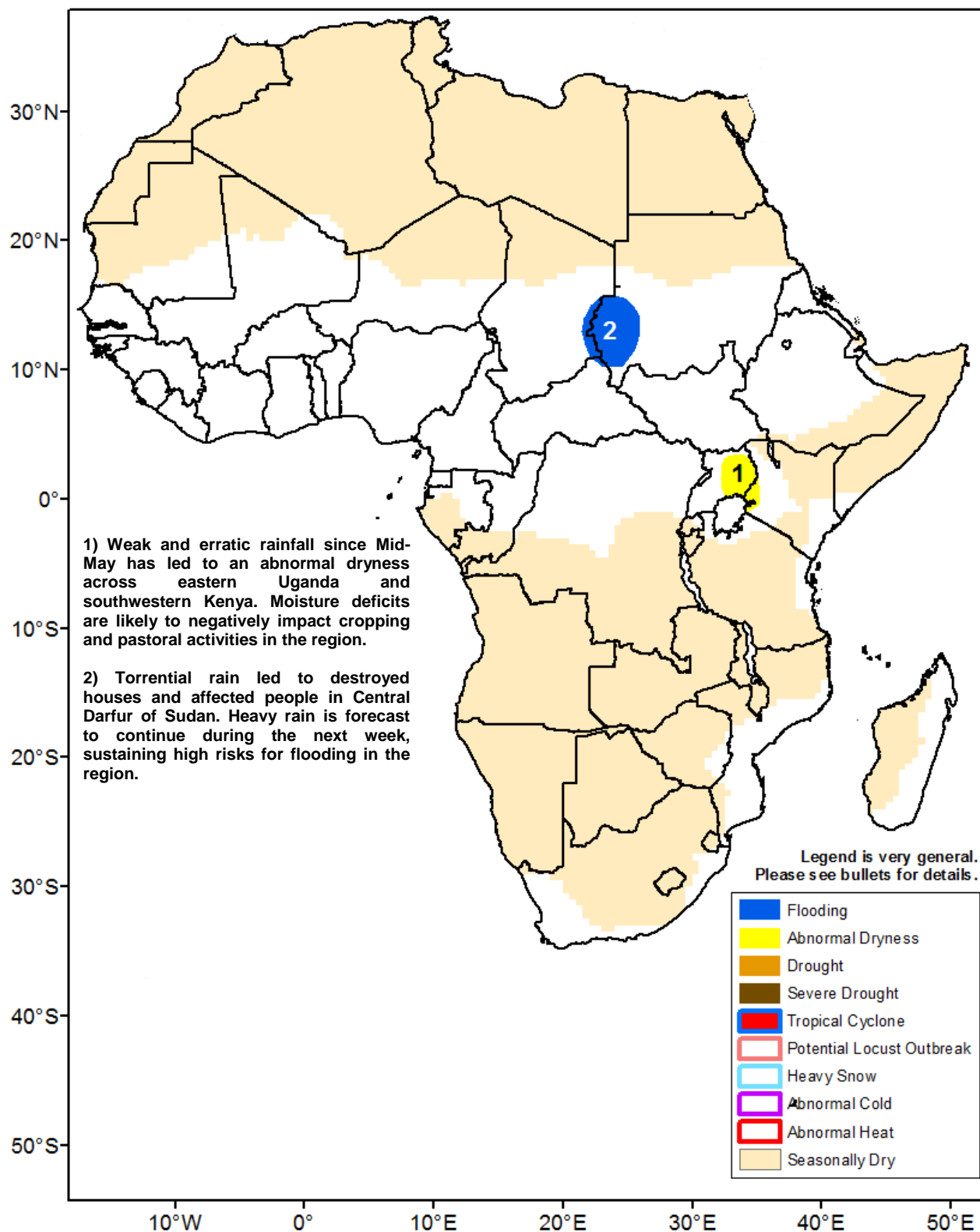




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook July 6 – 12, 2017

- Heavy rain resulted in flooding, destroyed houses, and affected people in many areas of Africa.



Abundant rain observed across West Africa.

During late June to early July, copious amounts of rain fell over West Africa, in particular the western portions of the sub-region (**Figure 1**). This past week's abundant rain has resulted in flooding over the Jarra Bureng region of The Gambia, Kayes, Gourma Rharous, and Goundam areas of Mali, according to reports. Farther east, moderate to locally heavy rain also fell over Ghana, Togo, Benin, portions of Niger, and Nigeria. In Nigeria, reports have indicated one fatality and many destroyed houses over localities of the Sokoto State in the northwest. Meanwhile, light to locally moderate rain was observed as far north as north-central Mauritania and central Mali as the African rain belt pushed farther north.

The consistent rain over the past several weeks has led to wetness and moisture surpluses across West Africa. Over the past thirty days, most countries of the sub-region showed positive rainfall anomalies between 50-200 mm. The continuation of favorable rainfall distribution is expected to provide beneficial conditions for agricultural and pastoral activities over many local areas. Furthermore, an analysis of recent vegetation conditions has indicated average to above-average conditions over most areas.

During the next outlook period, while a slight reduction in rainfall is forecast over portions of Senegal and western Mali, continued, heavy showers are expected throughout Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, and coastal Ghana. Farther east, moderate to heavy rain is also expected over northern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, southern Chad, and CAR, increasing risks for flooding over previously-affected areas.

Rainfall deficits persist over some areas of Eastern Africa.

Despite continued seasonal rain over Eastern Africa, some areas have still received insufficient rain since the beginning of the past month. An analysis of the thirty-day rainfall anomalies showed small to moderate (25-100 mm) deficits over portions of South Sudan, central Ethiopia, eastern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya (**Figure 2**). If uneven rainfall distribution continues over the upcoming weeks, it could negatively impact ground conditions and hamper the June-September rainfall season over some local areas of the Greater Horn of Africa.

During the past week, moderate to locally heavy rain continued in southern Sudan, parts of South Sudan, western Ethiopia, and northern Uganda. In Sudan, torrential rain caused many destroyed homes and affected people in Central Darfur.

For next week, model rainfall forecasts indicate a wetter weather pattern, with forecast heavy rain over the Darfur regions of Sudan and western Ethiopia. This, therefore, increases the risks for localized flooding over some local areas. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy rain is expected in southern Sudan, South Sudan, northern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya, which may help to reduce moisture deficits over the region.

Note: The hazards outlook map on page 1 is based on current weather/climate information and short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week). It assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.

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