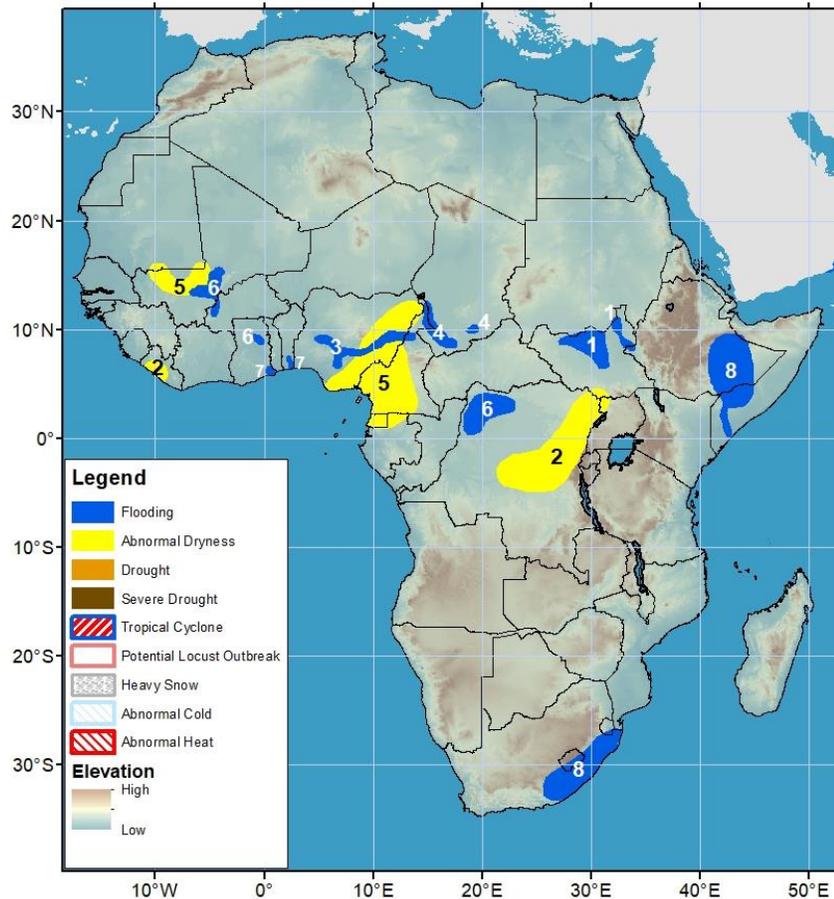


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 26 October – 1 November 2023

- Recent heavy rainfall in Eastern Africa has lessened dry conditions.
- Flooding from moderate rainfall persists, with some areas remaining dry.



- 1) Flooding conditions persist in Sudd wetlands but have eased in the Sobet and Akobor catchments.
- 2) Since July, uneven distribution of rainfall caused moderate to large rainfall deficits, negatively affecting vegetation in the eastern and central parts of DR Congo and central Liberia.
- 3) Torrential and above-average rain has caused floods to continue in Nigeria's Niger and Benue Rivers.
- 4) Over the past few weeks, flooding has subsided due to below-average rainfall in southern Chad.
- 5) Abnormal dryness persists in western Mali, eastern Nigeria, and Equatorial Guinea, expands over Cameroon, and newly emerges over northern Gabon due to below-average rainfall in recent weeks.
- 6) Near-normal to below-average rainfall has reduced flood conditions in Central Mali, western Burkina Faso, and northern Ghana. However, the situation remains unchanged in northwestern DRC, where landslides have resulted in fatalities, according to reports.
- 7) Heavy rains in southeastern Ghana caused floods due to the overflow of the Akosombo dam in the River Volta. Southern Benin also experienced floods, resulting in casualties and damage.
- 8) Heavy rainfall over the past week caused floods, river overflow, and severe weather-related incidents in South Africa's Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces. More heavy rainfall is expected in the Greater Horn of Africa, leading to flooding in Ethiopia's eastern and southern parts and Somalia's Juba River.

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 in Eastern Africa has improved dry conditions.

Since the beginning of August, some part of Eastern Africa has started to witness dryness improvement, especially in southern Ethiopia, northern and eastern Kenya, central and southern Somalia, and northern and southern parts of Tanzania. This improvement is associated with the moderate to heavy rainfall in the past weeks over Eastern Africa. Nevertheless, dry conditions, which are less than 80% of average rainfall, still persist over central and eastern Ethiopia, isolated places in Kenya, northern Somalia, and isolated places in Tanzania (**Figure 1**). In the past 30 days, above-average rainfall (50-100 mm) has occurred in southern portions of Sudan, western and eastern borders of South Sudan, western and southern Ethiopia, northern and southwestern Kenya, and central and southern Somalia. According to reports, heavy rainfall has affected Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces in South Africa, causing floods, river overflow, and severe weather-related incidents that have caused casualties and damage.

In the next week, little to light rain with above-average (5-10 mm) rainfall is expected over southern Sudan, South Sudan, and Uganda. Heavy rains with large above-average (50-100 mm) rainfall are predicted over Ethiopia, northern Somalia, northern Eritrea, and northeastern Kenya. Based on the model forecast, there is a high chance of flooding in Ethiopia's eastern and southern parts and Somalia's Juba River. Conversely, below-average rainfall (10-30 mm) is anticipated over southern Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, southwestern Kenya, southern Somalia, and northern Tanzania.

Moderate rainfall caused flooded areas to remain, and dryness persisted over a few places.

Moderate rainfall has continued over the Gulf of Guinea countries for the past weeks, with a significant amount (up to 50 mm) over Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, central and southern Nigeria, southern Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Congo. Likewise, moderate rainfall has been observed in the Central African Republic and DR Congo (**Figure 2**). Over the past few weeks, flooding has subsided due to near-normal to below-average rainfall in Central Mali, western Burkina Faso, Ghana, and across southern Chad. Due to the continuous heavy rainfall, vegetation conditions have improved over West Africa. Good vegetation is concentrated along the Sahel region (Senegal, Mali, Niger, Chad). It even extends to some parts of the Sahara region (Libya), which can be attributed to Storm Daniel, which caused floods over countries in Northern Africa. Most areas in West Africa experienced moderate rainfall, but dry conditions persisted in central Mali, southern Liberia, and eastern Nigeria and expanded in Cameroon.

During the next week, light to moderate rain is expected along the coast of the Gulf of Guinea countries, and moderate rainfall over most of Central Africa region. Concerning anomaly, below-average rainfall (10-30 mm) is anticipated over the Gulf of Guinea countries in West Africa. Conversely, moderate with above-average rainfall (10-30 mm) is predicted over most places in Central Africa, and heavy rainfall reaching 150mm is forecasted over southern Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and southern Congo.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Percent of Average Rainfall (%) Valid: 01 Aug – 24 October 2023

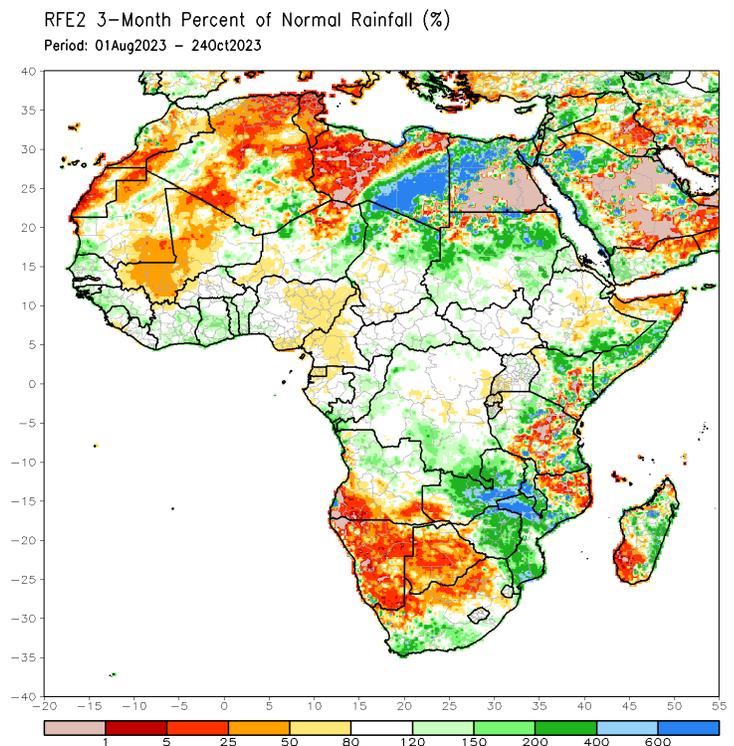


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 18 October – 24 October 2023

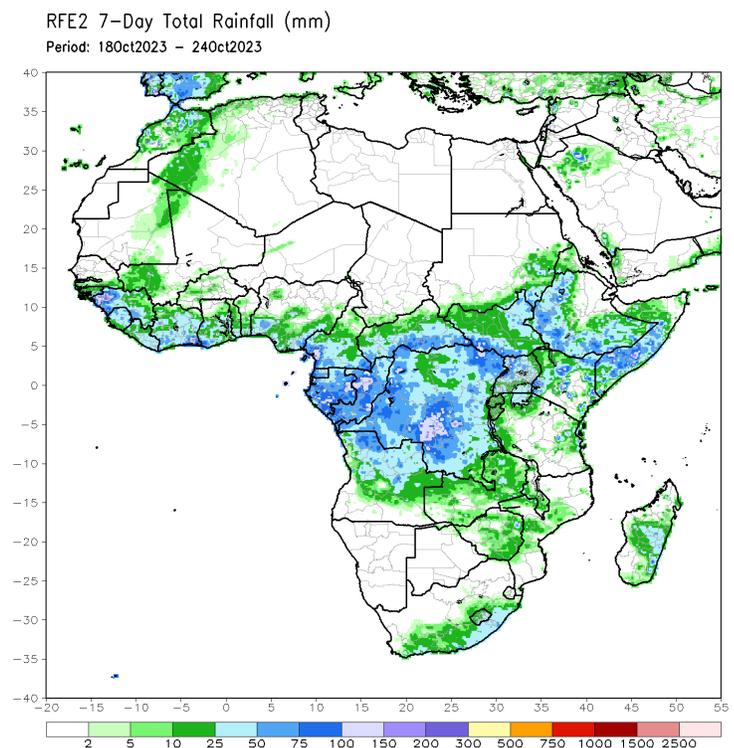
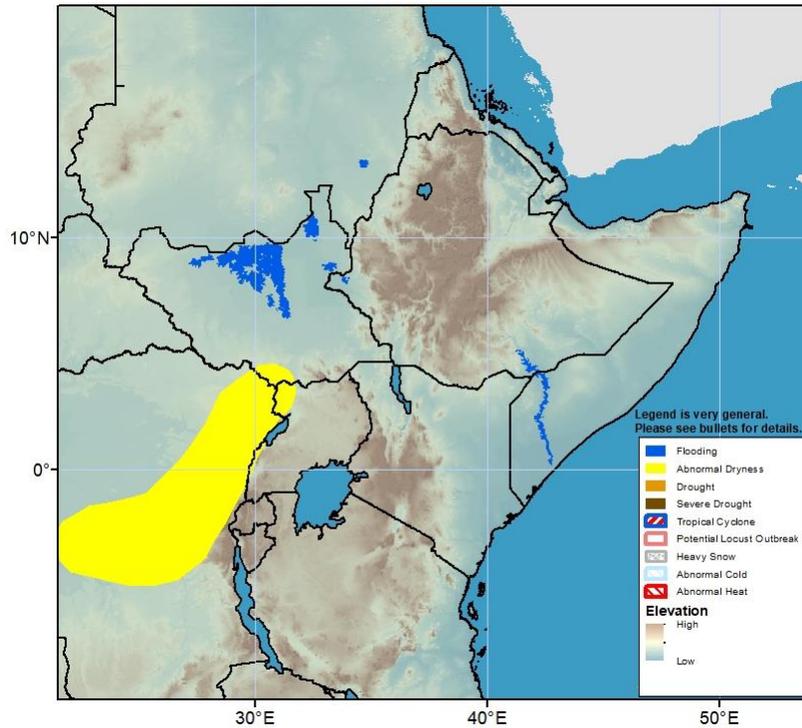
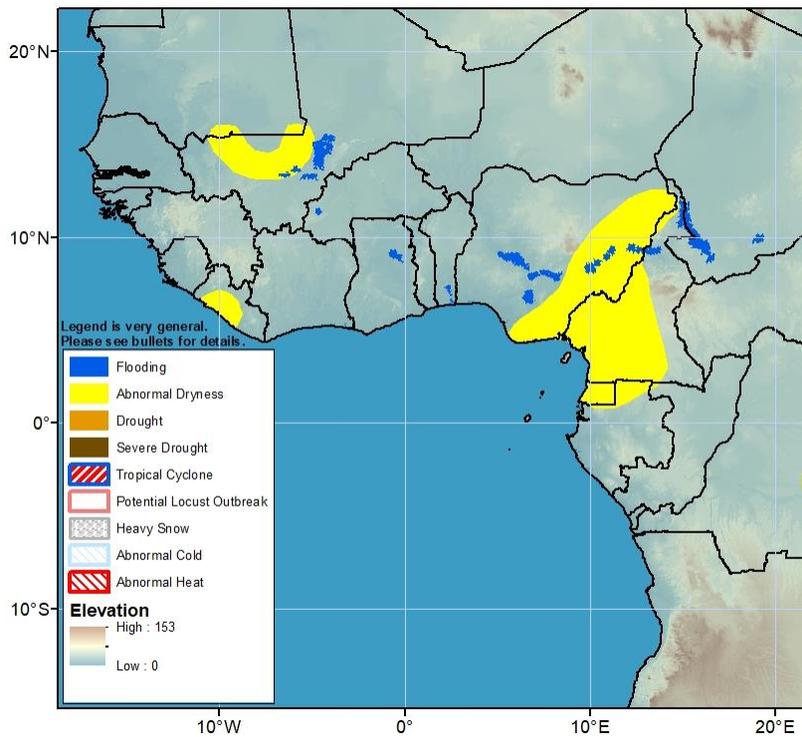


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding along the Blue Nile in Sudan has improved, with conditions easing in the Sobet and Akobor catchments and remaining in the Sudd Wetlands in South Sudan. Floods have emerged in the Juba River in Somalia.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Inundation conditions improved in Central Mali, Burkina Faso, and northern Ghana. In Nigeria, flooding conditions have improved along the Sokoto and Komadugu catchments but remain the same along Niger and Benue catchments. Flooding conditions have improved across southern Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa