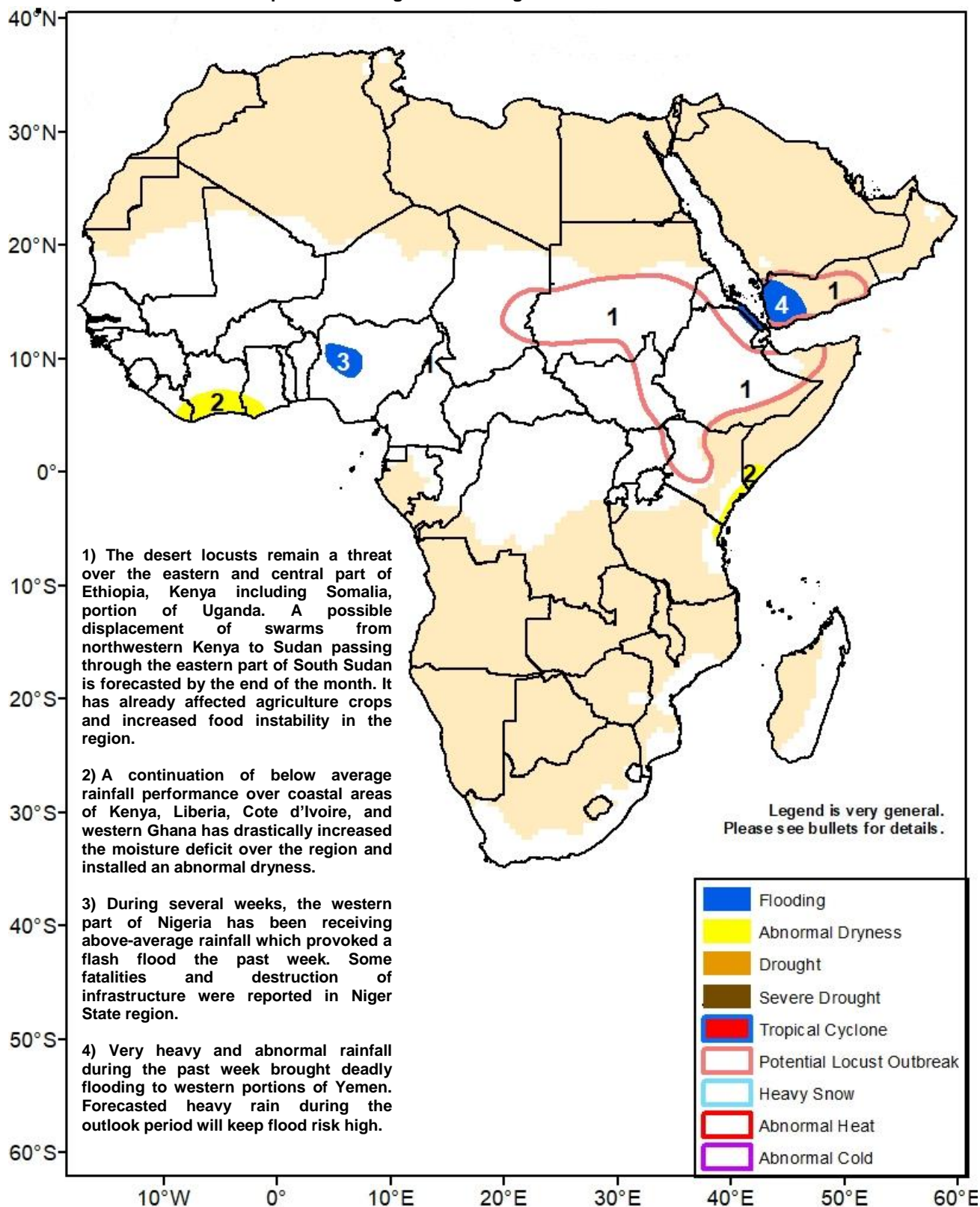




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook July 30 – August 05, 2020

- Below average rainfall over the past two months has led to abnormal dryness in southern Liberia and Cote D'Ivoire
- Flash flood has been reported over Niger state of Nigeria last week.



An abnormal dryness is installed over the coastal areas of some Gulf of Guinea countries.

For the past seven days, moderate to heavy rainfall has been registered over West Africa except Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire, and Ghana. For the past several weeks, some surface cooling temperature has been observed near the coastal area near the Gulf of Guinea which could indicate less moisture availability over the region during the period. Light to moderate rainfall has been recorded over central Chad and northern Mali (Figure 2). The 2-month satellite estimated percent of normal rainfall has showed a performance between 120-150% over Senegal, Gambia, Mali, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Burkina Faso, the southern Mauritania, the southern Niger, the western Liberia. Between 100-120% of normal rainfall has been seen over the northern part of Cote d'Ivoire, the northern Ghana, Togo, Benin and Nigeria. In contrast, 50-80% of normal rainfall is covering the coastal area of southern Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Ghana which has progressed toward a significant moisture deficit (Figure 1).

The vegetation health indices show signs of degraded vegetation in southern Liberia and Cote D'Ivoire with largely favorable vegetation over the rest of West Africa during the second dekad of July.

During the coming outlook period, moderate to heavy rainfall is expected over the southern part of Mali and Guinea and longitudinally between 10-15N while a seasonal rainfall is expected over Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia. The continuation of heavy rains for many areas means that flooding is possible.

Heavy rainfall has been recorded over western Yemen.

The increased rainfall over the western coastal areas of Yemen could accelerate and increase Locust breeding giving rise to numerous hoppers bands and swarms for the coming weeks.

Last week, the Horn of Africa has registered some surpluses over the northern part of Ethiopia (50-100mm above average). Very heavy rainfall was observed (>100mm) in western Yemen and eastern portions of Eritrea. Deadly and destructive flooding was reported in many portions of Yemen. Some weak deficit has been observed over the southwestern part of Ethiopia. A seasonable rainfall has been observed over western areas of Kenya and extended across the eastern part of Uganda (Figure 2). The rainfall performance over Eastern Africa has been favorable over a major part of the region for the past two months (Figure 1). Above average rainfall for the past two weeks has helped alleviate the negative performance observed over the northern and southern part of Ethiopia while the coastal area of Kenya are still observing weak performance (50-80%).

The vegetation health index and the second decadal (10 days) NDVI have showed a favorable vegetation during the period.

During the outlook period, heavy rainfall is expected 10-15N over Eastern Africa countries including the southern part of Ethiopia. Above average rainfall is expected over western Kenya and the coastal area of southern Somalia. Very heavy rainfall is also expected to continue in Yemen. Seasonal rainfall is expected over Central Republic of Africa, South Sudan, Uganda, and the northern part of Democratic Republic of Congo. Below average is expected over the northern part of Democratic Republic of Congo.

2-Month Satellite Estimated Percent of Normal Rainfall (mm) Valid: June 01 – July 28, 2020

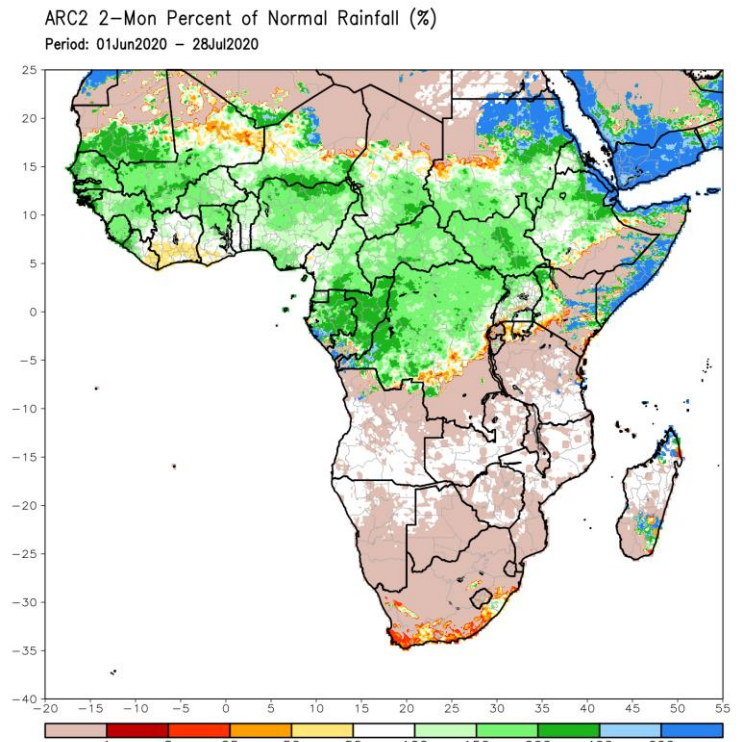


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: July 22 – July 28, 2020

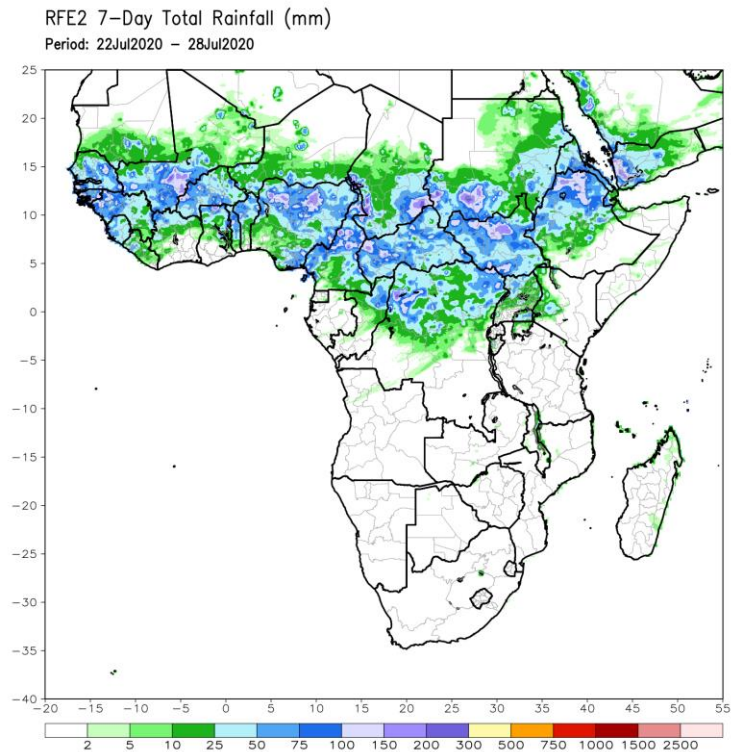


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

Note: The hazards outlook map on page 1 is based on current weather/climate information and short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week). It assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.