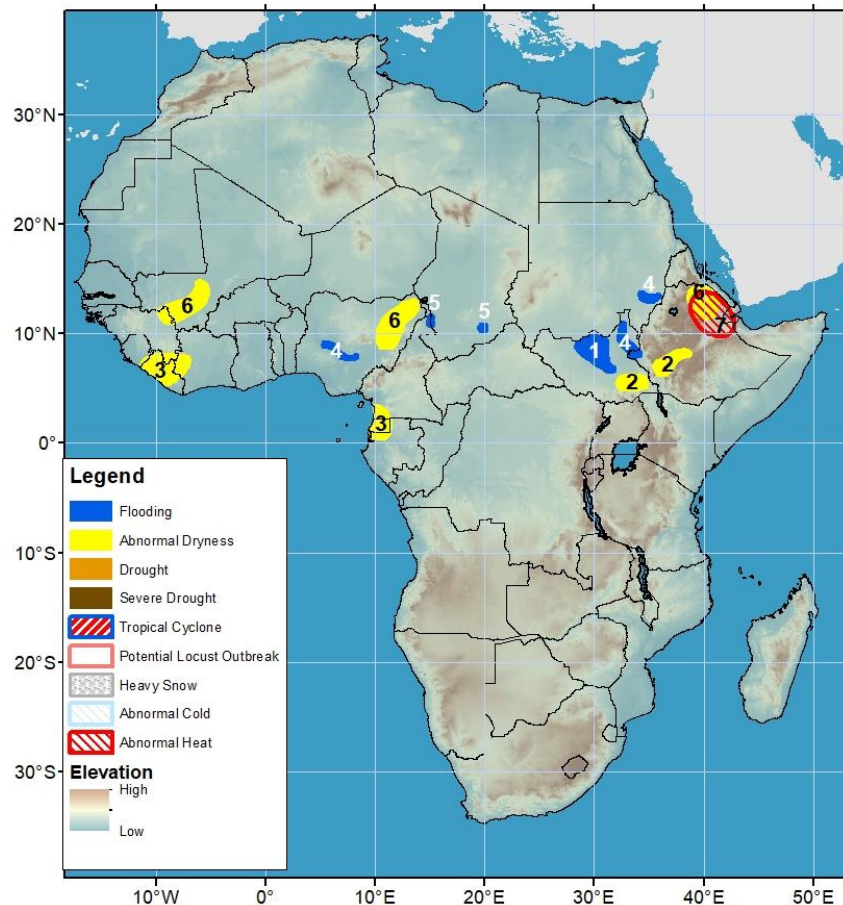


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 27 July – 2 August 2023

- Moderate rains have caused floods to continue in parts of Eastern Africa.
- Insufficient rain since the beginning of June has caused abnormal dryness in parts of West Africa.



- 1) Heavy rains have caused flood conditions to persist in the Sudd wetlands in northern South Sudan.
- 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 much of Liberia, west-central Cote d'Ivoire, southwestern Cameroon, much of Equatorial Guinea, and northwestern part of Gabon.
- 4) Torrential and above-average rain has caused floods to continue in the Niger River in Nigeria, the northeastern part of South Sudan, and floods to spread in Sudan's Blue Nile catchment area.
- 5) Heavy rains during the past week have caused isolated floods to emerge in Chad.
- 6) Below-average rain since June has led to abnormal dryness in southern Mali, northeastern and eastern parts of Nigeria, and northeastern Ethiopia. The abnormal dryness will likely continue due to the below-average rainfall forecast over these areas next week.
- 7) Abnormal heat hazard is placed in northeastern 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

Moderate rains received over few places in Eastern Africa.

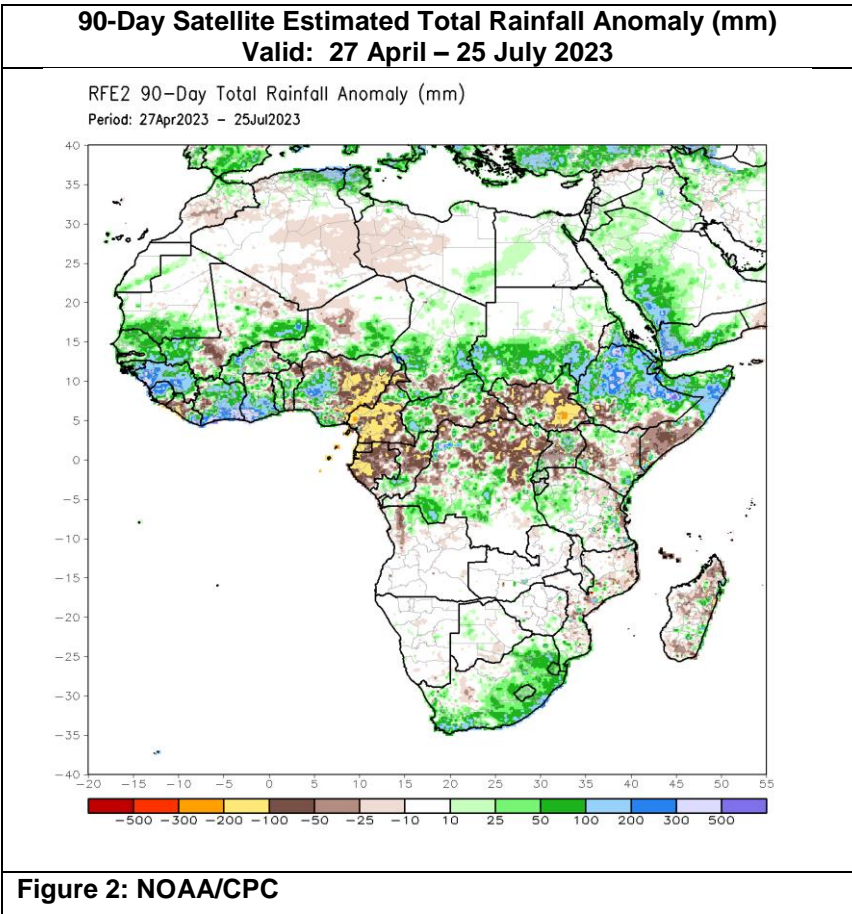
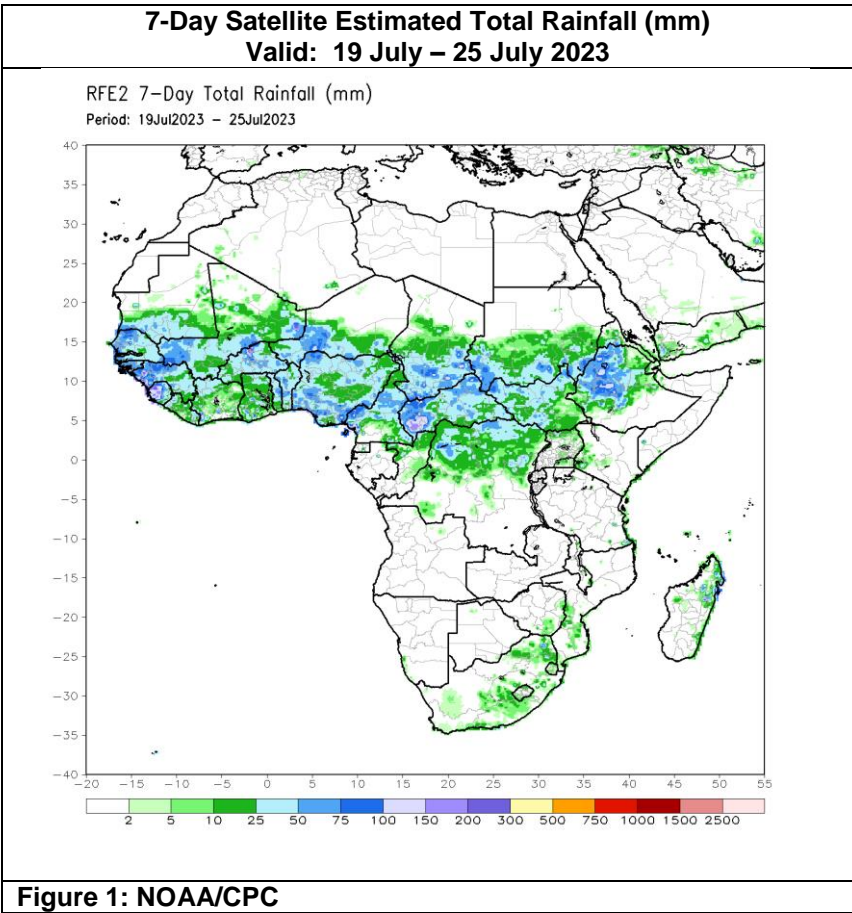
During the past week, light to moderate rainfall (10-50 mm) was received over southern Sudan, much of South Sudan, and eastern and southern parts of Ethiopia. In western Ethiopia, substantial rainfall reaching a maximum of 150 mm was recorded (**Figure 1**). Flooding continues in northern South Sudan, and in Sudan, flooding is spreading in the Blue Nile catchment area. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall (25-100 mm) was received in southeastern Sudan, western Ethiopia, and northern Uganda. Below-average rain (10-50) occurred over southern parts of Sudan, north and central parts of Eritrea and Ethiopia, much of South Sudan, and central southern Uganda. The highest rainfall deficits (>100 mm) were observed over south-central Sudan and most places over South Sudan. Dryness over South Sudan has increased, especially in the southeastern part; 25% below the normal rainfall. Also, the past 90 days show high below-average rain (50-200 mm) over South Sudan.

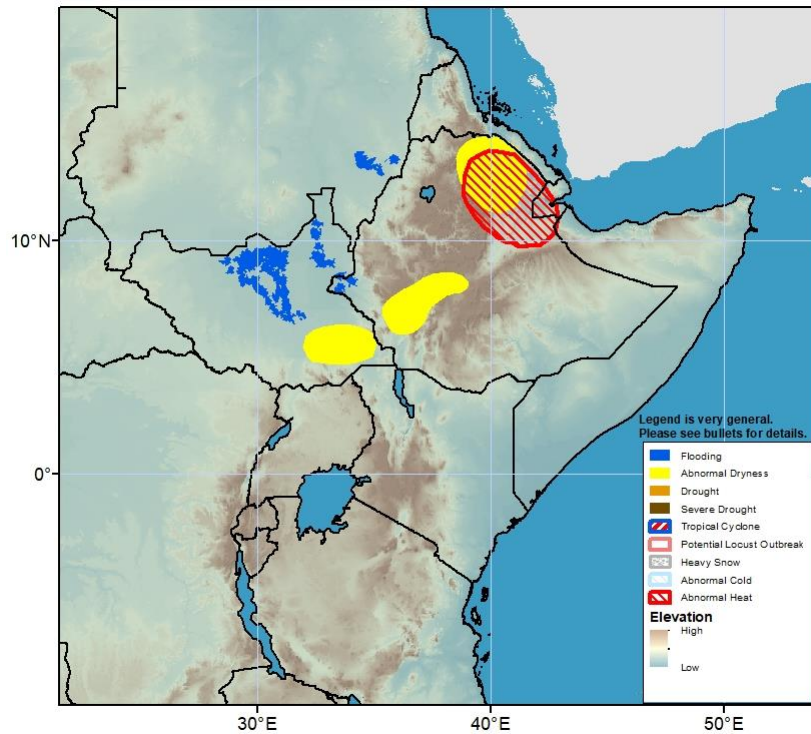
During the next week, light to moderate rainfall (10-50 mm) is expected over southern Sudan, much of South Sudan, northern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Western and central parts of Ethiopia are forecast to receive 50-100 mm of rainfall. Near to below-average rainfall will likely occur over western Sudan, southern South Sudan, much of Eritrea and Djibouti, northern and central parts of Ethiopia, much of Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. In contrast, above-average rainfall is forecast over western Ethiopia and southeast Sudan.

Insufficient rain since June has resulted in abnormal dryness in parts of West Africa.

For the past seven days, moderate to heavy rainfall reaching a maximum of 150 mm has been observed over the Gulf of Guinea, especially western Guinea-Conakry, much of Sierra Leone, southern parts of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, western and southeastern Nigeria, and southwestern Cameroon. Due to heavy rainfall in some places over the sub-region, flooded areas remain unchanged along the Niger River in Niger. Also, isolated flooding has started to emerge in Chad. Over the past 30 days, above-average rain (> 50 mm) occurred over southern Mauritania, eastern Senegal, south and east parts of Mali, much of Guinea-Bissau and Guinea-Conakry, northern Sierra Leone, southeastern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, and western Nigeria. Despite the substantial rainfall received over the sub-region, below-average rainfall has increased over southern Mali, Liberia, central and southern Cameroon, and most significantly (50-100 mm) over eastern Nigeria. For the past 90 days, above-average rainfall was observed over most places in the Gulf of Guinea and below-average rainfall few places; southern Mali, much of Liberia, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon.

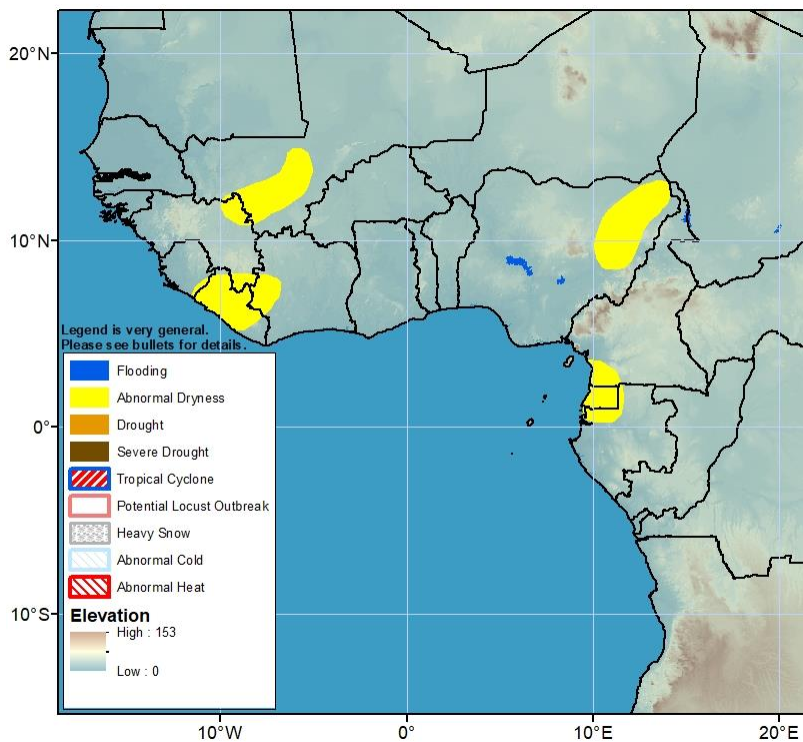
During the next week, heavy rainfall (>100mm) is forecast along the southern coast of Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone, and southwestern Cameroon. Most of the Gulf of Guinea will have light to moderate rainfall (25-75 mm). Near to below-average rain is likely to occur over most of the sub-region, except Cameroon and isolated places in Guinea and Nigeria.





Flooding has persisted in South Sudan and also spread in the Blue Nile catchment area in Sudan.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Heavy rains in the Gulf of Guinea has led to flooded area remaining unchanged along the Niger River in Nigeria and isolated flooding has started to emerge in Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa