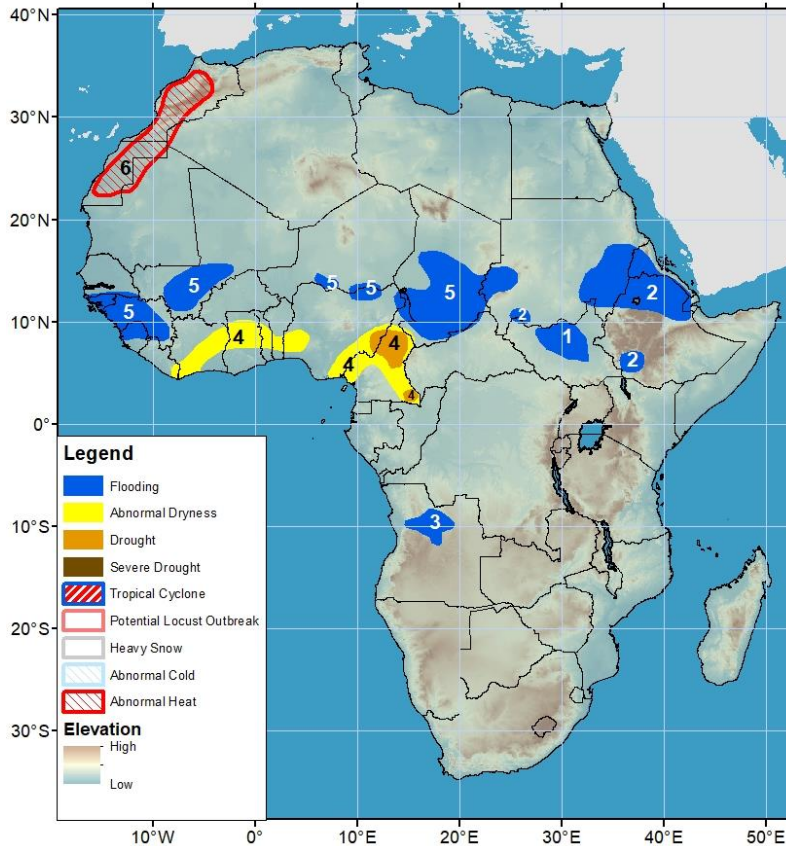


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 15 August – 21 August 2024

- Floods persist across the Sahel, while dryness has increased for the Gulf of Guinea region.
- Eastern Africa continues to experience heavy rainfall, leading to floods.



- 1) Inundation is steadily increasing 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 Eritrea.
- 3) River level are slow to dip to normal levels in northern 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. Deficient July rainfall has led to abnormal dryness across northeastern Cote d'Ivoire, central Ghana, central Togo, central Benin, and part of western Nigeria. 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 Guinea Bissau, Guinea, and northern Sierra Leone, 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 in and around 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 are increasing across large portions of West African due to continuous heavy rainfall.

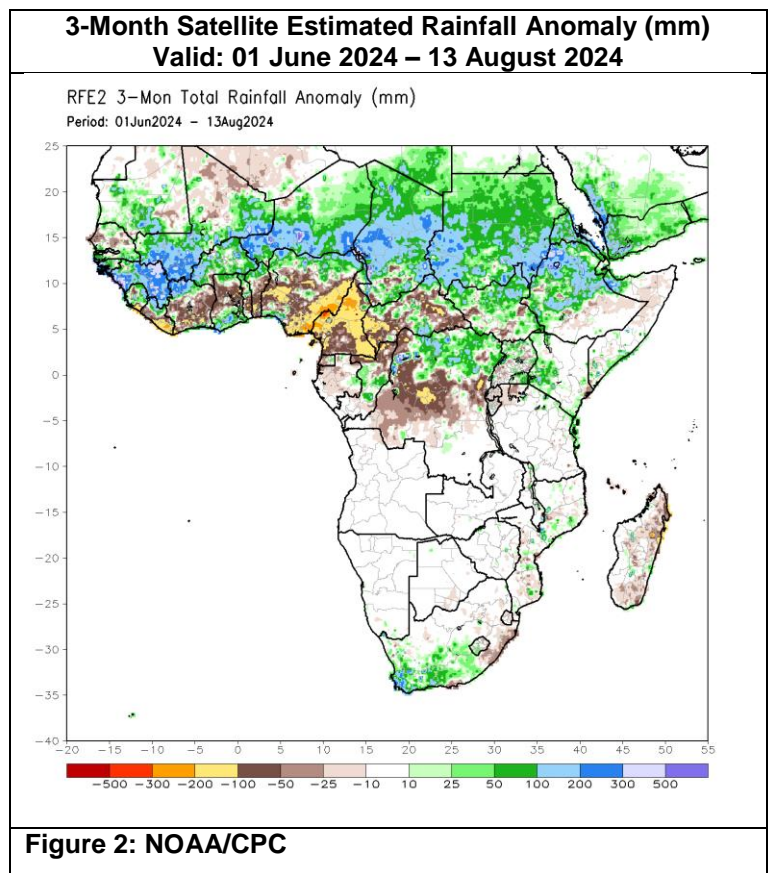
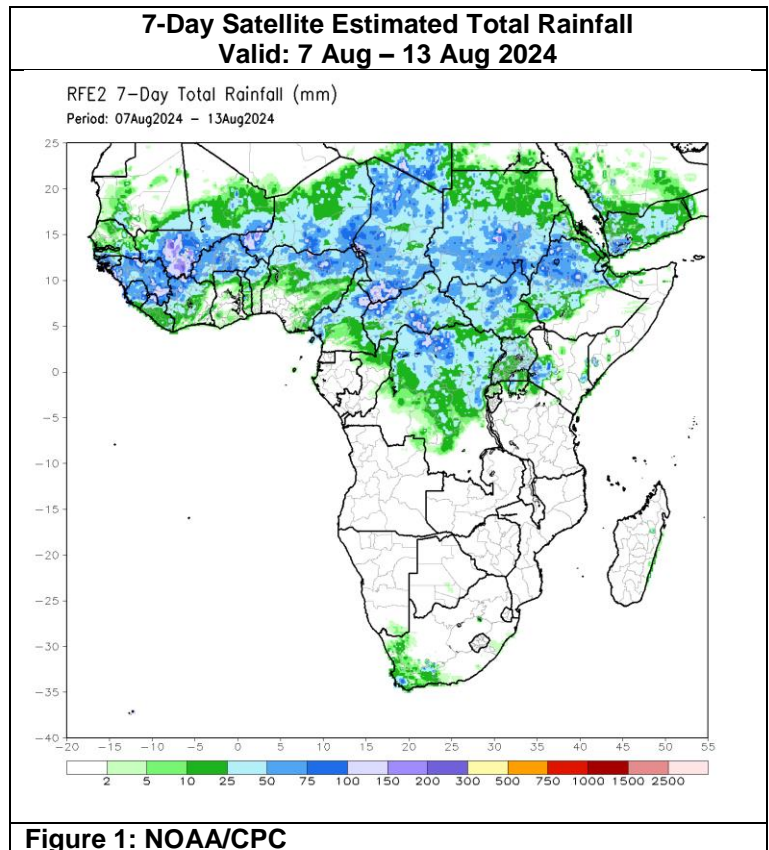
For the past 7 days, heavy rainfall has occurred in Guinea, southern Senegal, southern and western Mali, parts of southern Niger, northern Nigeria, southern Chad, and parts of Central African Republic (CAR). As much as 100 - 200 mm of rainfall was observed. Lighter rain occurred across remaining portions of Senegal, southern Mauritania, and central Mali. Meanwhile, no rain was observed in many places across the Gulf of Guinea region (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, the sub-region has experienced above-average rainfall in the Sahel region and much of far-western Africa, which has caused floods to remain and expand in coverage. In contrast, dry conditions have worsened in Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, southeastern and southwestern Nigeria, and Cameroon. Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, western and eastern Nigeria, Cameroon, and 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.

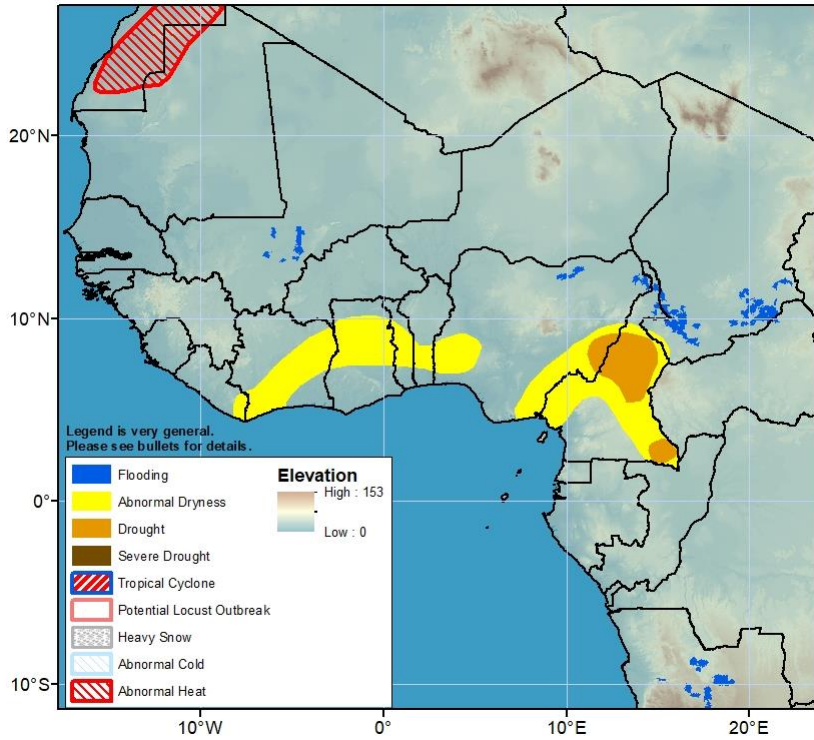
Next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is expected across the Sahel. The largest 7-day totals may reach 100-200 mm in Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, southern Senegal, Sierra Leone, southern Mali and northern Cote D'Ivoire. This is likely to lead to many flooding concerns over already-saturated soils. Light to moderate and above-average rainfall is forecasted in central/northern Mali, northern Niger, and northern Chad. In contrast, below-average rainfall is expected across the Gulf of Guinea region. In addition, abnormal heat is placed in and around Morocco where maximum temperatures should rise 2-4°C above average and exceed 35°C.

Recent heavy rainfall has caused floods in East Africa.

For the past week, there has been heavy rainfall in northern Ethiopia, Sudan and northern South Sudan, with light to moderate rainfall across the remainder of the region. 7-day totals reached as high as 50 mm to locally around 100 mm. For the past 30 days, above-average rainfall has occurred throughout the region, with the exception of small areas in south-central Sudan, northeastern South Sudan, far-western Eritrea, and northeastern DRC. The highest surpluses (100 - 200 mm) were observed in western Sudan, northern, central, and western Ethiopia. In western and eastern Sudan this has caused floods impacting many livelihoods. Landslides triggered by heavy rainfall in southwestern and northern Ethiopia resulted in at least 257 reported deaths. Since June 1, the region has similarly experienced widespread above-average rainfall. However, some pockets of South Sudan, Uganda and east-central DRC have experienced below-average rainfall (**Figure 2**). Despite abundant rain, vegetation health is still very uneven in the region.

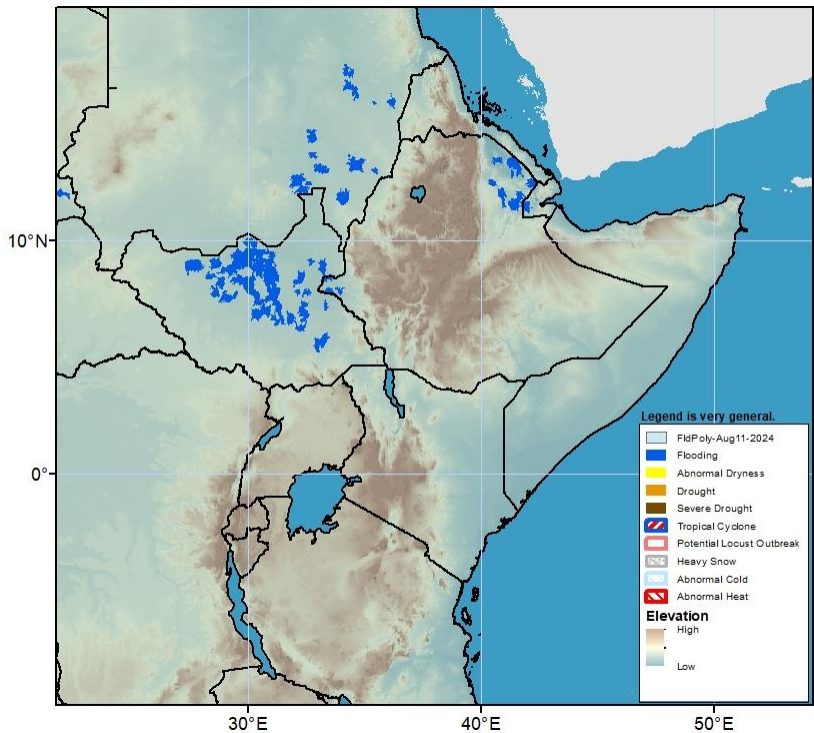
During the outlook period, western Sudan, western and northern Ethiopia are expected to experience heavy and above-average rainfall of 75 - 150 mm. Elsewhere throughout the seasonally active areas of the region, moderate and still above-average rain (25 - 50 mm) is expected. Strong winds are expected along the East African coast, which could affect the fishing industry and exacerbate respiratory conditions due to dusty weather.





Flooding is detected in many parts of southern Chad. Flooding is building due to heavy seasonal rains in the Niger River inland delta of Mali. Inundation is still 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. Inundation is detected and landslides have been reported in northern Ethiopia. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa