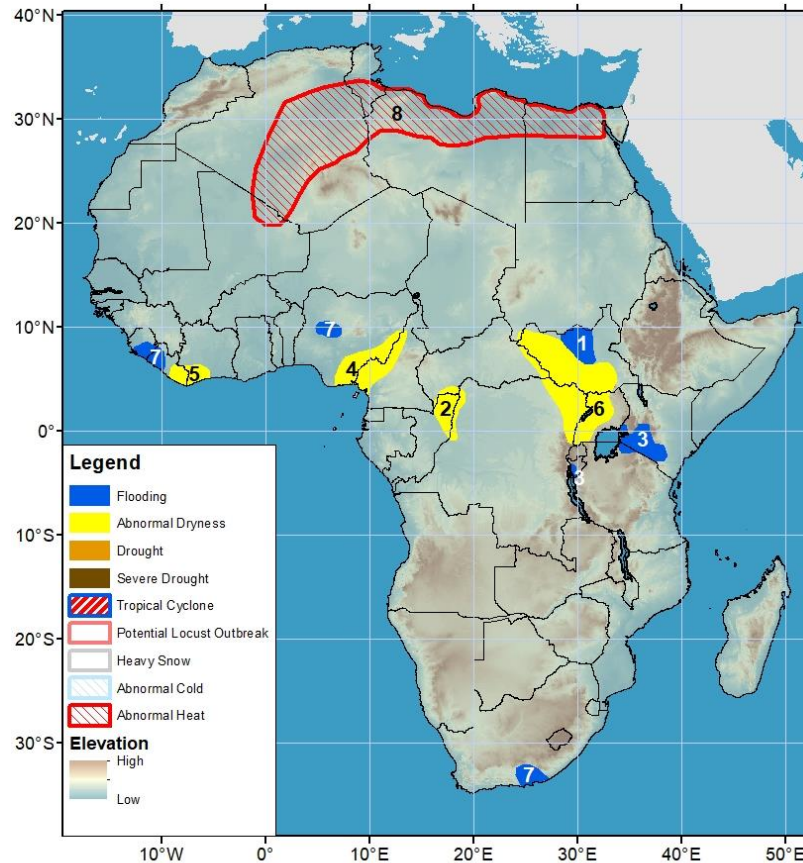


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 13 June – 19 June 2024

- Below-average rainfall since April has led to abnormal dryness over portions of the Gulf of Guinea.
- Flooding persist in parts of East Africa despite a decrease in rainfall in the region.



- 1) The flooding situation in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan remains unchanged.
- 2) Due to a delayed start to the rainfall season, followed by insufficient rainfall and extended dry spells, abnormal dryness is placed across northern Congo-Brazzaville and part of northwestern Congo-Kinshasa.
- 3) Very heavy seasonal rainfall caused flooding in southern Kenya. Flooding persist near the Lake Tanganyika in western Burundi.
- 4) Significant rainfall deficits since 1 April in eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon, have led to declining soil moisture and the placement of abnormal dryness.
- 5) Below-average rainfall since April has maintained 30-day moisture deficits, resulting in abnormal dryness across eastern Liberia and southwestern Cote d'Ivoire.
- 6) Below-average rainfall during May has led to abnormal dryness in parts of DRC, South Sudan, and Uganda.
- 7) The past few days' heavy rainfall has caused flooding in Monrovia and its suburbs in Liberia. This past week's heavy rainfall has triggered flooding, leading to casualties in Minna City in the Niger State of Nigeria. Flooding have occurred in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan area in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa due to the past two weeks heavy rainfall. Fatalities and many people affected have been reported in the region.
- 8) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted over North Africa, including parts of Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, and Egypt. Mean maximum temperatures may rise 2-10°C above average during the next week, potentially affecting vulnerable people.

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, jverd@usaid.gov

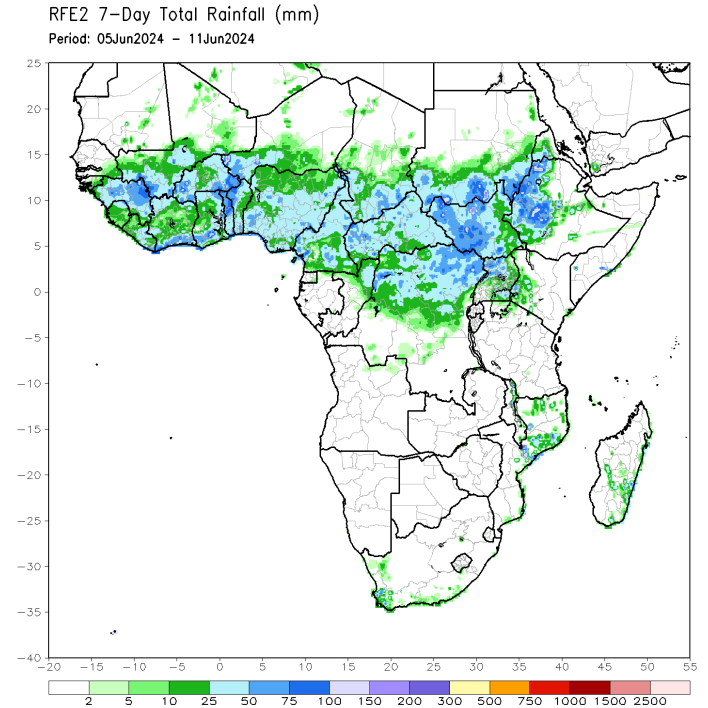
Wetness gradually eases in East Africa.

During the past week, increased rainfall was observed over parts of East Africa. Heavy rainfall occurred in western Ethiopia, central southern Sudan, much of South Sudan, and northern Uganda (**Figure 1**). Light to moderate rainfall dominated over southern Sudan, South Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia, central Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. This past week's increase in rainfall contributed to erode 30-day rainfall deficits over western Ethiopia, western South Sudan, and northern Uganda. However, cumulative rainfall continued to be below-average over parts of South Sudan, Uganda, and western Ethiopia, maintaining abnormal dryness in the region. Moreover, strong low-level winds have negatively impacted the fishery industry and increased respiratory diseases across the coastal strip of East Africa due to rough sea and enhanced dusty conditions, respectively, according to reports.

The latest vegetation products indicated that above-average conditions persisted over much of East Africa due to well above-average *short-rains*, March-May rainfall season.

Next week, heavy rainfall is forecasted in western Ethiopia. Light to moderate rainfall is expected in southwestern, southern, and southeastern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Little rainfall is possible along coastal eastern Kenya and southern Somalia. In addition, strong low-level winds are likely to continue, which may exacerbate rough sea conditions and respiratory diseases across the coastal strip of East Africa.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall) Valid: 05 June – 11 June 2024



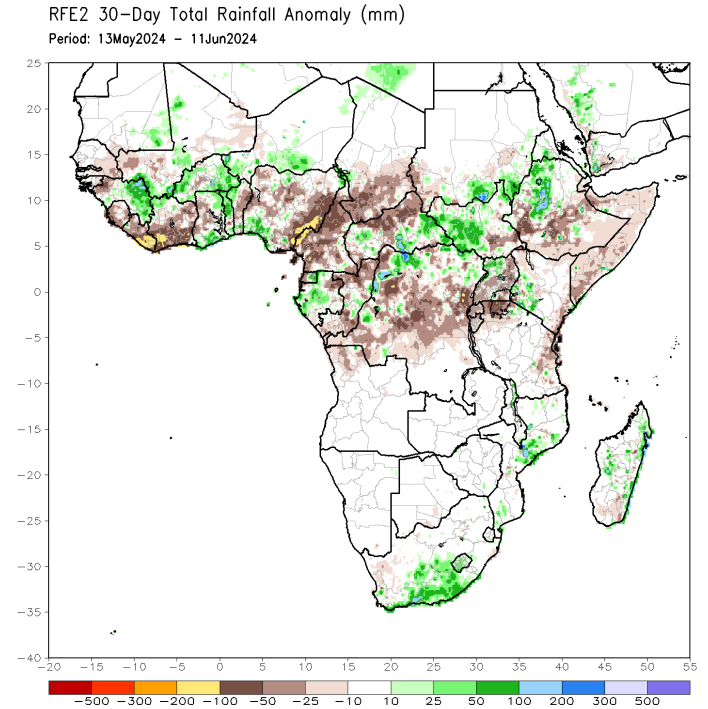
Dry conditions persist along the Gulf of Guinea.

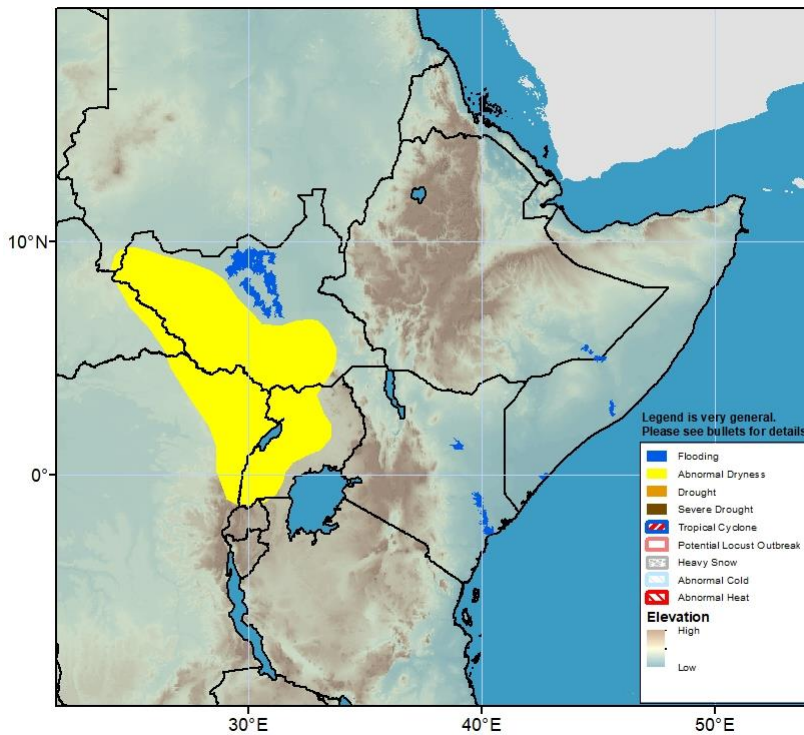
The accumulated rainfall since mid-May-present remained below-average over the far western and eastern portions of the Gulf of Guinea, including southern Liberia and southern Cote d'Ivoire, eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon (**Figure 2**). Moderate to large (50-100 mm) 30-day rainfall deficits maintained abnormal dryness over the above-mentioned dry portions of West Africa. In contrast, enhanced rainfall resulted in moisture surpluses up to 100 mm across the southern parts of Ghana, Togo, Benin, southwestern Nigeria, eastern Guinea-Conakry, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, and southern Niger. During the past week, while eastern Guinea-Conakry, southern Mali, northern Cote d'Ivoire, western Burkina Faso, and southeastern Chad received heavy rainfall, most areas in West Africa recorded light to moderate and below-average rainfall. The past few days' enhanced rainfall has caused flooding in Monrovia and its suburbs in Liberia. Flooding also has been reported in the Minna City in the Niger State of Nigeria.

Vegetation conditions were mostly near-average along the Gulf of Guinea, according to the latest vegetation products.

Next week, model rainfall forecasts suggest widespread moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall along Gulf of Guinea, which increases the risks for flooding over previously-flooded and flood prone areas in the region.

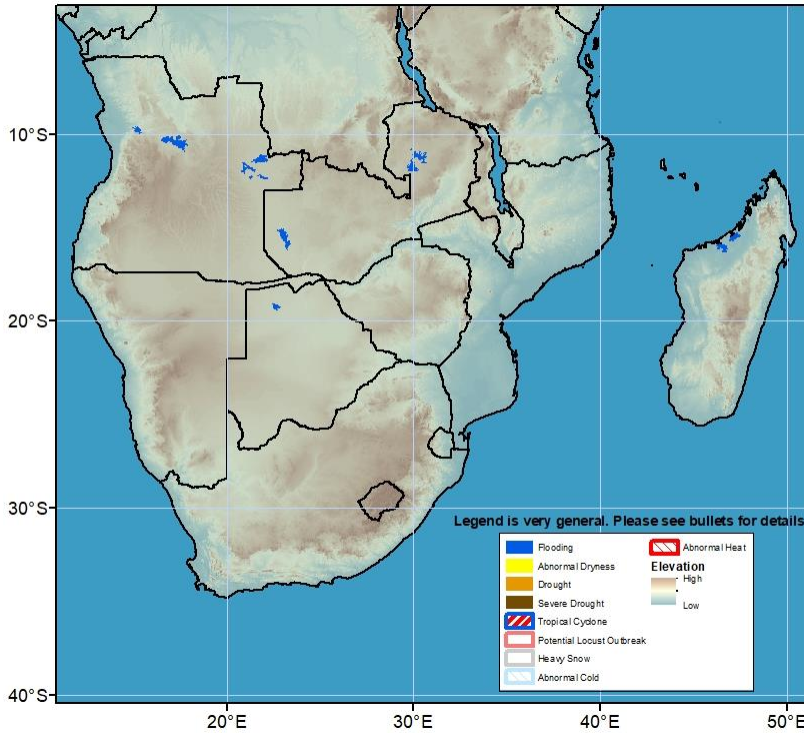
30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 13 May – 11 June 2024





Flooding continues in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Flooding is present, but improving, along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in southern Somalia. Swelling of the Tana River and Lag Dera River has caused floods in Kenya. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Inundated areas have increased in the upstream of Zambezi River in Eastern Angola and Western Zambia. Flooding conditions have improved in northern Madagascar. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa