

Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook 15 – 21 July 2021



Dube and Cavalla rivers are still running at high water level between Liberia and Ivory Coast.

During the first dekad of July, the ITF has moved slightly north along most of its axis from its previous dekadal position. The western portion of the ITF explain some suppressed rainfall in Senegal. Despite the lagging position of the ITF, moderate rainfall surged far to the north in Mali and Niger. This past week, heavy rainfall prevailed across Guinea, Sierra Leone and the coastal area of Ivory Coast. Light to moderate rainfall prevailed across Mali, Burkina Faso, southern and western Niger, Togo, Ghana, Benin, and Nigeria (**Figure 1**). The southwestern part of Senegal and Gambia are exhibiting moisture stress since the past two weeks which also visible now on the 30-day total rainfall anomaly graph. In contrast, a complete recovery from short term moisture deficit has been observed across southern Ivory Coast, southern Togo, and southern Ghana.

The first dekad of July NDVI of West Africa is showing a degradation of vegetation across western Mali and eastern Senegal compared to its last dekad of June.

During the outlook period, the GEFS week1 ensemble forecasts below normal rainfall across Senegal, central Mali, Burkina Faso, south Niger. Above average is expected across Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone, southern Ivory Coast, southern Togo, and southern Nigeria. Seasonal rainfall is expected across northern Ivory Coast, northern Togo, Ghana, Benin, northern Nigeria and southern Mali

Heavy rainfall prevailed across western Kenya during the past week.

The eastern position of the ITF during the first dekad of July explains the ample rainfall across Chad, southern Sudan, Eritrea, and northwestern Ethiopia. During the past seven days, the northwestern part of Ethiopia and portion of southeastern Sudan registered above 300mm of rainfall which is 300mm above normal rainfall over the region during this period. Light to moderate rainfall prevailed across South Sudan and Uganda, the western part of Kenya prevailed moderate to heavy rainfall this past week. During this past thirty days, the rainfall performance has been good across the western and central part of Ethiopia except a portion across its southern which is still struggling water stress (**Figure 2**). A recovery from a short period moisture deficit has been noticed across northern Uganda and western Kenya.

An analysis of the latest soil moisture status showed a below normal conditions over western and southern Ethiopia which should change positively this coming weeks due to the increase of rainfall.

During the outlook period, heavy rainfall is expected across western Ethiopia. Above average is expected across northern Uganda, western Kenya, and northern South Sudan.







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.