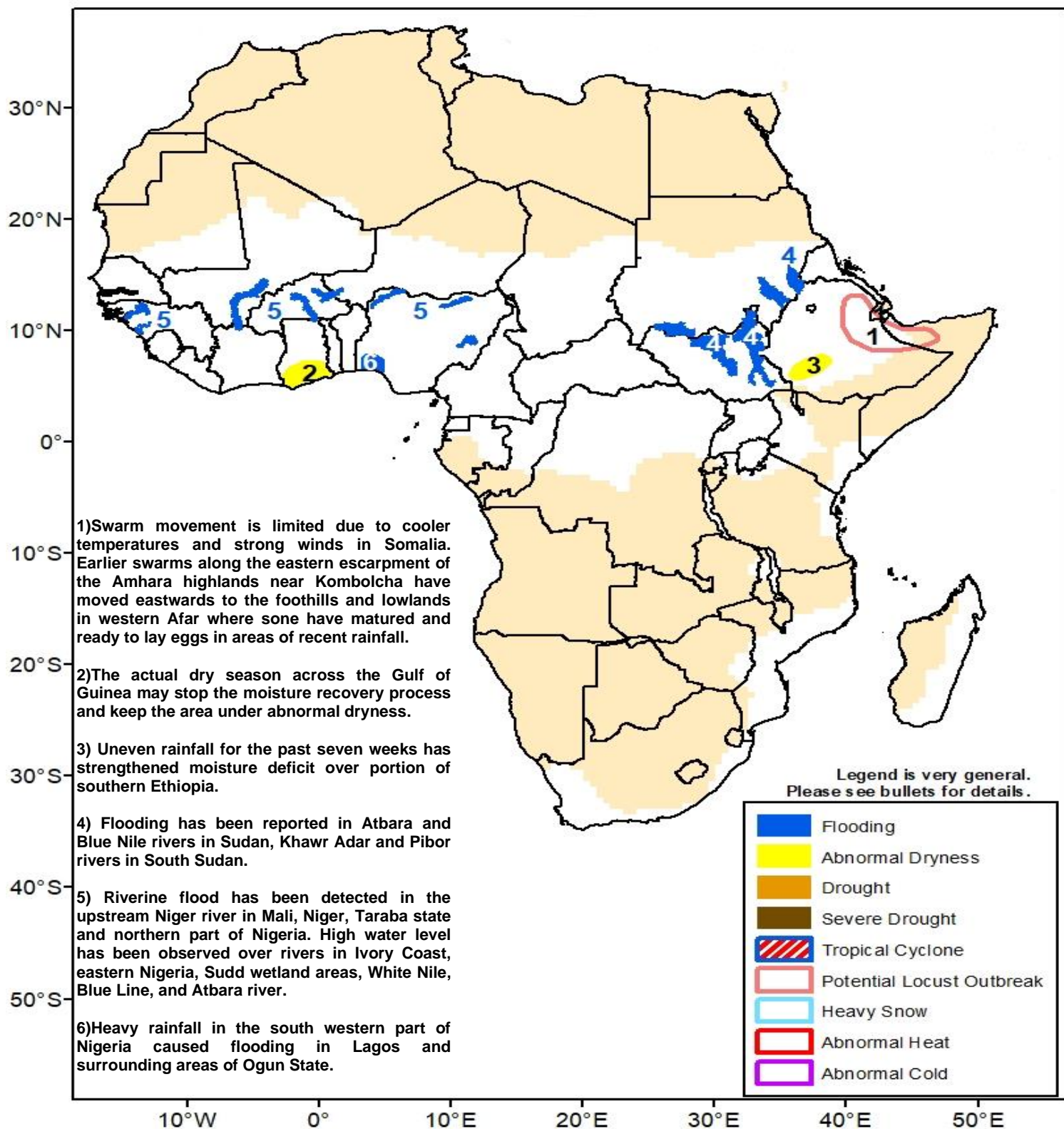




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook 29 July – 04 August 2021

- Flash flood has been reported across Ogun State including Lagos in Nigeria this past week.



Possible riverine flood along upstream Niger and Benue rivers through Niger, Sierra Leone, and Liberia.

The western portion of the ITF stalled during the second dekad of July. This helps to explain the below-average rainfall in Senegal and Mali for the past two weeks. During the past week, light to moderate rainfall prevailed across southern and central Senegal while its eastern part experienced a continuation of moisture deficit (**Figure 1**). Light to moderate rainfall prevailed across Burkina Faso and Nigeria while a seasonal rainfall prevailed across Sierra Leone, major part of Ivory Coast, Ghana, southern Togo, and far southern Benin. The past thirty days performance exhibited below normal rainfall across Senegal, southern Mali, Burkina Faso which will be closely monitored during the coming weeks. Even though the southern part of Ghana exhibited moisture deficit, it is related to the rainfall activity during the last week of June and the first week of July which is still computed into the short-term rainfall performance.

The third week of July vegetation health index observed a growing vegetation across the western part of Africa which is related to the continuous rainfall this past two weeks across the areas.

During the outlook period, above average rainfall is expected across southern Senegal, southern Mali, Guinea, Gambia, northern Sierra Leone, Liberia, northern Burkina Faso, southern Niger, and northern Nigeria. Below average rainfall is expected across central Ivory Coast, Ghana, central Togo, and southern Benin.

Riverine flood along rivers in eastern Sudan

Several weeks of heavy rainfall have been observed across northern Ethiopia and southeastern Sudan. During the past week, 75-150mm of rainfall prevailed across southeastern Sudan and far northern Ethiopia. In contrast, 5-10mm of rainfall prevailed across southern Ethiopia which marked another below normal rainfall over the area (**Figure 2**). Despite a recovery from short-term moisture deficit observed across southern South Sudan, portion of southern Ethiopia kept increasing moisture deficit which could lead to drought in the coming weeks.

The vegetation health index observed a growing vegetation across eastern Africa which correlates the period of increase rainfall over the area. The NDVI also confirmed the increase of vegetation across western Ethiopia, southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya.

During the outlook period, a continuation of heavy rainfall is expected across eastern Sudan, and western Ethiopia with possible flash flood and mudslides along Blue Nile and Atbara rivers across southeastern Sudan, and Khawr Adar river in northern South Sudan. In contrast, below average is expected across southern South Sudan, western Uganda, and northern Democratic Republic of Congo.

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.

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