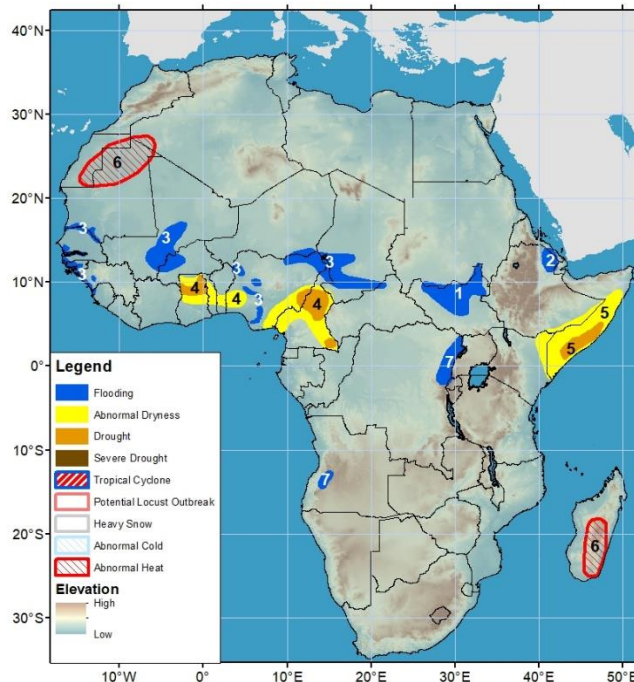


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 21 November – 27 November 2024

- Heavy rainfall continued in central and eastern Kenya and southern Somalia.



- 1) The Sudd wetlands in South Sudan remain inundated, although there are improvements along the upstream White Nile.
- 2) Heavy and above-average rainfall has led to flooding in northeastern Ethiopia.
- 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. However, flooding conditions improved substantially across Nigeria.
- 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 for many months, 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. However, as a result of expanded and continued heavy rainfall in November across eastern Kenya and southern Somalia, the abnormal dryness polygon has been reduced, and the drought polygon has been moved to central coastal Somalia.
- 6) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in northwestern Africa and parts of 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.
- 7) Localized heavy rainfall may result in isolated flash floods in Angola. The Ituri province in northeastern DR Congo have experienced heavy rain and floods due to the overflow of Lake Albert since beginning of November.

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

Continued heavy rainfall in central and eastern Kenya and southern Somalia led to isolated rainfall surpluses in the region.

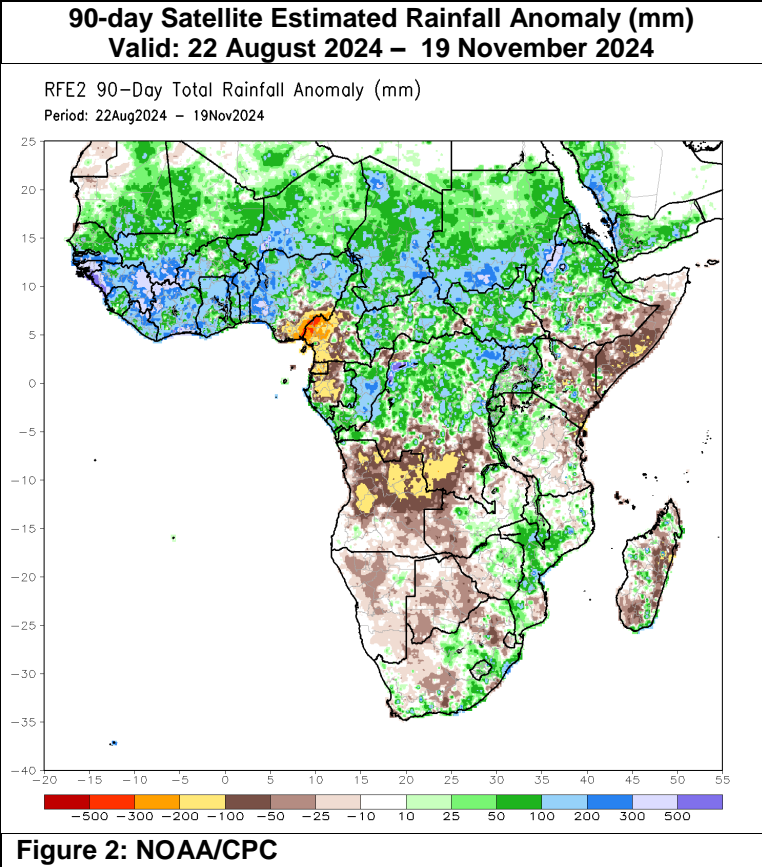
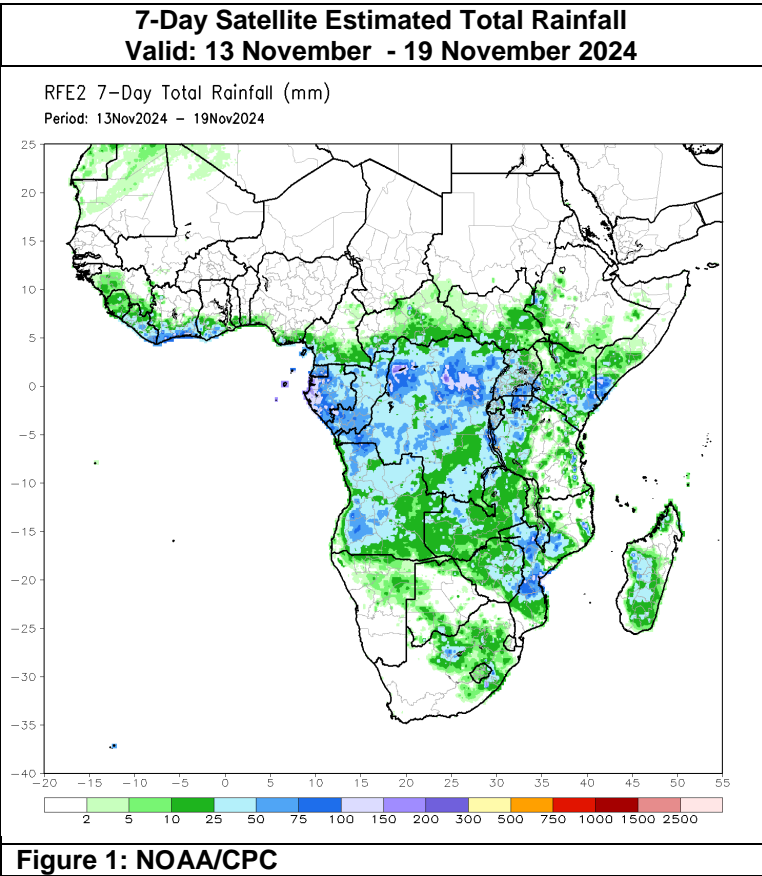
During the last week, the rainfall lingered in western Ethiopia but cleared from northern and eastern regions. On the other hand, heavy rainfall continued in central and eastern Kenya and southern Somalia, which significantly reduced the deficits and even led to surpluses at some locations from central to eastern Kenya and southern Somalia. Weekly totals exceeded 150 mm in eastern Kenya and southern Somalia (**Figure 1**). Moderate to heavy rainfall was also widespread in Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and northwestern Tanzania during the week. Eastern parts of DRC received localized heavy rainfall. Despite the enhanced rains in the equatorial regions, below-average rainfall has persisted across most of Somalia during the last 30 days. VHI and NDVI indicate poor vegetation conditions, with negative NDVI anomalies continuing in Somalia and central and eastern Kenya. On the 90-day timescale, most areas in the northern sectors have received above-average rainfall since August (**Figure 2**).

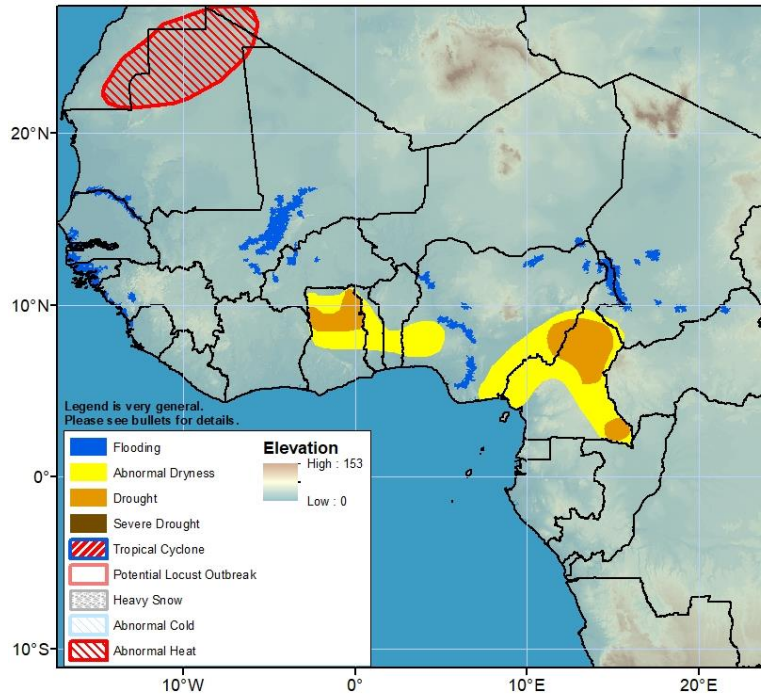
Next week, enhanced rainfall activity is indicated in most of Eastern Africa. In particular, most of Kenya, southern and western Ethiopia, most of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and northern Tanzania are expected to experience wetter than average conditions. Rainfall will be heavy at places. Eastern DRC is expected to receive above-average and heavy rainfall that may result in isolated flash floods. Because of the continuous heavy rainfall in eastern Kenya and southern Somalia, the Abnormal Dryness polygon is reduced, and the Drought polygon is shifted to central coastal Somalia.

Localized but heavy rains are seen in Mozambique and eastern/northeastern South Africa.

During the last week, localized areas in Mozambique and north-central South Africa received heavy rainfall exceeding 100 mm. Although not as heavy, many areas of Southern Africa extending from South Africa through Zimbabwe to western Zambia and western Angola recorded 25-75 mm during the week (**Figure 1**). Weekly anomalies were above average in eastern parts of South Africa, central Mozambique, parts of Zimbabwe, central Zambia, and western Angola. On the other hand, except for a few central regions, most of Madagascar and northeastern Angola received below-normal rainfall. During the last 30 days, rainfall was below average by up to 100 mm in northeastern Angola and eastern Madagascar. NDVI and VHI are not good indicators of vegetation conditions at this time, as the rainy season is just starting in the region. The 90-day anomaly indicates large deficits in most parts of Angola and other parts of Southern Africa (**Figure 2**).

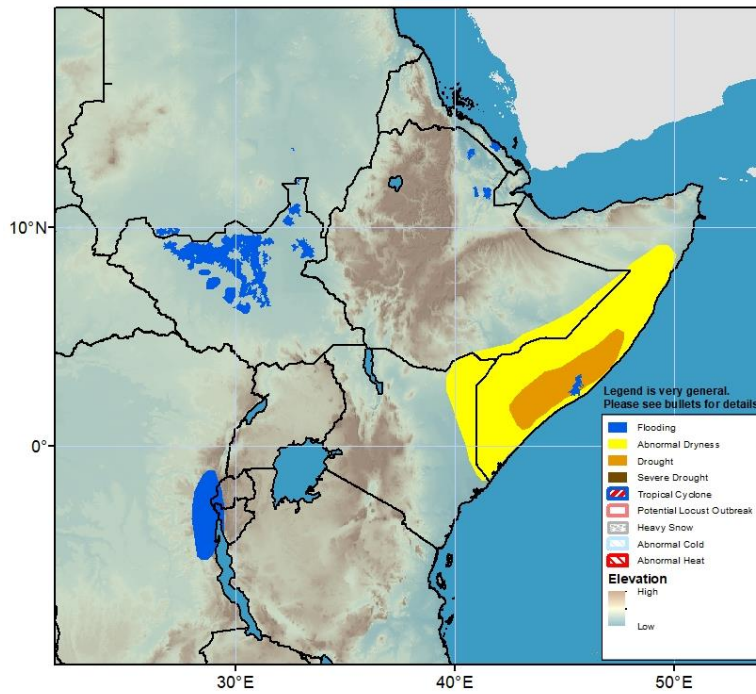
Next week, below-average rainfall is expected in most of Southern Africa. As a result, southeastern Angola, western Zambia, most of Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, northeastern South Africa and most of Madagascar are expected to record 10-30 mm below average rainfall. Western Angola and the southern tip of South Africa will have slightly above-average rainfall. Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in northwestern Africa and parts of Madagascar.





Inundation is receding from many parts of West Africa. Inundation receded substantially across Chad, but flooding remained unchanged in Central Mali. Flooding gradually improving along the Senegal River. Flooding conditions improved substantially across 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. There is a gradual improvement in inundation especially along the upstream White Nile. Although improving, inundation is detected in northeastern Ethiopia and Eritrea. (Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa