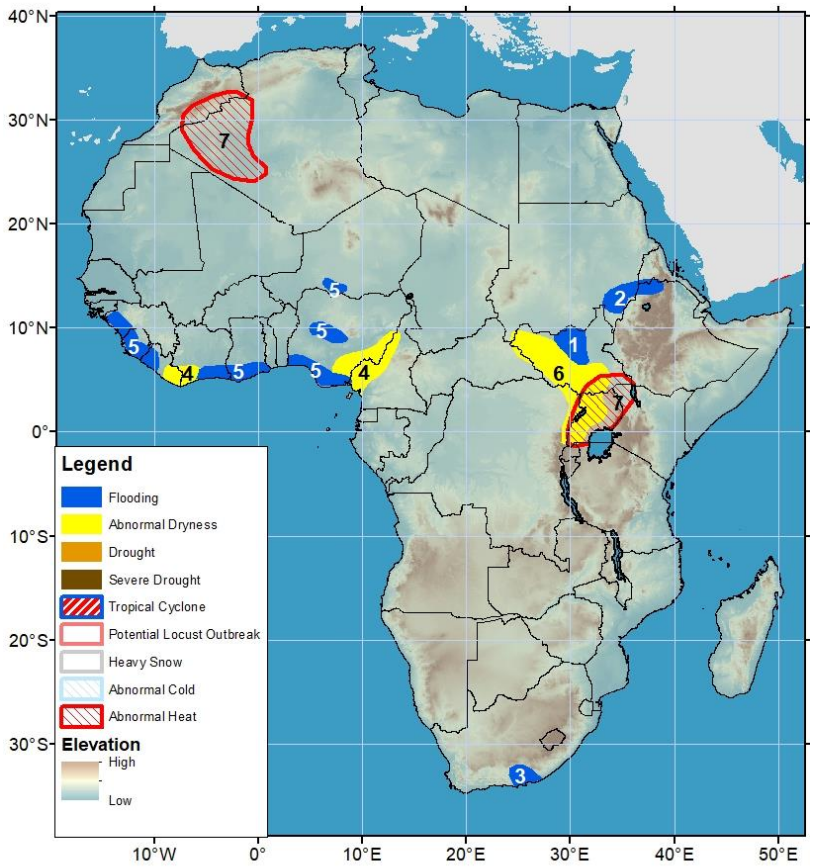
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
4 July – 10 July 2024

- **The Gulf of Guinea continues to experience flooding due to above-average rainfall.**
- **Dry conditions persist in East Africa's western region due to below-average rainfall.**



1) Inundation persists in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.

2) Recent heavy and above-average rainfall observed and forecasted moderate to heavy rainfall are likely to cause flooding in southeastern Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia.

3) Recent heavy rainfall has led to flooding in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan area in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa.

4) Below-average rainfall since May has maintained 30-day moisture deficits, resulting in abnormal dryness across eastern Liberia and southwestern Cote d'Ivoire. Also, abnormal dryness has settled across eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon due to below-average rainfall since early April.

5) 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 southern Niger and Abuja in Nigeria. From the forecast models, we expect heavy and above-average rainfall in southern Guinea, Sierra Leone, and southern Nigeria, which may cause flooding in those areas.

6) Below-average rainfall since May has led to abnormal dryness in northeastern Congo-Kinshasa, South Sudan, and Uganda.

7) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted across eastern Morocco, and western Algeria and over southern South Sudan, Uganda, and northwestern Kenya. Mean maximum temperatures may rise 2-6°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.

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Above-average rainfall has caused flooding to remain in the Gulf of Guinea.

During the past week, light to moderate rainfall (25-75 mm) was observed in the Gulf of Guinea, with moderate to heavy rainfall (75-150 mm) recorded in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Ghana, Togo, and southwestern Nigeria. In the Sahel region, light to moderate rain (10-75 mm) was registered (**Figure 1**). Due to the substantial rainfall received, flooding continues in Sierra Leone, southern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, and central Nigeria. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in Guinea-Conakry, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, northern and southern Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, northern Benin, southern Niger, northeastern and southwestern Nigeria, western and eastern Chad. In contrast, rainfall was below-average across Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, southern Sierra Leone, Liberia, central Cote d'Ivoire, central Togo, much of Benin, much of Nigeria, and northern and central Cameroon. The persistent lack of rainfall has led to abnormally dry conditions in Liberia, southwestern Cote d'Ivoire, eastern Nigeria, and western Cameroon.

Next week, light to moderate rainfall is forecasted for the West African sub-region. Heavy and above-average rainfall is expected along the Gulf of Guinea, including Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, southern Nigeria, and southwestern Cameroon. The expected additional rainfall may exacerbate flooding conditions over many already-saturated areas. In contrast, below-average rainfall (10-40 mm) is expected over Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, and southern Ghana.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall
Valid: 26 June – 02 July 2024

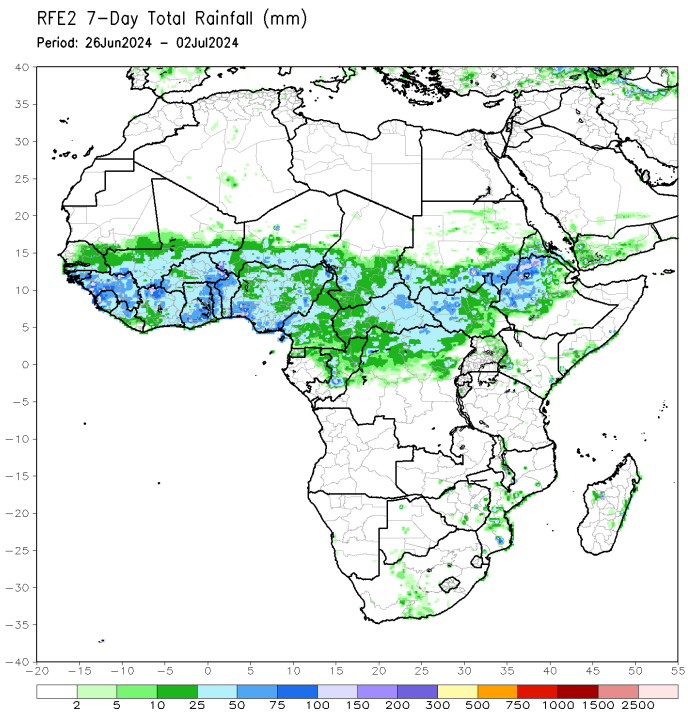


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

The western region of East Africa continues to experience below-average rainfall.

Rainfall distribution has been erratic since the beginning of May in East Africa. While cumulative rainfall was above-average in eastern Sudan, western Eritrea, northwestern and southern Ethiopia, northeastern South Sudan, Kenya, and localized areas in central Somalia, below-average rainfall registered over much of South Sudan, southwestern and central parts of Ethiopia, much of Uganda, eastern Kenya, northern and southern Somalia (**Figure 2**). The observed insufficient rainfall has caused abnormal dryness to persist in South Sudan and Uganda. During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded in southern Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia, and light to moderate rainfall was observed in South Sudan and northern Uganda. Due to the recent rainfall, dry conditions have improved in part of South Sudan.

Next week, light to moderate and near-average to below-average rainfall is expected in southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. In western Eritrea, western and central Ethiopia, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is forecasted. The expected heavy rainfall over already-saturated areas may casus flooding conditions in southeastern Sudan, and northwestern Ethiopia. In addition, hot conditions are forecasted for southern South Sudan, Uganda, northwestern Kenya, eastern Morocco, and western Algeria, with maximum temperatures potentially rising 2-6°C above average. Also, strong winds are expected to continue along the coastal strip of East Africa, possibly impacting the fishing industry and worsening respiratory conditions associated with dusty weather.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 May 2024 – 02 July 2024

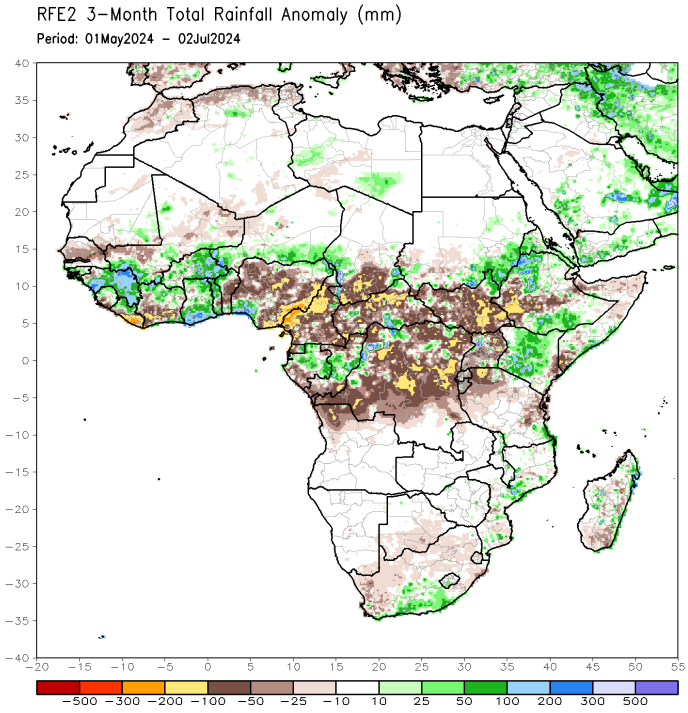


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

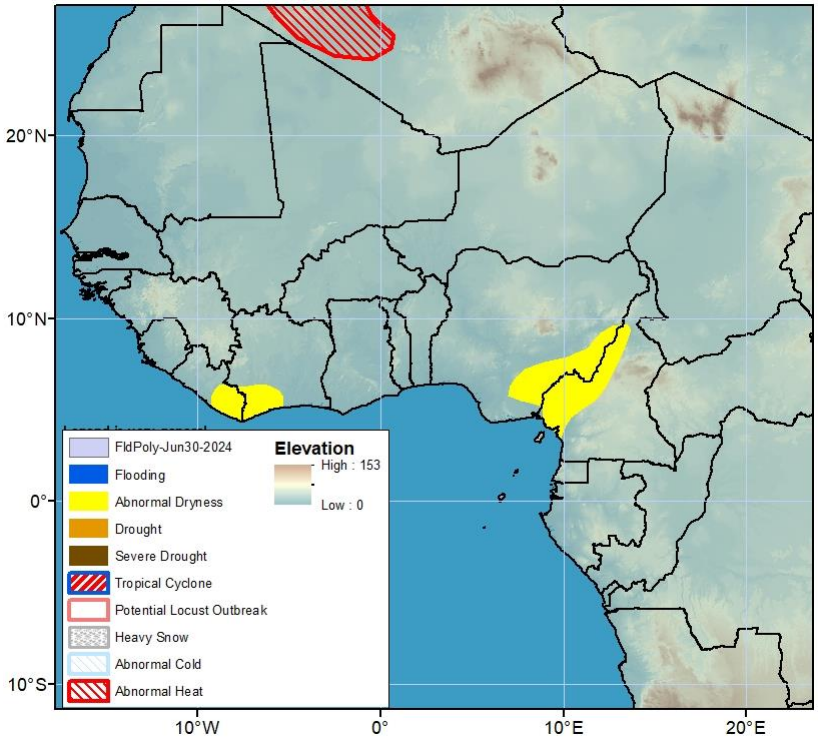
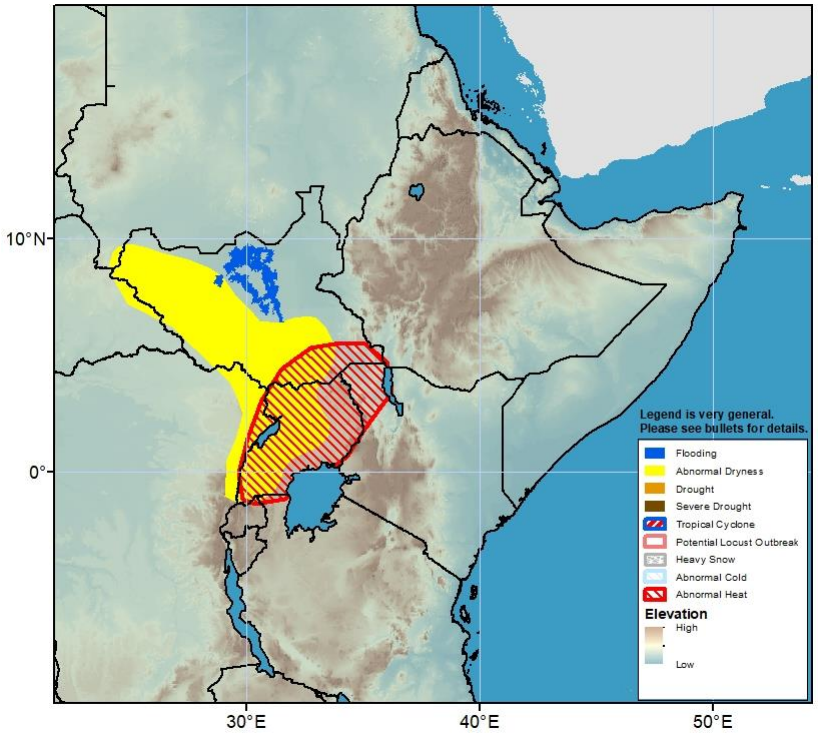


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa



Inundation has increased in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa