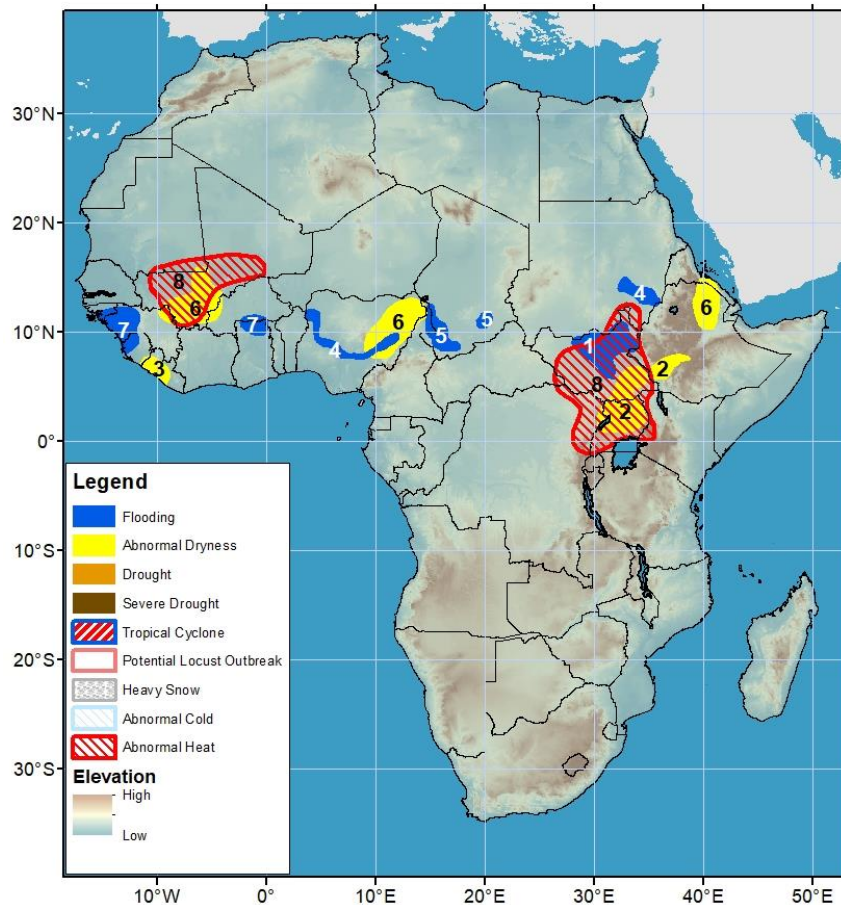


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 24 August – 30 August 2023

- Abnormally hot conditions are affecting several northern hemisphere portions of Africa.
- Insufficient rain since the beginning of June has caused abnormal dryness in parts of East Africa and the West African Sahel.



- Heavy rains have caused flood conditions to persist in the Sudd wetlands in northern South Sudan.
- Below-average rain since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking below the 30th percentile has led to abnormal dryness in eastern South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Ethiopia.
- Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking below the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in much of Liberia.
- Torrential and above-average rain has caused floods to continue in the Niger and Benue rivers in Nigeria. Flooding is also continuing along the Blue Nile in Eastern Sudan.
- Heavy rains during the past several weeks have caused floods to emerge in Chad.
- Below-average rain since June has led to abnormal dryness in southern Mali, northeastern parts of Nigeria, and northeastern Ethiopia. The abnormal dryness will likely continue due to the below-average rainfall forecast over these areas next week.
- Expected heavy rains over areas already exhibiting surpluses may cause flooding in Guinea and Sierra Leone during the upcoming outlook period. Flooding likely ongoing in northern Ghana after recent rains.
- Portions of Chad, southwestern Niger, northwestern Nigeria, as well as southeastern South Sudan Uganda are expected to see above average maximum temperatures with high chances of exceeding 90th percentile values for at least 3 consecutive days.

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

Rain was suppressed over most of East Africa.

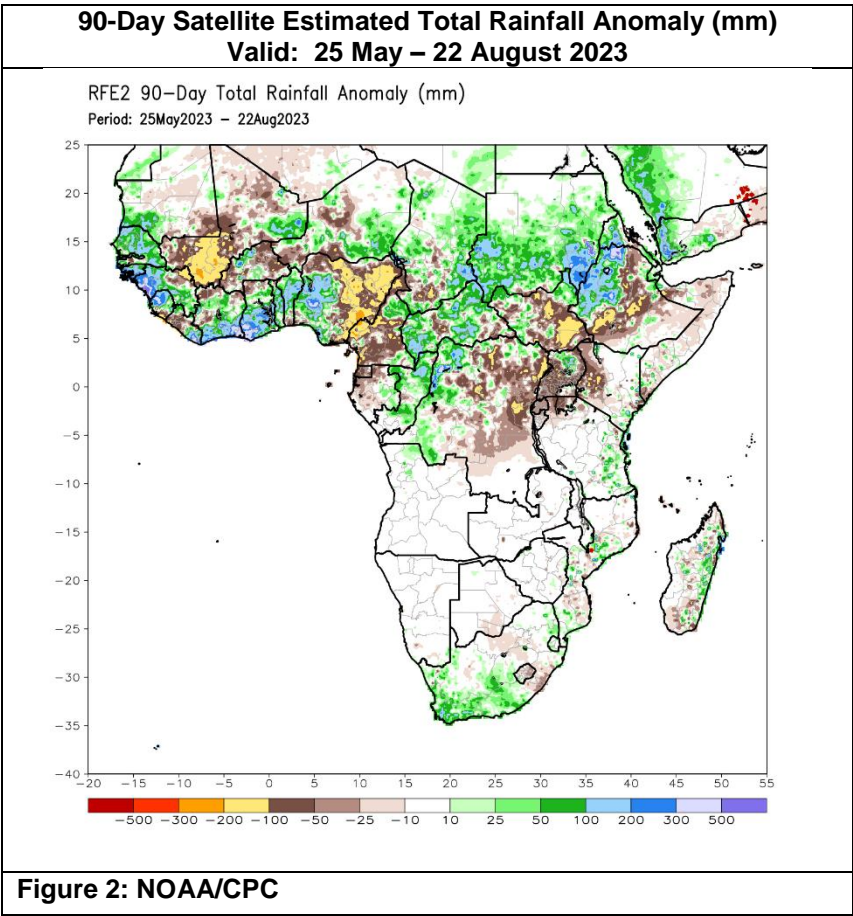
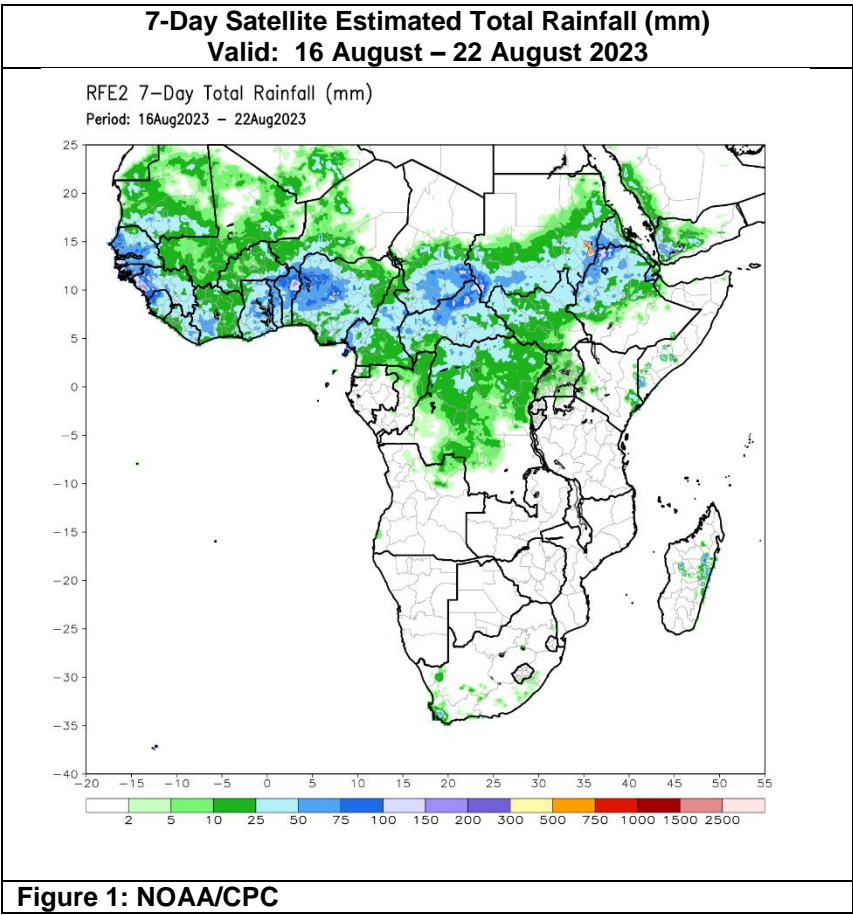
During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall (50-150 mm) was received over northwestern Ethiopia, western Eritrea, southwestern and eastern Sudan. 25-50mm of rain was received in South-central Sudan, northeastern, and northwestern South Sudan (**Figure 1**). Little or light rain was received in Uganda, southeastern South Sudan, western Kenya, and central Ethiopia. Flooding is expanding in South Sudan’s Sudd Wetlands. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall (25-200 mm anomalies) was received in western and southeastern Sudan, western Ethiopia, and parts of northern South Sudan. Below-average rain (25-100 mm) occurred over central/southern South Sudan, Eritrea, southwestern, central, and northeastern portions of Ethiopia, Uganda, and western Kenya. Dryness over Uganda and neighboring areas has increased over recent weeks where rainfall is now reduced by 50%. There, vegetation health is degrading, and similar conditions exist in southeastern South Sudan. The past 90 days also show well-below-average rain (< 50%) in South Sudan, parts of Uganda and southwestern Ethiopia.

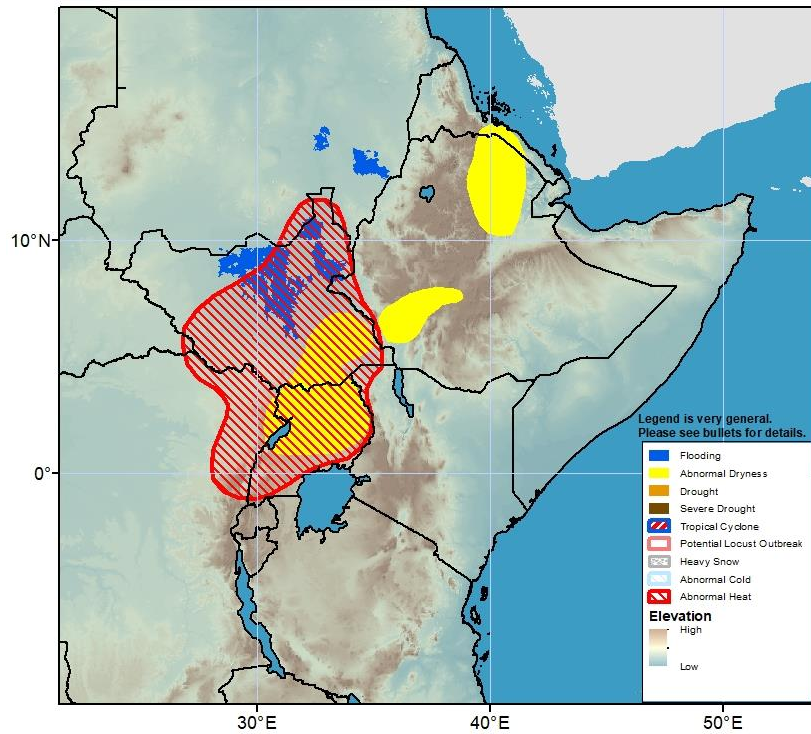
During the next week, rains will be suppressed in East Africa. Western parts of Ethiopia are forecast to receive 50-100 mm of rainfall. Sudan and South Sudan can expect 10mm to around 25mm of rain, while little to light rainfall is likely over northeastern and southwestern Ethiopia, Uganda, and western Kenya. The pattern will worsen already-dry conditions in the region.

Insufficient rain since June is increasing moisture deficits in Mali.

During the past 7 days, heavy rains (100-200mm) persisted over western Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone and expanded into Senegal and The Gambia. Similarly heavy rains were also observed in northern Togo and western Nigeria. Light to locally moderate rain spread far northward through the Sahel into the desert regions of West Africa. Rainfall also increased again across seasonally dry southern Gulf of Guinea regions. Due to heavy rain in some parts of the sub-region, isolated flooding is present in Chad and likely northern Ghana and western Guinea. Positive 30-day rainfall anomalies (50-150 mm) occurred over Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and many southern Gulf of Guinea regions. Below-average rainfall remained in eastern Nigeria and worsened in southern Mali and southeastern Mauritania (50-200 mm). For the past 90 days, above-average rainfall was observed in much of the central and western Gulf of Guinea, while below-average rainfall was observed in southern Mali, Nigeria, and Cameroon.

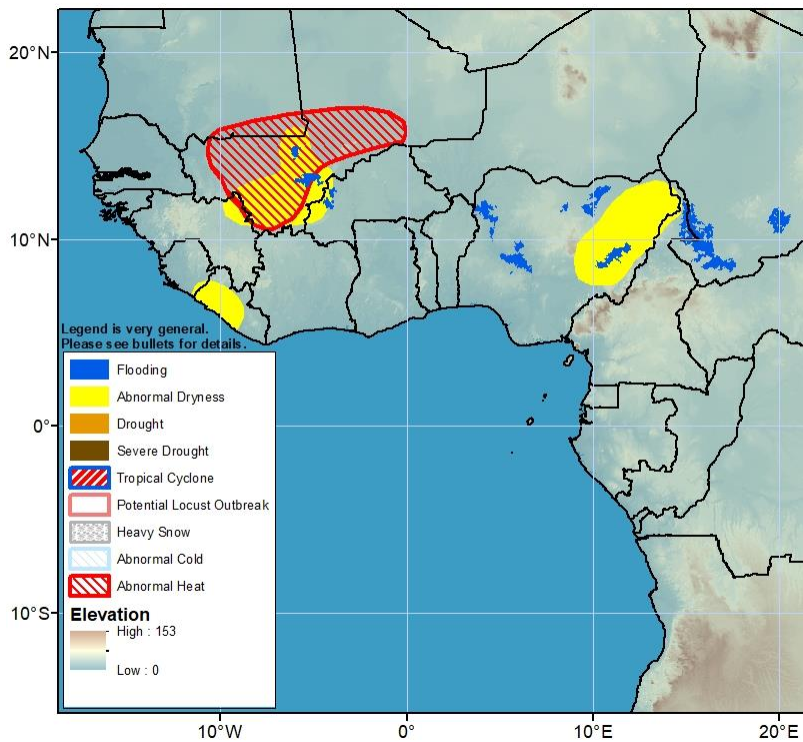
During the next week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall is forecast across West Africa. The heaviest rains (> 75 mm) are expected in Guinea, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria. Rain is likely to be suppressed below normal across the Sahel. Abnormally hot conditions are anticipated in southern Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and western Chad.





Flooding has persisted in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan as well as along the Blue Nile in eastern Sudan.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Heavy rains in Parts of West Africa has led to a flooded area along the Niger and Benue rivers in Nigeria and flooding has started to emerge and expand in Chad. Flood waters are also emmerging in a few areas of Southern Mali.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa