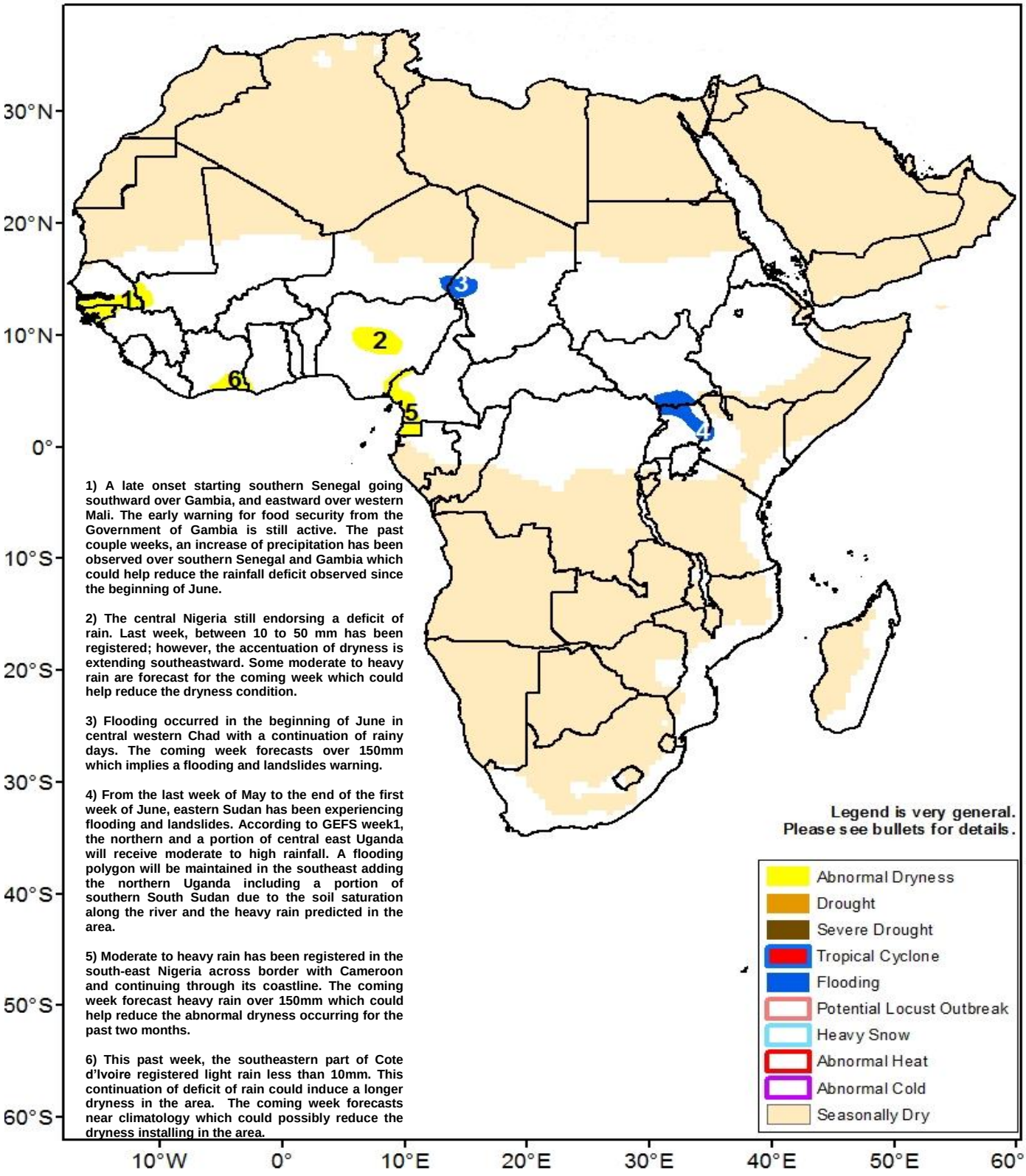
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
July 11 - 17, 2019

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



1) A late onset starting southern Senegal going southward over Gambia, and eastward over western Mali. The early warning for food security from the Government of Gambia is still active. The past couple weeks, an increase of precipitation has been observed over southern Senegal and Gambia which could help reduce the rainfall deficit observed since the beginning of June.

2) The central Nigeria still endorsing a deficit of rain. Last week, between 10 to 50 mm has been registered; however, the accentuation of dryness is extending southeastward. Some moderate to heavy rain are forecast for the coming week which could help reduce the dryness condition.

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

4) From the last week of May to the end of the first week of June, eastern Sudan has been experiencing flooding and landslides. According to GEFS week1, the northern and a portion of central east Uganda will receive moderate to high rainfall. A flooding polygon will be maintained in the southeast adding the northern Uganda including a portion of southern South Sudan due to the soil saturation along the river and the heavy rain predicted in the area.

5) Moderate to heavy rain has been registered in the south-east Nigeria across border with Cameroon and continuing through its coastline. The coming week forecast heavy rain over 150mm which could help reduce the abnormal dryness occurring for the past two months.

6) This past week, the southeastern part of Cote d'Ivoire registered light rain less than 10mm. This continuation of deficit of rain could induce a longer dryness in the area. The coming week forecasts near climatology which could possibly reduce the dryness installing in the area.

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

During the past seven days, an increase in the quantity and spatial distribution of seasonal precipitation was received over the western Sahel region, with locally heavy rainfall over western Mali, Guinea. According to satellite rainfall estimates, locally heavy rainfall accumulations were also registered across parts eastern Burkina faso across the border with northern benin, with lighter but well distributed rainfall across from Nigeria to western Ethiopian (**Figure 1**). In the eastern Africa, the spread through southern Chad across Central Africa Republic, southern Soudan, South Soudan and western Ethiopia, light to moderate 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 southeastern 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, central Chad and southern Sudan. The flooding polygon over eastern Uganda is reshaped over southern South Sudan going through southeast Uganda.

7-Day Satellite-Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: July 01 – 07, 2019

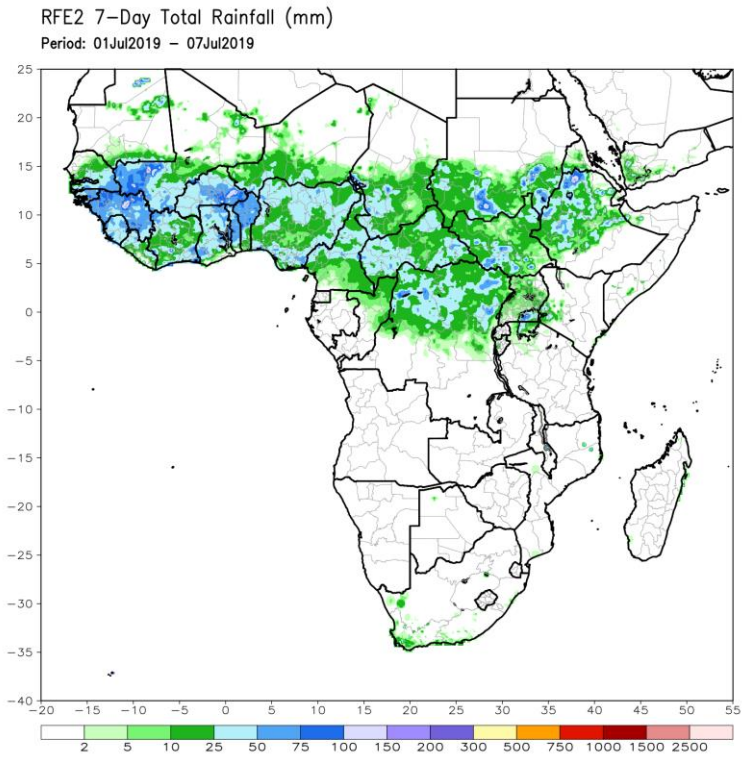


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

During the coming week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast along the border of southern Senegal, southwestern Mali including Gambia, Guinea Bissau and Guinea. A portion of the frontier of southern Burkina and northern Benin and Togo predicts and moderate to heavy rainfall. The region of Darfur forecasts above 150 mm. The southern Cote d'Ivoire predicts a seasonal rainfall for the coming week.

Kiremt season started in western Ethiopia.

The significantly anomalous position of the ITF during mid to late June has resulted in heavy rains and considerable early season moisture surpluses from central to south Chad and Sudan, Uganda through western Kenya (**Figure 2**) despite some decreased rainfall in central and southeastern Nigeria through Cameroon to Gabon. While average to above-average rain has benefited agricultural activities over areas of Sudan, consistent rain could also pose threats for flooding and water-borne disease outbreaks over some western areas. During the past week, heavy downpours fell across northwestern Ethiopia, western South Sudan, and southwestern Sudan has reduced the deficit of rain observed in the beginning of the Kiremt season. Recent historic in eastern Uganda and north-western Kenya has been marked by a flooding period. The GEFS week1 predicts moderate to high rainfall over a small portion of southeast Uganda along Victoria Nile and Lake Bisina northwestward over a portion of southern South Sudan. According to local report, the soil condition still shows saturated water storage so a flooding polygon will cover southern South Sudan through southeastward of Uganda. Cameroon including the border with south Nigeria also is experiencing an abnormal dryness spreading inward recently. The late onset has forced less coverage condition of the vegetation from Senegal through Gambia and a portion of Guinea which could be linked to the cooling Sea Surface Temperature over Tropical North Atlantic since middle June.

2 month Satellite-Estimated Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)
Valid: June 01 – July 07, 2019

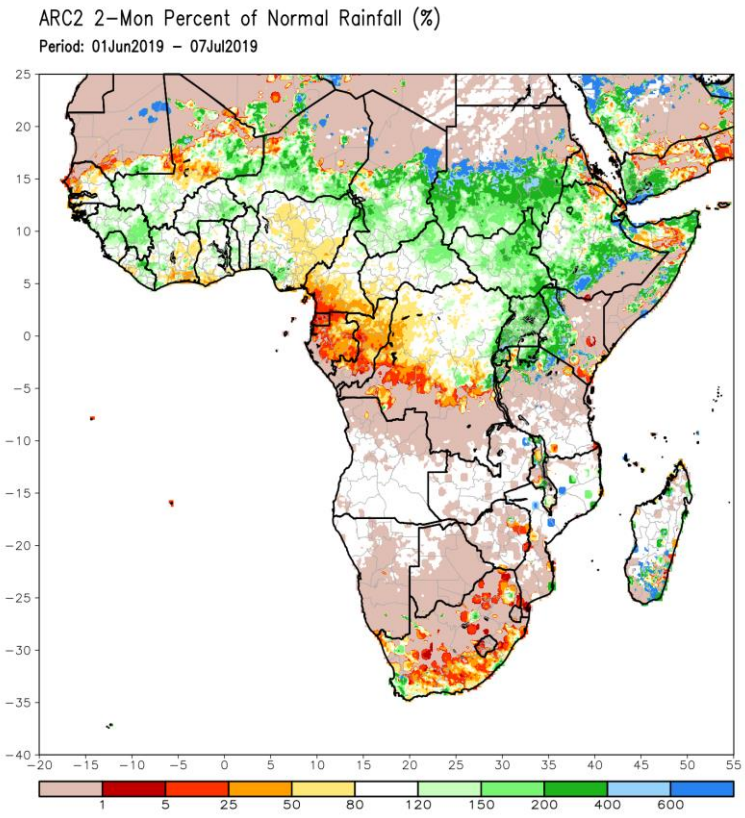


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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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