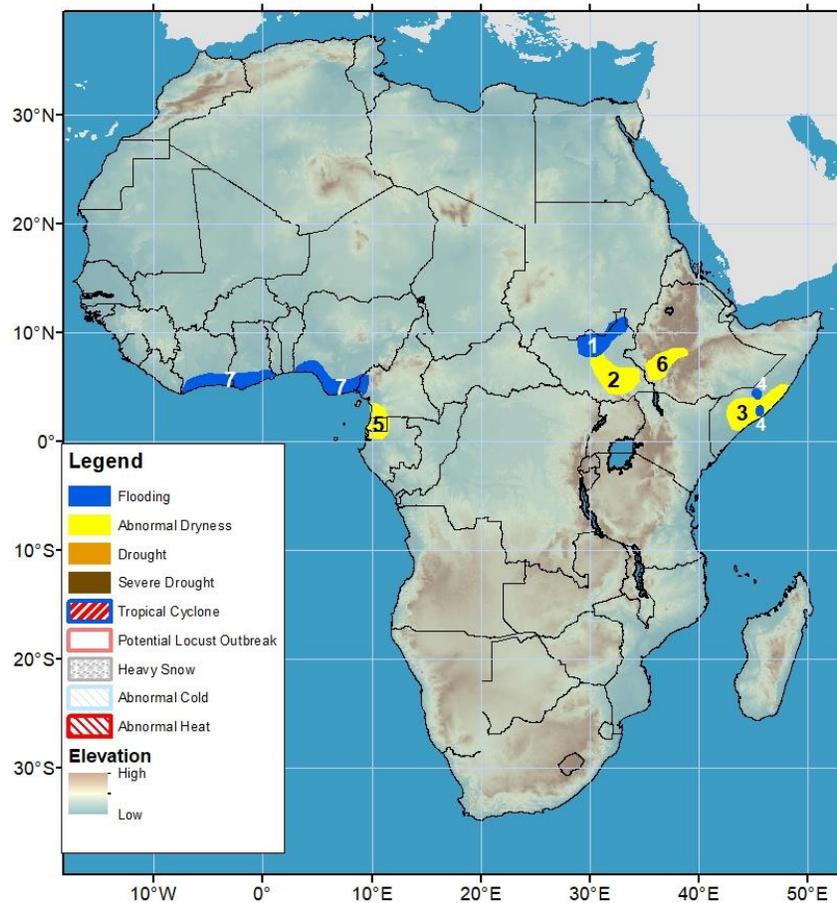


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 29 June – 5 July 2023

- Insufficient rain since the beginning of June has resulted in abnormal dryness in parts of Ethiopia.
- This past few weeks heavy downpours have led to flooding over many areas in the Gulf of Guinea.



- 1) Flood conditions persist in the Sudd wetlands in northern South Sudan due to consistent rain over the past few weeks. Heightened risks for flooding remain as above-average rain is possible during the next week.
- 2) Below-average rain since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile has 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) Moderate risks for flooding exist over Belet Weyne and Jowhar in central Somalia due to relatively high level of the Shabelle River and forecast additional rain during the next week.
- 5) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea.
- 6) A lack of rain since the beginning of June has resulted in abnormal dryness in southwestern Ethiopia. The forecast near to below-average rain during the next week is likely to maintain thirty-day moisture deficits in the region.
- 7) Torrential and above-average rain triggered flooding in Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire, the Greater Accra in southern Ghana, and Ondo State in southern Nigeria. With the forecast additional rain during the next week, elevated potential for flooding is maintained in the region.

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.
Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

Most areas in Eastern Africa registered enhanced rain during the past week.

During the past week, widespread moderate to locally heavy rain continued over Eastern Africa. Rain amounts in excess of 75 mm were received over localized areas in western South Sudan, northern Uganda, and western Ethiopia, whereas rain totals of up to 50 mm dominated over southern Sudan and South Sudan (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, while above-average rain was observed over most areas in the sub-region, below-average rain persisted in parts of western and eastern South Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia, southwestern Kenya, and southern Somalia. Insufficient rain since late May has led to large (50 – 100 mm) moisture deficits, which have resulted in abnormal dryness over southwestern Ethiopia.

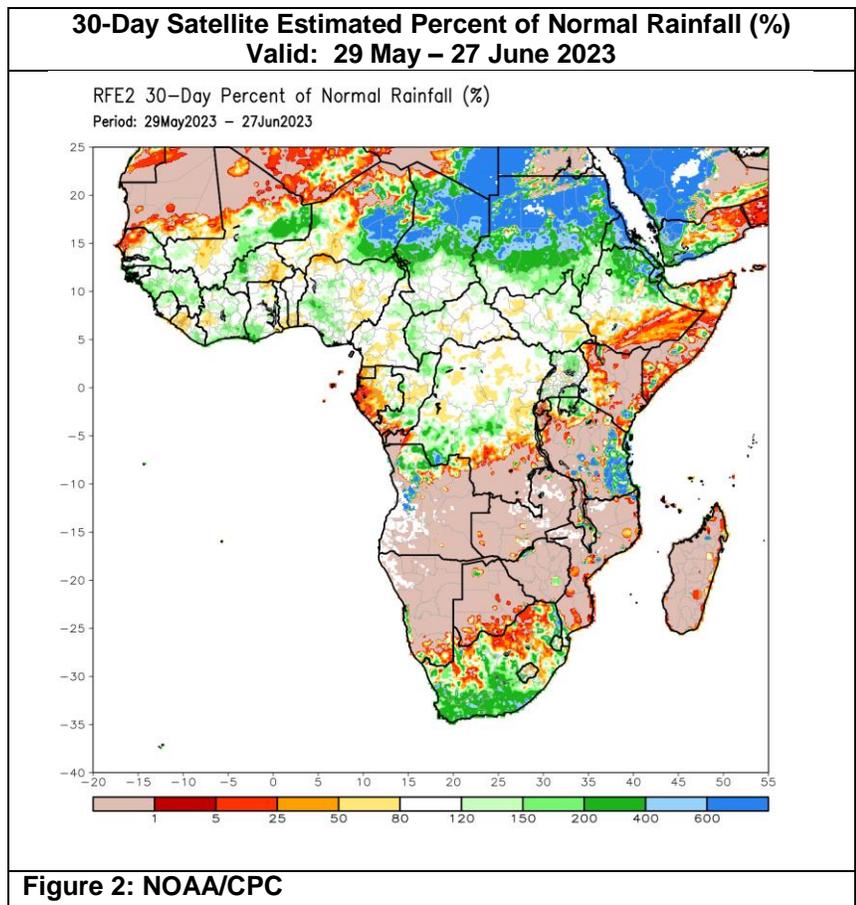
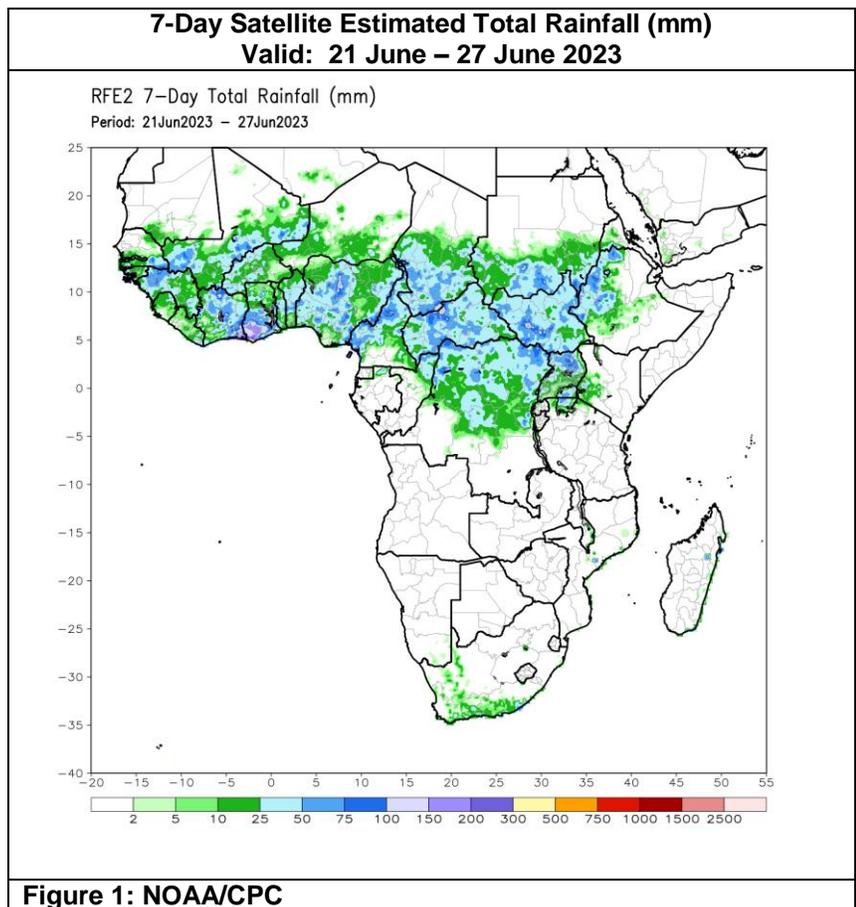
For vegetation, most products have indicated favorable conditions across much of Eastern Africa. However, poor and below-average conditions remained over east-central South Sudan, portions of northwestern Ethiopia, and localized areas in central and southern Somalia.

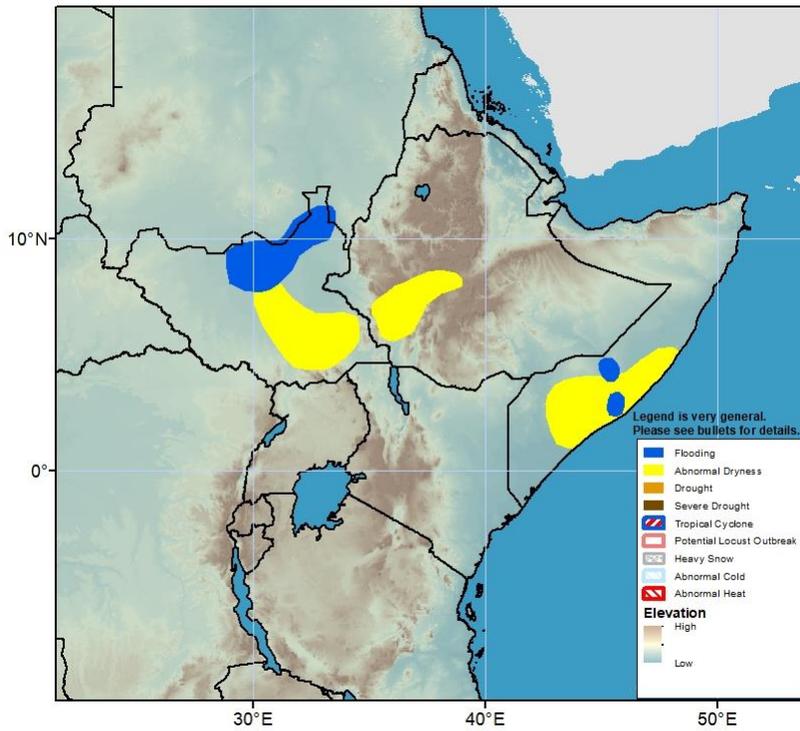
During the next week, heavy and above-average rain is forecast in western Ethiopia, which could lead to localized flooding over some areas. Meanwhile, light to moderate rain is expected throughout southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Little to light rain is also forecast along coastal southern Somalia.

Torrential rains have triggered flooding over many areas in the Gulf of Guinea.

Over the past 30 days, above-average rain was received over many areas in West Africa. Those areas included the far western West Africa such as parts of Senegal, Guinea-Conakry, and Sierra Leone; the Sahel including central and eastern Mali. Western Burkina Faso, eastern Niger, northern and southern Chad; and the Gulf of Guinea countries such as eastern Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, and southern Nigeria, where accumulated rain accounted for more than 120 percent of normal (**Figure 2**). During the past week, torrential rain with totals of more than 100 mm fell in southern Cote d'Ivoire, the Greater Accra, Ashanti, and Western Regions in Ghana, which have caused flooding and fatalities, based on reports. Heavy rain also caused flooding and cut off roads in the Ondo State in southwestern Nigeria. While the continuation of seasonal rain may aid cropping activities over many areas in the sub-region, excessive moisture could also trigger flooding, impacting the livelihoods of many people, particularly over flood-prone areas.

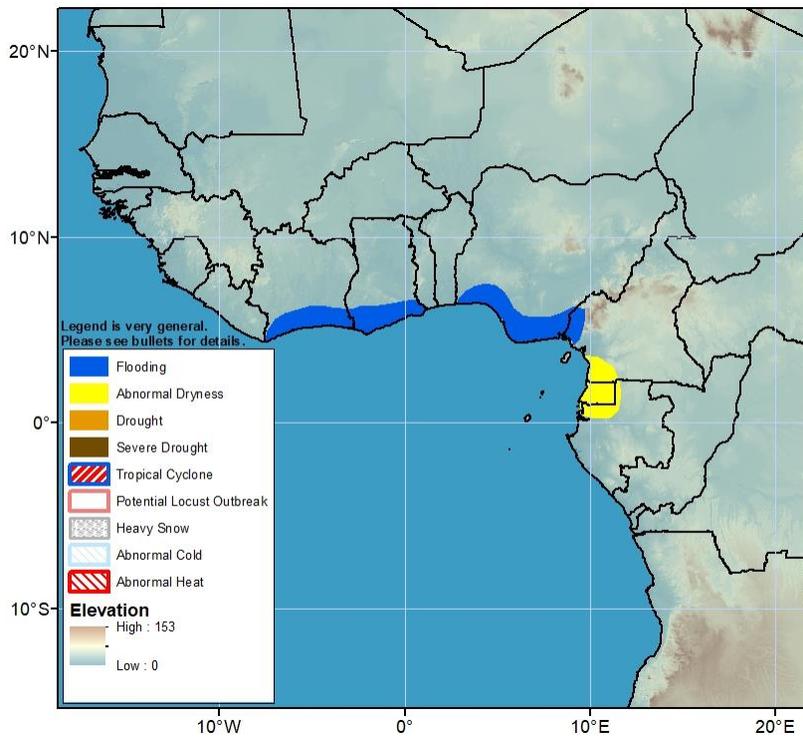
During the next week, heavy downpours are forecast across Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone, southern Nigeria, and northwestern Cameroon, which could exacerbate conditions over previously-flooder areas or trigger new flooding in some areas. Moderate rain is also expected across Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, likely aggravating conditions over already flood-affected areas.





Flooding have persisted and are likely to continue in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan as seasonal rain is expected to continue during the next week. Moderate risks for flooding also exist over Belet Weyne and Jowhar in central Somalia due to heightened levels of the Shabelle River and forecast additional rain in the sub-region.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Following this past week's inundation, flooding risks are maintaining in southern parts of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria as additional moderate rain, which could exacerbate conditions is forecast along the Gulf of Guinea during the next week.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa