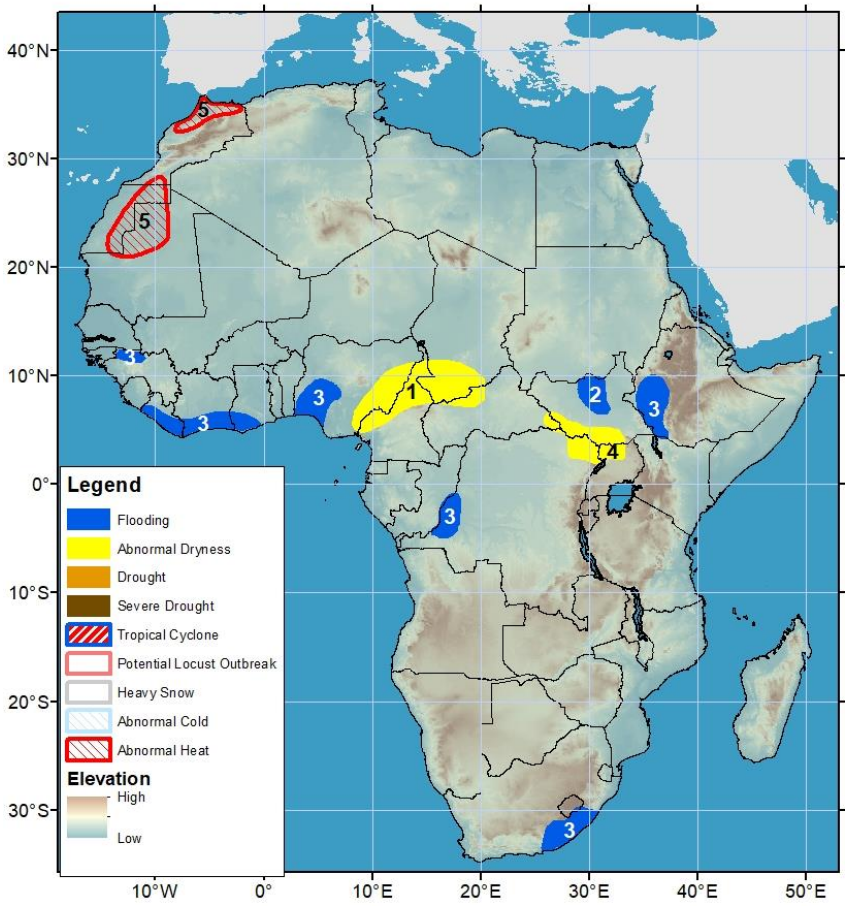
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
19 June – 25 June 2025

- **High flooding risks remain along the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa.**
- **Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in western DRC and southeastern South Africa.**



1) Eastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and southern Chad have experienced abnormal dryness due to deficient rainfall since the beginning of the season. The observed lack of rainfall has already negatively affected vegetation across the region.

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

3) Heavy rainfall has led to flooding, resulting in many casualties in Mokwa in the Niger State of Nigeria, Kinshasa in DRC, and Eastern Cape Province in southeastern South Africa. The Omo Gibe River has burst its banks inundating villages around the Lake Turkana in southwestern Ethiopia. Northern Guinea-Conakry, Liberia, the southern parts of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, southwestern Nigeria, and western Ethiopia could face flooding as heavy rainfall is forecast in the region 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) Eastern Western Sahara, northwestern Mauritania, and northern Morocco could face abnormally-hot conditions as much above-average temperatures are expected to persist for three or more consecutive days, potentially affecting vulnerable people in the region 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.

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Heavy rainfall continues along the Gulf of Guinea.

During the past week, the central part of the Gulf of Guinea, including the coastal areas of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin received heavy rainfall (**Figure 1**). Meanwhile, eastern Senegal, Guinea-Conakry, southwestern Burkina Faso, central Nigeria, northern Cameroon, and southern Chad recorded moderate rainfall. In contrast, western and southern Mali, Sierra Leone, Liberia, northern Burkina Faso, northern Chad, and western CAR observed light rainfall. Over the past 30 days, eastern Senegal, southern Mauritania, southwestern Burkina Faso, much of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and central Nigeria experienced above-average rainfall, while Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, northern Burkina Faso, western Niger, southeastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, and southern Chad accumulated below-average rainfall. Over the past 90 days, much of the Gulf of Guinea recorded above-average rainfall. However, coastal western Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone, western Niger, northern and eastern Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, and western CAR experienced below-average rainfall.

Next week, Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, western Liberia, central and southern Nigeria, and Cameroon will receive heavy rainfall, which maintains elevated risks for flooding. The remainders of West Africa could experience light to locally moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, parts of Western Sahara, Mauritania, and Morocco could experience abnormally-hot conditions.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 11 June - 17 June 2025

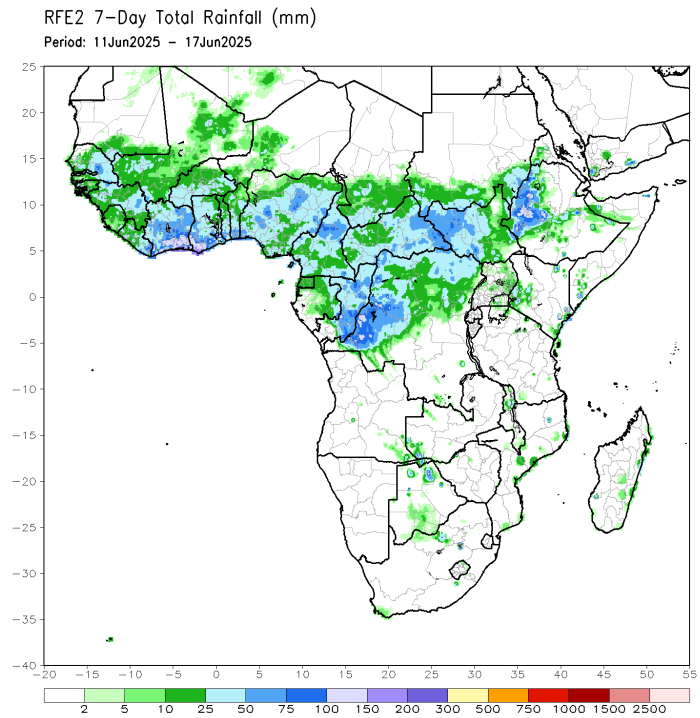

Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Dryness worsens in eastern Africa.

During the past week, western Ethiopia recorded heavy rainfall. In southwestern Ethiopia, the Omo Gibe River has overflown its banks inundating villages bordering the Lake Turkana. In Central Africa, heavy rainfall has led to flooding resulting in many fatalities in Kinshasa in the DRC. Also in southern Africa, heavy rainfall has caused flooding leaving many fatalities in the Eastern Cape Province in South Africa. Meanwhile, northwestern Ethiopia, areas of southeastern Sudan, western South Sudan, areas of southwestern and eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia experienced light to moderate rainfall. Across southern Sudan, northwestern Ethiopia, South Sudan, and areas of northern Uganda, this past week's rainfall was below-average, which contributed to strengthen 30-day rainfall deficits. Negative rainfall anomalies expanded from southern Sudan, most areas of northern and southern South Sudan, northwestern Uganda, to northwestern and south-central Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). Over the past 90 days, much of equatorial eastern Africa and areas of eastern South Sudan, western and southwestern Ethiopia accumulated above-average rainfall, whereas southern Sudan, northwestern and southwestern South Sudan, and pocket areas of western, central, and eastern Ethiopia registered below-average rainfall. The return of favorable rainfall is needed to offset short-term and long-term rainfall deficits in eastern Africa.

Next week, western Ethiopia will experience heavy rainfall, which could trigger localized flooding. Southwestern Kenya may receive moderate to heavy rainfall, while southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and northern Tanzania should experience light to locally moderate rainfall.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 19 May – 17 June 2025

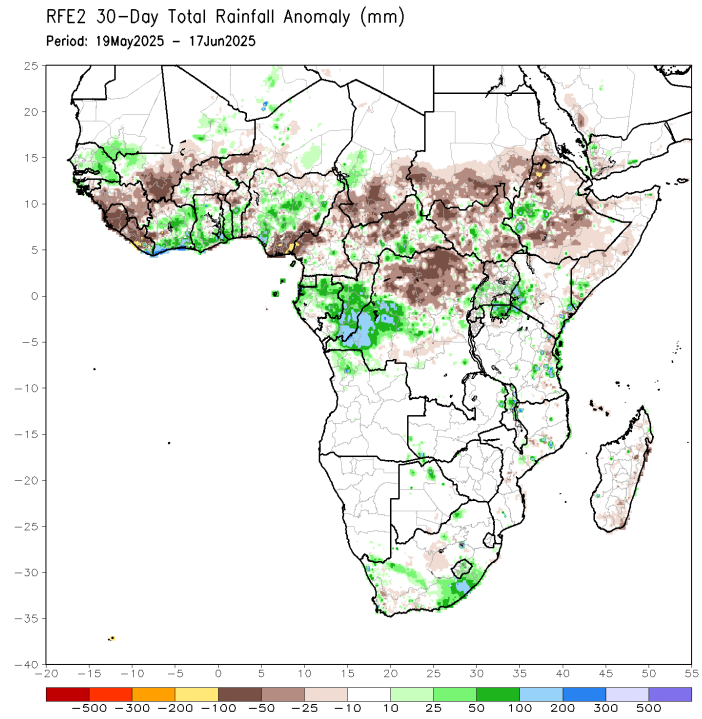

Figure 2: NOAA/CPC