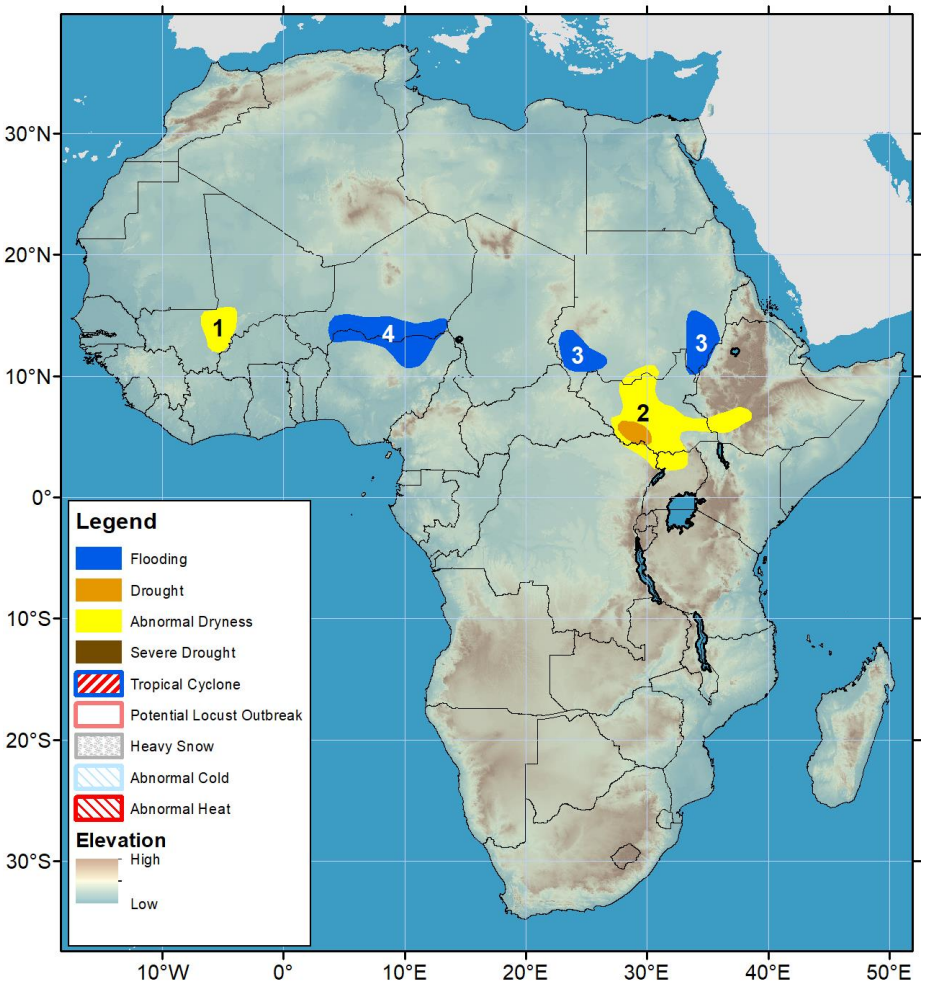
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
21 – 27 July 2022

- **This past few week's heavy rains have triggered flooding, fatalities, and many people affected in Sudan.**
- **Flooding has led to fatalities, damaged homes, and people affected in southern Niger and northern Nigeria.**



1) **A lack of rainfall since May has resulted in moderate to large thirty-day moisture deficits, leading to an abnormal dryness over central Mali.**

2) **Insufficient rain since early May has resulted in growing moisture deficits and abnormal dryness in central South Sudan as well as neighboring portions of Uganda and Southwestern Ethiopia. Southern portions of South Sudan which have been longest impacted by inadequate moisture are classified as drought.**

3) **Heavy rain over this past week has resulted in flooding, fatalities, and many people affected over the Sennar and South Darfur in Sudan. The forecast, additional rain maintains high risks for flooding in the region.**

4) **This past week's heavy and above-average rain has caused flooding, leading to fatalities, damaged infrastructures, and many people affected over areas in Diffa, Zinder, Maradi, and Tahoua in Niger and theYobe State in Nigeria. Light to moderate rain is forecast over the region during the next week, potentially exacerbating conditions on the ground.**

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.

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Heavy rain triggered flooding in southern Niger and northeastern Nigeria.

From 13 – 19 July, scattered heavy rains fell over Guinea-Conakry, Burkina Faso, southern Niger, northeast Nigeria, southern and eastern Chad, while little to light rain was registered over Senegal, western Mali, and much of Gulf of Guinea (**Figure 1**). Based on reports, flooding has killed people and destroyed homes, with many people affected over areas in Diffa, Maradi, Zinder, and Tahoua in Niger since late June. Also, floods have led to fatalities, ravaged infrastructures, and people displaced over the Yobe State in northeastern Nigeria. This past thirty days, rainfall was above-average over much of West Africa, except Senegal, south and central Mali, eastern Liberia, south and southeast Nigeria, where deficits ranged 25 – 200 mm.

The recent vegetation products has indicated that poor and below-average conditions persisted over localized areas in southern Mali, northern Benin, and northeastern Nigeria. Meanwhile, near to above-average conditions were depicted elsewhere. The return of favorable rains is needed to replenish soil moisture and improve ground condition over the dry portions of West Africa.

During the outlook period, moderate to heavy rain is forecast over the Sahel and eastern portions of West Africa. While the forecast wet pattern should benefit cropping activities over many local areas, excess moisture could exacerbate conditions or trigger new flooding over already-saturated areas in southern Niger and northern Nigeria.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 13 July – 19 July 2022

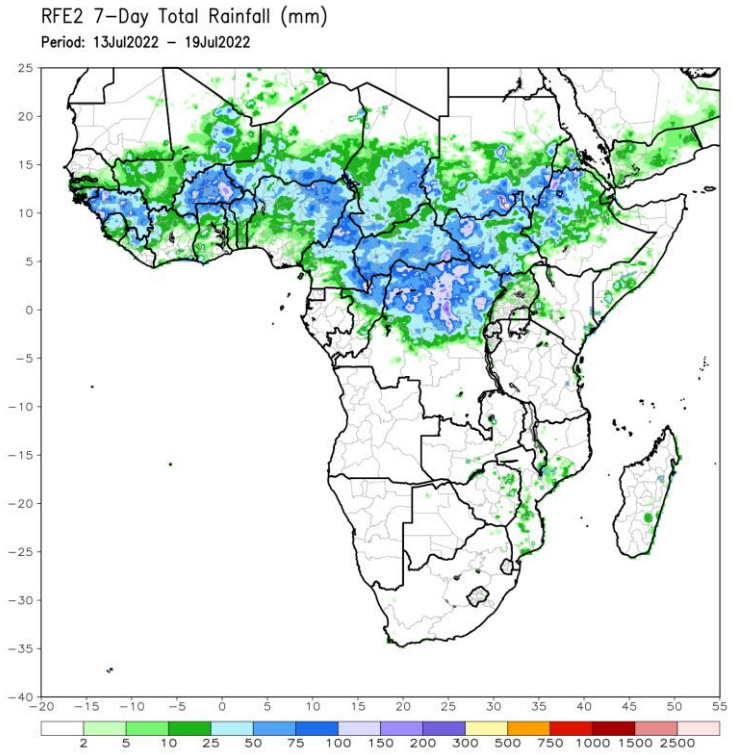


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Consistent rains have triggered flooding over many areas in Sudan.

Wetter-than-average conditions have dominated the northern parts of the Greater Horn of Africa over the past thirty days. Above-average rainfall was received over northwestern Ethiopia, which might have indicated a favorable performance of the June – September, rainfall season. Similar conditions were observed over bordering eastern Sudan and many local areas to the south and west (**Figure 2**). The latest reports indicated that resulting flooding has already killed many people, destroyed houses, and left many people affected over the Sennar State and South Darfur region in Sudan. In contrast, below-average rain persisted farther south over South Sudan, southwestern Ethiopia, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya.

For vegetation conditions, the latest agro-climatic products exhibited near to above-average conditions over many areas. However, poor and below-average conditions remained over localized areas in central South Sudan, Uganda, western Kenya, and northwest Ethiopia.

During the next week, seasonally, heavy rain is expected to continue over western Ethiopia, which may exacerbate flooding over downstream areas in Sudan and South Sudan. Moderate rain is forecast over South Sudan and southern Sudan.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 20 June – 19 July 2022

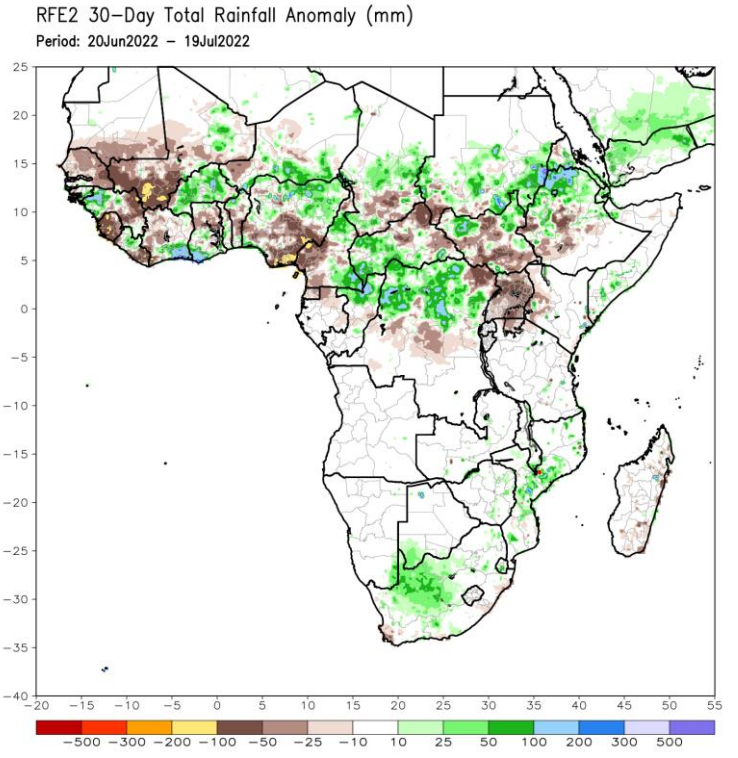
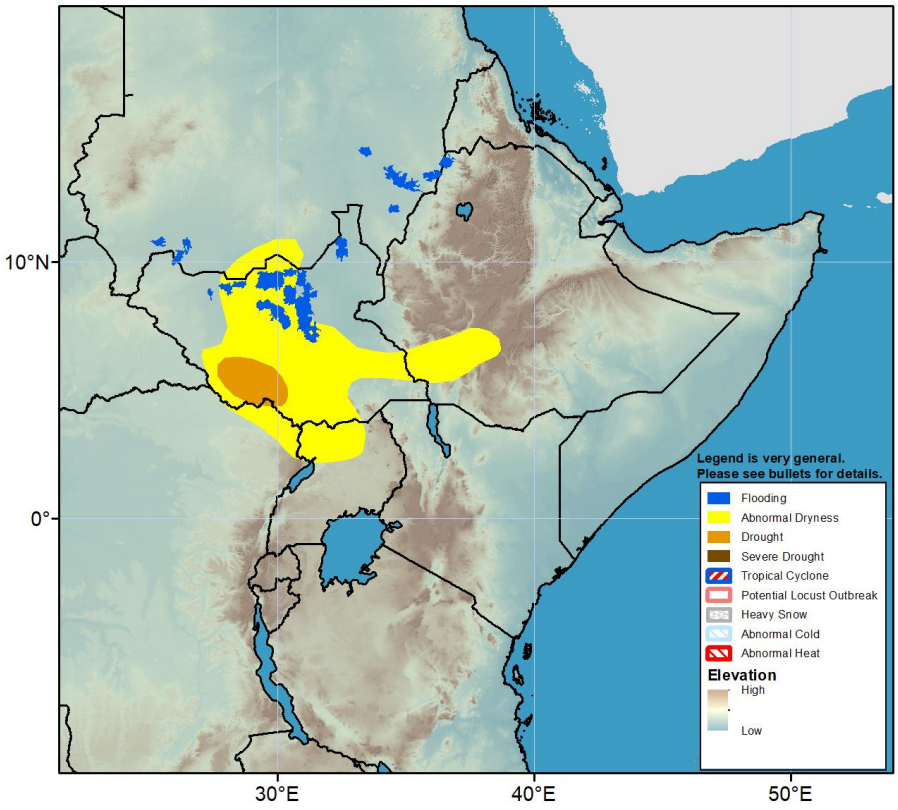


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Inundation was detected in the upper reaches of the White Nile in the Darfur region and along the tributaries of the Blue Nile in Sudan, and the Sudd Wetlands in South Sudan.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa

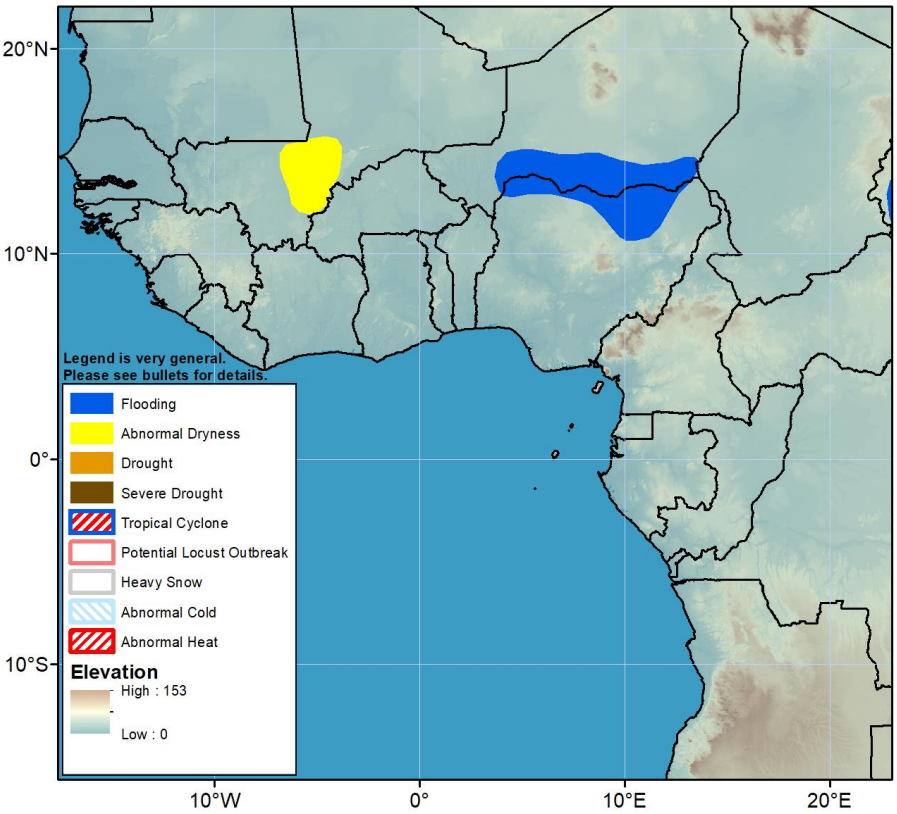


Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa