



Predictability of malaria parameters in Sahel under the S4CAST Model.

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An extensive literature exists documenting the ENSO impacts on infectious diseases, including malaria. Other studies, however, have already focused on cholera, dengue and Rift Valley Fever. This study explores the seasonal predictability of malaria outbreaks over Sahel from previous SSTs of Pacific and Atlantic basins. The SST may be considered as a source of predictability due to its direct influence on rainfall and temperature, thus also other related variables like malaria parameters. In this work, the model has been applied to the study of predictability of the Sahelian malaria parameters from the leading MCA covariability mode in the framework of climate and health issue. The results of this work will be useful for decision makers to better access to climate forecasts and application on malaria transmission risk.