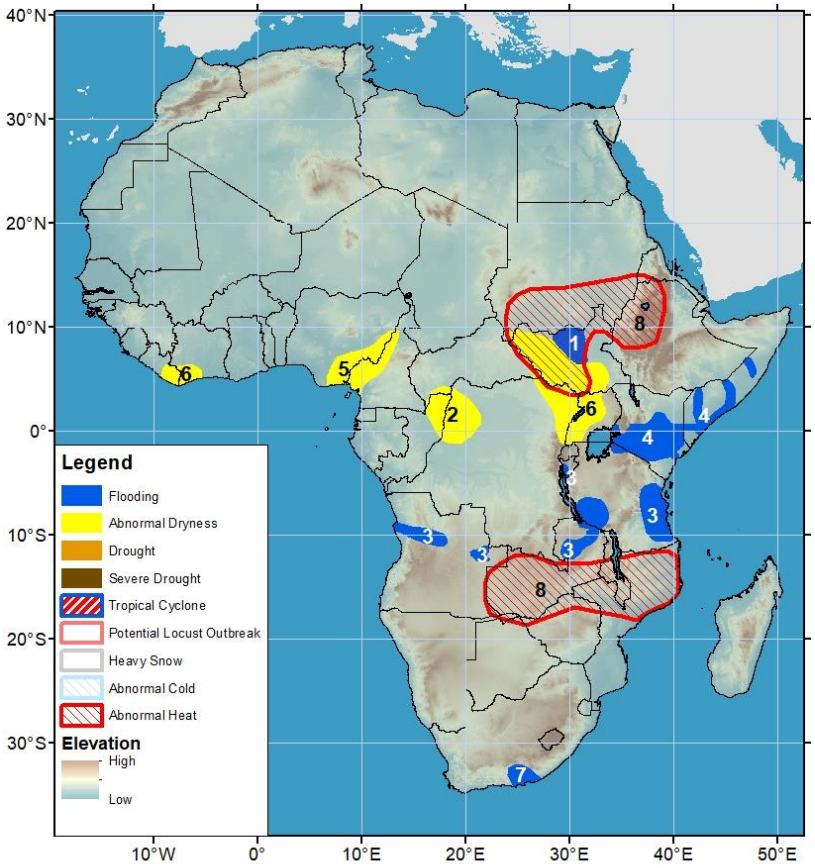
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
6 June – 12 June 2024

- **Below-average rainfall since April has led to abnormal dryness over portions of the Gulf of Guinea.**
- **Flooding continue in East Africa despite dwindling rainfall in the region.**



1) The flooding situation in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan remains unchanged.

2) Due to a delayed start in the rainfall season, followed by insufficient rainfall and extended dry spells, abnormal dryness is placed across northern Congo and northwestern DR Congo.

3) Heavy rainfall and thunderstorms have hit southern Tanzania, resulting in flooding and landslides in Bariadi District, Simiyu Region, and Dar as Salaam City. This has led to casualties and damage. Additionally, the overflow of the Ngerengere River in Tanzania's Morogoro Region has resulted in fatalities. Flooding persist in western Burundi, northern Zambia, western and eastern Angola.

4) Very heavy seasonal rainfall caused the Tana River, and Lag Dera River in Kenya to swell, leading to floods in twenty (21) counties out of forty-seven (47) counties leading to floods across most parts of Kenya. Hundreds of Fatalities, infrastructure damage and the threat of water borne illness are reported. Flooding conditions are improving but not gone along the Jubba and Shabelle Rivers in Somalia.

5) Significant rainfall deficits since 1 April in eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon, have led to declining soil moisture and the placement of abnormal dryness.

6) Below-average rainfall since April has maintained 30-day moisture deficits, resulting in abnormal dryness across eastern Liberia and southwestern Cote d'Ivoire. Below-average rainfall during May has led to abnormal dryness in parts of DRC, South Sudan, and Uganda.

7) Flooding have occurred in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan area in the Eastern Cape Province in South Africa due to this past week's heavy rainfall. Fatalities and many people affected have been reported in the area.

8) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted across parts of Sudan, South Sudan, Ethiopia, Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique. Mean maximum temperatures may rise 2-8°C above average during the next week, potentially affecting vulnerable people.

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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Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

Rainfall subsides in East Africa.

During the past week, a reduction in rainfall was observed in East Africa. While moderate to locally heavy rainfall was received in western Ethiopia and western South Sudan, little to light rainfall was recorded in southern Sudan, eastern South Sudan, western Uganda, and southwestern Kenya (**Figure 1**). Dry conditions prevailed elsewhere.

Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average, with cumulative amounts between 120-400 percent of the average over southeastern Ethiopia, south-central Kenya, pocket areas in south-central and coastal southern Somalia. Rainfall has already started to subside over East Africa during the past few weeks. However, flooding, which resulted from well above-average rainfall during the past previous months have persisted over many areas, including parts of southern Somalia, Kenya, Burundi, and Tanzania. Conversely, rainfall was below-average, with totals between 25-80 percent of the average over parts of South Sudan western Ethiopia, northeastern DRC, and Uganda.

During the next week, near-average to below-average rainfall is forecasted over the eastern part of East Africa. While heavy rainfall is expected in western Ethiopia, moderate rainfall is anticipated in South Sudan, southwestern Kenya, southeastern Sudan, and northern Uganda. Over west-central Ethiopia, Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and coastal southern Somalia, the forecasted rainfall will likely to be below-average. Little to light rainfall is expected over southern Sudan, central South Sudan, coastal southern Somalia, and much of Uganda.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall)
Valid: 29 May – 04 June 2024

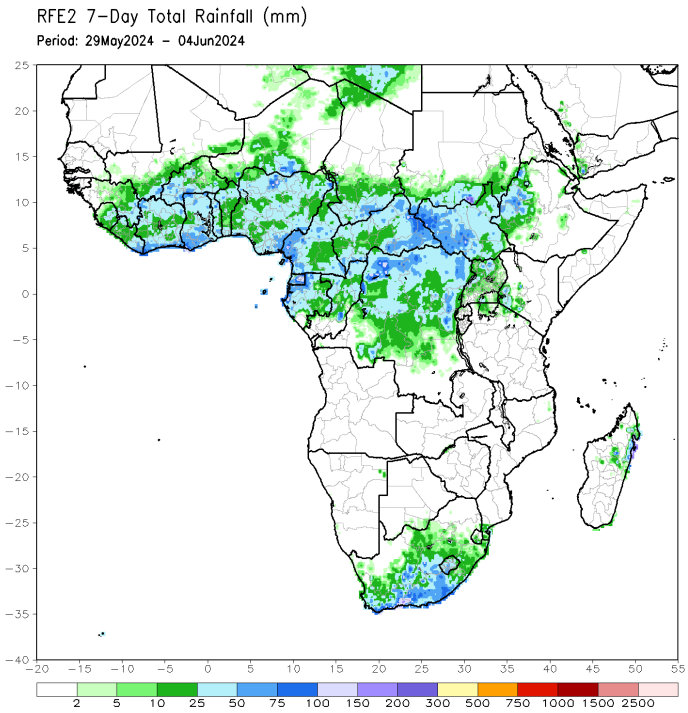


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Dry conditions observed in parts of the Gulf of Guinea.

Over the past 30 days, mixed rainfall conditions were observed over West Africa. While above-average rainfall, with cumulative amounts between 120-400 percent of the average were observed over parts of the Sahel, including localized parts of Guinea-Conakry, eastern Burkina Faso, central and southern Niger, below-average rainfall, with totals between 50-80 percent of the average was recorded over Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, eastern Nigeria, and western Cameroon (**Figure 2**). The lack of rainfall that has persisted since the beginning of April has maintained moderate 30-day rainfall deficits, leading to abnormal dryness over parts of eastern Liberia, southwestern Cote d'Ivoire, eastern Nigeria, and northwestern Cameroon. During this past week, while moderate to locally heavy rainfall was received over localized areas along the Gulf of Guinea, rainfall was, overall, near-average to below-average over most areas along the Gulf of Guinea.

For vegetation, the latest Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) products indicated near-average vegetation conditions along the Gulf of Guinea and below-average conditions farther north across the Sudanian-Guinean region of West Africa.

During the next week, although heavy rainfall is forecasted along the coastal areas of the Gulf of Guinea, rainfall will likely to be below-average. Moderate rainfall is expected over Cote d'Ivoire, south-central Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and southeastern Chad, while little to light rainfall is expected over the Sahel.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)
Valid: 06 May – 04 June 2024

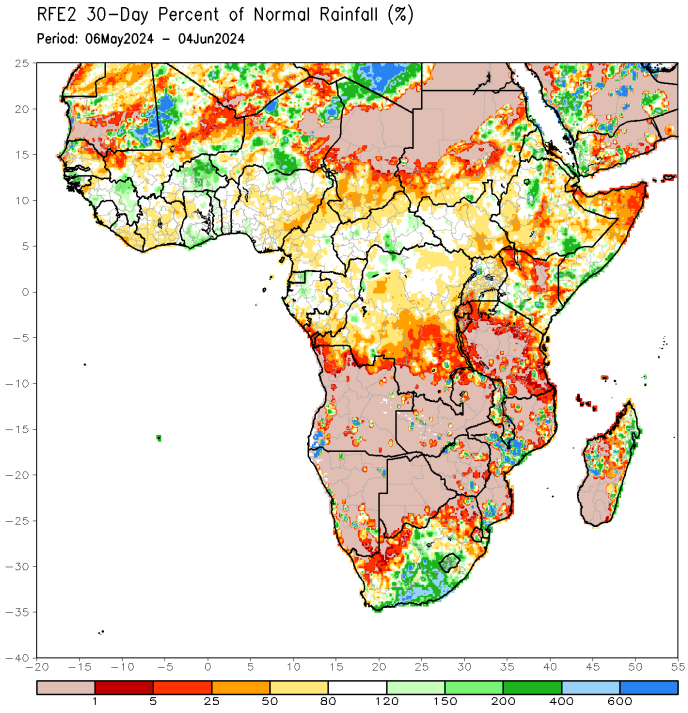
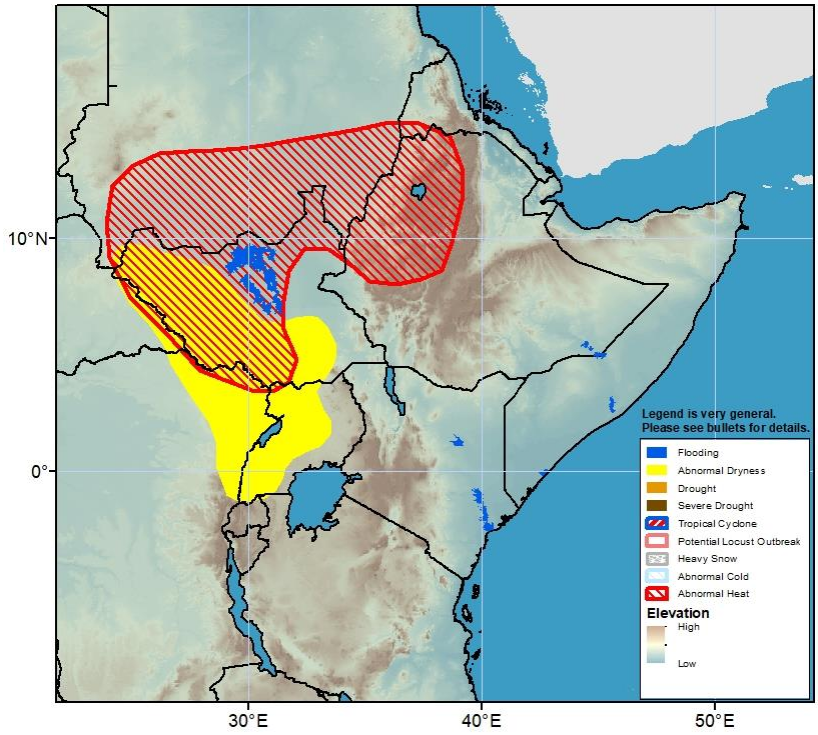
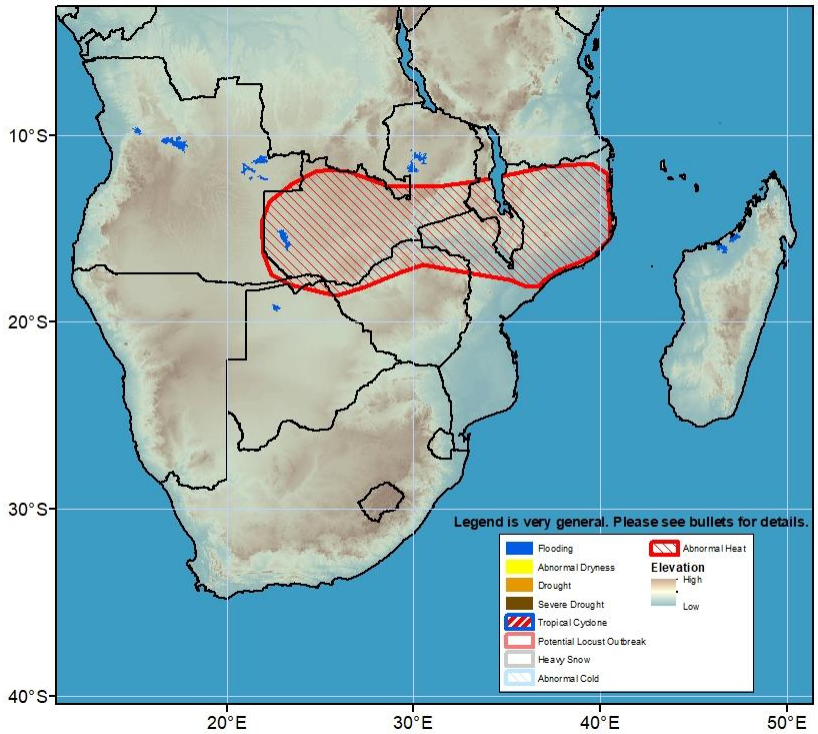


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding continues in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Flooding is present, but improving, along the Juba and Shabelle Rivers in southern Somalia. Swelling of the Tana River and Lag Dera River has caused floods in Kenya.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Inundated areas have increased in the upstream of Zambezi River in Eastern Angola and Western Zambia.
Flooding conditions have improved in northern Madagascar.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Southern Africa