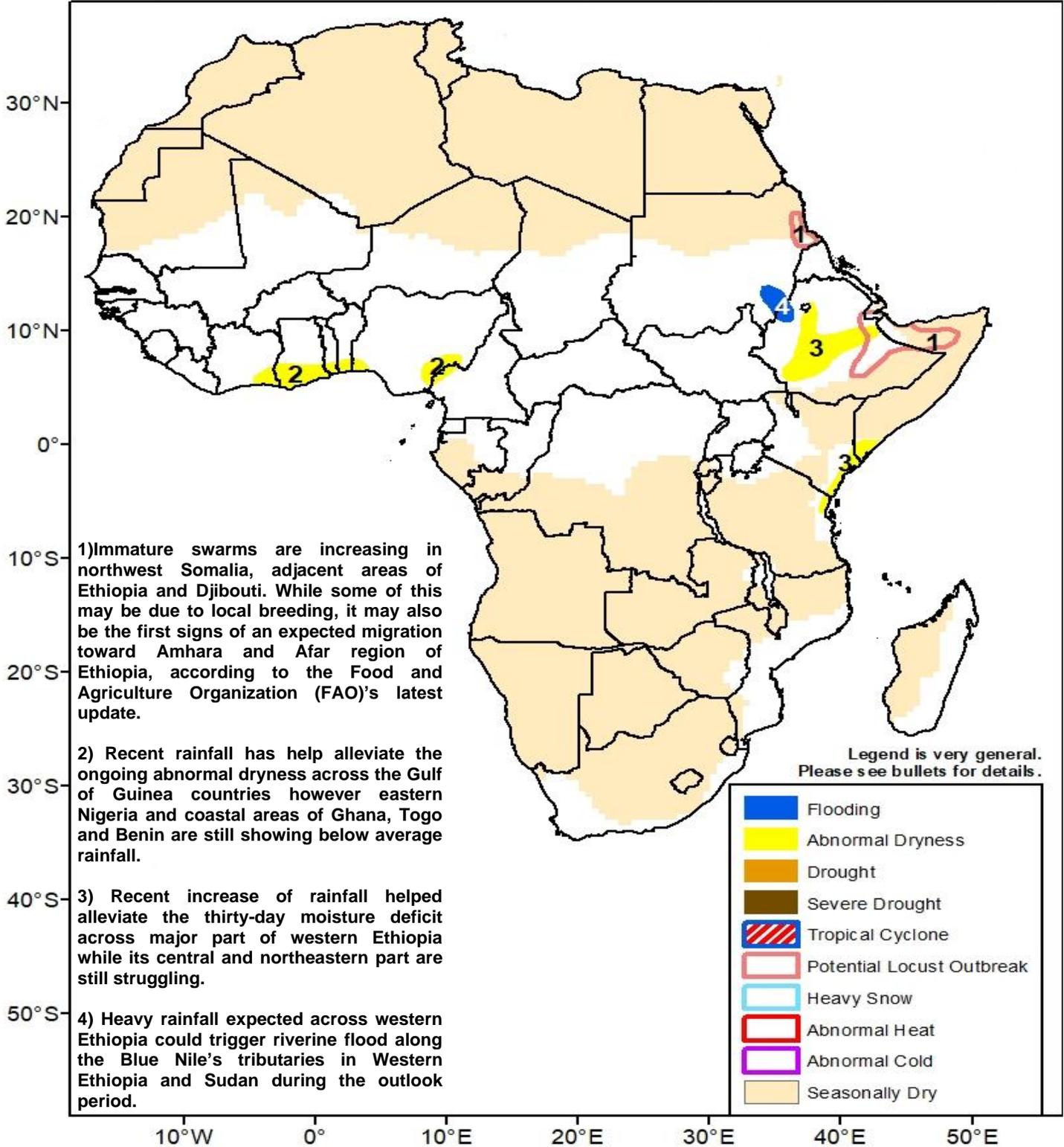




## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook 8 – 14 July 2021

- High chance of riverine flood on Blue Nile's river over western Ethiopia and Sudan during the outlook period



1) Immature swarms are increasing in northwest Somalia, adjacent areas of Ethiopia and Djibouti. While some of this may be due to local breeding, it may also be the first signs of an expected migration toward Amhara and Afar region of Ethiopia, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)'s latest update.

2) Recent rainfall has help alleviate the ongoing abnormal dryness across the Gulf of Guinea countries however eastern Nigeria and coastal areas of Ghana, Togo and Benin are still showing below average rainfall.

3) Recent increase of rainfall helped alleviate the thirty-day moisture deficit across major part of western Ethiopia while its central and northeastern part are still struggling.

4) Heavy rainfall expected across western Ethiopia could trigger riverine flood along the Blue Nile's tributaries in Western Ethiopia and Sudan during the outlook period.

## Dube and Cavalla rivers are running at high level between Liberia and Ivory Coast.

The ITF has moved slightly north along its previous dekad position. The western position of the ITF shows a continuation of moderate rainfall across portions of northern Senegal, and southern Niger. During the first week of July, light to moderate rainfall prevailed across Guinea, southern Senegal, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, and southern Niger. Moderate rainfall prevailed across Ivory Coast, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and western Nigeria. Heavy rainfall prevailed across northern and southeastern Nigeria (**Figure 1**). Even though, recent increase rainfall helped alleviate most of abnormal dryness area across West Africa, some areas are still showing water stress across southern Ivory Coast, southern Ghana, southern Togo, southern Benin, and eastern Nigeria.

The NDVI is showing growing vegetation overall West Africa except across local area over northern and eastern Nigeria.

During the outlook period, the GEFS week1 ensemble forecasts below normal rainfall across central and northern Senegal, southern Mauritania, Ghana, southern Togo, and southern Benin. Seasonal rainfall is expected across Nigeria, northern and central Benin, central and northern Togo, Burkina Faso, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon.

## Increasing moisture deficit is observed across western Kenya.

This past weekend, major part of Zimbabwe was affected by extreme cold. This isolated phenomenon has caused widespread of frost conditions and loss of horticultural crops.

The eastern ITF (20E-35E) position during the 3<sup>rd</sup> dekad of June was further north compared to the 2<sup>nd</sup> dekad of June which explains the increase of rainfall. Last week, moderate to heavy rainfall prevailed across the northwestern part of Ethiopia and portions of southeastern Sudan. Moderate rainfall prevailed across southern Sudan, South Sudan, and northern Uganda. The past thirty days rainfall performance has showed that the moisture deficit is decreasing across southern and western Ethiopia due to recent rainfall (**Figure 2**). In contrast, the western part of Kenya is exhibiting more than three weeks of cumulative moisture deficit and could cause agriculture concerns during the coming weeks.

An analysis of the latest soil moisture status showed an above normal conditions over western Ethiopia, whereas below-normal conditions is remaining across its southern and central areas. This recent increase of rainfall over northern Ethiopia could aid cropping activities and grass land development.

During the outlook period, heavy rainfall is expected across western Ethiopia which could trigger riverine flood along the Blue Nile's river through Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia. Seasonal rainfall is expected southern Sudan and western South Sudan. Above normal rainfall is expected across northern Uganda, western Kenya and western South Sudan which could helped reduce the moisture deficit across the areas.

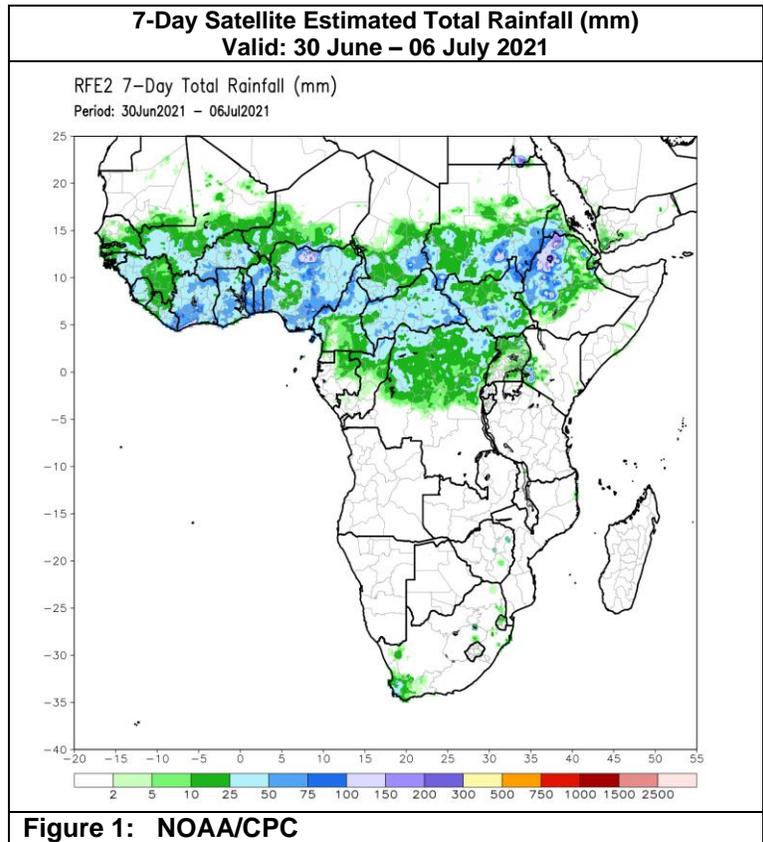


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

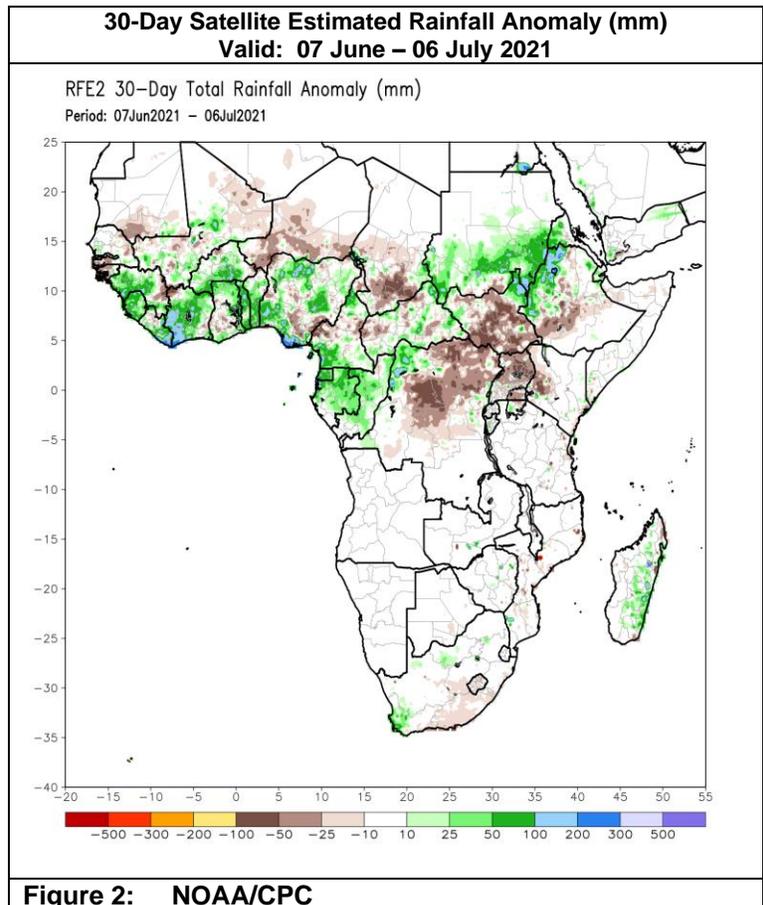


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

**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.