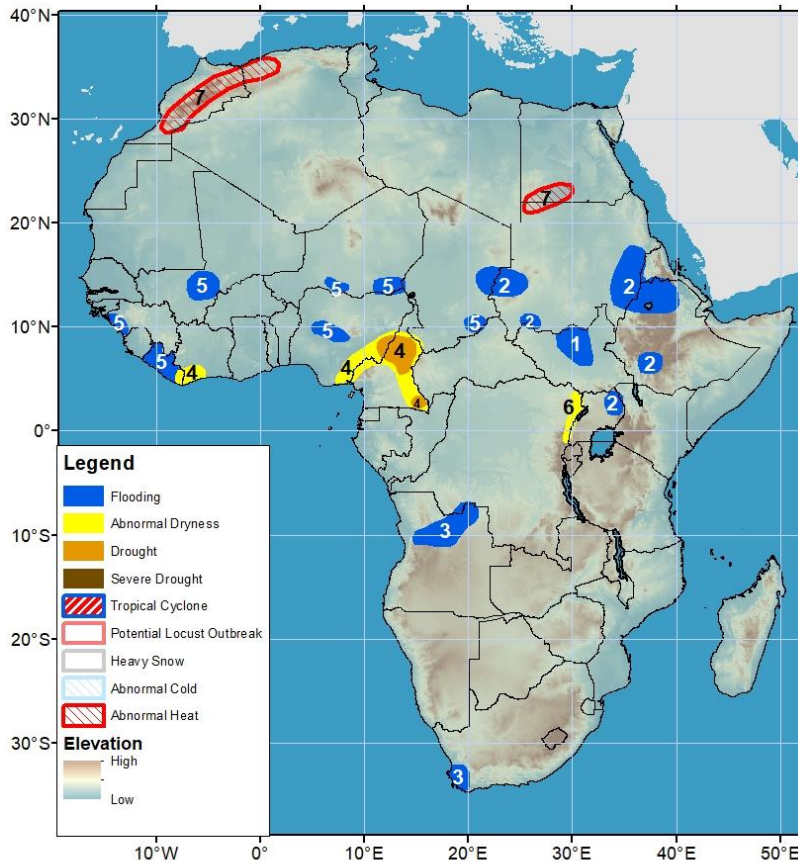


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 1 August – 7 August 2024

- **Floods persist in West Africa due to continuous heavy rainfall.**
- **Eastern Africa has experienced heavy rainfall, leading to floods.**



- 1) Inundation has increased in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.
- 2) According to reports, heavy and above-average rainfall has led to flooding in western, southern and eastern Sudan, northern Ethiopia, and northeastern Uganda, resulting in casualties and damage. In Ethiopia, heavy rainfall has caused three landslides in Gezei Gofa Woreda of Goza Zone (South Ethiopia Region, southwestern Ethiopia, leading to the loss of lives and properties. Recent and forecasted heavy rain, may lead to flooding in eastern Chad and exacerbate flooding in northern Ethiopia and part of western Eritrea.
- 3) 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 June 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 central and eastern Cameroon due to below-average rainfall since early April. As a result, drought conditions have emerged in eastern Nigeria and central and southeastern 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 of Liberia. Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in central Mali, southern Niger, east-central and southeastern Chad, and the Niger and Abuja States in Nigeria. Due to recent and forecasted heavy rain, flooding may occur in southern Guinea.
- 6) Below-average rainfall since June has led to abnormal dryness in northeastern Congo-Kinshasa.
- 7) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted across Morocco, northern Algeria, southwestern Egypt and northwestern Sudan. 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 remain in West Africa due to continuous heavy rainfall.

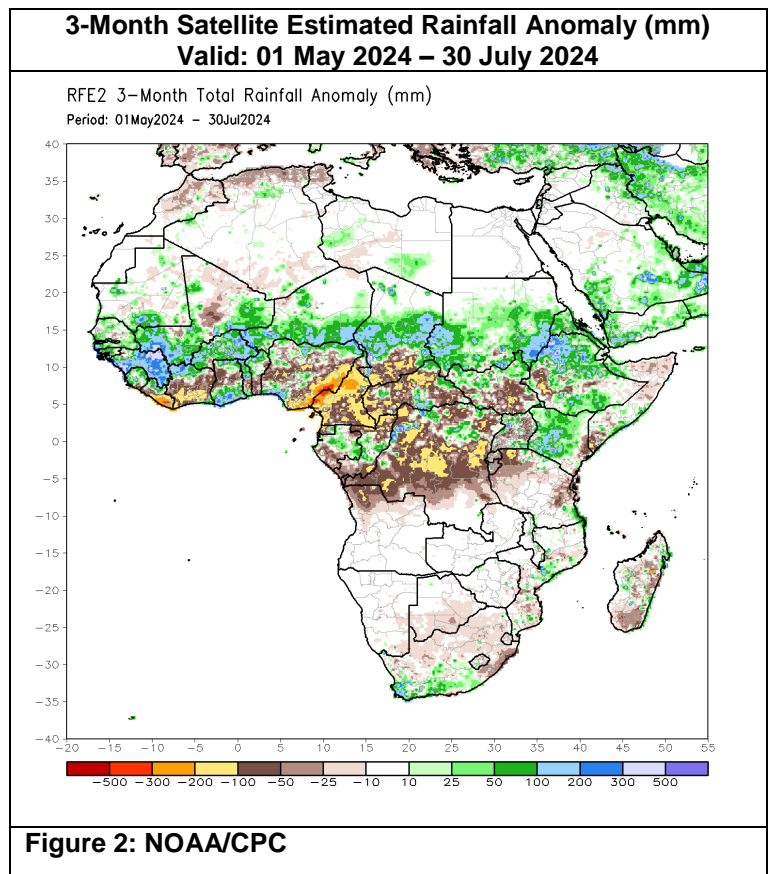
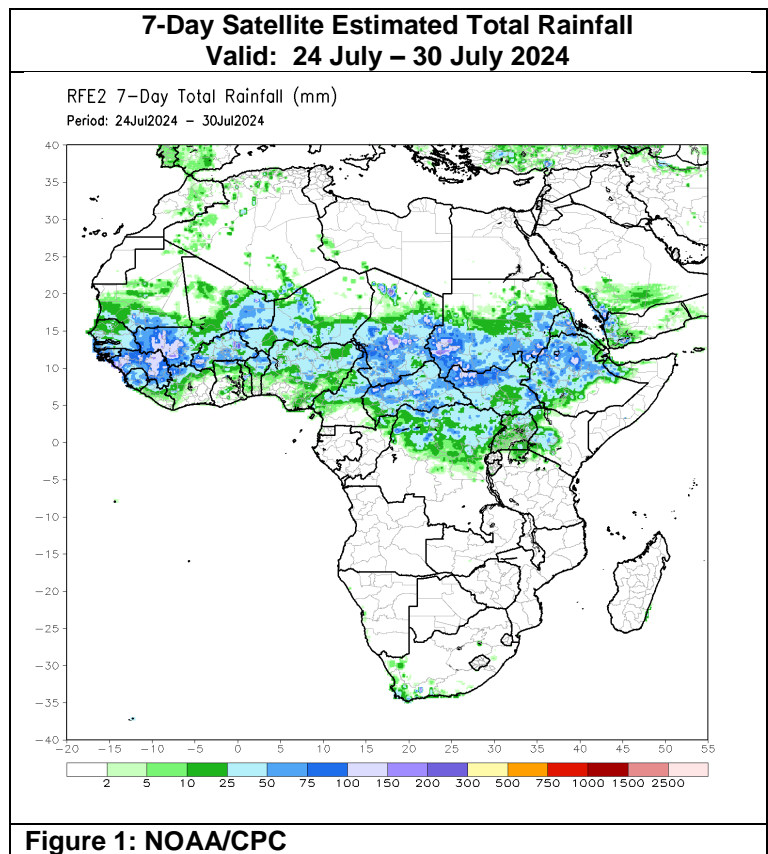
For the past seven (7) days, moderate to heavy rainfall has occurred in Guinea, southern Mali, southern Niger, northern Nigeria, Chad and Central African Republic (CAR). Light to moderate rain occurred elsewhere in the Sahel region of West Africa. Meanwhile, no rain was observed in most places in Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana, and southern portions of Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and Cameroon (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, the sub-region has experienced above-average rainfall especially in the Sahel region, which has caused floods to remain and a newly emerged flood in central Mali and southern Niger. In contrast, dry conditions have expanded in Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria and Cameroon. Liberia, southern Cote d'Ivoire, western Ghana, northern and eastern Nigeria, Cameroon, southern Chad, and the Central African Republic have been experiencing unusually dry conditions over the past 90 days. Significant rainfall deficits have resulted in drought conditions in eastern Nigeria and Cameroon.

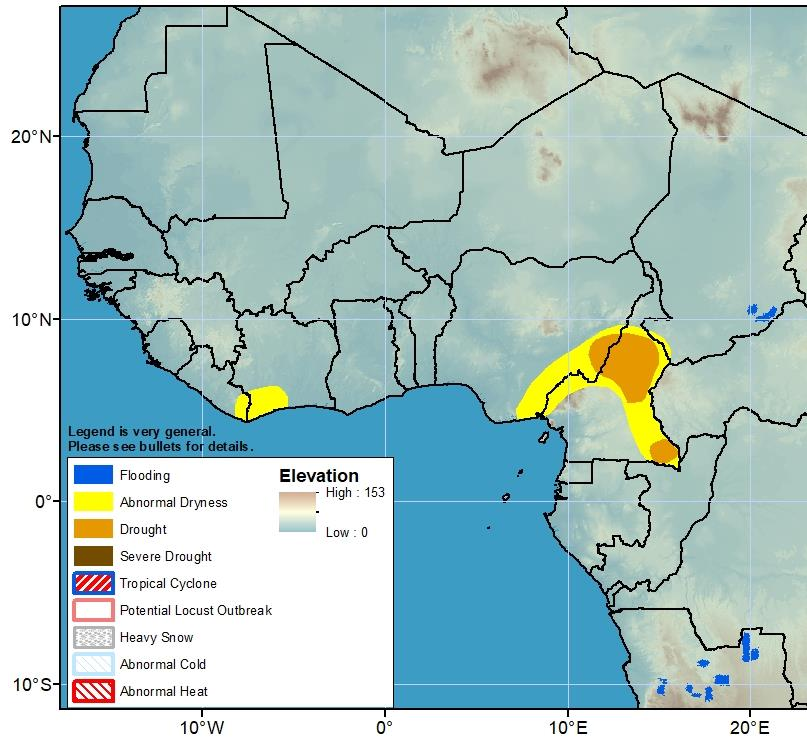
Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is expected in Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, southern Mali, southern Niger, and southern Chad. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall is forecasted in central Mali, and northern Nigeria. In contrast, below-average rainfall is expected in Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Congo, and northern DR Congo. Large rainfall deficits (30-100 mm) is expected in eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon. In addition, hot conditions are forecasted for Morocco, northern Algeria, southwestern Egypt and northwestern Sudan with maximum temperatures potentially rising 2-6°C above average.

Recent heavy rainfall has caused floods in Eastern Africa.

For the past week, there has been moderate to heavy rainfall in western and eastern Sudan, northwestern South Sudan, and northern Ethiopia, with light to moderate rainfall in South Sudan, northern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. For the past 30 days, above-average rainfall has occurred in Sudan, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya. High rainfall surpluses (10-200 mm) were observed in western and eastern Sudan, and northern and central Ethiopia, which has caused floods to intensify and new ones have emerged. Heavy rainfall in western and eastern Sudan has caused floods, impacting livelihoods. Flash floods in northeastern Uganda have led to casualties and damage, while landslides triggered by heavy rainfall in southwestern Ethiopia resulted in 257 reported deaths, with the toll expected to rise. For the past three months, central and southern South Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia, eastern and southern Uganda, eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia have experienced below-average rainfall. However, western and eastern Sudan, western and northeastern South Sudan, Eritrea, much of Ethiopia, much of Kenya, and isolated places in Somalia have experienced above-average rainfall (**Figure 2**). In the short term, dryness has reduced in South Sudan and Uganda, but long-term dryness persists in a few places in northwestern South Sudan, and north and south Uganda.

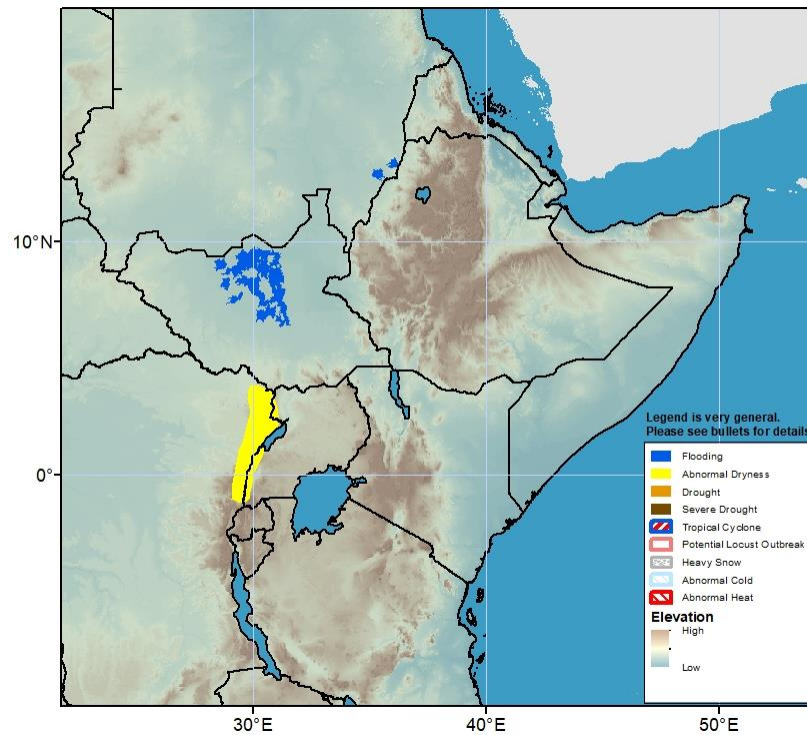
Next week, western Sudan, western Eritrea and northern and central Ethiopia are expected to experience moderate to heavy rainfall, with above-average rainfall. In southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya, light to moderate rain is expected. Rainfall in western South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya is expected to be near-normal to below-normal. Strong winds are expected along the East African coast, which could impact the fishing industry and exacerbate 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