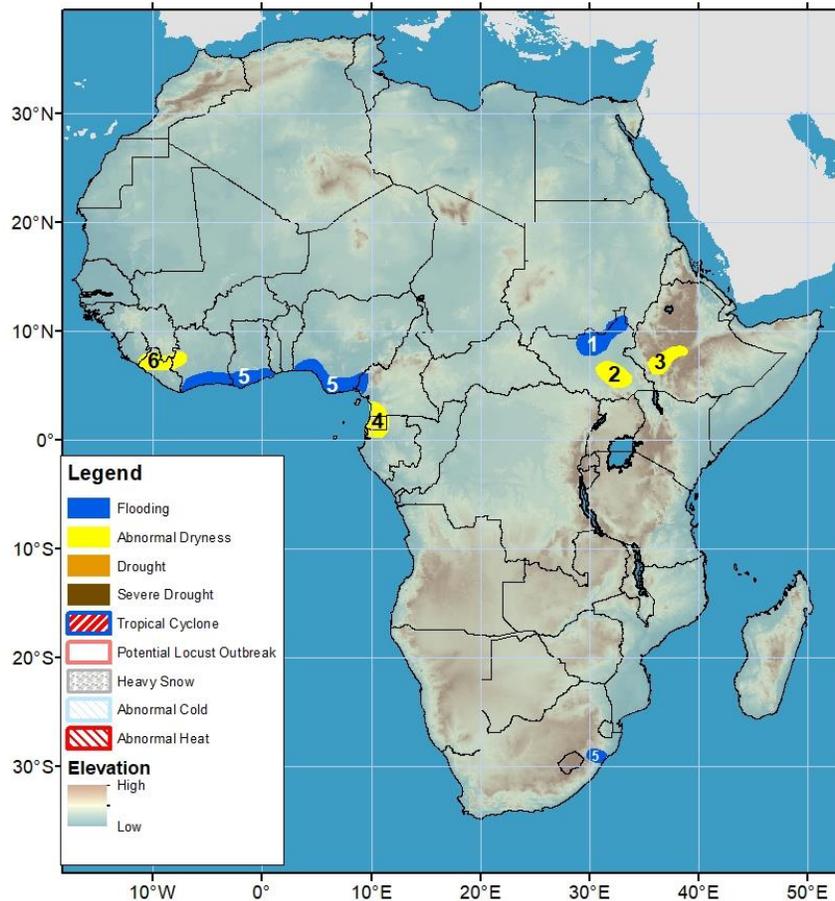


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 6 – 12 July 2023

- Insufficient rain since the beginning of June has resulted in abnormal dryness in parts of Ethiopia.
- Heavy rains continues over West Africa, mainly far western West Africa.



- 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) Below-average rain since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile has led to abnormal dryness in eastern South Sudan.
- 3) A lack of rain since the beginning of June has resulted in abnormal dryness in southwestern Ethiopia. The forecast near to below-average rain during the next week is likely to maintain thirty-day moisture deficits in the region.
- 4) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking less than the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea. The forecast near to below-average rain is possible to keep thirty-day moisture deficits in the region.
- 5) Torrential and above-average rain triggered flooding in Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire, the Greater Accra in southern Ghana, and Ondo State in southern Nigeria. Also, heavy rains have triggered flash floods in KwaZulu-Natal Province in South Africa. The floods is likely to remain in these areas based on the forecast of little to moderate rainfall during next week.
- 6) Below-average rain since June has led to abnormal dryness in western Liberia, and west-central Cote d'Ivoire. The forecast near to below-average rain during next week is likely to maintain thirty-day moisture deficient in the region.

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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

## Enhanced rainfall observed over most areas in Eastern Africa and flash flood has occurred in South Africa during the past week.

During the past week, widespread moderate to locally heavy rain continued over Eastern Africa. Rain amounts of more than 75 mm were received over localized areas in southeastern Sudan, western South Sudan, western and northern portions of Ethiopia, and northern Uganda. In contrast, up to 50 mm of rain occurred over southern parts of Sudan, eastern South Sudan, central Ethiopia, and southwestern Kenya (**Figure 1**). According to the report, several people have lost their lives, and dozens of homes have been destroyed after flash flooding in areas of KwaZulu-Natal Province in South Africa. Over the past 30 days, while above-average rain was observed over most areas in the sub-region, below-average rain persisted in southeastern South Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia, western Kenya, and southern Somalia. Insufficient rain has led to large moisture deficits (50-100 mm), resulting in abnormal dryness over southeastern South Sudan and southwestern Ethiopia.

During the next week, heavy and above-average rain is forecast in western Ethiopia, southern South Sudan, and northern Uganda. Light to moderate rain is expected over much of CAR and South Sudan, northern DR Congo, Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and coastal southern Somalia. Little to light rain is also expected over southern Sudan, central Ethiopia, central DR Congo, southern Uganda, and western Kenya.

## Heavy rains continues over far western West Africa

For the past 7 days, heavy rains have been received in many West African areas, especially the far western part, such as Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and Cameroon. Over the past 30 days, above-average rain (>50 mm) was received over much of Guinea, southern Mali, western Burkina Faso, along the coast of Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, southern Nigeria, northern portions of Cameroon, and southern parts of Niger and Chad (**Figure 2**). While above-average rain was observed over most areas in the sub-region, below-average rain (50-100 mm) has resulted in abnormal dryness in western Liberia and west-central Cote d'Ivoire.

Most products have indicated generally favorable conditions for vegetation over most places in West Africa. In contrast, unfavorable conditions are recorded in western Senegal, southwestern Mali, central Niger, and isolated places over Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Tog, Benin, and Nigeria.

During the next week, heavy rains are forecasted across much of Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone, northern and southern parts of Nigeria, and much of Cameroon. Little to moderate rain is expected over southern Mali, much of Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, and central Nigeria. Little to light rain is also expected in the southern Sahel region.

### 7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 28 June – 04 July 2023

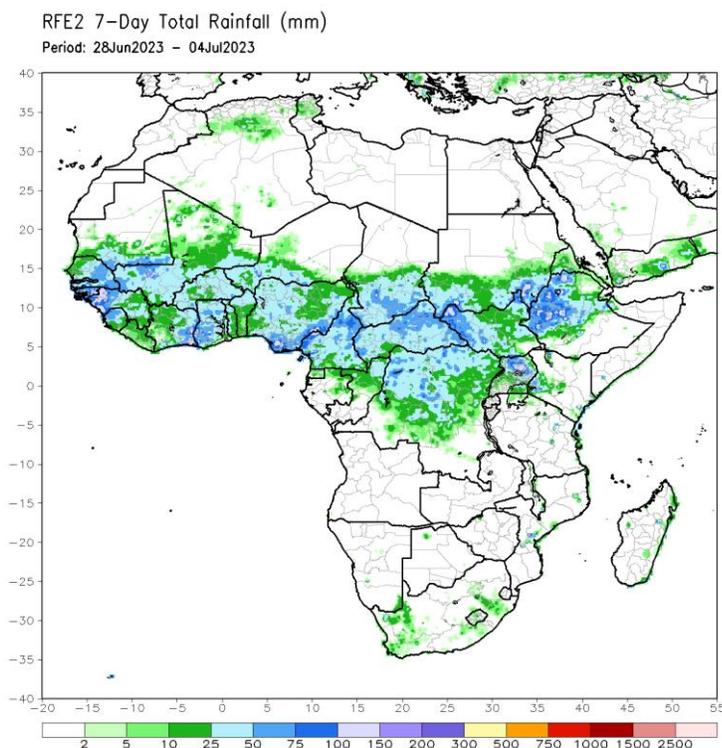


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

### 30-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 05 June – 04 July 2023

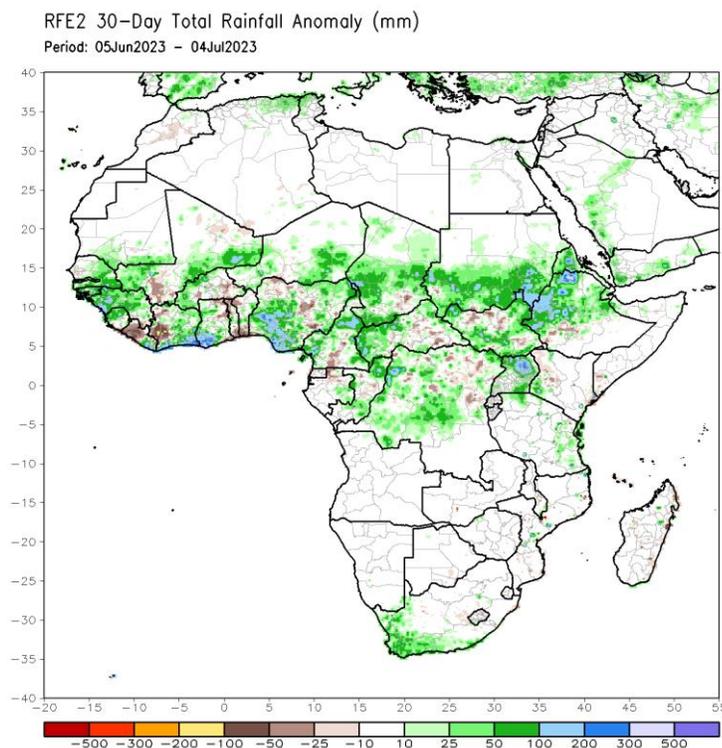
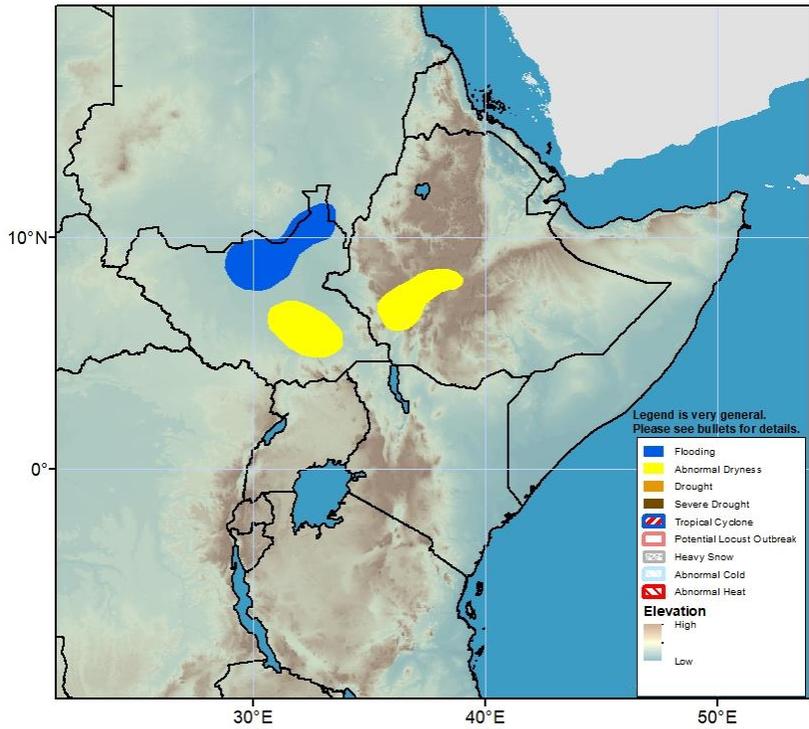
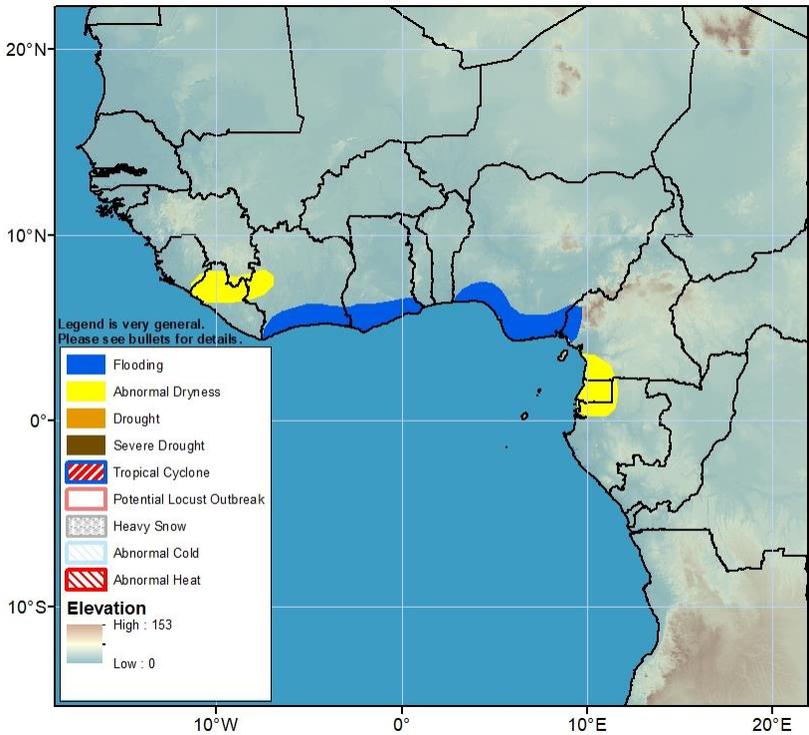


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding have persisted and are likely to continue in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan as seasonal rain is expected to continue during the next week. Moderate risks for flooding also exist over Belet Weyne and Jowhar in central Somalia due to heightened levels of the Shabelle River and forecast additional rain in the sub-region.

**Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa**



Following this past week's inundation, flooding risks are maintaining in southern parts of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria as additional moderate rain, which could exacerbate conditions is forecast along the Gulf of Guinea during the next week.

**Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa**