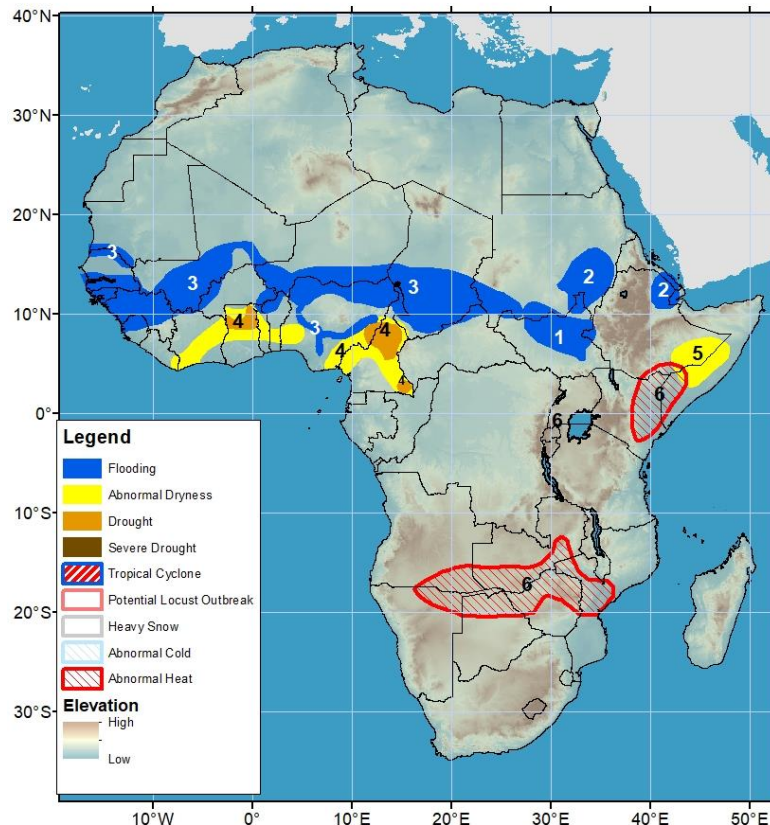


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 24 - 30 October 2024

- Flooding is widespread across the Sahel, but is starting to improve in eastern Sudan and northern Ethiopia
- The OND season is off to a poor start in East Africa. An Abnormal Dryness polygon has now been placed.



- 1) The Sudd wetlands in South Sudan remain inundated.
- 2) Heavy and above-average rainfall has led to flooding in eastern Sudan and northeastern 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), Senegal 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 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 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) Since late September, below average rainfall persisted across southeastern Ethiopian lowlands and central and southern Somalia. The dry conditions continued through October, the peak rainfall month for that region, and are reflected in many indicators and indices. As a result, an Abnormal Dryness polygon is placed in parts of equatorial East Africa.
- 6) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in central Southern Africa and equatorial East Africa. 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

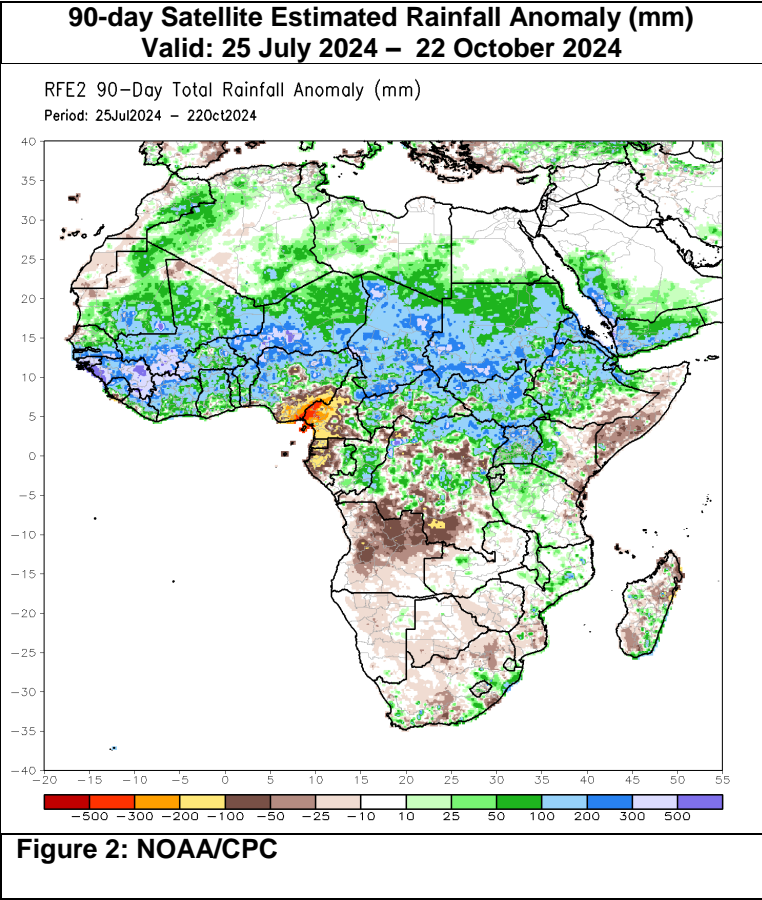
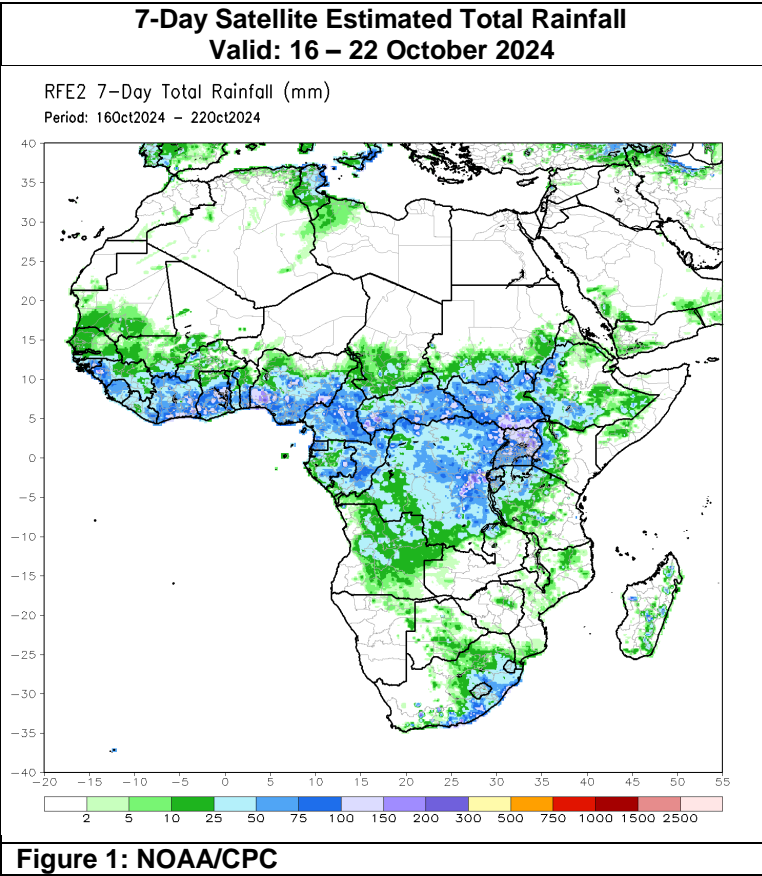
The monsoonal rain is continually shifting southward, with heavy rain encompassing the Gulf of Guinea countries. Very heavy rainfall, exceeding 100 mm, continued in Guinea, southern Côte d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, southwestern and isolated areas of eastern Nigeria, isolated areas in northern Cameroon, isolated areas in Chad, and eastern parts of Central African Republic (**Figure 1**). The rains have expanded south into Congo and DRC and caused localized flooding in Congo and western DRC. Last week's rainfall have also exacerbated flooding conditions along Nigeria's major rivers. On the other hand, moderate to heavy (25-75mm) rain occurred in parts of Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Togo and Benin, and far-southern Mali and Burkina Faso. Light to moderate rain was registered across the southern fringes of the Sahel. Meanwhile, a passing Mediterranean front brought moderate to heavy rains across Morocco and western Algeria. Over the past month, the above-average rainfall has expanded farther south into the Gulf of Guinea region. In fact, rainfall anomalies exceeded 100 mm above the average from Liberia eastward through Nigeria. Excessive seasonal rains have swollen the Niger River, especially in Mali and Nigeria. The Sokoto and Benue Rivers are rising as well. 90-day rainfall deficits remain but are recently improving in the Gulf of Guinea region. However, the deficit along the Cameroon-Nigeria border notably still exceeds 300 mm.

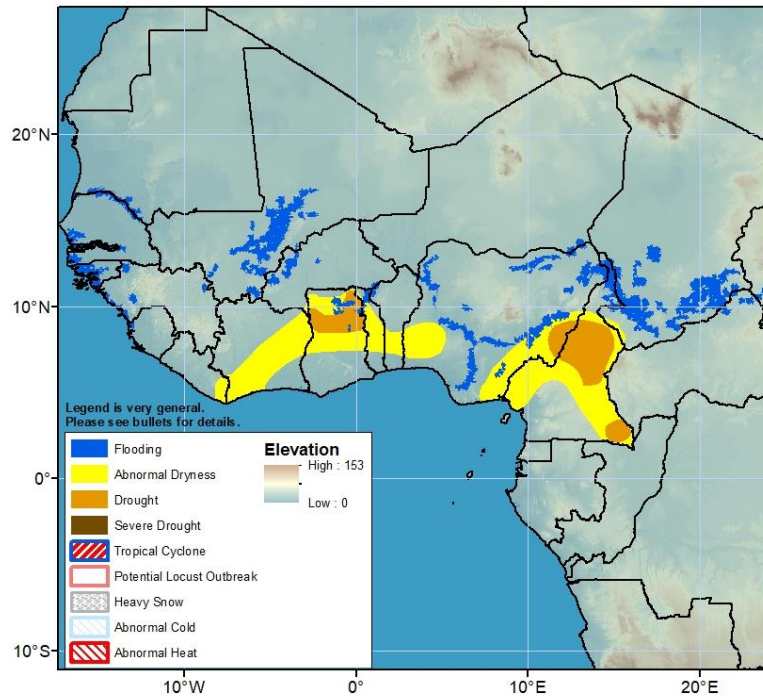
Next week, heavy rainfall (50 – 75 mm) is expected in Sierra Leon, Liberia, western Cote d'Ivoire, southeastern Nigeria, and western Cameroon. Light to moderate rainfall (5 – 50 mm) will cover most of the remaining parts of West Africa from Guinea-Bissau eastward to central Cameroon. Rainfall will be slightly above-average over Sierra Leone, southern Guinea, western Cote d'Ivoire and Gabon, but below average in central Cameroon, central DRC, and Angola. Above-average maximum temperatures (2 – 4°C anomaly) are expected in southeastern Algeria, western Libya, and eastern Southern Africa.

Continuing drier than average rainfall since late September led to the placement of Abnormal Dryness in southeastern Ethiopia and parts of Somalia.

During the past week, heavy rainfall exceeding 100 mm, even locally 150 mm, occurred at isolated places in southern Sudan and bordering areas of South Sudan. The rains were widespread and heavy farther south from southern South Sudan extending into northeastern Uganda. Meanwhile, isolated storms resulted in 10-50 mm of rainfall in the far southeastern Ethiopian lowlands and central/southern Somalia. Overall, most of the region received 10-50 mm more rainfall than the average, but anomalies were much higher in South Sudan and Uganda. In contrast, lowlands of southeastern Ethiopia, central and southern parts of Somalia, and eastern Kenya received below-average rainfall. Over the past 30 days, rainfall deficits are building and growing in southeastern Ethiopia, Somalia, and 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.

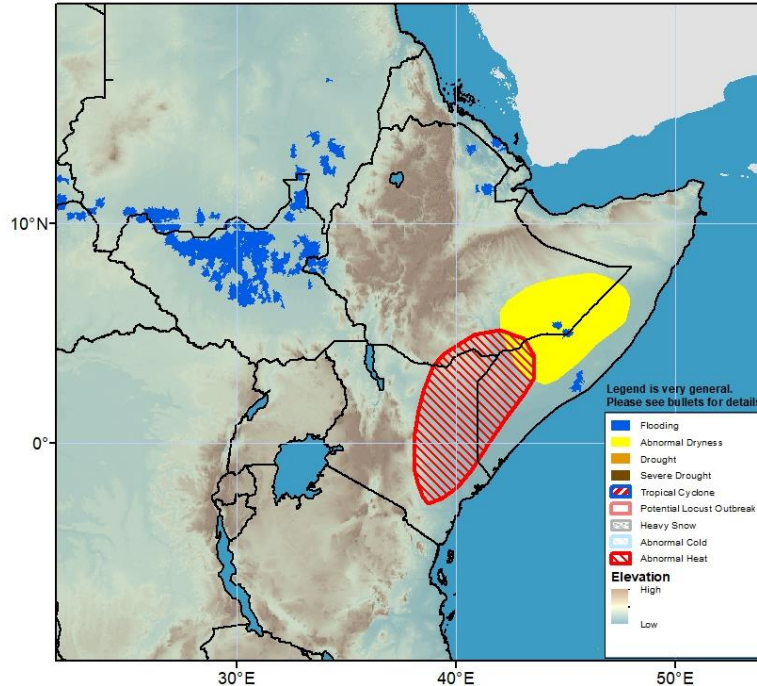
Next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is expected across eastern Sudan, Eritrea, most of Ethiopia excluding northeastern parts, and northeastern DRC and bordering parts of South Sudan. In contrast, rainfall will be severely below average across most of equatorial East Africa, including lowlands of southeastern Ethiopia, Somalia, and most of the Lake Victoria Region. An Abnormal Dryness polygon is placed in the Somalia-Ethiopia Corridor. Maximum temperatures will be up to 4°C above the average in southern Somalia, Kenya, southern Uganda, and Tanzania. An Abnormal Heat polygon is placed in the region.





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, and is worsening along the Niger, Sokoto, and Benue Rivers in Nigeria. Flooding also persists along the Senegal River.  
(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 is detected in the Blue Nile catchment in southeastern Sudan. Inundation is detected and landslides have been reported in northern Ethiopia, but conditions have improved.  
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

**Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa**