SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

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INTRA-ACP CLIMATE SERVICES AND RELATED APPLICATIONS PROGRAMME

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BENEFICIARIES

A. HIGHLIGHTS

- **The rainfall during June:** The northern DRC and northern fringes of Tanzania recorded above-average rainfall (90–100mm), while about 50mm fell in southern South Africa and eastern Madagascar. Much of central SADC—including Angola, Namibia, southeast DRC, western Tanzania, Zambia, Botswana, and western Madagascar—experienced very dry conditions. Near-normal rainfall occurred in southern South Africa, Mozambique, eastern Tanzania, eastern Madagascar, and much of DRC. Wetter-than-normal conditions were limited to western DRC and the Natal region of South Africa.
- **Drought monitoring:** In June, the typical seasonal decline in rainfall led to near normal to moderately dry soil moisture across central southern Africa. However, extremely dry conditions were observed in parts of the DRC, Angola, western South Africa, and Madagascar. In contrast, soils were moderately wet in eastern Botswana and along the DRC–Tanzania border. Short-term conditions (SPI-3) revealed very wet soils in much of the region, though dryness persisted in southern Mozambique, Namibia, Angola, northern DRC, and parts of Tanzania.
- **Dry days:** Most of the region experienced a prolonged dry spell of 27 to 30 consecutive days. In contrast, northern DRC and the northern fringe of Tanzania saw only 0 to 6 dry days. Coastal areas of South Africa, eastern Mozambique, eastern Madagascar, and eastern Tanzania recorded moderately dry conditions, with 15 to 18 dry days.
- **The minimum temperature anomalies:** In June 2025, countries around the southern tip of the subcontinent—including South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, western Zimbabwe, southern Angola, and most of Zambia—experienced the lowest mean minimum temperatures, dropping to around 5°C. These areas also recorded negative anomalies of up to -4°C. In contrast, the rest of the region saw significantly warmer conditions, with minimum temperatures reaching up to 23°C and positive anomalies of up to +4°C.
- **Maximum temperatures anomalies.** Recorded mean maximum temperatures ranged from 16°C to 34°C across the region, with the lowest values (16°C to 22°C) observed in the southernmost parts, notably South Africa, eastern Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and eastern Madagascar, while most other areas recorded temperatures around 32°C. Temperature anomalies indicated widespread negative deviations of up to -3°C across the subcontinent and Madagascar, with the strongest negative anomalies concentrated near the Angola–DRC border and the western fringes of Namibia, alongside scattered areas showing neutral conditions.

- **Day and nighttime heat waves:** Daytime heatwaves lasting up to 25 days were recorded in northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), eastern Zambia, northern Mozambique, isolated areas of Botswana, western Madagascar, and parts of Tanzania. Similarly, nighttime heatwaves of comparable duration were observed in northeastern DRC, northwestern Angola, northern Mozambique, and southwestern Madagascar.
- **Rainfall and temperature outlook for June:** Above-normal rainfall and temperatures likely in August 2025, with isolated areas expecting near- or below-normal conditions.

1. REGIONAL RAINFALL PERFORMANCE

During June 2025, substantial rainfall was observed over the northernmost parts of the SADC region, particularly across northern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the northern fringes of Tanzania, where precipitation totals reached approximately 90 to 100 mm. In contrast, moderate rainfall of about 50 mm was recorded over the southern tip of the region — particularly in parts of South Africa — as well as along the eastern coastline of Madagascar [Figure 1, left].

Rainfall anomalies for June indicate markedly dry conditions across central portions of the subcontinent, including much of Angola, Namibia, southeastern DRC, western Tanzania, western Zimbabwe, Zambia, Botswana, and the western areas of Madagascar. Near-normal rainfall was experienced over most of southern South Africa, Mozambique, eastern Tanzania, eastern Madagascar, and large parts of the DRC. Wetter-than-average conditions prevailed in western DRC and around the Natal region in eastern South Africa [Figure 1, right].

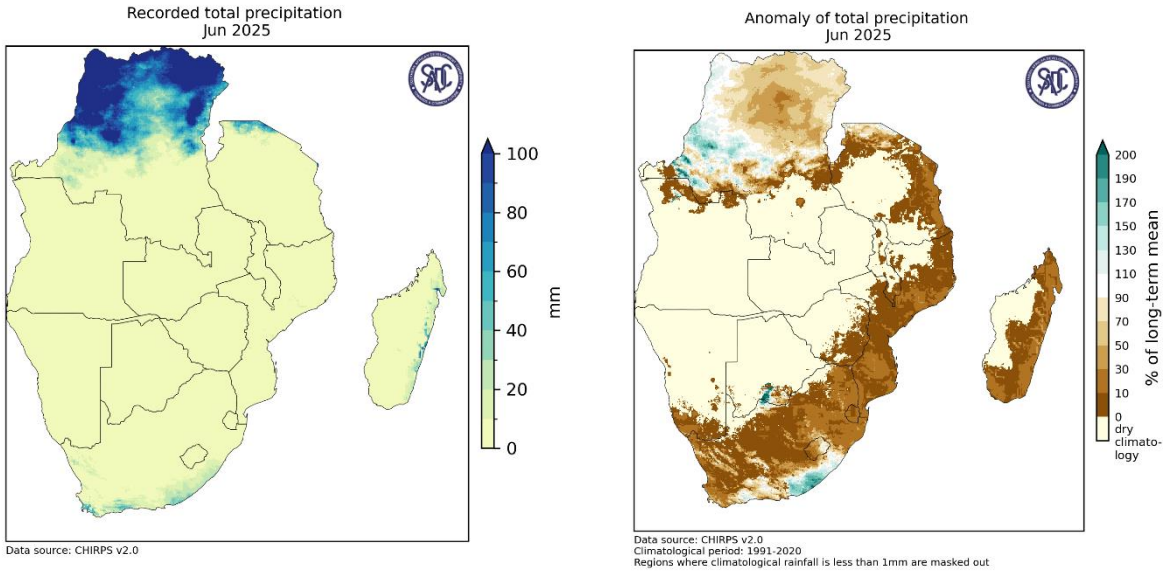

Figure 1: Observed rainfall (left) and rainfall anomaly (right) for the month of June 2025.

1.1 Drought Monitoring

1.1.1 Seasonal and Annual Drought Assessment

The typical winter reduction in rainfall across southern Africa during June led to soil moisture levels ranging from near normal to moderately dry in most central areas, based on the 12-month Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI-12). Extremely dry conditions were observed in parts of the DRC, Angola, western South Africa, and much of Madagascar. However, moderately wet soils were found in eastern Botswana and along the DRC–Tanzania border [Figure 2, left].

The 3-month SPI (SPI-3) shows that soil moisture in June ranged from near normal to very wet across most of the region. Exceptions include southern Mozambique, western South Africa, Namibia, Angola, northern DRC, and some parts of Tanzania, where the soils were extremely dry [Figure 2, right].

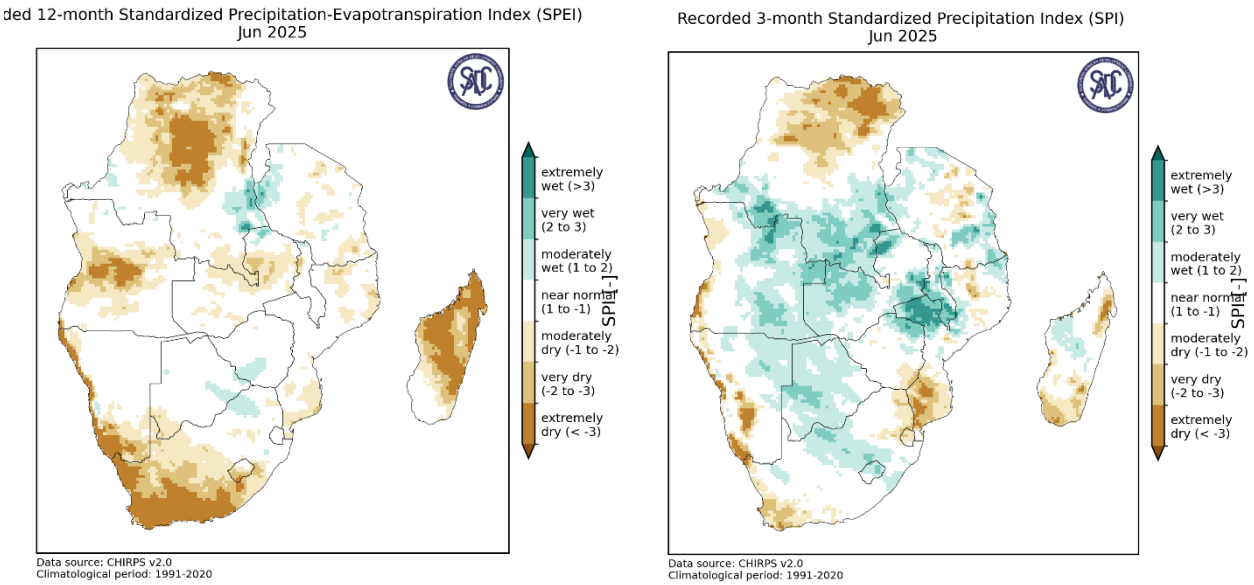

Figure 2: Drought assessment: SPI for 12-months (left) and 3-months SPI (right).

1.1.2 Short term drought (dry spells)

A prolonged stretch of dry days, ranging from 27 to 30 days, was recorded across most parts of the region. However, the northern areas of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and the northern fringe of Tanzania experienced significantly fewer dry days, ranging from 0 to 6 days. Meanwhile, much of the southern tip of the sub-region—particularly coastal areas of South Africa, eastern Mozambique, eastern Madagascar, and eastern Tanzania—recorded between 15 and 18 consecutive dry days [Figure 3].

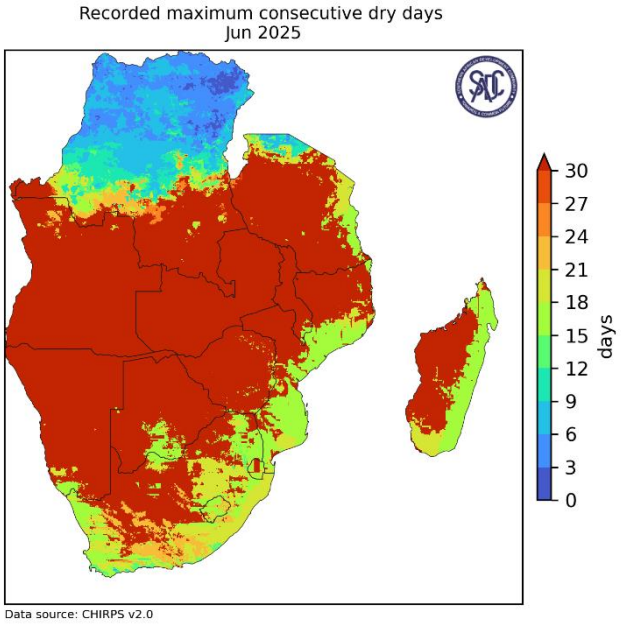

Figure 3: Dry spells prevalence during the month of June 2025.

1.2 Extreme Rainfall

Most of the subcontinent did not record any extreme precipitation events over a single day during the month of June. Most of the sub-continent including the island of Madagascar recorded almost near null precipitation. The highest rainfall in a single day of near 10mm was recorded in DRC, the northernmost fringes of Tanzania, and the southern tip of the region located mostly in the southern fringes of South Africa, [Figure 4].

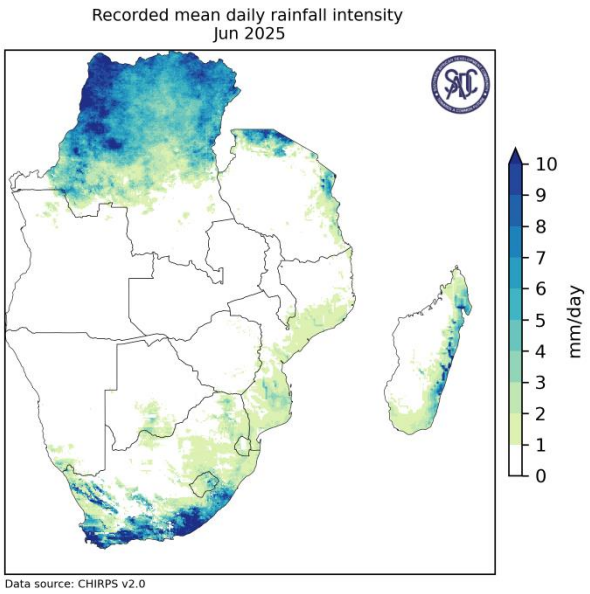

Figure 4: Maximum rainfall recorded over a one-day period during the month of June 2025.

2. REGIONAL TEMPERATURE

2.1 Minimum Temperature

In June, the lowest mean minimum temperatures were recorded in countries located around the southern tip of the subcontinent, particularly in South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, western Zimbabwe, southern Angola, and most of Zambia. Overall, the mean minimum temperatures dropped from around 14°C in the central parts of the subcontinent to approximately 5°C near the southern tip of Africa in June 2025. In contrast, the rest of the region experienced significantly higher minimum temperatures, reaching up to 23°C [Figure 5, right].

Anomalies in mean minimum temperatures show that countries situated around the southern tip of the subcontinent—particularly South Africa, Namibia, Botswana, western Zimbabwe, southern Angola, and most of Zambia—experienced negative anomalies, with typical values around -4°C. In contrast, positive anomalies of up to +4°C were observed across the rest of the region.

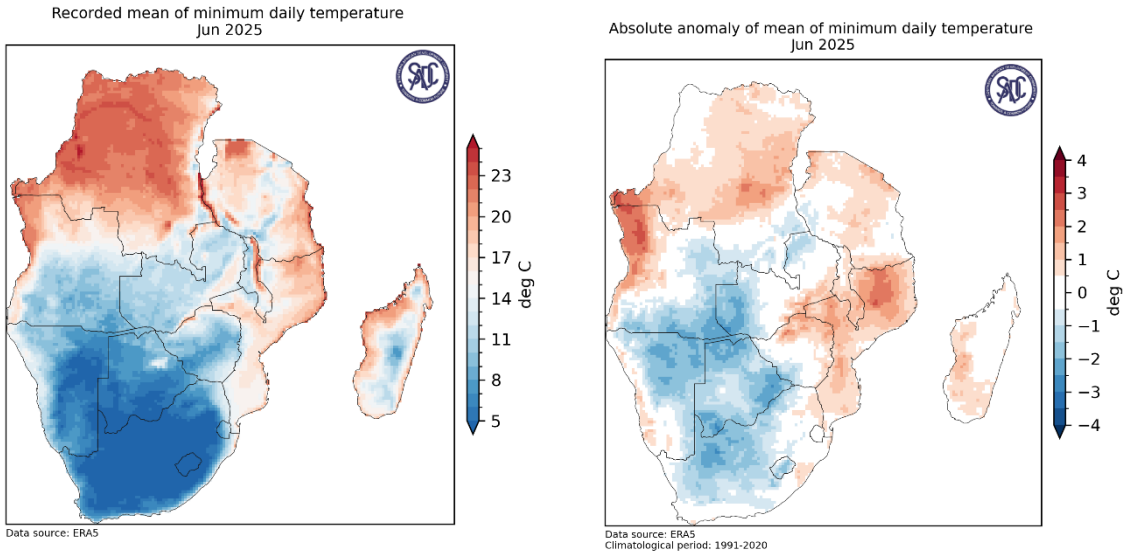

Figure 5: Observed average minimum temperature (left) and anomalies (right) for June 2025.

2.2 Maximum Temperature

Recorded mean maximum temperatures across the region ranged from **16°C to 34°C**. The lowest values, between **16°C and 22°C**, were observed in the southernmost parts of the region—particularly in South Africa, eastern Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe**,** and eastern Madagascar. In contrast, the remainder of the region experienced mean maximum temperatures around **32°C**.

Maximum temperature anomalies indicated that much of the subcontinent, including Madagascar**,** experienced values close to **-3°C** below the long-term average. Notably, negative anomalies of -3°C were recorded near the Angola–DRC border and along the western fringes of Namibia**.** Neutral anomalies were also observed in some scattered areas.

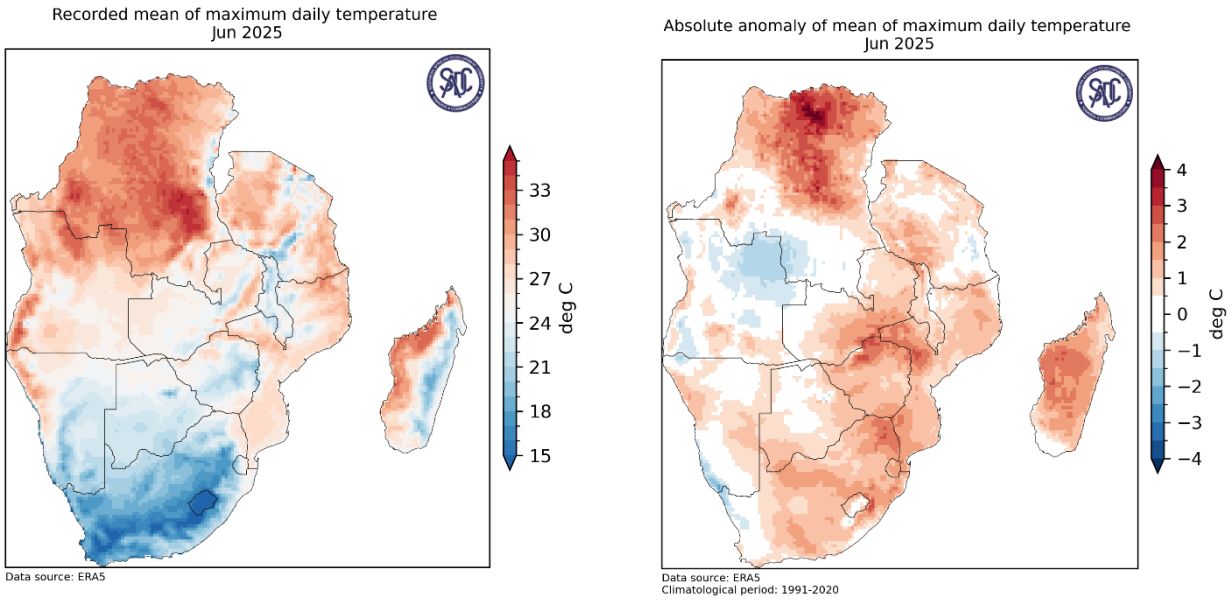

Figure 6: Observed maximum average temperature (left) and anomalies (right) for June 2025.

2.3 Heatwaves

Daytime heatwaves lasting up to 25 days were recorded in northeastern Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), eastern Zambia, northern Mozambique, isolated areas of Botswana, western Madagascar, and parts of Tanzania [Figure 7, left]. Similarly, nighttime heatwaves of comparable duration were observed in northeastern DRC, northwestern Angola, northern Mozambique, and southwestern Madagascar [Figure 7, right].

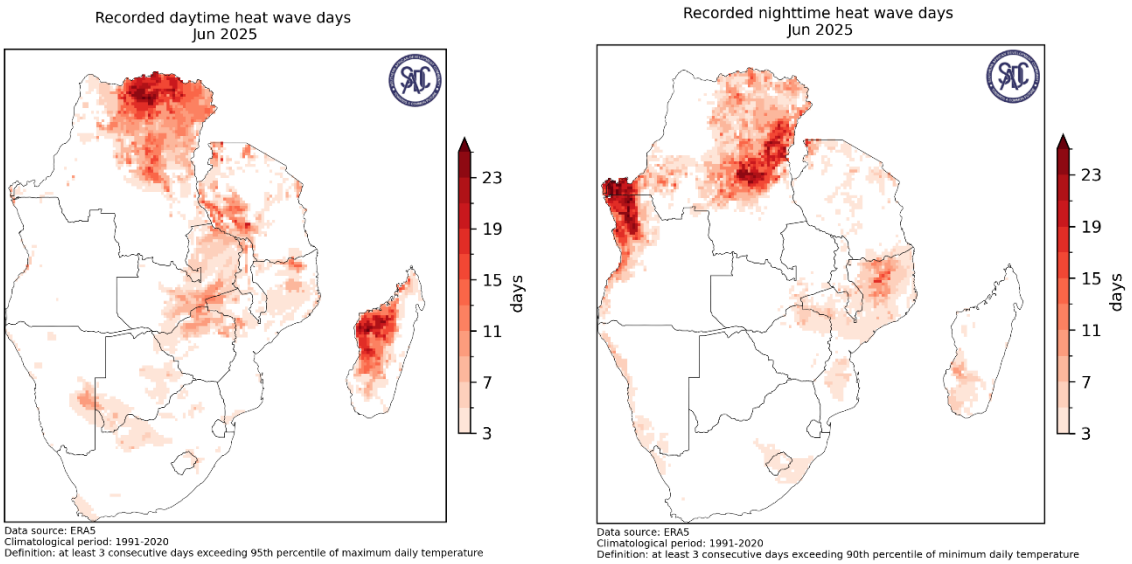

Figure 7: Heatwaves detected during the month of June 2025

3. Regional Monthly Outlooks

3.1 Rainfall Outlook

An increased likelihood of above-normal rainfall is forecast for August 2025 in isolated parts of the SADC region, including much of the DRC, northwestern and eastern Tanzania, and northern Angola. Most central areas of the subcontinent—covering Zambia, southern Angola, northern Namibia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe—are expected to receive near-normal rainfall. In contrast, below-normal rainfall is likely in Mozambique, isolated parts of South Africa, and portions of the DRC [Figure 8].

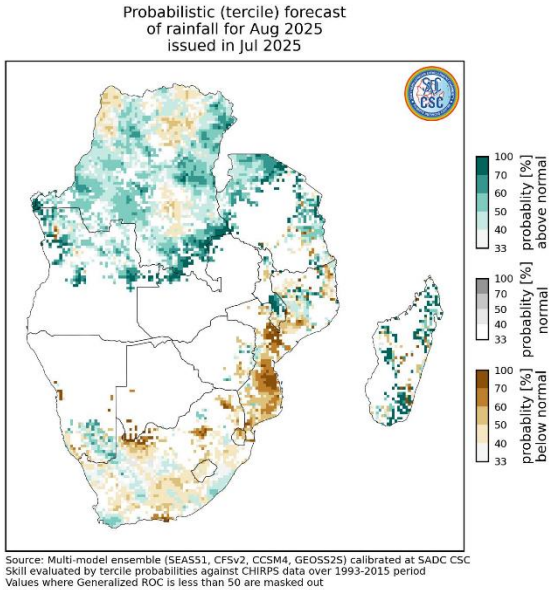

Figure 8: Rainfall probabilistic forecast for August 2025

3.2 Temperature Outlook

Above-normal temperatures are forecast across most of the SADC region for August 2025, including the entire island of Madagascar. However, isolated areas in eastern Angola, southwestern South Africa, central Botswana, and northern Mozambique are expected to experience near-normal temperatures [Figure 9].

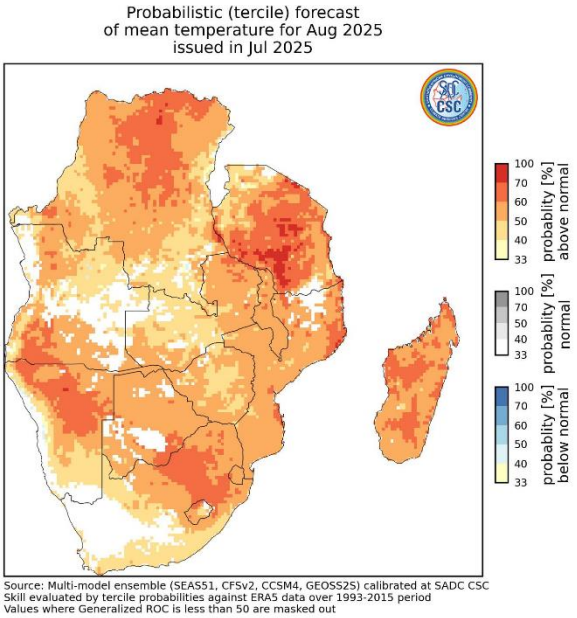

Figure 9: Temperature probabilistic forecast for August 2025

NOTE:

This bulletin used CHIRPS and ERA5 data. While these datasets are considered broadly representative to local conditions over the SADC region, the results presented here June differ from those derived using local observations from Member States.

Users are therefore, urged to consult the local National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) for local conditions and detailed interpretation of the contents of this bulletin.

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