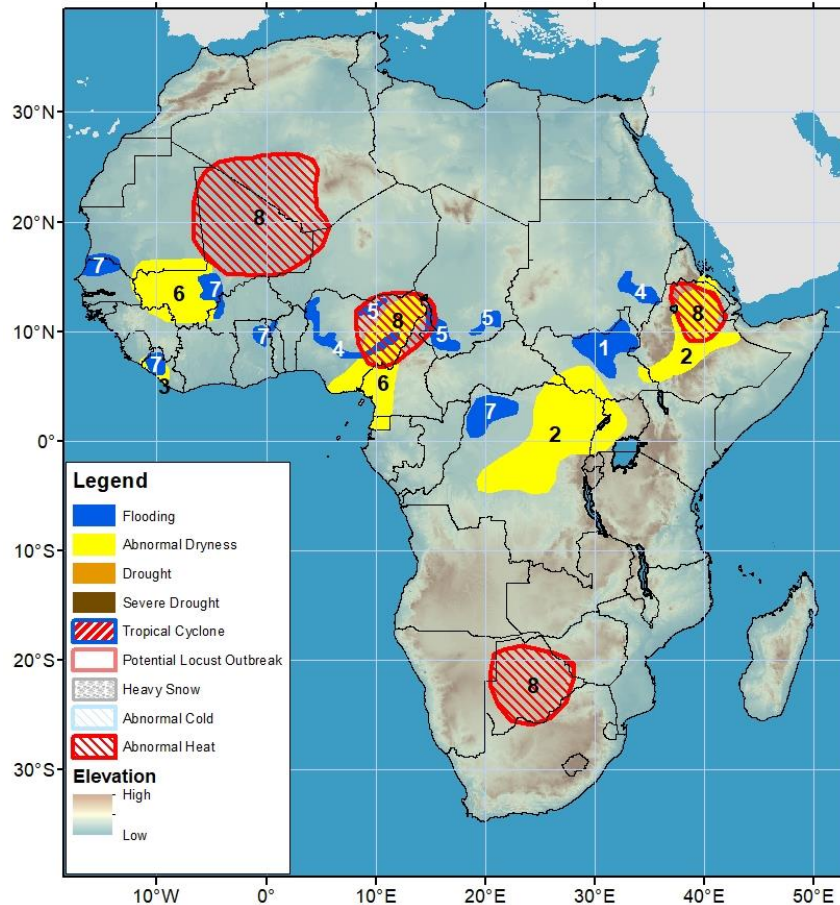


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 21 – 27 September 2023

- Hot and wet weather conditions expected over Eastern Africa during the next week
- Poorly-distributed rain over the past six weeks has resulted in abnormal dryness in parts of Central Africa.



- 1) Flooding conditions persist in the Sudd wetlands in northern South Sudan.
- 2) Unevenly-distributed rain since July has led to moderate short-term moisture deficits across western South Sudan, central and northeastern DRC, and southwestern Uganda.
- 3) Below-average rainfall has returned and has maintained abnormal dryness in Liberia.
- 4) 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.
- 5) Heavy rains during the past several weeks have caused floods to emerge in Chad and northern Nigeria.
- 6) Below-average rain since June has resulted in abnormal dryness in southern Mali, southeastern Mauritania, eastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea.
- 7) Heavy rains over the past few weeks have caused rivers to rise in central Mali as well as northern Senegal, according to observations and hydrological models. Recent heavy rains have also caused flooding in many parts of Liberia, northern Ghana, northern Togo, and northwestern DRC, where landslides have caused fatalities, based on reports.
- 8) Abnormally hot conditions are forecast in northern Mali, southern Algeria, northern Ethiopia, and Botswana, where well above-average (up to +4°C) maximum temperatures and elevated heat index are expected during the next 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

Hot and wet conditions expected in Eastern Africa during the next week

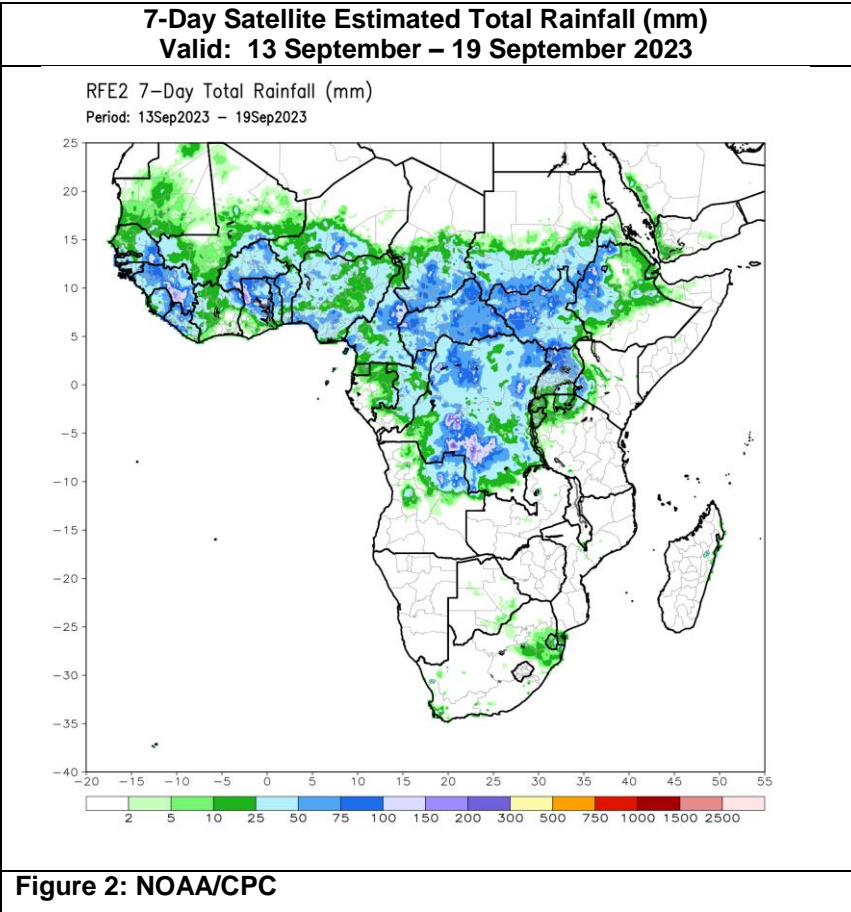
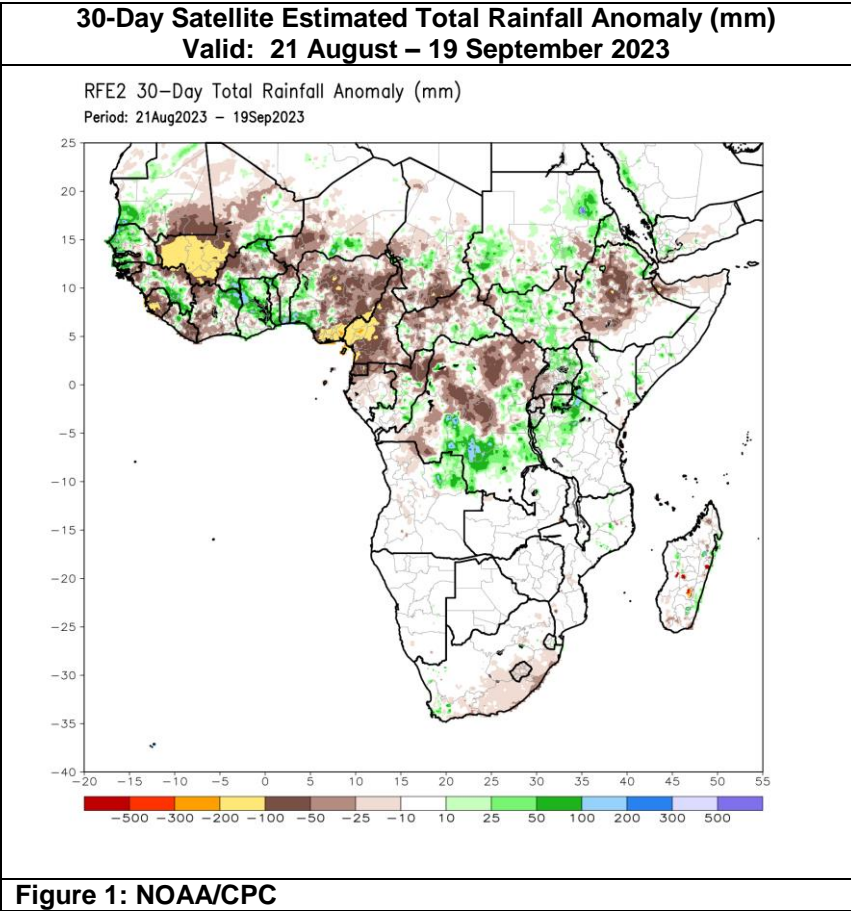
During mid-September, a slight increase in rainfall was observed in Eastern Africa. Moderate to heavy and above-average rains fell in southern Sudan, South Sudan, northern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and western Ethiopia, which contributed to erode 30-day rainfall deficits over many local areas. However, moderate to large (50-100 mm) deficits persisted over central Ethiopia (**Figure 1**) due to a poor spatial and temporal rainfall distribution since July. Farther south, poor rains since late July have led to persisting deficits, which have resulted in abnormal dryness in central and northeastern DRC and southwestern Uganda. Consequently, an analysis recent agrometeorological indicators has depicted stressed and below-average vegetation conditions over areas in north-central DRC, parts of eastern South Sudan, northeastern Uganda, western Kenya, southwestern and east-central Ethiopia.

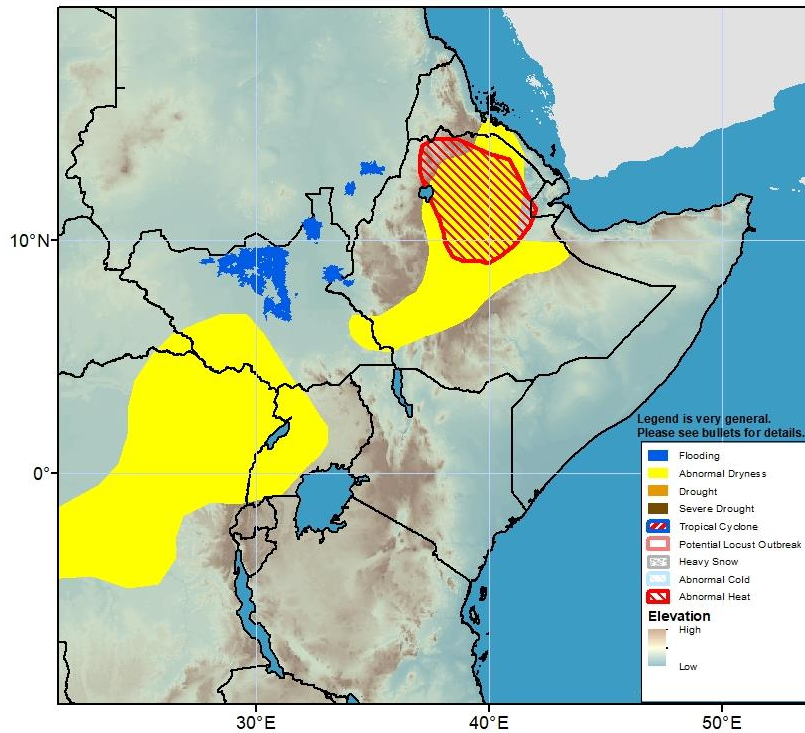
During the next week, rainfall forecasts indicate that enhanced and above-average rainfall will return over Ethiopia, which should help mitigate dryness further. Widespread moderate and near to above-average rainfall is expected in southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and northern Somalia. Meanwhile, there is an increased chance that excessive heat with above-average temperatures, potentially impacting vulnerable people last for at least three consecutive days in northern Ethiopia.

Heavy and above-average rainfall observed in many areas in West Africa

Abundant rains continued in many parts of West Africa during the past week. Heavy and above-average rains were observed in western Guinea-Conakry, Ghana, Togo, Benin, western Nigeria, parts of Burkina Faso, and southern Chad (**Figure 2**), maintaining short-term rainfall surpluses and localized flooding over many areas. Farther east, this past week's heavy rains have caused landslides, killing many people in northwestern DRC, according to reports. The continuation of seasonal rainfall is likely to exacerbate or trigger new flooding over previously-flooded and or flood prone areas in the region. In contrast, erratic rainfall since late July has led to growing 30-day rainfall deficits, which, in turn, have resulted in abnormal dryness across eastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea.

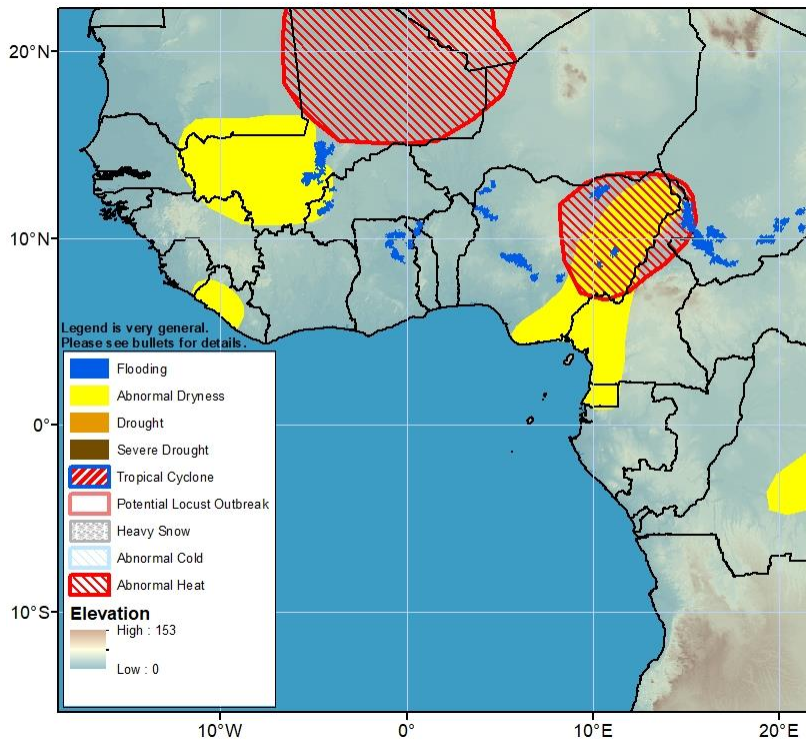
During the next week, while rainfall forecasts indicate light to moderate rain across the Sahel, the forecast continuation of seasonal rains maintains elevated risks for flooding over many local areas. Heavy rain is expected along the Gulf of Guinea, potentially causing flash flooding. For temperatures, there is an increased chance for above-average maximum temperatures with positive anomalies of up to 4°C to persist for at least three consecutive days in northern Mali, southern Algeria, and northeastern Nigeria. The forecast excessive heat could impact sensitive and vulnerable people.





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

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Flooding have continued in central Mali, western Burkina Faso, northern Ghana, and northern Togo. Flooding have marginally improved in Nigeria. In contrast, inundation has worsened in Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa