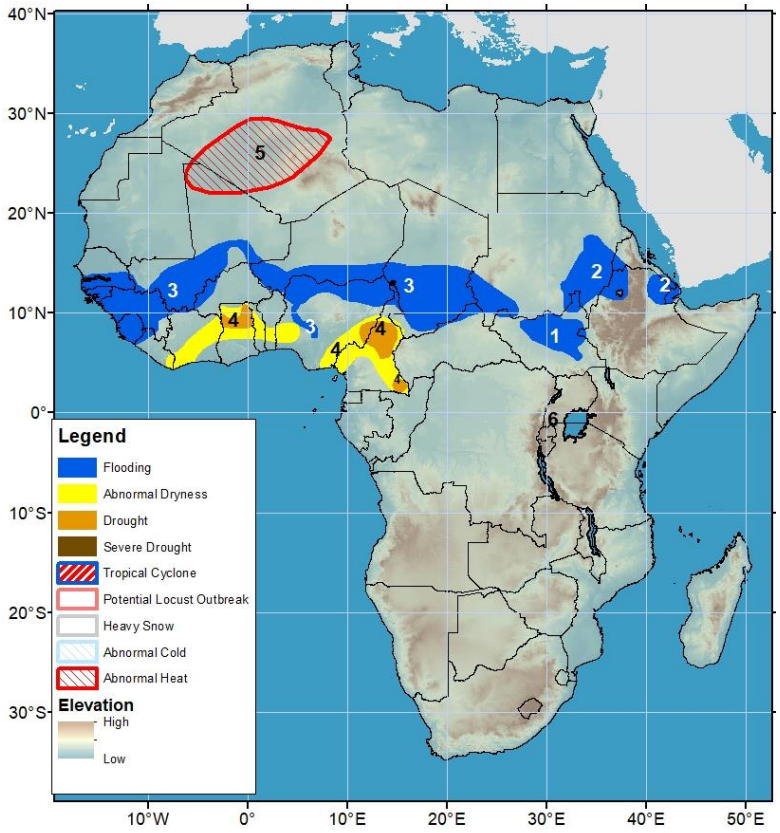
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
3 - 9 October 2024

- **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) 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, northern Nigeria (around the Komadugu River), Central and southern Chad, and northern Cameroon. Ongoing and forecasted heavy rain may cause additional flooding in Senegal, 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 has 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 northern Mali and central Algeria. 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.

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Rainfall bands are shifting southward in West Africa

Though light rainfall persists in the far northern regions, the monsoonal rain band is gradually shifting southward. Heavy rainfall exceeding 100 mm continues in southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, western Nigeria, and the Central African Republic (CAR) (**Figure 1**). Last week's rainfall exacerbated flooding conditions in Chad and Cameroon. Meanwhile, light to moderate rainfall was recorded in Mauritania, northwestern Algeria, central/northern Mali, southern parts of Togo, Benin, and Côte d'Ivoire, Niger as well as southern Chad. Over the past month, rainfall has been above average across the Sahel and northern West Africa, while the Gulf of Guinea have experienced below-average rainfall. Surplus seasonal rains have swollen the Niger rive, especially in Mali and Nigeria. The rainfall deficit continues to grow in the Gulf of Guinea, southeastern Nigeria, and eastern Cameroon. However, Senegal is recovering from earlier deficits due to recent weeks' rainfall. Since 1 July, rainfall deficits have expanded across much of southern West Africa. Notably, the deficit along the Cameroon-Nigeria border now exceeds 400 mm.

Next week, very heavy rainfall (exceeding 100 mm) is expected in the coastal regions of Sierra Leone and Liberia, as well as in the border areas of Nigeria and Cameroon. Heavy rainfall (up to 75 mm) is forecasted for Guinea-Bissau, western Côte d'Ivoire, central Ghana, Togo, Benin, Burkina Faso. In contrast, below-normal rainfall is anticipated in southern Côte d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon. Maximum temperatures are expected to be above normal in northwestern Africa, including a prolonged period of enhanced heat central Algeria, and northern Mali. In contrast, below-average temperatures are Throughout the Sahel and parts of the Gulf of Guinea region.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall
Valid: 25 September – 01 October 2024

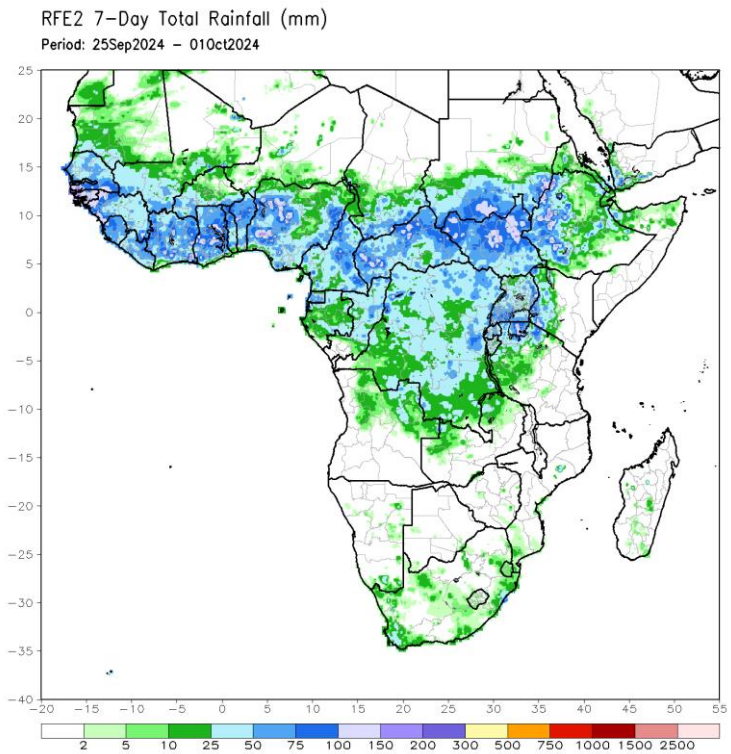


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Rainfall intensity has increased again in East Africa.

During the past week, heavy rainfall (locally more than 100 mm) was observed in western Ethiopia, southern Sudan, South Sudan, and western Kenya. Light to moderate rainfall (less than 50 mm) was recorded in southern South Sudan, northeastern DRC, Uganda, central/eastern Ethiopia, and northern Somalia. Over the past 30 days, the rainfall deficit has improved observed in South Sudan, central Ethiopia, Uganda, and northwestern Eritrea due to recent rain. On a 90-day timescale, rainfall has largely been well-above average except for a few small pockets 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, particularly Uganda, eastern Ethiopia, Sudan, Eritrea, South Sudan, and east-central DRC, is experiencing healthy vegetation growth.

Next week, heavy rainfall is expected over the highlands of Ethiopia and northwestern DRC. In contrast, light to moderate rainfall is anticipated across southern Sudan, South Sudan, central DRC, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Next week, maximum temperatures are expected to reach up to 45°C in northeastern Sudan, while temperatures in the highlands of Ethiopia will range between 15-20°C. Most of the East African region is likely to experience near-average daily maximum temperatures during this period.

90-day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 04 July 2024 – 01 October 2024

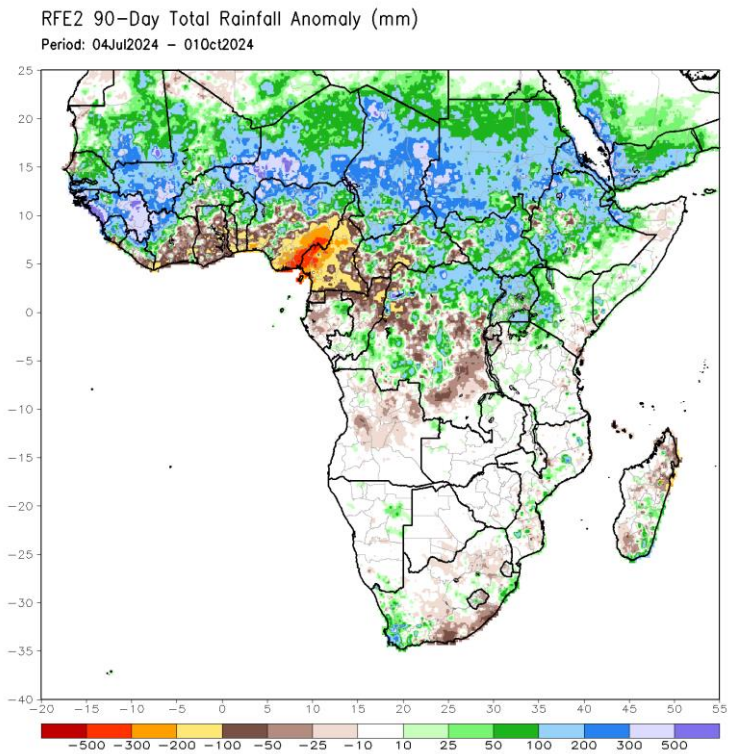
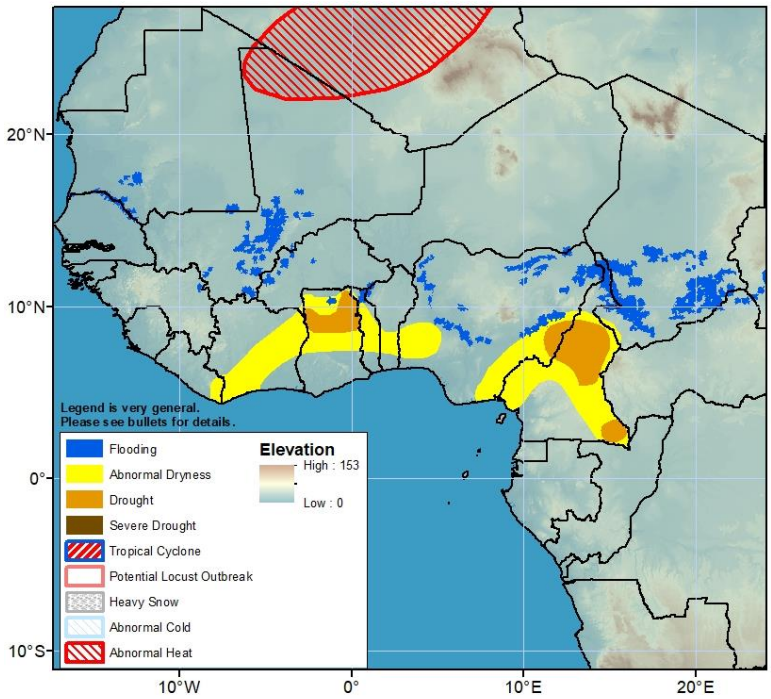
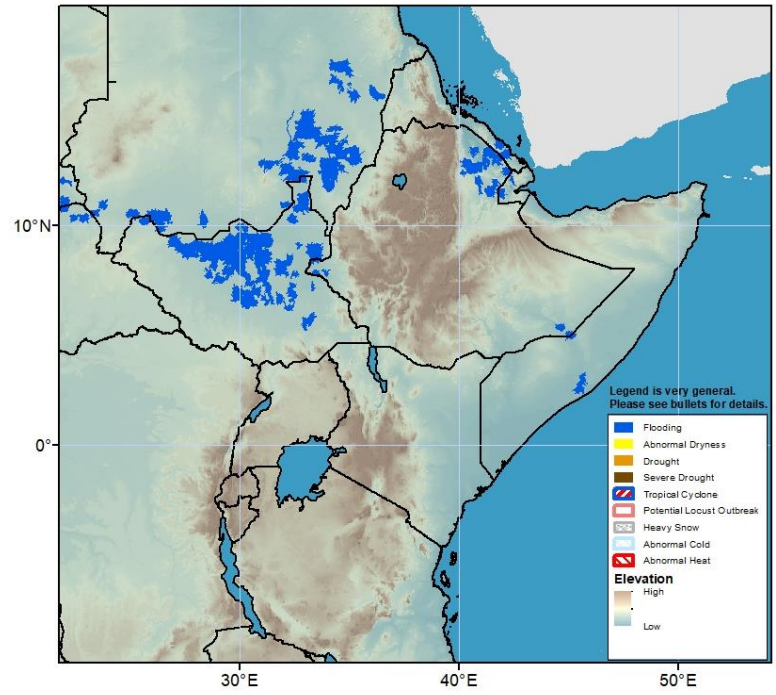


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



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 continuing along the Komadugu River in northern Nigeria, as well as the Niger River in 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 persistent in the Sudd wetlands of 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