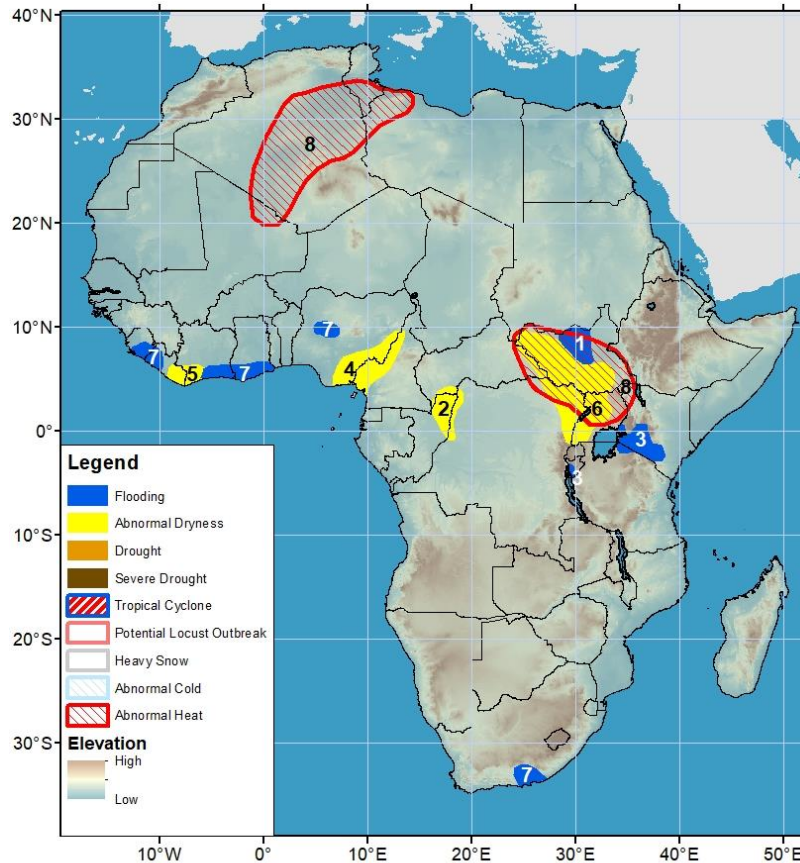


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 20 June – 26 June 2024

- Recent heavy rainfall has caused flooding in many parts of the Gulf of Guinea.
- Drier and hotter conditions are expected in parts of Eastern Africa.



- 1) Inundation 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) Recent heavy rainfall has caused flooding in Monrovia and its suburbs in Liberia. Heavy rainfall has triggered flooding, killing people in Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire during the past week. Flooding, which have led to casualties have been reported in the Niger State of Nigeria. Recent heavy rainfall has led to flooding in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan area in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa.
- 8) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted across Algeria, parts of Mali, Tunisia, and Libya and over South Sudan, northeastern Congo-Kinshasa, and northern Uganda. Mean maximum temperatures may rise 2-10°C above average during the next week, potentially affecting vulnerable people in the region.

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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

## Rainfall increased in western East Africa.

During the past week, heavy and above-average rainfall was received over many areas of western East Africa. Rainfall amounts exceeding 50 mm occurred in western Ethiopia, southeastern Sudan, western South Sudan, and local areas of northwestern Uganda (Figure 1). Light to moderate rainfall was recorded across southern Sudan, west-central South Sudan, west-central Ethiopia, northwestern Uganda, and pocket areas of southwestern Kenya, while dry conditions dominated elsewhere. Due to an increase in rainfall over the past two weeks, 30-day rainfall deficits have decreased in South Sudan, parts of northern Uganda, and western Ethiopia. Moreover, rainfall surpluses were observed in eastern and southeastern Sudan, western and northeastern South Sudan, northern Uganda, western and west-central Ethiopia, and southwestern Kenya. However, drier conditions with moderate 30-day rainfall deficits persisted over parts of eastern South Sudan, western Ethiopia, northeastern Uganda, and southern Somalia.

Next week, heavy rainfall is forecasted to continue in western Ethiopia, while moderate rainfall is expected in western and southeastern Sudan, western South Sudan, and southwestern Kenya. In contrast, light and likely to be below-average rainfall is anticipated across southern Sudan, much of South Sudan, northern Uganda, and southern Somalia. Meanwhile, strong low-level winds are likely to continue, potentially exacerbating sea conditions for fishery and enhancing dusty conditions, which could increase respiratory diseases across the coastal strip of the region. Abnormal heat is also forecasted in South Sudan and northern Uganda, which could experience well above-average maximum temperatures.

## Mixed conditions persist along the Gulf of Guinea.

Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average over many parts of the Sahel, including eastern Guinea-Conakry, southern and central Mali, Burkina Faso, western and southern Niger, and local areas of eastern Chad (Figure 2). Rainfall also was above-average in northern and southern Ghana, northern and southern Togo, northwestern and southern Benin, and southwestern Nigeria. In contrast, total rainfall was below-average across Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, southeastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and local areas of southern Chad. During this past week, heavy and above-average rainfall was received over parts of the Sahel and southern central Gulf of Guinea, which has led to flooding and landslides, causing casualties and infrastructure damages in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, according to reports. Widespread light to locally moderate rainfall was received along much of the Gulf of Guinea and parts of the Sahel.

Next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecasted across Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, which maintains high risks for flooding over previously-affected areas. Heavy rainfall is also expected along the southern parts of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, increasing the risks for new flooding in the region. Meanwhile, light to moderate rainfall is anticipated over much of the remainders of West Africa.

### 7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Valid: 12 June – 18 June 2024

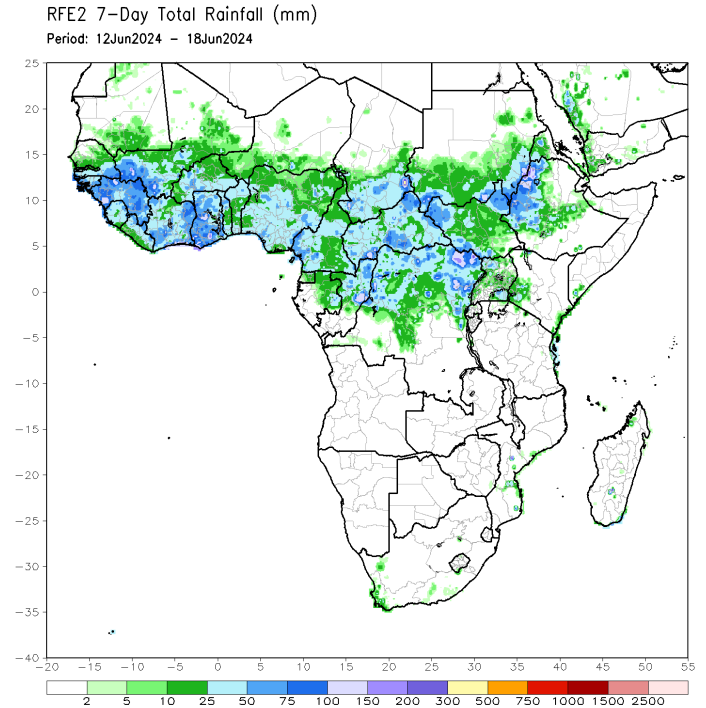


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

### 30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 20 May – 18 June 2024

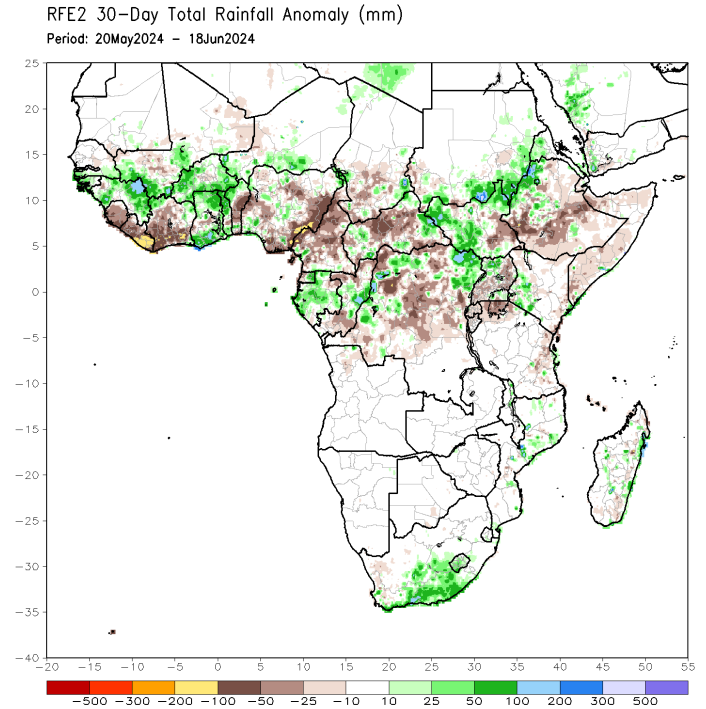
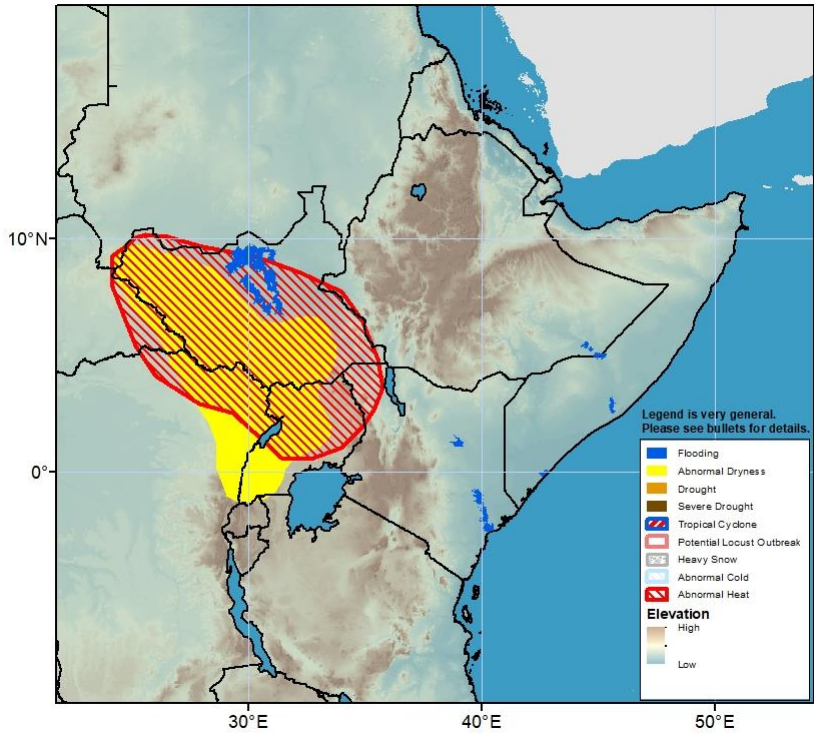
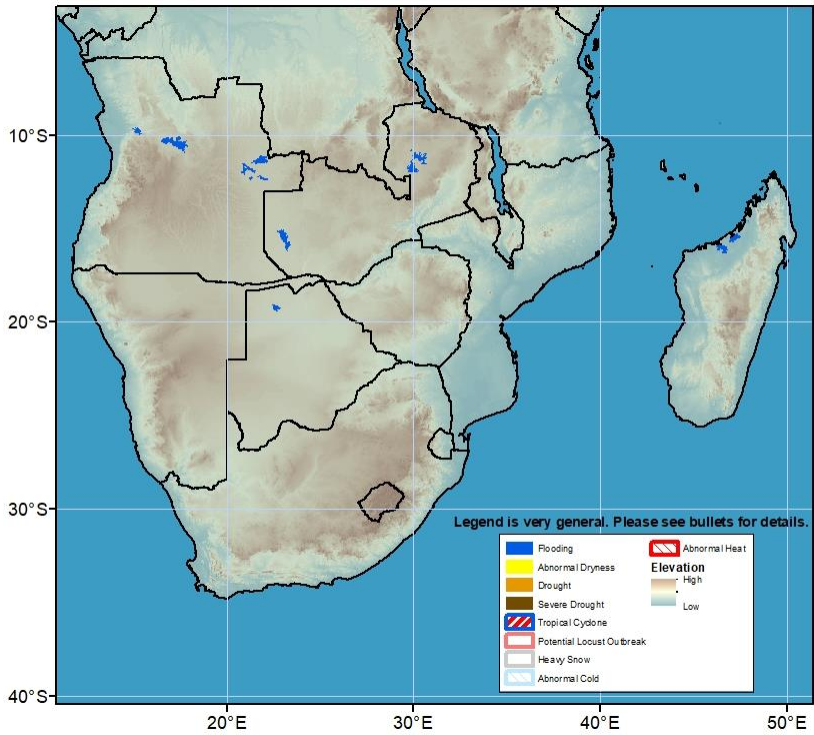


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Inundation continues in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Inundation 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**