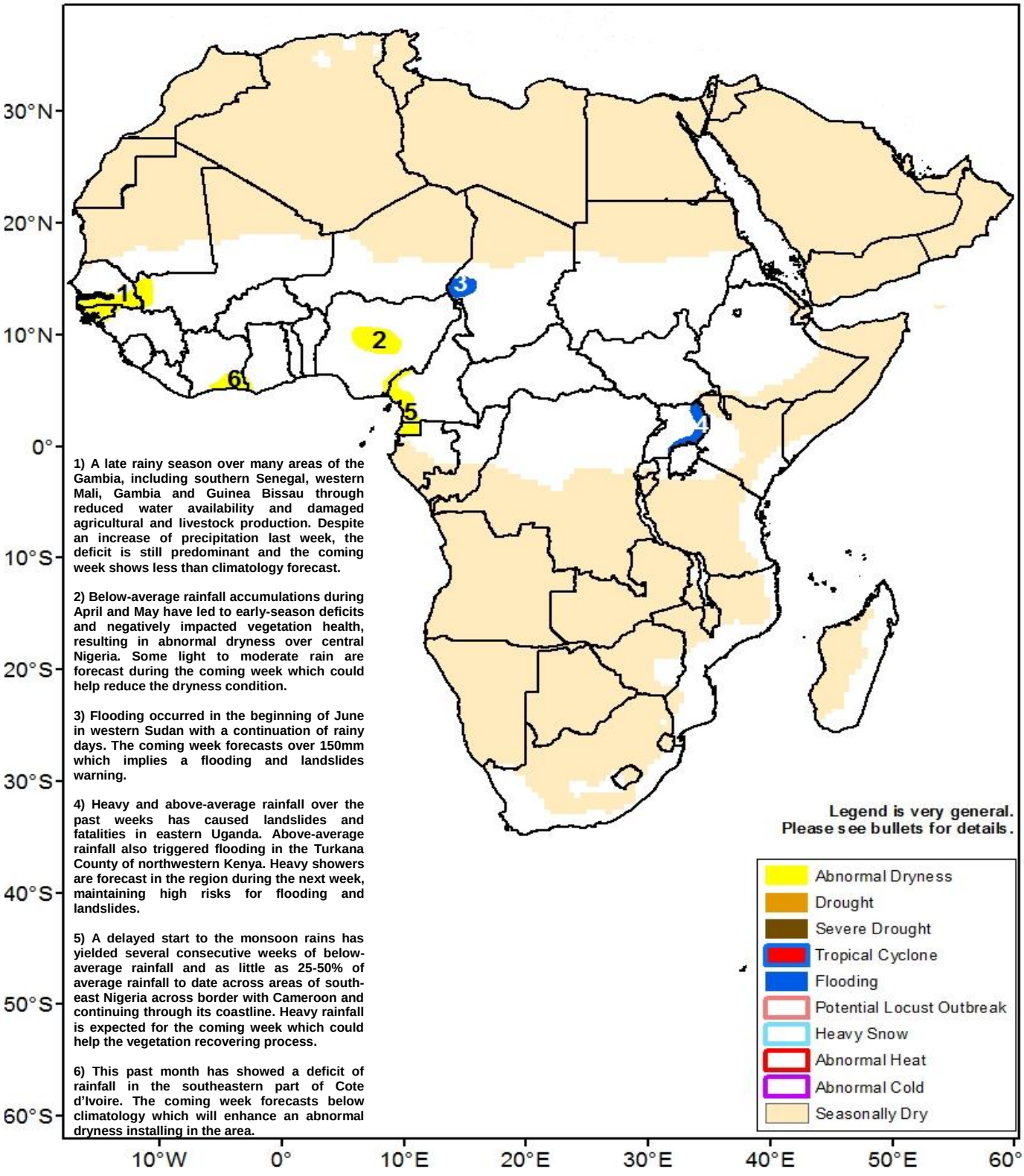
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
July 04 - 10, 2019

- **Dry conditions along the Senegal, Gambia and Guinea Bissau including western Mali**
- **Heavy rainfall triggered flash flood in the eastern Uganda through western Uganda.**



1) A late rainy season over many areas of the Gambia, including southern Senegal, western Mali, Gambia and Guinea Bissau through reduced water availability and damaged agricultural and livestock production. Despite an increase of precipitation last week, the deficit is still predominant and the coming week shows less than climatology forecast.

2) Below-average rainfall accumulations during April and May have led to early-season deficits and negatively impacted vegetation health, resulting in abnormal dryness over central Nigeria. Some light to moderate rain are forecast during the coming week which could help reduce the dryness condition.

3) Flooding occurred in the beginning of June in western Sudan with a continuation of rainy days. The coming week forecasts over 150mm which implies a flooding and landslides warning.

4) Heavy and above-average rainfall over the past weeks has caused landslides and fatalities in eastern Uganda. Above-average rainfall also triggered flooding in the Turkana County of northwestern Kenya. Heavy showers are forecast in the region during the next week, maintaining high risks for flooding and landslides.

5) A delayed start to the monsoon rains has yielded several consecutive weeks of below-average rainfall and as little as 25-50% of average rainfall to date across areas of south-east Nigeria across border with Cameroon and continuing through its coastline. Heavy rainfall is expected for the coming week which could help the vegetation recovering process.

6) This past month has showed a deficit of rainfall in the southeastern part of Cote d'Ivoire. The coming week forecasts below climatology which will enhance an abnormal dryness installing in the area.

This past week's moderate rainfall helped reduce dryness in the far western West Africa.

A deficit of precipitation over the past week has been observed over Senegal, western part of Mali including Gambia and Guinea Bissau, the southern Cote d'Ivoire through a portion of south-western Ghana. This past thirty days, the south-east border of Nigeria with west Cameroon registered the highest suppressed of rain overall areas. Despite the late start of rainy season, moderate to heavy rainfall has been registered throughout the frontier of northern Guinea-Conakry and southern Mali, (**Figure 1**). In the eastern Africa, the spread through southern Chad across north Central Africa Republic, southern Soudan, South Soudan and western Ethiopia, moderate to heavy rainfall has been observed. This has extensively contributed to partially reduce rainfall deficits that have accumulated since April and May. Meanwhile, negative anomalies continued during this pass month over Democratic Republic of Congo, Congo, and Gabon through the northern part of Nigeria across Cameroon. In addition, moderate to locally heavy rainfall persisted and helped to maintain favorable moisture over the countries over the Gulf of Guinea including the southern part of Nigeria except southern Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana which are experiencing an abnormal dryness. Over the past six weeks, drier-than-average conditions were registered over southern Senegal, western Mali, Guinea-Bissau, southern Cote d'Ivoire, and central Nigeria including western Cameroon in border with Nigeria. In contrast, wetter-than-average conditions were recorded over portions of southeastern Mali, Burkina Faso, and southern Niger. Uganda and a portion of western Sudan will be under a flood polygon to emphasize the past flooding followed by continuous moderate to heavy rains occurring in those areas.

During the next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast along the border of southern Nigeria with Cameroon, Sierra Leon, and southern Mali and in the region of Darfur while near climatology is expected to continue over southern Chad, southern Soudan and South Soudan passing by Central Africa Republic. The far western and southern Cote d'Ivoire in West Africa predicts any showers to light rain for the coming week.

30-Day Satellite-Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: June 01 – June 30, 2019

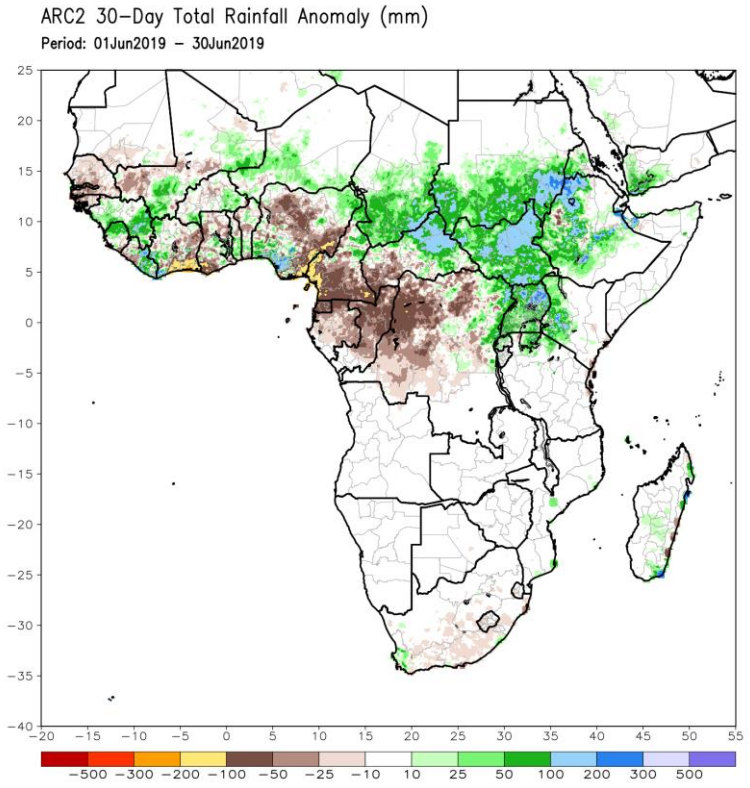


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

30-Day Satellite-Estimated Percent of Average Rainfall (%)
Valid: June 01 – 30, 2019

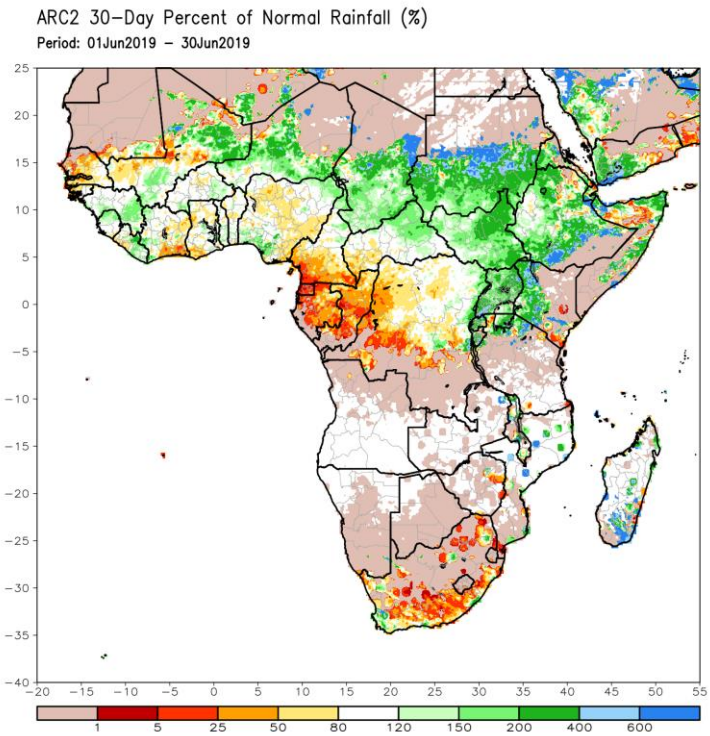


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

Kiremt season started in western Ethiopia.

An analysis of the thirty-day cumulative rainfall showed that insufficient (< 80 percent of average) rainfall was received over a portion of western Ethiopia (**Figure 2**) despite some increased rainfall in eastern Africa over the past few weeks. While the southwestern and northwestern parts of the country saw above-average rainfall, below-average rainfall amounts and rainfall frequency reflected a sluggish and uneven distribution of the starting *Kiremt season* over this region. During the past week, heavy downpours fell across northwestern Ethiopia, western South Sudan, and southwestern Sudan. In eastern Uganda and north-western Kenya, the beginning of June has been marked by a flooding period. The continuation of seasonal rainfall could lead to a surge of a consistent moisture and oversaturation of water storage which could maintain and flooding possibility over many local areas. A below-average has been observed in the far western Africa including Senegal, western Mali and Gambia pointing out the late rainy season. Cameroon including the border with south Nigeria also is experiencing an abnormal dryness. The distribution of rainfall this past week in far West Africa has contributed to slightly reduce the suppression but still considerably present. The late start of the season has forced less coverage condition of the vegetation from Senegal through Gambia and a portion of Guinea. Senegal government has issued a delayed rainy season report to emphasize the actual agriculture health conditions.

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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