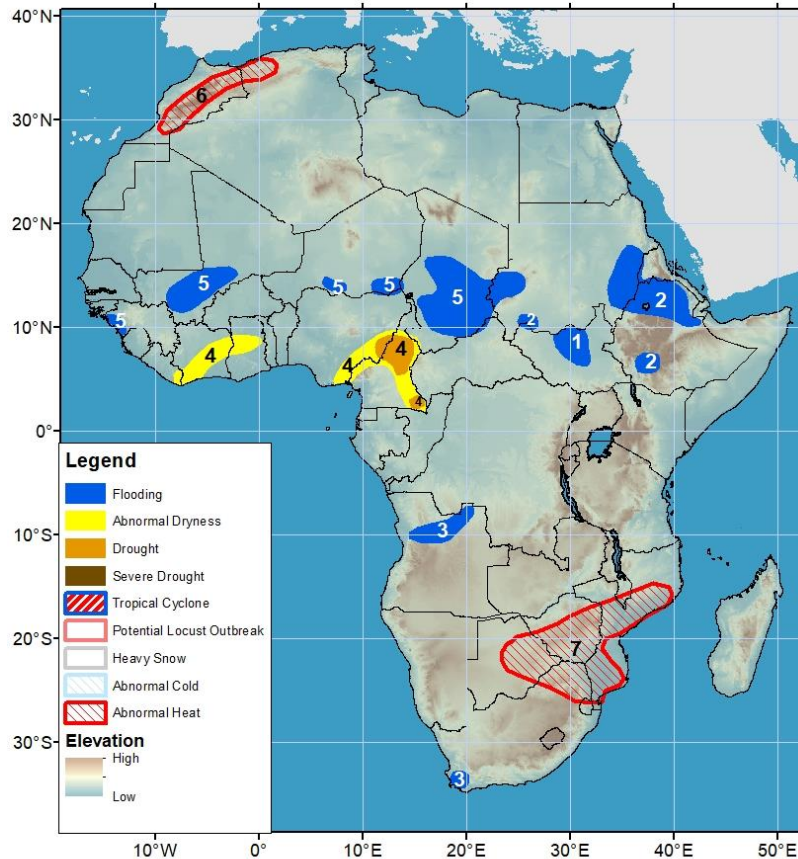


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 8 August – 14 August 2024

- Floods persist across the Sahel due to continuous heavy and above average 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, 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, resulted in severe weather incidents, displacement of residents, and significant damage. Increased rainfall is once again possible this outlook period.
- 4) Below-average rainfall since June has maintained 30-day moisture deficits, resulting in abnormal dryness in eastern Liberia and southwestern Cote d'Ivoire. Deficient July rainfall has led to abnormal dryness across northeastern Cote d'Ivoire and central Ghana. 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) Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in central and southern Mali, southern Niger, central and southern Chad. Due to recent and forecasted heavy rain, flooding may occur in coastal Guinea.
- 6) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted across Morocco and northern Algeria. Mean maximum temperatures may rise 2-6°C above average during the next week, potentially affecting vulnerable people in the region.
- 7) Abnormal heat hazards are forecasted over parts of Botswana, Zimbabwe, South Africa, and Mozambique as well above-average maximum temperatures persisting for three or more days are expected 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 the West African Sahel due to continuous heavy rainfall.

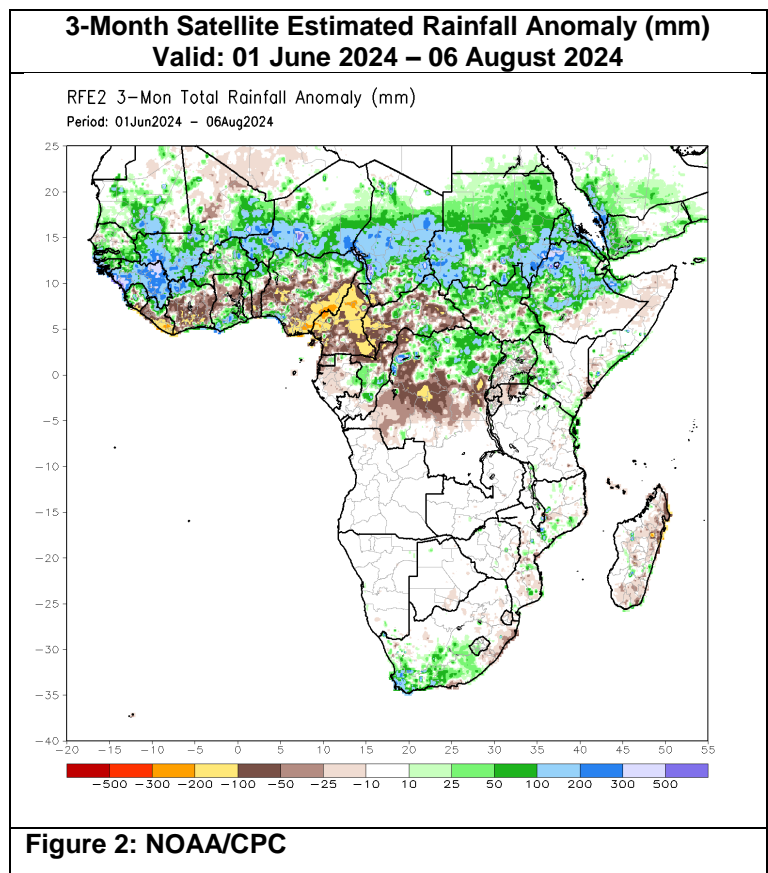
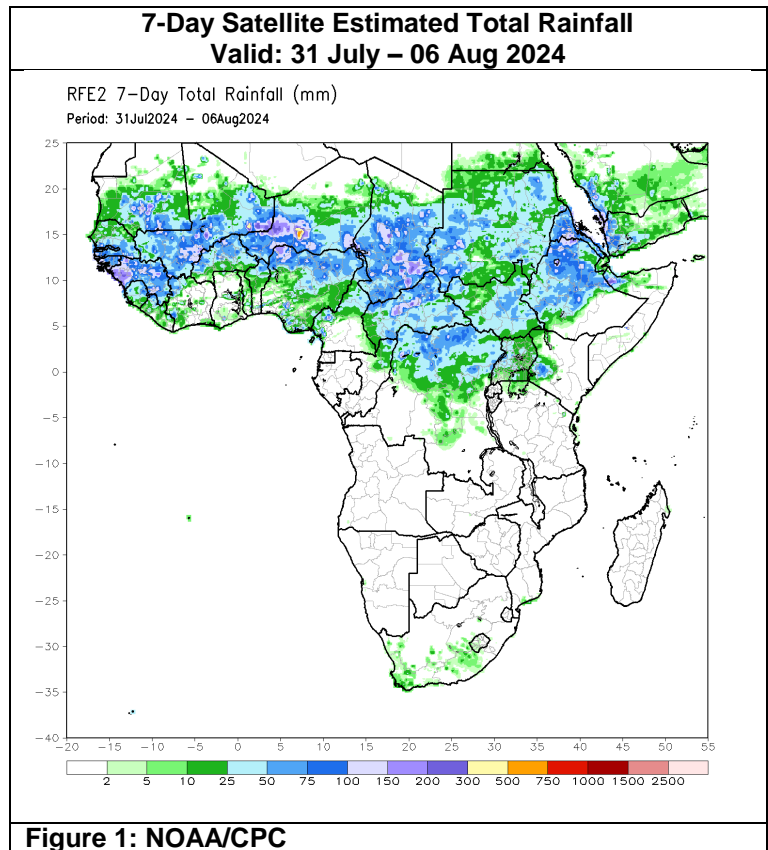
For the past 7 days, moderate to heavy rainfall has occurred in Guinea, south-central Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Niger, northern Nigeria, Chad, and northern Central African Republic (CAR). As much as 150 - 300 mm of rainfall was observed. Lighter rain occurred many places across the Gulf of Guinea region of West Africa. Meanwhile, no rain was observed in parts of Cote d'Ivoire and Ghana (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, the sub-region has experienced above-average rainfall in the Sahel region, which has caused floods to remain and expand in Mali and Chad. In contrast, dry conditions have remained in Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, southern Togo and Benin, southeastern and southwestern Nigeria, and Cameroon. Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, western and eastern Nigeria, Cameroon, and the western Central African Republic have been experiencing unusually dry conditions over the past 90 days. Significant rainfall deficits and associated negative ground impacts have resulted in drought conditions in eastern Nigeria and Cameroon.

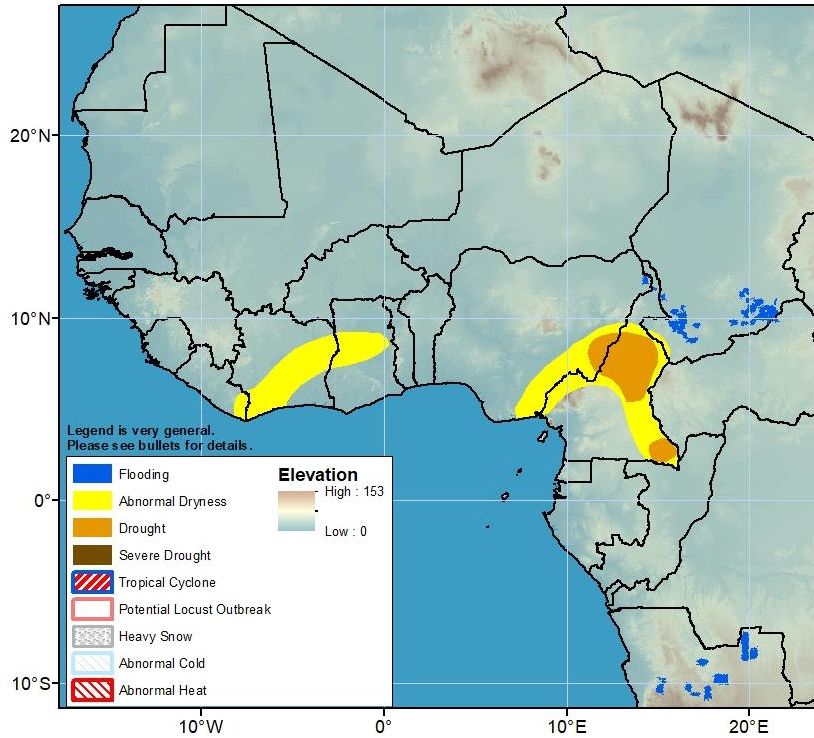
Next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is expected in southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, southern Mali, northern Cote D'Ivoire, southern Niger, northern Nigeria and southern Chad. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall is forecasted in central Mali and central Niger. In contrast, below-average rainfall is expected across the Gulf of Guinea region. Large deficits (40-100 mm) are expected in eastern Nigeria, western Cameroon and Sierra Leone. In addition, abnormal heat is placed in Morocco and northern Algeria where maximum temperatures should rise 2-4°C above average.

Recent heavy rainfall has caused floods in East Africa.

For the past week, there has been moderate to heavy rainfall in western and western Sudan, northern and eastern South Sudan, and northern/central Ethiopia, with light to moderate rainfall in the remainder of Sudan, southern South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya. For the past 30 days, above-average rainfall has occurred throughout the region, with the exception of small areas in south-central Sudan and northeastern South Sudan. The highest surpluses (100 - 200 mm) were observed in western and eastern Sudan, northern and central Ethiopia and parts of South Sudan, which has caused floods to intensify. In western and eastern Sudan this has caused floods impacting livelihoods. Landslides triggered by heavy rainfall in southwestern Ethiopia resulted in 257 reported deaths, with the toll expected to rise. Since June 1, the region has similarly experienced widespread above-average rainfall. However, some pockets of South Sudan and Uganda have experienced below-average rainfall (**Figure 2**). Despite abundant rain, vegetation health is still very uneven in the region.

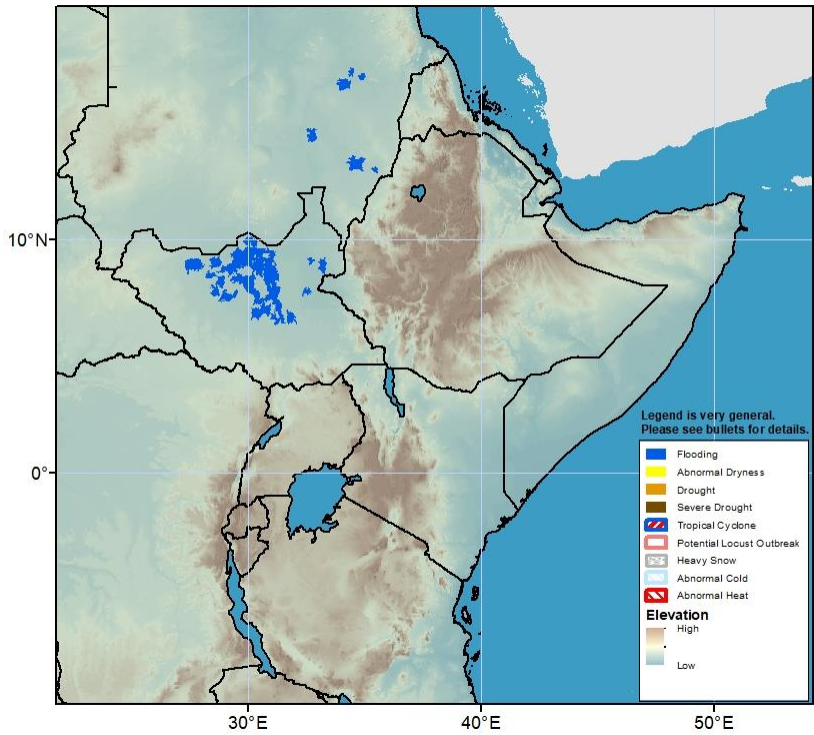
During the outlook period, western Sudan, western Eritrea and northern and western Ethiopia are expected to experience heavy and above-average rainfall. In south-central Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya, moderate rain (25 - 50 mm) is expected. Rainfall in Uganda and northeastern DRC is expected to be near-normal or 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