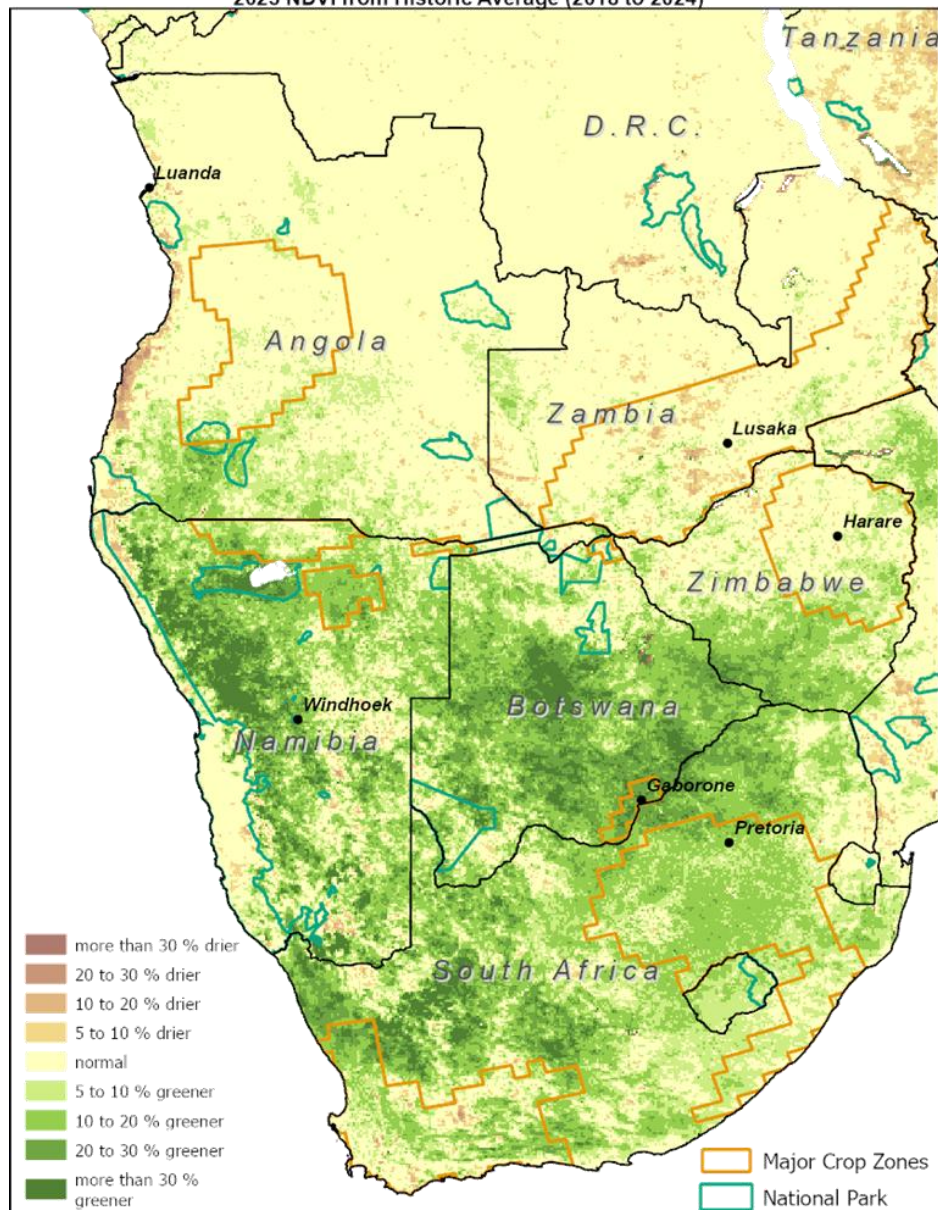


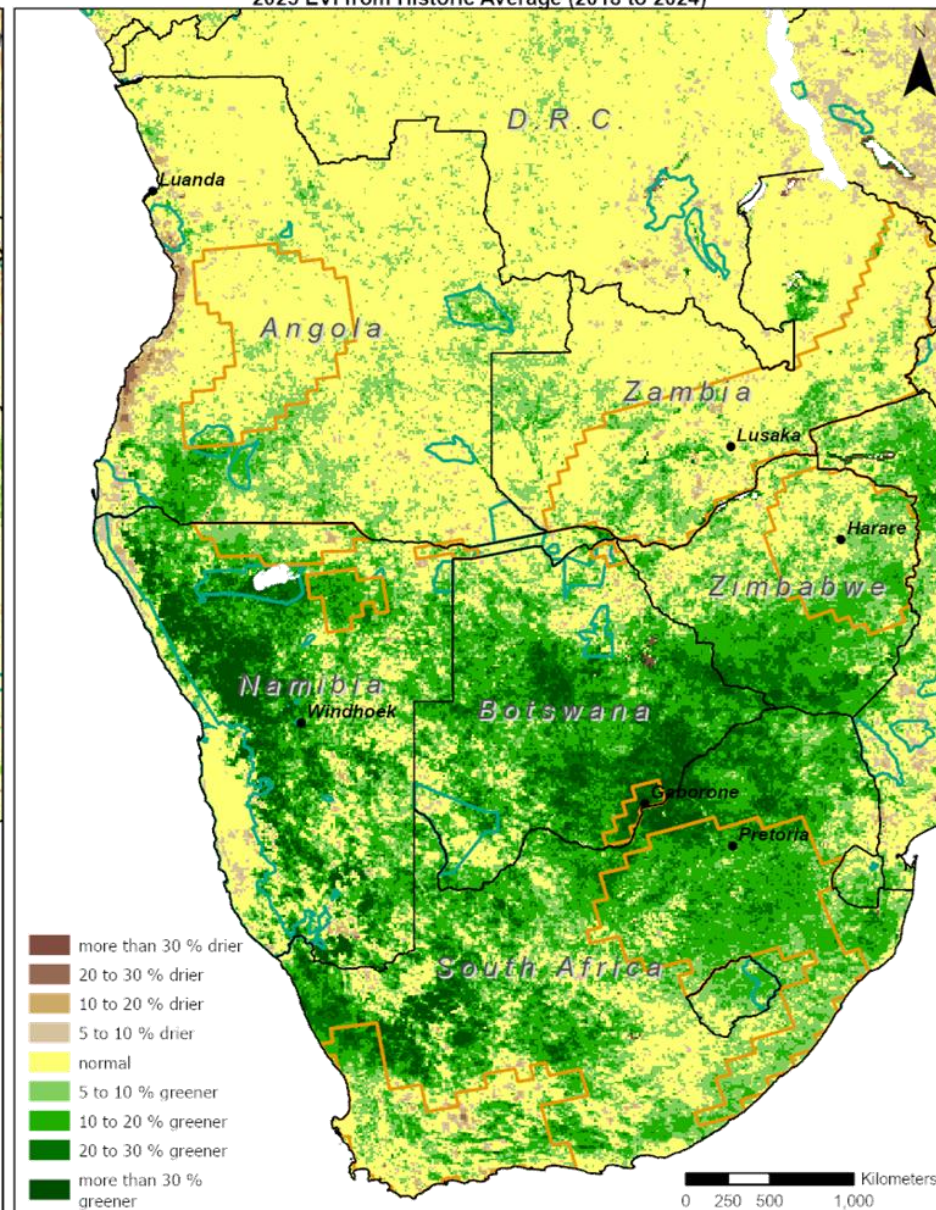
SASSCAL Info Map

Vegetation Indexes for 2025 for southern Africa

Average Annual NDVI Deviation from Historic (%)
2025 NDVI from Historic Average (2018 to 2024)

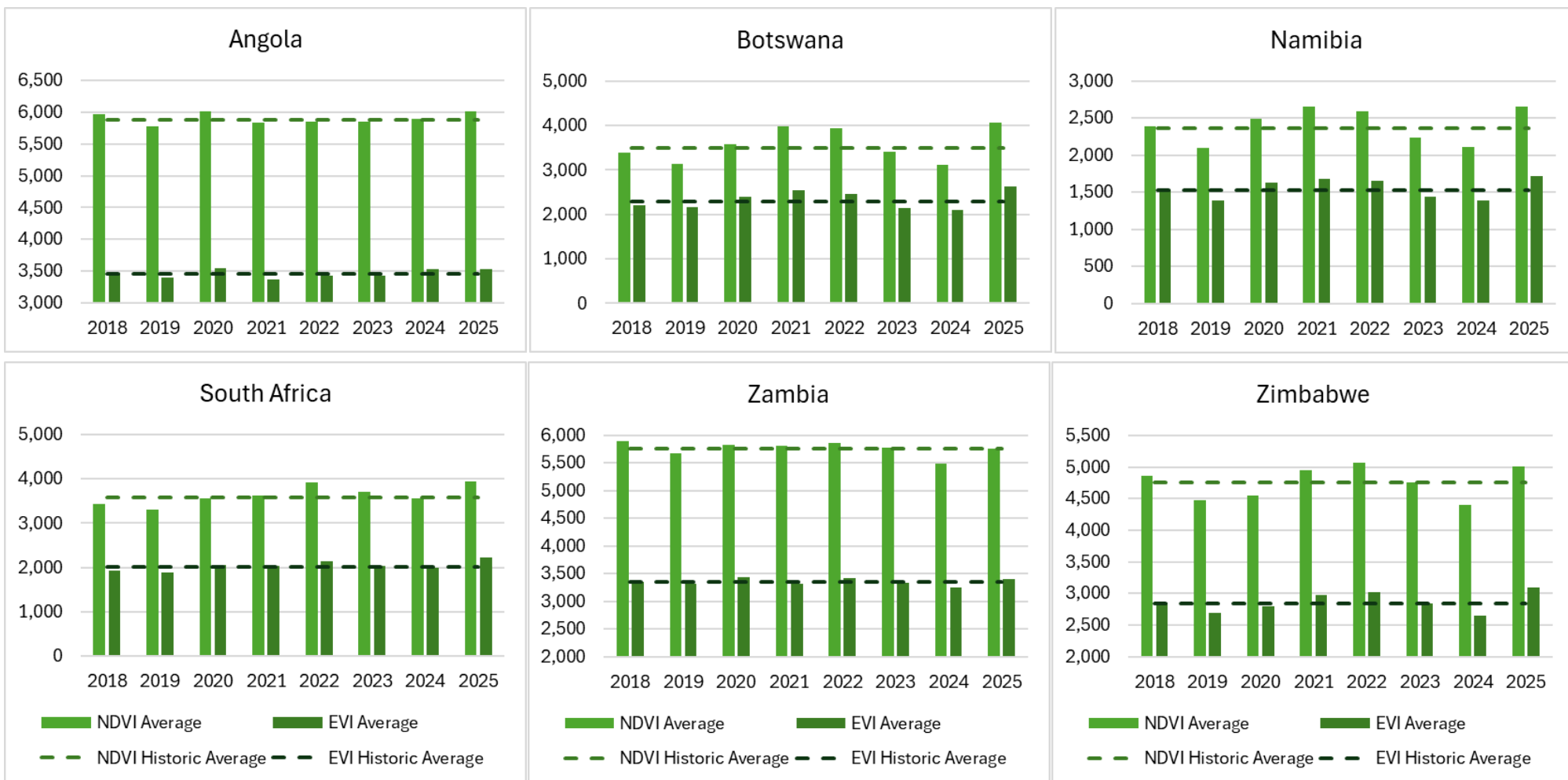


Average Annual EVI Deviation from Historic (%)
2025 EVI from Historic Average (2018 to 2024)



For most of southern Africa, the growing season coincides with the summer rainfall period, starting in October and ending in April the next year. The highest rainfall months are generally from January to April, coinciding with increased biomass and greenness.

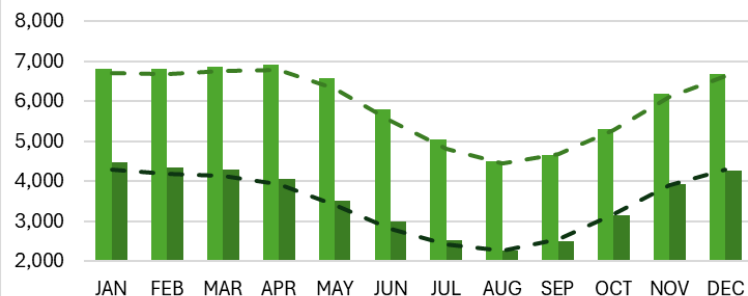
The most common method of measuring vegetation cover and the density of plant growth is called the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), which reflects greenness. Another indicator is the Enhanced Vegetation Index (EVI), which is an advanced vegetation indicator that corrects some of the distortions caused by suspended particles in the atmosphere, performing in particular better for high forested and biomass areas. This is well represented by the subtle differences in the percentage deviation of the 2025 NDVI and EVI from the historic average (2018 to 2024), as shown in the two maps of page 1, in the higher biomass areas of Angola, Zambia and Zimbabwe.



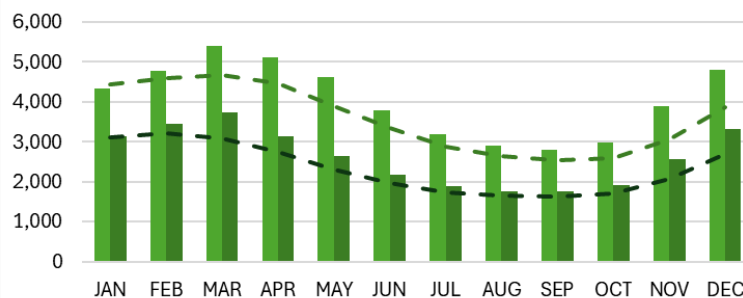
SASSCAL Info Map

Vegetation Indexes for 2025 for southern Africa

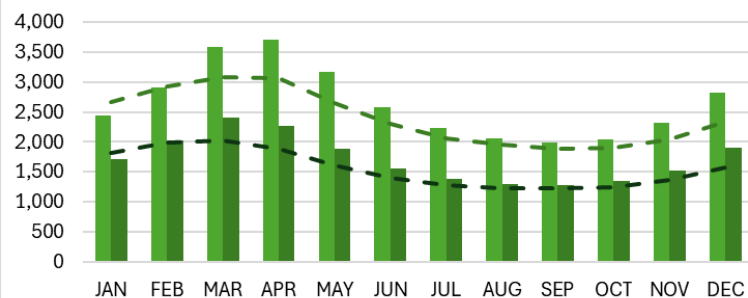
Angola Monthly EVI and NDVI



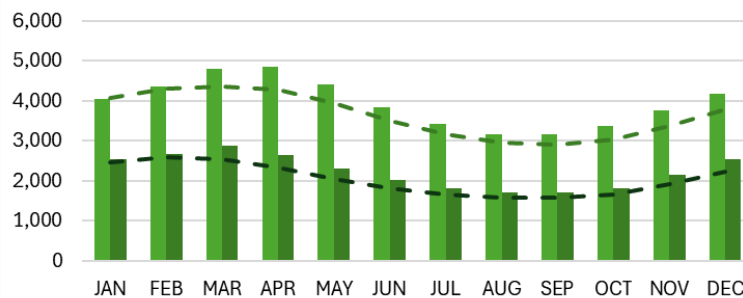
Botswana Monthly EVI and NDVI



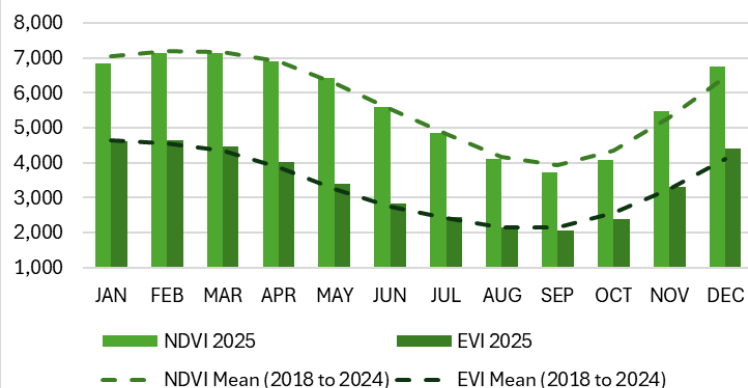
Namibia Monthly EVI and NDVI



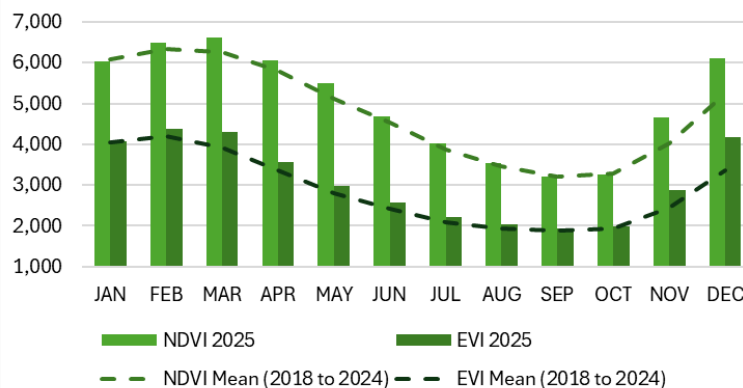
South Africa EVI and NDVI



Zambia EVI and NDVI



Zimbabwe EVI and NDVI



The annual graphs of the NDVI and EVI suggest, that on average, Angola and Zambia had average vegetation biomass and greenness, while Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe experienced above average greenness and vegetation cover.

For Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, the EVI suggests that 2025 was, in general, the greenest year since 2018.

The monthly NDVI and EVI data comparison of 2025 against the historic monthly record from 2018 to 2024 suggests that Angola and Zambia generally experienced a normal progression of the growing season, with Zambia just experiencing a slightly less green third quarter.

For Botswana, Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe, in particular, the March to May period was well above average.

The 2025/26 hydrological year also brought on early greening in November and December of 2025, for most of southern Africa, with November and December data suggesting well above average biomass and greening.

References: NOAA. 2025. [Measuring Vegetation \(NDVI & EVI\)](#).

Data Source: NASA DAAC (LP DAAC) VIIRS/JPSS1 Vegetation Indices Monthly L3 Global