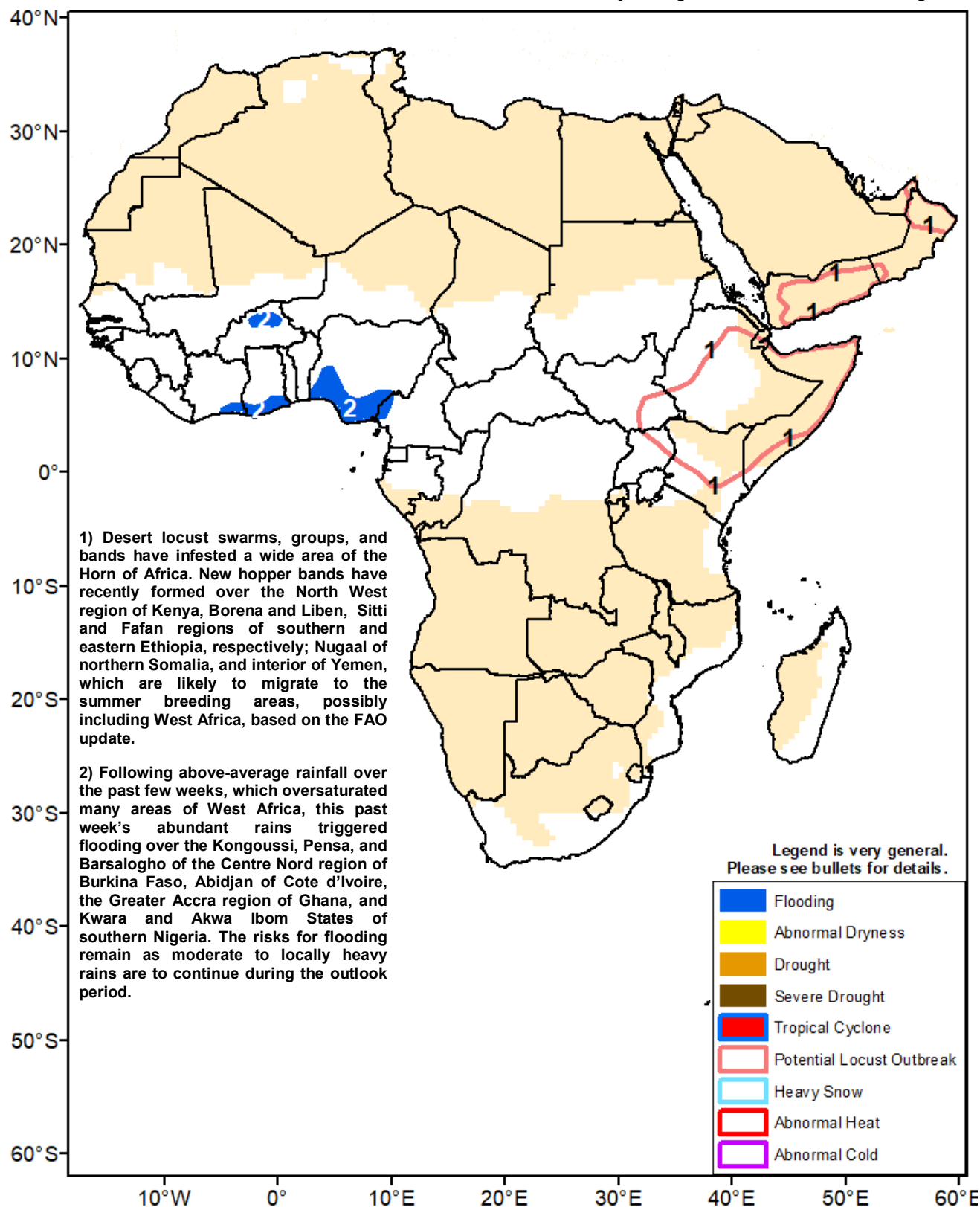




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook June 18 – 24, 2020

- Consistent rainfall since the start of the West Africa monsoon has led to flooding over many local areas.
- Desert locust outbreak that has infested much of east Africa likely to migrate to the summer breeding areas



Enhanced rains caused many flooding in West Africa.

From June 8-14, consistent and above-average rainfall fell over much of West Africa. Torrential (> 75 mm) rains were received along the Gulf of Guinea countries, which resulted in flooding over the Greater Accra regions of Ghana, Kwara and Akwa Ibom States of western and southern Nigeria, respectively, according to reports. Farther north, moderate to heavy rains were recorded over Guinea-Conakry, eastern Senegal, western Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and eastern Chad (**Figure 1**). Over Burkina Faso, this past week's abundant rains triggered flooding, damaging internally displaced people camps over the Kongoussi, Pensa, and Barsalogho of the Centre Nord region of the country, based on report. Meanwhile, little to light rains were registered elsewhere. During the first 10 days of June, the Inter-Tropical Front remained anomalously south of the average position; however many Sahelian and Guinean-Sudanien regions of West Africa accumulated favorable rainfall.

An analysis of recent moisture index has depicted overall positive conditions across much of the sub-region. The ongoing progression of the West African monsoon should maintain favorable ground conditions for agricultural and pastoral activities over many local areas.

During the outlook period, heavy rains are to continue over Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. Heavy downpours are also expected in southern Nigeria and bordering Cameroon. Moderate rains are forecast over northern Burkina Faso and along the Gulf of Guinea, maintaining high risks for flooding in the region.

A favorable rainfall distribution observed in east Africa over the past few weeks

Over the past thirty days, above-average rainfall was observed over the Horn Africa. The wet areas included much of South Sudan, southern and eastern Sudan, northern and eastern Ethiopia, Djibouti, northern Somalia, and much of Yemen, where cumulative rainfall exceeded twice their average rainfall (**Figure 2**). Near-average (80-120 percent of average) rainfall was registered in south-central Sudan and west-central Ethiopia. The observed wetter-than-average conditions resulted from abundant rainfall during the second half of the May, combined with near to above-average rainfall since the beginning of June. During this past week, copious amounts of rain continued over South Sudan, southern and eastern Sudan, and western Ethiopia. Farther south, light to moderate rains fell over southwestern Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi. In Rwanda, enhanced rains caused landslides and killed one person over the Rubavu District in the western Province, according to report.

Average to above-average rainfall over the past few weeks has maintained widespread, favorable soil moisture across eastern Africa, according to the most recent soil moisture index. The continuation of seasonal rainfall should, in general, help benefit cropping and agricultural activities in the region. However, excessive moisture could also hamper and negatively impact food production.

During the outlook period, heavy rains are expected to continue in western Ethiopia, eastern South Sudan, and southwestern Kenya. Moderate rains are forecast in northwestern Kenya and central South Sudan, which may trigger flooding over flood-prone and susceptible areas.

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.

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