





Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 30 June – 6 July 2022

- Abnormal dryness has settled in over central Mali and northeastern Nigeria due to poor rain since May.
- An uneven rainfall distribution has maintained abnormal dryness over central South Sudan.



- 1) A poor distribution of rainfall since the beginning of the March-May season developed droughts across a large portion of East Africa. Areas, including north-central and eastern Ethiopia, along the Kenya-Ethiopia border, much of Somalia, and southern Kenya, where dryness is most acute (less than 50% of normal) and most persistent are now classified under severe drought.
- 2) Insufficient rain since early May has resulted in growing moisture deficits and abnormal dryness in central South Sudan.
- 3) Insufficient and uneven rainfall since the start of the monsoon has resulted in significant moisture deficits and abnormal dryness in northeastern Nigeria.
- 4) This past few weeks' heavy rains have triggered landslides and flooding over Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire and areas over Accra in Ghana, respectively, according to reports. The forecast heavy rain maintains high risks for flooding over the region during the outlook period.
- 5) A lack of rainfall since May has resulted in significant thirty day moisture deficits, leading to an abnormal dryness over central Mali.

Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed and predicted to continue during the outlook period. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at the spatial scale of the map. This product considers long-range seasonal climate forecasts but does not reflect current or projected food security conditions. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and several other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned. Questions or comments about the hazard's outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, <u>wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov</u>.

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Favorable rains continue over West Africa.

During late June, a favorable rainfall distribution was observed over West Africa. Widespread moderate to locally heavy rains fell along the Gulf of Guinea and over the Sahel. Enhanced rains were received over southern Senegal, The Gambia, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, southwestern Niger (Figure 1). Farther south, increased amounts were registered over eastern Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, southwestern Ghana, Nigeria, and southern Chad. This past thirty days, while most areas in West Africa experienced near to wetter-than-average conditions, central Mali, eastern Liberia, southwestern Cote d'Ivoire, and northeastern Nigeria received less than 80 percent of their average rainfall. In Mali, an uneven spatial and temporal distribution in rainfall since May has resulted in abnormal dryness over the central portions despite an anomalous northerly position for the Inter-Tropical Front during the second dekad (10-day period) of June.

Agro-climatic products have, now, indicated that poor vegetation conditions existed over southern Mali, areas in Burkina Faso, and north-central Nigeria.

For next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast along the Gulf of Guinea from Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, to Nigeria. The forecast, increased rains could exacerbate conditions on the ground over already-flooded or trigger new flooding over many local areas. Light to locally moderate rains are expected over much of the Sahel.

Dryness persists over central South Sudan.

While above-average rain was received over western and central Ethiopia and eastern Sudan, below-average rain was registered over central South Sudan and parts of westcentral Sudan over the past thirty days. In South Sudan, cumulative rain accounted for only between 5 - 80 percent of the average, pointing to persisting drier-than-average conditions in the region (Figure 2). During this past week, limited rain fell over South Sudan, which maintained ongoing drvness. In contrast, copious amounts of rain were recorded over western Ethiopia and bordering eastern Sudan, holding moisture surpluses over the region since the beginning of the June - September season. Elsewhere, scattered moderate rains fell over southern Somalia, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya.

Recent vegetation products have showed that stressed vegetation was already present over the west-central areas in South Sudan as a response to the lack of rain over the past several weeks.

For next week, heavy and likely above-average rain is forecast over western Ethiopia. Light to moderate rains are expected throughout southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya, which may help to partially erode deficits over local areas. Light rains are possible along coastal areas in southern Somalia and eastern Kenya.



Figure 1: NOAA/CPC







Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa