

**Global Overview:** El Niño conditions are transitioning to ENSO-neutral in the equatorial Pacific; however, the transition from El Niño to neutral is likely to finish in June. Heavy rains are affecting large portions of Central America and some portions of Northern South America, while dryness is worsening in East Africa and southern Liberia/southwestern Cote D'Ivoire. Meanwhile, flooding has improved in east Africa, but is lingering Along the Gulf of Guinea.

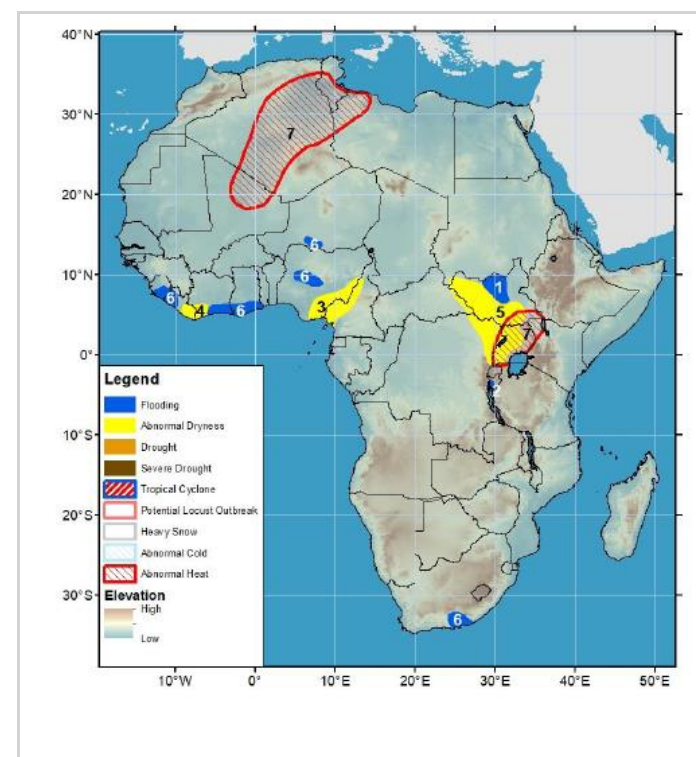
## Africa Weather Hazards

### Flooding affect many areas in West Africa; hot and dry conditions persist in Uganda and South Sudan.

1. Inundation persists in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.
2. Inundation persists near the Lake Tanganyika of Burundi.
3. Eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon face drier conditions due to below-average rainfall since April.
4. Eastern Liberia and southwestern Cote d'Ivoire experience abnormal dryness due to below-average rainfall since April.
5. Portions of Congo-Kinshasa, Uganda, and South Sudan face abnormal dryness.
6. Flooding occur in Monrovia in Liberia, Abidjan in Cote d'Ivoire, the Niger State and Abuja in Nigeria, Maradi in Niger, and the Eastern Cape Province in South Africa.
7. Hot conditions persist across northeastern Mali, Algeria, southern Tunisia, western Libya, Uganda, and southern South Sudan.

### Note

The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to one week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to four 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.



## Africa Overview

### Heavy rainfall persists along the Gulf of Guinea.

During the past week, heavy rainfall occurred along the coastal areas of the Gulf of Guinea. Heavy rainfall also was received in eastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, western and eastern Chad. Meanwhile, light to moderate rainfall spread across the northern portions of the Gulf of Guinea and over the Sahel (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, southern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, and many local areas across the Sahel experienced above-average rainfall. In contrast, the far western and eastern portions of the Gulf of Guinea faced drier conditions.

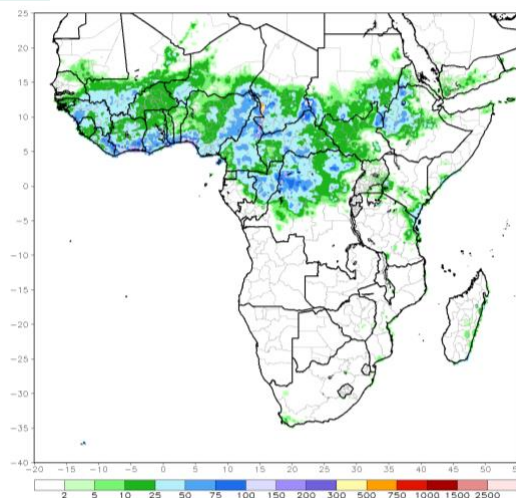
Next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecasted in Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and central and southern Nigeria. Light to moderate rainfall is expected in the Sahel. Meanwhile, abnormally hot conditions are likely to persist in northeastern Mali, Algeria, parts of Tunisia and Libya.

### Drier conditions remain in parts of East Africa.

During the past week, while moderate to heavy rainfall was received in western Ethiopia, western Sudan, and northeastern South Sudan, little to light rainfall occurred in most areas of southern Sudan, South Sudan, and west-central Ethiopia. Over the past 30 days, the distribution in rainfall was erratic in East Africa, which has led to wetter-than-average conditions in southern and eastern Sudan, western Eritrea, western Ethiopia, and northwestern Uganda and drier-than-average conditions across much of South Sudan, northeastern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and southwest-central Ethiopia (**Figure 2**).

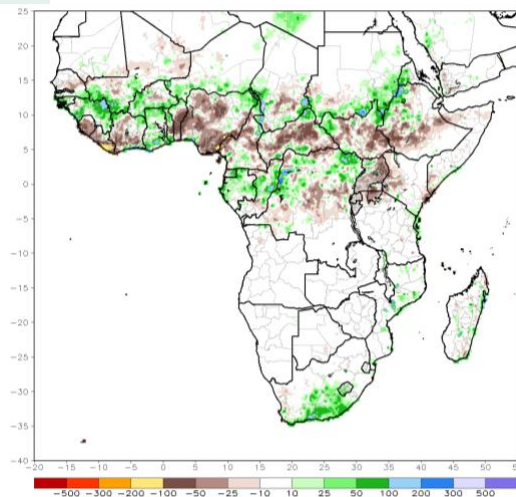
Next week, western Ethiopia will likely received heavy and above-average rainfall. The Darfur region of western Sudan also may receive moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall. In contrast, much of South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya are expected to experience below-average rainfall. Moreover, hot conditions will likely persist in Uganda and portions of South Sudan.

**Figure 1: 7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm).  
Period: 19 June 2024 – 25 June 2024**



Source: NOAA/CPC

**Figure 2 30-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm).  
Period: 27 May 2024 – 25 June 2024**

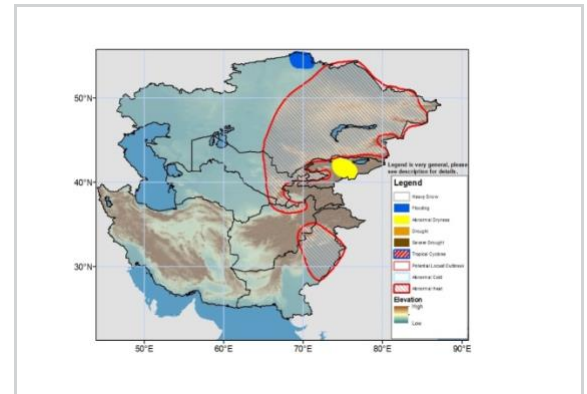


Source: NOAA/CPC

## Central Asia Overview

### Temperatures

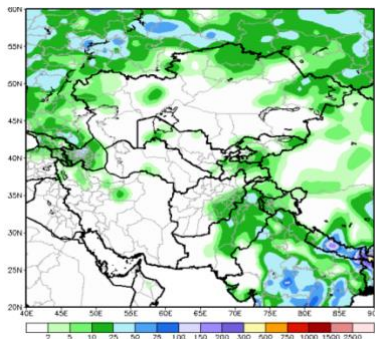
During the past week, maximum temperatures were above average in many parts of western, northwestern, northern, southern, central and southeastern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, western and northern Kyrgyzstan, and some parts of eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan. Next week, the GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean maximum temperature across central, northeastern, southeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and northern, central and western Pakistan. In contrast, maximum temperature is forecasted to be below average in western and northwestern Kazakhstan and western parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.



### Precipitation

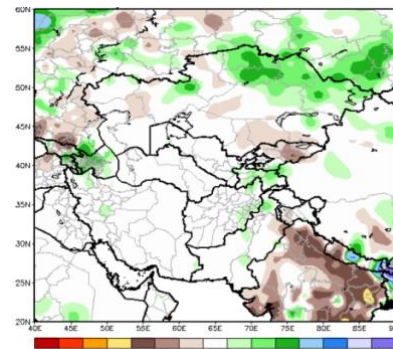
During the past week, moderate precipitation was observed in northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan, northern and southeastern Kyrgyzstan, central and northern Tajikistan, and some parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan (**Figure 3**). Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in northern, northeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, central and northern Tajikistan, and some parts of northeastern and eastern Afghanistan (**Figure 4**). In contrast, the 30-day rainfall was below average in central and western Kyrgyzstan and southeastern Kazakhstan. Next week, the GEFS model predicts moderate to heavy precipitation in many parts of Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, some parts of Badakhshan and Nuristan provinces of Afghanistan, and northwestern, northern and northeastern Kazakhstan.

**Figure 3** 7-Day CPC Unified Gauge Rainfall (mm).  
Period: 16 June 2024 – 22 June 2024



Source: NOAA/CPC

**Figure 4** 30-Day CPC Unified Gauge Rainfall Anomaly (mm).  
Period: 24 May 2024 – 22 June 2024



Source: NOAA/CPC

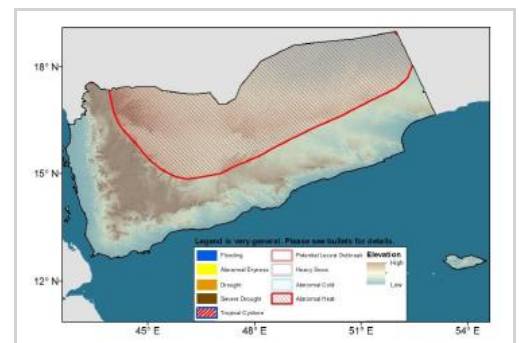
## Yemen Overview

### Temperature

During the past week, mean temperatures were above-average in Yemen. Next week, central and northern Yemen could face abnormally hot conditions.

### Precipitation

During the past week, scattered light to locally moderate rainfall occurred in western and southern Yemen. Most areas of western Yemen received above-average rainfall over the past 30 days. Next week, little rainfall expected in western Yemen.

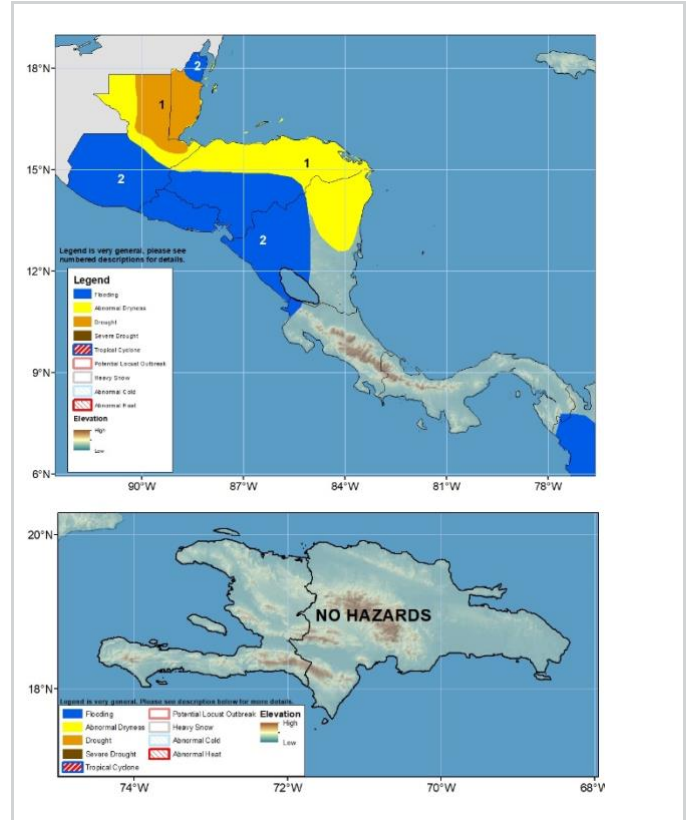




### Central America Overview

#### Very heavy rainfall will continue across Central America during the upcoming week and lead to additional widespread flooding

Very heavy rain spread across large portions of Guatemala, southern Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Belize. The rains resulted in large 7-day anomalies. This has already led to deadly and destructive flash floods, landslides, and riverine floods. Conversely, below average rainfall was observed in eastern Honduras and eastern Nicaragua (Figure 5). Further, 30-day rainfall products show that significant rainfall deficits (100 – 200 mm below the mean) remain in northern Guatemala, eastern Honduras, and eastern Nicaragua. The deficit situation has improved in southern/eastern Guatemala, El Salvador, western Honduras, and Belize with recent rains. (Figure 6). During the next week, rains are forecasted to remain very heavy. Large and above-average rainfall of 100 mm to locally 300 mm is expected in central and Pacific-facing portions of the region as well as in Belize. Maximum temperatures are expected to be near or cooler than average in Pacific-facing regions and warmer than average in eastern Guatemala, eastern Honduras and eastern Nicaragua.

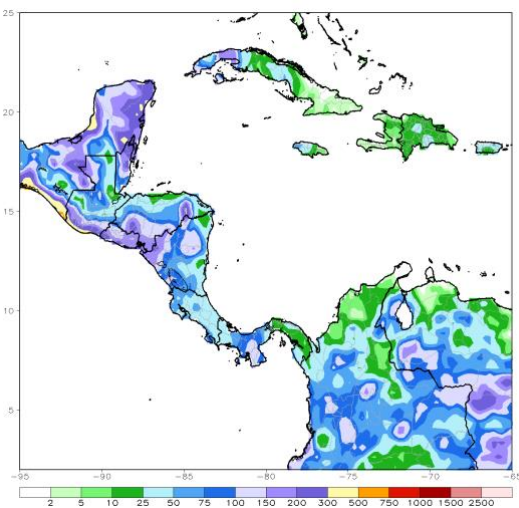


### Hispaniola Overview

#### Light to moderate rain was observed across the island

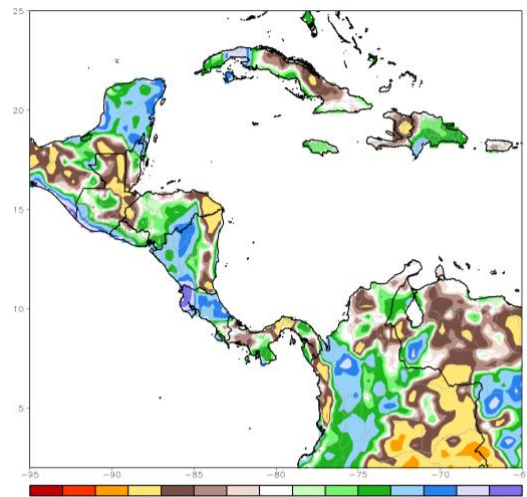
During the past week, rains resumed across Hispaniola. Totals were light to moderate leading to some small negative anomalies in Haiti and small positive anomalies in the Dominican Republic. Over the past 30 days, wetter than average conditions have been observed in southern and eastern Dominican Republic. Conversely, central and southern Haiti show negative anomalies. During the next week, near to above average rainfall is forecast across Hispaniola during the following week. Portions of eastern Dominican Republic are likely to be wettest and northwest Haiti is likely to be driest. Maximum temperatures that are warmer than average are forecasted in the Dominican Republic and a few spots in the North may experience larger anomalies. Near-average temperatures are forecasted in Haiti.

**Figure 5** 7-Day CMORPH ADJ EOD Rainfall (mm).  
Period: 16 June 2024 – 22 June 2024



Source: NOAA/CPC

**Figure 6** 30-Day CMORPH ADJ EOD Rainfall Anomaly (mm).  
Period: 24 May 2024 – 22 June 2024

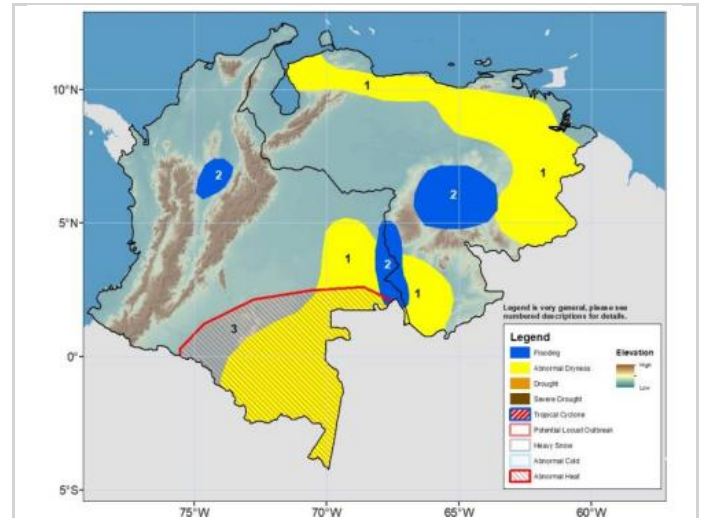


Source: NOAA/CPC

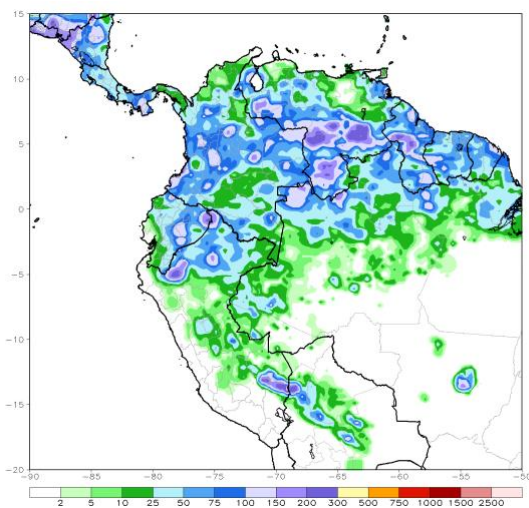
## Northern South America Overview

### Abnormal dryness is expanding in southern and eastern Colombia.

During the last week, the heaviest rainfall was observed in Central and southern Venezuela. Large totals were also observed in western, Central, and eastern Colombia. Areas of southern Colombia, northern Colombia and northern Venezuela received much lighter rainfall, even close to zero in some cases (**Figure 7**). These patterns yielded positive rainfall anomalies locally in western Colombia, as well as parts of central and southern Venezuela where flooding is likely taking place. Other areas in southern/eastern Colombia and northern Venezuela received below-average rainfall. Over the past 30 days, wetter than average rainfall was present in parts of central, northern, and western Colombia, and Bolivar, Amazonas in Venezuela. In contrast, lower than average rainfall was registered in many other parts of Venezuela and eastern/southern Colombia (**Figure 8**). During the next week, the forecast suggests heavy rainfall in western Colombia and central Venezuela. Only in northern Venezuela and far-southern Colombia are rainfall totals expected to be light. The heaviest rainfall will yield positive anomalies. This rainfall pattern could lead to floods and landslides in central Colombia and Bolivar states in Venezuela (Polygons 2). Meanwhile, the forecast suggests that maximum temperatures will be warmer than average in southern Colombia.

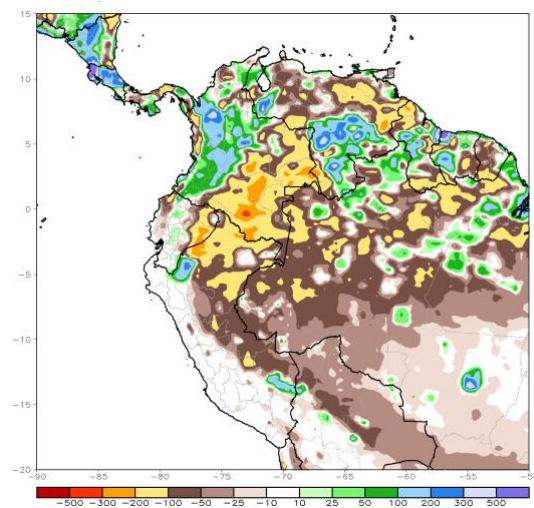


**Figure 7** 7-Day CMORPH ADJ EOD Rainfall (mm).  
Period: 16 June 2024 – 22 June 2024



Source: NOAA/CPC

**Figure 8** 30-Day CMORPH ADJ EOD Rainfall Anomaly (mm).  
Period: 24 May 2024 – 22 June 2024



Source: NOAA/CPC

### About Weather Hazards

Hazard maps are based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week) and their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.