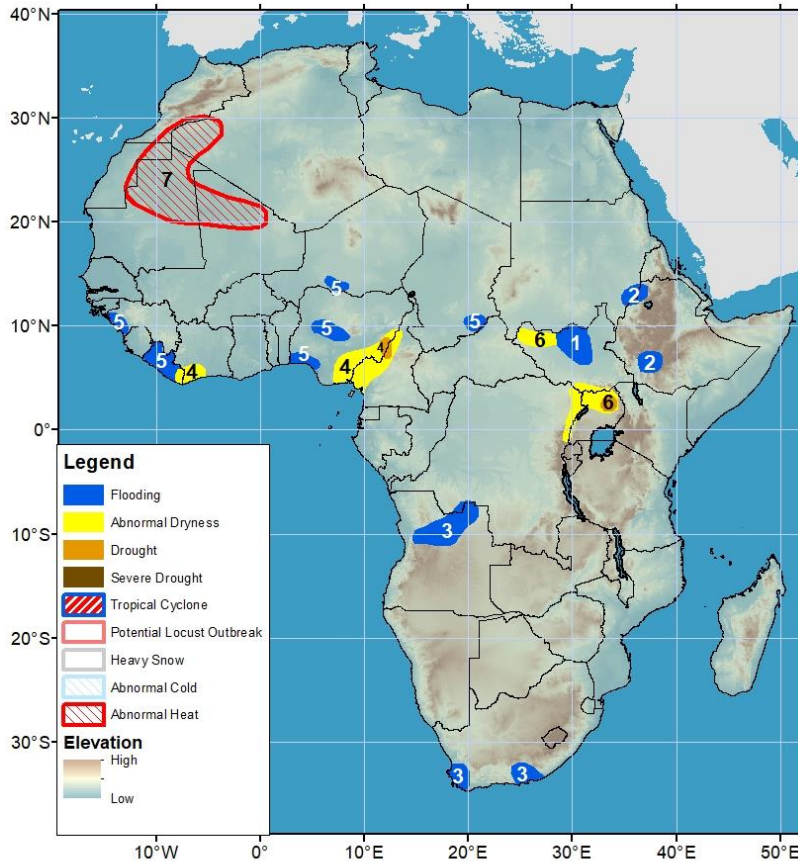


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 25 July – 31 July 2024

- Continuous heavy rainfall is causing ongoing flooding in West Africa.
- Dryness has reduced in East Africa's western region due to above-average rainfall.



- 1) Inundation has increased in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.
- 2) Since June, heavy and above-average rainfall has led to flooding in the Blue Nile catchment area along the border between Sudan and Ethiopia. Recent heavy rainfall has caused three landslides in Gezei Gofa Woreda of Goza Zone (South Ethiopia Region, southwestern Ethiopia), resulting in casualties and damage.
- 3) Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in the Nelson Mandela Bay Metropolitan area in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. Recent 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. Less intense widespread flooding has been observed in Angola.
- 4) Below-average rainfall since May has maintained 30-day moisture deficits, resulting in abnormal dryness in 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. Due to recent and forecasted heavy rain, flooding may occur in southern Guinea.
- 6) Below-average rainfall since May has led to abnormal dryness in northeastern Congo-Kinshasa, northwestern and southwestern 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, Mali, Algeria, and Morocco. 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.
 Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

Floods persist in West Africa due to continuous heavy rainfall.

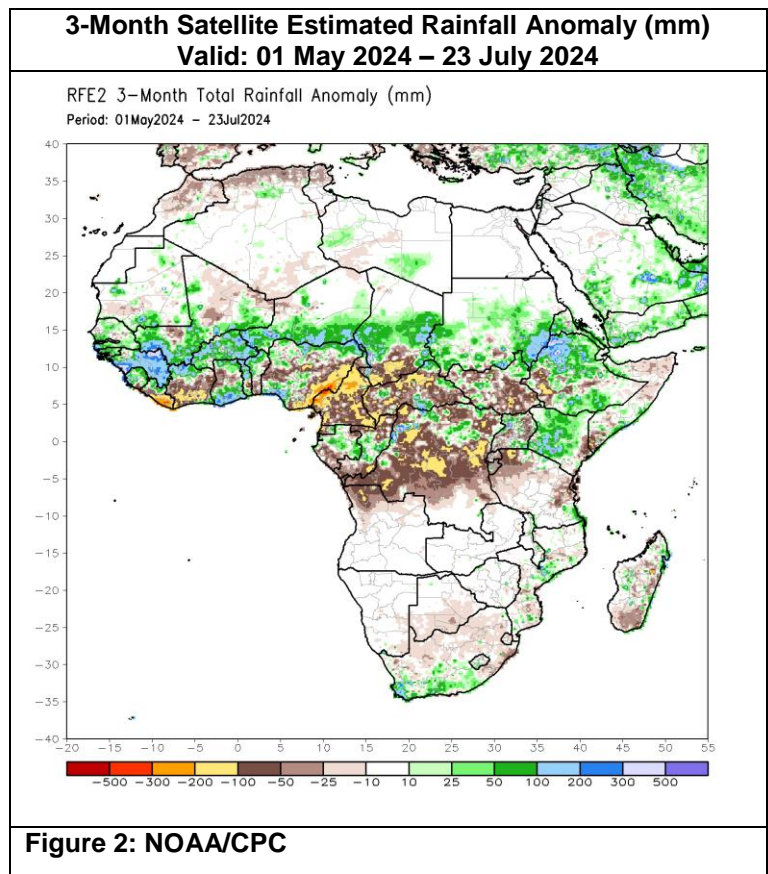
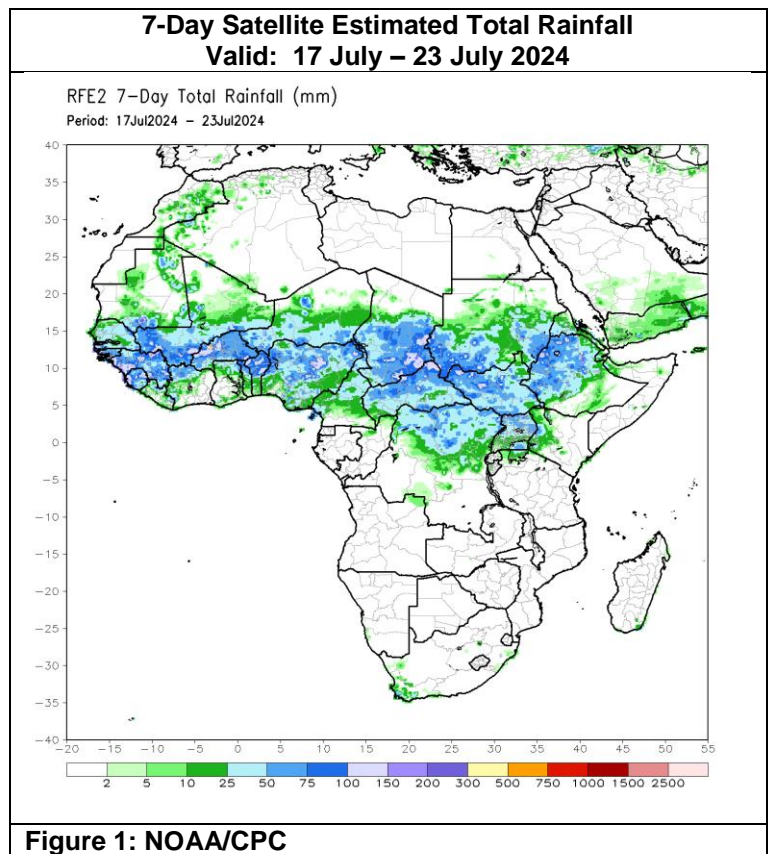
For the past 7 days, moderate to heavy rainfall (50-150 mm) has occurred over many places in West Africa, including Guinea, Sierra Leone, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Niger, northern Cote d'Ivoire, northern Ghana, northern Togo, northern Benin, northern and central Nigeria, and southern Chad. Light to moderate rainfall (10-50 mm) was also registered in parts of Central Africa, including the Central African Republic (CAR) and northern DR Congo (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, the sub-region has experienced above-average rainfall, leading to increased precipitation, which has caused floods to remain and newly emerged floods in southeastern Chad. Also, dryness has reduced in much of Nigeria except the eastern border, which is still dry. In contrast, dry conditions have emerged in central and southern Cote d'Ivoire, west-central Ghana, southern Togo, and southern Benin. Below-average rainfall continues on the southern coast of Liberia, eastern Nigeria, much of Cameroon, southern Chad, western CAR, and northern Congo. Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, northern and eastern Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, and the Central African Republic continue to experience unusually dry conditions over the past 90 days. Significant rainfall deficits have led to drought conditions in eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon.

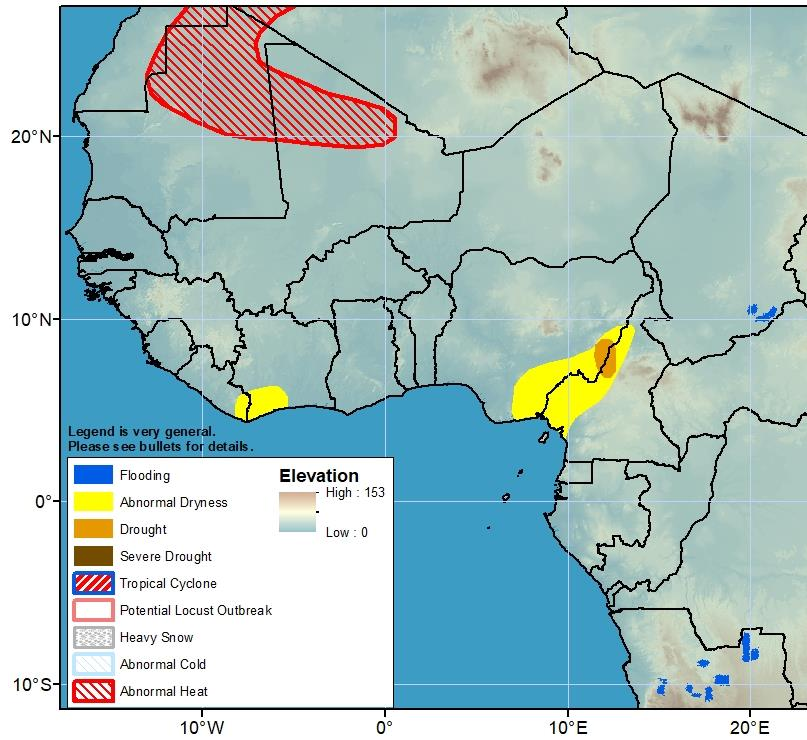
Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected in Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, southern Mali, and northern Cote d'Ivoire. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall is forecasted in the Sahel region. In contrast, high below-average rainfall is expected across the Gulf of Guinea, with maximum rainfall deficits of 40-100 mm in Sierra Leone, southern Nigeria, and southern Cameroon. In addition, hot conditions are forecasted for Western Sahara, Mauritania, Mali, Algeria, and Morocco, with maximum temperatures potentially rising 2-6°C above average.

Dry conditions have reduced in East Africa's western region.

Over the past 7 days, moderate to heavy rainfall has occurred in south and eastern Sudan, west and central Ethiopia, and west and central South Sudan. Additionally, light to moderate rainfall was recorded in northern Uganda and southwestern Kenya. In the last 30 days, there has been above-average rainfall (100-200 mm) in southeastern Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia. This has reduced dryness in northern South Sudan and southwestern Ethiopia, but dry conditions persist in northern Uganda. In Ethiopia, heavy rainfall on July 21-22 has caused three landslides in Gezei Gofa Woreda of Gofa Zone (South Ethiopia Region, southwestern Ethiopia), resulting in the deaths of at least 157 people. For the past 3 months, the rainfall distribution has been erratic since the beginning of May. Much of South Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia, Uganda, eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia experienced below-average rainfall. However, western and eastern Sudan, northeastern South Sudan, western and central Eritrea, much of Ethiopia, much of Kenya, and isolated places in Somalia experienced above-average rainfall (**Figure 2**). In the short term, dryness has reduced in South Sudan and Uganda, but the long-term dryness persists, leading to ongoing drought in northern Uganda. Recently, wildfires have impacted the KwaZulu-Natal province and northeastern South Africa.

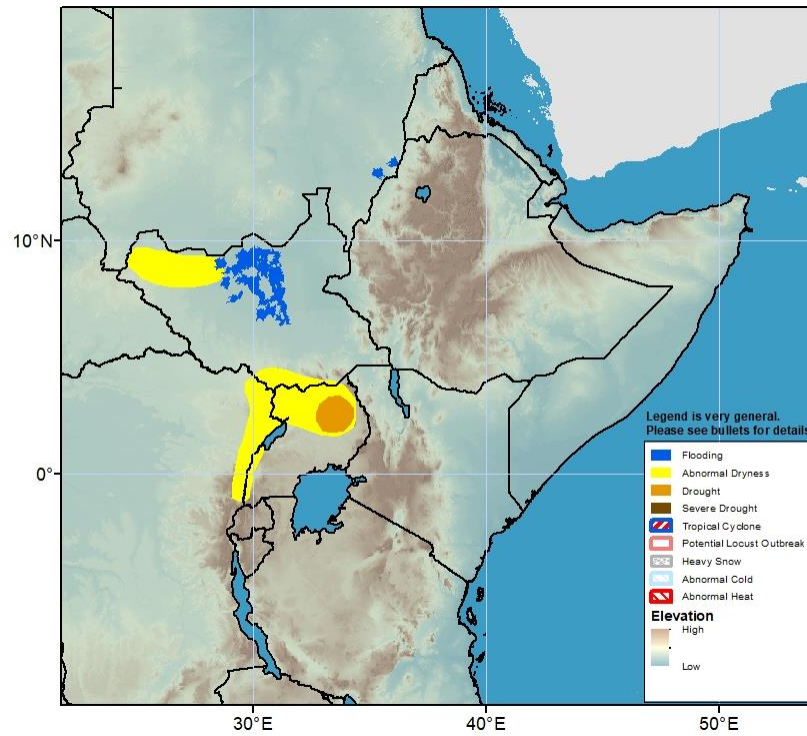
Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected in western and central Ethiopia. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall is forecasted in southern and eastern Sudan and eastern South Sudan. Near-average to below-average rainfall is expected in western and central South Sudan, southern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Strong winds will persist along the East African coast, possibly affecting the fishing industry and worsening respiratory conditions due to dusty weather.





Flood has been detected in southeastern Chad. Widespread floods have also been detected in Angola. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa



Inundated areas have started to increase in the Sudd wetlands in South Sudan. Flooding has been detected in the Blue Nile catchment along the border between Sudan and Ethiopia. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa