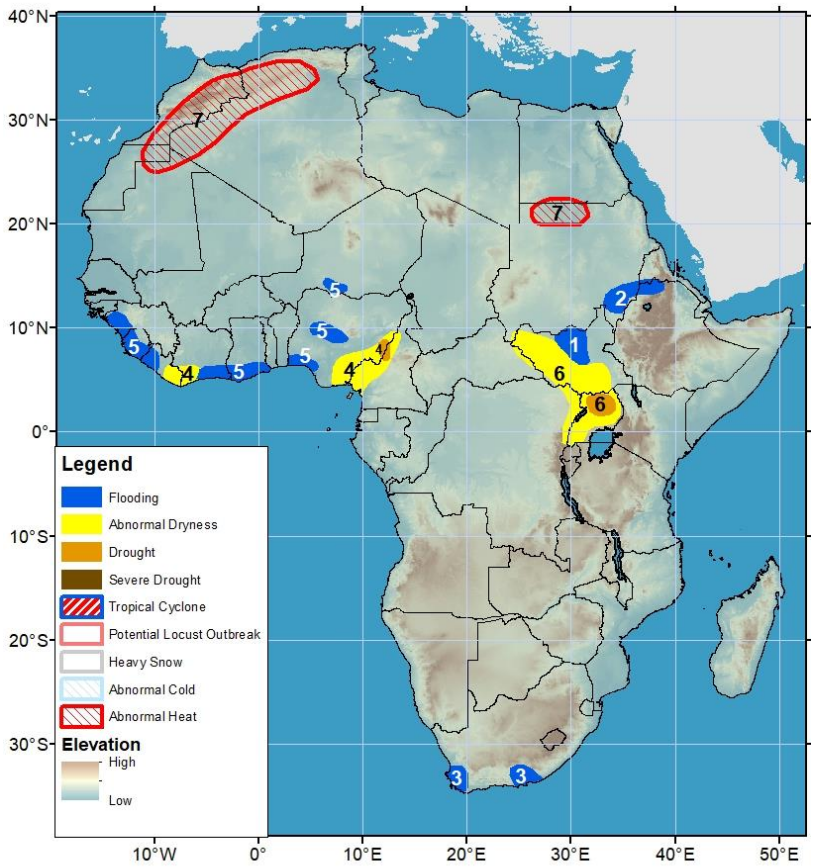
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
11 July – 17 July 2024

- **Floods will to continue in the Gulf of Guinea due to above-average rainfall.**
- **Dry conditions have increased in East Africa's western region.**



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 eastern Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia.

3) Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan area in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. Since July 7th, heavy rain and strong winds in southwestern South Africa, particularly in the Cape Town area, have resulted in severe weather incidents, displacement of residents, and significant damage.

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. As a result, drought conditions have emerged in eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon due to large deficits over the last two months.

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 the Niger and Abuja States in Nigeria and Maradi in Niger. Heavy and above-average rainfall from the forecast models in southern Guinea, Sierra Leone, and southwestern Nigeria may cause flooding.

6) Below-average rainfall since May has led to abnormal dryness in northeastern Congo-Kinshasa, South Sudan, and Uganda. The dryness has increased over the past two months, leading to a drought in northern Uganda.

7) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted across Western Sahara, Morocco, Algeria, Mauritania, Egypt, and Sudan. 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.

Questions or comments about the hazard's outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov.
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Flooding is expected to persist along the Gulf of Guinea due to above-average rainfall.

During the past week, light to moderate rainfall (25-75 mm) occurred in parts of West Africa, with moderate to heavy rainfall (75-100 mm) occurring over Guinea, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Niger, and southern Nigeria **(Figure 1)**. Flooding continues along the Gulf of Guinea due to the enhanced rainfall recorded. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall has persisted in most places in the sub-region due to the abundant rainfall. It has even expanded to the Sahel region, including southern Mali, Burkina Faso, and southern Niger. In contrast, rainfall deficits (25-100 mm) continue in eastern Senegal, southwestern Mali, eastern Liberia, Nigeria, and Cameroon. Dryness has expanded in Nigeria's northern and eastern portions and remains the same in Cameroon. The past 90 days have seen abnormally dry conditions in Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, northern and eastern Nigeria, and Cameroon. This has resulted in drought conditions in eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon due to large rainfall deficits.

Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected in Guinea, Sierra Leone, eastern Nigeria, and western Cameroon. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall is expected in the remaining parts of the sub-region. The expected additional rainfall may exacerbate flooding conditions over many already-saturated areas. In contrast, light and below-average rainfall is expected in Senegal, The Gambia, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon. In addition, hot conditions are forecasted for Western Sahara, Morocco, Algeria, and Mauritania, with maximum temperatures potentially rising 2-6°C above average.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall
Valid: 03 July – 09 July 2024

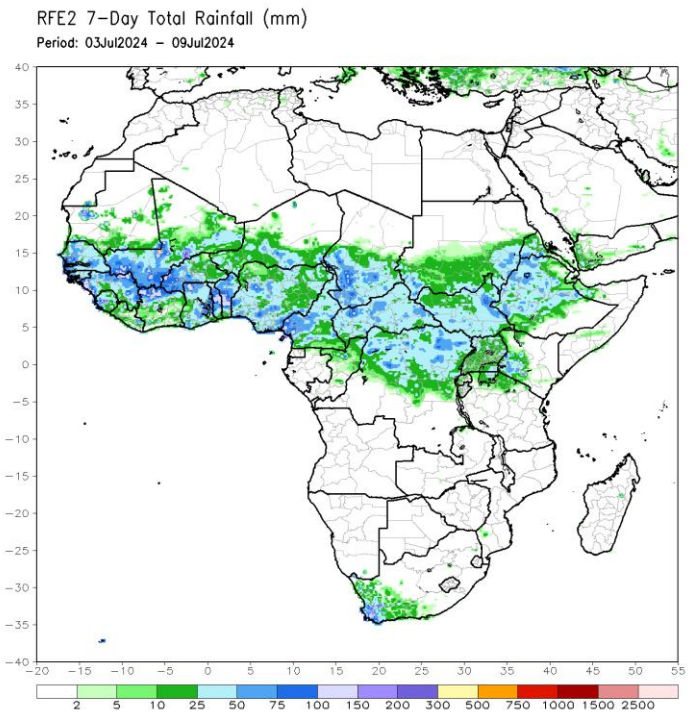


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Dryness has increased in the western region of East Africa.

In Eastern Africa, rainfall distribution has been erratic since the beginning of May. The cumulative rainfall for the past 3-months was below-average rainfall in South Sudan, southwestern and central Ethiopia, Uganda, southeastern Kenya, and the southern part of Somalia. In contrast, above-average rainfall was registered over northeastern South Sudan, eastern Sudan, western Eritrea, northwestern and southern Ethiopia, much of Kenya, and isolated places in Somalia **(Figure 2).** The observed insufficient rainfall has caused abnormal dryness to continue in South Sudan and Uganda. The situation has worsened over the past two months, resulting in a drought in northern Uganda. During the past week, light to moderate rainfall occurred in eastern Sudan, western Eritrea, western Ethiopia, and northeastern South Sudan, which has caused above-average rainfall to persist in those areas.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 May 2024 – 09 July 2024

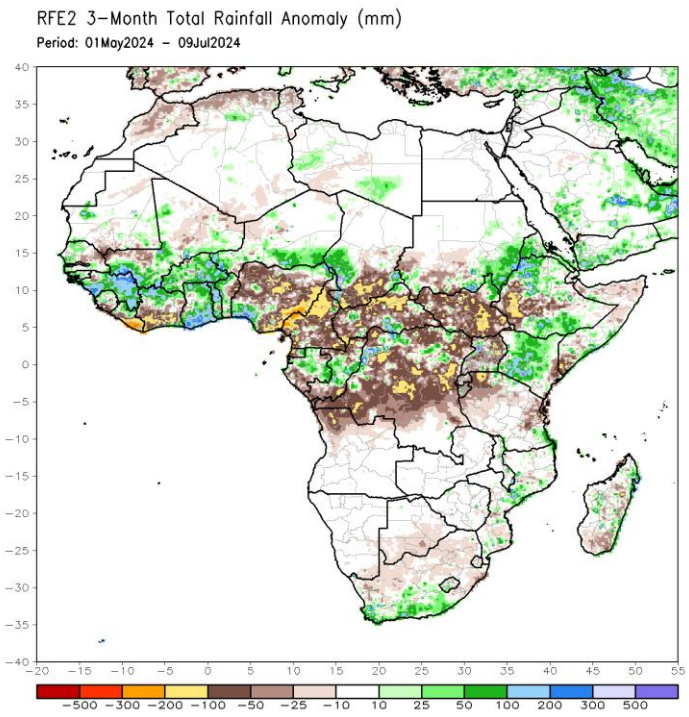


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected in western and central Ethiopia. Light to moderate and near-average to above-average rainfall is anticipated over southern Sudan, South Sudan, northern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya, with light rainfall forecasted over other places in the Horn of Africa. The heavy rainfall expected over already-saturated areas may lead to flooding in eastern Sudan and western Ethiopia. In addition, hot conditions are forecasted for southern Egypt and northern Sudan, 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.

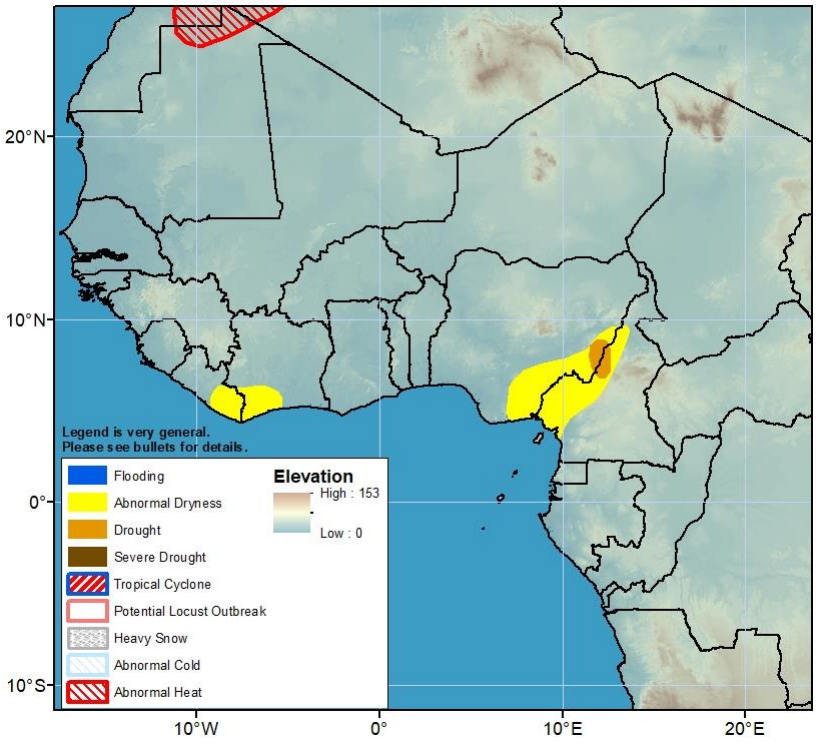
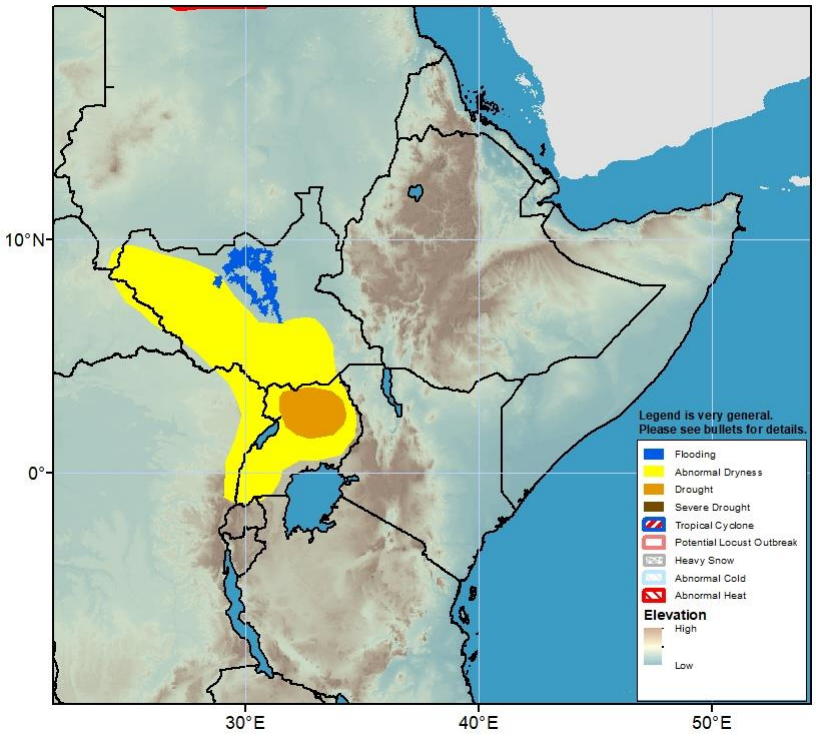


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa



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