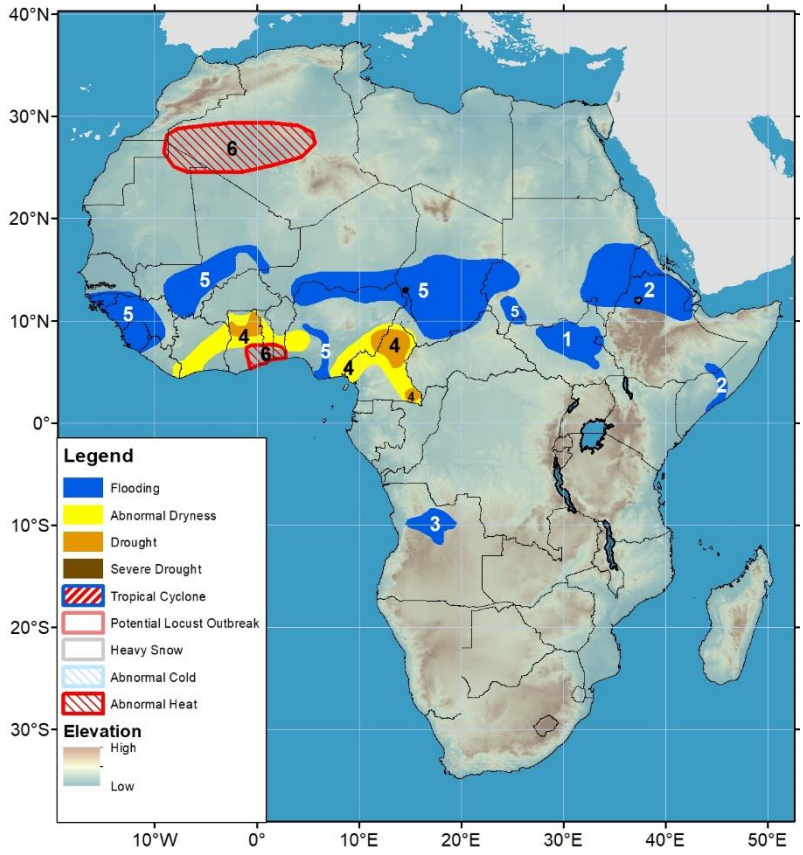
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
5 – 11 September 2024

- **Flooding dominated over the Sahel, while drier conditions occurred along the Gulf of Guinea.**
- **Flooding persist in Sudan, South Sudan, Eritrea, Djibouti, Ethiopia, and Somalia.**



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 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. The upper Shabelle River has also risen above 'High risk' level in Somalia do to upstream rainfall.

3) River level are slow to dip to normal levels in northern Angola.

4) Below-average rainfall since June has maintained 30-day and 2-month moisture deficits, resulting in abnormal dryness in eastern Liberia and southwestern Cote d'Ivoire. Deficient July and august rainfall led to abnormal dryness across northeastern Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, central Togo, central Benin, and part of western Nigeria. The dry spell has been severe enough in northern Ghana to rapidly dry out soils potentially reducing crop yield by 50% or more according to reports. 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 exist in eastern Nigeria and central and southeastern Cameroon.

5) Heavy rainfall has caused deadly flooding in Guinea Bissau, Guinea (Conakry city), 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), (54 fatalities), and western Sudan. Due to recent and forecasted heavy rain, flooding may occur in Guinea, and Sierra Leone. Inundation is expected along the Niger River in central and southern Nigeria this week.

6) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in western and central Algeria, southeastern Ghana, southern Togo, and southern Benin. Prolonged period with high maximum temperatures and humidity could negatively impact vulnerable populations.

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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Rainfall has moved southward in West Africa.

During the past week, the bulk of the rainfall shifted further south. Heavy rainfall occurred in Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, northern Liberia, northern Cote d'Ivoire, northern, Togo, Benin, northern Nigeria, southern Niger, and Chad (**Figure 1**). Local areas received as much as 100-200mm of rainfall. 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, northern Nigeria, southern Niger, and Chad. In contrast, drier than normal conditions persisted in Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and Cameroon. In Ghana, the dry spell during mid-July to mid-August negatively impacted crops and resulted in drought in the northern parts of the country. Over the past 90 days, the large 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 forecasted across the Sahel. The forecasted continuation in wetter than average conditions could exacerbate conditions or trigger new flooding over many local areas in the region. In contrast, light below-average rainfall is expected over northern and central Senegal and the Gulf of Guinea, which may increase short-term rainfall deficits over some local areas. Meanwhile, prolonged period with high maximum temperatures and humidity are forecasted across western and central Algeria, southeastern Ghana, southern Togo and southern Benin, potentially affecting vulnerable people in the region.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall
Valid: 28 August – 03 September 2024

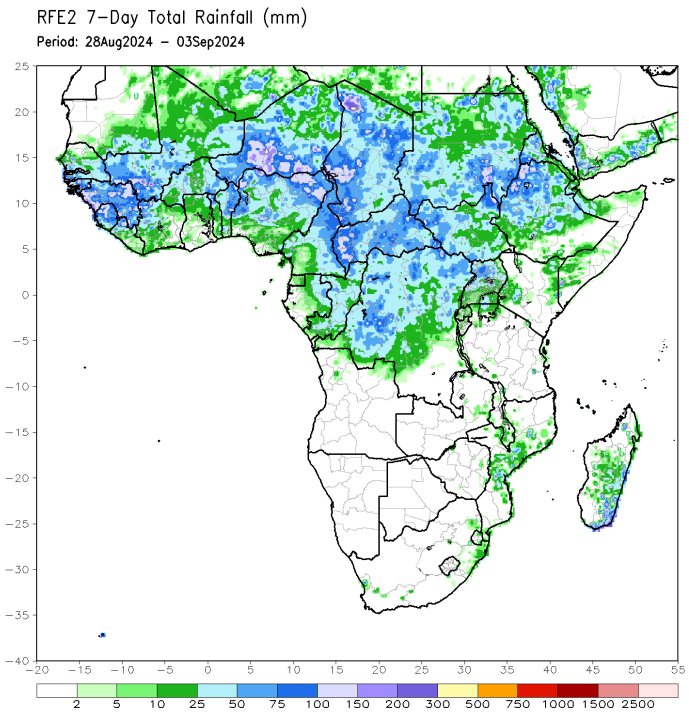


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Wet season triggers many floods in East Africa.

During the past week, heavy rainfall was received in northern Ethiopia, Eritrea, southern and eastern Sudan, and northern South Sudan, with light to moderate rainfall across much of the remainder of the region. Weekly totals locally exceeded 75 mm to 100 mm in Ethiopia, eastern Sudan, and northeastern South Sudan. Over the past 30 days, wetter than average conditions were observed over much of the region, with the exception of western Ethiopia and small areas of eastern Sudan and western South Sudan. The largest surpluses (100 - 200 mm) occurred in western Sudan, northeastern Ethiopia and parts of Sudan and South Sudan. In western and eastern Sudan, northern and northeastern Ethiopia, this wetness has caused floods impacting many livelihoods. Since the beginning of June, widespread near-average to above-average (> 120%) rainfall has dominated Eastern Africa **(Figure 2**).
For vegetation conditions, recent agrometeorological analyses showed favorable conditions across much of Eastern Africa, including most parts of Uganda and east-central DRC due to moderate to heavy rainfall, received in the region over the recent weeks.

Next week, rainfall forecasts suggest heavy rainfall to continue in western Ethiopia, neighboring eastern Sudan, western Sudan, and western South Sudan. The forecasted continuation in seasonal rainfall maintains high risks for flooding over many local areas. Meanwhile, moderate rainfall is expected in southern Sudan, central South Sudan, and northwestern Uganda.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (%)
Valid: 01 June 2024 – 03 September 2024

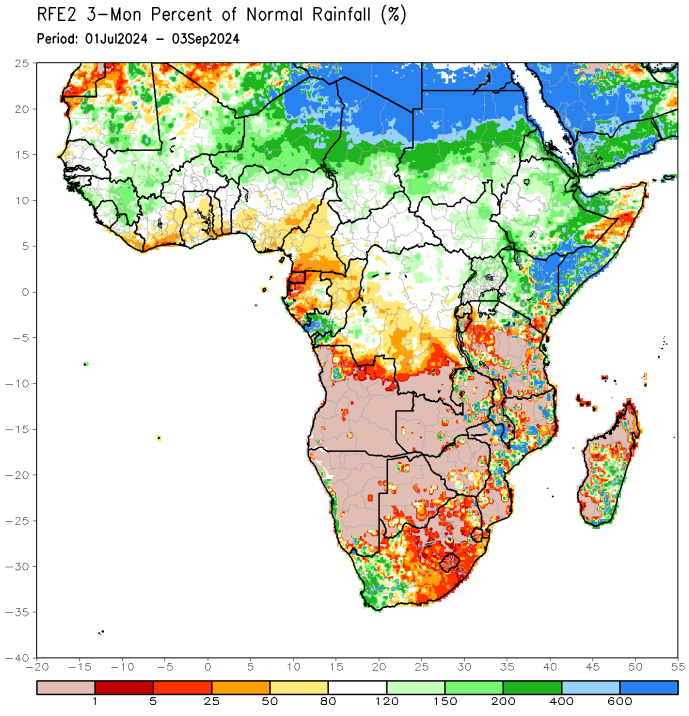
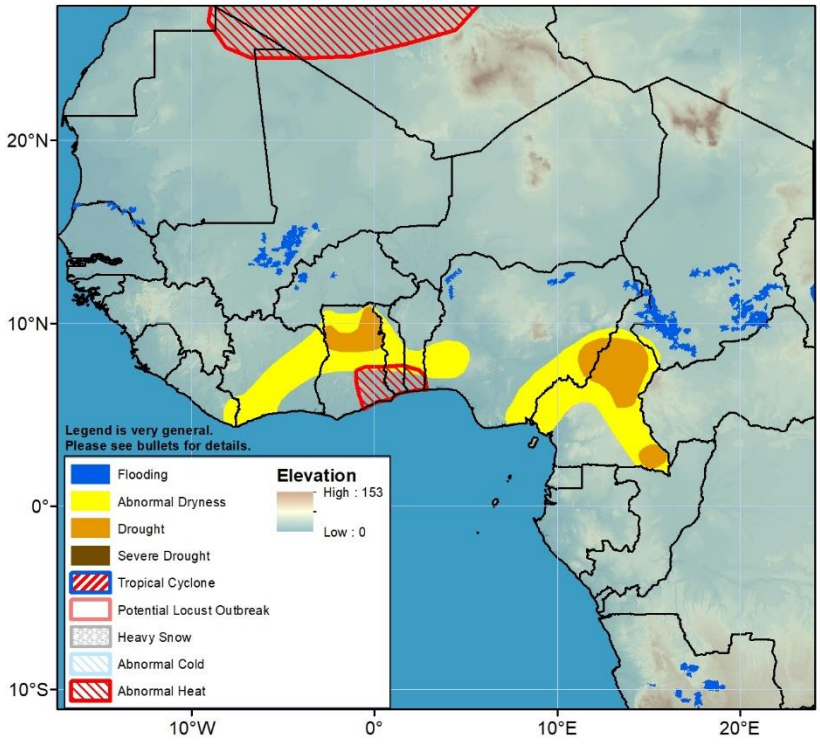
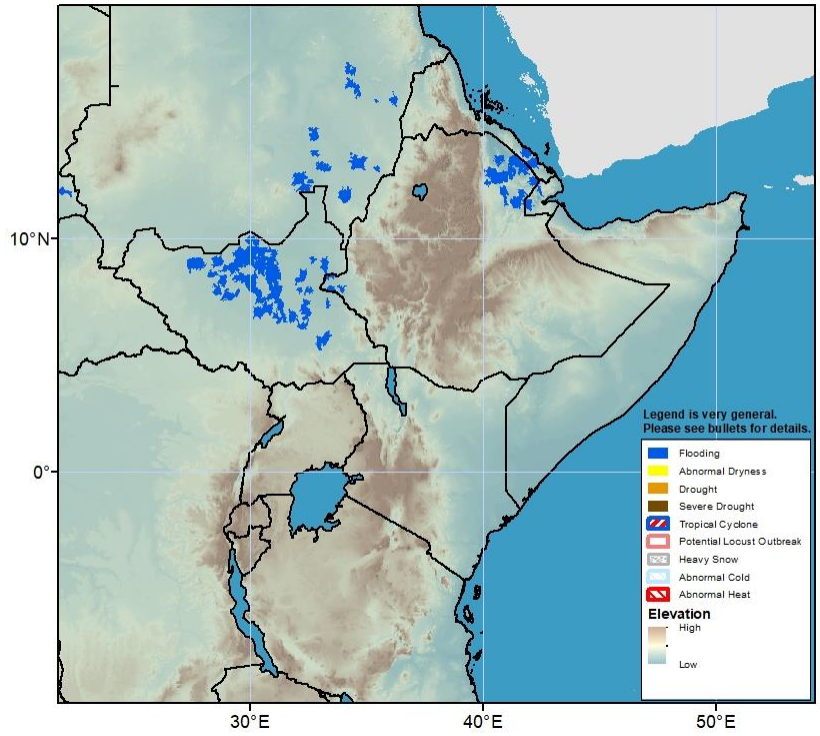


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



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