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| This is a FEWS NET map showing weather hazards for Africa from October 17 - October 23, 2024. |

Global Overview: ENSO-neutral conditions prevail, and La Niña is favored to emerge during September-November. Floods are likely to continue over Africa, Yemen, and Central America. Abnormal heat is expected in areas of Africa, Hispaniola, and Northern South America.

# Africa Weather Hazards

**Flooding is widespread in the Sahel but improving in eastern Sudan and northern Ethiopia; The OND rainfall season is starting poorly in East Africa**

1. The Sudd wetlands in South Sudan remain inundated.
2. Heavy rainfall in eastern Sudan and western Ethiopia has caused flooding and a risk of landslides. An eastward shift in rainfall to eastern Ethiopia increases flood risks in Afar, Djibouti, and southern Eritrea
3. Heavy rainfall has led to severe flooding in Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, northern Sierra Leone, central and southern Mali, Senegal, southern Niger, northern Nigeria, Central and southern Chad, and northern Cameroon. Ongoing and forecasted heavy rain may cause additional flooding in Sierra Leone, Guinea, and Guinea-Bissau.
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 led to similar conditions in northeastern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, central Togo, central Benin, and parts of western Nigeria. In northern Ghana, A dry spell 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. Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in western Mauritania and Somalia.

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| Note  The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to one week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to four 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 Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government. |

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| **Figure 1:** | **7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 09 October 2024 – 15 October 2024** |
| This is a NOAA/CPC map showing the estimated total rainfall for Africa from October 09 - October 15, 2024. | |
| Source: NOAA/CPC | |
| **Figure 2** | **90-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 18 July 2024 – 15 October 2024** |
| **This is a NOAA/CPC map showing the estimated total rainfall anomaly for Africa from July 18 - October 15, 2024.** | |
| Source: NOAA/CPC | |

# Africa Overview

**Rainfall bands are shifting southward from the Sahel**

The monsoonal rain band is gradually shifting southward, with heavy rain encompassing the Gulf of Guinea countries. Very heavy rainfall continued in southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea, in isolated areas of Côte d'Ivoire, Benin, central and southeastern Nigeria, in isolated areas of Cameroon, and the Central African Republic (**Figure 1**). Last week's rainfall exacerbated flooding conditions along Nigeria’s major rivers. Moderate rain occurred in Sierra Leone, Liberia, far-southern Mali and Togo, and some light rain persisted across Burkina Faso, Mauritania, and central Mali. Meanwhile, light to moderate rainfall was recorded in northeastern Morocco, western Algeria, central/northern Mali, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, southern parts of Niger, northern Togo, Benin, and southern Chad. Over the past month, rainfall was above average across the Sahel, and was also newly above average across the Gulf of Guinea region from Liberia, eastward through Nigeria. 90-day rainfall deficits remain but are recently improving in the Gulf of Guinea region (**Figure 2**).

Next week, heavy rainfall is expected in Sierra Leon, Liberia, southern Cote d’Ivoire, and southern Cameroon. Light to moderate rainfall will be present in northern Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and southern Mali. The Gulf of Guinea region is forecasted to receive more rain than the long-term average. The Sahel should dry out this week. Above-average maximum temperatures are expected in northern/western Mauritania this week.

**Drier than average conditions will likely continue in southern Ethiopia, Somalia, and eastern Kenya.**

During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall continued over southern Sudan and western Ethiopia and expanded into the eastern Ethiopian highlands. It also continued in eastern DRC and South Sudan. As a result, most of southern Sudan, South Sudan, western and central Ethiopia, and Djibouti received more rainfall than the average during the week. In contrast, southern and southeastern Ethiopia, central and southern parts of Somalia, and eastern Kenya received below-average rainfall. Over the past 30 days, rainfall surpluses are building in South Sudan and central Ethiopia due to recent rains. They also persist in northeastern DRC, Sudan, and Uganda. Conversely, early-season deficits are growing in southern Ethiopia, Somalia, and central/eastern Kenya. On the 90-day timescale, rainfall has largely been well-above average except for a few small pocket areas of South Sudan and central/western Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). As a result, many areas of inundation have been observed in the region. Much of Eastern Africa is experiencing healthy vegetation growth.

Next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is expected over southwestern Ethiopia, eastern DRC, South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya. In contrast, light to moderate rainfall is anticipated across eastern Ethiopia and northern Somalia. Rainfall will be below average and maximum temperatures will be 2-4oC above average in southern areas of Somalia.

# Central Asia Overview

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| This is a FEWS NET map showing weather hazards for Central Asia from October 17 – October 23, 2024. |

## Temperatures

During the past week, mean minimum temperatures were above average in southern, southeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, central and eastern Uzbekistan, many parts of Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan, western Tajikistan, and northern, western and southeastern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperature was below average in northern Kazakhstan. Next week, the GEFS model forecasts above-average mean minimum temperatures in northern, central and southern Kazakhstan, eastern regions of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, northeastern Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan, with 6 to 80C above-average in northern and western Afghanistan. Daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted above average around 6 to 10oC in Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and northern, western and southern Afghanistan during the period 18-21Oct2024 and daily maximum temperature is forecasted around 25 to 35oC.

## Precipitation

During the past week, moderate precipitation observed in eastern, northeastern, southeastern and central Kazakhstan and some parts of northeastern Uzbekistan and 25 to 50mm precipitation fell in southern Kazakhstan (**Figure 3**). Over the past 30 days, rainfall was below-average in western, northwestern, northern and some parts of eastern Kazakhstan (**Figure 4**). Next week, moderate to locally heavy precipitation is forecasted in southern, southeastern, eastern and western Kazakhstan, southwestern Kyrgystan, western and central Tajikistan, eastern Uzbekistan, and northeastern, eastern and some parts of central highlands of Afghanistan. A heavy snowfall is forecasted in northwestern, northern and central Tajikistan, southwestern Kyrgyzstan, and some parts of Badakhshan province of Afghanistan.

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| Figure 3 | 7-Day CPC Unified Gauge Total Rainfall (mm).  Period: 08 Oct 2024 – 14 Oct 2024 | Figure 4 | 30-Day CPC Unified Gauge Rainfall Anomaly (mm).  Period: 15 Sep 2024 – 14 Oct 2024 |
| This is a NOAA/CPC map showing the estimated rainfall total for Central Asia from Oct 08 – Oct 14, 2024. | | This is a NOAA/CPC map showing the estimated rainfall anomaly for Central Asia from Sep 15 – Oct 14, 2024. | |
| Source: NOAA/CPC | | Source: NOAA/CPC | |

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| This is a FEWS NET map showing weather hazards for Yemen from October 17 - October 23, 2024. |

# Yemen Overview

## Temperature

During the past week, temperatures were warmer than average over Yemen. Maximum temperatures ranged from 30°C to 40°C. Minimum temperatures ranged from 15°C to 30°C and were above average across the country Anomalies were largest In the East. Next week, well-above average minimum temperatures are expected in many interior areas with above-average Maximum temperatures.

**Precipitation**

During the past week, slightly higher-than-average rainfall was observed along the Red Sea coast and locally in the South, with light to moderate precipitation recorded. The remainder of Yemen was dry. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above average over southern and western parts of the country. Next week, above-average rainfall is expected, with light to moderate rain anticipated in western and southern Yemen. These amounts are higher than average for mid-October. Light rain is also possible in the East.

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| **This is a FEWS NET map showing weather hazards for Central America from October 17 - October 23, 2024.**  **This is a FEWS NET map showing weather hazards for Hispaniola from October 17 - October 23, 2024.** |
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# Central America Overview

## Floods risk in several areas in Central America.

Last week, moderate rainfall (> 25 mm) was observed in most of Central America. Total rainfall amounts larger than 50 mm were registered in central and southwestern Guatemala, northern and central Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, central Costa Rica, and northern and central Panama (**Figure 5**). An above-average rainfall of 10-50 mm was registered in these areas. Meanwhile, 50 mm to 100 mm below-average conditions were registered in Guatemala, and El Salvador. Further, during the last 30 days, localized areas of western, eastern and southern Guatemala registered rainfall deficits between 100 mm and 300 mm below the normal. On the contrary, central Guatemala, southern Honduras, northern and southwestern Nicaragua, and central Panama have been wetter than average (> 100 mm above the mean) (**Figure 6**). Moreover, the 90-day rainfall analysis shows cumulative surpluses of 150-200 percent of the average rainfall in western/central Guatemala, southern Honduras, northern Nicaragua, central Costa Rica, and central Panama; however, localized areas in central and southeastern Guatemala, northwestern Honduras and southern Panama registered cumulative rainfall deficits between 25-50 percent of the average. The abnormal heat and erratic rainfall during the drought have increased insect pests on crops in Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. Next week, GEFS forecasts suggest heavy rainfall (> 75 mm) in Guatemala, Belize, Costa Rica, Panama, and the coastal areas facing the Caribbean Sea of Honduras, Nicaragua and Guatemala, and for that reason, floods are very likely to occur in these areas. Maximum temperatures between 25- 35°C with above-average conditions of 1-2°C in most parts of Central America.

# Hispaniola Overview

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| Figure 5 | 7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm).  Period: 08 – 14 October 2024 | Figure 6 | 30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm).  Period: 15 September – 14 October 2024 |
| This is a NOAA/CPC map showing the estimated total rainfall for Central America from October 08 - October 14, 2024. | | This is a NOAA/CPC map showing the estimated total rainfall anomaly for Central America from September 15 - October 14, 2024. | |
| Source: NOAA/CPC | | Source: NOAA/CPC | |

## Abnormal heat continues across Hispaniola.

Last week, light to moderate rainfall (25 – 50 mm) was recorded over the Dominican Republic while little to no rainfall (0 – 25 mm) was registered across Haiti. During the last 30 days, rainfall deficits have been the major feature across the island with anomalies ranging between 20 – 100 mm. Meanwhile, in the last 90-days, much of Haiti received total rainfall of 5 – 25% of normal; however, northern and central Dominican Republic recorded positive rainfall anomalies (50 – 200 mm). For next week, the forecast suggests light to moderate rainfall across Haiti and the Dominican Republic, with weekly rainfall totals of 10 – 50 mm. Hybrid temperature heat index tools are forecasting temperatures to be greater than the 90 percentile which could result in hazardous conditions.

# Northern South America Overview

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| **This is a FEWS NET map showing weather hazards for Northern South America from October 17 - October 23, 2024.** |

## Abnormally high heat is expected across central northern South America.

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| Figure 7 | 7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm).  Period: 08 – 14 October 2024 | Figure 8 | 30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm).  Period: 15 September – 14 October 2024 |
| This is a NOAA/CPC map showing the estimated total rainfall for Northern South America from October 08 - October 14, 2024. | | This is a NOAA/CPC map showing the estimated total rainfall anomaly for Northern South America from September 15 - October 14, 2024. | |
| Source: NOAA/CPC | | Source: NOAA/CPC | |
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| About Weather Hazards  Hazard maps are based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week) and their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions. |

During the past 7 days, moderate to heavy rainfall (>75 mm) occurred over western Colombia, southeastern Venezuela **(Figure 7**). A flood report was received over Cali, Colombia which had a localized area of above-average rainfall (50 – 100 mm). However, the majority of the region recorded precipitation deficits ranging between 25 – 100 mm. Below-average precipitation over the last 30 days continues to persist and warrants the abnormal dryness polygon over much of eastern Colombia and western and northern Venezuela (**Figure 8**). Furthermore, over the last 90 days, the dry signal has been the dominant feature over the region with portions of northern Venezuela, including the States of Falcon, Lara, Anzoátegui, and Monagas, noting cumulative rainfall deficits between 5-25 percent of the average. In addition, the abnormal heat along with the abnormal dryness has created ideal condition for wildfires which have been ongoing and causing major impacts to Colombia and Venezuela. Next week, forecasts are predicting heavy rainfall (>50 mm) over northwestern Colombia and in some areas in Venezuela. Rainfall is expected to be lighter-than-average, resulting in deficits ranging between 10 – 40 mm for the majority of the region. However, continuation of moderate to heavy rainfall in already saturated soil could result in localized flooding and landslides in northwestern Colombia. Hybrid temperature heat index tools are indicating temperatures above the 90th percentile for northern, southern and eastern Colombia and central and southern Venezuela which could be hazardous.