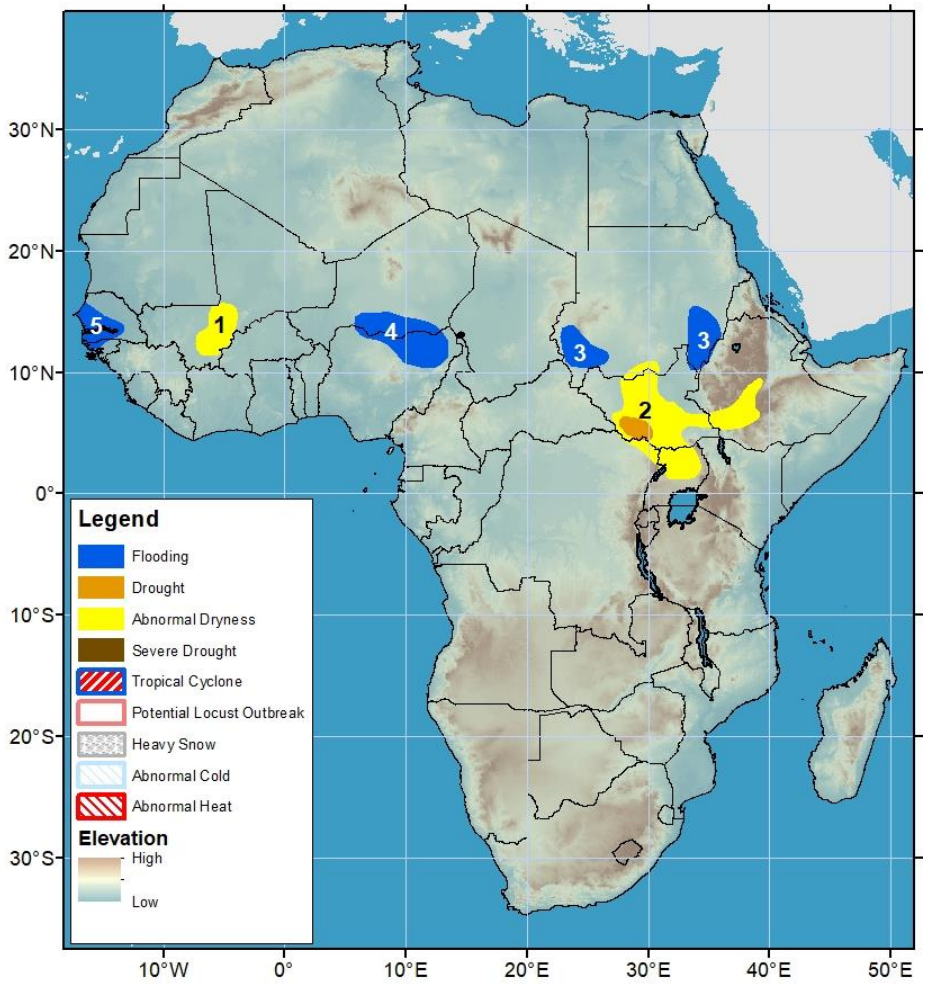
# Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
# For USAID / FEWS-NET
# 28 July – 3 August 2022

- **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 the Yobe State in Nigeria. Light to moderate rain is forecast over the region during the next week, potentially exacerbating conditions on the ground.**

**5) Recent heavy rains combined with the forecasted persistent pattern has led to flooding in Western and Central Senegal and the Gambia.**

**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**

## Heavy rain triggered flooding in Senegal and northeastern Nigeria.

During the last 7 days, heavy rains fell over Senegal, the Gambia, western Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, southwest Mauritania, small parts of central Nigeria, Cameroon, Chad, and CAR, while little rain was registered over southern Gulf of Guinea regions (**Figure 1**). Based on reports, floods have led to fatalities, ravaged infrastructure, and displaced people over the Yobe State in northeastern Nigeria and also in many parts of CAR. Recent rains have also caused flash flooding in Senegal, especially Dakar. During the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average over far-western Africa, Burkina Faso, southern Niger, northern Nigeria, and Cameroon. Drier than average areas include Mali, southern Liberia, central Cote D'Ivoire, Benin, and southern Nigeria, where deficits ranged 25 – 200 mm.

The recent vegetation products indicate that poor and below-average conditions persisted over localized areas in southern Mali, northern Cote D'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, 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 conditions over the dry portions of West Africa.

During the outlook period, moderate to heavy rain is forecast over southern Senegal and the Gambia, as well as parts of Nigeria, southern, Niger, Cameroon and Chad. Excess moisture could exacerbate conditions or trigger new flooding over already-saturated areas in southern Niger, northern Nigeria, CAR, and Senegal.

**7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)**
**Valid: 20 July – 26 July 2022**

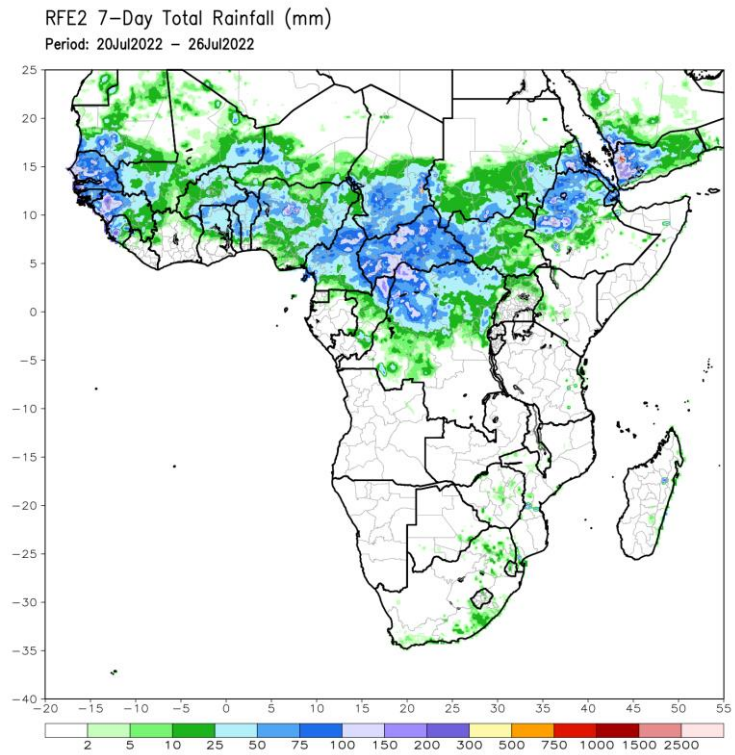



**Figure 1: NOAA/CPC**

## Abnormal dryness expands in coverage over Uganda due to inconsistent rains

Wetter-than-average conditions have dominated the northern parts of the Greater Horn of Africa over the past 30 days. Above-average rainfall was received over northwestern Ethiopia, which has indicated a favorable performance of the June – September, rainfall season. Similar conditions were observed over Eritrea, Sudan and local areas of northeast and northwest South Sudan (**Figure 2**). Reports indicated that resulting flooding has killed many people, destroyed homes, and affected many people in the Sennar State and South Darfur region of Sudan. In contrast, below-average rain persisted farther south over central and southern South Sudan, southwestern/central Ethiopia, Uganda, and west 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, and northwest Ethiopia.

During the next week, seasonally, heavy rain is expected to continue over western Ethiopia, Sudan and South Sudan which may exacerbate flooding over many areas of the greater Nile river Basin. Meanwhile suppress rainfall is expected in central Ethiopia, and northwest Kenya.

**30-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)**
**Valid: 27 June – 26 July 2022**

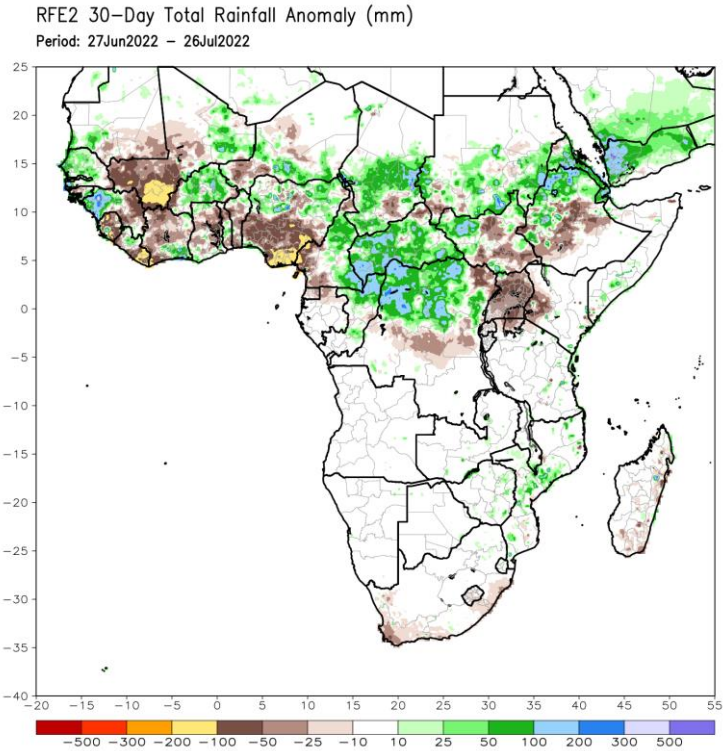
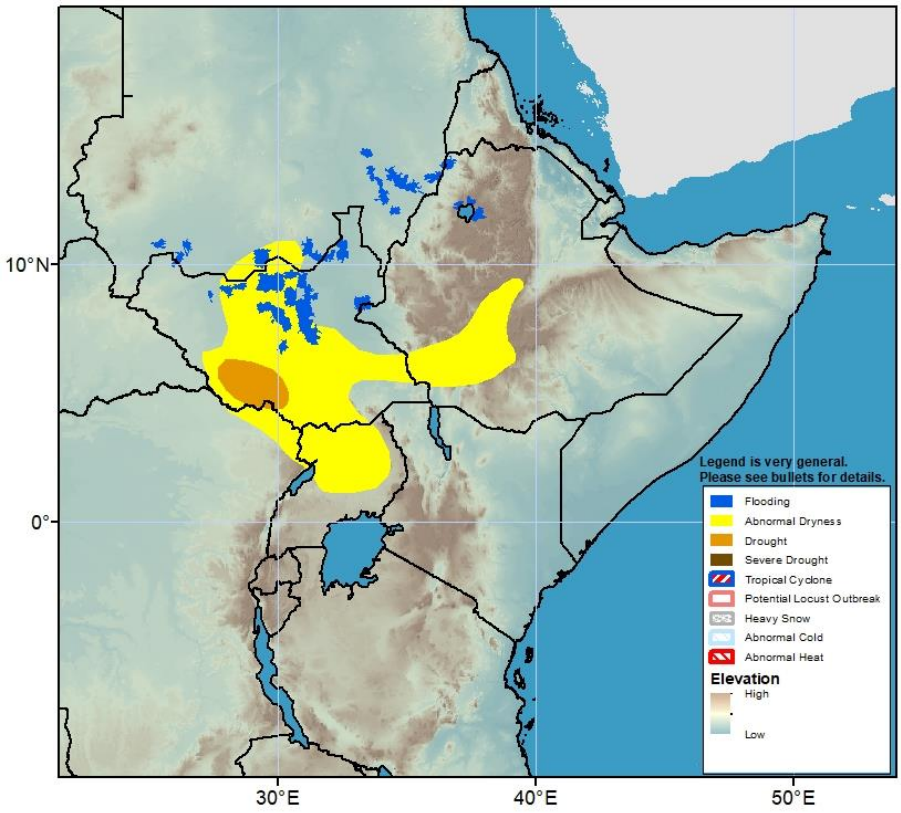
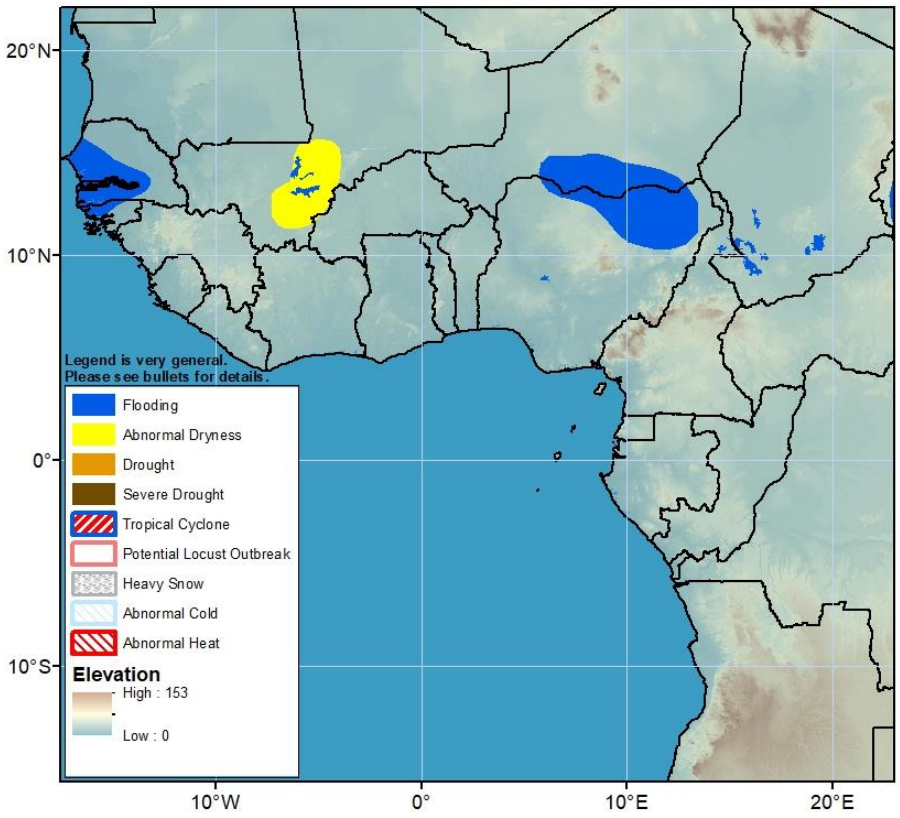



**Figure 2: NOAA/CPC**




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




Inundation was detected along the Niger river in Mali and Nigeria, along with first the first apparent flooding of the season in southern Chad.

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