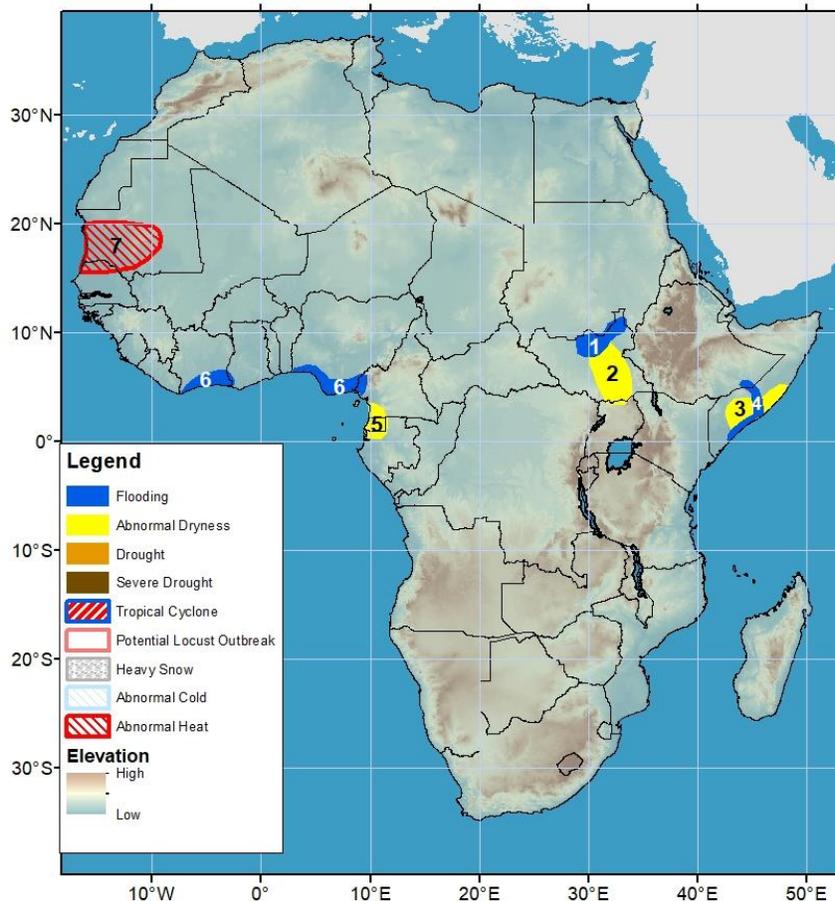


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 22 – 28 June 2023

- Heavy and above-average rain observed and expected to continue in Eastern Africa during the next week
- Ample rain forecasted, potentially leading to floods over many areas of the Gulf of Guinea during next week



- 1) Flood conditions persist in the Sudd wetlands in northern South Sudan due to consistent rain over the past few weeks. Heightened risks for flooding remain as above-average rain is possible during the next week.
- 2) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile has 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) Due to the past several weeks' above-average rain in upstream highlands of Ethiopia, the Shabelle River levels in central Somalia have been close to the moderate flooding levels, maintaining risks for flooding in the region.
- 5) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea.
- 6) Torrential and above-average rain is forecasted along the Gulf of Guinea during the next week, which increase the risks for flooding over previously-flooded areas in southern Cote d'Ivoire and southern Nigeria.
- 7) An abnormal heat hazard is posted in northern Senegal and parts of Mauritania as high temperatures in excess of 40°C may persist for three or more consecutive days during the next week.

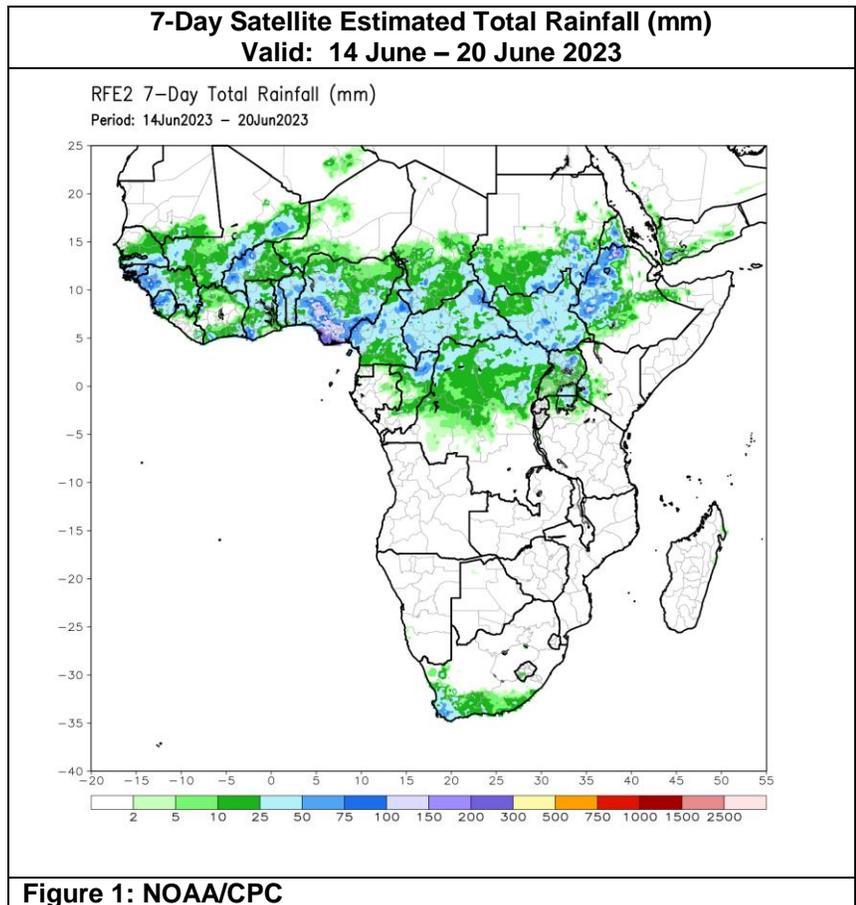
Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous 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.

Questions or comments about the hazard's outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov.
Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

Favorable rain received in Eastern Africa since the beginning of June

In Eastern Africa, the accumulated rain since the beginning of June has been above-average over most areas in the sub-region. Positive June – September rainfall anomalies have been observed over southern Sudan, Eritrea, northwestern and parts of northeastern Ethiopia, and localized areas in northern Somalia, and northern Uganda. The largest rainfall surpluses ranged between 50 – 300 mm and were observed in northwestern Ethiopia and western Eritrea. The consistent rain over the past few weeks has contributed to fully erode 30-day rainfall deficits in northwestern Ethiopia. This past week alone, torrential rain with amounts over 100 mm fell over localized areas in northwestern and northern Ethiopia, whereas widespread moderate to heavy rain was received in southern Sudan and South Sudan (**Figure 1**). However, abnormal dryness persisted in eastern South Sudan, southwest Ethiopia, and parts of central and southern Somalia due to an uneven rainfall distribution and early cessation of rain during the previous rainfall season.

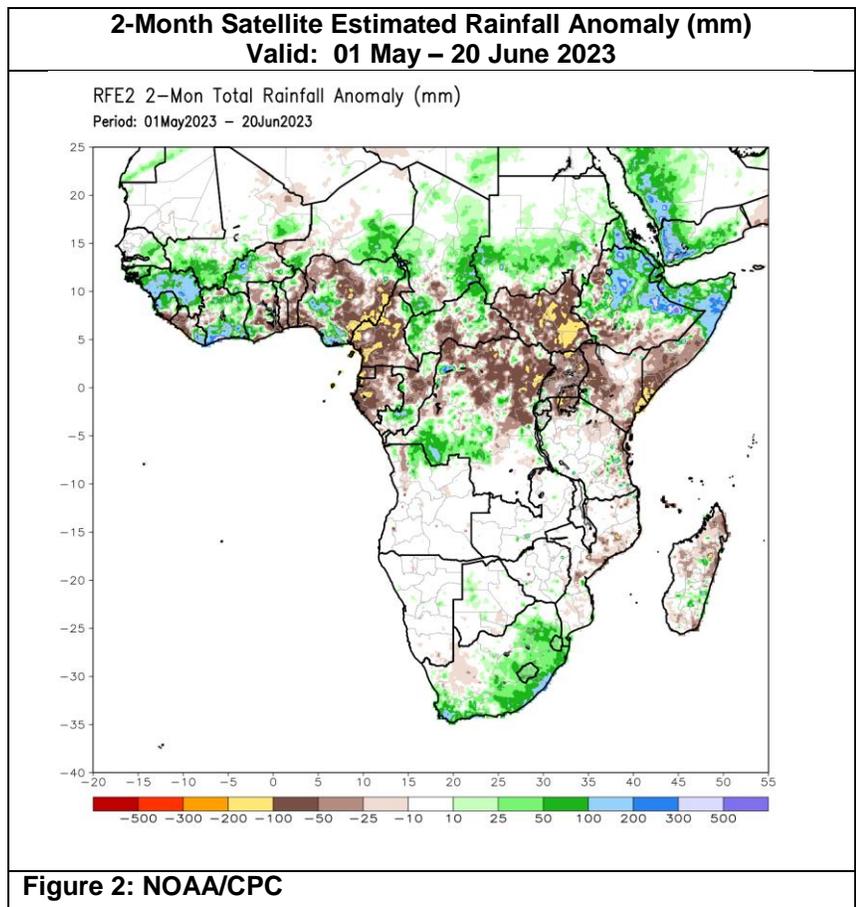
During the next week, heavy and above-average rain is forecasted in Eastern Africa, particularly western Ethiopia, southern South Sudan, Uganda, and southwest Kenya. Moderate rain is expected in southern Sudan and South Sudan. Moderate risks for flooding remain along the Shabelle River in central Somalia.

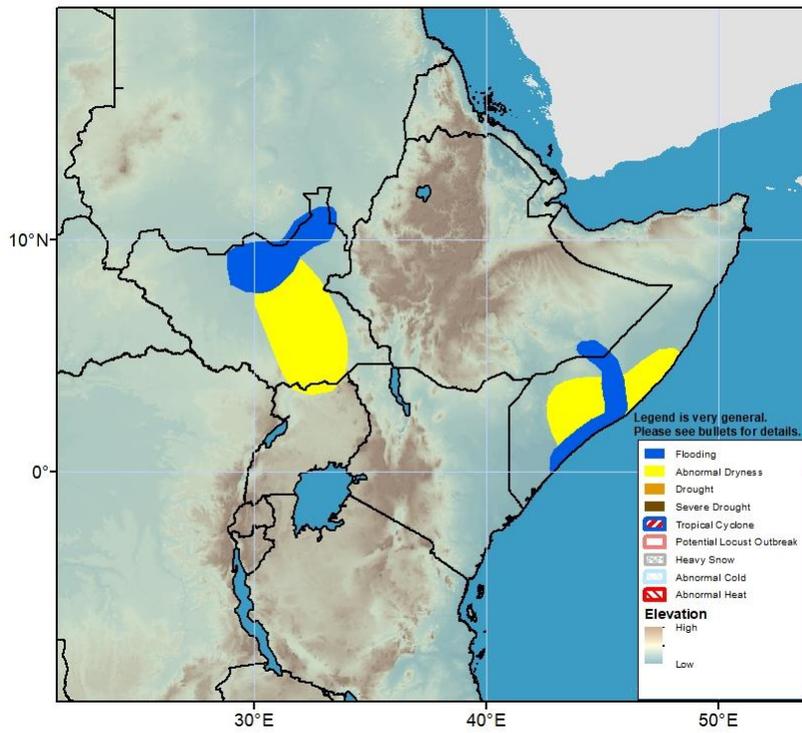


Good rain observed in the Sahel since the beginning of the West African monsoon

An analysis of the West African monsoon performance has showed that much of the Sahel and portions of the Gulf of Guinea have received above-average rain since the beginning of May. Positive seasonal rainfall anomalies were observed from the far western West Africa such as Guinea-Conakry, southern Mali, western Burkina Faso, southwestern and southeastern Niger, to southern Chad, southern Cote d'Ivoire, southwestern Ghana, west-central and southern Nigeria (**Figure 2**). The largest surpluses exceeded 100 mm and were recorded over Guinea-Conakry, southern Cote d'Ivoire, and southern Nigeria. In contrast, negative anomalies were depicted along the central and eastern Gulf of Guinea, including parts of Ghana, Togo, Benin, and eastern Nigeria, where deficits exceeded 100 mm along the border with Cameroon. While an increase in rainfall should generally help ease dryness along the dry portions of the Gulf of Guinea, excessive rain could trigger localized flooding and exacerbate conditions on the grounds over already-flooded areas in the sub-region.

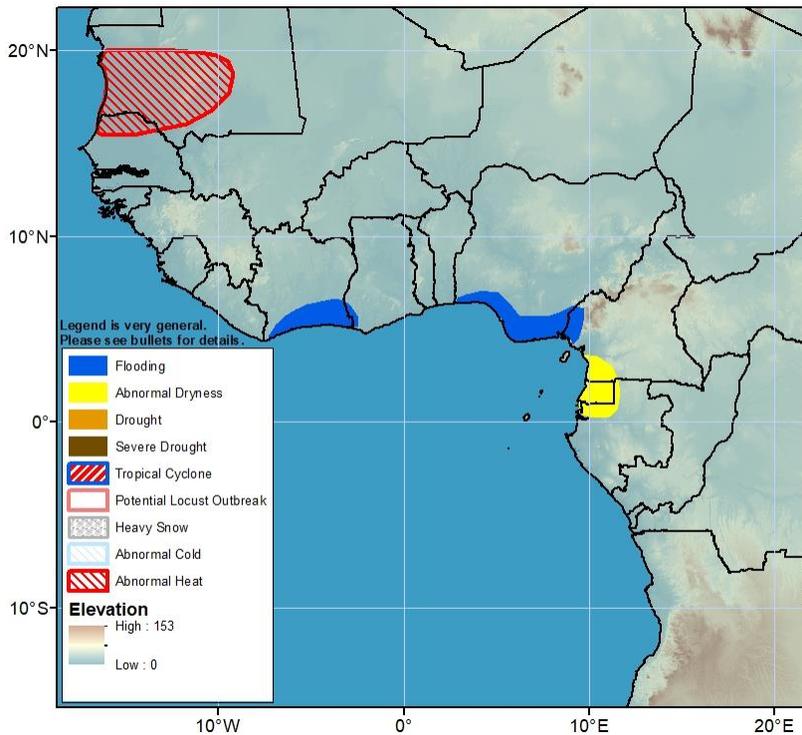
During the next week, abundant and above-average rain is forecasted along the Gulf of Guinea, which increases the risks for flooding in southern Nigeria and southern Cote d'Ivoire. Farther north and west, high temperatures in excess of 40°C are expected for three or more consecutive days in northern Senegal and west Mauritania.





Flood conditions have persisted and are likely to continue in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan as above-average rain is forecasted in the sub-region during the next week. Moderate risks for flooding also remain along the Shabelle River in central Somalia as additional rain is forecasted in upstream highlands in Ethiopia.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Elevated flooding potentials exist for southern Cote d'Ivoire and southern Nigeria as heavy and above-average rain is likely along the Gulf of Guinea during the next week.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa