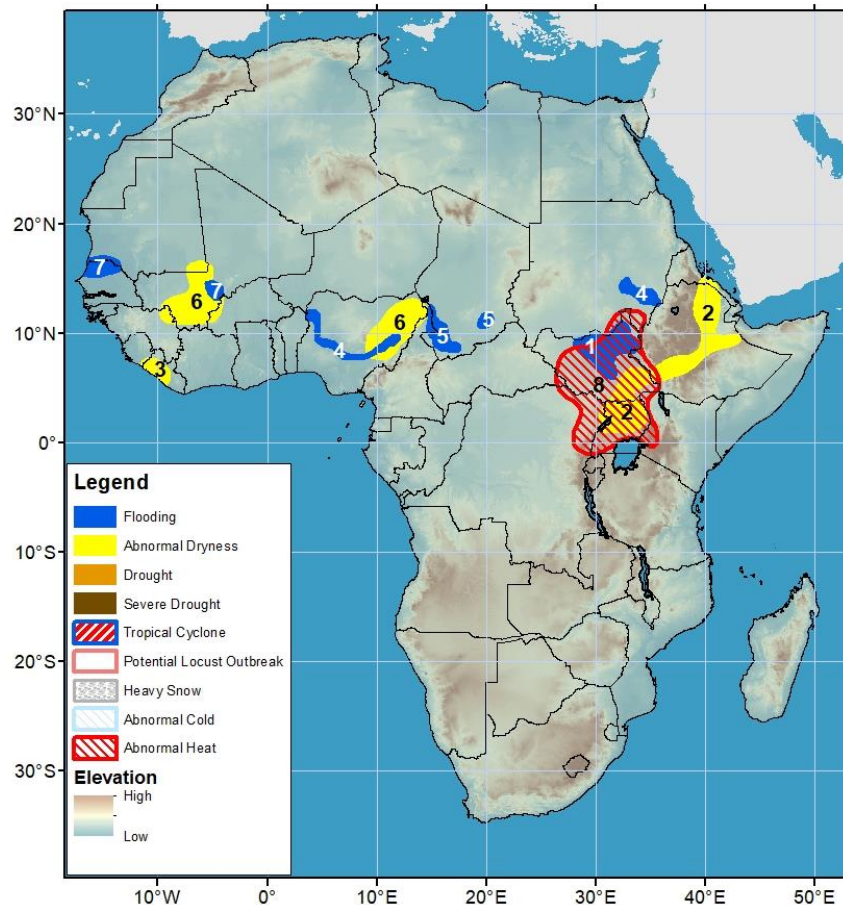


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 31 August – 6 September 2023

- Abnormally hot conditions are affecting a large portion of East Africa.
- Insufficient rain since the beginning of June has caused abnormal dryness in parts of East Africa and the West African Sahel.



- Flood conditions are persisting in the Sudd wetlands in northern South Sudan.
- Below-average rain since May and corresponding Standardized Precipitation Index values less than 1.5 standard deviations below the mean have led to abnormal dryness in eastern South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern/central/northeastern Ethiopia. Significantly degraded vegetation health is also observed
- Suppressed rainfall since early June led to abnormal dryness in 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, southeastern Mauritania, and northeastern parts of Nigeria.
- Recent heavy rains in the vicinity have caused rivers to rise in central Mali as well as northern Senegal according to observations and hydrological models.
- Portions of southeastern South Sudan, Uganda, and northeastern DRC are expected to see above-average maximum temperatures with maximum temperatures averaging 2-6°C above normal for the upcoming week.

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.

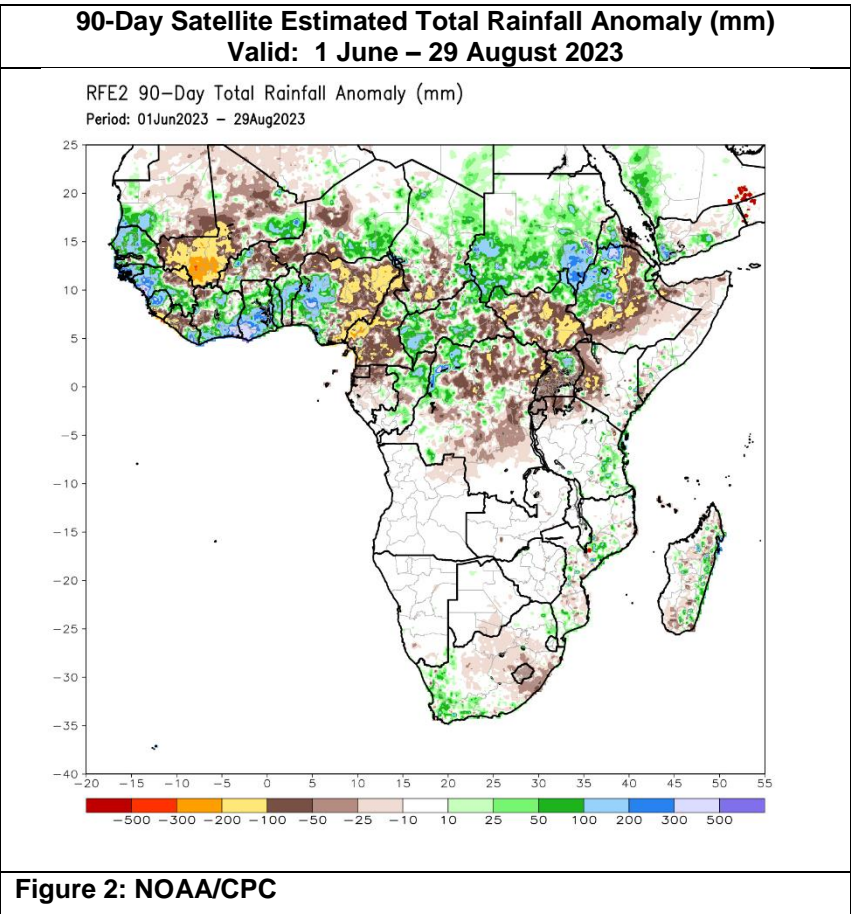
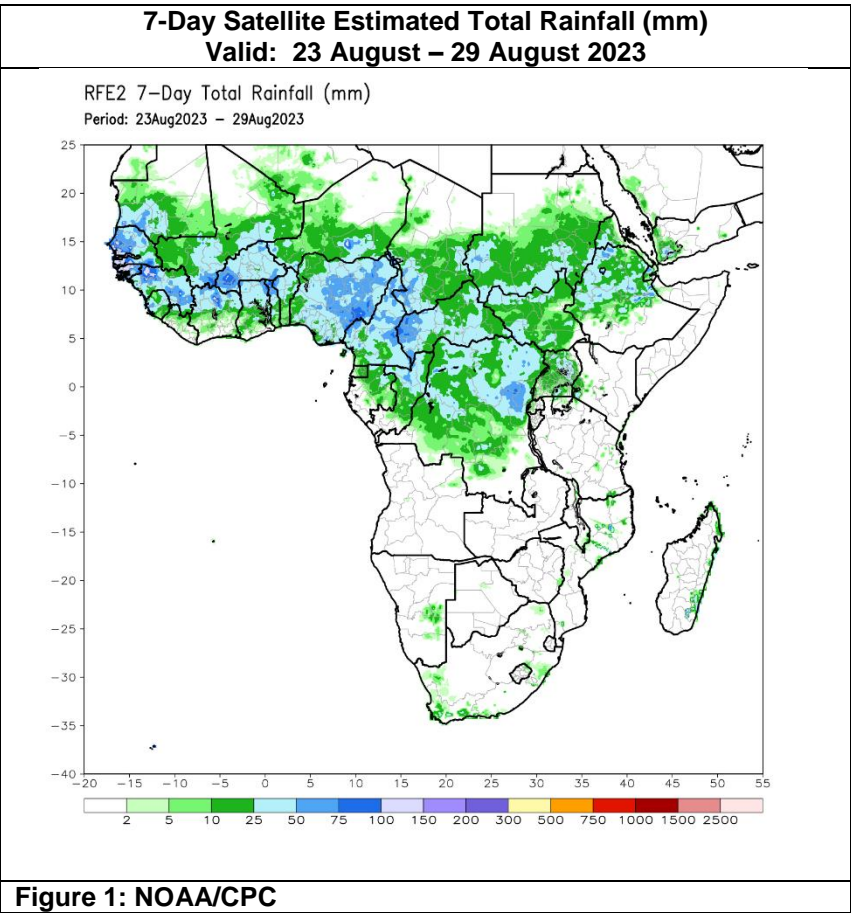
During the past week, localized heavy rainfall (50-75 mm) was received in far-northwestern Ethiopia. Moderate rain (25-50 mm) was received in southern Sudan, scattered parts of South Sudan, western and central Ethiopia and northeastern DRC (**Figure 1**). Little or light rain was received in southeastern South Sudan, western Kenya, and southwestern Ethiopia. In general, rainfall totals were suppressed by 10-50 mm across the region. During the past 30 days, above-average rainfall (25-200 mm anomalies) was received in central and southeastern Sudan, and a few areas of western Ethiopia. Below-average rainfall (25-100 mm anomalies) is expanding over central/southern South Sudan, central Eritrea, southwestern, central, and northeastern portions of Ethiopia, Uganda, and western Kenya. Dryness in these areas has been increasing and rainfall is now widely reduced by 50%. Further, vegetation health is degrading according to satellite monitoring. The past 90 days also show well-below-average rain in the same areas, though part of northern Uganda exhibits surpluses.

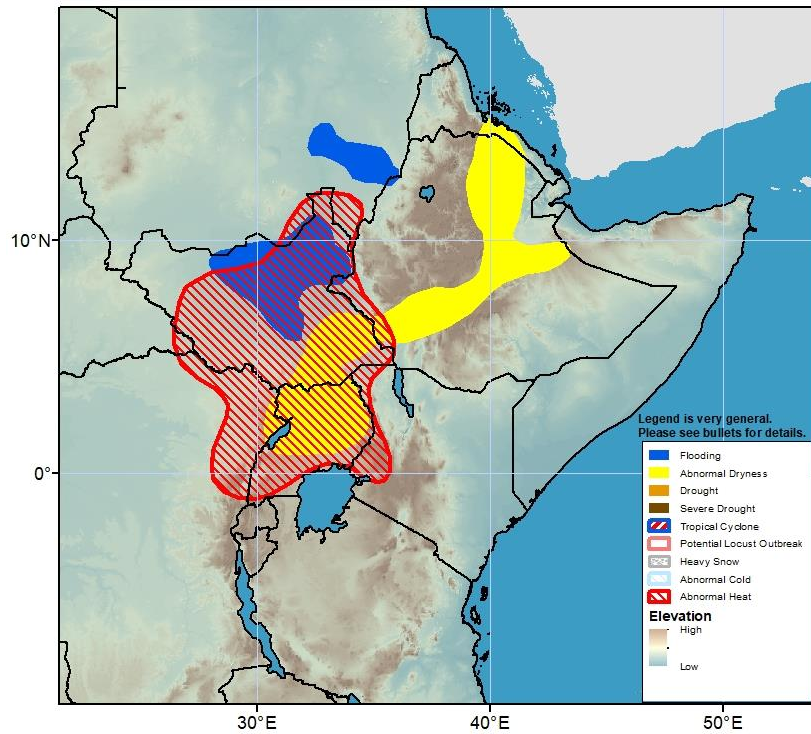
During the next week, the rainfall pattern is expected to remain similarly suppressed in East Africa. Western parts of Ethiopia are forecast to receive 50-100 mm of rainfall. Sudan and South Sudan can expect 10mm to around 50mm of rain, while little to light rainfall is likely over northeastern Ethiopia,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

Rainfall was widely suppressed in West Africa last week.

During the past 7 days, heavy rain (75-150mm) persisted over western parts of Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, and The Gambia. Heavy rains were also observed in northern Togo and western Burkina Faso. Moderate rains (10-50 mm) spread across the Sahel. Rainfall decreased across seasonally dry southern Gulf of Guinea regions, where only a few showers were observed. Due to heavy rain in some parts of the sub-region, isolated flooding is present in Chad, central Mali, and likely in northern Senegal. Positive 30-day rainfall anomalies (100-300 mm) occurred over Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea, Sierra Leone, as well as parts of Ghana, Togo, Benin, and western Nigeria. Rainfall remained below average in eastern Nigeria and worsened in magnitude and extent in southern Mali and southeastern Mauritania (50-200 mm). For the past 90 days, the pattern was very similar to the recent 30 days with the addition of deficits in Liberia and Sierra Leone. Analysis of normalized vegetation health index shows patches of degraded vegetation health across the Sahel (especially central Chad). However, vegetation does not yet appear significantly impacted by moisture deficits in Mali and Nigeria.

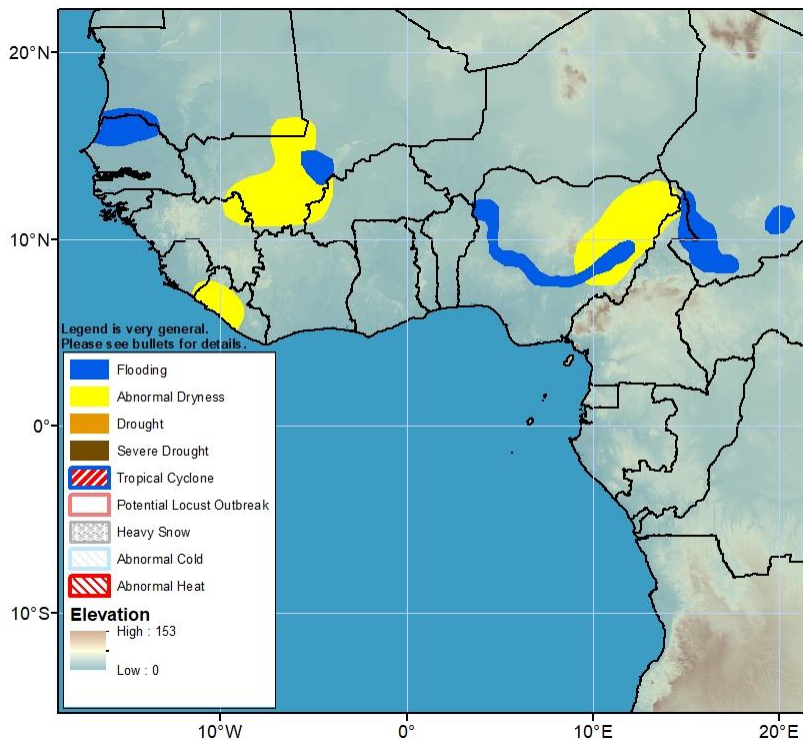
During the next week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall is forecast across West Africa. The heaviest rains (> 100 mm) are expected in Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Nigeria. Small surpluses are expected in many areas.





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 emerged and expanded in Chad. Flood waters are also emerging in a few areas of southern Mali and northern Senegal.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa