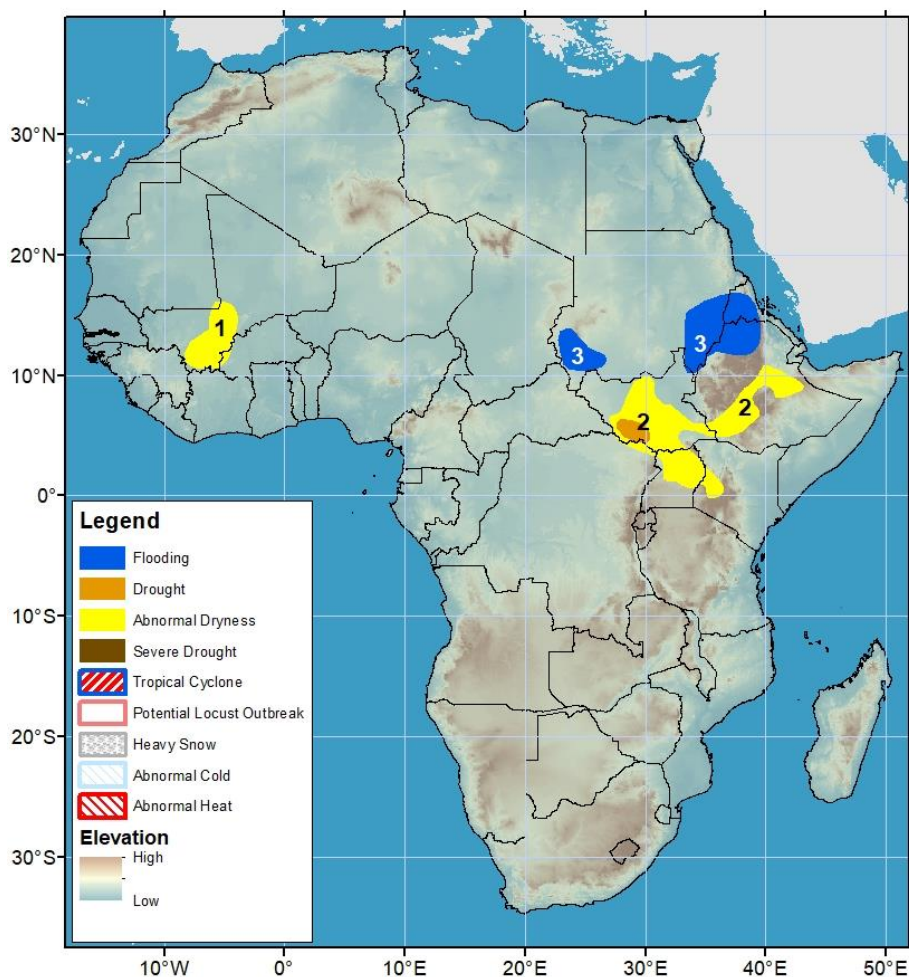


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 4 August –10 August 2022

- This past few week's heavy rains have triggered flooding, fatalities, and many people affected in Sudan.
- Moisture deficits are expanding across Mali and portions of the Gulf of Guinea countries.



- 1) A lack of rainfall since May has resulted in moderate to large thirty-day moisture deficits, leading to an abnormal dryness over central Mali.
- 2) 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, western Kenya, and southwestern Ethiopia. Southern portions of South Sudan which have been longest impacted by inadequate moisture are classified as drought.
- 3) Heavy rain over this past week has resulted in flooding, fatalities, and many people affected over the Sennar and South Darfur in Sudan. Riverine and flash flooding is reported in Tigray and afar provinces in Ethiopia. The forecast, additional rain maintains high risks for flooding in the region.

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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

**Rains were generally lighter this past week across West Africa**

During the last 7 days, heavy rains fell over northern portions of Togo and Benin, western Guinea, as well as Chad and western Guinea. (**Figure 1**). Moderate rainfall was observed in south-central Mauritania, portions of Nigeria, and northern Ghana. Most of the rest of West Africa received little to light rain, including southern Gulf of Guinea regions in the midst of their mid-season dry spell. Near to below-average conditions were dominant in the region during the period. During the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average over far-western Africa, Burkina Faso, eastern Mali, parts of Niger, northeastern Nigeria, Cameroon, and Chad. Deficits are present and often deepening in areas including Mali, southern Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire, southern Togo, Benin, and southern Nigeria, where deficits ranged 25 – 200 mm.

The recent vegetation products indicate that poor and below-average conditions persisted over localized areas in southern Mali, northern Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, northern Benin, and parts of Nigeria. Meanwhile, near to better-than-average conditions were depicted elsewhere. The return of favorable rains is needed to replenish soil moisture and improve ground conditions over dry portions of West Africa, including Nigeria and southern Mali.

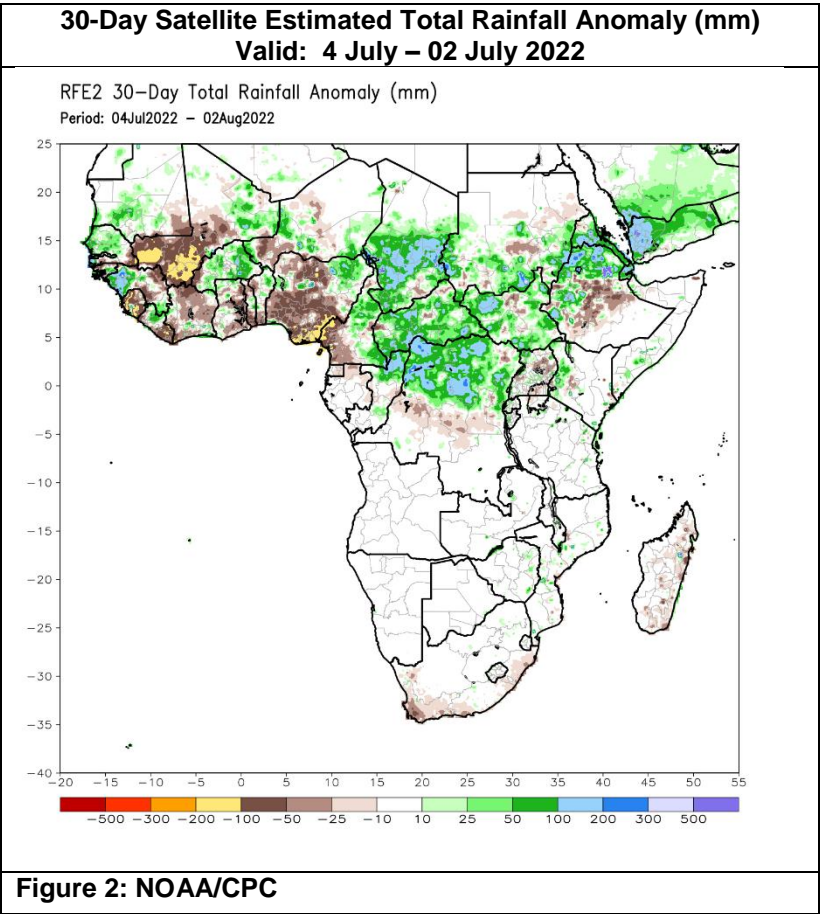
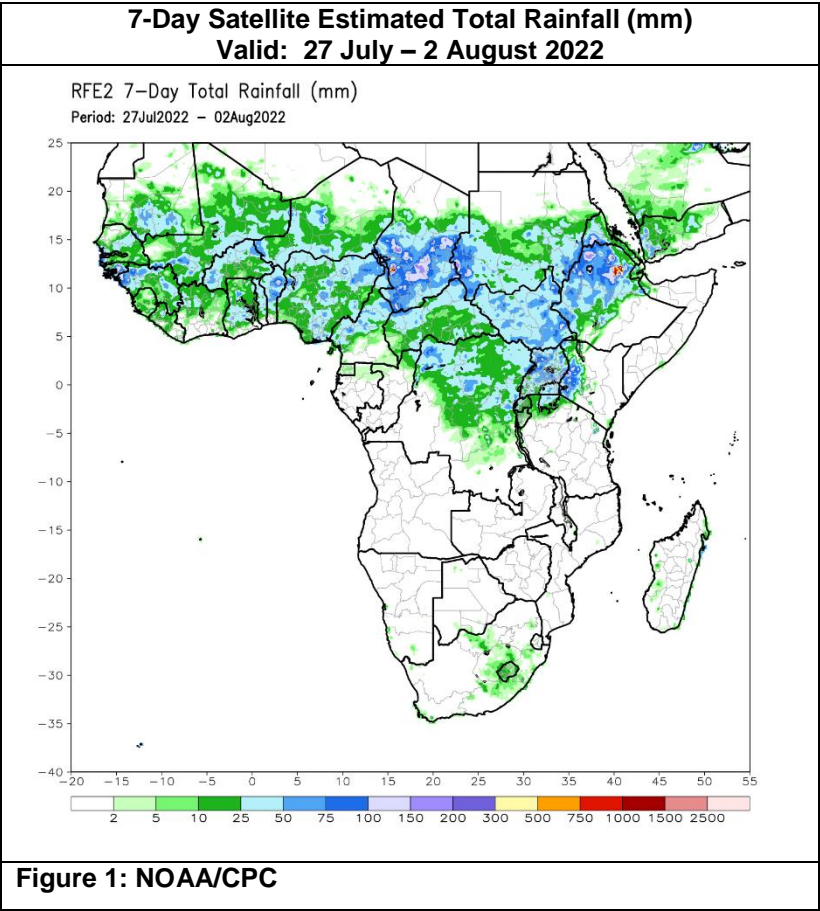
During the outlook period, heavy rain is forecast over Guinea and neighboring areas, as well as northern parts of Nigeria. Continued rainfall could trigger flooding over already-saturated areas in Guinea. Otherwise, rain is likely to be suppressed across most of the Gulf of Guinea region.

**Dry conditions are expanding in central Ethiopia while excessive rainfall is persistent to the north**

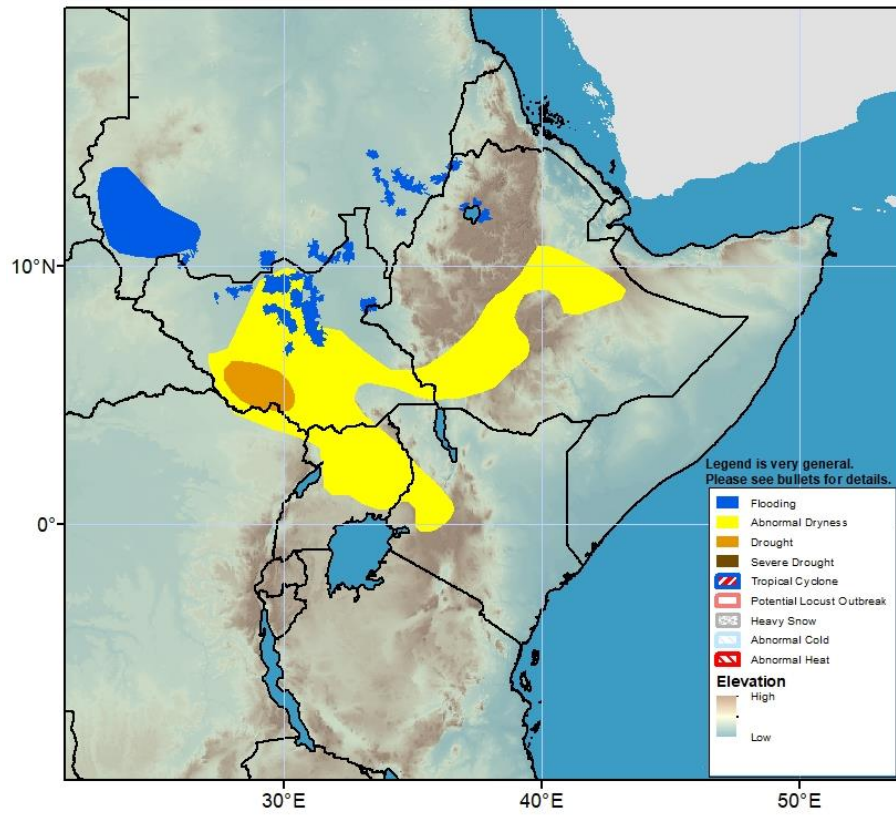
The heaviest rainfall (100-200mm) during the past 7-days occurred in northern Ethiopia and Eritrea. Similar amounts were also observed in far-western Sudan. Wetter-than-average conditions have dominated the northern parts of the Greater Horn of Africa over the past 30 days. Similar conditions were observed over Eritrea, Sudan, and local areas of northeast and northwest South Sudan (**Figure 2**). Reports indicated flash floods and riverine flooding are occurring in Tigray and Afar departments of Ethiopia. Destructive floods and landslides also occurred along the slopes of Mt. Elgon in Uganda. In contrast, below-average rain persisted farther south over central and southern South Sudan, southwestern/central Ethiopia, Uganda, and western Kenya. While South Sudan and Uganda received better coverage of rainfall, dryness continued in central Ethiopia this week.

For vegetation conditions, the latest agro-climatic products exhibited near to above-average conditions over many areas. However, poor and below-average conditions remained over localized areas in northern South Sudan, Uganda, and northwest Ethiopia.

During the next week, heavy rain is expected to continue over northern and western Ethiopia, Sudan and eastern South Sudan which may exacerbate flooding over many areas of the greater Nile river Basin. Meanwhile, seasonable conditions are expected to the south and east.

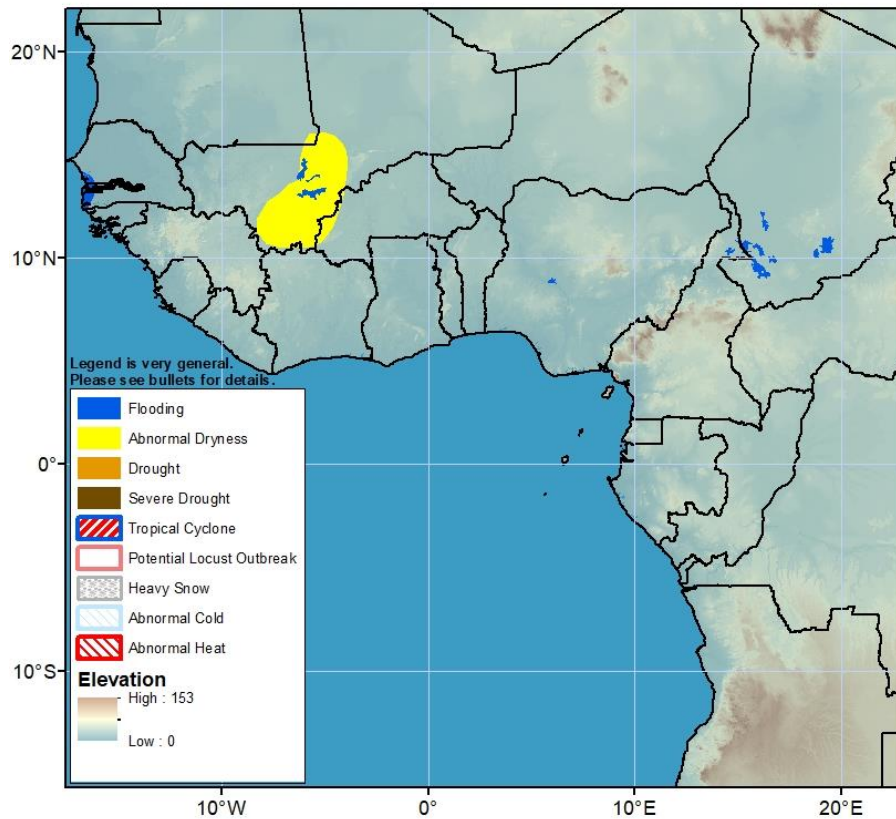






Inundation was detected in the upper reaches of the White Nile in the Darfur region and along the tributaries of the Blue Nile in Sudan, and the Sudd Wetlands in South Sudan.

**Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa**



Deadly flooding has been reported in the Banjul region of The Gambia where 230 households were affected. Inundation was detected along the Niger river in Mali and Nigeria, along with first the first apparent flooding of the season in southern Chad.

**Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa**