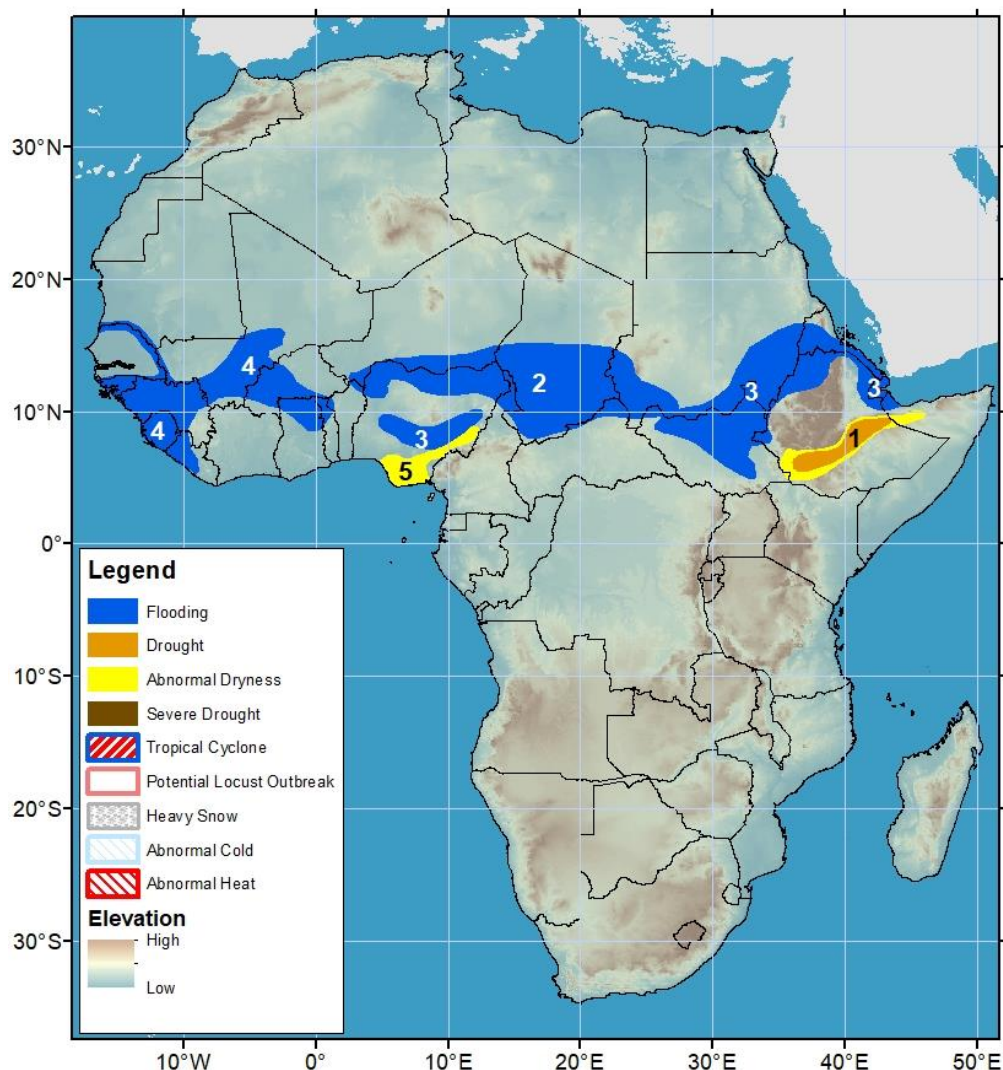


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 06 October – 12 October, 2022

- Flooding have impacted many people over many areas in western and eastern Africa.



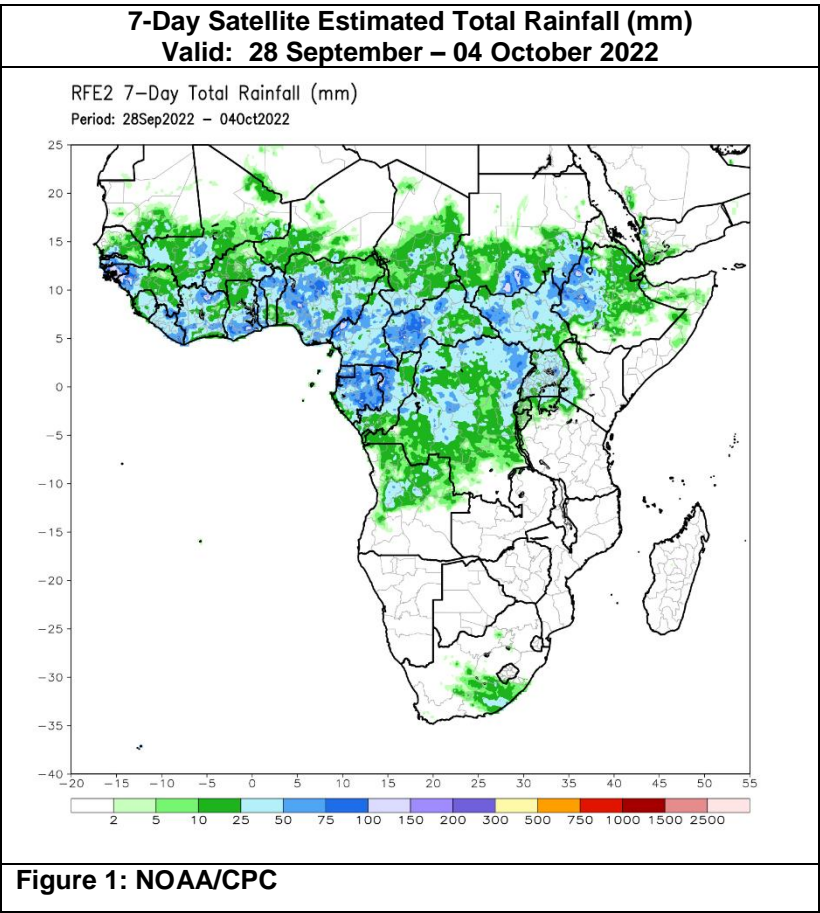
- 1) After 12 weeks of sub-standard rain and prolonged, large moisture deficits, drought is placed in southern Ethiopia.
- 2) Ongoing heavy and above-average rainfall has saturated soils and elevated river flows, leading to flooding in several cities in southern Niger, northern Nigeria, far north region of Cameroon, Chad, Central African Republic, and the Darfur region of Sudan.
- 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. Flooded areas extend along the entire path of Niger and Benue Rivers which has led to flooding in central Nigeria. The forecasted additional rain maintains high risks for flooding in the region.
- 4) Flooding is progressing downstream along the Senegal River, also flood conditions remains constant in Central Mali, and conditions have improved along the White Volta in Ghana. These have contributed to the floods reported over these areas.
- 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

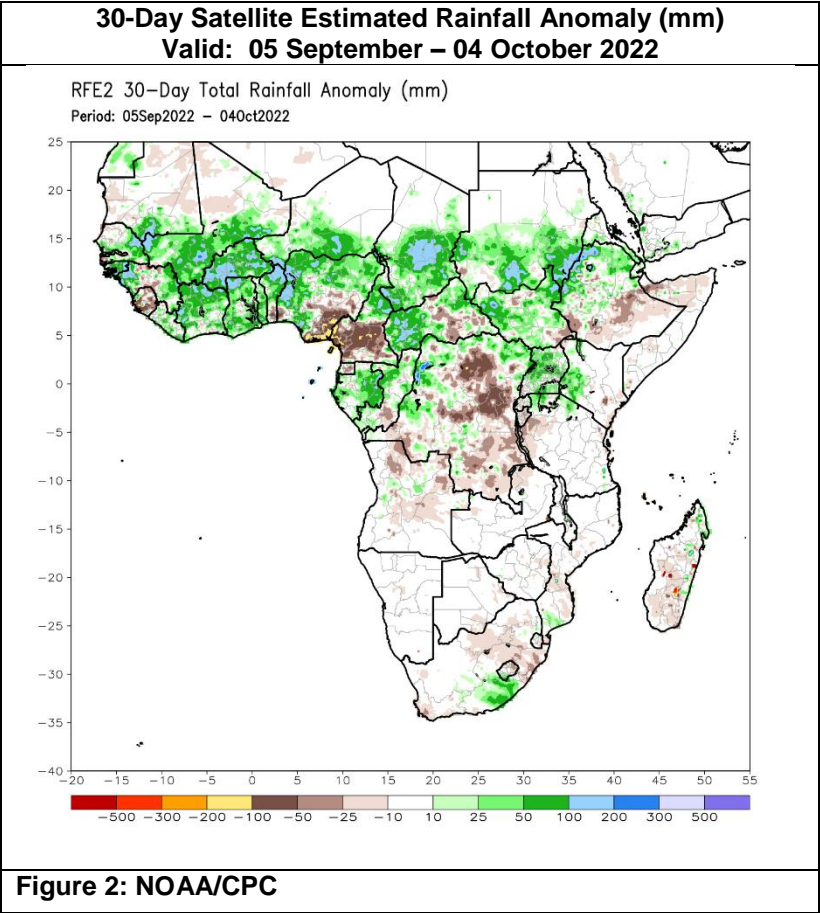
Flooding reported in Mali, Cameroon and Central African Republic

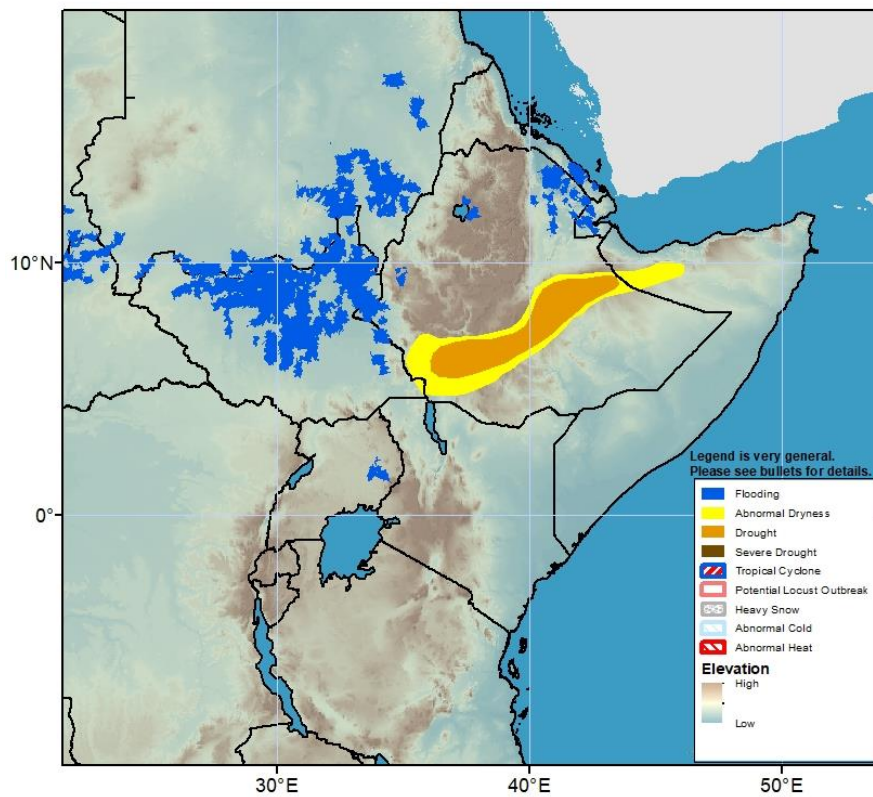
During the past week, widespread moderate to heavy rain was observed over West Africa. The highest rainfall totals of over 100mm of accumulation were registered over western parts of Guinea-Bissau and Guinea, northern parts of Cote d'Ivoire, Togo and Benin, southern Ghana, central and east parts of Nigeria, western and southeastern parts of Cameroon, west-central parts of Central African Republic, eastern portions of Gabon, western Congo, southern Sudan, and western parts of Ethiopia (**Figure 1**). According to reports, flooding conditions have improved along the White Volta in Ghana. High levels of the Oubangui River had resulted in flooding and damage in several districts of the capital Bangui in the Central African Republic. In Mali, flooding has affected many people in Mopti due to the overflowing of the Bani River. In Cameroon's far north region, flooding resulted from heavy rainfall, overflowing rivers, and dyke ruptures, impacting many people. During the next week, light to moderate rain is forecast along the Gulf of Guinea. Moderate rain is expected in a few places over West Africa. The forecast wet weather pattern maintains high risks for flooding over a few areas in western, central, and eastern Africa, especially over portions of Cameroon and the east Central African Republic.



Above-average rain received over most areas in western Africa over the recent weeks

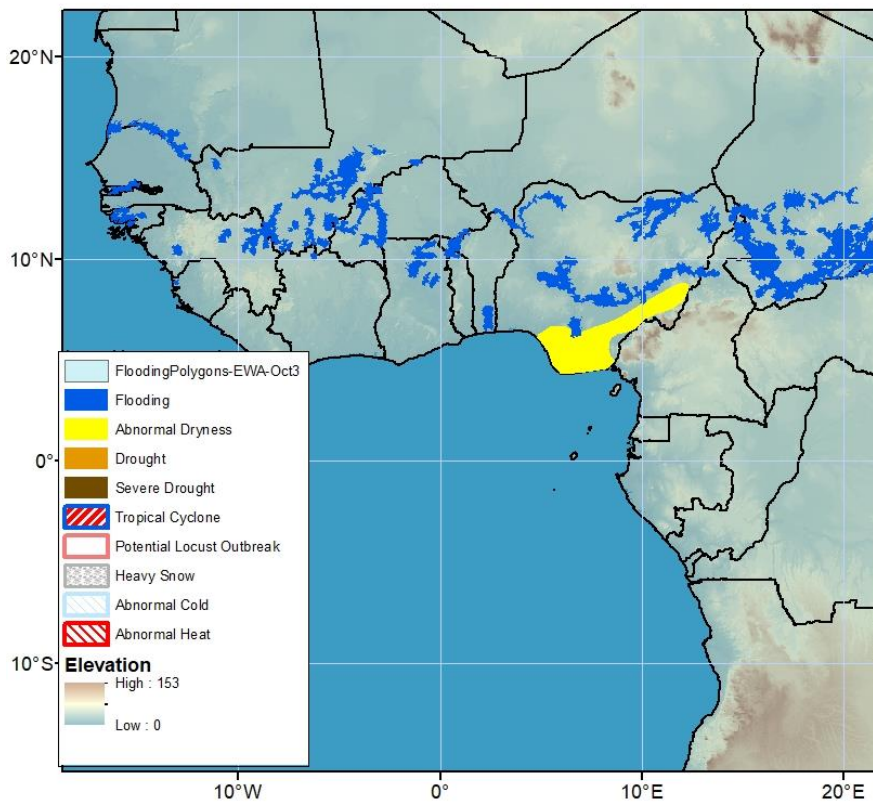
Consistent and above-average weekly rainfall has resulted in moisture surpluses over most areas in western Africa during the past 30 days. Positive anomalies prevailed over eastern Senegal, southern Mali, much of Burkina Faso, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana and Togo, northern and central Benin, Nigeria and Cameroon, and southern parts of Niger. Few places over east and central Africa, including the western Central African Republic, central and southern parts of Chad, eastern Gabon, northern Congo, northern and western parts of DR Congo, northeastern parts of South Sudan, central and southern portions of Sudan, northwestern and north portions of Ethiopia, much of Uganda, and southwestern portions of Kenya also recorded above average rainfall. The largest surpluses were registered over the Senegal-Mali border, Guinea-Bissau, northwestern Guinea, southwestern Burkina Faso, northern parts of Ghana and Benin, western Nigeria, southern Niger, central parts of Chad, western Central African Republic, and along the Sudan-Ethiopia border, where the excess surpassed 100 mm (**Figure 2**). However, negative anomalies were observed over localized areas in most places of Sierra Leone, southeastern Nigeria, central and southern parts of Cameroon, central and southern parts of DR Congo, and southern Ethiopia. According to reports, rain has been poor since the beginning of the *long rains* and rainfall season, leading to drought in south Ethiopia. For vegetation, the latest remote sensing analyses showed that favorable conditions have dominated over western and eastern Africa, especially over the Sahel region. During the next week, moderate rain will continue over southern parts of the Gulf of Guinea countries. Light to moderate rainfall is expected over western South Sudan and western Ethiopia. The continued wet weather patterns maintain high risks for flooding over many local areas.





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, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa