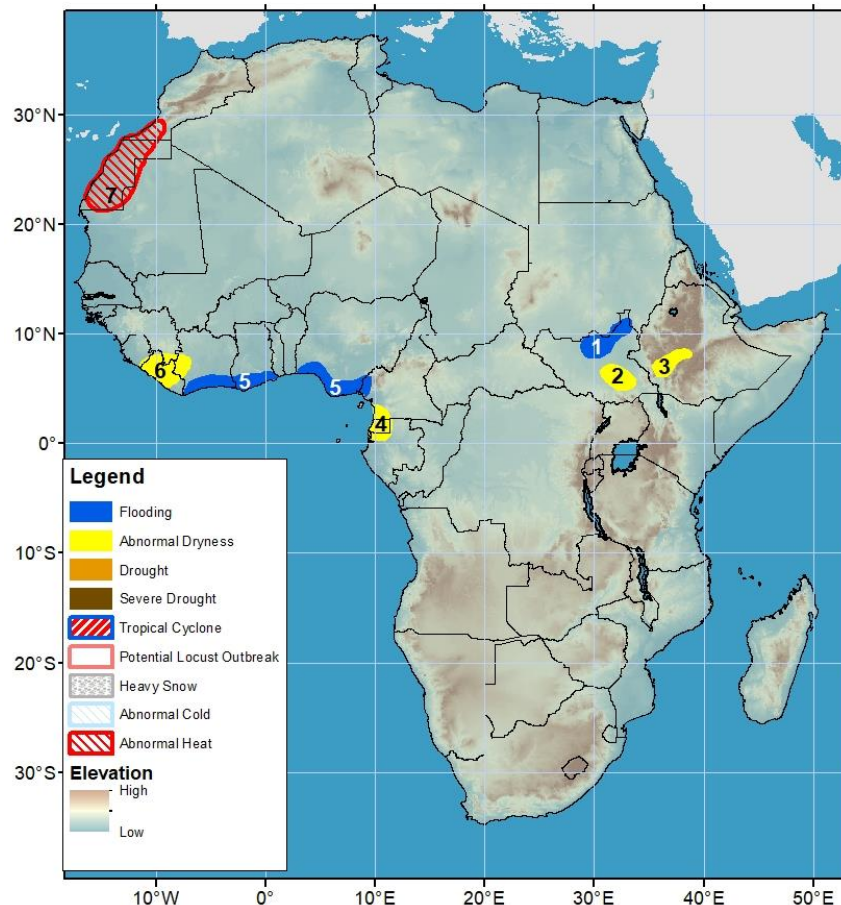


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 13 – 19 July 2023

- Insufficient rain since the beginning of June has resulted in abnormal dryness in parts of Eastern Africa.
- Heavy rains observed in some 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.
- 2) Below-average rain since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking below the 30th percentile has led to abnormal dryness in eastern South Sudan.
- 3) A lack of rain since the beginning of June has resulted in abnormal dryness in southwestern Ethiopia.
- 4) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking below the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and western part of Gabon
- 5) 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. The floods will likely remain in these areas based on the forecast of moderate to heavy rainfall during next week.
- 6) Below-average rain since June has led to abnormal dryness in much of Liberia and west-central Cote d'Ivoire.
- 7) Abnormal heat hazard is placed in southern Morocco, much of Western Sahara, and northwestern Mauritania, where the hybrid Heat Index (HI) and maximum temperature is likely to exceed the 95th percentile for three or more consecutive days, particularly during the early days of 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. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

Enhanced rainfall continues over some areas in in Eastern Africa.

During the past week, moderate to locally heavy rain continued over some areas in Eastern Africa, which includes southern Sudan, western South Sudan, western and central parts of Ethiopia, northern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Rain amounts of more than 75 mm were received over localized areas in southeastern Sudan, northern and western portions of Ethiopia (**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 northern and southeastern parts of South Sudan, and western portions of Kenya. Due to insufficient rain, large moisture deficits (50-100 mm), has resulted in abnormal dryness over southeastern South Sudan. In contrast, dry conditions in western Ethiopia has reduced due to enhanced rainfall in the sub-region.

During the next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is expected over western and northern portions of Ethiopia. Little to light rain is likely to occur in southern Sudan, central part of Ethiopia, much of South Sudan, northern and central Uganda, the southwestern part and eastern coast of Kenya, and the southern coast of Somalia. Comparing the forecast rainfall with the long-term mean, below-average rainfall will likely occur over southern Sudan, most places of Ethiopia except the western and eastern parts, northern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. In contrast, above-average rainfall (10-20 mm) is expected over isolated places in western part of Ethiopia.

Heavy rains observed in some areas in the Gulf of Guinea.

For the past 7 days, heavy rains have been received in some places in the Gulf of Guinea. Moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded in much of Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, much of Sierra Leone, isolated places over Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana and Togo, and northern Cameroon. Over the past 30 days, above-average rain (greater than 50 mm) was received over southern Senegal, southern and eastern Mali, much of Guinea-Bissau, much of Guinea-Conakry, southern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, central and southern parts of Nigeria, and northern Cameroon (**Figure 2**). While above-average rain was observed over most areas in the sub-region, below-average rain (50-100 mm) has persisted and extended in the coverage area resulting in abnormal dryness in much of Liberia and west-central Cote d'Ivoire.

During the next week, heavy and above-average rain is forecast in southern Senegal, The Gambia, southwestern Mali, much of Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin, central and southern parts of Nigeria, and southern part of Cameroon. In contrast, below-average rainfall (10-30 mm) is anticipated over southern Mali, northern Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Cameroon. Little to light rain (up to 25 mm) is likely to occur over the southern Sahel region of West Africa, including Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger.

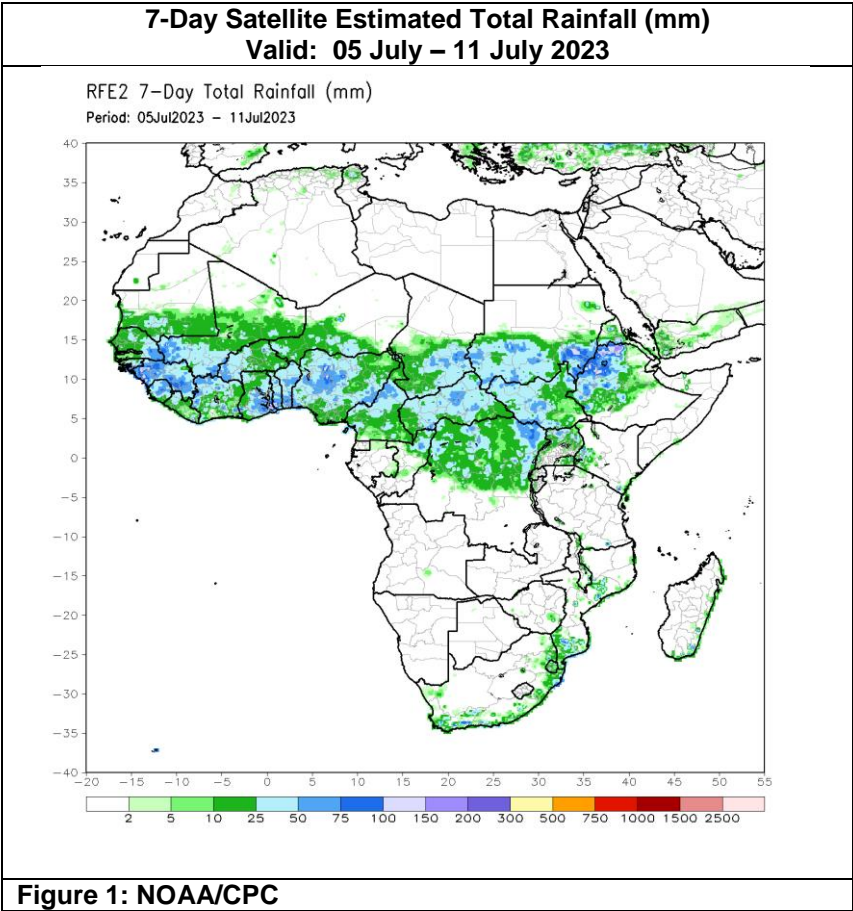


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

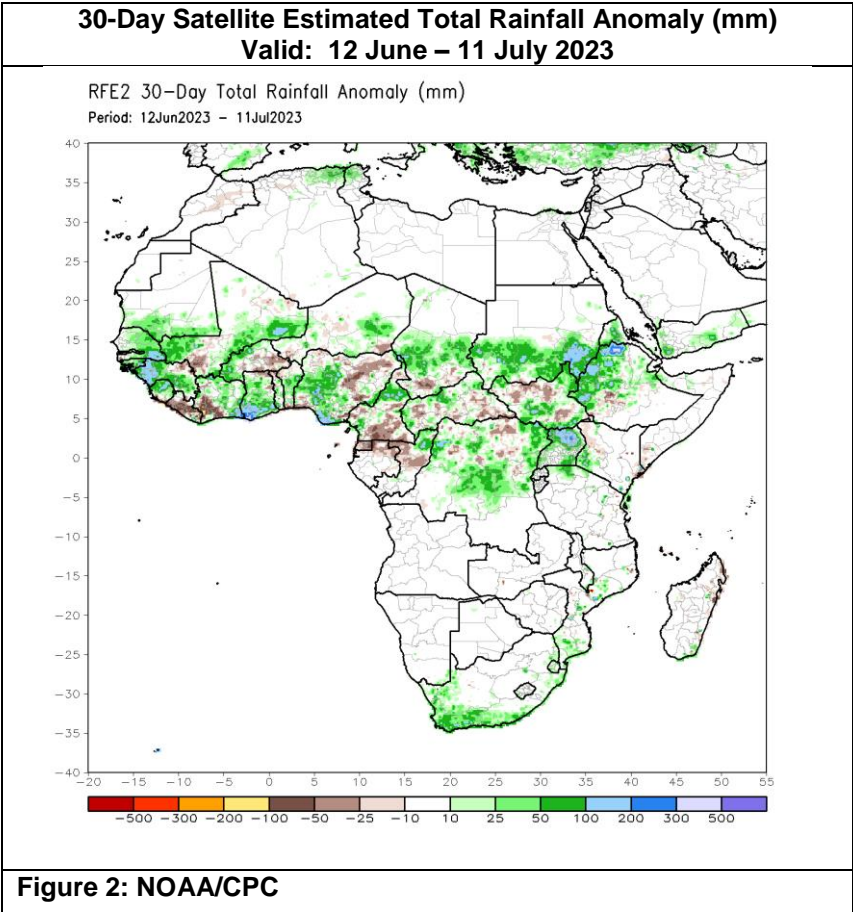
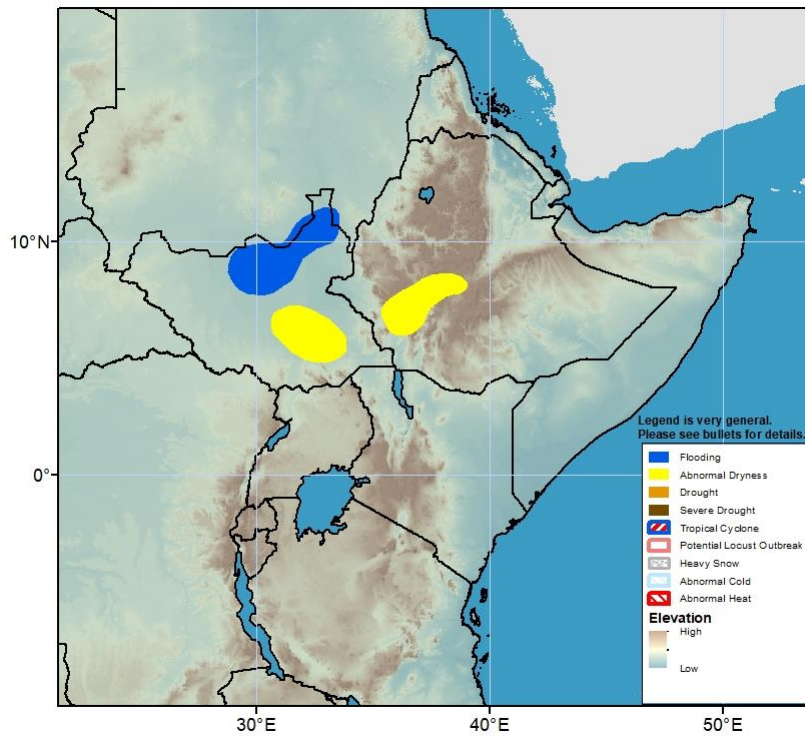
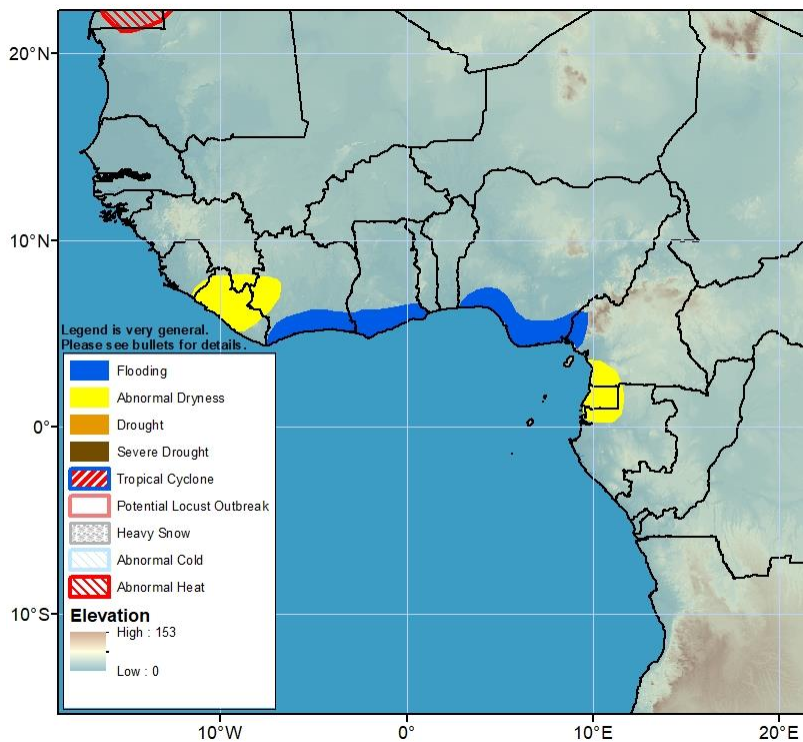


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



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.

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