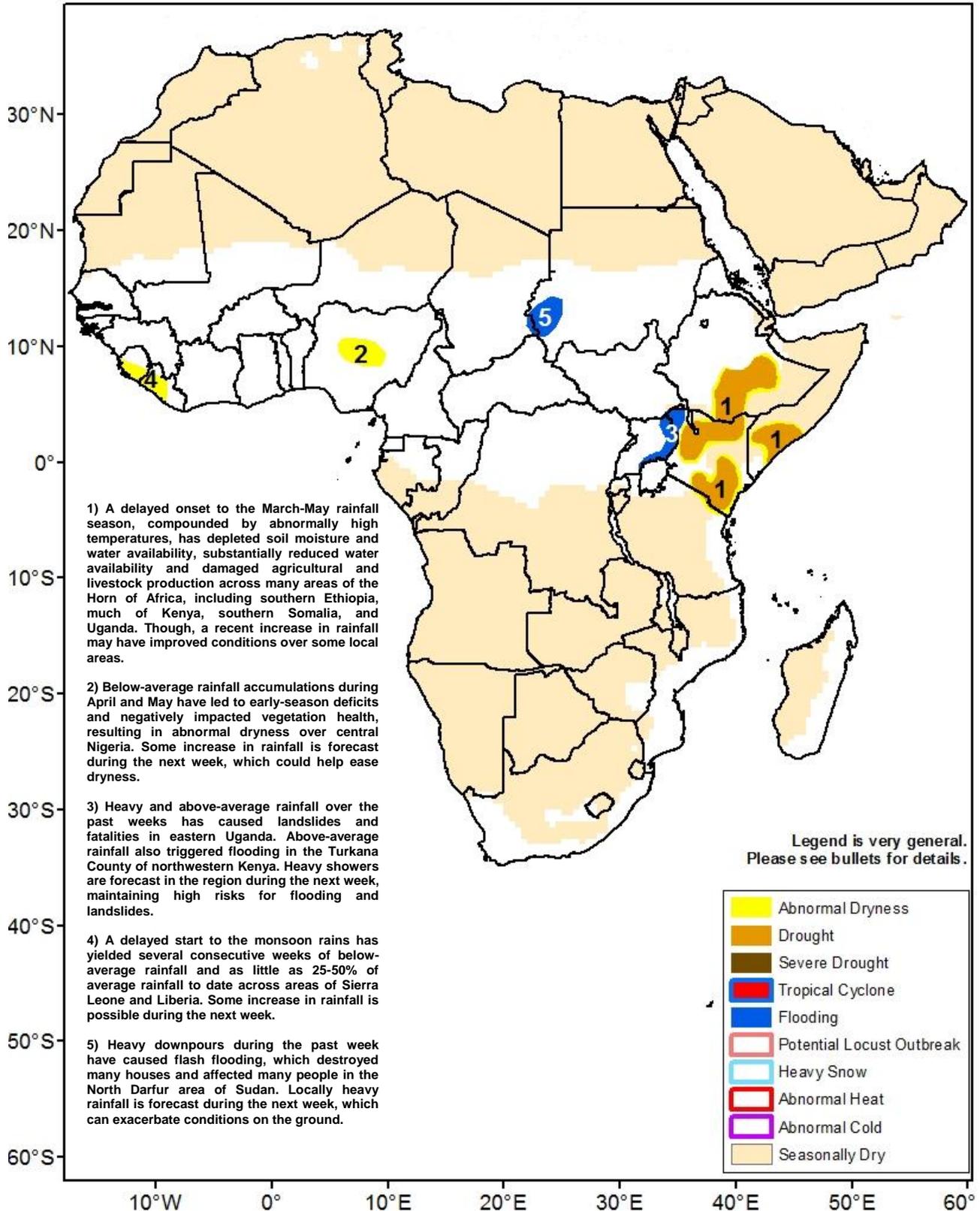




## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook June 20 – 26, 2019

- Dry conditions persisted in the far western West Africa despite increased rainfall during this past week.
- Heavy rainfall triggered flash flood and destruction of houses in the North Darfur of Sudan.



## This past week's good rainfall helped ease dryness in the far western West Africa.

The far western region of West Africa saw an increase in rainfall during the past week. Moderate to heavy rainfall fell throughout Guinea-Conakry, southeastern Senegal, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, and northwestern Cote d'Ivoire (Figure 1). This has contributed to partially reduce rainfall deficits that have accumulated since April and May. Meanwhile, widespread light to moderate rainfall continued across the Sahel and Gulf of Guinea. For instance, moderate to locally heavy rainfall persisted and helped to maintain favorable moisture over the central parts of Ghana, Togo, and Benin. Over the past thirty days, drier-than-average conditions were registered over southeastern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, parts of Sierra Leone and Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, and central Nigeria. Though, rainfall deficits have decreased over the far western West Africa due to some increase in rainfall over the past few weeks. In contrast, wetter-than-average conditions were recorded over portions of the Sahel, including southern Mali, Burkina Faso, and Niger; and central Gulf of Guinea, covering Ghana, Togo, and Benin.

During the next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast along the Gulf of Guinea, while heavier rainfall is expected to continue over the far western West Africa. In contrast, suppressed rainfall is forecast farther north over Guinea-Bissau, southern Senegal, the Gambia, and western Mali. Widespread, light to moderate rainfall is expected elsewhere.

## Rainfall deficits persisted in western Ethiopia despite this past week's increased rainfall.

An analysis of the thirty-day cumulative rainfall showed that insufficient (< 80 percent of average) rainfall was received over western Ethiopia (Figure 2) despite some increased rainfall in eastern Africa over the past few weeks. While the southwestern and northwestern parts of the country saw above-average rainfall, below-average rainfall amounts and rainfall frequency reflected a sluggish and uneven distribution of the *Kiremt*, June-September season over this region. Overall, wetter-than-average conditions, however, prevailed throughout much of the Horn of Africa, except western Ethiopia and areas that were impacted by the previous poorly-distributed March-May season. During the past week, heavy downpours fell across northwestern Ethiopia, western South Sudan, and southwestern Sudan. In Sudan, this past week's heavy and above-average rainfall caused flash flooding, which destroyed several houses and affected people in the North Darfur area. The continuation of seasonal rainfall should help benefit agricultural and pastoral activities in the region, but a surge of and consistent moisture could also lead to oversaturation and flooding over many local areas.

As far as vegetation status is concerned, recent remote-sensing products have already indicated poor and below-average conditions over western Ethiopia and localized areas of the region.

During the next week, heavy rainfall is forecast over parts of South Sudan, northern Uganda, western Kenya, western Ethiopia, and Eritrea. Moderate to locally heavy rainfall is expected over western Sudan, maintaining risks for flooding. In Ethiopia, the forecast heavy rainfall should help reduce accumulated deficits in the west.

**Note: The hazards outlook map on page 1 is based on current weather/climate information and short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week). It assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.**

Questions or comments about this product may be directed to [Wassila.Thiaw@noaa.gov](mailto:Wassila.Thiaw@noaa.gov) or 1-301-683-3424.

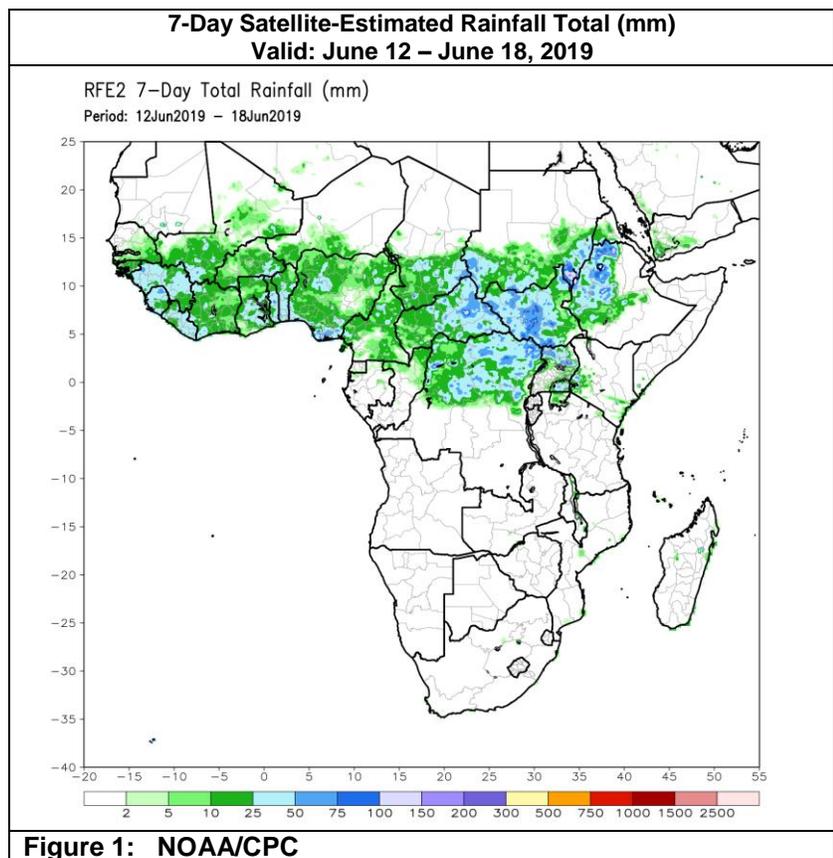


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

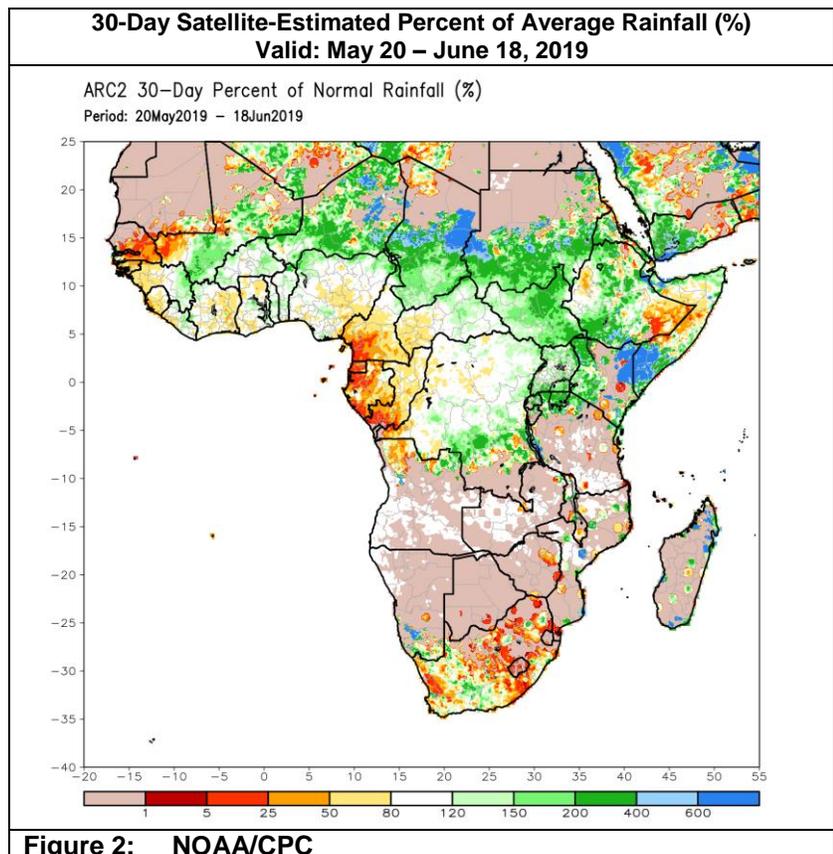


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC