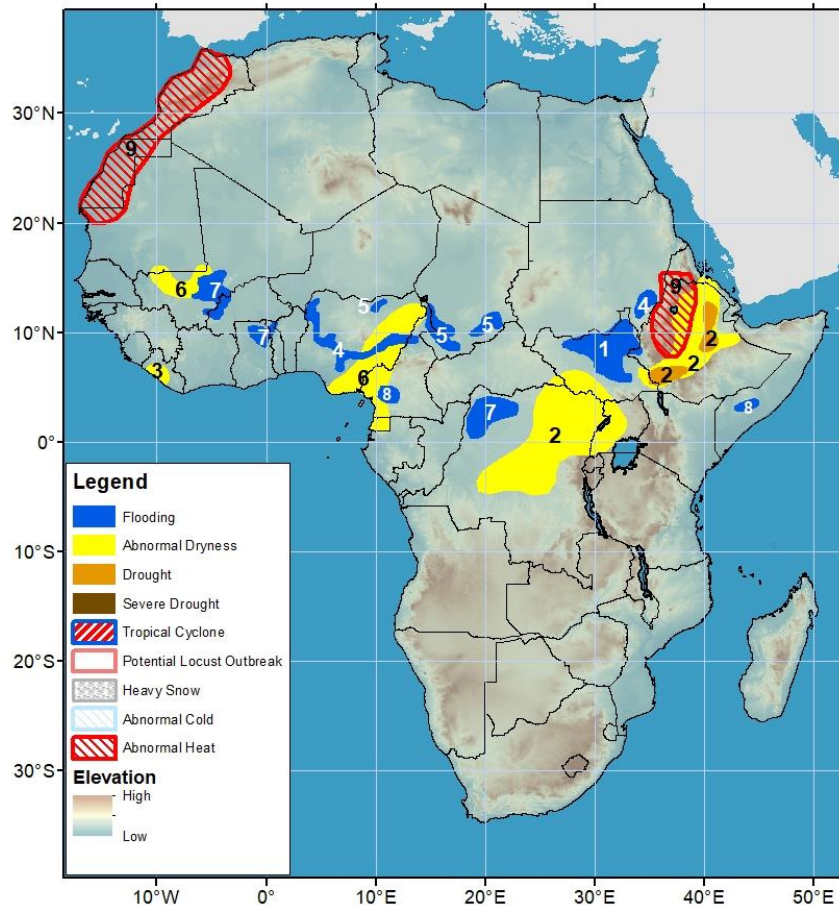


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 12 October – 18 October 2023

- Dry conditions continue in certain areas in Eastern Africa, with drought in Ethiopia.
- Flooding in West Africa continues due to ongoing heavy rainfall.



- 1) Flooding conditions persist in the Sudd wetlands in northern South Sudan.
- 2) Unevenly distributed rainfall since July has led to moderate to large seasonal rainfall deficits, negatively impacting vegetation.
- 3) Below-average rainfall was observed and has maintained abnormal dryness in Liberia.
- 4) Torrential and above-average rain has caused floods to continue in Nigeria's Niger and Benue Rivers. Flooding is also continuing along the Blue Nile in eastern Sudan.
- 5) Heavy rains during the past several weeks have caused floods to continue in Chad and northern Nigeria.
- 6) Over the past several weeks, below-average rainfall has resulted in abnormal dryness in western Mali, eastern Nigeria, west Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea.
- 7) Heavy rains over the past few weeks have caused rivers to rise in central Mali. Flooding has eased marginally in northern Ghana and Togo and remains unchanged in northwestern DRC, where landslides have resulted in fatalities, based on reports.
- 8) Heavy rains during the past week have caused floods and damages in southwestern Cameroon and southwestern Somalia.
- 9) Abnormally hot conditions are forecast in Western Sahara, Morocco, northwestern Mauritania, western Eritrea, and the northern and western part of Ethiopia, where well above-average (up to +4°C) maximum temperatures and elevated heat index are expected during the following week.

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

Dry conditions persist in some places in Eastern Africa with drought in Ethiopia.

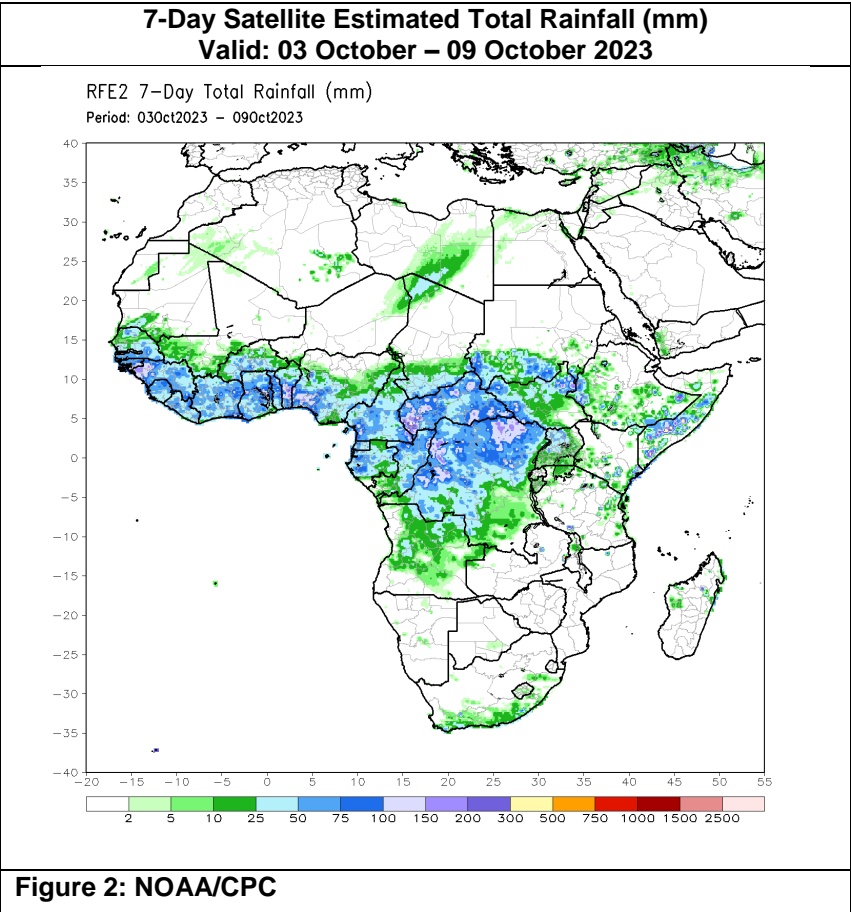
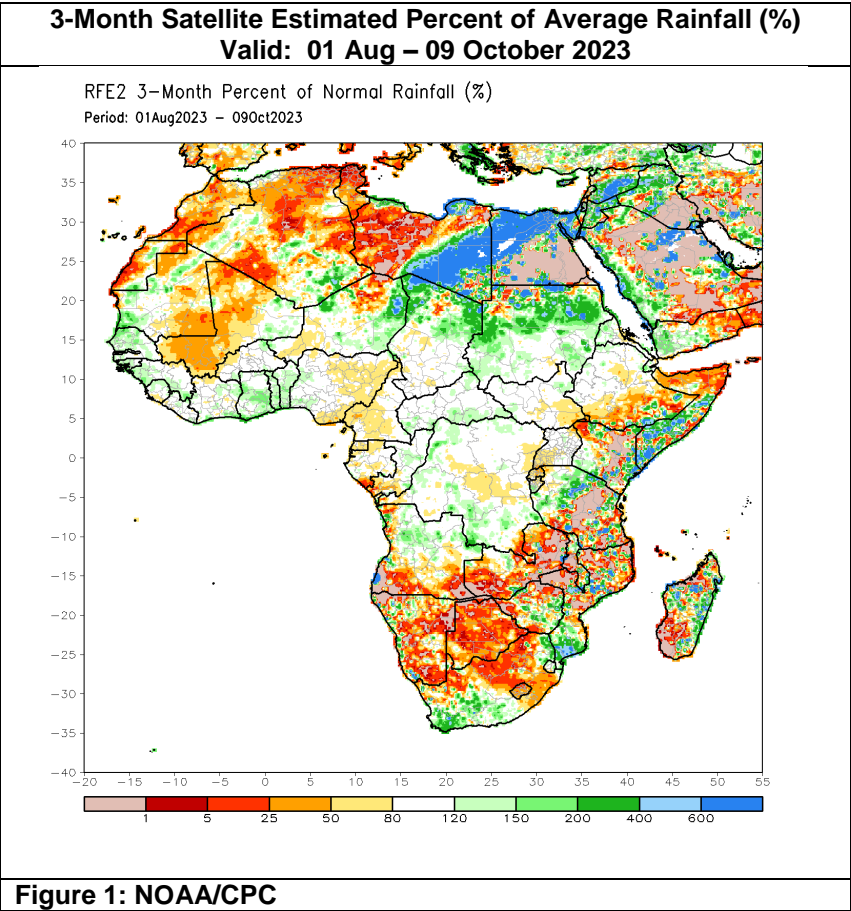
Since the beginning of July, Eastern Africa has witnessed a poor rainfall distribution concerning temporal and spatial factors. However, central and southern Ethiopia and northern Somalia are among the most affected areas, recording deficient rainfall with less than 50% of normal rainfall (**Figure 1**). Although there has been an upswing in rains over the past two weeks, the lack of precipitation has already taken a toll on vegetation conditions and resulted in southwestern, eastern, and northeastern Ethiopia experiencing a drought. Despite the dry conditions in parts of Eastern Africa, it was reported heavy rainfall had caused floods and damages in the Baidoa District located in the Bay Region, southwest State of Somalia.

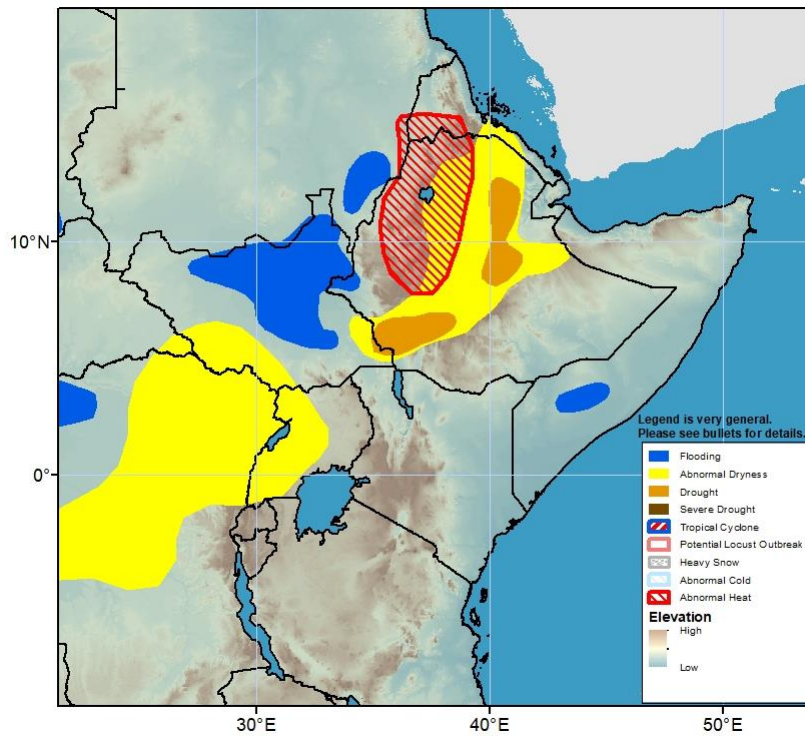
In the next week, light to moderate rain with above-average rainfall is expected over much of South Sudan, northern, western, and southern parts of Ethiopia, much of Uganda, western Kenya, and northern Somalia. However, below-average rainfall is forecasted over central and south Somalia. Maximum temperature could average up to 4°C above average in western Eritrea and north and western parts of Ethiopia.

Heavy rainfall has intensified over the Gulf of Guinea.

Over the past week, heavy rainfall (50-150mm) has occurred across the Gulf of Guinea, with a significant amount (>100mm) over western Guinea-Conakry, central parts of Ghana and Benin, southern Nigeria, Central African Republic, and northern part of DR Congo. This has caused flooding to remain in several areas, including central Mali and parts of Burkina Faso, northern Ghana, central Nigeria, and southern Chad (**Figure 2**). A recent report also indicated heavy rain in Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon, during the weekend has caused mudslides and flooding in the hillside communities in the Mbankolo district on the city's outskirts. Thirty people were reported dead, 50 injured, and at least 30 homes destroyed. Besides the detected flooding, vegetation conditions were at or above average over much of West Africa, especially along the Sahel region and parts of the Sahara region (Niger, Chad, and Libya) which can be attributed the Storm Daniel, which caused floods over countries in the Northern Africa region. Poor vegetation conditions were, however, indicated over localized areas such as southeastern Mauritania, parts of northern Mali and Niger, and northeastern Chad.

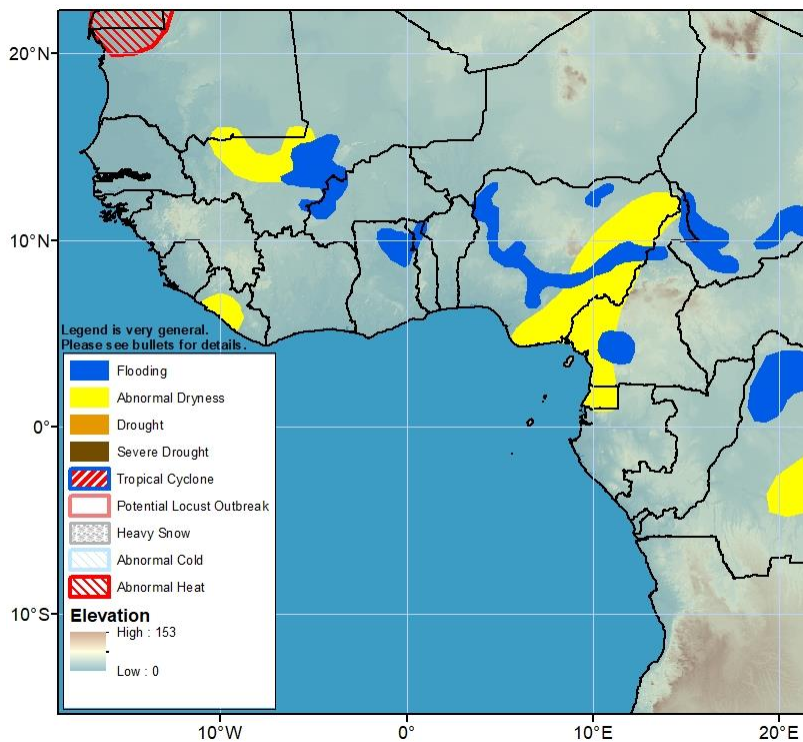
During the next week, light to moderate rainfall with above-average rainfall is forecast along the Gulf of Guinea. Moderate to heavy rainfall is expected over southern Cameroon, northern Gabon and northeastern part of DR Congo. Besides, below-average rainfall is expeted over the western half of West Africa, including Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissua, Guinea-Conakry, and Sierra Leone. In addition, abnormal heat hazards are posted in Western Sahara, northwestern Mauritania, and Morocco, and above-average maximum temperatures and elevated heat index are forecasted in the region, potentially affecting vulnerable people.





Flooding has persisted in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan as well as along the Blue Nile and White Nile Rivers in eastern Sudan. Heavy rainfall has caused floods in the Bay Region of Somalia.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding has persisted in central Mali, western Burkina Faso, northern Ghana, northern Togo, Nigeria, and Chad. Heavy rainfall has caused floods in Mbankolo District in Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa