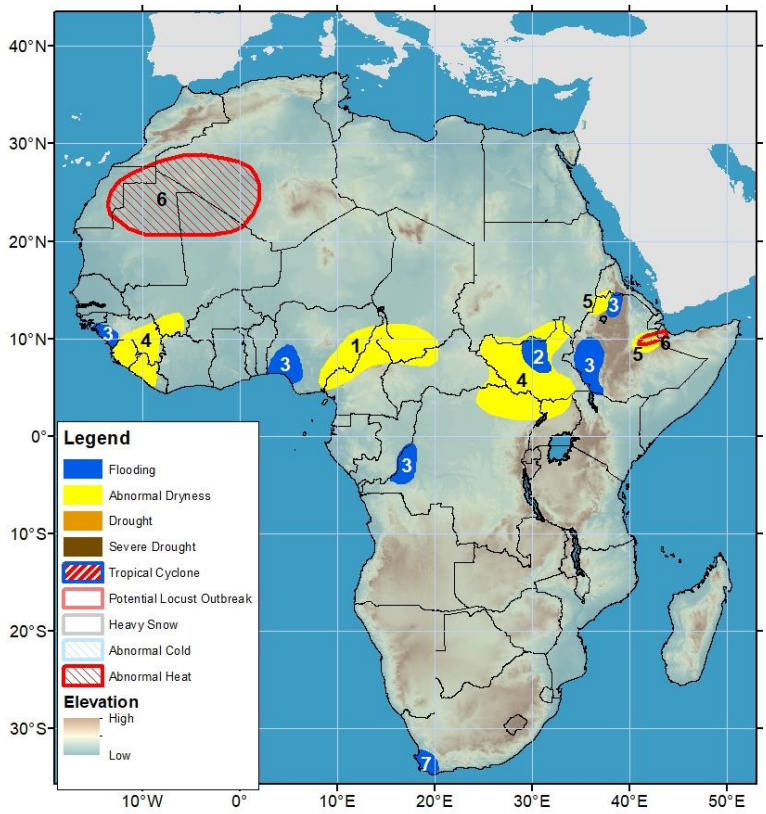
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
03 July – 09 July 2025

- **Dryness has settled in over the far western and eastern portions of the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa.**
- **Below-average rainfall since June has caused dryness in eastern Africa. Next week, a strengthened monsoon is expected to bring heavy, widespread rainfall to western and northwestern Ethiopia.**



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, and Kinshasa in DR Congo. The Omo Gibe River has burst its banks inundating villages around the Lake Turkana in southwestern Ethiopia. Western Guinea-Conakry and northwestern Ethiopia could experience flooding as heavy and above-average rainfall is forecasted in the region 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 DR Congo, southern Sudan, and northwestern Uganda.

5) Below-average rainfall since the beginning of June has caused moderate to large 30-day rainfall deficits, leading to abnormal dryness in northwestern and east-central Ethiopia. The expected heavy rainfall next week will likely reduce the deficit.

6) Expected above-average temperatures could lead to excessively hot conditions in Western Sahara, northern Mauritania, northern Mali, western Algeria, and pocket areas of east-central Ethiopia during the next week.

7) Southwestern South Africa could face a high risk of flooding due to moderate rainfall observed and forecasted for the upcoming 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 rainfall persists along the coastal regions of the Gulf of Guinea.

During the past week, heavy rainfall persisted across the central Gulf of Guinea, with portions of Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria receiving rainfall amounts over 75 mm (**Figure 1**). Some of these regions recorded very heavy rainfall in excess of 100 mm, with local amounts exceeding 150 mm. The West African rain belt even extended farther north as far as southern Niger and southern Burkina Faso, where weekly heavy rainfall of up to 75 mm was recorded. Senegal and southern Mali received moderate precipitation up to 25 mm. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall was observed in eastern Senegal and southern Mauritania, southern Côte d'Ivoire, southwestern Burkina Faso, most of Ghana, southern Togo and Benin, central and southern Nigeria, and western Chad, whereas below-average rainfall spread across Sierra Leone, Guinea-Conakry, most of Liberia, southern Mali, southeastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and southern Chad. The observed lack of rainfall has led to moderate rainfall deficits, resulting in abnormal dryness in the far western portion of the Gulf of Guinea. Over the past 90 days, much of the Gulf of 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% of the average.

Next week, the coastal areas of Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, western Liberia, northwestern Côte d'Ivoire, and southwestern Nigeria are likely to receive heavy rainfall, which might lead to localized flooding in the area. In Sierra Leone, this will reduce the long-term deficit. Moderate to heavy rainfall is expected across West Africa, including Guinea-Bissau, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, northern and central Nigeria, and most of Cameroon. Additionally, above-average rainfall is expected across much of West Africa. Meanwhile, Western Sahara, northern Mauritania, northern Mali, and the western part of Algeria may experience abnormally hot conditions.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 25 June - 01 July 2025

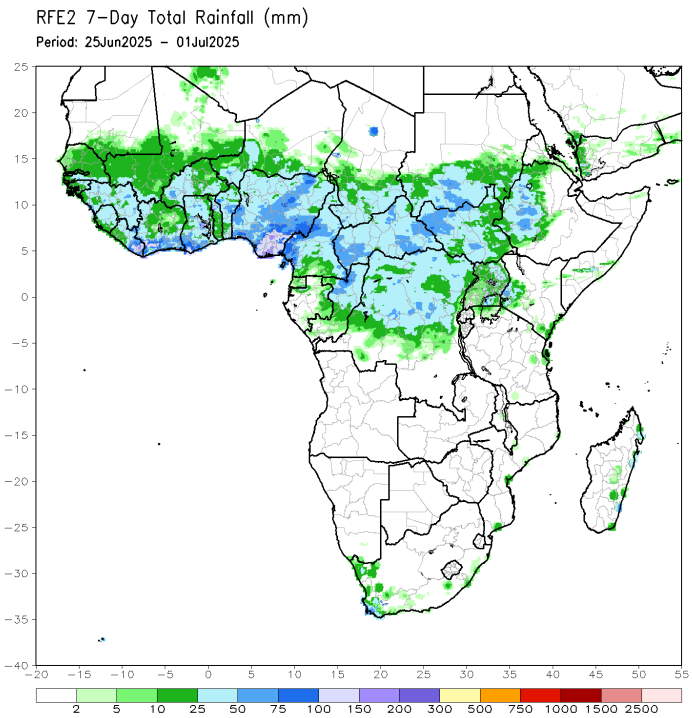


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Enhanced and widespread rainfall is likely in eastern Africa next week.

During the past week, heavy and above-average rainfall continued in western Ethiopia, while moderate to heavy rainfall (25-50 mm) covered northern South Sudan and southern Sudan, with above-average weekly rainfall anomalies in those areas. Southern Uganda, Coastal Kenya, and neighboring southern Somalia received above-average rainfall of up to 50 mm. On the other hand, parts of southern South Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia received mild to below-average rainfall for the week. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall has been observed in western Ethiopia, southern Sudan, southern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, northern Tanzania, and bordering Rwanda, eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia, as well as in isolated areas of eastern Tanzania. In contrast, southern Sudan, northwestern and central Ethiopia, most of South Sudan, and northern Uganda recorded rainfall deficits as low as 100 mm below the long-term average, even locally between 100-200 mm below-average in isolated areas of South Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). This lack of rainfall has maintained moderate to large rainfall deficits, leading to abnormal dryness in the sub-region.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 02 June – 01 July 2025

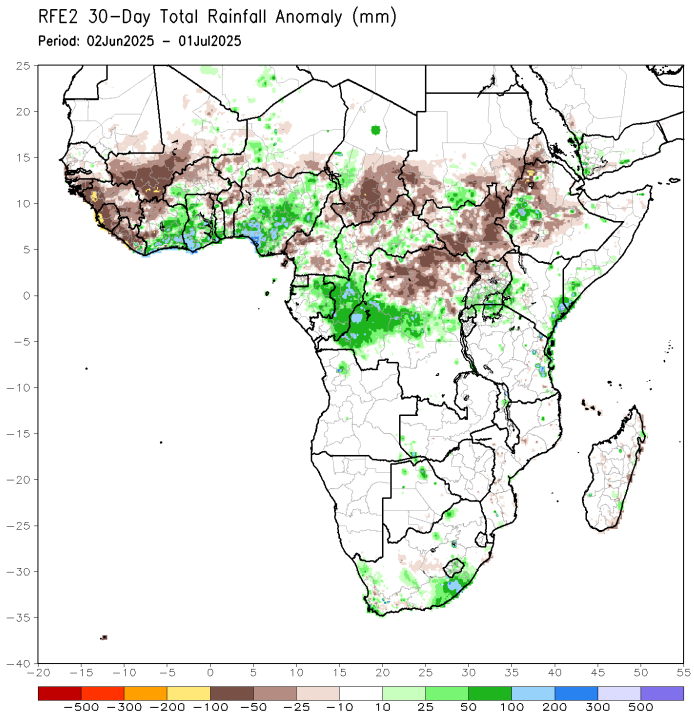


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

Next week, the monsoon season will strengthen and expand as far north as southern Eritrea. As a result, widespread and heavy rainfall is expected to cover northwestern Ethiopia. This may trigger localized flooding. Most parts of southern Sudan, as well as the majority of South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya, are expected to receive near-average to above-average rainfall. Further south in southern Africa, southwestern South Africa may continue to receive moderate rainfall during the outlook period.