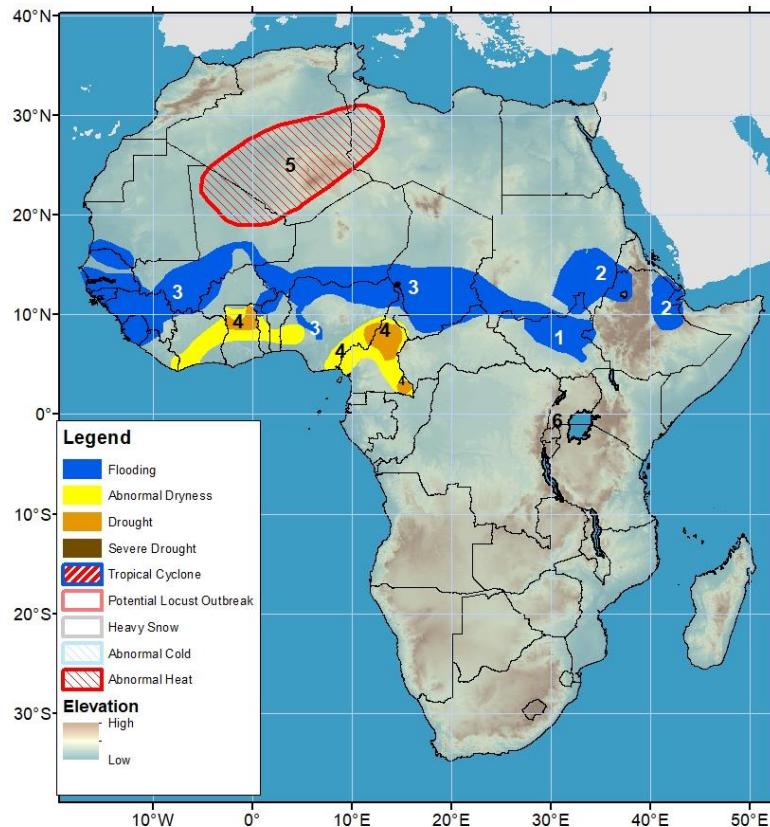


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 10 - 16 October 2024

- Flooding is widespread across the Sahel, eastern Sudan, and northern Ethiopia
- Drier conditions are being observed along the Gulf of Guinea. Dry conditions are indicated in southern and southeastern Ethiopia and south-central Somalia.



- 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. An eastward shift of the rainfall to eastern Ethiopia increases risks of flooding in Afar, Djibouti, and southern Eritrea.
- 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, Guinea-Bissau, and northern Cameroon.
- 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, Algeria and western Libya. 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 bands are shifting southward from the Sahel

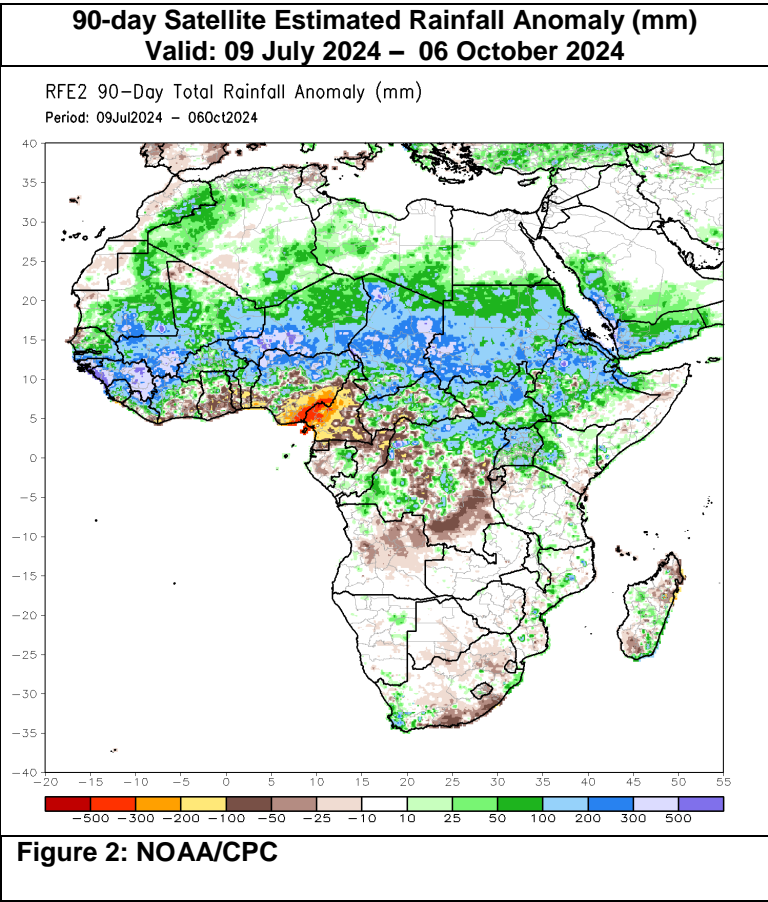
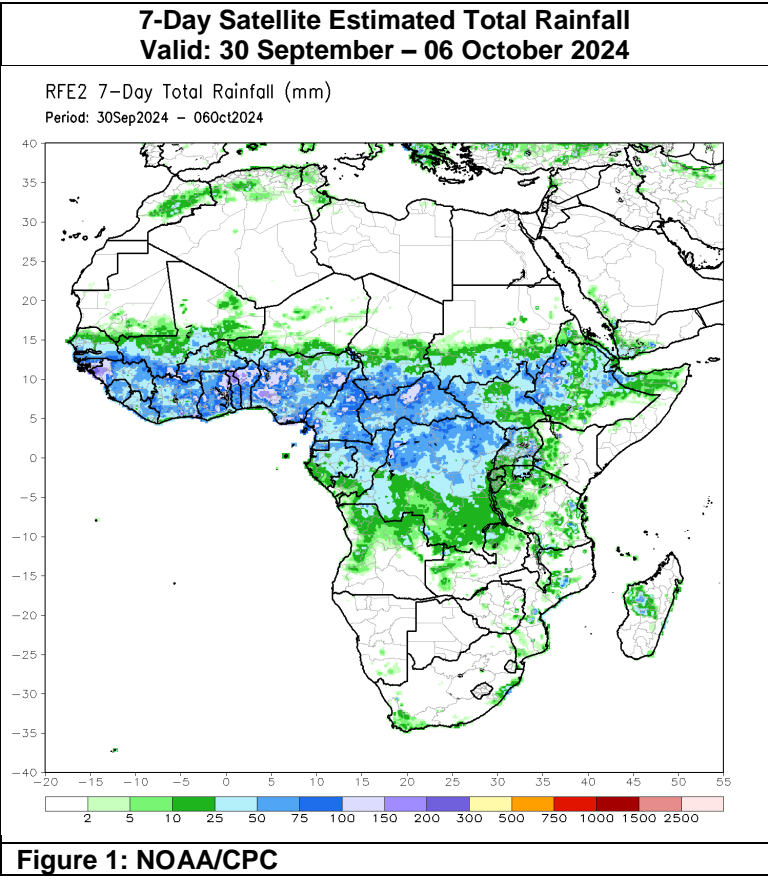
Although light rainfall persists in the far northern regions, the monsoonal rain band is gradually shifting southward. Heavy rainfall exceeding 100 mm continued in southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea, in isolated areas of Côte d'Ivoire, southern Mali and western Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, western and northeastern Nigeria, in isolated areas of Cameroon, 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 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 northern West Africa, while the Gulf of Guinea from Côte d'Ivoire to Cameroon experienced below-average rainfall. Excessive seasonal rains have swollen the Niger river, especially in Mali and Nigeria. Since 9 July, rainfall deficits continue to grow in the Gulf of Guinea region, southeastern Nigeria, and western Cameroon. Notably, the deficit along the Cameroon-Nigeria border now exceeds 300 mm.

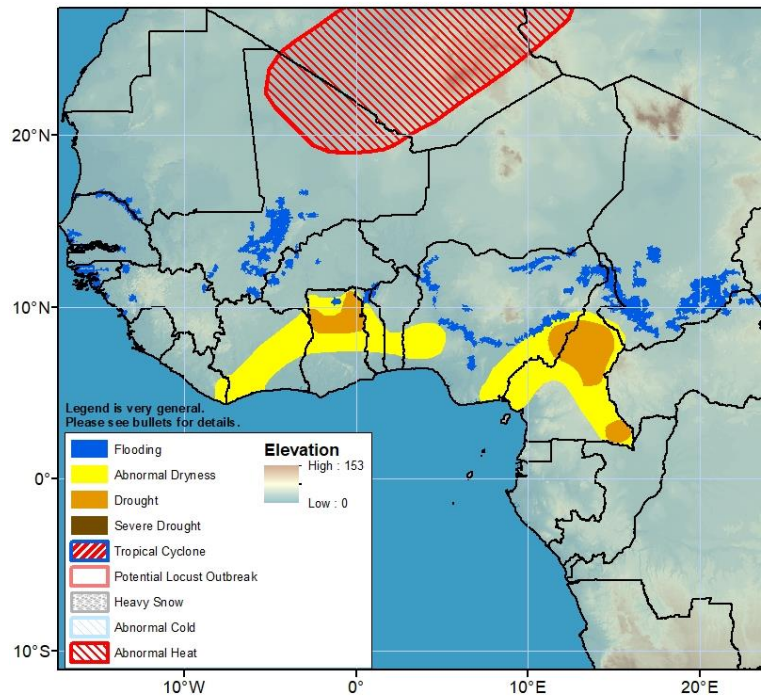
Next week, very heavy rainfall (exceeding 100 mm) is expected in Guinea-Conakry, western Cameroon, and eastern DRC, while heavy rainfall (50-75 mm) will cover much of western and central Africa from southern Senegal extending to western Côte d'Ivoire, and from Nigeria to western DRC. Light to moderate rainfall will be widespread in western and central parts of Africa. Compared to the long-term average, southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, and Guinea-Conakry will receive more than 50 mm rainfall above the average, while most parts of western and central Africa, especially Sierra Leone, northern Côte d'Ivoire, central parts of Ghana, Togo, and Benin, most of Nigeria and Cameroon, Central African Republic, and eastern DRC are expected to get 10-30mm rain above and beyond the average normal. In contrast, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and northern Angola will be drier than average. Prolonged and enhanced heat is expected in northwestern Africa extending from northern Mali through Algeria to western Libya.

### Drier than average conditions are expected to continue in southern and southeastern Ethiopia and south-central Somalia.

During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall continued over southern Sudan and western Ethiopia and expanded into eastern Ethiopian highlands and eastern DRC. As a result, most of southern Sudan, eastern South Sudan, western and eastern Ethiopia, northwestern Uganda, and eastern DRC received 25-50 mm of rainfall above the average during the week. In contrast, much of South Sudan, southern and southeastern Ethiopia, central parts of Somalia, most of Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi received below average rainfall. Over the past 30 days, the rainfall deficit has improved in South Sudan, central Ethiopia, Uganda, and northwestern Eritrea due to recent rains. On a 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.

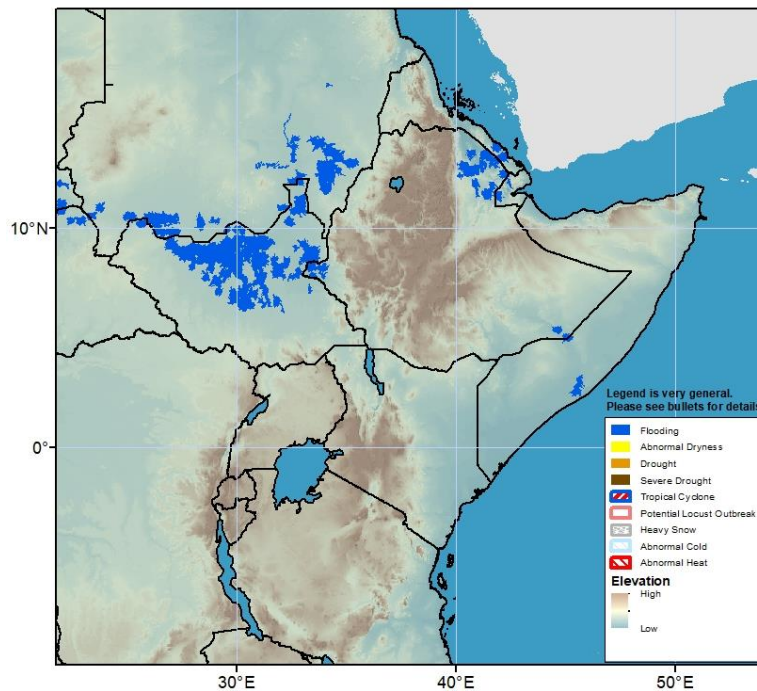
Next week, heavy and above average rainfall is expected over western Ethiopia and eastern DRC. In contrast, light to moderate rainfall is anticipated across southern Sudan, South Sudan, and northern Uganda. Rainfall will be below average and maximum temperatures 1-2°C above average in southern and southeastern lowlands of Ethiopia and neighboring areas of Somalia.





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**