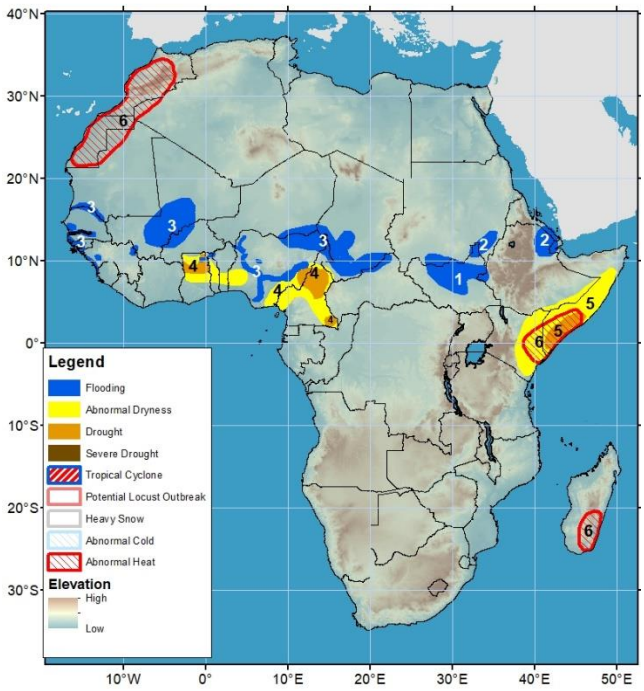
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
7 November – 13 November 2024

- **The October – December (OND) season has started poorly in East Africa, with persistent rainfall deficits in Somalia and eastern Kenya.**



1) The Sudd wetlands in South Sudan remain inundated.

2) Heavy and above-average rainfall has led to flooding in northeastern Ethiopia, creating a threat of landslides in northern Ethiopia. An eastward rainfall shift to eastern Ethiopia increases flooding 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 (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. Recent heavy rainfall has caused floods to intensify along the Niger and Benue Rivers downstream.

4) Insufficient rainfall during July and August has led to moisture deficits, causing abnormal dryness in 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, the abnormal dryness polygon has been expanded into Kenya, and a drought polygon has been placed in parts of Somalia.

6) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in northwestern Africa, eastern Kenya, southern Somalia, and southeastern Madagascar. In these regions, the probability of prolonged periods with high maximum temperatures and humidity is high, which could negatively impact vulnerable populations and crop yields.

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 continue to shift southward from the Sahel.

Recent rainfall anomalies indicate a continuing southward shift of the rain-bearing systems. Heavy rainfall exceeding 100 mm dotted Liberia, southern parts of Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana and southwestern Nigeria, central parts of Cameroon, parts of Congo and Gabon, south-central CAR, and northern parts of DRC, most of which recorded wet anomalies of 25-50mm for the week (**Figure 1**). Western Guinea, Sierra Leone, and most of Angola recorded less than 25 mm weekly totals that are below their long-term weekly values. Although more than 25 mm of rainfall amounts were registered in southeastern Nigeria, central Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and southern parts of DRC, weekly anomalies remained below the long term average in those areas. During the last 30 days, above-average rainfall was observed over most areas in western Africa. Rainfall surpluses of 100-300 mm have been recorded in southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau and western Guinea, southern Mali, southern Burkina Faso, most of Côte d'Ivoire, central Ghana, Togo, Benin, southwest Nigeria, isolated regions of northern Cameroon and central CAR, and central Congo. During the last 90 days, above-average rainfall has been observed over most of the Western African region (**Figure 2**). Excessive seasonal rains have swollen the Niger River, especially in Mali and Nigeria. Flooding was observed along the Sokoto and Benue Rivers and downstream after their confluence. However, deficits remained high (200-500 below average) in southeastern Nigeria and parts of Cameroon. 90-day deficits are also expanding in Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Angola.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall
Valid: 30 October - 05 November 2024

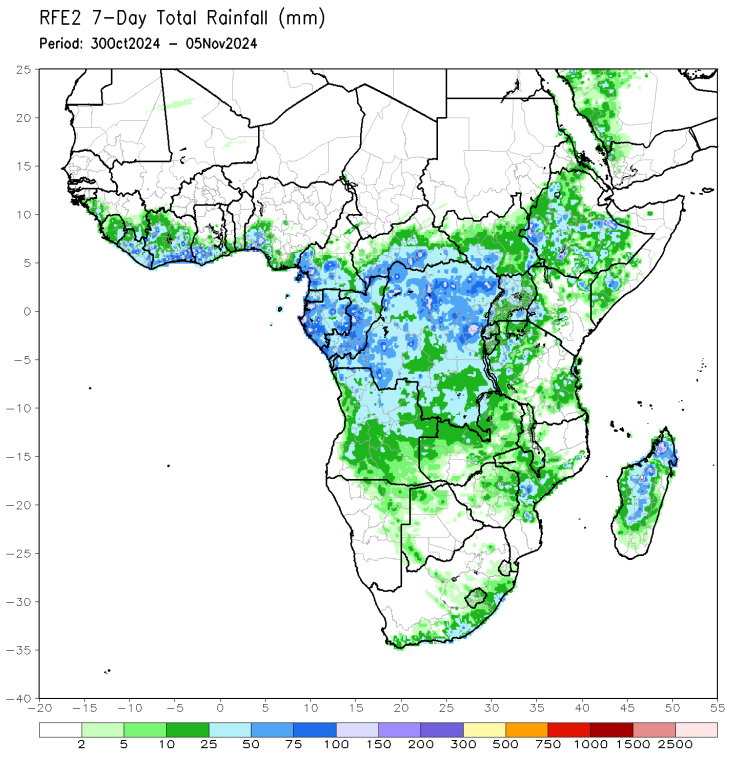


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

With a continuing southward shift of the summer rainfall next week, the main rainfall activity will be limited to coastal areas and in parts of Central Africa, extending from Equatorial Guinea to Angola in the south and DRC in the east. Dry conditions are expected in the Gulf of Guinea region.

Below-average rainfall has caused dryness to expand into western Kenya and central and southern Somalia.

A Mediterranean low pressure system created extended cloudiness and unseasonable rain across most of Ethiopia and Eritrea. As a result, widespread and heavy rainfall (25-50 mm) and locally exceeding 100 mm in parts of Ethiopia hampered harvesting activities in Ethiopia (**Figure 1**). Anomalies were 10-100 mm for the week in Ethiopia and Eritrea. For the first time, large rainfall surpluses were recorded in Central Somalia. This has substantially cut the deficits at some localities. South-central South Sudan and isolated areas in Tanzania received mildly above-average rainfall. Despite the localized enhanced rains in central regions, below-average rainfall has persisted over Somalia for the past many weeks with dryness spreading to more regions across the equatorial Greater Horn of Africa compared to last week. VHI and NDVI indicate poor vegetation health, with negative NDVI anomalies observed in Somalia and central and eastern Kenya. This led to the expansion of the abnormal dryness polygon and the placement of a drought polygon in Somalia. On the 90-day timescale, most areas in the northern sectors have received above-average rainfall since August (**Figure 2**).

90-day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 08 August 2024 – 05 November 2024

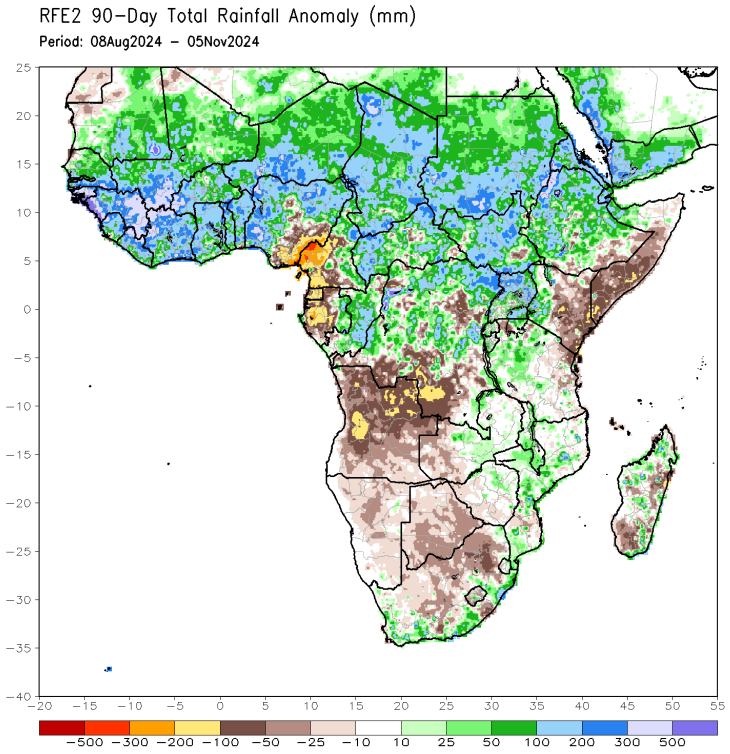
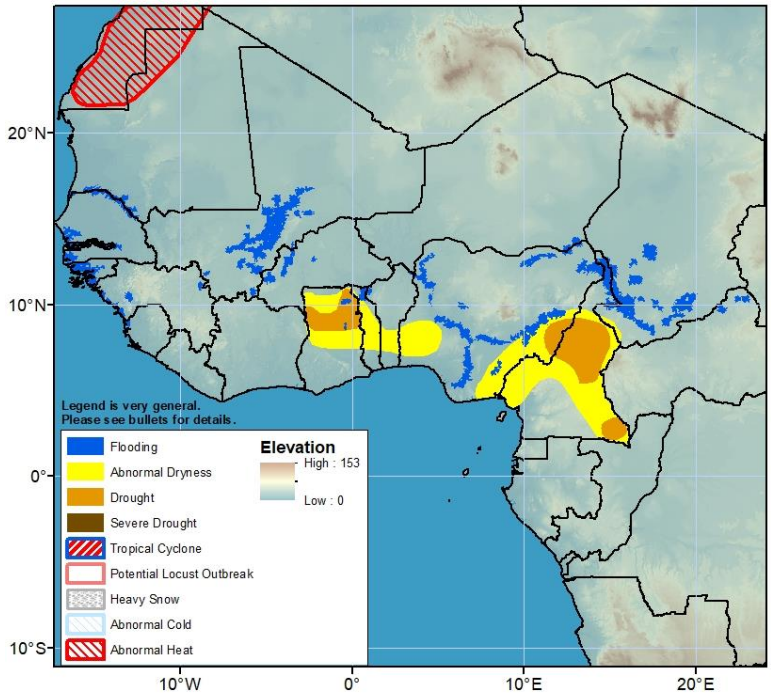


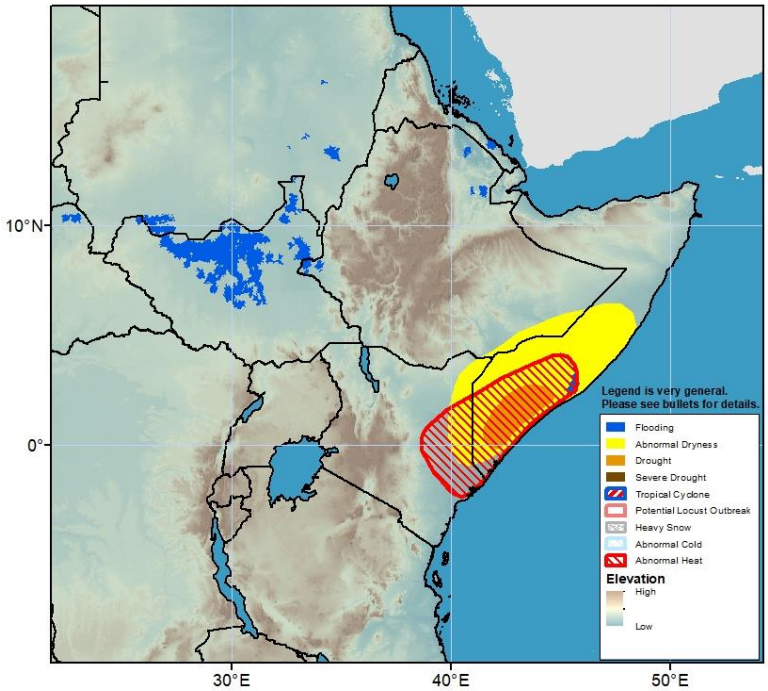
Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

Next week, below-average rainfall is expected in southern Somalia, most of Kenya, and Uganda, while above-average rainfall is anticipated in parts of central Kenya, Botswana, South Africa, and Madagascar. Meanwhile, an Abnormal Dryness polygon is placed in parts of Somalia and Kenya, and southeastern Madagascar.



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 continuing along the Niger, Sokoto, and Benue Rivers in Nigeria. Flooding has intensified 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 unseasonal rain expanded into northern Ethiopia and Eritrea.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa