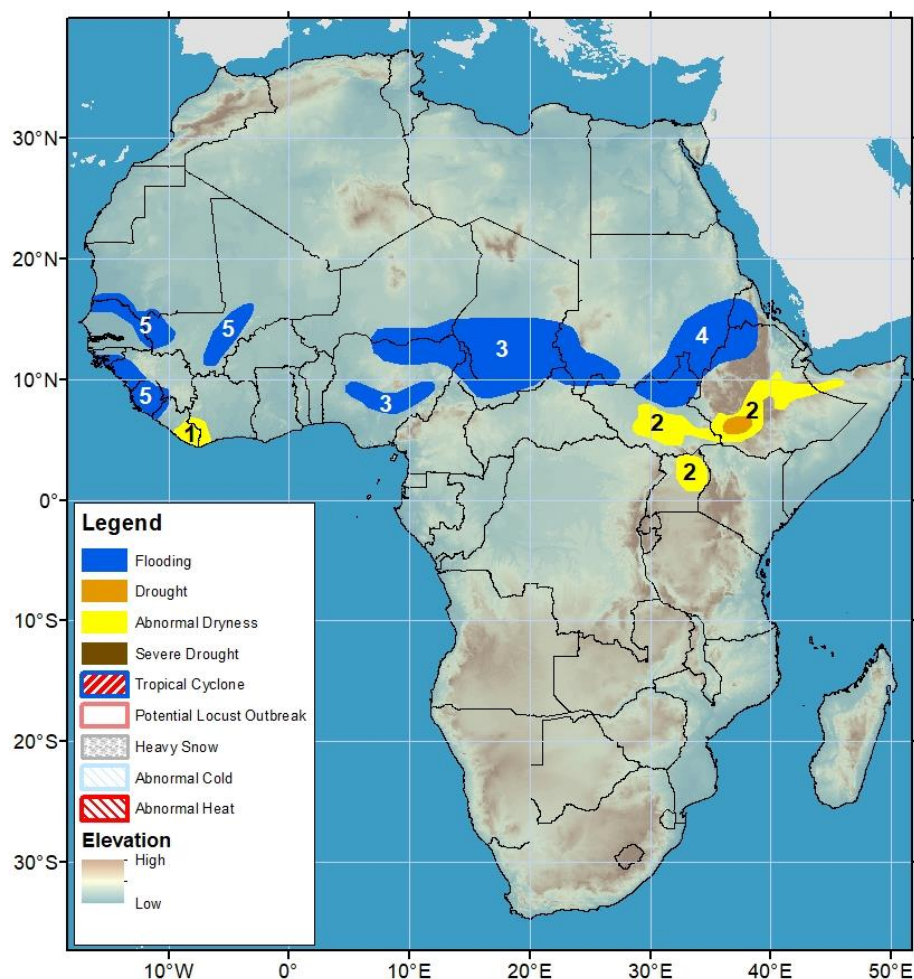


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 1 September – 7 September 2022

- Moisture conditions continue to improve in South Sudan and Uganda, eroding abnormal dryness.
- Flooding continues to proliferate across many portions of the Sahel and in East Africa.



- 1) An early end to the first rainy season for bimodal regions of Liberia and southwestern Cote D'Ivoire has led to abnormal dryness. An increase in rains is beginning in for these areas.
- 2) Insufficient rain since early May has resulted in growing moisture deficits and abnormal dryness in central South Sudan as well as portions of Uganda, Ethiopia, and northwestern Somalia. After 8 weeks of sub-standard rain, drought is placed in southwestern Ethiopia
- 3) Ongoing heavy and above-average rainfall has saturated soils and elevated river flows leading to flooding in several cities in southern Niger, northern Nigeria, Chad, and the Darfur region of Sudan. The Benue and Niger Rivers are on the rise in central Nigeria.
- 4) Heavy seasonal rainfall has resulted in flooding, fatalities, and many people affected over the Nile river basin in Sudan and Sudd Wetland areas of South Sudan. 15 states and more than 225 thousand people have been affected by flooding in recent weeks. The forecasted additional rain maintains high risks for flooding in the region.
- 5) Recent heavy rainfall combined with forecasted additional rainfall is expected to raise river levels this week in Mali, Senegal, Guinea, and Sierra Leone.

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)

**Torrential rains soaked many portions of western Africa**

During the last 7 days, heavy rain (100-200mm) was observed over many West African areas including in Liberia, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Cote D'Ivoire, central Benin, northern Nigeria, and southern Niger. Flash floods were reported in the northern Nigeria state of Adamawa and Freetown, Sierra Leone resulting in 16 fatalities. Much of the rest of the region received at least 50mm. (Figure 1). Conversely, light rains (less than 25mm) were observed along the Gulf of Guinea coast and parts of Burkina Faso. Significant rain moved into areas of Liberia and Cot D'Ivoire that were abnormally dry and greatly eroded 30-day deficits though rainfall still lags in the period since 1 June (Figure 2). Meanwhile, over the past 30 days, prolonged wet periods were observed in far-western Africa, as well as Chad, western Cameroon, southern Niger, and northern Nigeria leading to large surpluses.

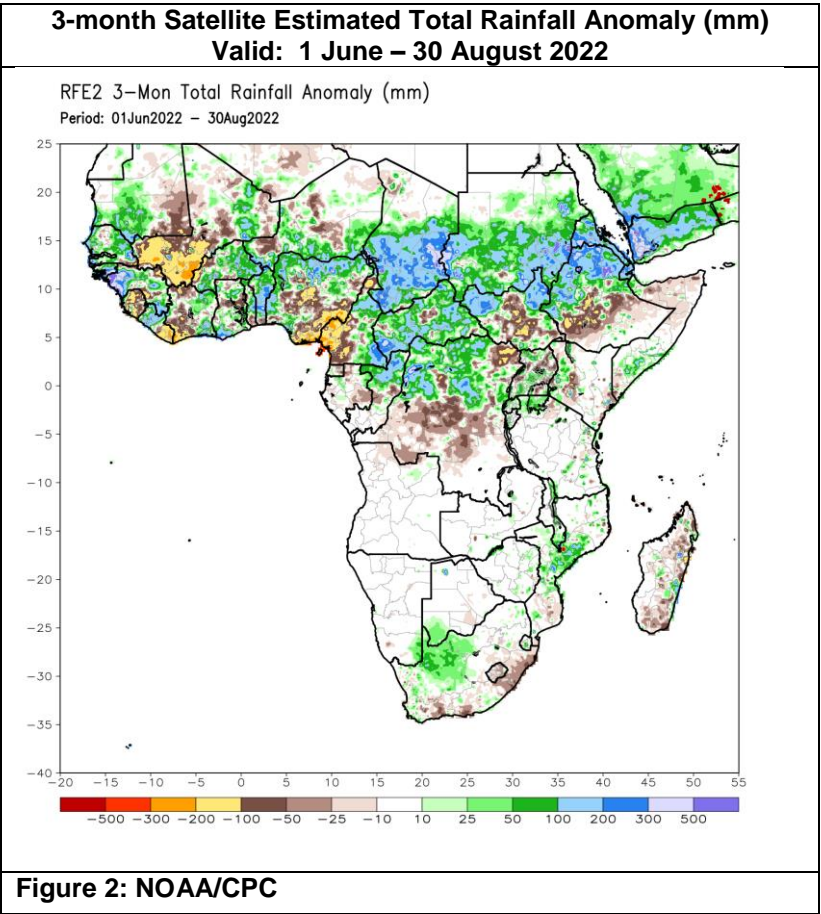
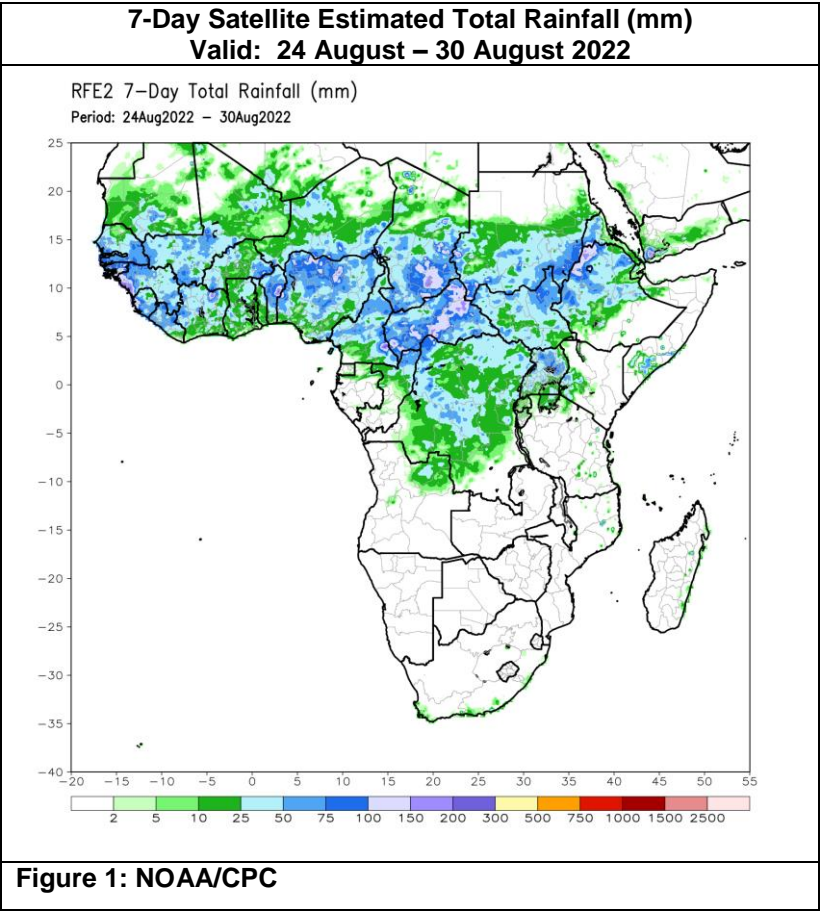
During the outlook period, heavy and above-average rain is forecast to return for far-western Africa countries where totals may exceed 100mm. Cameroon and Chad can also expect enhanced rains. Meanwhile, drier conditions with suppressed rains are expected to return to coastal Gulf of Guinea regions.

**Prevalent seasonal rains were observed across East Africa**

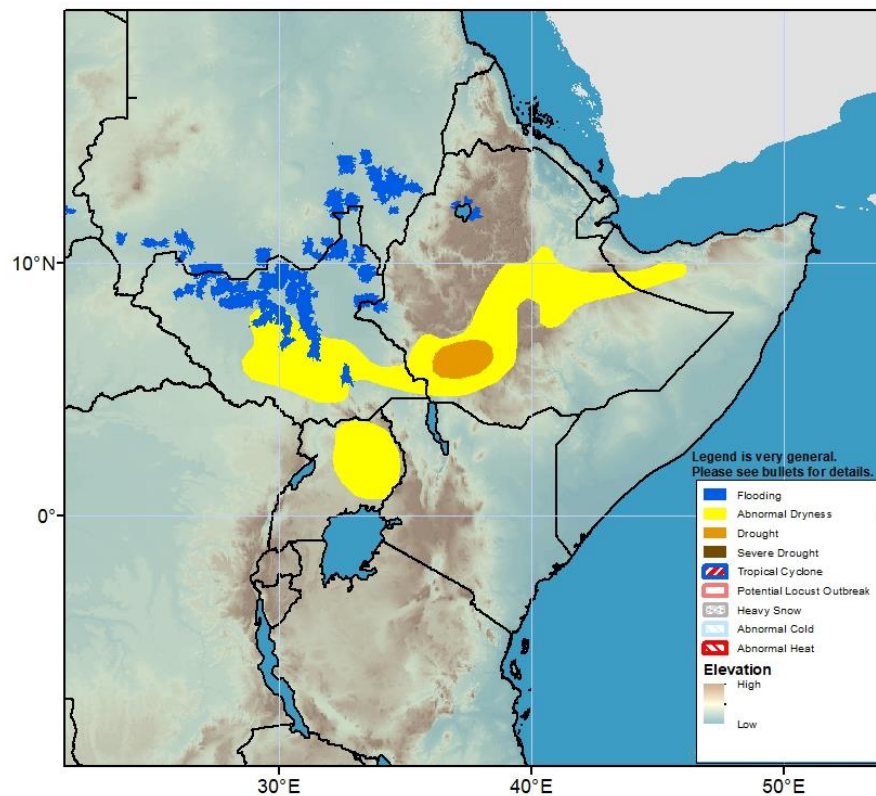
Parts of northwestern Ethiopia, eastern Sudan, and western Eritrea received heavy rains during the past 7 days. Totals of 75-150mm were observed according to satellite rainfall estimates (Figure 1). Riverine and flash flooding remain a concern for these areas that have long been wetter than normal and exhibit significant seasonal surpluses. Many floods have been reported in 15 states throughout Sudan during recent weeks. After dry conditions during June and July, western Kenya, Uganda, and South Sudan received increased rains during August. The rains have been enough to flip most of the 30-day moisture deficits in those areas to surplus conditions. Rainfall totals still lag behind normal values on the 90-day time scale in some parts of Uganda and South Sudan where seasonal recovery is not yet complete (Figure 2).

For vegetation conditions, the latest agro-climatic products still exhibit mediocre or stressed moisture and cropping conditions in areas of Uganda and central South Sudan that are recovering from abnormally dry conditions. Poor conditions are also widely reflected in the driest parts of Ethiopia and northern Somalia.

During the outlook period, above-average rain is expected to continue over western Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan and most of Uganda. Heavy rainfall, possibly greater than 100mm, will likely exacerbate flooding over the greater Nile River basin. Recovering regions of Uganda and western Kenya should continue to receive beneficial rains.

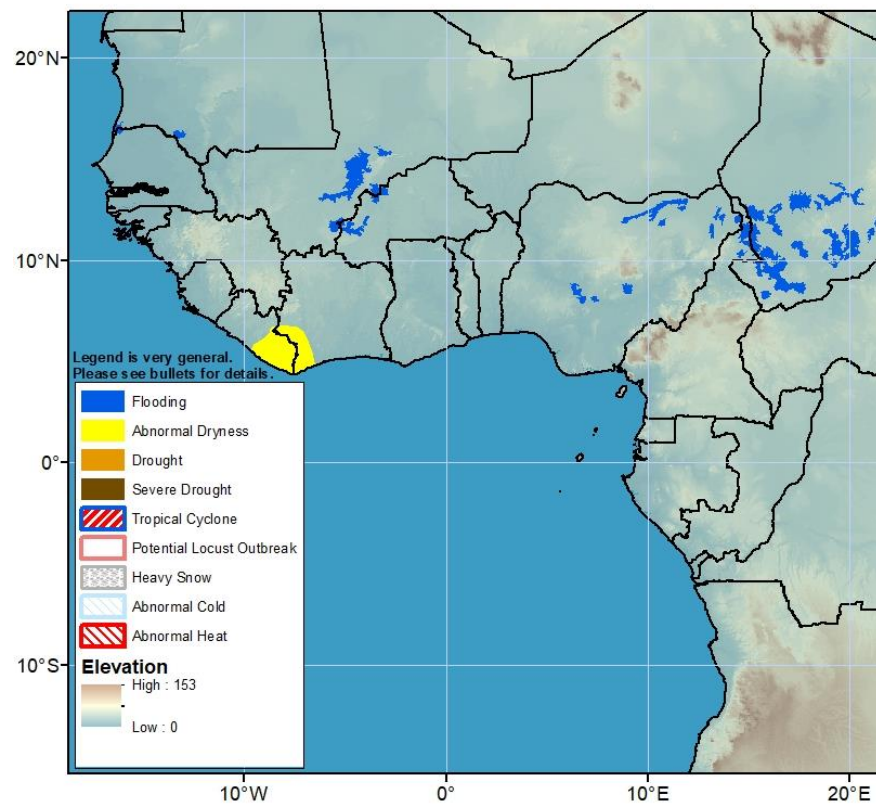






Inundation was detected in the the Blue Nile and White Nile river basins in the in Sudan. Inundation has been worsening in the Sudd Wetlands in South Sudan.

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



Flooding is observed over the Niger River in central Mali. Observed flooding is beginning to improve along the Sokoto and Komadugu Rivers in northern Nigeria. Water releases from the Tiga dam have contributed to deadly flooding in Jigawa state, Nigeria. Floods water are widely detected in southern Chad

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