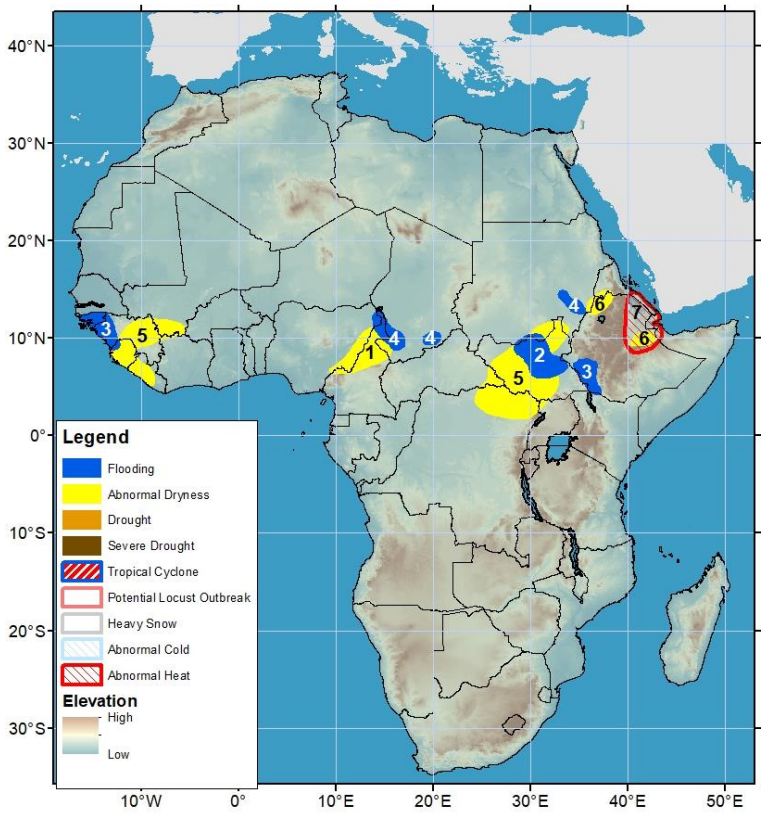
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
24 July – 30 July 2025

- **Continuous moderate rainfall has led to persistent flood conditions in far-western West Africa.**
- **In East Africa, insufficient rainfall has caused dry conditions to continue.**



1) Eastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, and southwestern Central African Republic (CAR) 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 has increased 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 is likely to lead to flooding in Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, and western part of Sierra Leone in the following week.

4) Continuous moderate rainfall since last month has caused flooding in along the Logone and Chari Rivers in Chad. Similarly, flooding is gradually increasing along Blue Nile in Sudan.

5) Deficient rainfall since late May has resulted in abnormal dryness in southeastern Mali, central Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, and much of Liberia. Below-average rainfall since mid-April has led to abnormal dryness across southeastern Sudan, South Sudan, northeastern DR Congo, and northwestern Uganda.

6) 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.

7) Expected above-average temperatures could lead to excessively hot conditions in the eastern part of Ethiopia, central and 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.

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Recent rainfall decreased in West Africa, except in the far west, causing flooding in Senegal and The Gambia.

Over the past week, West Africa saw moderate to heavy rainfall in eastern Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, northern Liberia, north Benin, and north and east Nigeria. Central Africa experienced light to moderate rain in north and central Cameroon, Chad, and Central African Republic (CAR) (**Fig. 1**). Rainfall levels declined compared to the previous two weeks, resulting in deficits of 10-50 mm in many areas. However, the far west received 10-100 mm above average, leading to floods in Tambacounda in Senegal, and Sami District in The Gambia, damaging homes, roads, and livelihoods. Over 30 days, rainfall surpluses of 25-50 mm occurred in eastern Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, isolated places in Guinea-Conakry, north and central Benin, much of Nigeria, and central and southern Niger. In Central Africa, north and central Cameroon, western CAR, and northern parts of Congo and DR Congo reported 25-100 mm above-average. Rainfall deficits of 10-100 mm were noted in isolated areas along the Gulf of Guinea, southeastern Mali, northern Nigeria, south-central Cameroon, and southern Chad. Over 90 days, much of the Gulf of Guinea received near to above-average rainfall, but southern Mali, coastal Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, parts of Nigeria, Cameroon, and southern Chad saw 25-80% of normal rainfall.

Next week, western Guinea-Conakry and part of Sierra Leone will see moderate to heavy rainfall (75-150 mm), while southern Mali, northern Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, and the CAR will experience light to moderate rainfall (25-100 mm). The remaining areas are expected to receive light rainfall. Compared to the climatology, below-average rainfall (5-50 mm) is expected in much of West Africa with southern Nigeria likely to see large deficits of 50-100 mm. In contrast, parts of Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, eastern Mali, southwestern Niger, northern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, southern Chad, CAR and northern DR Congo are likely to receive above-average rainfall (10-30 mm).

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 16 July - 22 July 2025

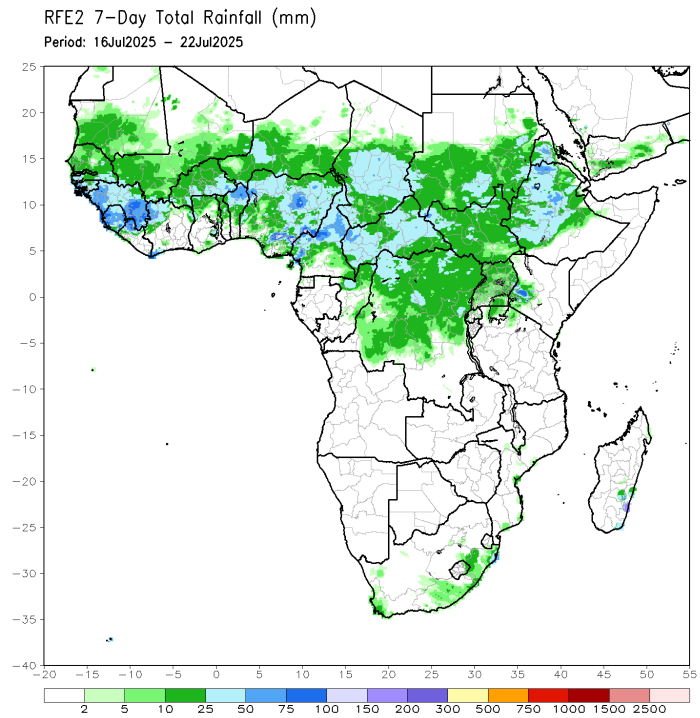


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 23 June – 22 July 2025

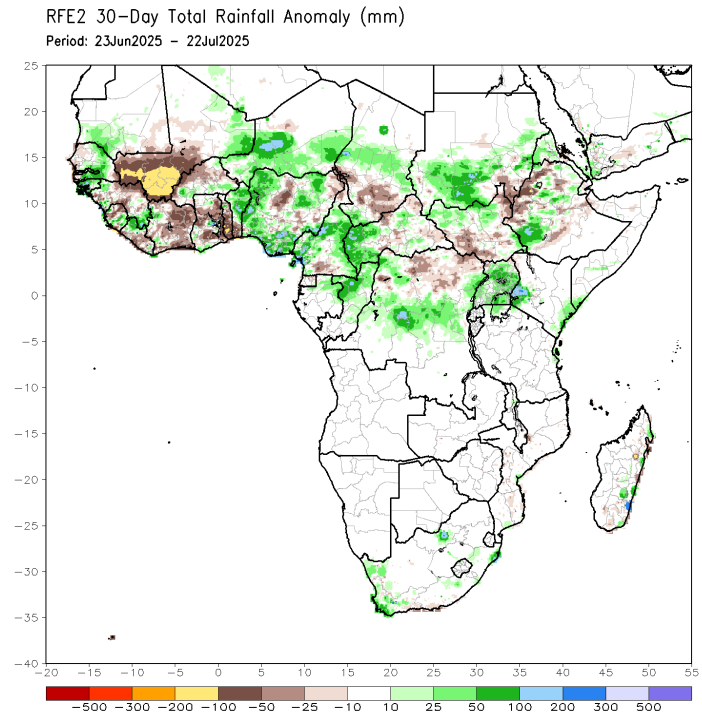
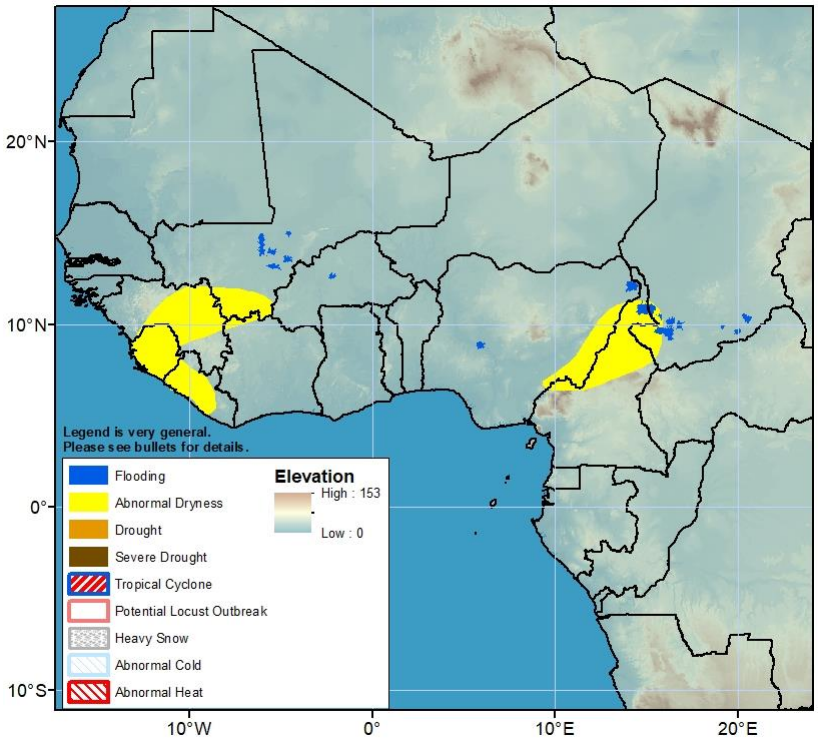


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

Subsided rainfall has maintained dryness in Eastern Africa.

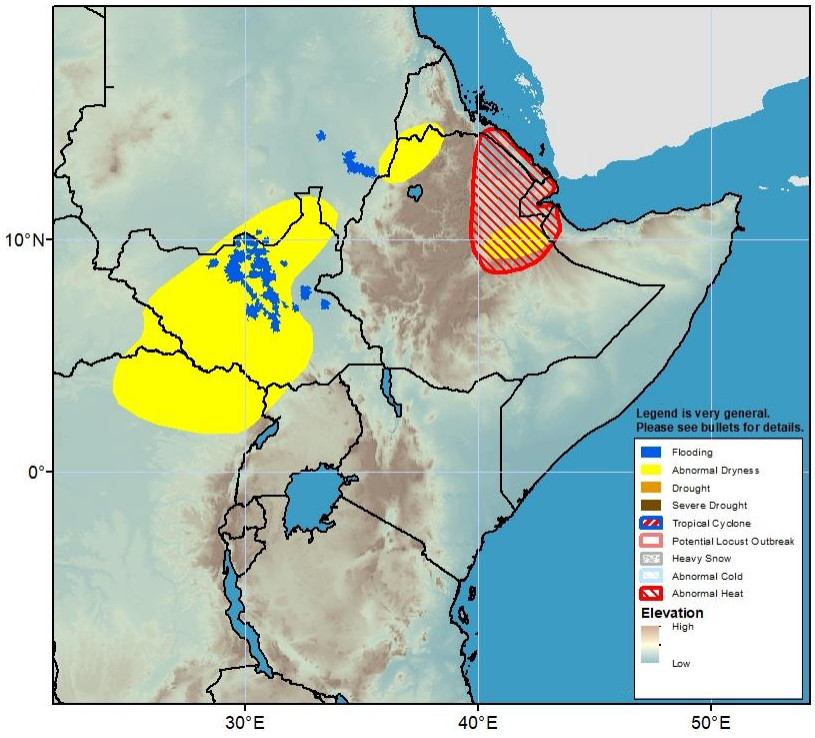
During the past seven (7) days, eastern Africa recorded light to moderate rainfall in southern Sudan, northwest South Sudan, north, west, and central Ethiopia, northern Eritrea, and southwestern Kenya. Rainfall has subsided compared to the rainfall of the last two weeks. Over the past 30 days, along the southeast border of Sudan and western Ethiopia, below-average rainfall (10-100 mm) has increased, primarily due to recent rainfall deficits. Meanwhile, rainfall surpluses (10-100 mm) continue in southern Sudan, northern South Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya (**Fig. 2**). Reports indicate that, between the end of June and mid-July, severe weather accompanied by strong winds and heavy rain has affected the Afar and Amhara regions of Ethiopia leading to death and destruction. For the past 90 days, conditions have remained largely unchanged from the previous week. Dryness continues in the southern part of Sudan, much of South Sudan, the central and southern parts of Ethiopia, while wetness remains in Eritrea, Djibouti, the western part of Ethiopia, localized areas of South Sudan, much of Uganda and Kenya.

Next week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall (75-150 mm) is forecasted in north, west, and central Ethiopia. Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and southwest Kenya are likely to receive light to moderate rainfall (10-75 mm). Below-average rainfall of 5-30 mm is likely to affect southeast Sudan, east South Sudan, much of Ethiopia, northeast Uganda, and southwest Kenya. In contrast, above-average rainfall (5-30 mm) is likely to occur in southwest Sudan, west South Sudan, and isolated places in Eritrea and Ethiopia. Meanwhile, the eastern part of Ethiopia, central and southern Eritrea, and Djibouti may experience abnormally hot conditions.



Flooding have started in southern part of Mali, and localized places in Burkina Faso and Nigeria. In Chad, flooding has started to occur along the Logone and Chari Rivers.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa



Inundation has increased in South Sudan. Flooding is gradually increasing along Blue Nile in Sudan.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa