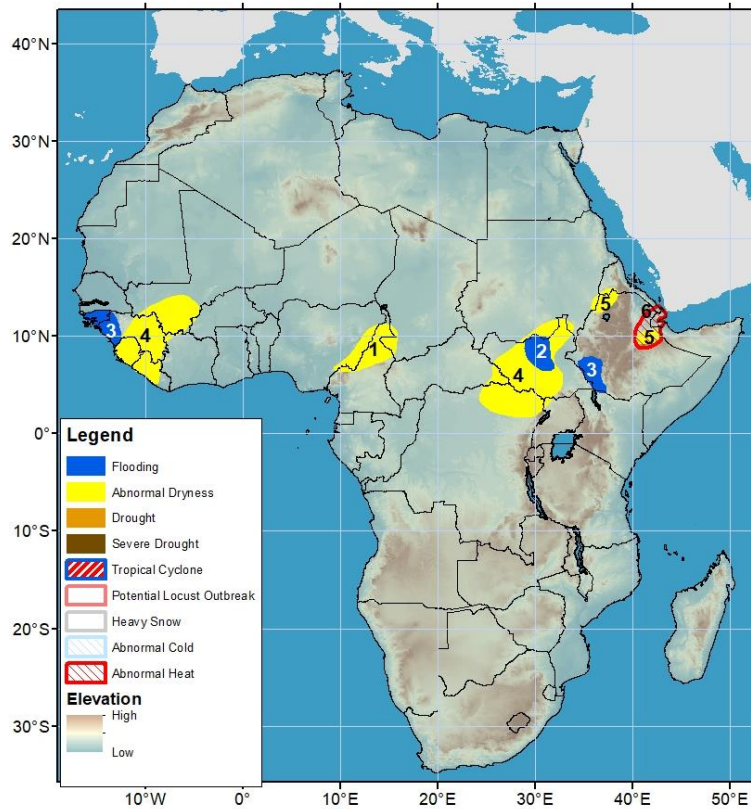


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 17 July – 23 July 2025

- Continuous moderate rainfall has alleviated dryness in parts of eastern West Africa.
- Moderate rainfall occurred in parts of Eastern Africa, while the west and northern areas remain dry.



- 1) Eastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, and southwestern Central African Republic 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) Due to heavy rainfall last month, the Omo Gibe River has burst its banks, inundating villages around the Lake Turkana in southwestern Ethiopia. Continued moderate and forecasted heavy rainfall in Guinea-Bissau and western Guinea-Conakry is likely to cause flooding in the following week.
- 4) Deficient rainfall since late May has resulted in abnormal dryness in southern Mali, central and eastern Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, and much of Liberia. Below-average rainfall since mid-April has led to abnormal dryness across southern part of Sudan, South Sudan, northeastern DR Congo, 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.
- 6) Expected above-average temperatures could lead to excessively hot conditions in the eastern part of Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, and Djibouti.

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).

## Rainfall increased in the Sahel region of West Africa.

Over the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall occurred in eastern part of Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Benin, western and southern Nigeria, western and southern Niger, and northern Cameroon (**Fig. 1**). This indicates a northward shift of rainfall, which can be attributed to the northward movement of the Intertropical Front (ITF) for July Dekad-1. Significant rainfall surpluses of 25-100 mm occurred, particularly in the west-central region of Niger, with amounts exceeding 100 mm. A flood also happened in Kabba, Kogi State, Nigeria, and Tambacounda in eastern Senegal, due to recent heavy rains. Significant rainfall surpluses (100-200 mm) were observed in west-central Niger, northern Benin, western and southern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, and the western Central African Republic. Above-average rainfall (10-100 mm) occurred in parts of Senegal, The Gambia, southwestern Ghana, southern Burkina Faso, and northeastern Nigeria. Dry conditions persisted in Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, and southern Chad. In southern Mali, rainfall was 25-200 mm below-average, worsening dryness. Over the past 90 days, much of the Gulf of Guinea received near to above-average rainfall. However, southern Mali, coastal Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, parts of Nigeria, northern and southern Cameroon, and southern Chad had rainfall between 25% and 80% of the average.

Next week, heavy rainfall (100-150 mm) is expected to affect Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, southern Liberia, and central Cameroon. At the same time, other West African areas, including southern Mali, much of Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, northern Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and southern Chad, are forecast to experience light to moderate rainfall (25-100 mm), while the remaining areas will have light rain. Compared to long-term averages, most Gulf of Guinea countries will experience 10-40 mm below-average rainfall, with southern Nigeria anticipating rainfall deficits of 40-50 mm. Conversely, central Cameroon will receive 10-30 mm above-average rainfall.

## Continuous moderate rain has improved dry conditions in parts of Eastern Africa.

During the past seven (7) days, rainfall has increased in parts of Eastern Africa, leading to light to moderate rainfall (10-75 mm) in the southern part of Sudan, South Sudan, north, west, and central parts of Ethiopia, northern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Locally heavy rainfall (100-150 mm) was recorded in northwestern Ethiopia, as well as in localized areas of the southern part of Sudan and southwestern Kenya. Over the past 30 days, due to increased rainfall in the past week, dryness has improved in southern Sudan, northern South Sudan, and western Ethiopia (**Fig. 2**). For the past 90 days, conditions have remained unchanged from the previous week. Dryness persists in the southern part of Sudan, much of South Sudan, the central and southern parts of Ethiopia, while wetness remains in Eritrea, parts of Djibouti, the western part of Ethiopia, and in localized areas of South Sudan. Large parts of Uganda and Kenya will see above-average rainfall, ranging from 25 to 100 mm, with some areas receiving more than 100 mm.

Next week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall (50-150 mm) is expected in the north, west, and central parts of Ethiopia. Light to moderate rainfall (25-75 mm) is expected in southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and the western part of Kenya. Eritrea and Djibouti are likely to experience light rainfall (2-25 mm). Southeastern Sudan, much of South Sudan, western and central parts of Ethiopia, much of Uganda, and the western part of Kenya are forecasted to experience 5-40 mm above-average rainfall. In contrast, the southwest Sudan is likely to receive 5-20 mm, and the northern part of Ethiopia is expected to receive 10-40 mm of below-average rainfall. Meanwhile, the eastern part of Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, and Djibouti may experience abnormally hot conditions.

