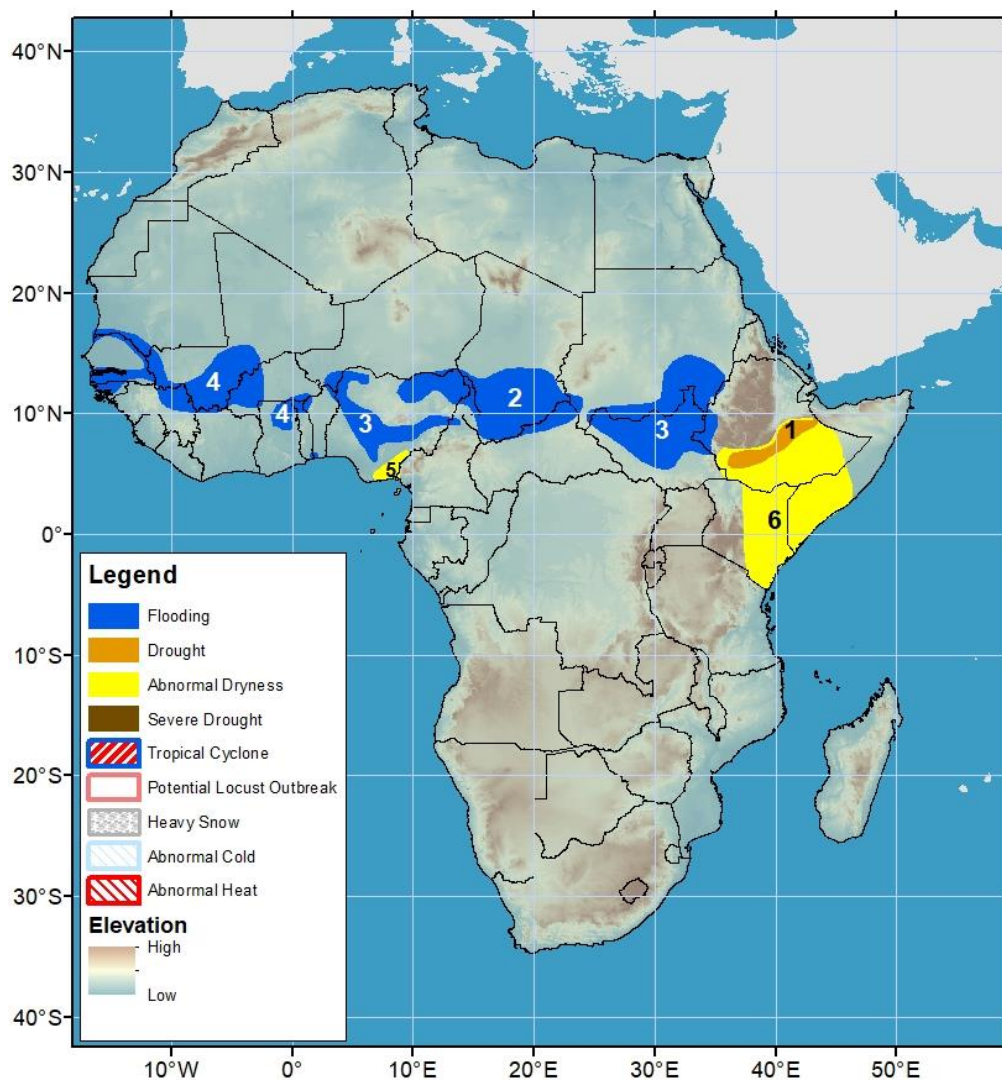


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 27 October – 03 November, 2022

- 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 the far north region of Cameroon, southern Chad, and the Central African Republic.
- 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. Fifteen states and more than 225 thousand people have been affected by flooding in the past weeks. Flooded regions extend along the entire path of the Niger and Benue Rivers, leading to flooding in the central and southern parts of Nigeria.
- 4) Flooding is progressing downstream along the Senegal River. Flood conditions remain constant in southern Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Togo.
- 5) Less than 80% of average rainfall during the last three months has degraded vegetation health in southeastern Nigeria.
- 6) Dry conditions persisting over East Africa have resulted in abnormal dryness over central and eastern Kenya and southern parts of Somalia.

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)

## Flooding reported in Benin and Gabon

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 southern Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea, central and southern portions of Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria, and along the border of the west and eastern Cameroon (**Figure 1**). Rainfall is starting to lighten and break up along the Sahel as the season winds down. Many parts of Mauritania, Burkina Faso and Niger, northern Nigeria, and northern and central parts of Mali received not more than single-digit rainfall this week. According to reports, Nigeria's flood situation is worsening, especially in the western and southern areas. In Benin, over 40 people have lost their lives, and hundreds of homes have been destroyed by flooding. Reports also indicate Niger River, among others, has also resulted in widespread flooding in neighboring countries Niger, where over 160 people have died, and Nigeria, where 1.3 million have been displaced and 603 people have died. Heavy rainfall overnight caused severe damages in the city of Libreville, the capital of Gabon. Seven people were killed in landslides after the heavy rainfall.

During the next week, light to moderate rain is forecast mainly along the Gulf of Guinea and DR Congo. Moderate to heavy rainfall is expected over much of Equatorial Guinea and central portions of Gabon. The forecast wet weather pattern maintains high risks for flooding over parts of Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and southern Nigeria.

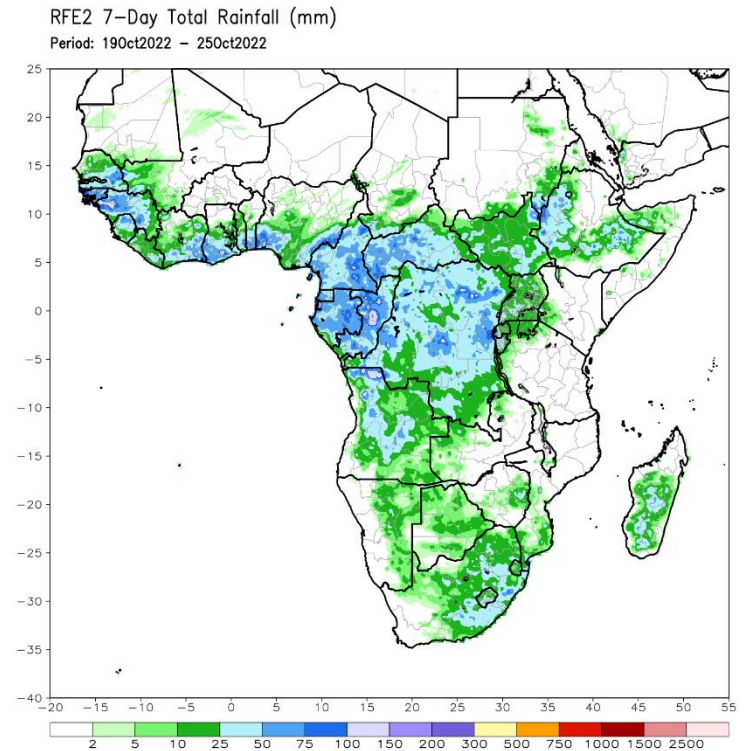
## Sudan, South Sudan, and western Ethiopia continued to receive above-average rain.

Rainfall was prevalent and above average for many of the same areas of the East Africa region. According to satellite estimates, portions of south-central and eastern Sudan, western Ethiopia, and northwestern South Sudan received 100mm of rain above-average. Few Uganda and South Sudan areas received at least 25mm of rain above-average. Though rains should start in early October in Somalia and Kenya, very little has been observed thus far. This has quickly resulted in some deficits as to the start of the season (**Figure 2**). Conditions on the ground are already quite dry. For example, the NDVI anomaly shows a negative anomaly over southern Ethiopia and Somalia, central and eastern parts of Kenya. As mentioned earlier, the 30-day rainfall anomaly also shows below-average rainfall over the areas. In southern Ethiopia, 25-100mm moisture deficits have been in place since the beginning of August. In southern Somalia and central and eastern parts of Kenya, 10-100mm rainfall deficits have been registered since late September.

During the next week, light to moderate rainfall is expected over western and southern Ethiopia and a few areas of Sudan. Light rain is anticipated over much of South Sudan and Uganda. Kenya is expected to receive light rain over few places and the southern parts of Somalia. For the southern Africa region, light to moderate rain is expected over northern and eastern South Africa, including Lesotho and Eswatini, and central parts of Madagascar. There have been reports of fires near Antananarivo in Madagascar which have affected vegetation.

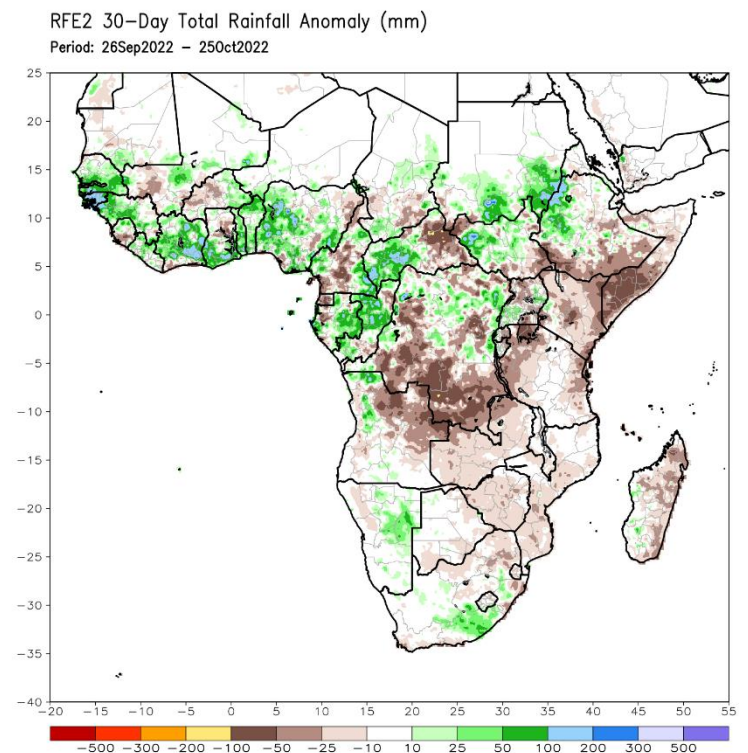
### 7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)

Valid: 19 October – 25 October 2022

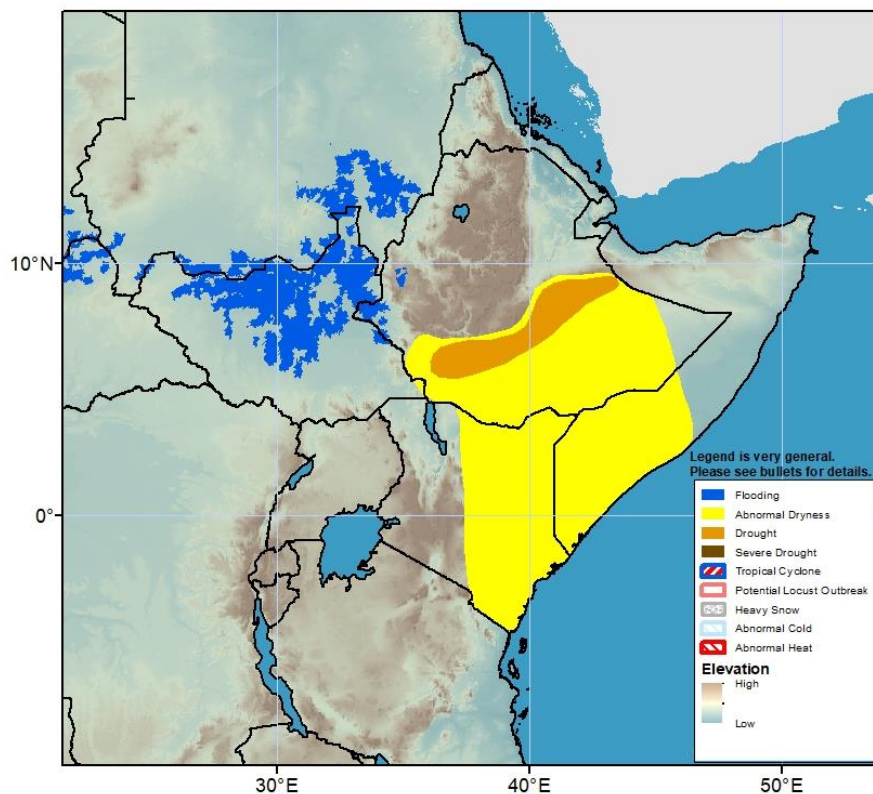


### 30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

Valid: 26 September – 25 October 2022

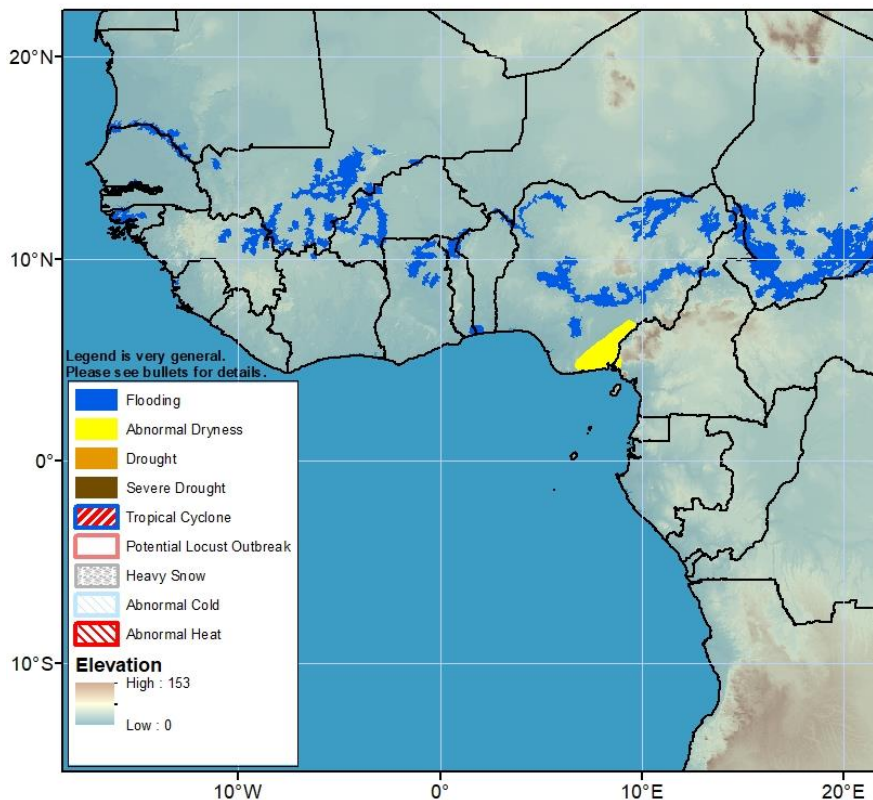






Flooding continues over the Blue Nile in Sudan. The Sudd wetlands of South Sudan continue to be greatly inundated.

**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, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad.

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