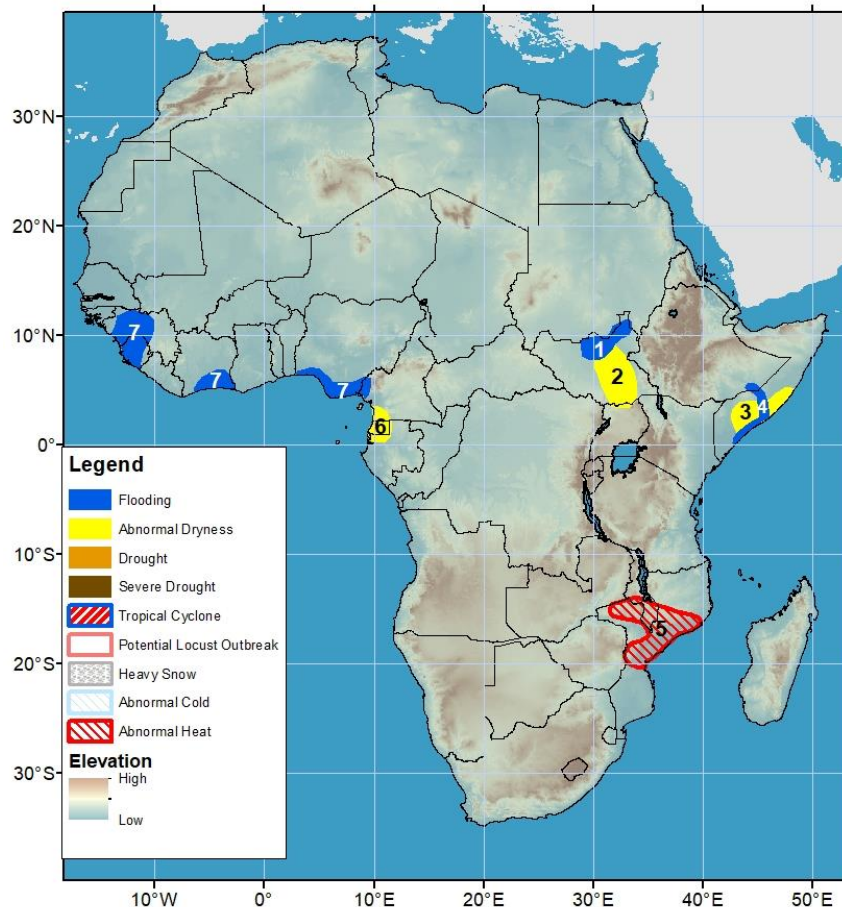


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 15 – 21 June 2023

- Increased rain observed in Eastern Africa, maintaining high flood risks along the Shabelle River in Somalia.
- Heavy downpours have triggered flooding and landslides in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire during the past week.



- 1) Flood conditions improved in South Sudan, with the extent of inundation decreasing in the southern regions of the Sudd wetlands.
- 2) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in eastern South Sudan.
- 3) An early cessation of rains during May has led to late-season rainfall deficits and degraded vegetation health in central Somalia.
- 4) Heavy and above-average seasonal rainfall in Ethiopia has caused ongoing flooding downstream along the Shebelle River in central Somalia. While the river level has peaked in upstream areas near the Ethiopian border, levels are quickly rising further south as water flows downstream.
- 5) Weekly maximum temperature is forecast to average up to 8°C above average and higher than 30°C in central Mozambique and southern Malawi during the next week.
- 6) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea.
- 7) This past week's heavy downpours have triggered flooding and landslides, which resulted in fatalities in Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire. The forecast additional moderate to heavy rain is likely to worsen conditions on the ground. Flooding risks are high across Sierra Leone and parts of Guinea-Conakry and southern Nigeria as torrential rain is expected in each region during the outlook period.

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, [wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov](mailto:wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov).  
Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, [jverdin@usaid.gov](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

**Enhanced rain was observed in Eastern Africa during the past week.**

During the past week, an increase in rainfall was observed over Eastern Africa. While many areas in southern Sudan and South Sudan received moderate rain of up to 50 mm, western Ethiopia registered heavy rain with amounts over 100 mm over some localized areas (**Figure 1**). Although the increased rain over the past few weeks has contributed to reduce thirty-day moisture deficits across eastern South Sudan, Uganda, western Ethiopia, and southern Somalia, dryness has, in general, persisted over those dry portions of Eastern Africa. Conversely, excess rainfall has led to thirty-day surpluses over Eritrea and portions of Ethiopia, which has led to riverine flooding downstream along the Shabelle River in central and southern Somalia, based on reports.

An analysis of the Vegetation Health Index (VHI) has shown that despite overall favorable conditions over the sub-region, poor conditions were present over east-central South Sudan, northwest Ethiopia, and areas in southern Somalia due to an uneven rainfall distribution during the previous season.

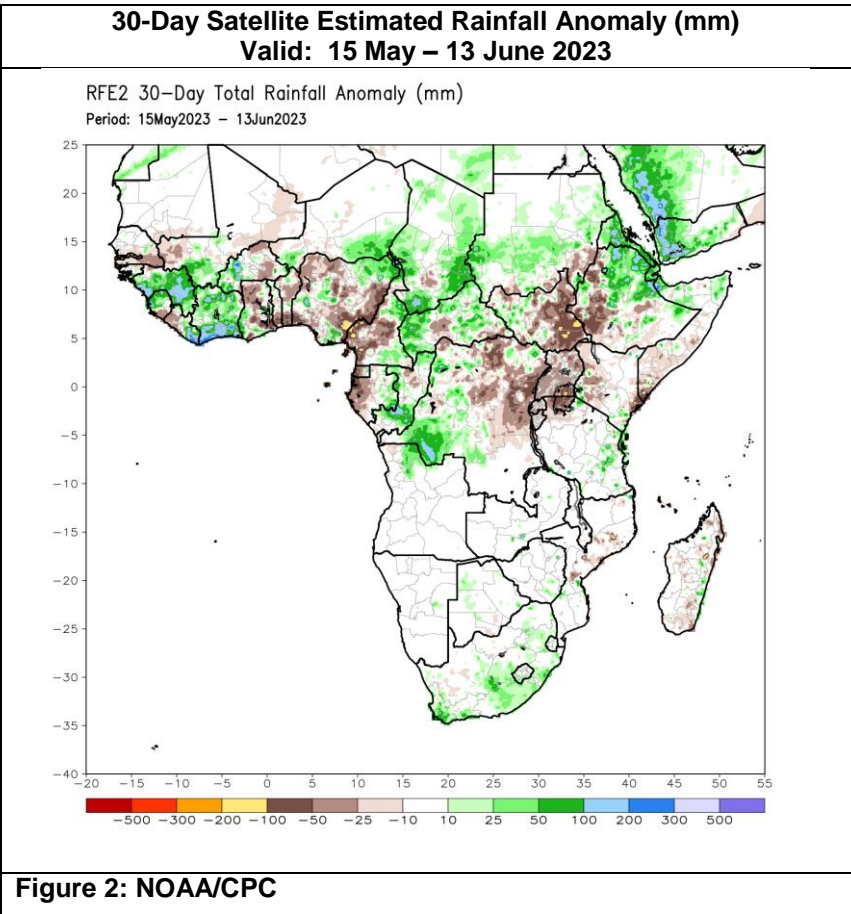
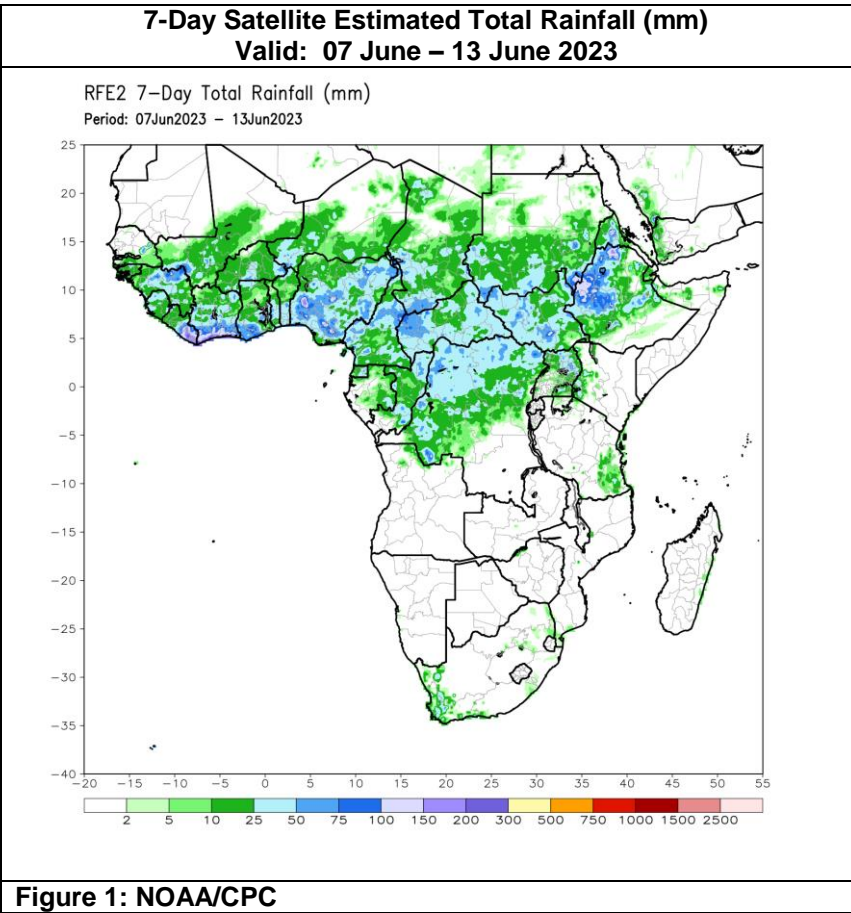
For next week, rainfall forecasts suggest a continuation of heavy rain in western Ethiopia, maintaining high flooding risks downstream along the Shabelle River in central and southern Somalia. Light to moderate rain is expected in southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and the Lake Victoria in southwest Kenya.

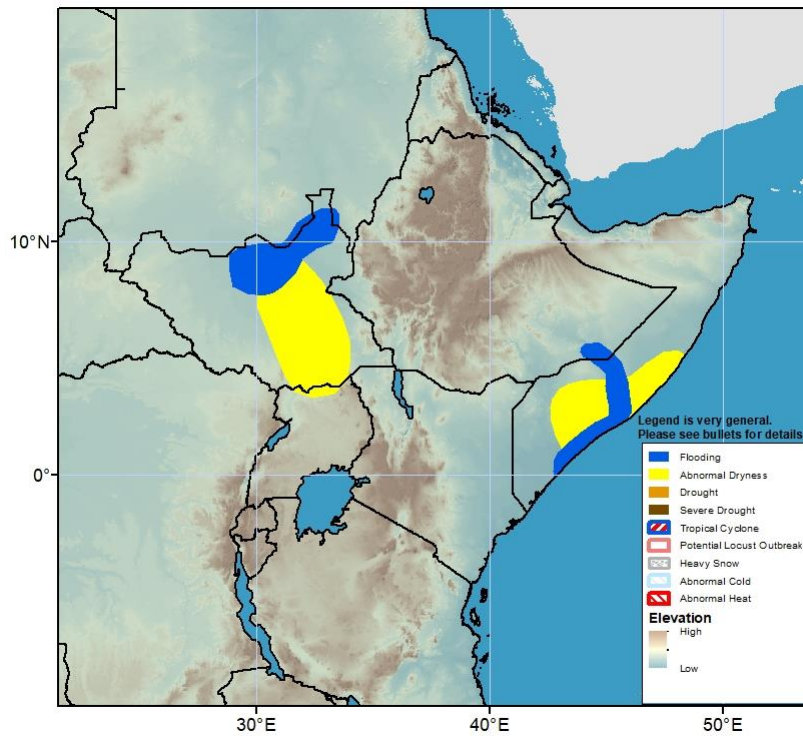
**Wetness dominated over western West Africa.**

Over the past 30 days, cumulative rain has largely been above-average over the far western West Africa, including Guinea-Conakry, southern Mali, western Sierra Leone, eastern Liberia, western Burkina Faso, and Cote d'Ivoire (**Figure 2**). Rainfall surpluses ranged between 50 – 300 mm in the region. During the past week, in Cote d'Ivoire, rain amounts in excess of 100 mm fell in the southern part of the country, which have led to flooding and landslides causing fatalities in Abidjan, according to reports. Farther east, a mixed bag of positive and negative thirty-day rainfall anomalies was observed, with persisting drier-than-average conditions over parts of Nigeria and bordering Cameroon.

For vegetation health, remote sensing products showed marginal conditions throughout the sub-region; however, degraded conditions were depicted over a few areas, including northern Cote d'Ivoire and east-central Nigeria.

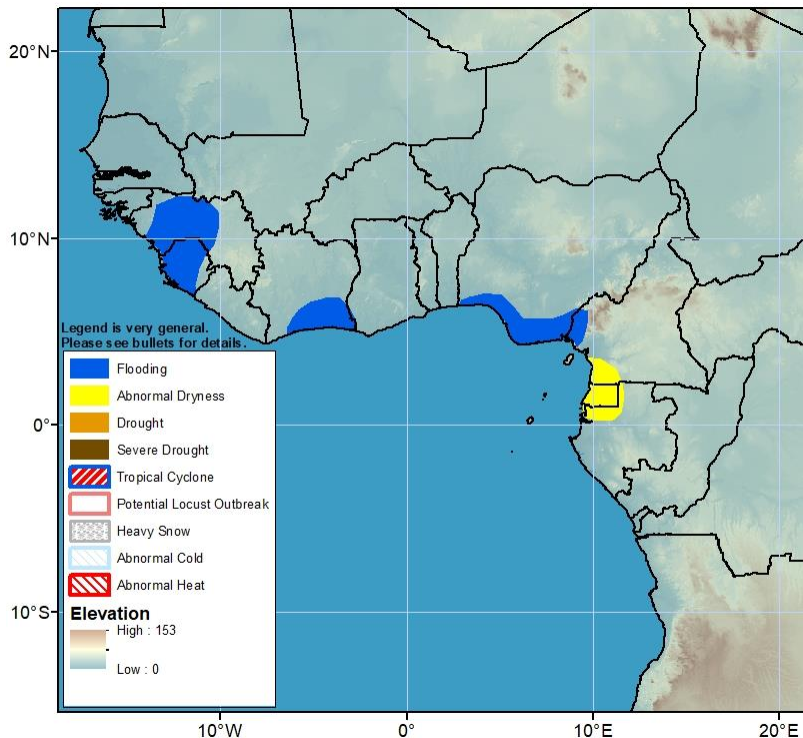
During the next week, heavy and above-average rain is forecast over the far western West Africa and portions of eastern Gulf of Guinea, increasing risks for flooding across parts of Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone and southern Nigeria, respectively. Flooding risk is also maintained in southern Cote d'Ivoire as additional moderate to locally heavy rain is forecast to continue.





Flood conditions improved in South Sudan, with the extent of inundation decreasing in the southern regions of the Sudd wetlands. The Shebelle River is above the flood danger level, causing widespread damage and fatalities around Belet Weyne and Bullo Burti. The flood waters are spreading downstream, bringing inundation to currently dry areas during the coming days.

**Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa**



Heavy downpours fell in southern Cote d'Ivoire, which have caused flooding, landslides, and fatalities in Abidjan during the past week. Flooding risks remain high as additional moderate to heavy rain is forecast in the region during the next week. Increased risks of flooding also exist across portion of Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone and southern Nigeria as heavy and well above-average rain is expected in each region during the outlook period.

**Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa**