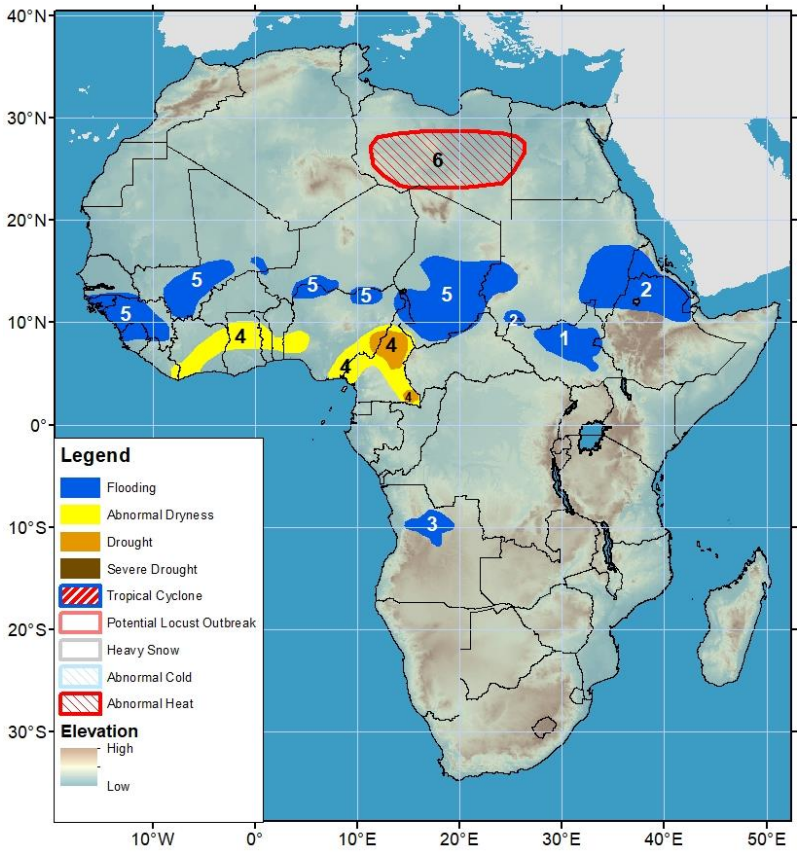
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
22 August – 28 August 2024

- **Floods persist across the Sahel, while dryness continues to increase 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, western Ethiopia, resulting in casualties and damage. 30 thousand people are displaced in Gambela region, where the Baro and Gilo rivers have overflowed. Recent and forecasted heavy rain may 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 (significant damage in low lying areas of Ségou, Sikasso, and parts of Mopti), southern Niger, northern Nigeria (Komadugu River), central and southern Chad (54 fatalities). Due to recent and forecasted heavy rain, flooding may occur in coastal Guinea.

6) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in Libya. Mean maximum temperatures should rise 2-6°C above average, and average 40-50°C 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.

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Floods are present across large portions of West African due to continuous heavy rainfall.

For the past 7 days, heavy rainfall has occurred in Guinea, southern and central Mali, Burkina Faso, northern Beinin, parts of southern Niger, northern Nigeria, Chad, and parts of Central African Republic (CAR). As much as 100 - 200 mm of rainfall was observed, with locally higher amounts in southern Mali. Lighter rain occurred across Senegal, parts of southern Mauritania, northern Mali, northern Niger, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cote D'Ivoire. Meanwhile, very little 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, which has caused floods to worsen and expand in coverage, especially in Mali and northern Nigeria. In contrast, dry conditions have worsened in Ghana, Togo, Benin, southern Nigeria, and Cameroon. Over the Past 90-days, The Gulf of Guinea countries have been experiencing unusually dry conditions as well. The significant rainfall deficits (200 – 500 mm) 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 and it will likely spread further south compared to recent weeks as well. The largest 7-day totals may reach 100-200 mm in Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, southern Mali, and northern Cote D'Ivoire. This is likely to lead to many flooding concerns over already-saturated soils. Heavy rain of 100-150 mm of rain is also likely in central Nigeria. Light to moderate rainfall is forecasted in central/northern Mali, Niger, and along the Gulf of Guinea coast. In addition, an abnormal heat hazard is placed in Libya where maximum temperatures should rise 2-4°C above average and exceed 40°C.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall
Valid: 14 Aug – 20 Aug 2024

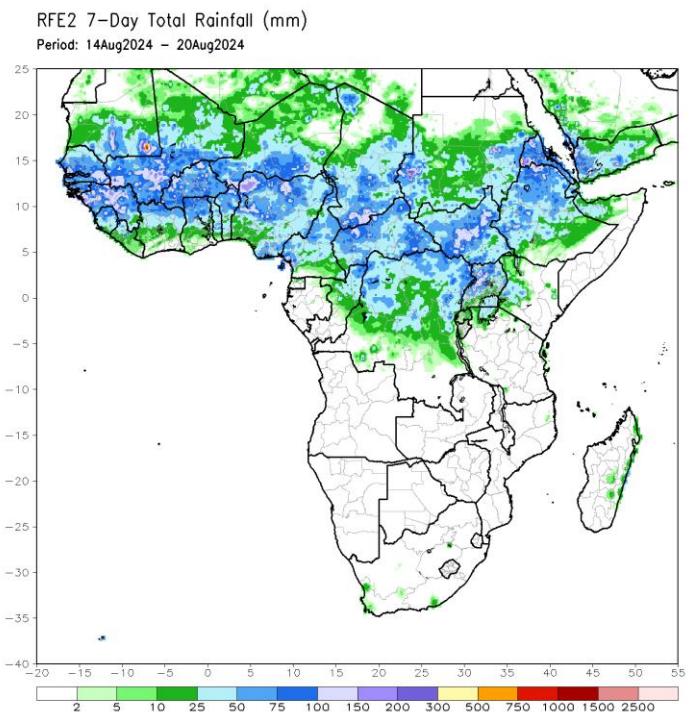


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Recent heavy rainfall has caused floods in East Africa.

For the past week, there has been heavy rainfall in northern Ethiopia, western Eritrea, Sudan, and South Sudan, with moderate rainfall across the remainder of the active region. 7-day totals reached as high as 100 mm to 150 mm. For the past 30 days, above-average rainfall has occurred throughout the region, with the exception of small areas in south-central Sudan, western South Sudan, and central/western Ethiopia. The highest surpluses (100 - 200 mm) were observed in western Sudan, northeastern Ethiopia. In western and eastern Sudan, and western Ethiopia this has caused floods impacting many livelihoods. 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 uneven in the region but has generally improved over recent weeks.

During the outlook period, northern Ethiopia and Eritrea are expected to experience heavy and above-average rainfall of 75 – 150 mm. For most everywhere else throughout the seasonally active areas of the region, moderate and still above-average rain (25 – 75 mm) is expected. However, a few portions of western Ethiopia could experience some small deficits. Due to the abundant rain and cloud cover, maximum temperatures are forecast to be 2-6°C cooler than average.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 01 June 2024 – 20 August 2024

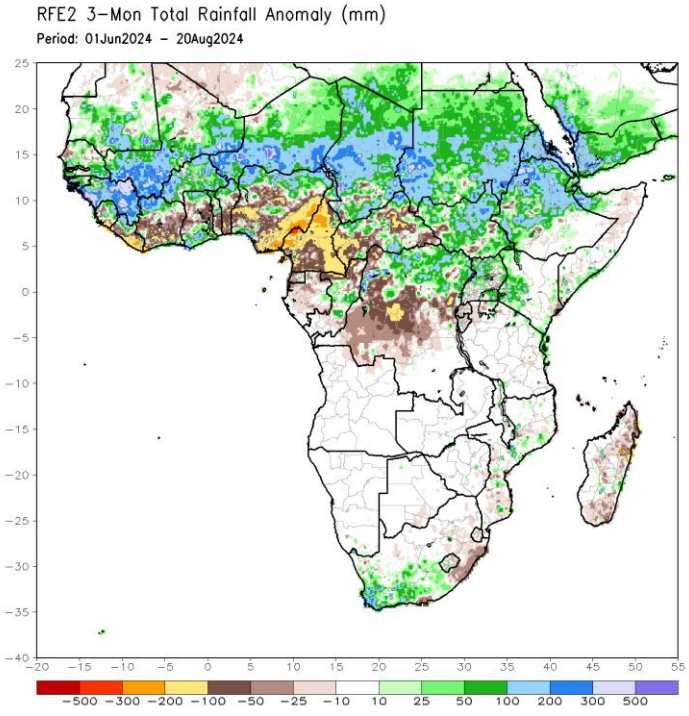
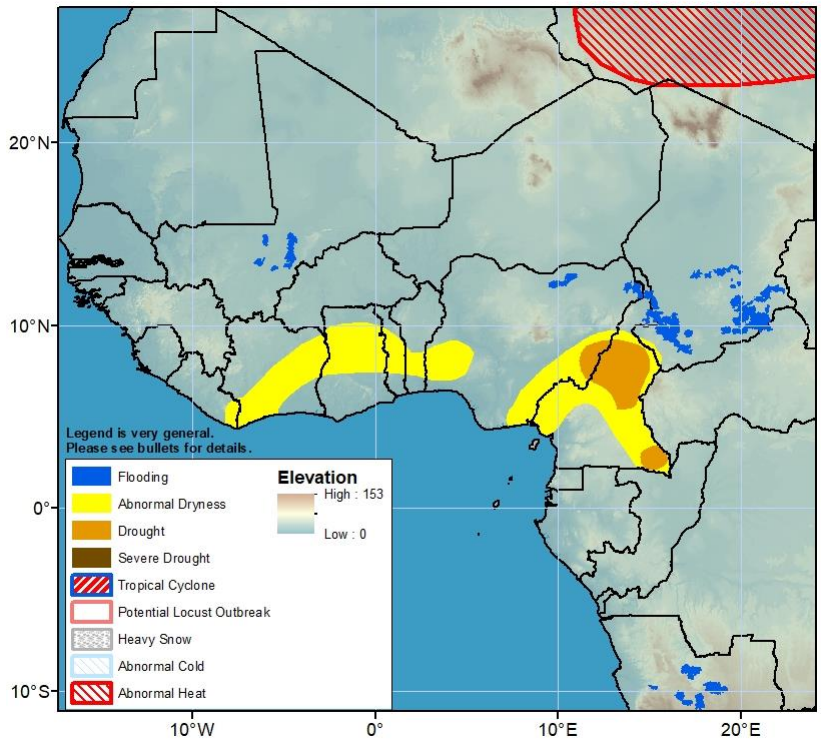
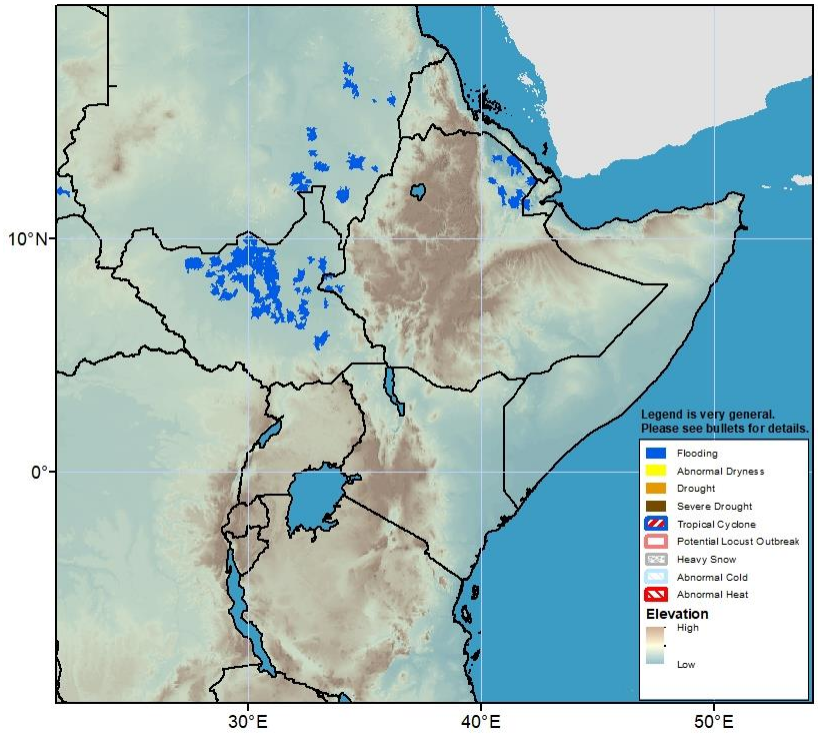


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



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. Inundation is increasing along the Komadugu River in northern Nigeria (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa



Inundated areas have been increasing 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