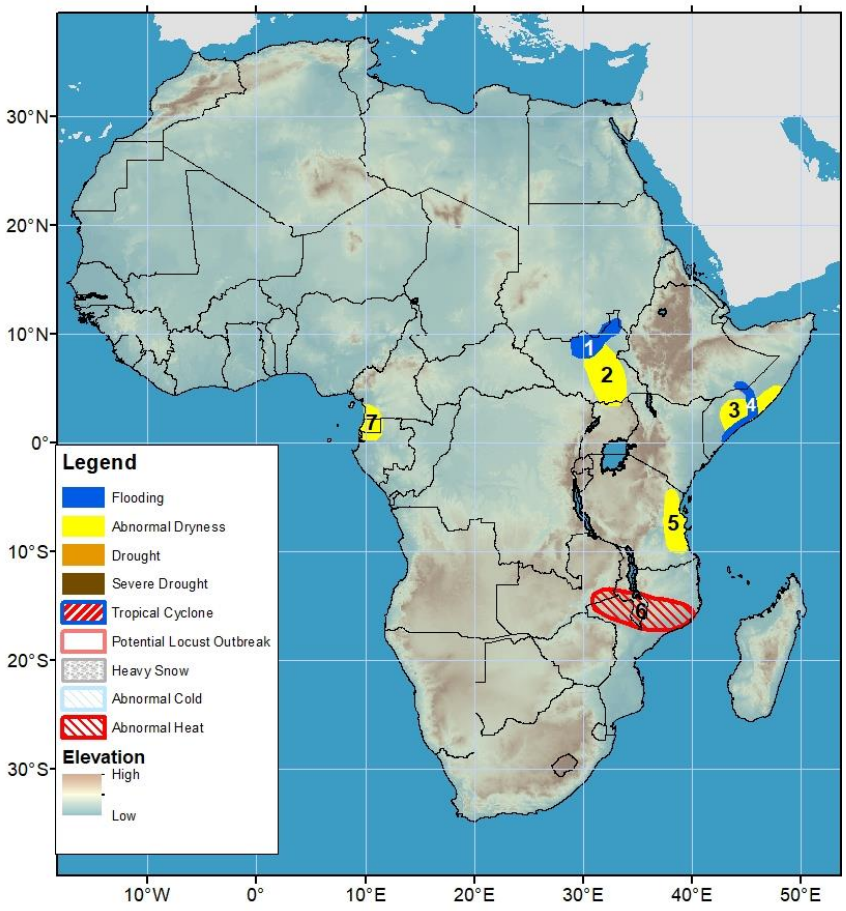
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
8 June – 14 June, 2023

- **Heavy seasonal rains have triggered serious flooding along the Shebelle River in East Africa.**
- **Abnormal Heat is forecasted for central Mozambique and southern Malawi.**



1) Flood conditions improved in South Sudan, with the extent of inundation decreasing in the southern regions of the Sudd wetlands.

2) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in eastern South Sudan.

3) An early cessation of rains during May has led to late-season rainfall deficits and degraded vegetation health in central Somalia.

4) Heavy and above-average seasonal rainfall in Ethiopia has caused ongoing flooding downstream along the Shebelle River in central Somalia. While the river level has peaked in upstream areas near the Ethiopian border, levels are quickly rising further south as water flows downstream.

5) Suppressed rainfall since November 2022 and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in eastern Tanzania.

6) Weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be up to 4-6°C warmer than average and hotter than 30°C in central Mozambique and southern Malawi.

7) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea.

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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Rainfall increased in coverage over Ethiopia and Eritrea

Heavy rainfall (50-100mm) persisted across parts of northern Ethiopia and Eritrea and parts of western South Sudan during the past 7 days (**Figure 1**). Light to moderate rainfall expanded into many parts of Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti, Uganda, western and eastern parts of Kenya, northern and southern parts of Somalia, and eastern Tanzania. This rainfall pattern led to 10-50 mm negative anomalies over western Ethiopia, southern parts of South Sudan, and northern portions of Uganda. For the last 3 months (**Figure 2**), below average rainfall with 50-200 mm deficits has occurred over much of South Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia. Rainfall deficit of 10-50 mm has emerged in isolated places over central and southern Somalia. The widespread and heavy rainfall events built large surpluses in northern/eastern Ethiopia and northern Somalia. 3-month anomalies exceed 100-300 mm, accounting for over twice the average rainfall. This has led to ongoing deadly flooding along the Shebelle River, with inundation currently spreading downstream from Belet Weyne and Bulo Burti. Normalized vegetation health index (NDVI) indicates that lush conditions exist on the ground in Belg-producing regions of Ethiopia, southeastern South Sudan, and northern/central Kenya. Pockets of degraded vegetation are present in central South Sudan, southern portions of Sudan, northwestern Ethiopia, and central/southern Somalia.

During the next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecasted to continue in western Ethiopia. Light to moderate rainfall is expected over much of South Sudan and Uganda, and Kenya's western portions. Suppressed rainfall of around 20 mm or less is expected over southern Uganda and Somalia, and southwestern Kenya.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 31 May – 06 June 2023

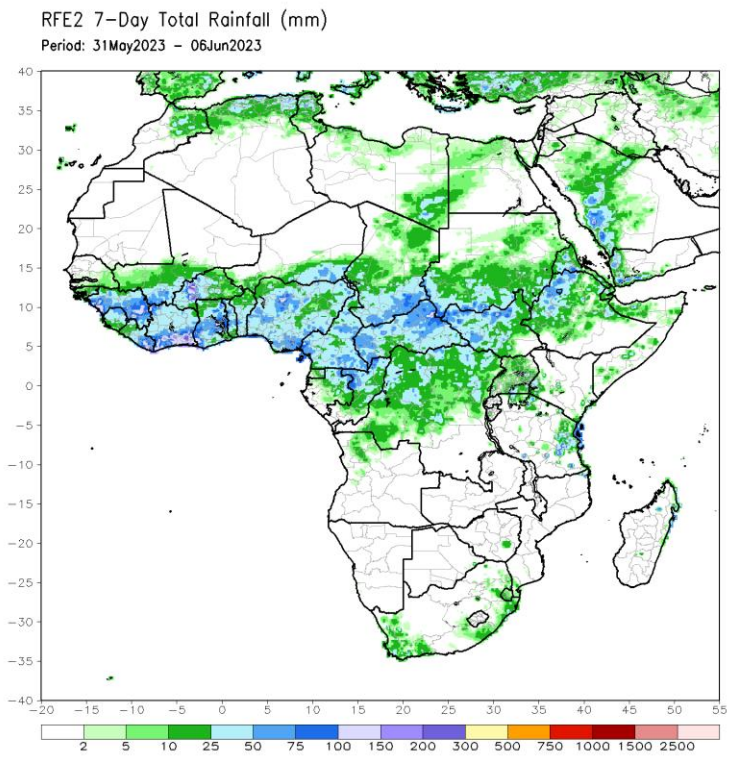


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Rains improved in the western Gulf of Guinea region.

The far-western half of West Africa received increased rainfall this past week. The heaviest 7-day totals (50-100, locally more) were observed in Guinea, southern Mali, western Burkina Faso, northern Sierra Leone, eastern Liberia, southern Cote D'Ivoire, central and eastern portions of Ghana, north of Togo and Benin, and northern and eastern parts of Nigeria (**Figure 1**). The eastern half of the region observed generally suppressed amounts between 10 mm and 50 mm. Rainfall during the past 30 days has been less than average for portions of Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and Cameroon, with 25-100 mm deficits. Rainfall surpluses are observed to the east, where early-season deficits have almost entirely disappeared. Analysis of NDVI indicates degraded vegetation conditions in portions of northern Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, central Nigeria, and northern Cameroon, with decent to good conditions elsewhere.

During the next week, near or slightly wetter than normal conditions are favored across West Africa. Nigeria and Cameroon are favored to receive the highest rainfall of 50-150mm.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 09 March – 06 June 2023

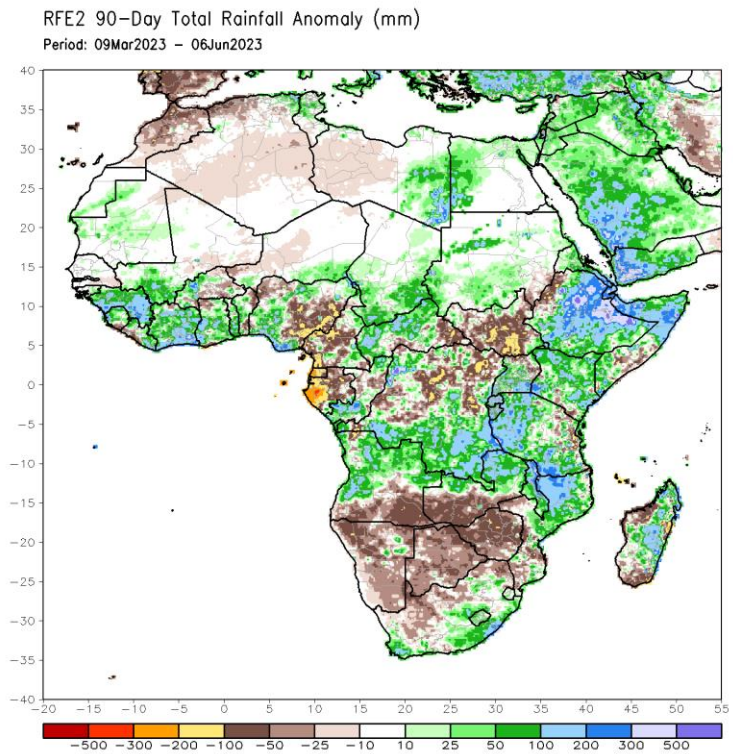
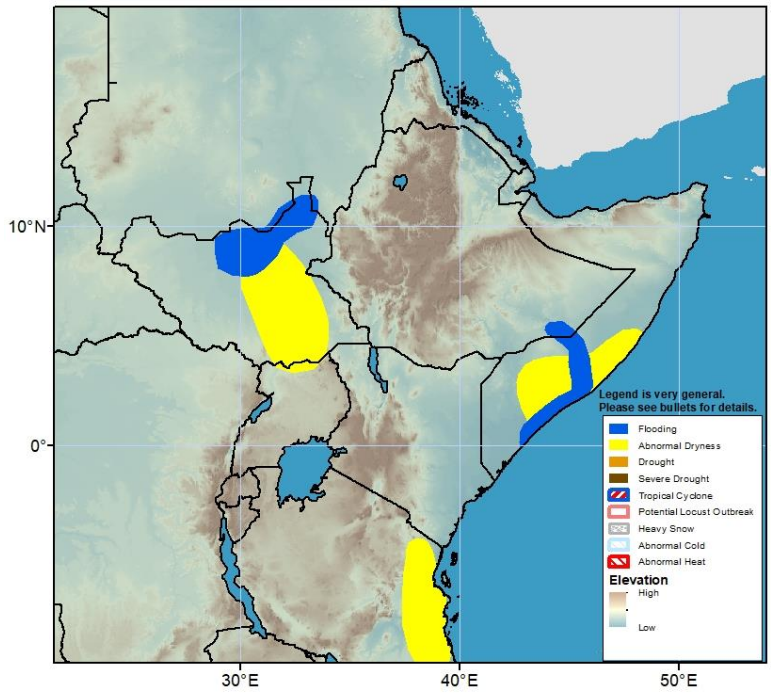
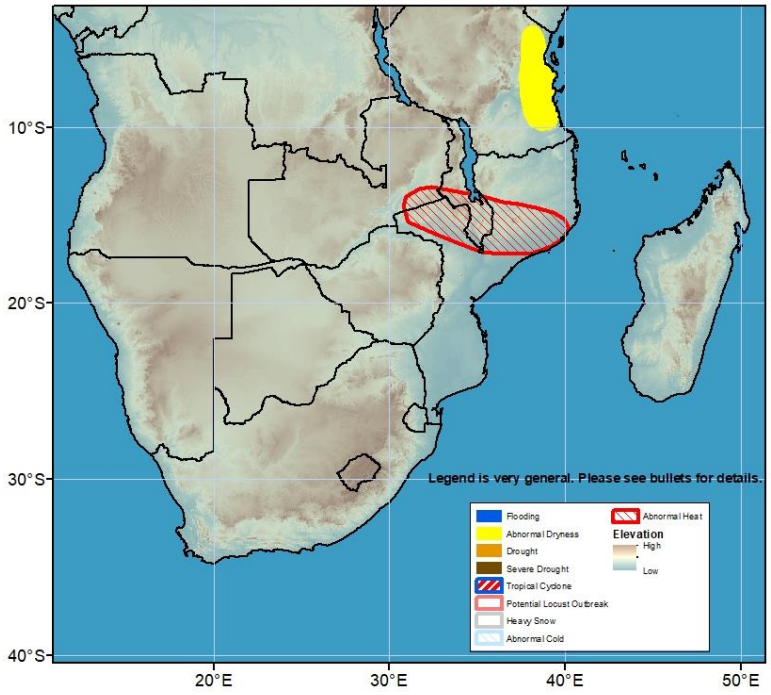


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flood conditions improved in South Sudan, with the extent of inundation decreasing in the southern regions of the Sudd wetlands. The Shebelle River is above the flood danger level, causing widespread damage and fatalities around Belet Weyne and Bulo Burti. The flood waters are spreading downstream, bringing inundation to currently dry areas during the coming days.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be up to 4-6°C warmer than average and hotter than 30°C in central Mozambique and southern Malawi.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa