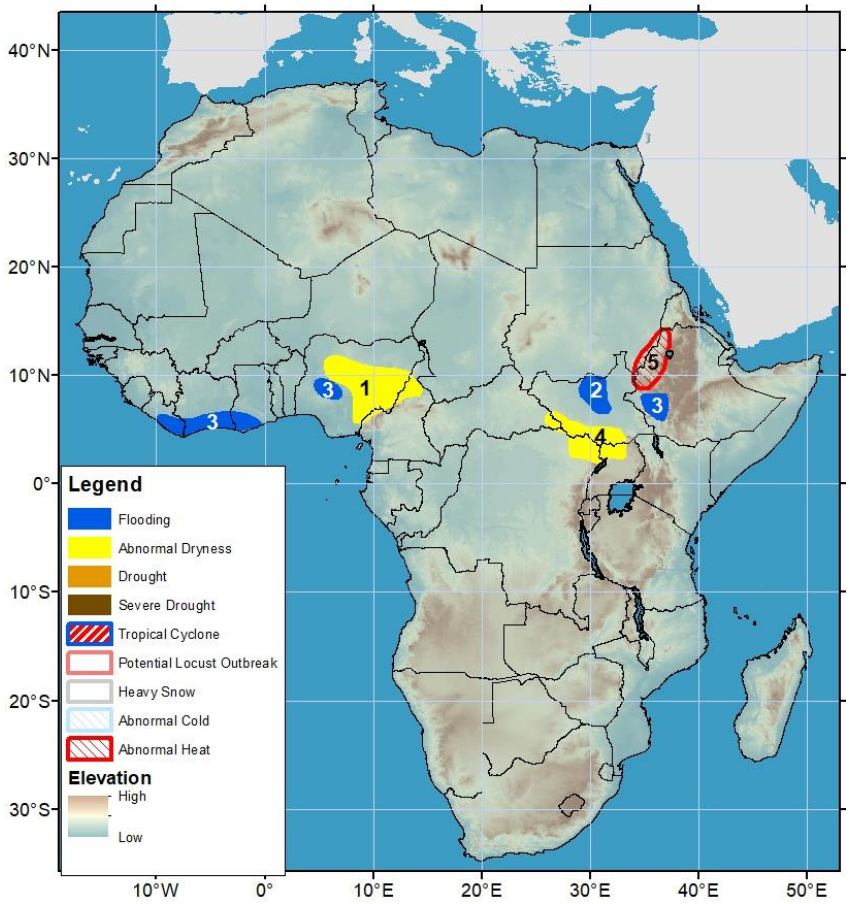
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
5 June – 11 June 2025

- **Poor rains over the past month have led to abnormal dryness in Nigeria and parts of Cameroon.**
- **Deficient rainfall since mid-April has resulted in abnormal dryness in parts of South Sudan, DRC, and Uganda.**



1) Central and eastern Nigeria and parts of Cameroon have experienced abnormal dryness due to persistent, poor rains since the beginning of the rainfall season. The observed lack of rainfall has already negatively affected vegetation over in the region.

2) Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.

3) Heavy rainfall has led to flooding, resulting in casualties and many injured and displaced people in Mokwa in the Niger State of Nigeria during this past week. Eastern Liberia, southern parts of Cote d'Ivoire, and southwestern Ethiopia could face flooding due to the forecast heavy rainfall during the next week.

4) Insufficient rainfall since mid-April has persisted and resulted in degraded vegetation conditions in areas of southern South Sudan, northeastern DRC, and northwestern Uganda.

5) Western Ethiopia may face abnormally-hot conditions as much above-average temperatures and humidity are likely to persist for three or more consecutive days, potentially affecting vulnerable people 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

Heavy rains lead to flooding in central Nigeria.

During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall occurred across Nigeria, and parts of Benin, Togo, Ghana, and Cote d'Ivoire, while light to locally moderate rain spread across Senegal, southern Mauritania, Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, western and southern Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Niger, and Chad (**Figure 1**). This past week's heavy rainfall has resulted in flooding, which has killed and affected many people in Mokwa in the Niger State of Nigeria, according to reports. Over the past 30 days, much of Nigeria, Cameroon, and southwestern Chad experienced below-average rainfall, which has already negatively impacted vegetation over many local areas of the region. Below-average rainfall also emerged in the western part of the Gulf of Guinea, including eastern Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, southernmost Mali, and Liberia. In contrast, western Mali, southern Mauritania, eastern Senegal, western Burkina Faso, and the southern coastal areas of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana received above-average rainfall.

Next week, much of the Gulf of Guinea will receive moderate to heavy rainfall, which increases the risks for flooding along coastal Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, and Ghana. Farther east, central and southern Nigeria and Cameroon will experience heavy rainfall, which is likely to exacerbate conditions over previously-flooded areas or trigger new flooding over some areas of the region. Meanwhile, northern Cote d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, southern Niger, northern Nigeria, and southern Chad will receive little to light rainfall.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 28 May - 03 June 2025

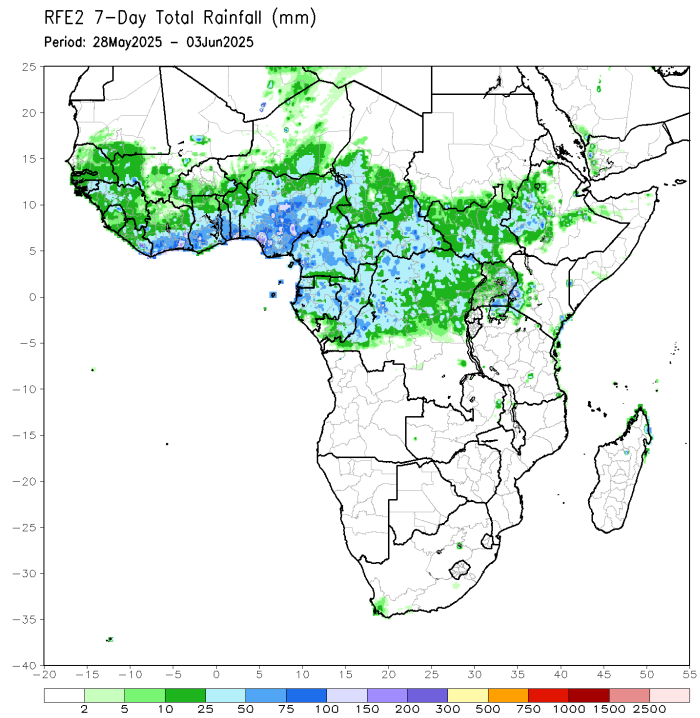


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Favorable rainfall observed in eastern Africa

During the past month, much of eastern Africa received near-average to above-average rainfall (**Figure 2**). Rainfall surpluses varied between 50-200 mm in western, southwestern, and northeastern Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, northwestern and southern Somalia, central and eastern South Sudan, eastern Uganda, Kenya, and western and eastern Tanzania. However, areas of northwestern and southwestern South Sudan, northeastern DRC, and northwestern Uganda continued to experience below-average rainfall. During the past week, western Ethiopia observed heavy and above-average rainfall, whereas South Sudan and southern Sudan recorded light to moderate and below-average rainfall, maintaining drier-than-average conditions over the dry portions of the sub-region. For vegetation conditions, the latest Vegetation Health Index (VHI) depicted degraded conditions over local areas of northwestern Ethiopia, South Sudan, northern DRC, and western Uganda due to insufficient rainfall since mid-April. Hence, the return of favorable rainfall is needed to erode 30-day moisture deficits, replenish soil moisture, and mitigate dryness in the dry portions of eastern Africa.

Next week, southwestern Ethiopia will likely see heavy and above-average rainfall, which could trigger localized flooding, while South Sudan, Uganda, southwestern and coastal eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia will likely experience light to moderate rainfall. Northwestern Ethiopia will receive little to light rainfall and much above-average temperatures, potentially affecting vulnerable people in the region.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 05 May – 03 Jun 2025

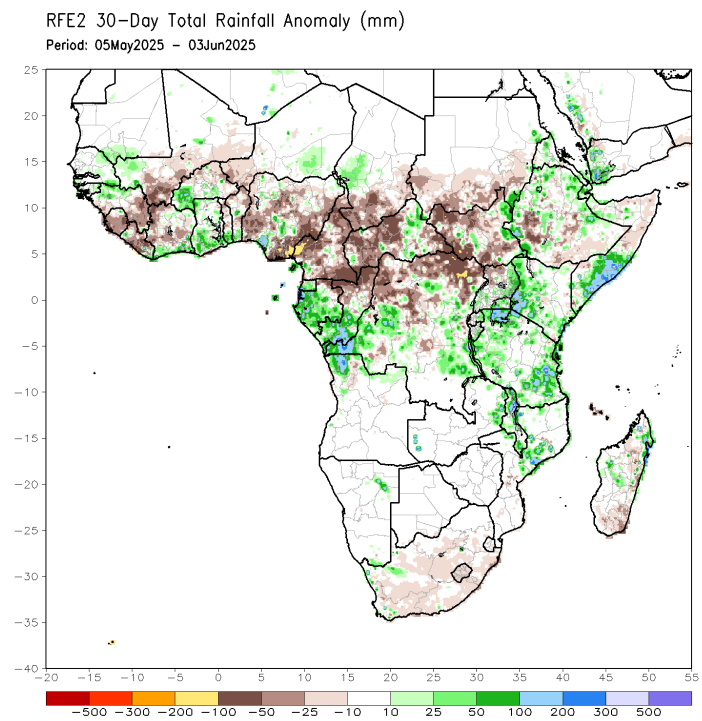


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC