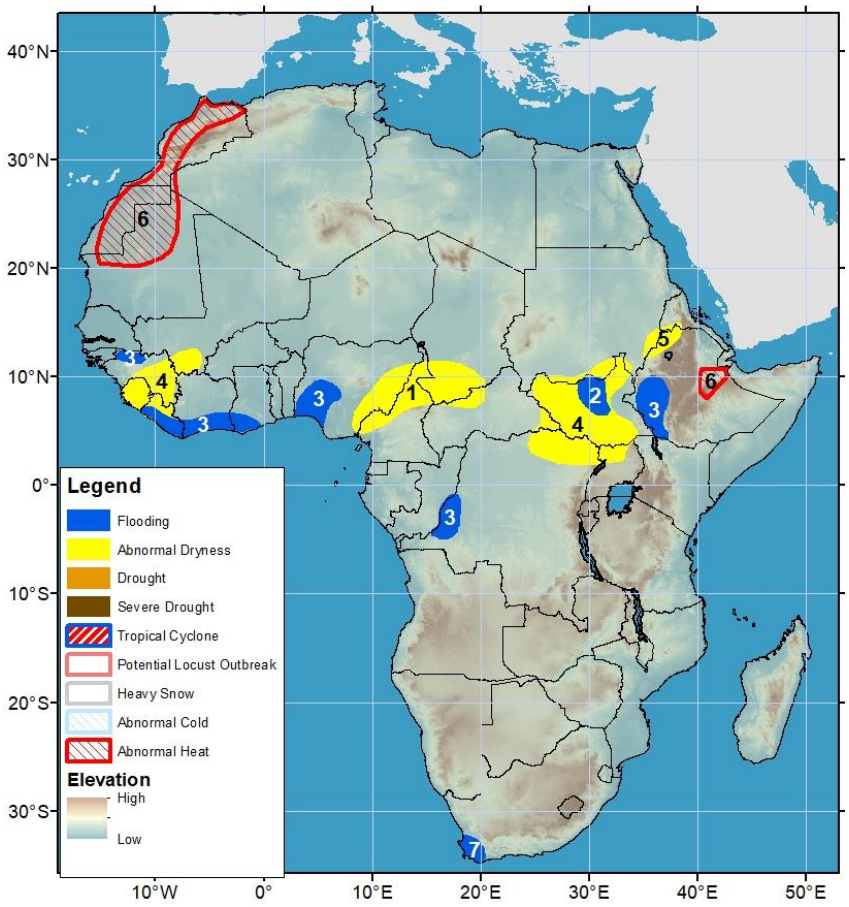
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
26 June – 2 July 2025

- **Dryness has settled in over the far western and eastern portions of the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa.**
- **Below-average rainfall since the beginning of June has led to abnormal dryness in eastern 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) Deficient rainfall since late May has resulted in abnormal dryness in Sierra Leone, Liberia, eastern Guinea-Conakry, and southern Mali. Below-average rainfall since mid-April has led to abnormal dryness across South Sudan, northeastern DRC, southern Sudan, and northwestern Uganda.

5) Below-average since the beginning of June has caused moderate to large 30-day rainfall deficits, leading to abnormal dryness in northwestern Ethiopia.

6) The forecast, much above-average temperatures could lead to excessively hot conditions in Western Sahara, northwestern Mauritania, western Morocco, and pocket area of eastern Ethiopia during the next week.

7) Southwestern South Africa face high risks for flooding due to the forecast weather disturbance during early days of the outlook period.

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 persists along central Gulf of Guinea.

During the past week, heavy rainfall persisted across central Gulf of Guinea, with portions of Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo receiving rainfall amounts over 75 mm (**Figure 1**). Also, southwestern and eastern Nigeria, and northern Cameroon recorded locally heavy rainfall, while the far western West Africa, portion of the Sahel, and southern Chad registered light to moderate rainfall. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall dominated over Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, central Nigeria, eastern Senegal, southern Mauritania, and western Chad, whereas below-average rainfall spread across Sierra Leone, Guinea-Conakry, Liberia, southern Mali, southeastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and southern Chad. The observed lack of rainfall has led to moderate rainfall deficits, which have resulted in abnormal dryness in the far western portion of the Gulf of Guinea. Over the past 90 days, much of the Gulf Guinea experienced near to above-average rainfall. However, coastal areas of Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone, eastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and southern Chad received rainfall between 25 and 80 percent of the average.

Next week, the Gulf of Guinea will likely receive heavy rainfall, which maintains high risks for localized flooding. Southern Senegal, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Niger, northern Nigeria, and southern Chad, will likely see light to locally moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, Western Sahara, northwestern Mauritania, and western Morocco may face abnormally-hot conditions as much above-average temperatures are likely.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 18 June - 24 June 2025

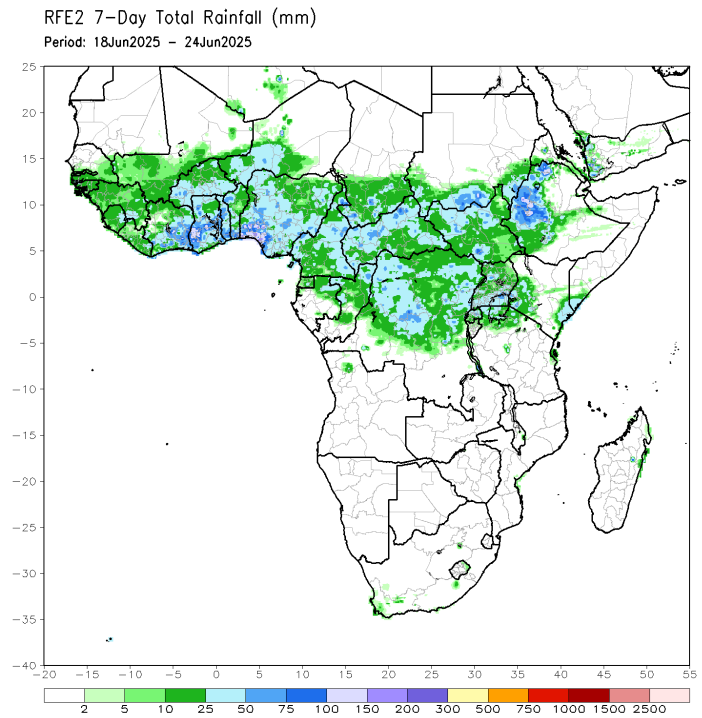

Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Insufficient rainfall continues in eastern Africa.

During the past week, western Ethiopia saw heavy and above-average rainfall. Also, southern Sudan, western South Sudan, and southwestern Kenya recorded moderate to locally heavy rainfall. In contrast, southern Sudan, eastern South Sudan, Uganda, and northwestern Tanzania registered light rainfall. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall concentrated in western Ethiopia only, while below-average rainfall spread across southern Sudan, South Sudan, northern DRC, northwestern Uganda, southwestern and northwestern Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). This lack of rainfall has maintained moderate to large rainfall deficits, leading to abnormal dryness in the sub-region. Over the past 90 days, Kenya, southern Somalia, much of Tanzania, and pocket areas of western Ethiopia showed above-average rainfall, whereas eastern Ethiopia, northeastern DRC, southern Sudan, northern and southern South Sudan, and northwestern Uganda received below-average rainfall.

Next week, western Ethiopia will receive heavy rainfall, which may trigger localized flooding. In contrast, northwestern Ethiopia, South Sudan, southern Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya will experience light to locally moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, pocket areas of eastern Ethiopia may experience hot conditions due to the forecast much above-average temperatures. Farther south, in southern Africa, southwestern South Africa may face elevated risks for flooding due to the forecast cold front in the area early during the outlook period.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 26 May – 24 June 2025

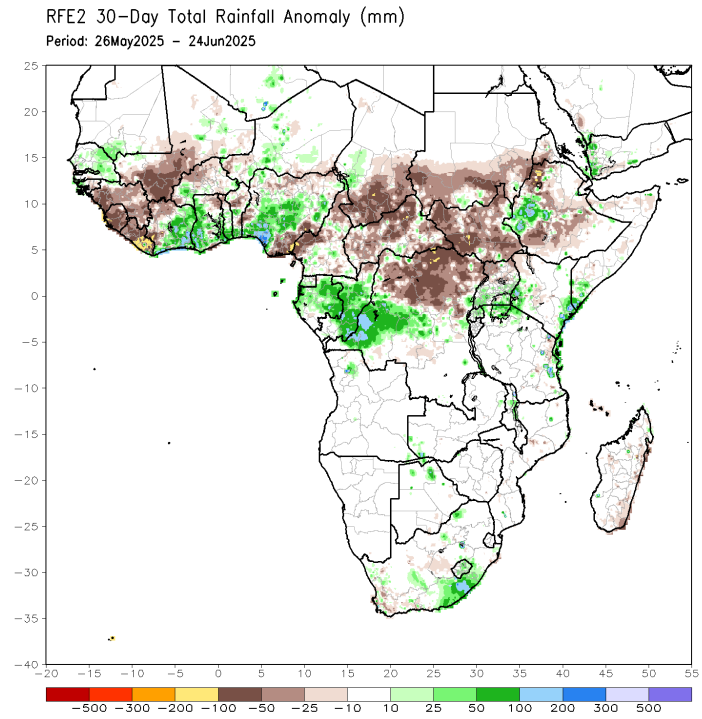

Figure 2: NOAA/CPC