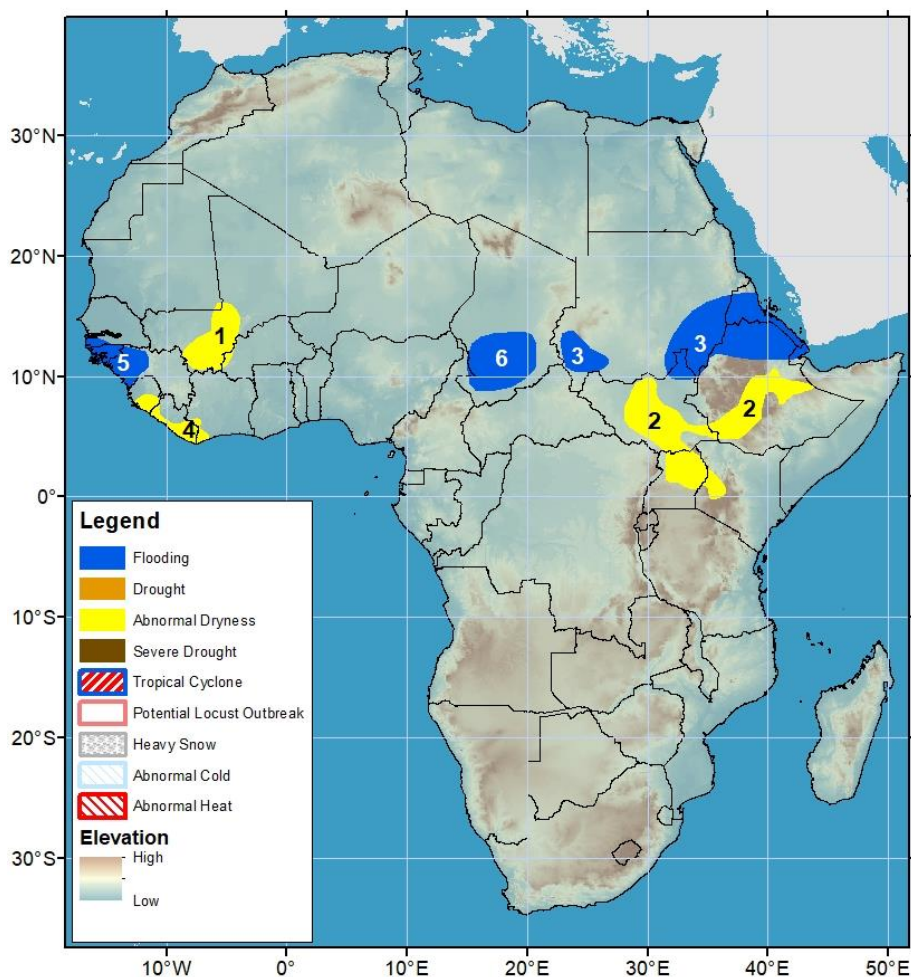


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 11 August –17 August 2022

- This week's heavy rains have triggered deadly flooding in Dakar Senegal.
- Moisture deficits are expanding across many portions of the Gulf of Guinea countries.



- 1) A lack of rainfall since May has resulted in moderate to large 30-day moisture deficits, leading to 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 Ethiopia.
- 3) Heavy rain over past weeks 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.
- 4) An early end to the first rainy season for bimodal regions of Liberia and southwestern Cote D'Ivoire has led to abnormal dryness. These regions will likely have to wait a few weeks for the opportunity to decrease moisture deficits.
- 5) Flooding is likely across portions of southwestern Senegal, Guinea Bissau, and western Guinea that have experienced several weeks of above-average rainfall. The forecast is for continuation of enhanced rains.
- 6) Ongoing heavy and above-average rainfall has saturated soils and elevated river flows in southern Chad.

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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Heavy rains led to flooding in far-western Africa, while Gulf of Guinea regions remained drier.

During the last 7 days, torrential rains fell over western Senegal, Guinea, and Guinea Bissau. Rainfall of 100-200mm was recorded (**Figure 1**). Significant urban flooding was reported in Dakar, where 7 people lost their lives. Similarly heavy rain fell over Chad, Cameroon, and CAR. While moderate rainfall occurred in Burkina Faso, rain was suppressed for much of the rest of West Africa. Very little rain fell across the Gulf of Guinea countries. Rain was more widespread over the Sahel, but Mali still showed significant 7-day deficits (10-50mm). With the exceptions of the far-western and far-eastern portions of the sub-region, below-average rainfall was dominant during the latest 30-day period. In Mali, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire, and Nigeria, larger deficits are greater than 100mm. Early cessation to the first half of the rainy season for Gulf of Guinea regions means that moisture deficits are likely set in place for the next few weeks.

The recent vegetation products indicate mixed signals over the region. NDVI shows poorer health across the Sahel, while VHI indicates poorer health in parts of Cote D'Ivoire, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, Benin, and Nigeria. Neither product shows much impact to vegetation in the drier Gulf of Guinea regions at this time.

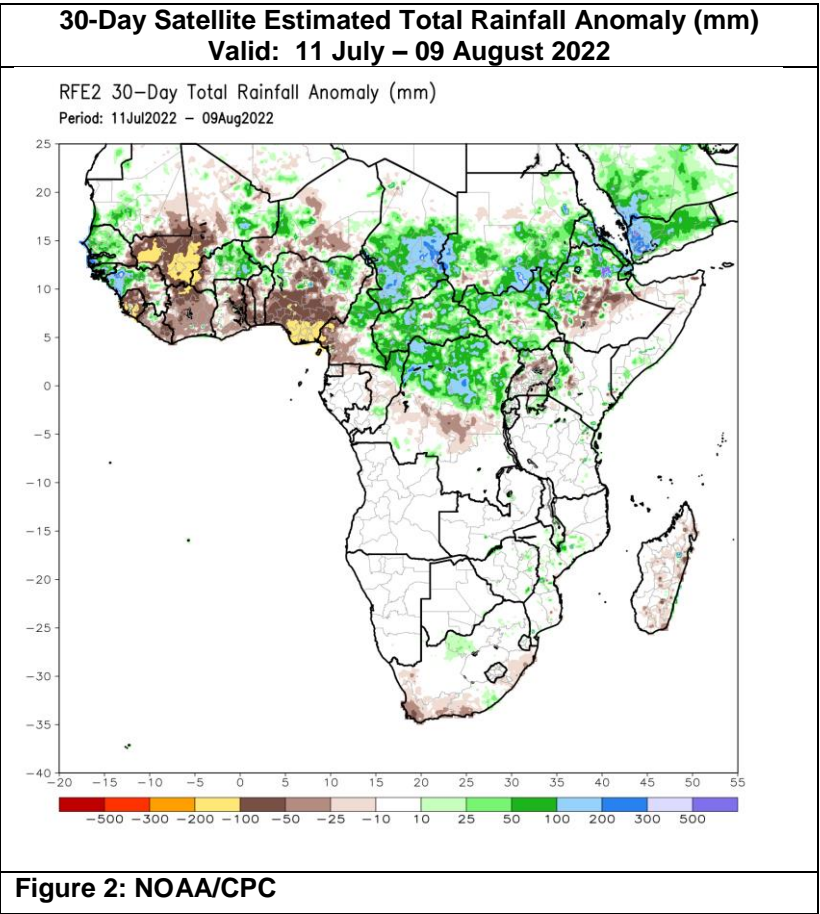
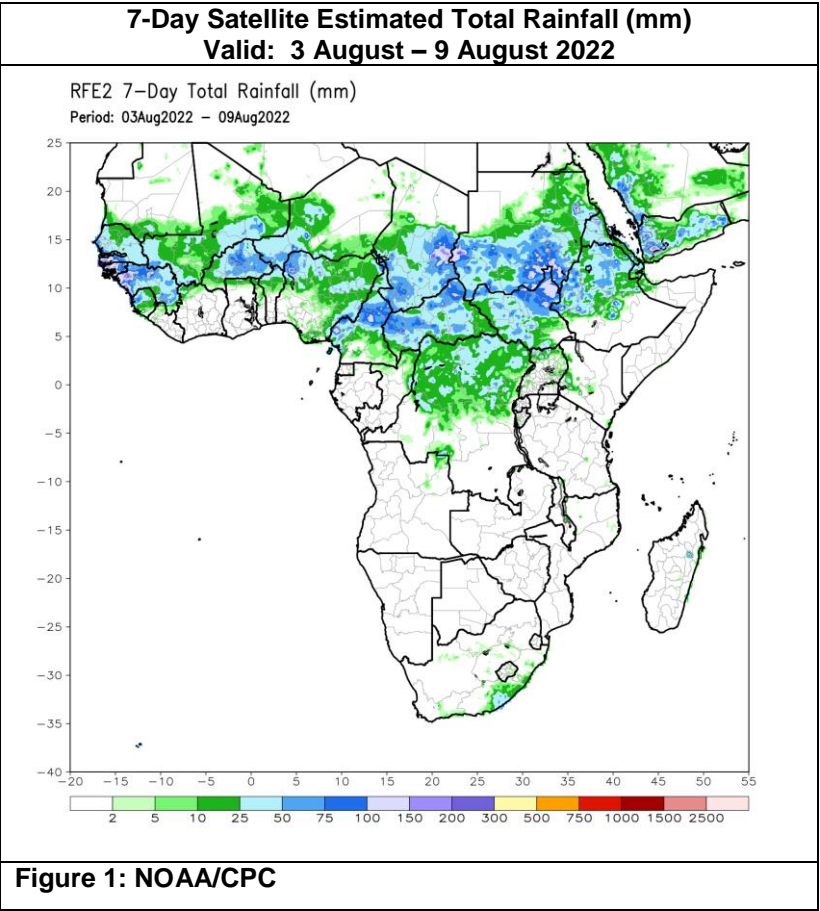
During the outlook period, heavy rain is forecast over Guinea and neighboring areas where continued rainfall could trigger flooding over already-saturated soils. Otherwise, rain is likely to be suppressed across much of the Gulf of Guinea region. River discharge forecasts predict high discharge of at least 1-in-5yr return period in the Komadugu and Sokoto rivers in Nigeria in coming weeks.

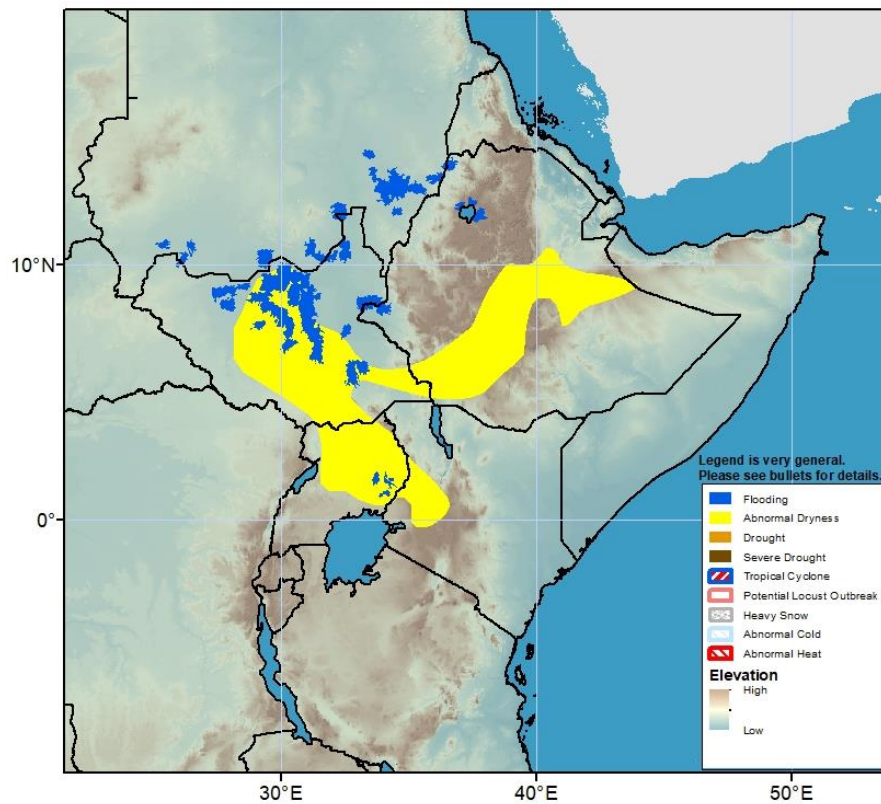
Moisture conditions are improving in South Sudan and Kenya but are poor in central Ethiopia.

Sudan, and northeastern South Sudan received very heavy rains during the past 7 days. Totals of 100-200mm were widespread (**Figure 1**). Lesser, but still substantial rains fell in northern/western Ethiopia and Eritrea. Riverine and flash flooding remains a concern for these areas that have long been wetter than normal. After several weeks of dry conditions, western Kenya received very heavy rainfall exceeding 100mm. The week's rains were enough to eliminate the long-term moisture deficits in the area. However, if dry conditions return quickly, positive impacts for cropping may be limited. Better rains recently have been eroding long-term deficits in South Sudan and Uganda. On the 30-day timescale, some deficits persist, but they are far more limited than they were in late July (**Figure 2**).

For vegetation conditions, the latest agro-climatic products exhibited near to above-average conditions over many areas. However, poor and below-average conditions remain over areas in Uganda, western Kenya, and Ethiopia.

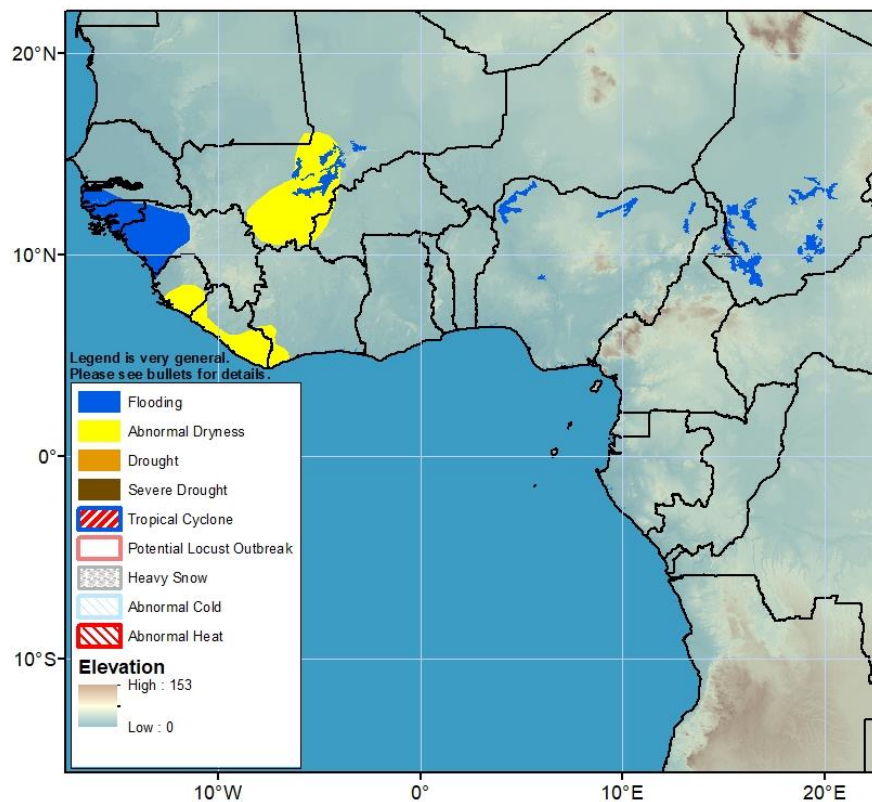
During the next week, heavy rain is expected to continue over northern Ethiopia and Eritrea which may exacerbate flooding over many areas of the greater Nile River basin. Seasonable conditions are expected to the south and east with further improvement to ground conditions





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



Flooding is observed over the Nile River in central Mali, and discharge levels are forecasted to rise to 1-in-5yr or 1-in-10yr return periods during the next couple of weeks along the Sokoto and Komadugu Rivers in northern Nigeria.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa