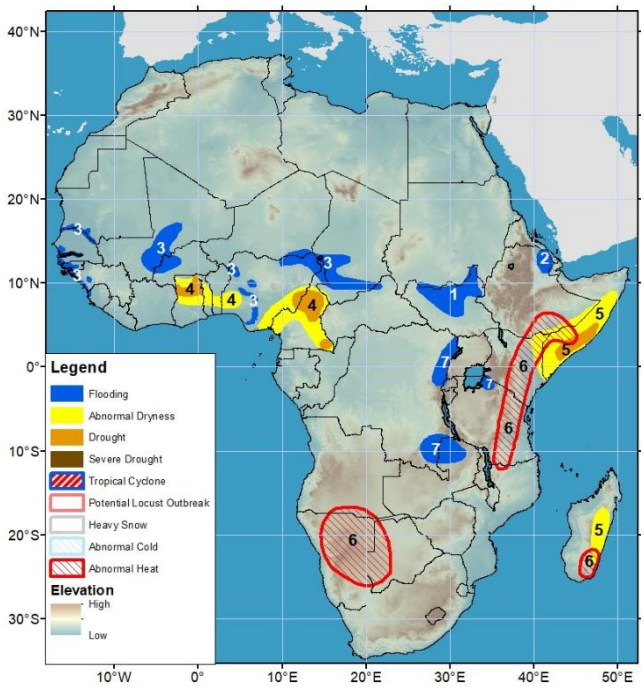
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
28 November – 04 December 2024

- **Heavy rainfall continued easing the dryness in central and eastern Kenya and southern Somalia.**
- **Heavy localized rains occurred in isolated places in Mozambique and eastern/northeastern South Africa.**



1) The Sudd wetlands in South Sudan remain inundated, although there are improvements along the upstream White Nile.

2) Although progressively shrinking, 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 most regions.

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 central and eastern Kenya and southern Somalia, the dryness is easing in central and eastern Kenya and southern Somalia. However, the Abnormal Dryness and Drought polygons are maintained in place. Due to increasing dryness and negative SPI in the last 30-days, an Abnormal Dryness Polygon is placed in eastern Madagascar.

6) Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in parts of Madagascar, Namibia, and eastern Africa. In these regions, the probability of prolonged periods with high maximum temperatures and humidity is high, which could negatively impact vulnerable populations.

7) Localized heavy rainfall may result in isolated flash floods in DRC and northern Zambia. The Ituri province in northeastern DR Congo have experienced heavy rain and floods due to the overflow of Lake Albert since the beginning of November. Heavy rainfall has caused flooding, resulting in casualties and damage in northern Tanzania, particularly in the Mara region, which borders southern Kenya.

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.
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Continued heavy rainfall in central and eastern Kenya and southern Somalia has eased the dryness.

During the last week, a weak Mediterranean low-pressure system pulled the equatorial rain band farther north in western and eastern Ethiopia while maintaining moderate to heavy rainfall in central and eastern Kenya and southern Somalia. Rainfall also increased in southern South Sudan, the Lake Victoria region, Rwanda, and northwestern Tanzania. While the highest weekly totals exceeded 100 mm in Lake Victoria regions, southern Somalia, southern South Sudan, southwestern and rangelands of southeastern Ethiopia received 25-75 mm rainfall that surpassed their long-term weekly averages by more than 25 mm (**Figure 1**). The highest daily rainfall exceeded 180 mm at Kabete in Kenya. During the week, heavy rainfall also extended into eastern DRC, causing a landslide in Sud Kivu province and flooding in northern Tanzania's Mara region, which borders southern Kenya. Despite the enhanced rains in the equatorial regions, below-average rainfall has persisted across central and coastal Somalia during the last 30 days. As a result, central Somalia registered less than 25% of their long-term average and recorded negative SPI values below -0.7 standard deviations below the mean, indicating dry conditions and poor 30-day rainfall performance. VHI and NDVI also indicate poor vegetation conditions, with negative NDVI anomalies continuing in Somalia and parts of northeastern Kenya. On the 90-day timescale, most areas in the northern sectors have received above-average rainfall since late August (**Figure 2**).

Next week, enhanced rainfall activity is indicated in western parts of Eastern Africa and Central Africa. In particular, western Kenya, southwestern Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and northwestern Tanzania are expected to experience wetter than average conditions. Rainfall will be heavy in places. Eastern and southern DRC and northern Zambia will record above-average and heavy rainfall that may result in isolated flash floods. Although heavy rainfall continues in eastern Kenya and southern Somalia, the abnormal dryness and drought polygons are maintained

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall
Valid: 20 November - 26 November 2024

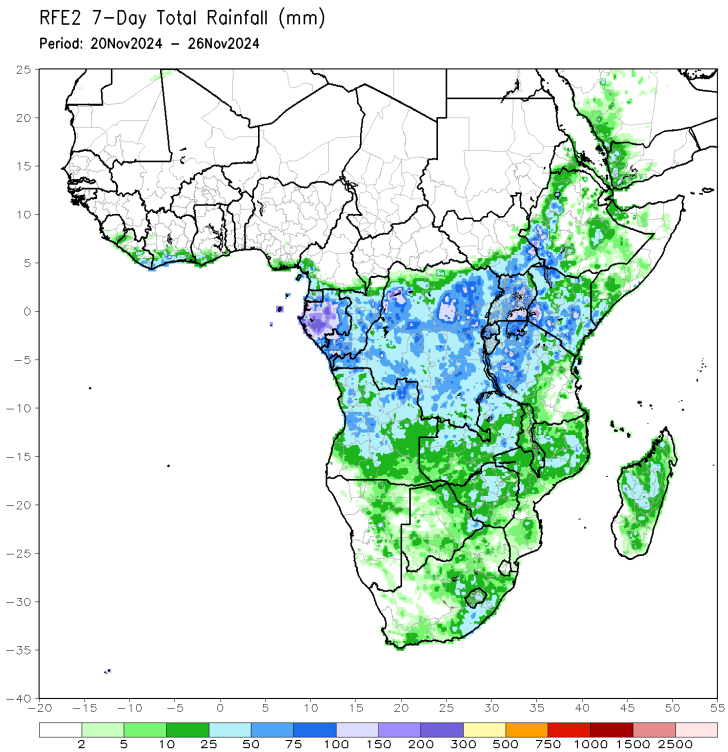


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

90-day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 29 August 2024 – 26 November 2024

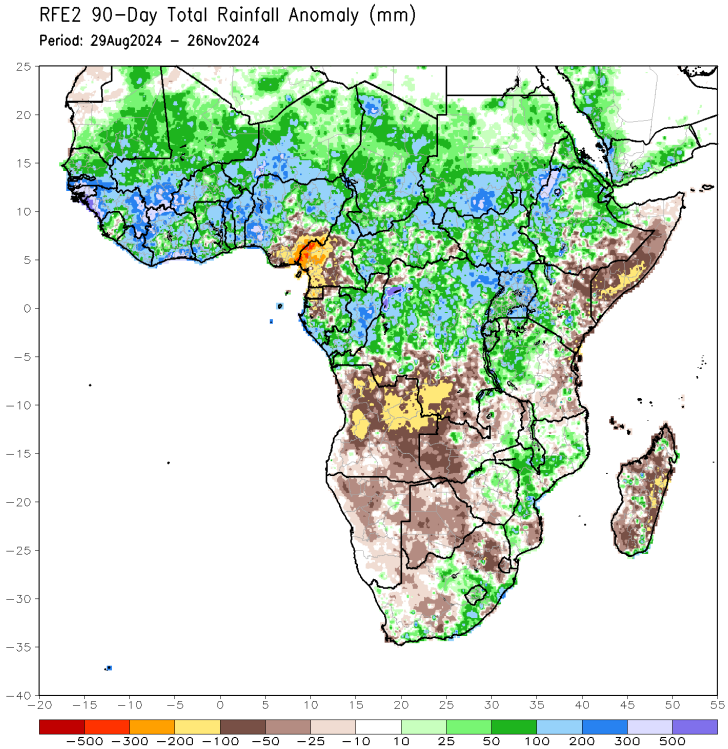
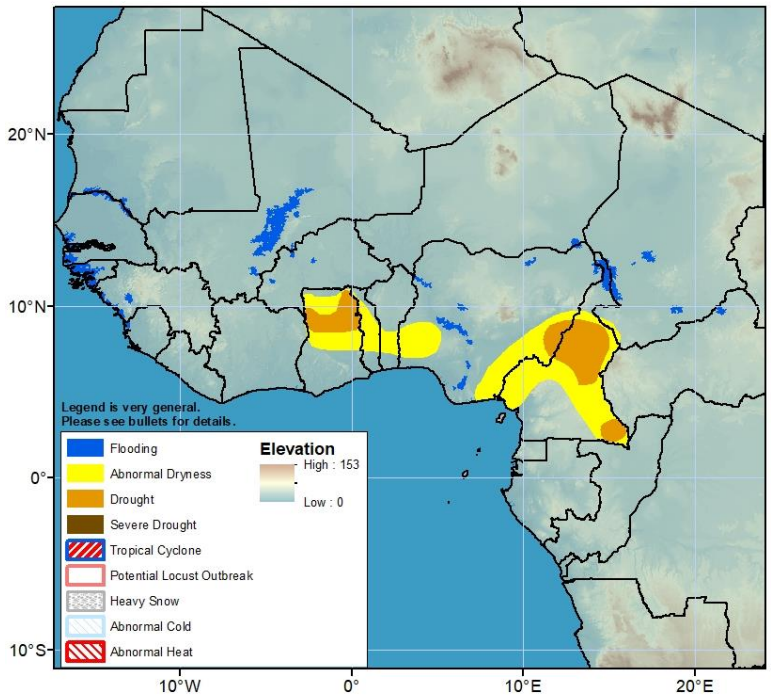


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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

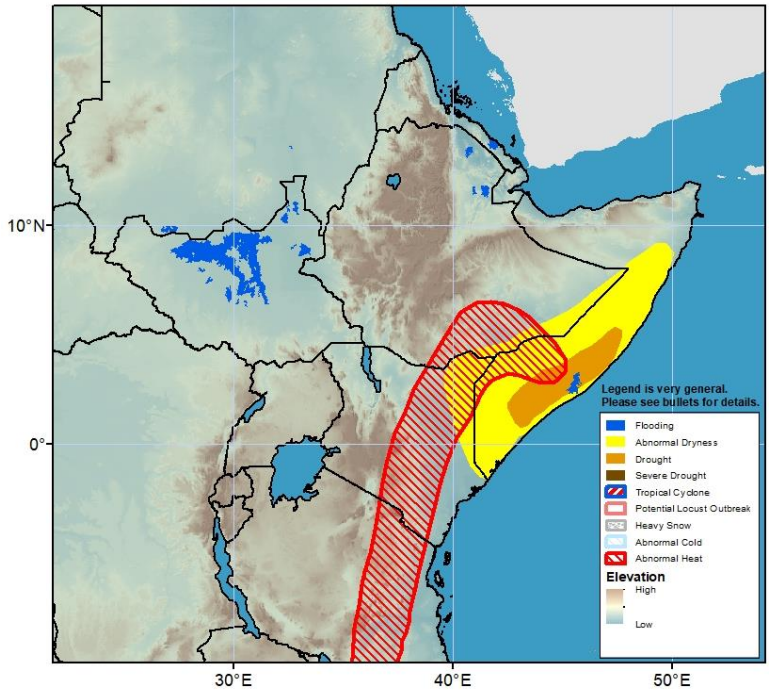
During the last week, the rainfall has significantly decreased in most parts of southern Africa. Weekly total rainfall was 25-50 mm in northeastern South Africa, northern Mozambique, northwestern Madagascar, and isolated places in Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Zambia. Namibia and western and eastern DRC recorded heavier rainfall exceeding 75mm (**Figure 1**). The observed weekly rainfall was mostly below average across most of Southern Africa. The dryness over Madagascar is more severe and persisted through the past 30 days. As a result, an Abnormal Dryness polygon is placed in eastern Madagascar. 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 across most of Southern Africa, excluding Madagascar, which will receive 10-20mm above-average rainfall. As a result, southern Angola, southern Malawi, northwestern Mozambique, northeastern Namibia, most of Botswana, Lesotho, and northeastern South Africa are expected to record 10-30 mm below average rainfall. Abnormally hot conditions are forecasted in parts of Madagascar and northeastern Namibia.



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. Abnormal Heat is expected across most of Eastern Africa.
(Please note that the flood risk shape files are sourced from NOAA VIIRS).

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa