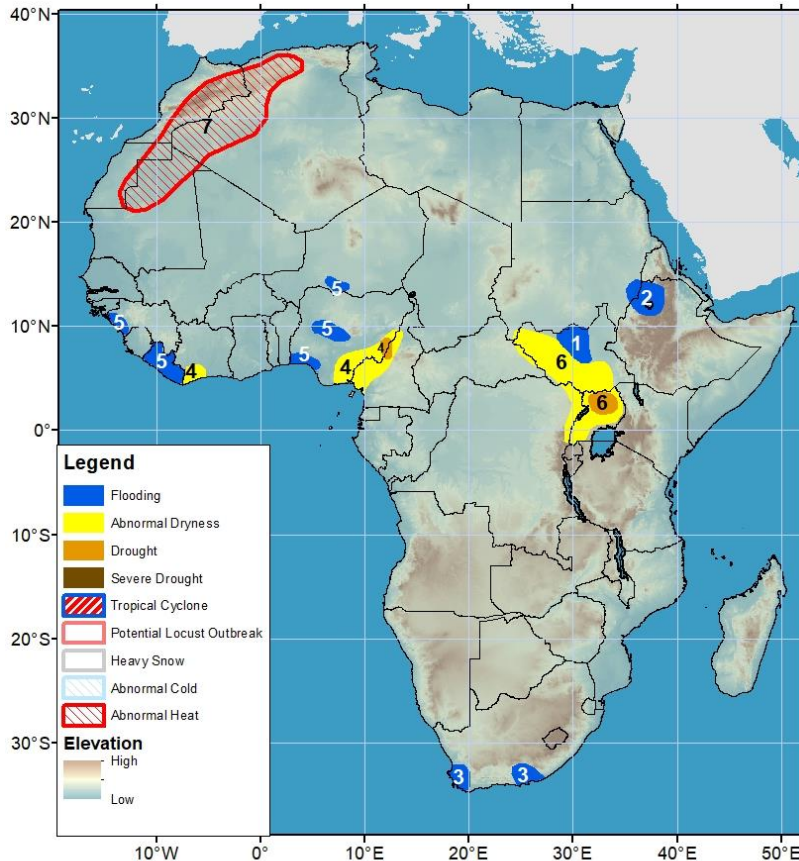


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 18 July – 24 July 2024

- Floods continue in West Africa due to above-average rainfall.
- Dryness improved slightly in East Africa's western region.



- 1) Inundation persists in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.
- 2) Recent heavy and above-average rainfall observed and forecasted moderate to heavy rainfall are likely to cause flooding in eastern Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia.
- 3) Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan area in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. Since July 7th, heavy rain and strong winds in southwestern South Africa, particularly in the Cape Town area, have resulted in severe weather incidents, displacement of residents, and significant damage.
- 4) Below-average rainfall since May has maintained 30-day moisture deficits, resulting in abnormal dryness across eastern Liberia and southwestern Cote d'Ivoire. Also, abnormal dryness has settled across eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon due to below-average rainfall since early April. As a result, drought conditions have emerged in eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon due to large deficits over the last two months.
- 5) Recent heavy rainfall has caused flooding, resulting in casualties and damage in Montserrado (Monrovia and adjacent communities), Bong, and Grand Cape Mount Counties. Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in the Niger and Abuja States in Nigeria and Maradi in Niger. Last month's heavy rainfall and forecasted moderate to heavy rainfall may lead to flooding in southern Guinea.
- 6) Below-average rainfall since May has led to abnormal dryness in northeastern Congo-Kinshasa, South Sudan, and Uganda. The dryness has increased over the past two months, leading to a drought in northern Uganda.
- 7) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted across Western Sahara, Mauritania, Morocco, and Algeria. Mean maximum temperatures may rise 2-6°C above average during the next week, potentially affecting vulnerable people in the region.

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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

## Above-average rainfall has caused floods to continue in West Africa.

Moderate to heavy rainfall registered in parts of West Africa especially the Sahel region. Above-average rainfall of about 100-150 mm occurred in southern Guinea, southwestern Niger, northern and southern Nigeria, and over localized places (**Figure 1**). Due to the enhanced rainfall observed, flooding continues in the Gulf of Guinea and parts of the Sahel region. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall has increased in the sub-region due to the abundant rainfall. This has caused dryness to improve much in northern Nigeria and slightly in eastern Senegal, eastern Liberia, eastern Nigeria, and northern Cameroon. In contrast, dry conditions have expanded in eastern Cameroon and intensified in western Central Africa Republic (CAR) and southern Chad. Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, northern and eastern Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, and CAR have experienced abnormally dry conditions over the past 90 days. Due to significant rainfall deficits, this has led to drought conditions in eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon.

Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected in Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, southern Mali, and southern Chad. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall is forecasted in northern Cote d'Ivoire, central Nigeria, and northern Cameroon. In contrast, below-average rainfall will likely occur in Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, southern Nigeria, southern Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, northern Congo, western CAR, and northwestern DR Congo. In addition, hot conditions are forecasted for Western Sahara, Mauritania, Morocco, and Algeria, with maximum temperatures potentially rising 2-6°C above average.

## Due to above-average rainfall, dryness has slightly improved in East Africa's western region.

In Eastern Africa, for the past 7 days, light to moderate rainfall was recorded in Sudan, South Sudan, northern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, central and eastern Ethiopia and western Eritrea. Southeastern Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia experienced moderate to heavy rainfall, reaching a maximum of 150-200 mm. This has resulted in large rainfall surpluses (50-100 mm) in northwestern Ethiopia and parts of East Africa. For the past 30 days, above-average rainfall (10-100 mm) has continued in eastern Sudan, northeastern South Sudan, western and central Ethiopia, and western and central Eritrea. Dryness has improved slightly in South Sudan and northern Uganda due to the recent above-average rainfall recorded. For the past 3 months, the rainfall distribution has been erratic since the beginning of May. Southern Sudan, much of South Sudan, southwestern and central Ethiopia, Uganda, eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia have all experienced below-average rainfall during this period. However, western and eastern Sudan, northeastern South Sudan, western and central Eritrea, northwestern and southern Ethiopia, western and central Kenya, and isolated places in Somalia experienced above-average rainfall (**Figure 2**). The lack of rainfall has led to ongoing Dryness in South Sudan and Uganda, with the situation worsening over the past two months, resulting in a drought in northern Uganda. Also, several recent wildfires have been impacting KwaZulu-Natal province and northeastern South Africa.

Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected in western and central Ethiopia. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall is forecasted in western Sudan, South Sudan, northern Uganda, and western Kenya. In contrast, below-average rainfall is expected in southeastern Sudan. Strong winds are forecasted to persist along the coastal strip of East Africa, potentially impacting the fishing industry and exacerbating respiratory conditions caused by dusty weather.

### 7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Valid: 10 July – 16 July 2024

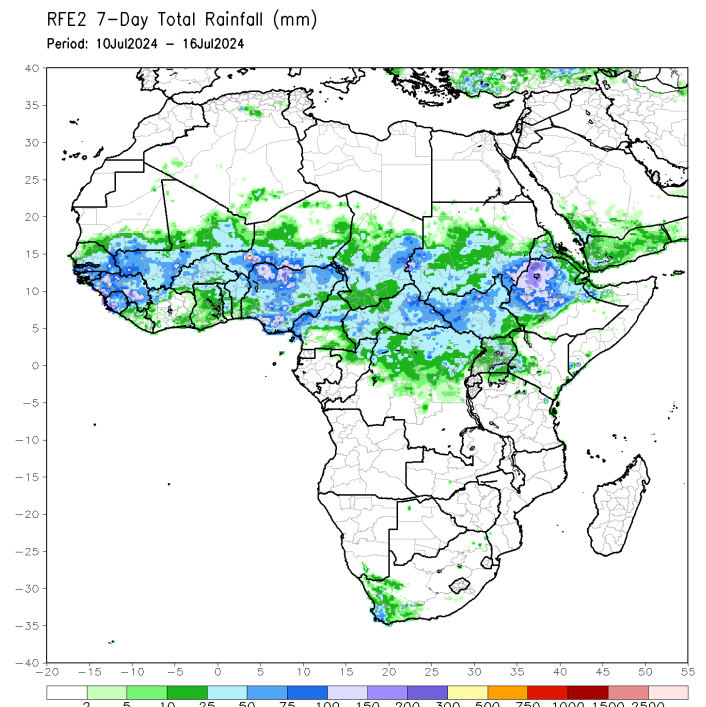


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

### 3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 01 May 2024 – 16 July 2024

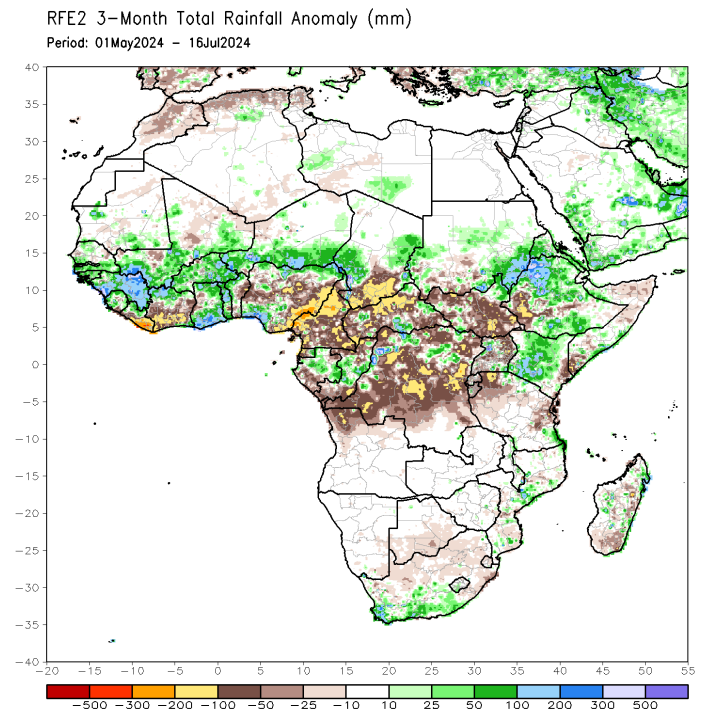
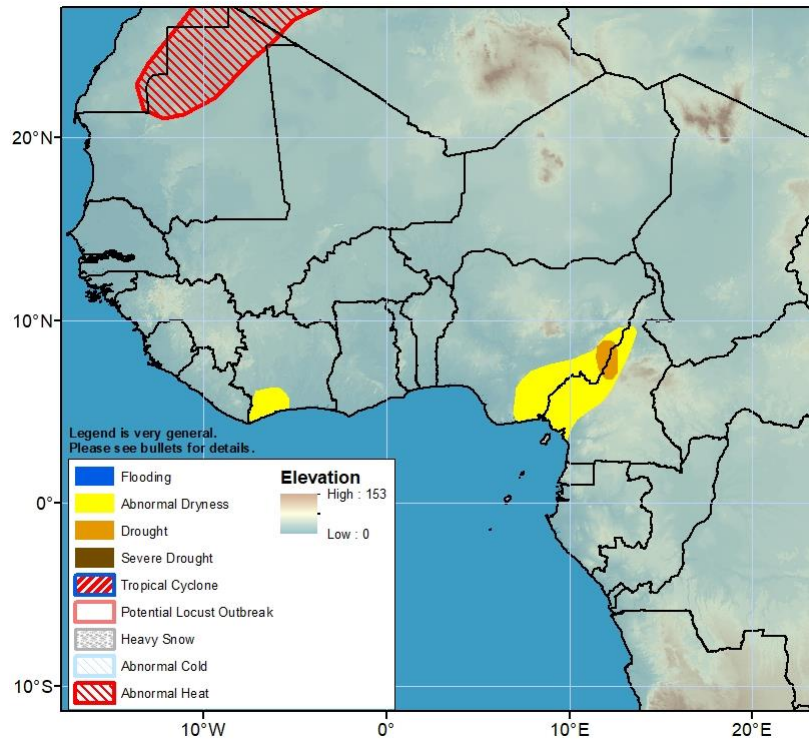
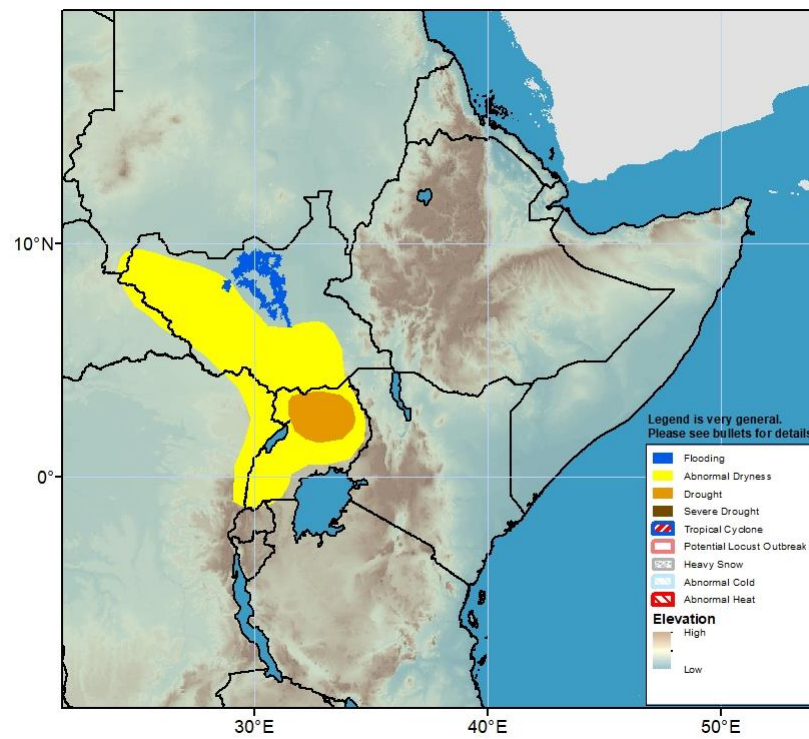


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



**Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa**



Inundation continues in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan.  
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

**Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa**