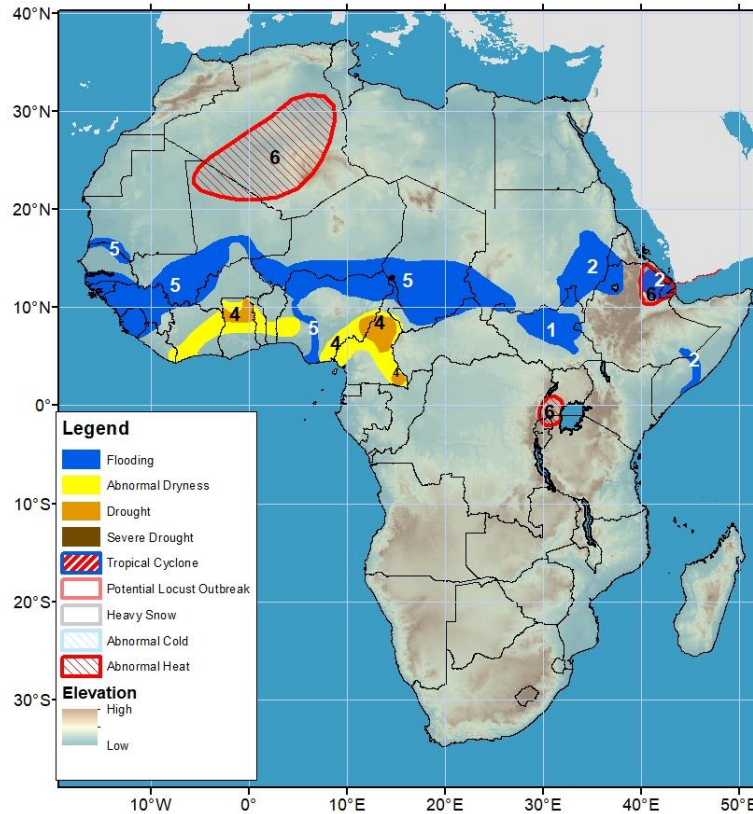


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 26 September - 2 October 2024

- Flooding is widespread across the Sahel, while drier conditions are being observed along the Gulf of Guinea.
- Flooding continues in eastern Sudan, and northern Ethiopia.



- 1) The Sudd wetlands in South Sudan remain inundated.
- 2) Heavy and above-average rainfall has led to flooding in eastern Sudan and western Ethiopia, creating a threat of landslides in northern Ethiopia.
- 3) River levels in northern Angola are gradually returning to normal.
- 4) Since June, below-average rainfall has resulted in moisture deficits, causing abnormal dryness in eastern Liberia and southwestern Côte d'Ivoire. Insufficient rainfall during July and August has led to similar conditions in northeastern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, central Togo, central Benin, and parts of western Nigeria. In northern Ghana, this dry spell has significantly dried out soils, potentially reducing crop yields by 50% or more. Additionally, eastern Nigeria and central and eastern Cameroon are experiencing abnormal dryness due to below-average rainfall since early April, leading to drought conditions in these regions.
- 5) Heavy rainfall has led to severe flooding in Guinea-Bissau, Conakry (Guinea), northern Sierra Leone, central and southern Mali (particularly affecting low-lying areas of Ségou, Sikasso, and parts of Mopti), southern Niger and northern Nigeria (around the Komadugu River). Flooding is present along the Senegal river in northern Senegal and the Niger river in Nigeria. Ongoing and forecasted heavy rain may cause additional flooding in Guinea and Guinea-Bissau.
- 6) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in northern Mali and Algeria. In these regions, probabilities are high for prolonged period with high maximum temperatures and humidity, which could negatively impact vulnerable populations. In the East, risk of heat extremes is forecasted in northern Ethiopia and southern Uganda

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

Heavy rainfall persists in West Africa

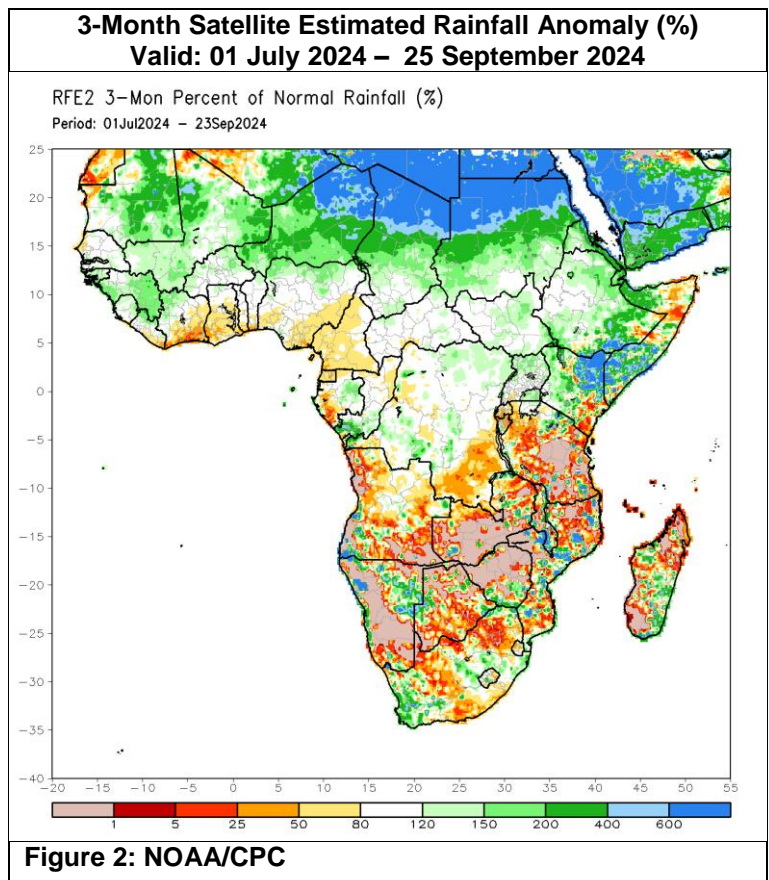
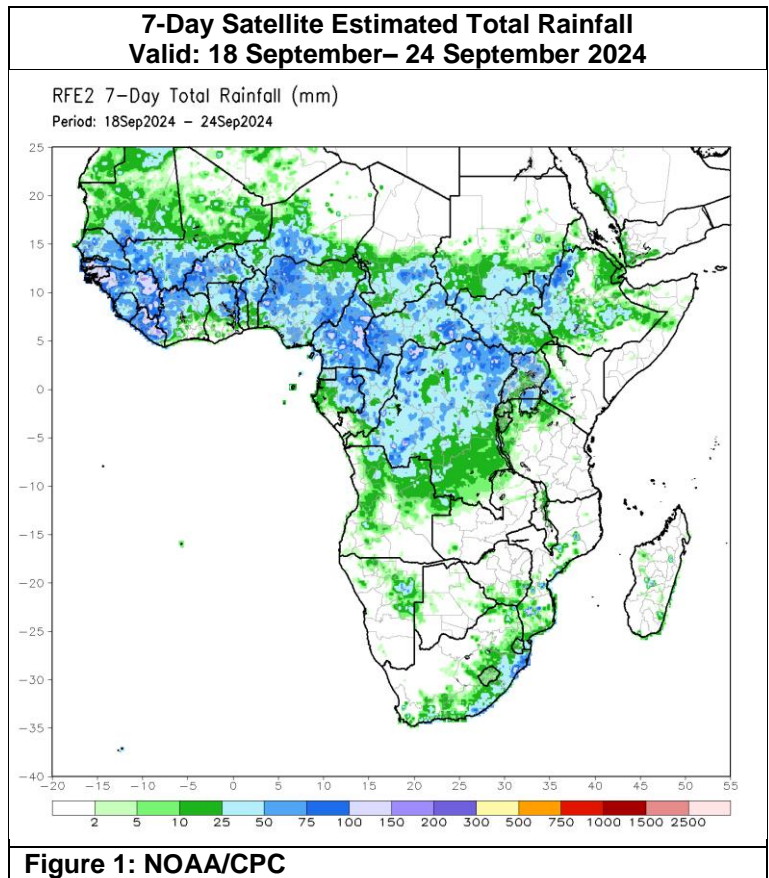
Heavy rainfall exceeding 100 mm has continued in The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Liberia, and isolated areas of Burkina Faso since last week, leading to floods and loss of lives and property. In Senegal, heavy rainfall has been recorded across much of the country, while moderate to heavy rainfall has been observed in southern Mauritania and northwestern Algeria. Since September 17, southern Morocco experienced heavy rainfall and thunderstorms, resulting in floods and severe weather-related incidents that have caused casualties and significant damage. Isolated regions of southern Mali, northern Togo, Benin, Ghana, and Nigeria have also seen heavy rainfall. In contrast, light to moderate rainfall (less than 50 mm) has occurred in Côte d'Ivoire, southern Niger, southern Chad, the Central African Republic, and northwestern DRC. Over the past 30 days, Senegal has experienced a slight recovery in accumulated deficits due to above-average rainfall last week. However, the accumulated rainfall deficit over the past 90 days (ranging from 100-500mm) has worsened in southwestern Nigeria, eastern Nigeria, and Cameroon, leading to drought conditions.

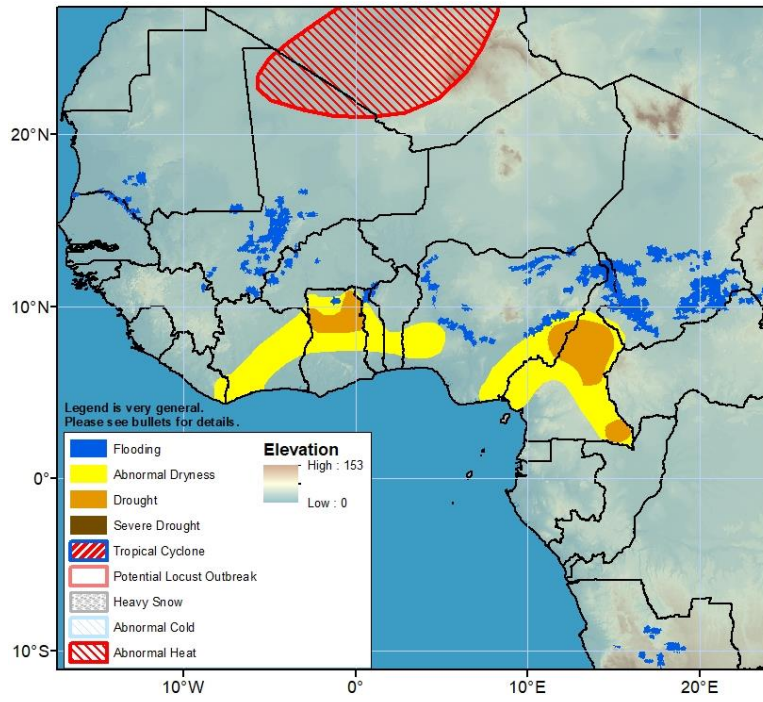
Next week, heavy rainfall (exceeding 100 mm) is expected in Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea. Above-average rainfall is forecasted for northern Liberia, Sierra Leone, southern Mali, southern Burkina Faso, northern Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Benin, central Nigeria, central Cameroon, and the Central African Republic. In contrast, drier-than-average conditions are anticipated in the Gulf of Guinea regions, including southern Ghana and southern Côte d'Ivoire. Additionally, southern Algeria is expected to experience above-average high temperatures (1-2 °C anomalies), while below-average temperatures (2-4°C anomalies) are predicted for Senegal, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, northern Nigeria, and southern Chad due to the cooling effects of recent rainfall.

Rainfall intensity is decreasing in the East.

During the past week, heavy rainfall in excess of 75 mm persisted in northwestern Ethiopia, northeastern DRC, and northern Uganda, whereas light to moderate rainfall covered southern Sudan, South Sudan, southern Uganda, and many portions of Ethiopia. Over the past 30 days, wetter than average conditions were observed over northern and western Ethiopia, Eritrea of eastern and southern Sudan, northeastern DRC and northwestern Uganda. A recent rainfall deficit (within last 30 days) is emerging in central South Sudan and southwest Ethiopia. However, on seasonal time scale (90 days) anomalies are near normal over entire region. Much of Eastern Africa, particularly Uganda, eastern Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea, South Sudan, and east-central DRC, is showing healthy vegetation conditions thanks to the favorable agroclimatic conditions experienced in recent weeks.

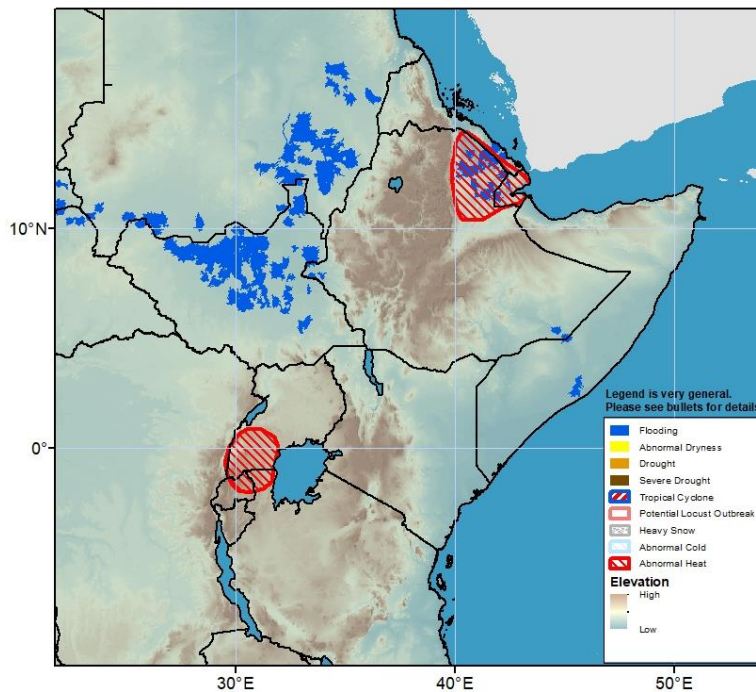
Next week, rainfall forecasts indicate a decrease in precipitation across the region. As a result, most areas are expected to experience near-average rainfall, with the exception of a few locations in southern South Sudan, northwestern Ethiopia, northeastern DRC and northern Uganda, where rainfall will be slightly above average. High temperatures are likely over northern and southern Ethiopia and southern Uganda. Probabilities are high for prolonged periods of high maximum temperatures across over northern regions of Ethiopia. Temperature is to be expected to be below average in South Sudan.





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 increasing along the Komadugu River in northern Nigeria and the along the Niger River in central Nigeria. Looking has emerged along the Senegal river in northern Senegal. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa



Inundated areas have been persistent in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan. Flooding has been detected in the Blue Nile catchment along the border between Sudan and Ethiopia and is worsening along the White Nile. 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