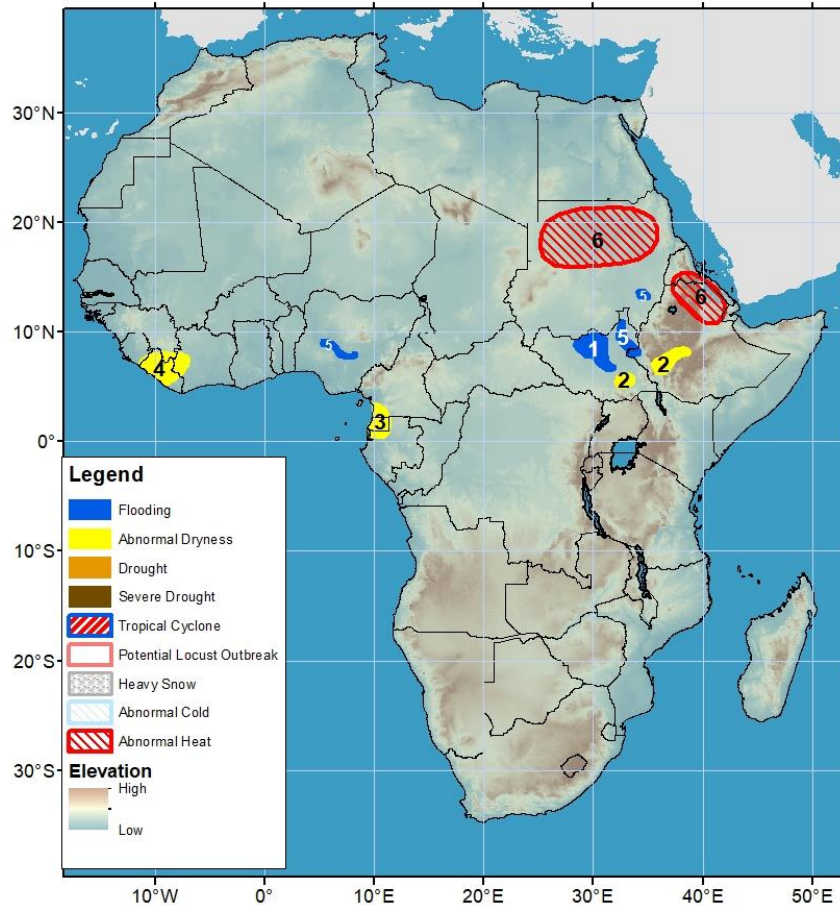


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 20 – 26 July 2023

- Heavy rains have caused floods to persist in South Sudan and new flood areas to emerge in Sudan.
- Substantial rains continue in most areas in the Gulf of Guinea and cause flood in Niger River in Nigeria.



- 1) Heavy rains have caused flood conditions to persist in the Sudd wetlands in northern South Sudan. The floods will likely remain in these areas 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 and southwestern Ethiopia.
- 3) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking below the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and the northwestern part of Gabon.
- 4) Below-average rain since June has led to abnormal dryness in much of Liberia and west-central Cote d'Ivoire.
- 5) Torrential and above-average rain has caused floods to emerge in the Niger River in Nigeria, the Blue Nile catchment in Sudan, and the White Nile River in South Sudan.
- 6) Abnormal heat hazard is placed in the northern and central part of Sudan, southwestern Eritrea, and northern Ethiopia, 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

Substantial rains have caused floods to emerge in Sudan and South Sudan.

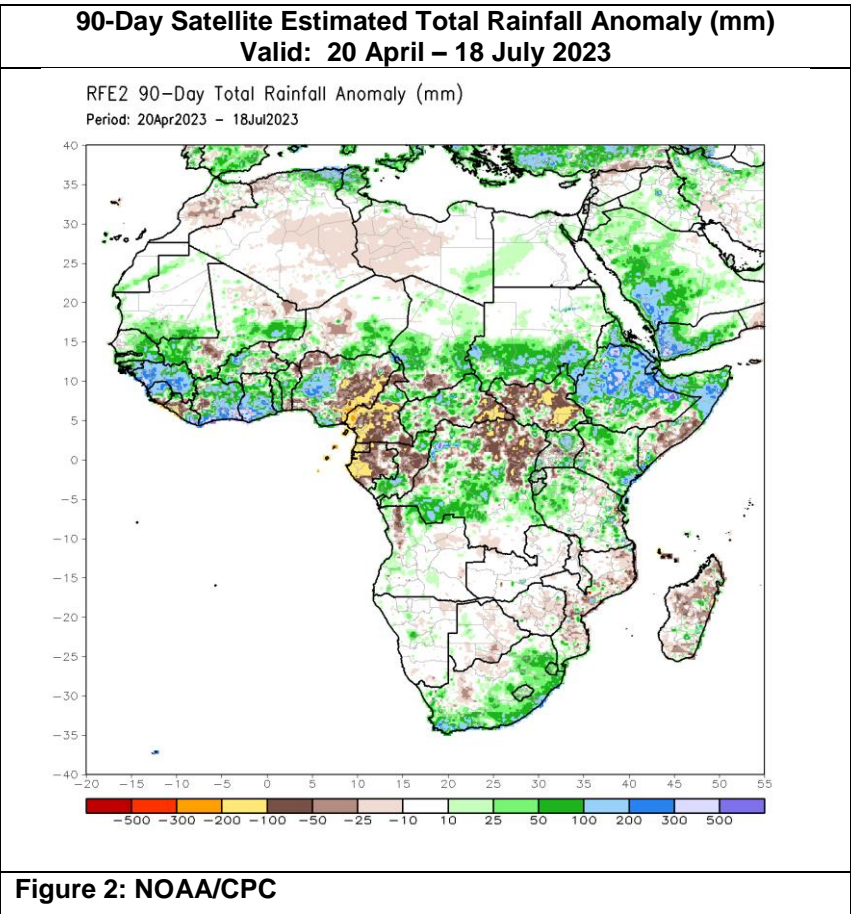
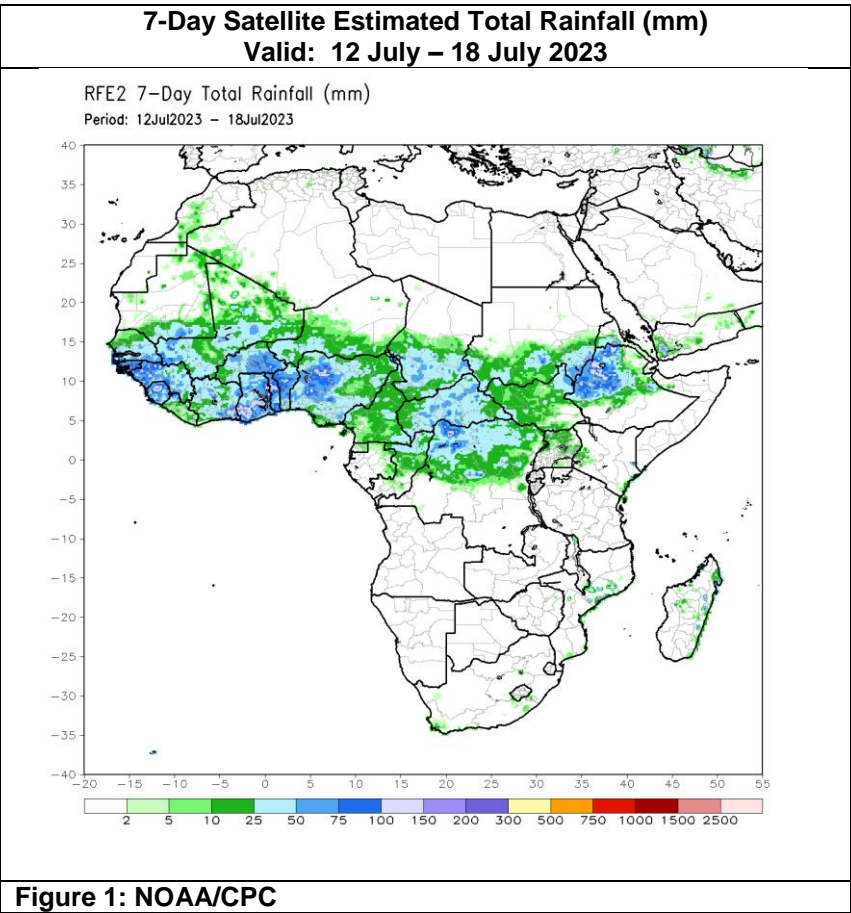
During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall has been received over southeastern Sudan, northern and western parts of Ethiopia, and western Eritrea. Also, light to moderate rainfall has widely spread over southern Sudan, much of South Sudan, northern and central Uganda, isolated areas of southwestern Kenya, and much of Ethiopia except the southern portions (**Figure 1**). Due to heavy rainfall, floods have emerged in the Blue Nile catchment in Sudan and the White Nile River in South Sudan. Over the past 30 days, above-average rain (25-100 mm) has been recorded in southern Sudan, western Ethiopia, portions of South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Moisture deficits (25-100 mm) have also been recorded over a few places in Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, and Kenya. For the past 90 days, about 50% below normal rainfall has been observed over eastern South Sudan, southern Ethiopia, central and southern parts of Somalia, and isolated places over Uganda and Kenya.

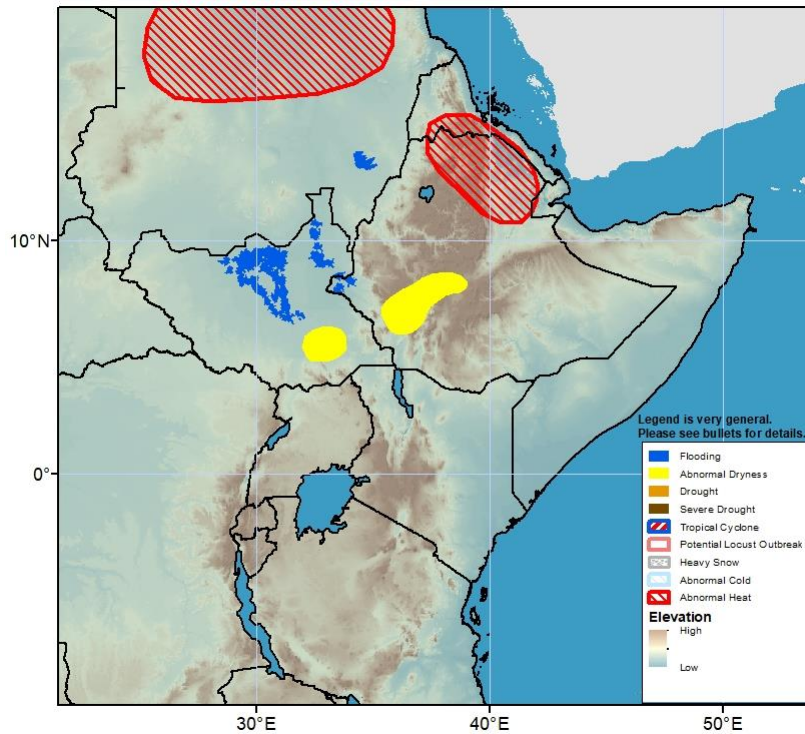
During the next week, light to moderate rainfall (10-50 mm) is expected over southern Sudan, much of South Sudan, northern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Western and central parts of Ethiopia are forecast to receive 50-100 mm of rainfall. Most parts of Eastern Africa will have below-average rainfall (10-50 mm) except western Ethiopia.

Heavy rainfall persisted in most areas in the Gulf of Guinea, resulting in floods in Nigeria.

For the past 7 days, heavy rains have been received in most places in the Gulf of Guinea. Moderate to heavy rainfall (reaching 75 mm) was recorded in eastern Senegal, southwestern Mali, much of Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, northern Sierra Leone, northern and southeastern parts of Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, and isolated areas in Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and Niger. Heavy rainfall for the past weeks has caused floods to emerge along the Niger River in Nigeria. Over the past 30 days, above-average rain (> 50 mm) was received over several places in the Gulf of Guinea. Rainfall over 100 mm was observed over southeastern Senegal, eastern Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, southeastern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, and southeastern Nigeria. For the past 90 days, rainfall surpluses reaching a maximum of 300 mm were recorded over western Guinea-Conakry, southern parts of Cote d'Ivoire, and Ghana (**Figure 2**). Below-average rainfall (25-100 mm) has persisted over southern Sierra Leone, much of Liberia, the western part of Cote d'Ivoire, portions of Burkina Faso, and isolated places over Mali, Benin, and Niger. High deficits reaching (100-200 mm) occurred in northwestern and eastern parts of Nigeria and much of Cameroon.

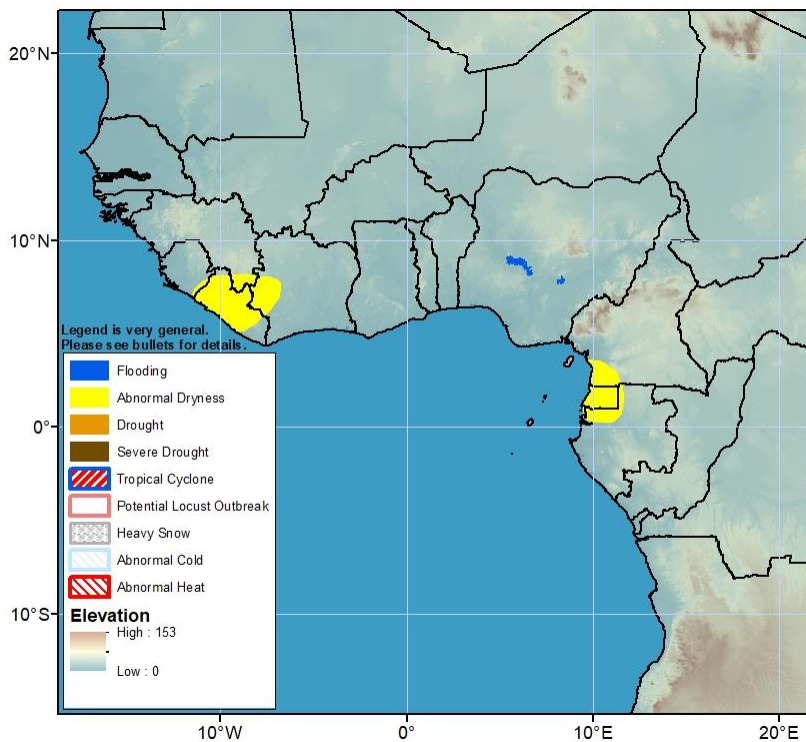
During the next week, heavy rainfall (>100mm) and above-average rain (30-50 mm) are forecast in the coastal areas of Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone and Liberia. Light to moderate rain is likely to occur over most of the Gulf of Guinea, and little to light rain (up to 25 mm) over the southern Sahel region of West Africa.





Flooding have persisted in South Sudan and new ones have emerged in the White Nile River in South Sudan and the Blue Nile catchment area in Sudan.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Due to heavy rains over most of the Gulf of Guinea, floods have started to emerge in the Niger River in Nigeria.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa