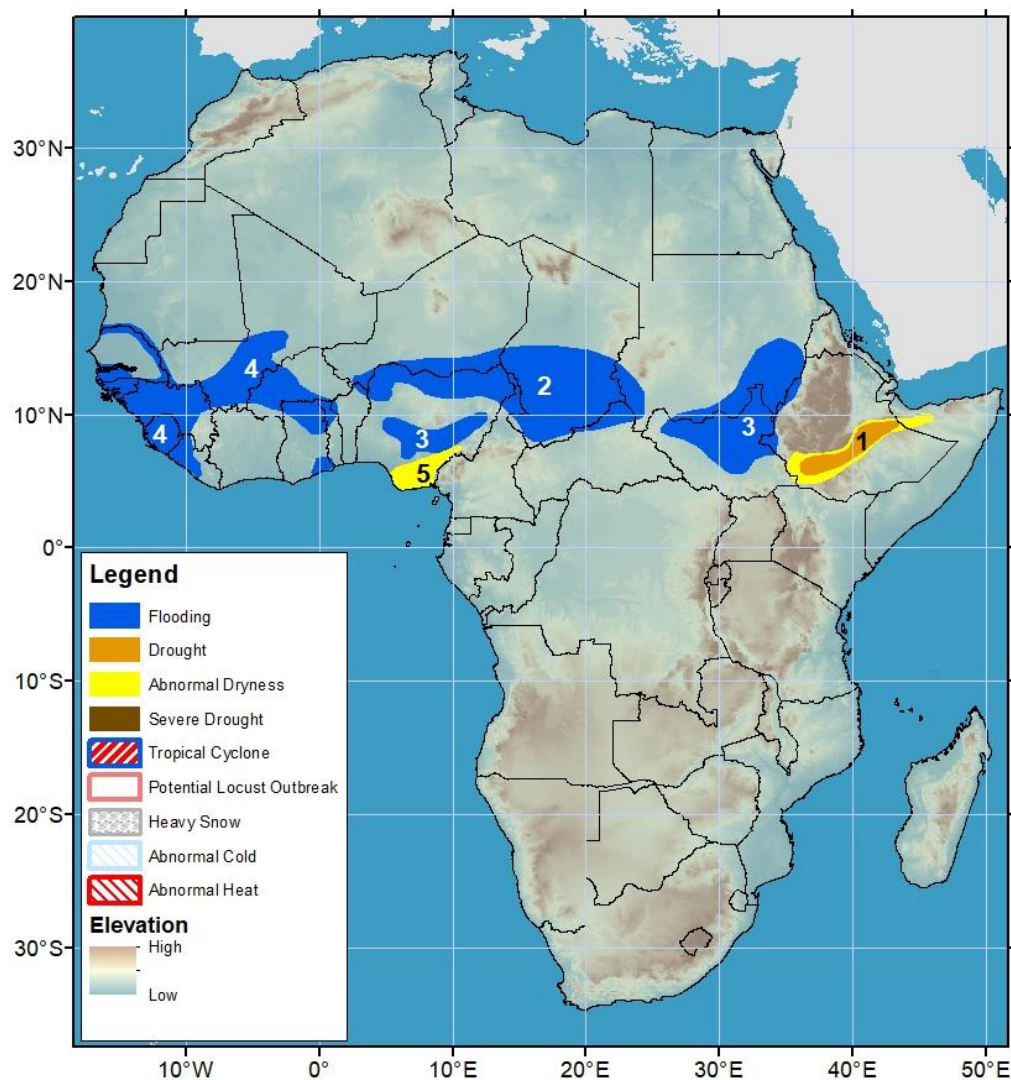


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 13 October – 19 October, 2022

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



- 1) After several months 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, and Sudd Wetland areas of South Sudan. 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) Less than 80% of normal rainfall during the last 2 months has degraded 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.

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Flooding reported in Ghana, Chad, and Nigeria

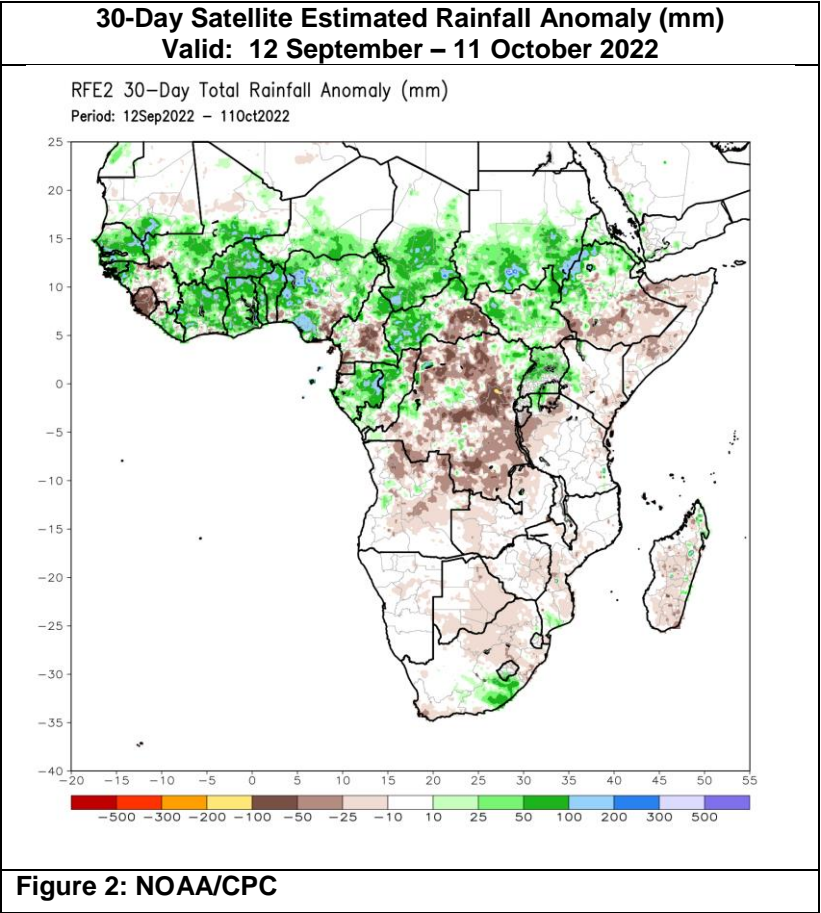
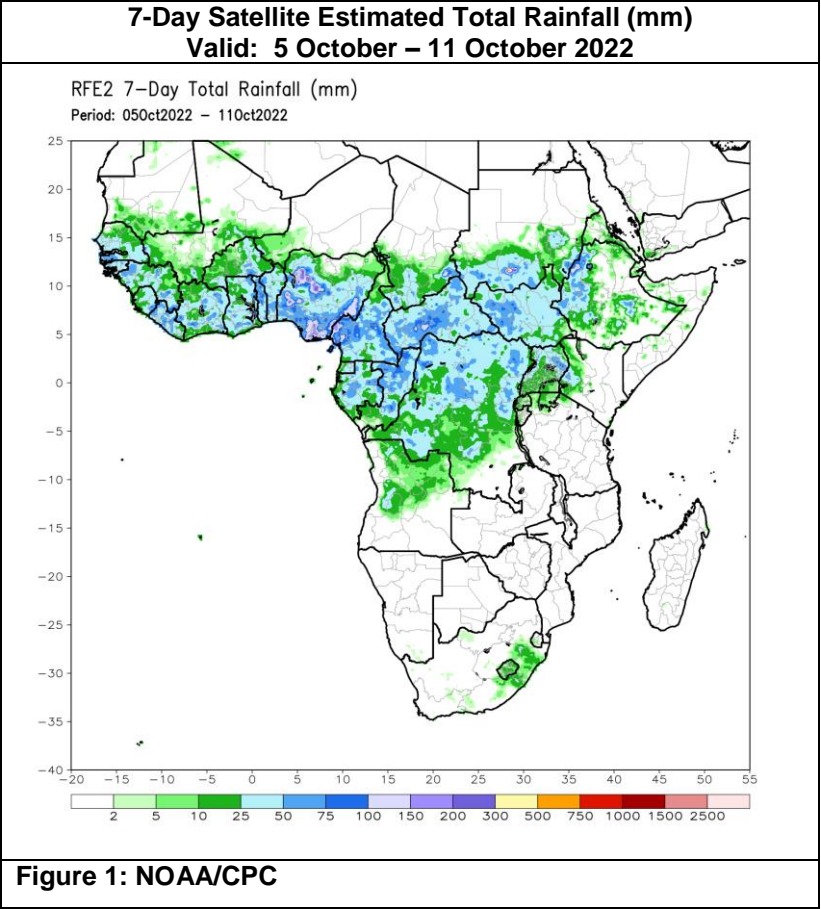
During the past week, widespread moderate to locally heavy rain was observed over West Africa. The highest rainfall totals of 100-200mm of accumulation were registered over several parts of Nigeria and neighboring parts of Cameroon (**Figure 1**). Parts of southwestern Senegal, Guinea Bissau, western Guinea, and the Gulf of Guinea countries observed 50-100mm. Meanwhile, rainfall is starting to lighten and break up along the Sahel as the season winds down. Many parts of Mauritania, Mali and Niger received not more than single digit rainfall this week. According to reports, flooding along the Niger and Benue rivers in Nigeria continues and has been the worst in a decade. Heavy rain in Ghana has necessitated the release of water from the Weija Dam flooding many homes in the Accra region. As a result of ample rainfall through the season, vegetation looks extremely healthy across the region according to satellite monitors. The lone exception being southwestern Nigeria.

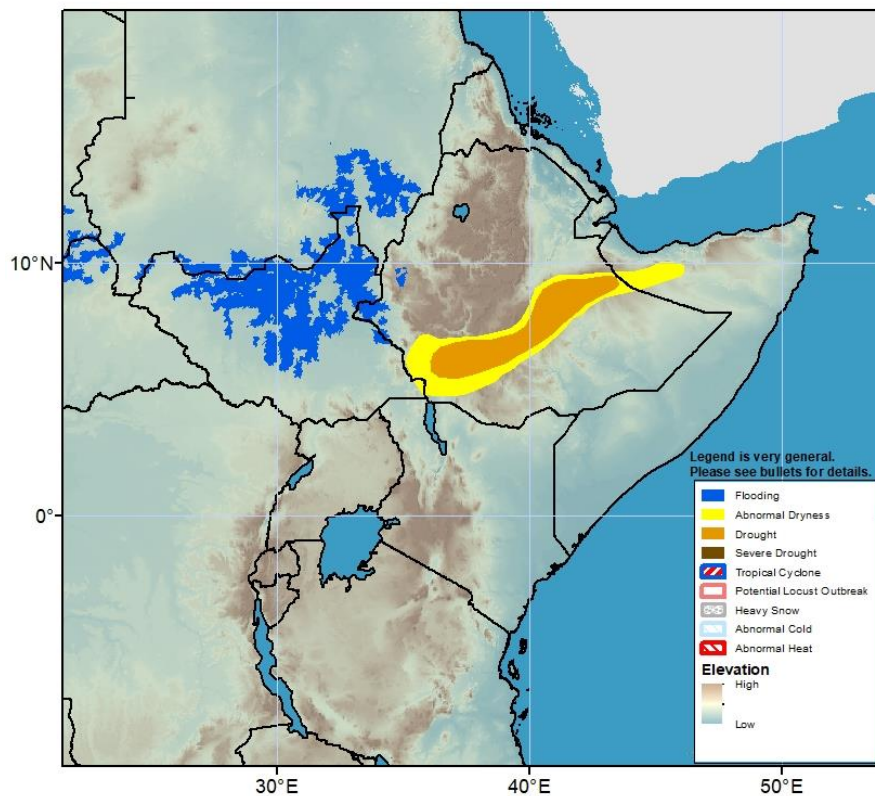
During the next week, light to moderate rain is forecast mainly along the Gulf of Guinea. Moderate rain is expected in Sierra Leone and Liberia as well as southern Nigeria, Cameroon, and CAR. The forecast wet weather pattern maintains high risks for flooding over portions of Cameroon and the east Central African Republic.

Sudan, South Sudan, and western Ethiopia continued to receive above-average rain.

Rainfall was prevalent and above average for many of the same areas of the East Africa region. Portions of south-central Sudan and western Ethiopia received more than 100mm according to satellite estimates. Many other areas of Sudan, South Sudan, western Kenya, and Uganda received at least 25mm. Meanwhile, scattered showers, some moderately heavy (>50mm), were observed across the remainder of Ethiopia. Though rains should be starting during early October in Somalia and Kenya, very little has been observed thus far. This has quickly resulted in some small deficits to start the season (**Figure 2**). Conditions on the ground are already quite dry according to vegetation health monitors like VHI, stemming from the failed MAM season. Conditions will need to be monitored very closely in coming weeks. VHI also continues to show negative impacts on vegetation health across dry regions of central Ethiopia. Moisture deficits of 25-100mm have been in place there since the beginning of August. On the other hand, very large short-term and seasonal surpluses are present over much of the rest of the region. This has led to widespread flooding along the Nile River and in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan basin which is all still ongoing.

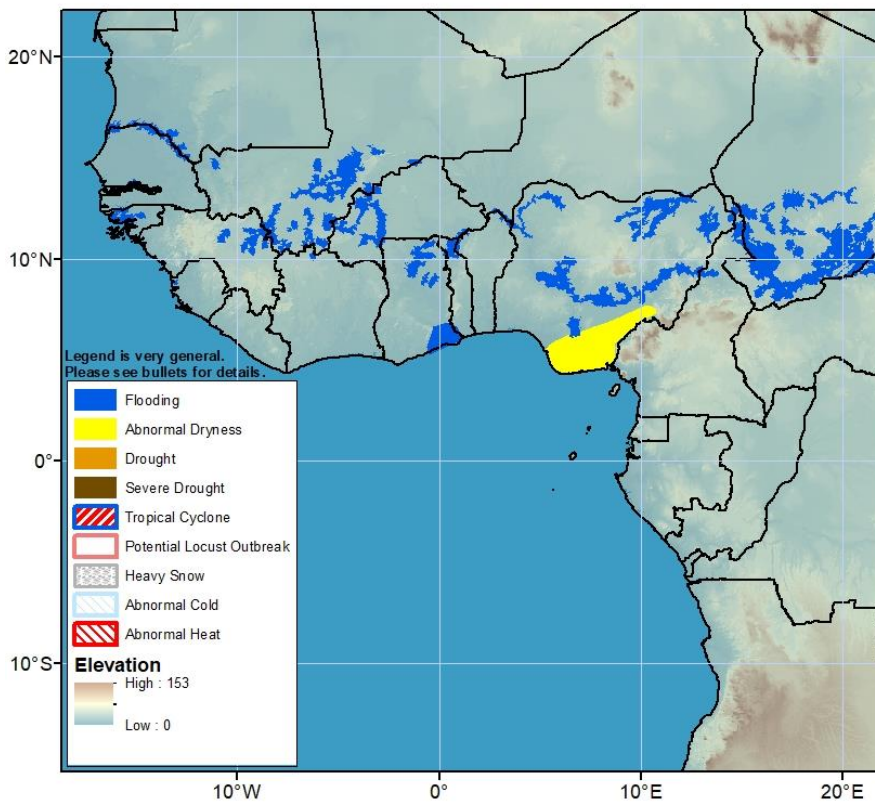
During the next week, light to moderate rainfall is expected over South Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia. Light rains are expected to overspread Somalia signaling the beginning of their rainy season. Kenya is expected to remain dry with little rain falling over most of the country. In each case, below-average rainfall is expected, which will continue to contribute to early-season moisture deficits.





Flooding have been detected over the Atbara and Blue Nile in Sudan. The Sudd wetlands of South Sudan continue to be greatly inundated.

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, Cameroon and Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa