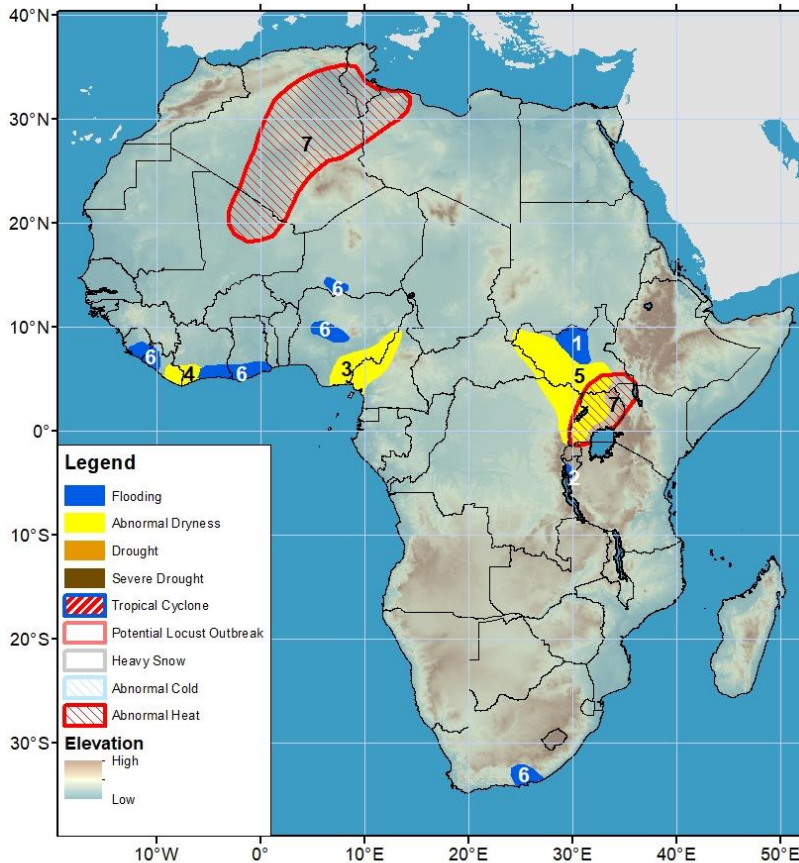


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 27 June – 3 July 2024

- The past few weeks' abundant rainfall has triggered flooding in many parts of West Africa.
- Hot and dry conditions are forecasted over portions of Eastern Africa during the next week.



- 1) Inundation persists in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.
- 2) Inundation persists near the Lake Tanganyika in western Burundi.
- 3) Abnormal dryness has settled across eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon due to below-average rainfall since early April.
- 4) Below-average rainfall since April has maintained 30-day moisture deficits, resulting in abnormal dryness across eastern Liberia and southwestern Cote d'Ivoire.
- 5) Below-average rainfall since May has led to abnormal dryness in northeastern Congo-Kinshasa, South Sudan, and Uganda.
- 6) 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. Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in the Niger State and Abuja in Nigeria. Recent heavy rainfall has led to flooding in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan area in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa.
- 7) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted across Algeria, northeastern Mali, southern Tunisia, and northwestern Libya and over Uganda and southern South Sudan. Mean maximum temperatures may rise 2-8°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. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

Rainfall increased in western West Africa.

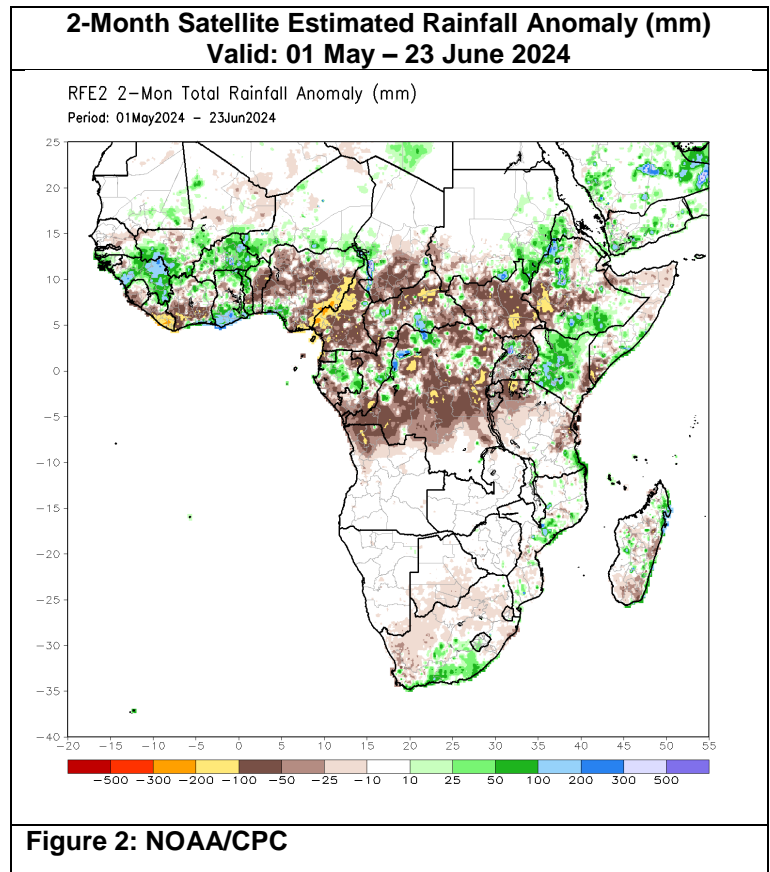
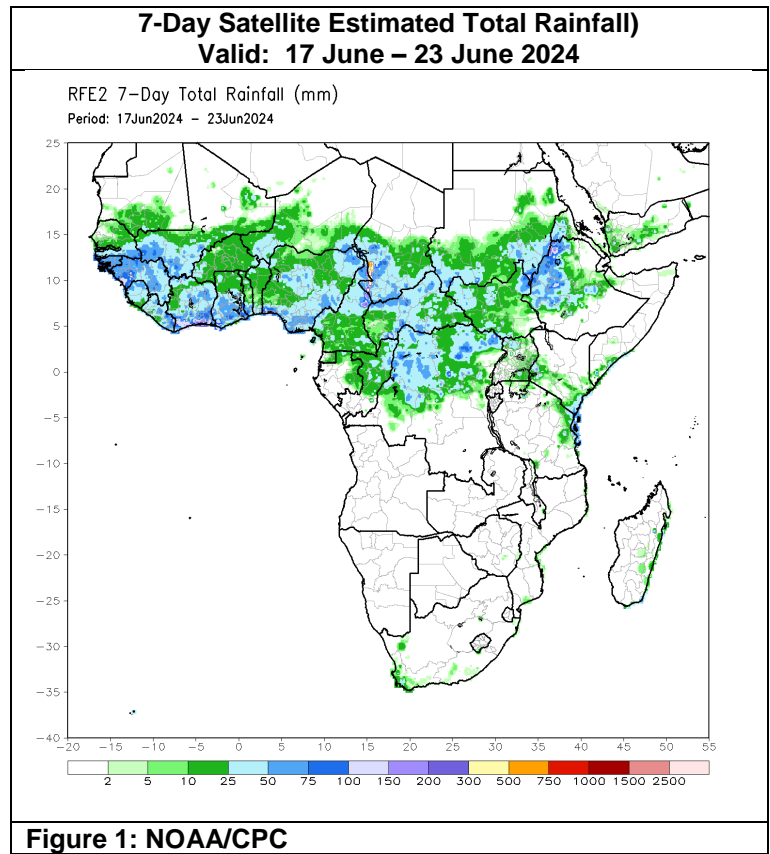
During the past week, an increase in rainfall was observed in western West Africa. Copious amounts of rainfall fell across Guinea-Conakry, southwestern Mali, eastern Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, and southern Ghana (**Figure 1**). Heavy rainfall also was received over areas farther east, including southern and northeastern Nigeria, and southern Chad. Meanwhile, light to moderate rainfall spread throughout the northern portions of Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Niger, and parts of the Sahel reaching as far north as southern Mauritania and northeastern Mali. Flooding have been reported in Abuja in Nigeria and Maradi in southern Niger due to the past few weeks' heavy rainfall. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in Guinea-Conakry, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, southern Niger, western and eastern Chad. In contrast, rainfall was below-average across Sierra Leone, Liberia, west-central Cote d'Ivoire, central Benin, southern Nigeria, and northwestern Cameroon. The lack of rainfall has maintained abnormal dryness in Liberia and southwestern Cote d'Ivoire, eastern Nigeria, and western Cameroon.

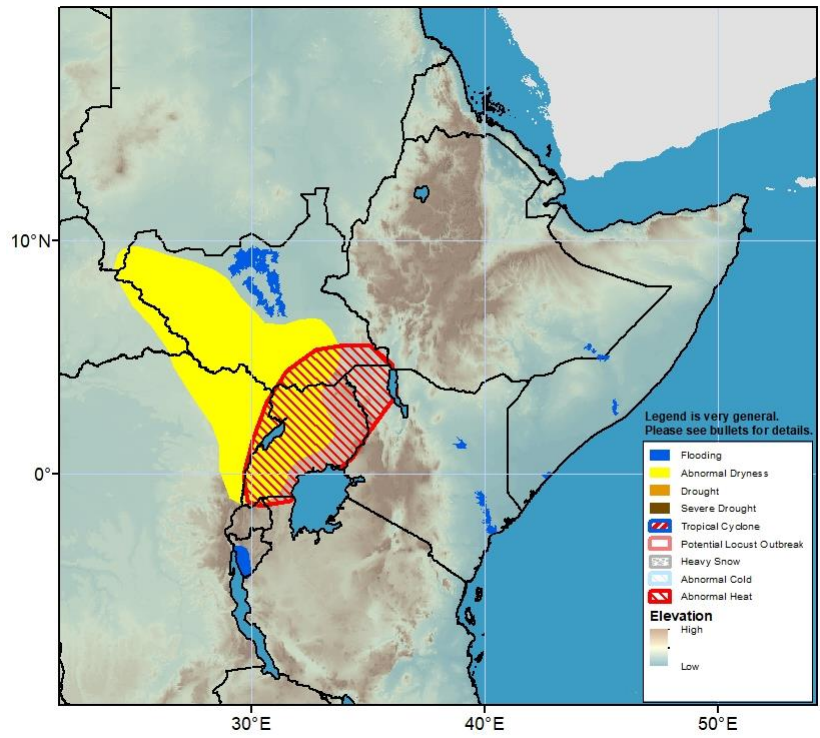
Next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecasted along the Gulf of Guinea, including the far western and eastern portions of the region such as Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, northwestern and southeastern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, Cameroon, and coastal areas of Togo; Benin; and Nigeria. While the forecasted rainfall amounts should help alleviate dryness over the dry portions of West Africa, the expected additional rainfall may exacerbate flooding conditions over many already-saturated areas. Also, abnormally hot conditions are likely across portions of North Africa and West Africa.

Below-average rainfall persists in western East Africa.

Since the beginning of May, rainfall distribution has been erratic in East Africa. While cumulative rainfall was above-average in eastern Sudan, western Eritrea, northeastern South Sudan, northwestern Uganda, southern Ethiopia, Kenya, and localized areas in south-central Somalia, rainfall was below-average across much of South Sudan, northeastern Uganda, southwestern Ethiopia, and parts of northeastern Kenya, and southern Somalia (**Figure 2**). The observed insufficient rainfall has led to abnormal dryness across northeastern Congo-Kinshasa, South Sudan, and western Uganda. During the past week, while consistent heavy rainfall occurred in eastern Sudan and western Ethiopia, reduced and below-average rainfall was experienced in South Sudan and Uganda.

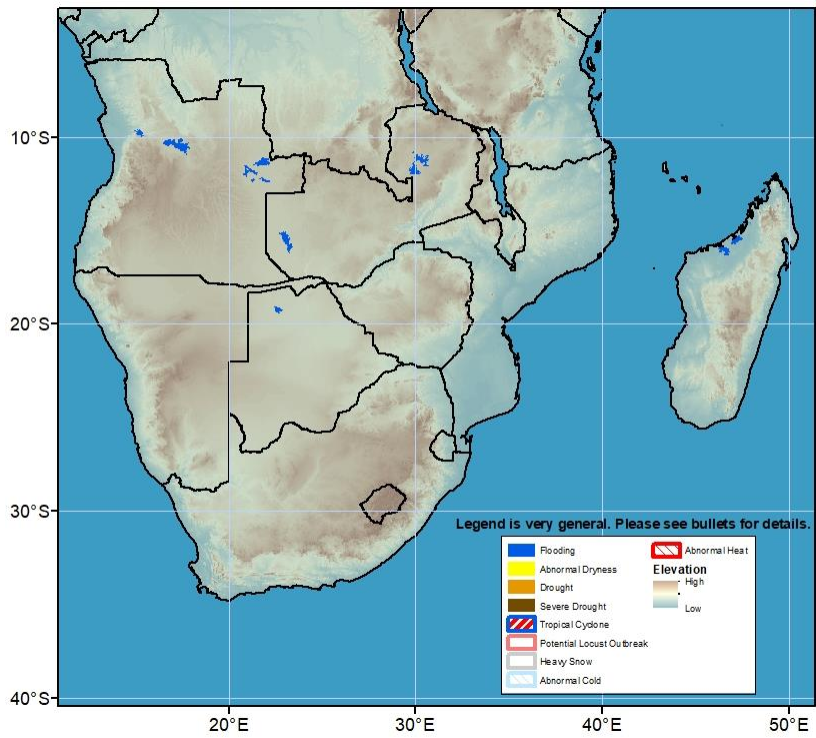
Next week, heavy and near-average to above-average rainfall is expected in western Ethiopia. In contrast, below-average rainfall is forecasted over South Sudan, northeastern Congo-Kinshasa, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. In addition, hot conditions are forecasted for Uganda, with maximum temperatures potentially rising 2-6°C above average. Also, strong winds are expected to persist across the coastal strip of East Africa, which could negatively impact the fishery sector and exacerbate respiratory diseases linked to dusty conditions.





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