





Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 14 July – 20 July 2022

- Drought is begging to build in dry areas of southern South Sudan.
- Hazards related to the East Africa MAM season have been reset as mid-July arrives.



- 1) Insufficient rain since early May has resulted in growing moisture deficits and abnormal dryness in central South Sudan as well as neighboring portions of Uganda and Southwestern Ethiopia. Southern portions of South Sudan which have been longest impacted by inadequate moisture are classified as drought.
- 2) A lack of rainfall since May has resulted in significant thirty-day moisture deficits, leading to an abnormal dryness over central Mali.

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, <u>wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov</u>.

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Mostly favorable rains continue over West Africa.

During the past 7 days, favorable coverage of rain was observed over West Africa. Locally heavy rains (>75mm) fell in eastern Guinea, southern Cote D'Ivoire, central Togo, south-central Niger, and southern Nigeria. Light rains fell in central Nigeria and very little rainfall was observed over southern Liberia (Figure 1). Performance compared to average was mixed, but negative 7-day anomalies were widely observed through Mali, and Nigeria. This past thirty days, while most areas in West Africa experienced near to wetter-than-average conditions, southern and central Mali, southern Liberia, southwestern Cote d'Ivoire, central Guinea, and southeastern Nigeria received at least 25mm below average rainfall. In Mali, an uneven spatial and temporal distribution in rainfall since May has resulted in abnormal dryness over central portions despite an anomalous northerly position for the Inter-Tropical Front. Several weeks of improved rains have eroded moisture deficits in northeastern Nigeria and surpluses are now prevalent there.

Agro-climatic products indicate that poor vegetation conditions exist over parts of southern Mali, Burkina Faso, northern Nigeria, and northern Benin, and southern Niger.

For next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast over southern Mali and Guinea. Amounts greater than 75mm are likely and this rain would help improve dry conditions present in those regions. Otherwise, suppressed rainfall is favored southern Nigeria and Cameroon.

Dryness persists over central South Sudan.

While above-average rain was received over northwestern Ethiopia and many parts of Sudan, below-average rain was registered over southern South Sudan, Uganda, western Kenya, and parts of northeastern DRC during the past 7 days. Large rainfall totals locally exceeded 100mm in western Ethiopia, and totals of at least 50mm proliferated. This week's pattern extended the duration of excess rains there and seasonal surpluses are growing. Suppressed rainfall conditions are persistent to the south. Over the past 30 days, cumulative rain accounted for only between 25 - 80 percent of the average in South Sudan and Uganda (**Figure 2**). After a second month of similar conditions, drought is forming.

Recent vegetation products have showed that stressed vegetation was already present over the west-central areas in South Sudan as a response to the lack of rain over the past couple of months. Degraded conditions are spreading over Uganda as well.

For next week, heavy and likely above-average rain, possibly over 100mm, is forecast over parts of western Ethiopia, eastern Sudan, and northeastern South Sudan. Moderate rains (25-50mm) are expected throughout southern Sudan and South Sudan. Uganda is expected to receive only light rain. Light rains are possible along coastal areas in southern Somalia and eastern Kenya.







Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa