





## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 8 – 14 September 2022

• Widespread, heavy rain triggers flooding and landslides over many areas in West Africa and eastern Africa.



- 1) After 9 weeks of sub-standard rain and prolonged, large moisture deficits, drought is placed in southwestern Ethiopia.
- 2) 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.
- 3) Heavy seasonal rainfall has resulted in flooding, fatalities, and many people affected over the Nile river basin in Sudan and the 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.
- 4) This past week's heavy rain has led to flooding and fatalities over Dakar in Senegal and Freetown in Sierra Leone. With the forecast, additional heavy rain, high risks for flooding remain across 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, <u>wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov</u>. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, <u>jverdin@usaid.gov</u>

## Widespread, heavy rain triggers many flooding over West Africa.

During the past week, widespread heavy rain was observed over West Africa. Rainfall totals exceeding 75 mm spread over from Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, northern Cote d'Ivoire, northern Benin, northern Nigeria, to southern Chad (Figure 1). Meanwhile, light to moderate rain was registered elsewhere. This past few consecutive weeks' above-average rain has overly saturated the grounds and led to flooding and landslides over many local areas. In Senegal, flooding were reported over Dakar, which have caused fatalities. Over The Gambia, heavy rain has damaged properties and affected many people, based on reports. In Sierra Leone, heavy downpours have resulted in landslides, killing many people in Freetown, according to reports. The wetness over West Africa could be attributed to a near to slightly anomalous northerly position of the Inter-Tropical Front (ITF) during the 3<sup>rd</sup> dekad (10-day period) of August.

During the next week, wetter-than-average conditions with widespread heavy rain, are forecast to persist over much of West Africa, except along the Gulf of Guinea, where limited rain is expected. These weather patterns are likely to worsen conditions on the ground over many previouslyflooded areas or even trigger new flooding and landslides over many local areas, including Senegal, Sierra Leone, Mali, Nigeria, and Chad.



## Heavy and above-average rain leads to flooding and many people affected in eastern Africa.

Since early August, eastern Africa has experienced near to wetter-than-average conditions. This past 30-day cumulative rain was above-average throughout a wide area in the sub-region. Sudan, northern South Sudan, Uganda, northeastern Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and south-central Somalia have received between 120 - 400 percent of their average rainfall (Figure 2). Over this past week, widespread moderate to heavy and above-average rain continued across southern and eastern Sudan, western and eastern Ethiopia, northwestern Somalia, South Sudan, and southwestern Kenya. Consequently, Uganda. inundation has worsened and impacted many people over the Sudd Wetlands in South Sudan. Over Uganda, heavy rain has triggered flooding and landslides, which have killed many people in the Western Region, according to reports.

While localized areas in central South Sudan, central Uganda, and southwestern Ethiopia still exhibited poor vegetation conditions due to insufficient moisture during early summer, most areas in eastern Africa displayed favorable conditions as a result of improved rain during the recent months.

During the next week, heavy and above-average rain is expected throughout South Sudan, western Ethiopia, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Light to moderate rain is forecast in southern Sudan. The forecast additional rain maintains heightened risks for flooding in the sub-region.





Inundation has worsened in South Sudan and in Sudan, with new flooding along the Sobet and Akobo Rivers in South Sudan and the Nile in Southern Darfur and eastern Sudan. Flooding was also detected in Uganda.



Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa

Flooding is observed in Senegal, along the coastal areas in Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone, central Mali, with newly flooded areas in Burkina Faso, Sokoto, Komadugu, Niger, and Benue Rivers in Nigeria, and Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa