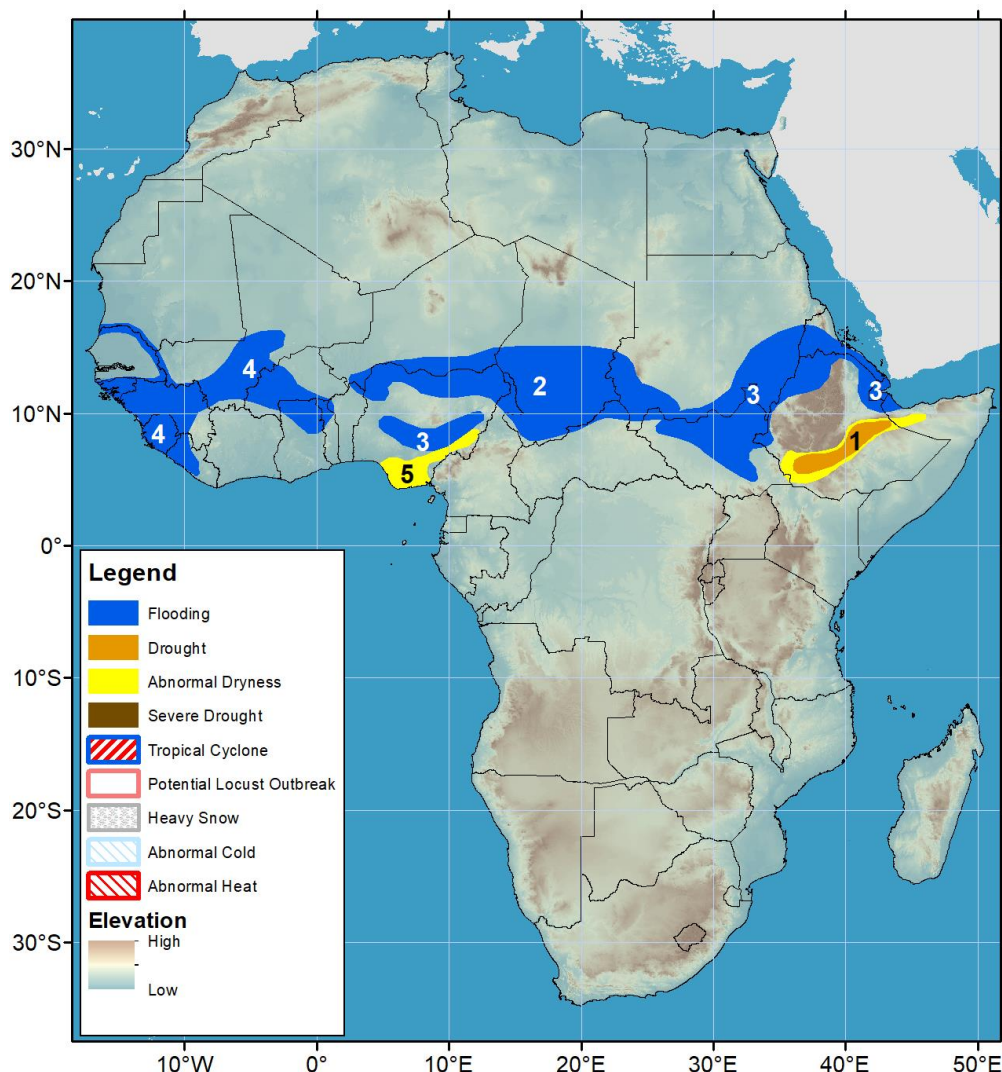


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 22 – 28 September 2022

- Continued, above-average rain has triggered flooding over many areas in West Africa and eastern Africa.



- 1) After 11 weeks of sub-standard rain and prolonged, large moisture deficits, drought is placed in southern 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, Sudd Wetland areas of South Sudan, northeastern Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti. 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) The past 3 week's heavy rain has led to flooding and fatalities. With the forecast, additional heavy rain, high risks for flooding remain across the region.
- 5) Around 50% or less of normal rainfall during the last 30 days has led to degrading vegetation health in southeastern Nigeria.

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.

Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

Heavy rain continued over many parts in West Africa.

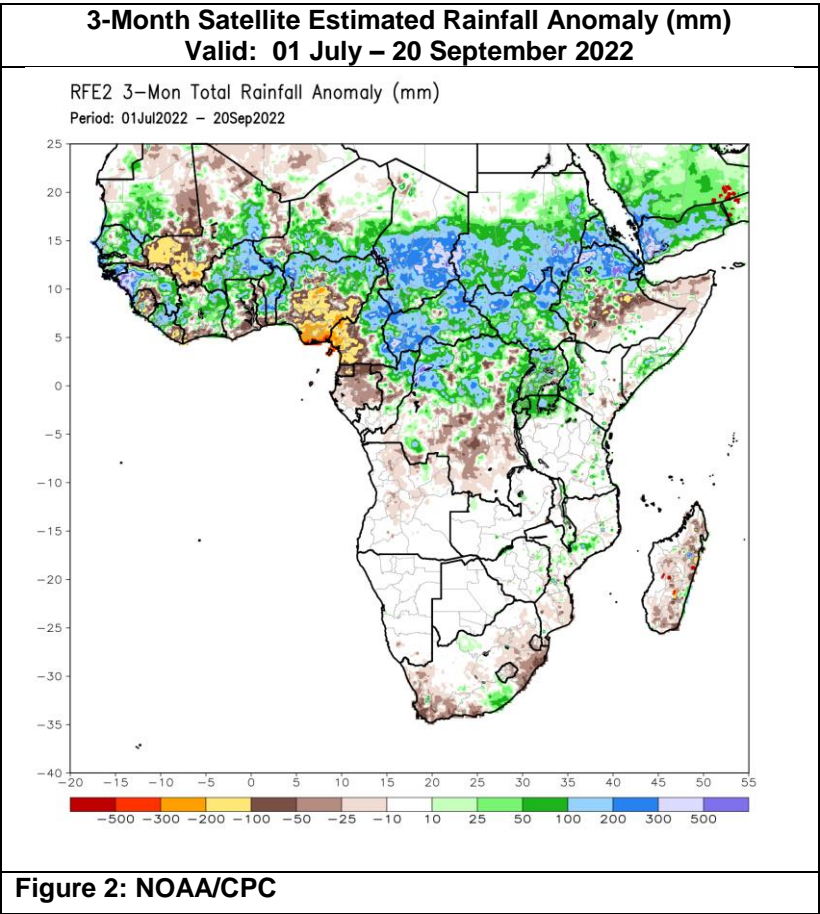
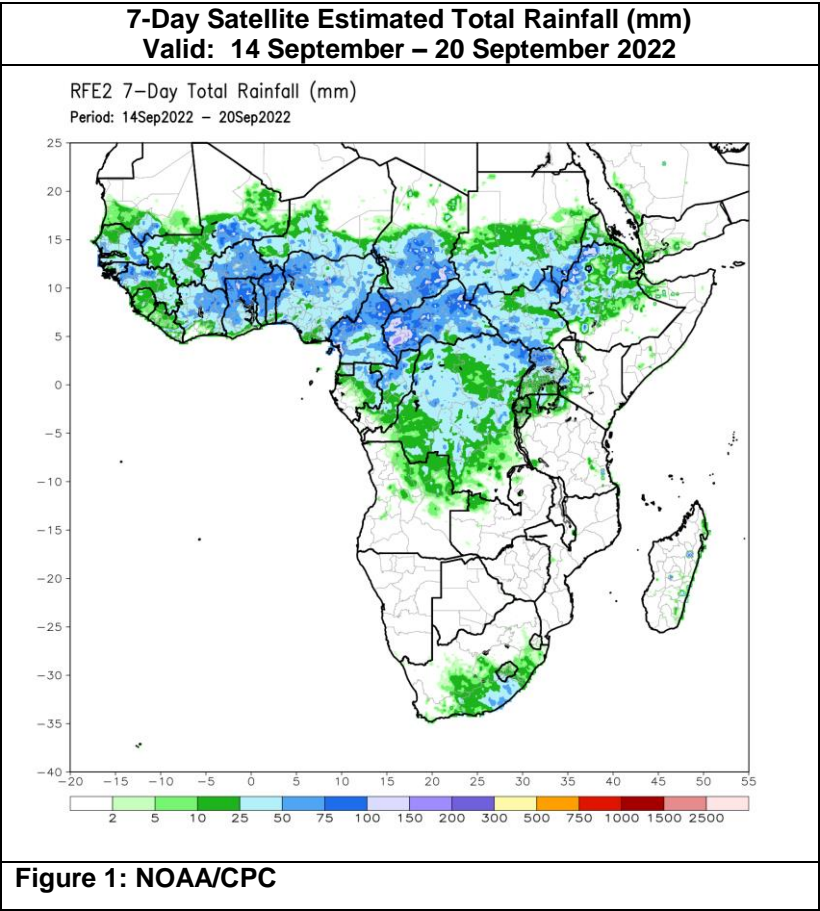
During the past seven days, heavy downpours fell over many areas in West Africa. These areas included the far western West Africa such as eastern Senegal, western Mali, Guinea-Conakry, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, northern Nigeria, and southern Chad (Figure 1). Meanwhile, light to moderate rain was registered elsewhere. Contrasted with the long-term average, this past week's cumulative rain was mostly above-average throughout West Africa. The only areas that experienced below-average rain were located along the Gulf of Guinea, including the southern parts of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria, where totals accounted for between 5 – 80 percent of the average. As the Inter-Tropical Front, rain-bearing system, is retreating southward, a gradual increase in rainfall is expected along the Gulf of Guinea over the upcoming weeks.

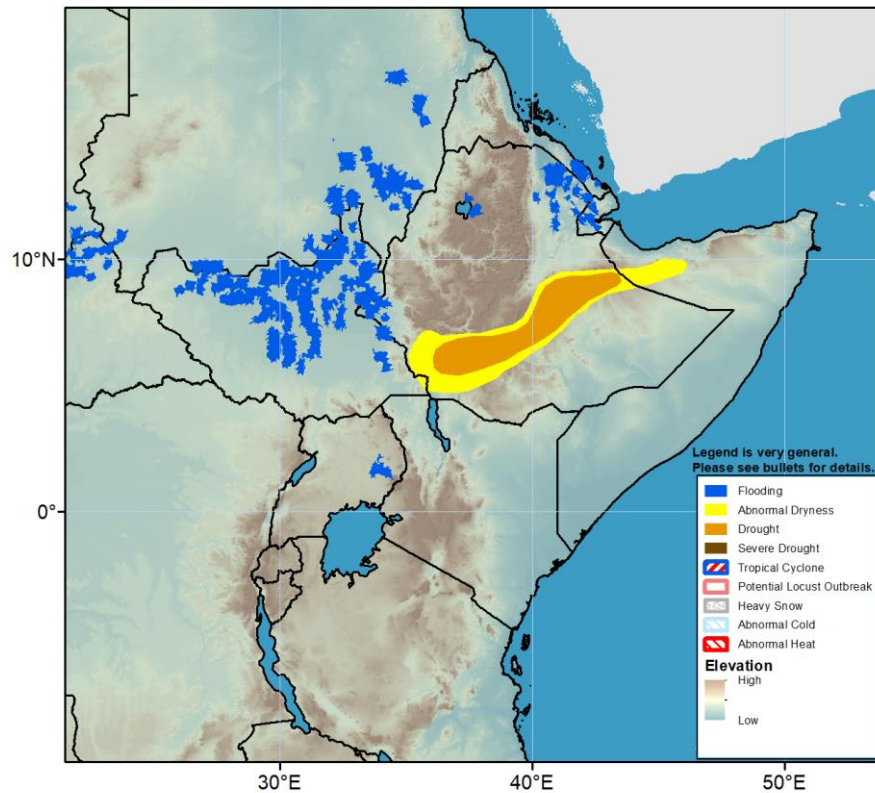
During the outlook period, widespread heavy and above-average rain is forecast across West Africa. The forecast additional moisture maintains high risks for flooding over many already-oversaturated areas, including the far western West Africa, including Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and portions of Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, and Chad.

Wetness has dominated over eastern Africa over the past few months.

As near to above-average rain continues over eastern Africa, accumulated moisture surpluses also increase. An analysis of the total rain since the beginning of July has revealed that well above-average rain has been received over much of the Horn Africa. Rainfall surpluses in excess of 100 mm have been observed over most parts of Sudan, including the Darfur Regions and eastern states (Figure 2), where flooding has already been reported with many people affected. Wetter-than-average conditions have also been depicted over South Sudan, in particular the Sudd Wetlands, Uganda, western and northern Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, northwestern most parts and south-central Somalia. In contrast, an erratic rainfall distribution has resulted in below-average seasonal rain, which has already negatively impacted vegetation conditions over portions of southwestern and south-central Ethiopia. As the June – September rainfall season is soon coming to an end, the chance for a full recovery is slim.

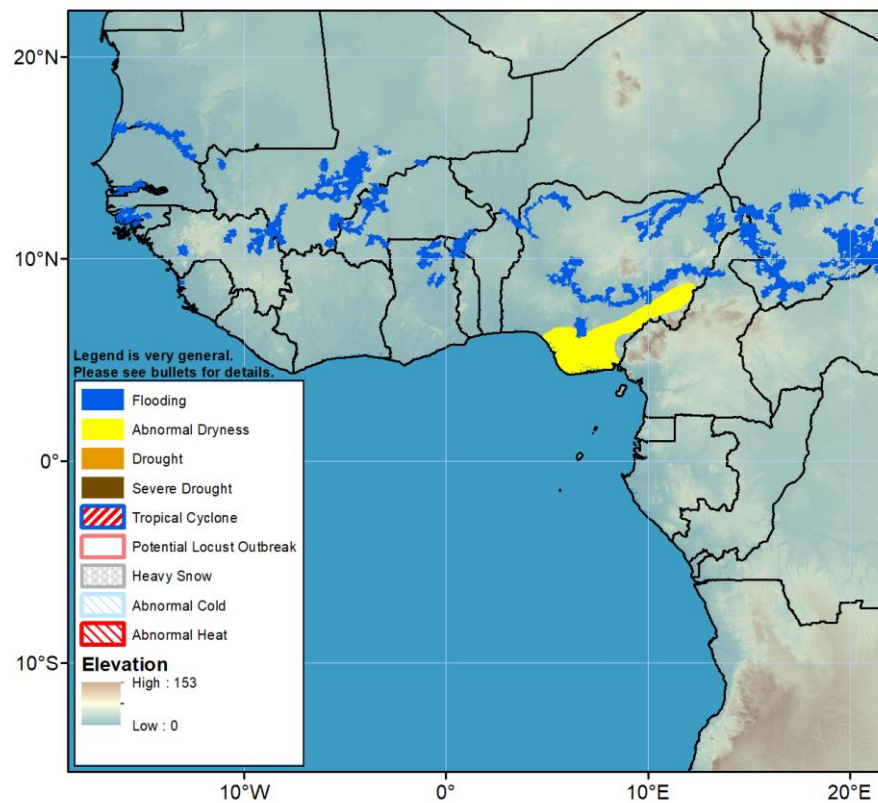
During the outlook period, near to slightly above-average rain is expected over eastern Africa. While heavy rain is forecast over western Ethiopia, light to locally moderate rain is expected throughout southern Sudan, South Sudan, and Uganda. Therefore, the potential for flooding remains high over many already-oversaturated local areas in eastern Africa, including the Darfur and eastern Sudan, northern South Sudan, and parts of northeastern Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti. Little to light rain is possible over northern and southern Somalia, southwestern and coastal eastern Kenya.





Flooding have been detected over South Sudan and the Atbara and Blue Nile in Sudan. New flooding have also been observed in northeastern Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



Flooding have been observed in Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, central Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, and Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa