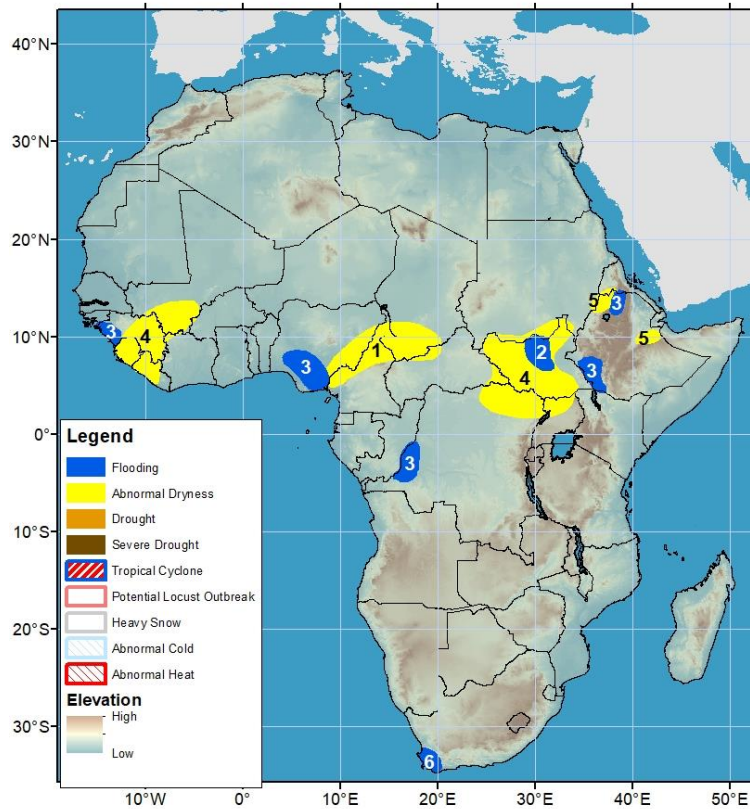


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 10 July – 16 July 2025

- Dryness has continued in the far western and eastern parts of the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa.
- Below-average rainfall has resulted in persistent dry conditions in some areas of Eastern Africa.



- 1) Eastern Nigeria, north and central Cameroon, southern Chad, and north-central 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) 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. In the recent week, heavy and above-average rainfall in southeastern Nigeria could lead to flooding in that location. In addition, 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 southern Mali, central and eastern Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. Below-average rainfall since mid-April has led to abnormal dryness across southern Sudan, South Sudan, northeastern DR Congo, and northern 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) Southwestern South Africa faces a high risk of flooding due to continuous moderate rainfall observed over the past weeks.

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

Enhanced rainfall in the eastern part of West Africa caused floods in northeastern Nigeria.

Over the past week, heavy rainfall occurred in multiple locations in West Africa, including northern and central Benin, and the north, west, and southeastern regions of Nigeria. Similar conditions affected Central Africa, specifically southwestern Cameroon and the western part of the Central African Republic. In Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Burkina Faso, and Togo, light to moderate rainfall was observed (**Fig. 1**). In Nigeria, the communities of Wovi and Garjang in Borno State, the northeastern part of the country, experienced heavy rainfall that led to flooding, casualties, and damage. Over the last 30 days, recent moderate to heavy rainfall in parts of West Africa has reduced dryness in the western, northern, and southeastern areas of Nigeria, as well as in parts of Cameroon and the Central African Republic. Additionally, rainfall surpluses persist in southern Côte d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, southern Burkina Faso, and southwestern Nigeria. Conversely, below-average rainfall continues in southern Mali, much of Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and the northern region of Burkina Faso. Over the past 90 days, much of the Gulf of Guinea received near to above-average rainfall. However, the southern regions of Mali and Niger, the coastal areas of Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone, the northern and eastern parts of Nigeria, the northern and southern regions of Cameroon, and southern Chad experienced rainfall between 25% and 80% of the average.

Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected along the coastal areas of Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, western part of Niger and southwestern Cameroon. Along the western Sahel region, light to moderate rainfall (10-50 mm) is expected to prevail. Meanwhile, below-average rainfall (5-20 mm) is expected along Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, Togo and Benin, southwestern and northeastern Nigeria, and in parts of Central Africa including, southern Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and northern part of Gabon.

Moderate rainfall in the recent week has reduced dryness in parts of Eastern Africa.

During the past week, light to moderate rainfall registered in southern Sudan, much of South Sudan except the eastern half, northern, western, and central Ethiopia, northern Eritrea, northern part of Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Light rainfall occurred in the remaining areas in the sub-region. In the past 30 days, dryness has improved in the southern part of Sudan, northwestern South Sudan, and the western and central parts of Ethiopia due to recent moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, below-average rainfall (10-100 mm) continues in southern part of Sudan, much of South Sudan except the northwestern region, northern and central parts of Ethiopia, and the northern part of Uganda (**Fig. 2**). Despite experiencing some moderate rains in the sub-region, vegetation health products indicate poor vegetation health conditions in the southern part of Sudan, northern South Sudan, and northern and central parts of Ethiopia.

Next week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall (50-150 mm) is expected in the north, west, and central regions of Ethiopia, as well as southwestern Kenya. The southern part of Sudan, South Sudan, northern and central Uganda, are also expected to receive light to moderate rainfall (10-75 mm). South Sudan, western Ethiopia, and Uganda, are likely to receive above-average rainfall of 10-50 mm, and large rainfall surplus of 50-100 mm above-average in southwestern Kenya. In contrast, below-average rainfall of 5-30 mm is expected in the northern part of Ethiopia.

