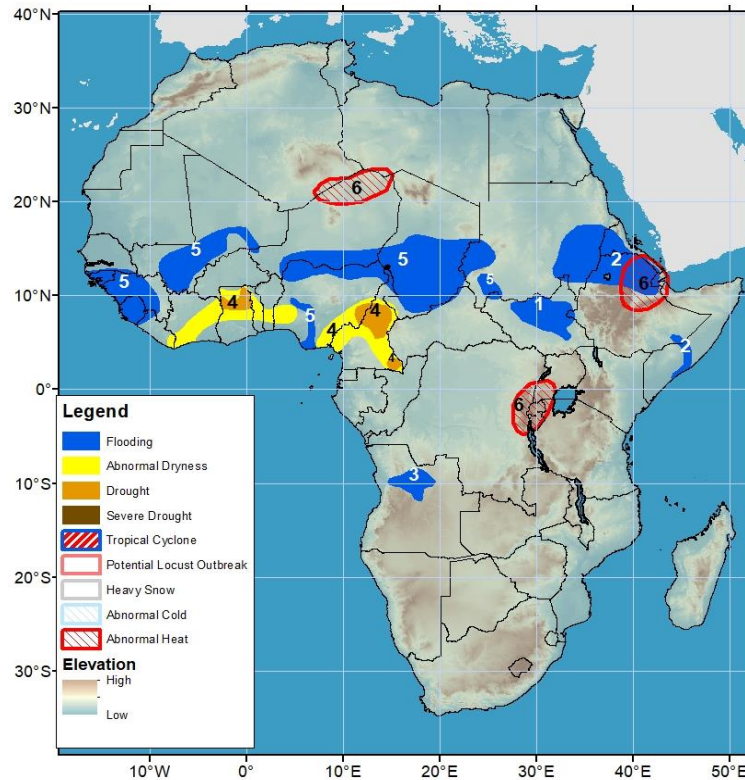


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 12 – 18 September 2024

- Flooding dominated over the Sahel, while drier conditions occurred along the Gulf of Guinea.
- Flooding persist in Sudan, South Sudan, 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 and western Ethiopia, resulting in casualties and damage. 30 thousand people are displaced in Gambela region, where the Baro and Gilo rivers have overflowed. The upper Shabelle River has also risen above 'High risk' level in Somalia due 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 northern Niger, eastern DRC, southwestern Uganda, and eastern Ethiopia. In these regions, probabilities are high for prolonged period with high maximum temperatures and humidity, which 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.

Questions or comments about the hazard's outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, [wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

## Rainfall has moved southward in West Africa.

During the past week, heavy rainfall in excess of 100 even 150 mm was recorded in Guinea, southern Mali, southern Niger, eastern Chad, western and eastern CAR, and northeastern DRC (**Figure 1**). Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia also saw enhanced precipitation during the week. Floods and fatalities were reported in Morocco, Niger, and Cameroon. Over the past 30 days, rainfall deficits increased in Senegal and Ghana, but showed a slight recovery in eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon due to last week's above average rainfall. 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 rainfall in excess of 50 mm is expected over southern Senegal and Guinea-Bissau. Most areas from Senegal to Nigeria are expected to receive above average rainfall. Liberia and southern Cote d'Ivoire will see drier than average conditions. Meanwhile, high probabilities are indicated for prolonged periods of high maximum temperatures and humidity across northern Niger.

## Wet season triggers many floods in East Africa.

During the past week, heavy rainfall in excess of 100 mm persisted in western and northwestern Ethiopia and eastern Sudan, whereas light to moderate rainfall covered much of the remainder of the region. Weekly totals locally exceeded 150 mm in western border areas of Ethiopia where local surpluses were more than 50mm. Over the past 30 days, wetter than average conditions were observed over much of the region, with the exception of western Ethiopia, small areas of eastern Sudan, and western and southeastern South Sudan. The largest surpluses (100 - 200 mm) occurred in western and eastern Sudan, northern Eritrea, northeastern Ethiopia, northeastern parts of South Sudan, and northwestern Uganda. The surplus in western and eastern Sudan and over northern and northeastern Ethiopia has caused floods impacting many livelihoods. Since the beginning of July, widespread near-average to above-average (> 120%) rainfall has dominated Eastern Africa (**Figure 2**). In the recent dekad ending on 10 September 2024, below average vegetation conditions are indicated in the western half of Ethiopia. However, favorable and healthy vegetation conditions are indicated across much of the remaining parts of Eastern Africa, including over most parts of Uganda, eastern Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea, South Sudan, and east-central DRC due to the favorable agroclimatic conditions over the recent weeks.

Next week, rainfall forecasts suggest reduced rainfall activity across the region. Accordingly, except at few places in the southern parts of Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia, rainfall is likely to be below average in most parts of the region. High temperatures are likely in eastern Ethiopia. Probabilities are high for prolonged periods of high maximum temperatures and humidity across parts of northeastern Ethiopia, eastern DRC, and southwestern Uganda.

### 7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Valid: 03 September– 09 September 2024

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)  
Period: 03Sep2024 – 09Sep2024

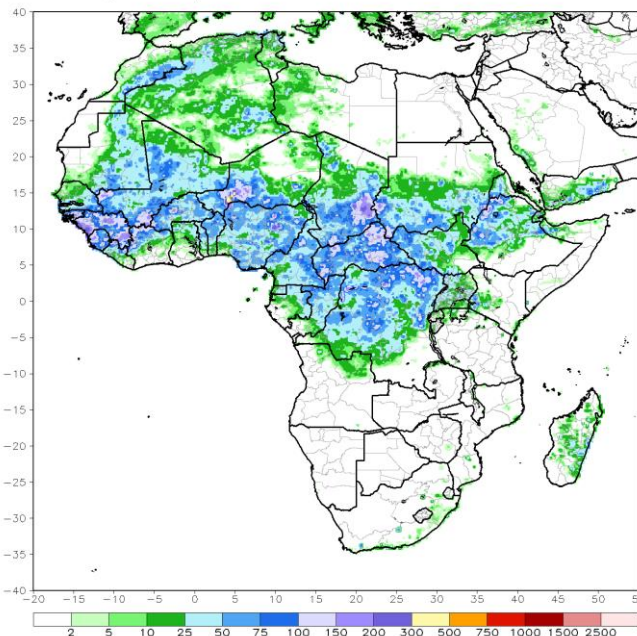


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

### 3-Month Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (%) Valid: 01 July 2024 – 09 September 2024

RFE2 3-Month Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)  
Period: 01Jul2024 – 09Sep2024

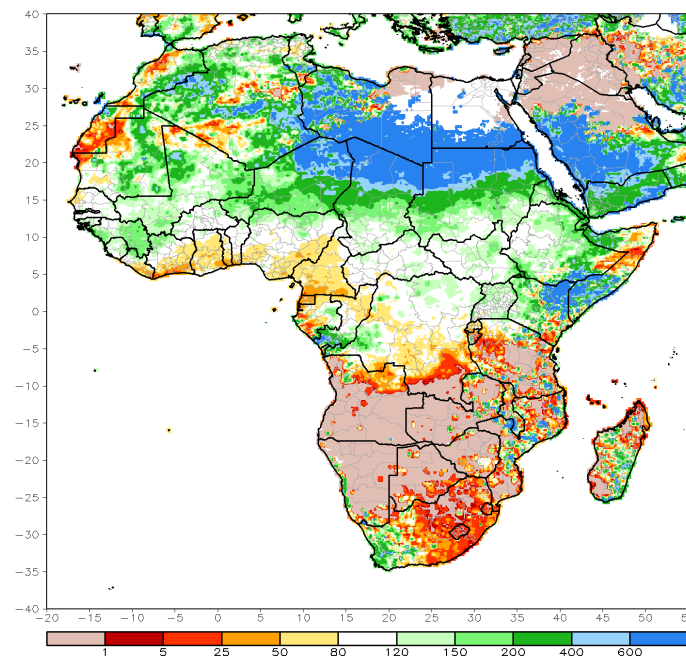


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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).