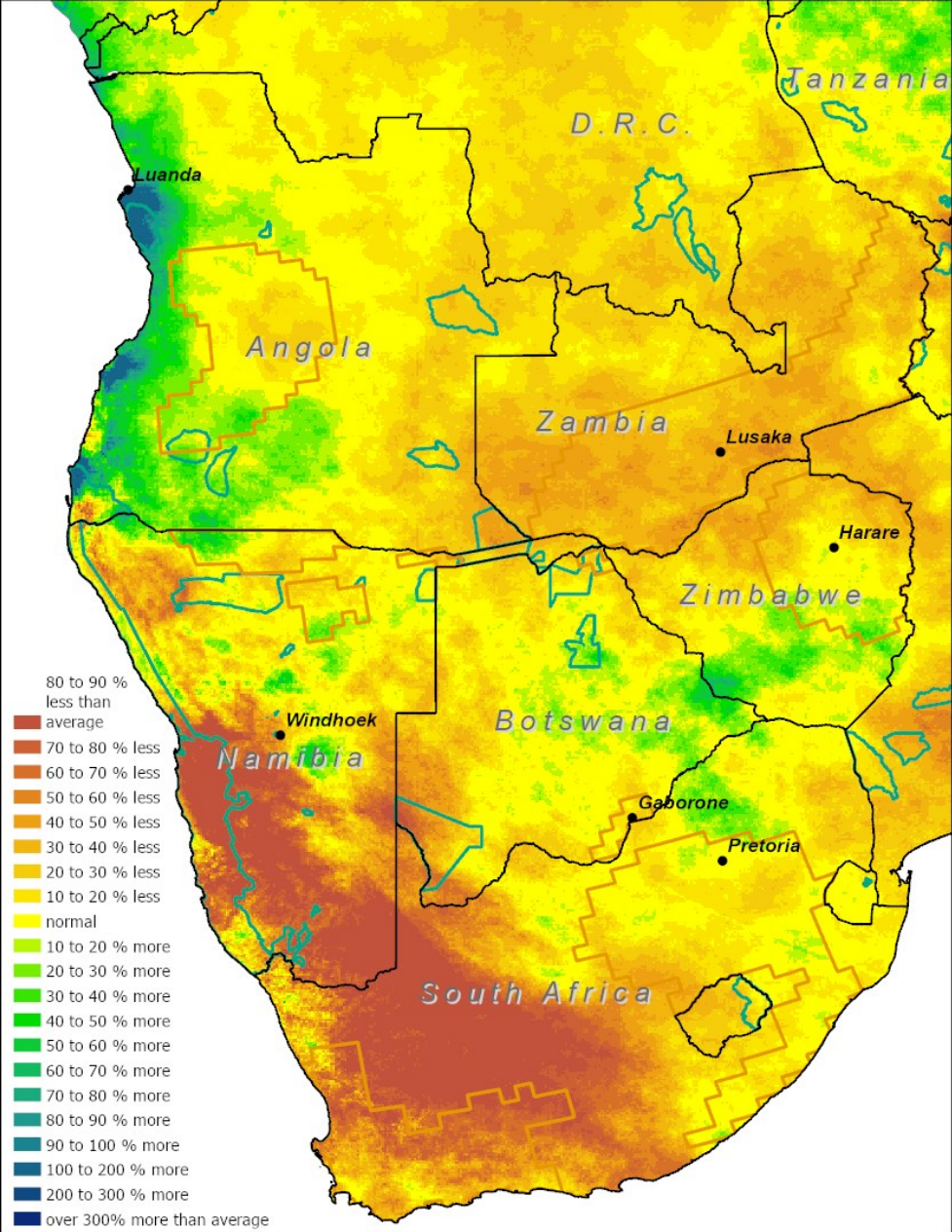
SASSCAL Info Map

2024/25 Rainfall year: Quarters October-November-December 2024 and January-February-March 2025

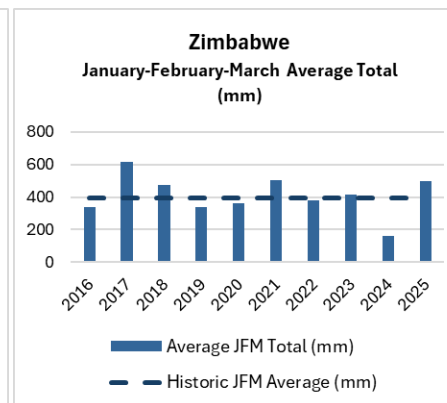
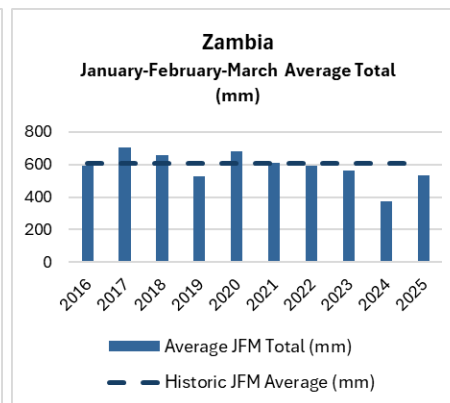
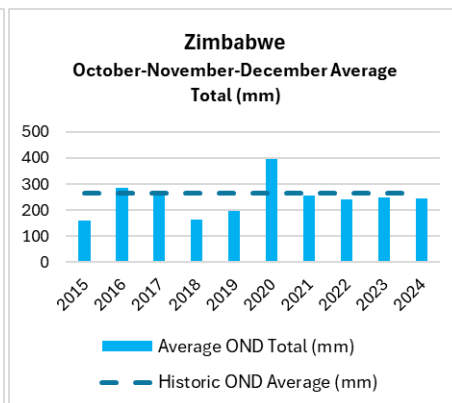
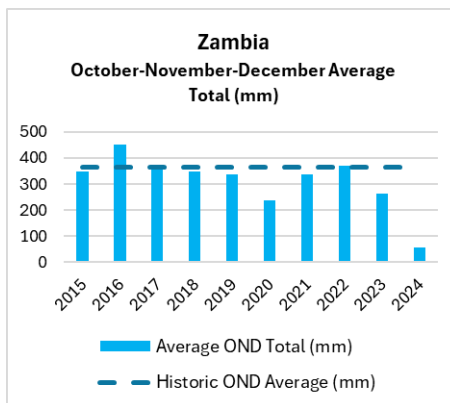
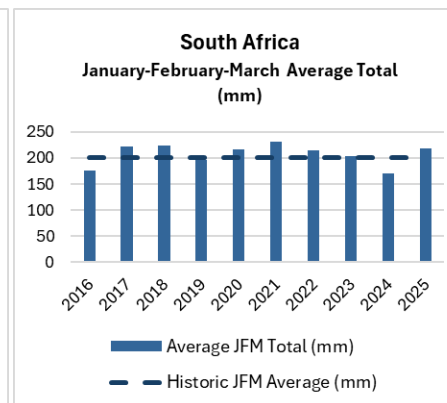
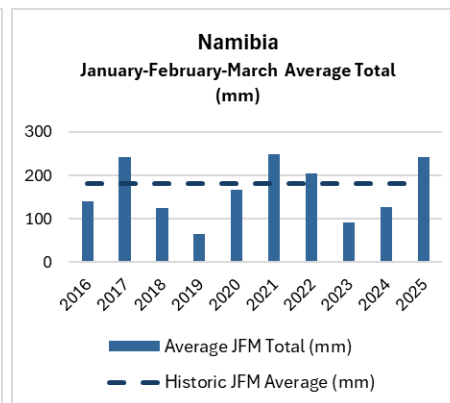
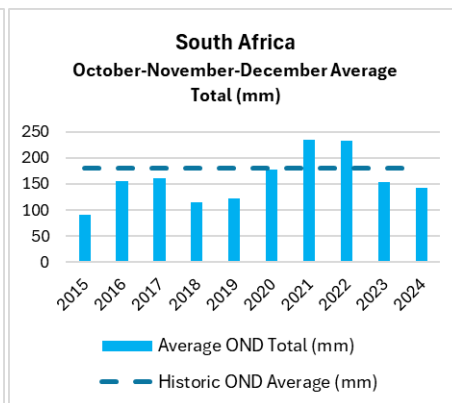
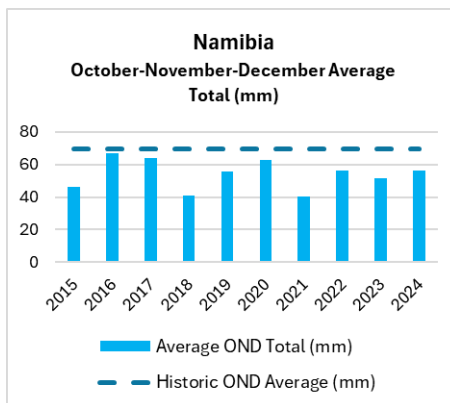
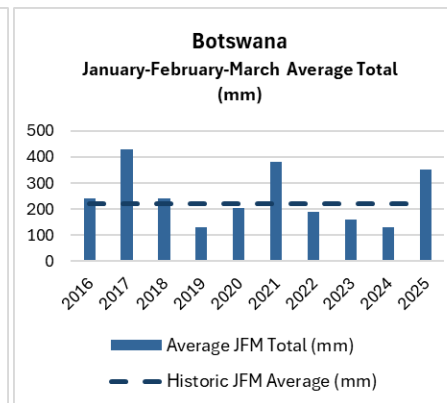
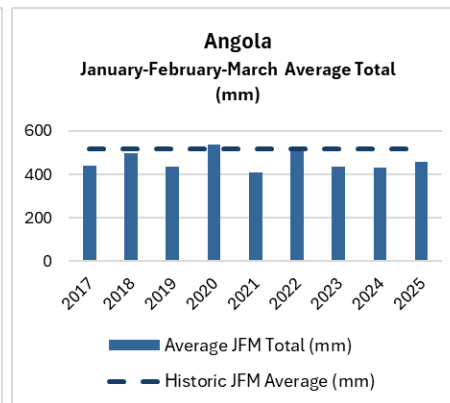
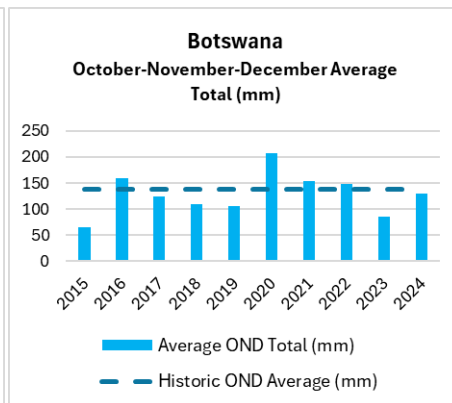
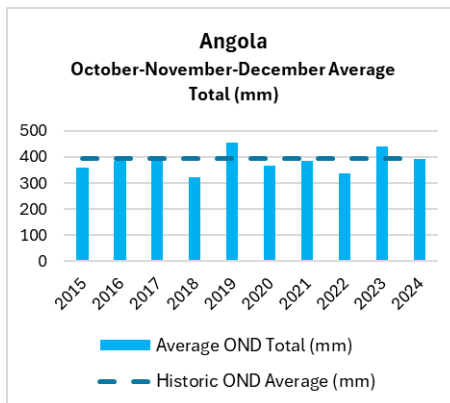
Percentage of Rainfall Total

October to December 2024
against long term average rainfall total for October-November-December (1981 to 2023)

January to March 2025
against long term average rainfall total for January-February-March average (1981 to 2024)



2024/25 Rainfall year: Quarters October-November-December 2024 and January-February-March 2025



The Standardised Precipitation Index (SPI) and percentage of average maps of the October-November-December (OND) 2024 and the January-February-March (JFM) 2025 rainfall quarters, from CHC CHIRPS 3.0 satellite-based precipitation data, suggest that large parts of southern Africa remained plagued by the prolonged drought until the end of December 2024.

In the second quarter of the 2024/25 rainfall year, Botswana, Namibia and southern Zimbabwe received much needed relief from the drought, with the SPI showing normal to extremely wet conditions. In Angola, Zambia and the northern parts of Zimbabwe, the SPI suggests normal to dry conditions, with parts of north-eastern Zambia showing extremely dry conditions. Notably, the SPI was negative for large parts for most of Angola and Zambia, and large parts of northern Zimbabwe and southern and central South Africa.

Notably, parts of Botswana, Namibia and South Africa received more than double the rainfall total expected for the JFM rainfall quarter.

References:

1. Funk, C., Peterson, P., Landsfeld, M. et al. The climate hazards infrared precipitation with stations—a new environmental record for monitoring extremes. Sci Data 2, 150066 (2015). <https://doi.org/10.1038/sdata.2015.66>
2. WMO. 2012. Standardized Precipitation Index User Guide