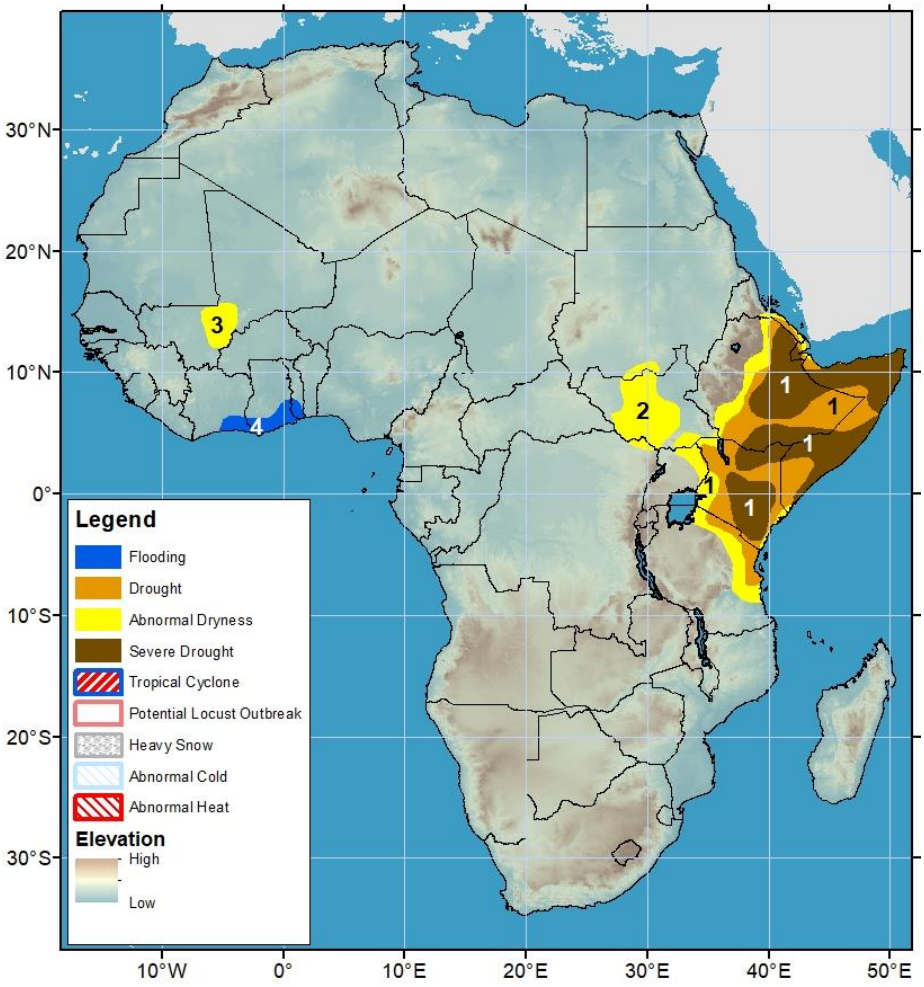
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
7 July – 13 July 2022

- **Abnormal dryness has settled in over central Mali due to poor rain since May.**
- **An uneven rainfall distribution has maintained abnormal dryness over central South Sudan.**



1) **A poor distribution of rainfall since the beginning of the March-May season developed droughts across a large portion of East Africa. Areas, including north-central and eastern Ethiopia, along the Kenya-Ethiopia border, much of Somalia, and southern Kenya, where dryness is most acute (less than 50% of normal) and most persistent are now classified under severe drought.**
2) **Insufficient rain since early May has resulted in growing moisture deficits and abnormal dryness in central South Sudan.**
3) **A lack of rainfall since May has resulted in significant thirty day moisture deficits, leading to an abnormal dryness over central Mali.**
4) **This past few weeks' heavy rains have triggered landslides and flooding over Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire and areas over Accra in Ghana, respectively, according to reports. The forecast heavy rain maintains high risks for flooding over the region during the outlook period.**

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.

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Mostly favorable rains continue over West Africa.

During early July, a favorable rainfall distribution was observed over much of West Africa. Widespread moderate to locally heavy rains fell from Burkina Faso and eastern Cote D'Ivoire eastward through Nigeria and Cameroon. Total rainfall was widely more than 25mm and some localized areas received more than 100mm (**Figure 1**). Enhanced rains were also received over southern Senegal, Guinea Bissau, and Guinea Conakry. On the other hand, very little rain was observed over Liberia and southwestern Cote D'Ivoire. This past thirty days, while most areas in West Africa experienced near to wetter-than-average conditions, central Mali, eastern Liberia, southwestern Cote d'Ivoire, eastern Burkina Faso, and southeastern Nigeria received at least 35mm below average rainfall. In Mali, an uneven spatial and temporal distribution in rainfall since May has resulted in abnormal dryness over the central portions despite an anomalous northerly position for the Inter-Tropical Front. Several weeks of improved rains have eroded moisture deficits in northeastern Nigeria.

Agro-climatic products have, now, indicated that poor vegetation conditions existed over southern Mali, areas in Burkina Faso, north-central Nigeria, and southern Niger.

For next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast along the Gulf of Guinea from Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, to Nigeria. The forecast, increased rains could exacerbate conditions on the ground over already-flooded or trigger new flooding over many local areas. Light to locally moderate rains, typical of early July are expected over much of the Sahel.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 28 June – 4 July 2022

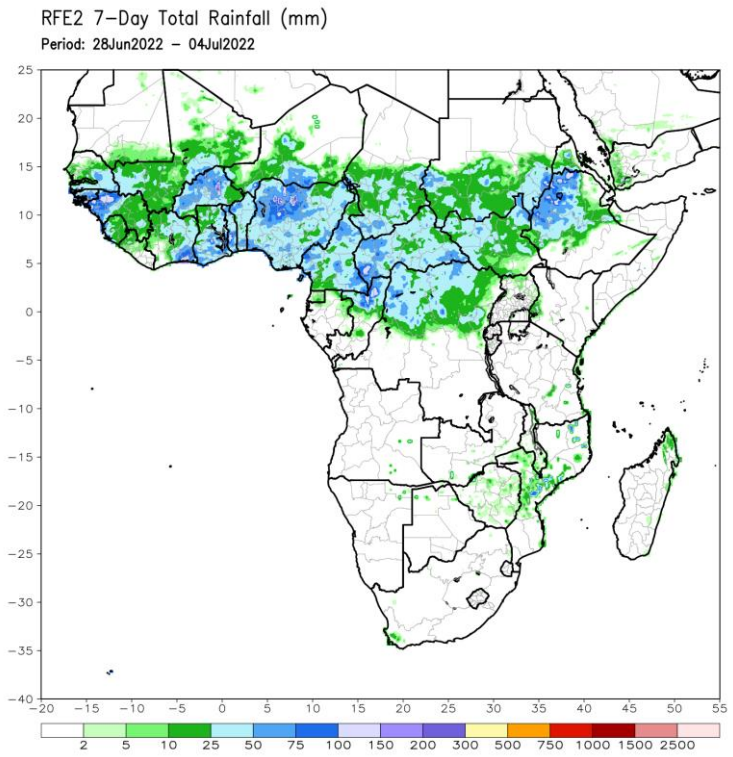

Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Dryness persists over central South Sudan.

While above-average rain was received over western and central Ethiopia and many parts of Sudan, below-average rain was registered over southern South Sudan, Uganda, and parts of northeastern DRC during the past 7 days. Large rainfall totals locally exceeded 100mm in western Ethiopia. This week's pattern extended the duration of excess rains there. Over the past thirty days, cumulative rain accounted for only between 25 – 80 percent of the average in South Sudan, pointing to persisting drier-than-average conditions in the region that now approach 2 months in length (**Figure 2**).

Recent vegetation products have showed that stressed vegetation was already present over the west-central areas in South Sudan as a response to the lack of rain over the past several weeks. Degraded conditions are spreading over Uganda as well.

For next week, heavy and likely above-average rain is forecast over parts of western Ethiopia and eastern Sudan. Light to moderate rains are expected throughout southern Sudan and South Sudan. Uganda is expected to receive little rain. Moisture deficits are likely to be preserved in these areas. Light rains are possible along coastal areas in southern Somalia and eastern Kenya.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)
Valid: 5 June – 4 July 2022

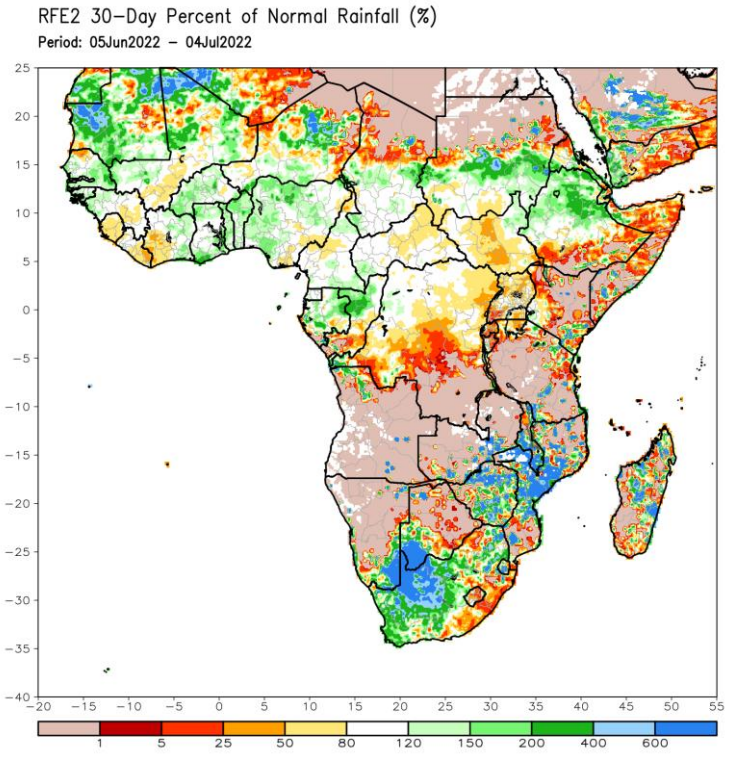

Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

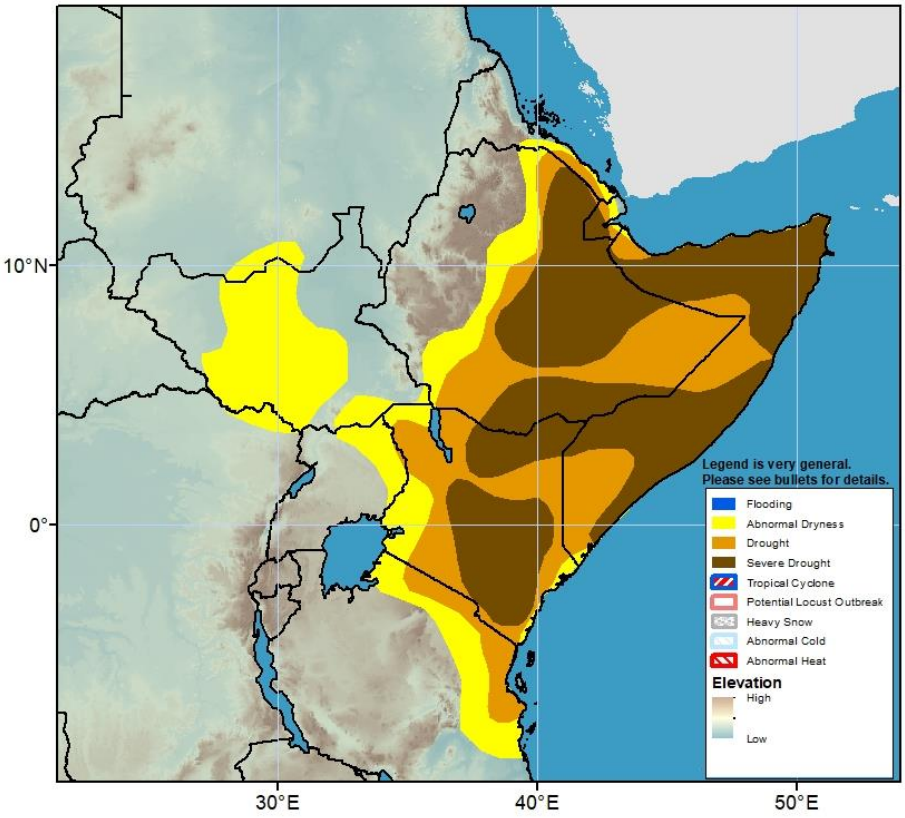

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa

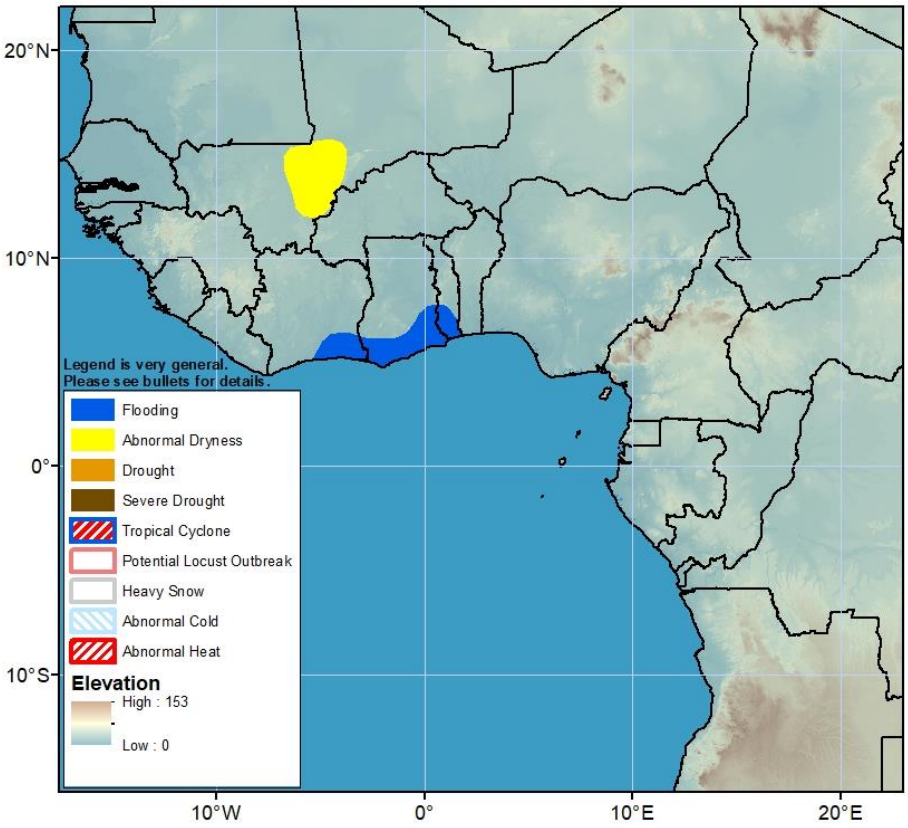

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa