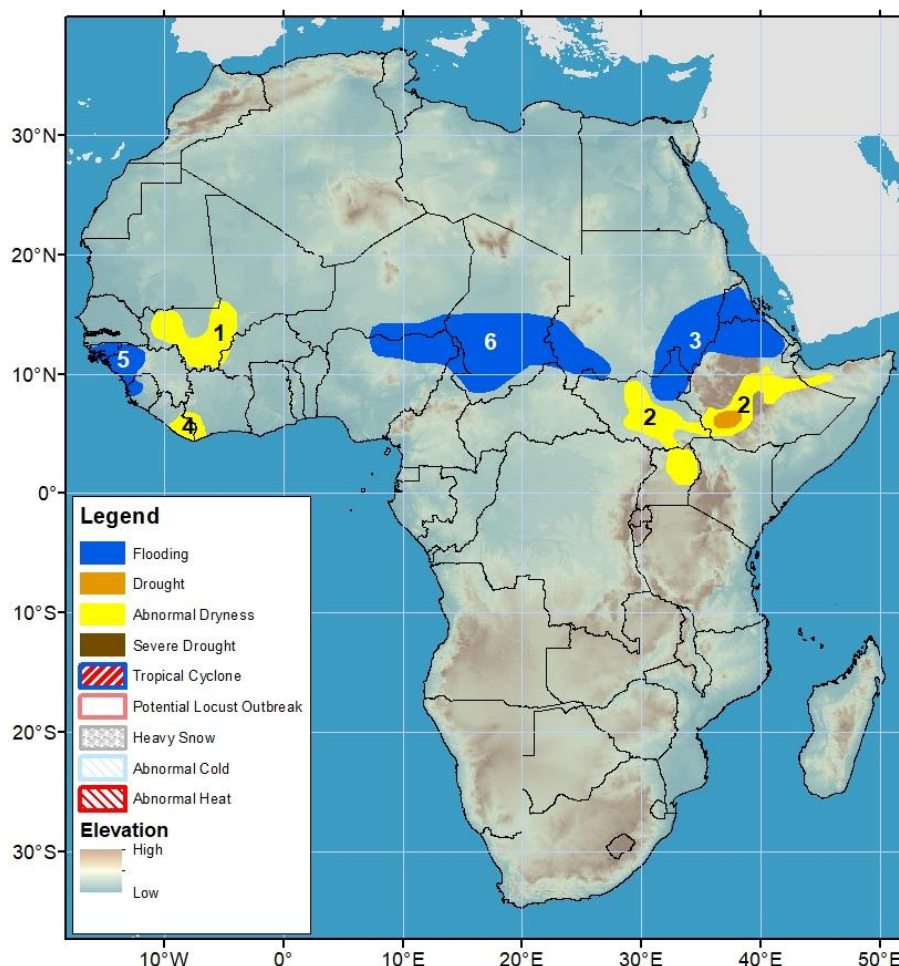


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 25 August –31 August 2022

- Abnormal dryness appears to be expanding across southern Mali.
- Flooding continues to proliferate across many portions of the Sahel and in East Africa.



- 1) A lack of rainfall since May has resulted in moderate 30-day and 90-day moisture deficits, leading to abnormal dryness over expanding portions southern portions of Mali.
- 2) Insufficient rain since early May has resulted in growing moisture deficits and abnormal dryness in central South Sudan as well as portions of Uganda, Ethiopia, and northwestern Somalia. After 8 weeks of sub-standard rain, drought is placed in southwestern Ethiopia
- 3) Heavy rain over past weeks has resulted in flooding, fatalities, and many people affected over the Sennar in Sudan. Riverine and flash flooding is reported in Tigray and afar provinces in Ethiopia. The forecasted additional rain maintains high risks for flooding in the region.
- 4) An early end to the first rainy season for bimodal regions of Liberia and southwestern Cote D'Ivoire has led to abnormal dryness. These regions may start to receive light rains again during the next couple of weeks.
- 5) Flooding is likely across portions of southwestern Senegal, Guinea Bissau, and western Guinea that have experienced several weeks of above-average rainfall. The forecast is for continuation of enhanced rains.
- 6) Ongoing heavy and above-average rainfall has saturated soils and elevated river flows leading to flooding in several cities in southern Niger, northern Nigeria, Chad, and the Darfur region of Sudan.

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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)

**Torrential rains soaked far-western African countries and localized portions of the Sahel.**

During the last 7 days, very heavy rain (50-150mm) was observed over Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Sierra Leone. Localized areas of Burkina Faso, Niger, northern Nigeria, Togo, Benin, and Chad also received large totals greater than 100mm (**Figure 1**). Conversely, little to light rains (less than 25mm) were observed across southern Gulf of Guinea regions. Southern Mali also remained dryer than normal with 7-day totals less than 25mm. Uneven and inadequate rains there over the past couple months have led to significant and sustained moisture deficits on the 30-day and 90-day time scales. Meanwhile, over the past 30 days, prolonged wet periods were observed in far-western Africa, as well as Chad, Cameroon, southern Niger, and northern Nigeria leading to large surpluses (**Figure 2**). Floods have been reported in many cities in the Sahel and Cameroon with tens of thousands of people affected so far this season.

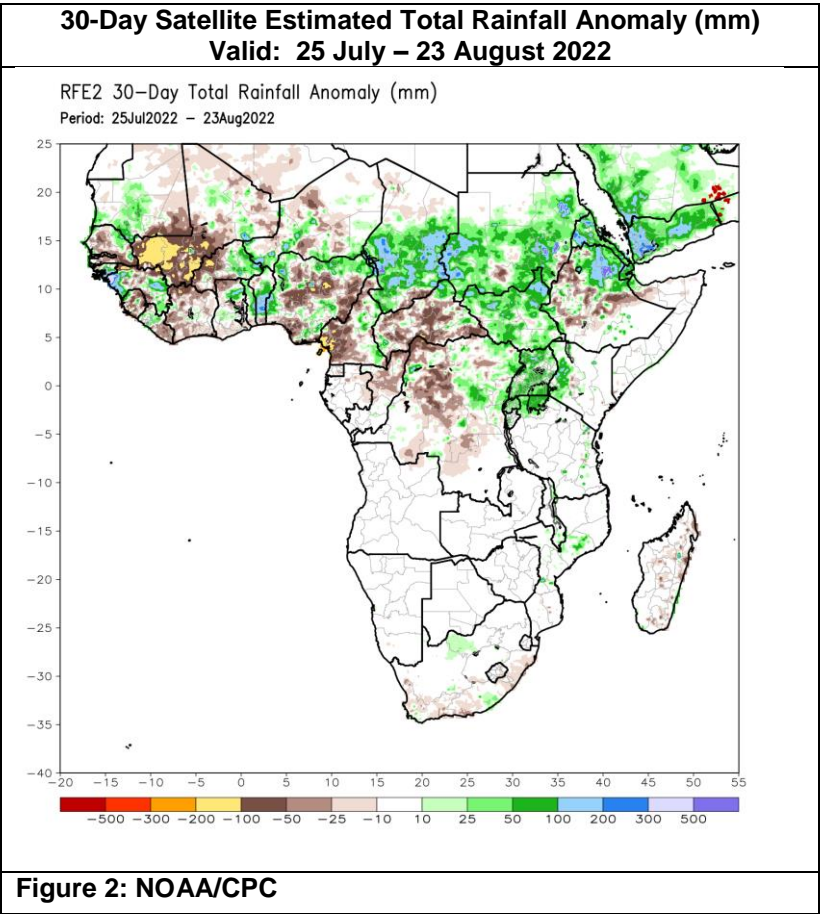
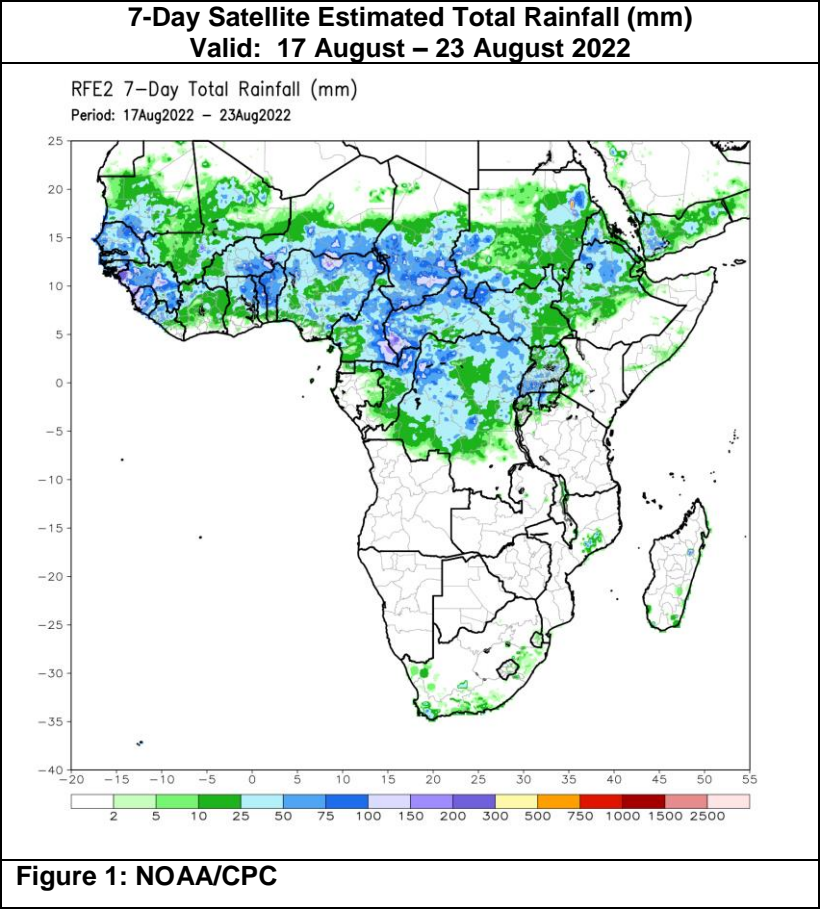
During the outlook period, heavy and above-average rain is forecast along the Nigerian and Niger Sahel where continued rainfall could trigger flooding over already-saturated soils. Heavy rains are also likely to continue in far-western Africa, where totals may exceed 100mm. Otherwise, rain is likely to be suppressed across southern portions of Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria.

**Moisture has significantly increased across Uganda, South Sudan, and western Kenya.**

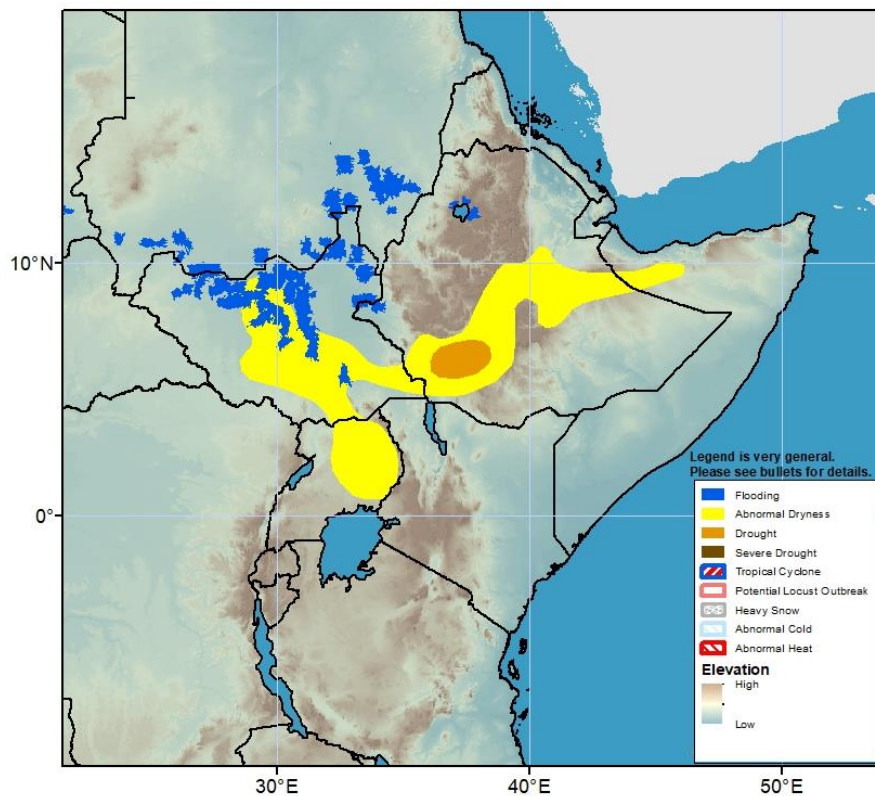
Parts of northern Ethiopia, eastern Sudan, and western Eritrea received very heavy rains during the past 7 days. Totals of 100-200mm were observed according to satellite rainfall estimates (**Figure 1**). Riverine and flash flooding remain a concern for these areas that have long been wetter than normal and exhibit significant seasonal surpluses. Many flooding related fatalities have been reported in Sudan during recent weeks. After dry conditions during June and July, western Kenya, Uganda, and South Sudan received increased rains during August. The rains have been enough to flip most of the 30-day moisture deficits in those areas to surplus conditions (**Figure 2**). Rainfall totals still lag behind normal values on the 90-day time scale in parts of Uganda and South Sudan where seasonal recovery is not yet complete.

For vegetation conditions, the latest agro-climatic products still exhibit mediocre or stressed moisture and cropping conditions in areas of Uganda and central South Sudan that are recovering from abnormally dry conditions. Poor conditions are also reflected in the driest parts of Ethiopia and northern Somalia.

During the outlook period, above-average rain is expected to continue over western Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan. Heavy rainfall, possibly greater than 100mm, will likely exacerbate flooding over many areas of the greater Nile River basin. Recovering regions of Uganda and western Kenya should continue to receive rains.

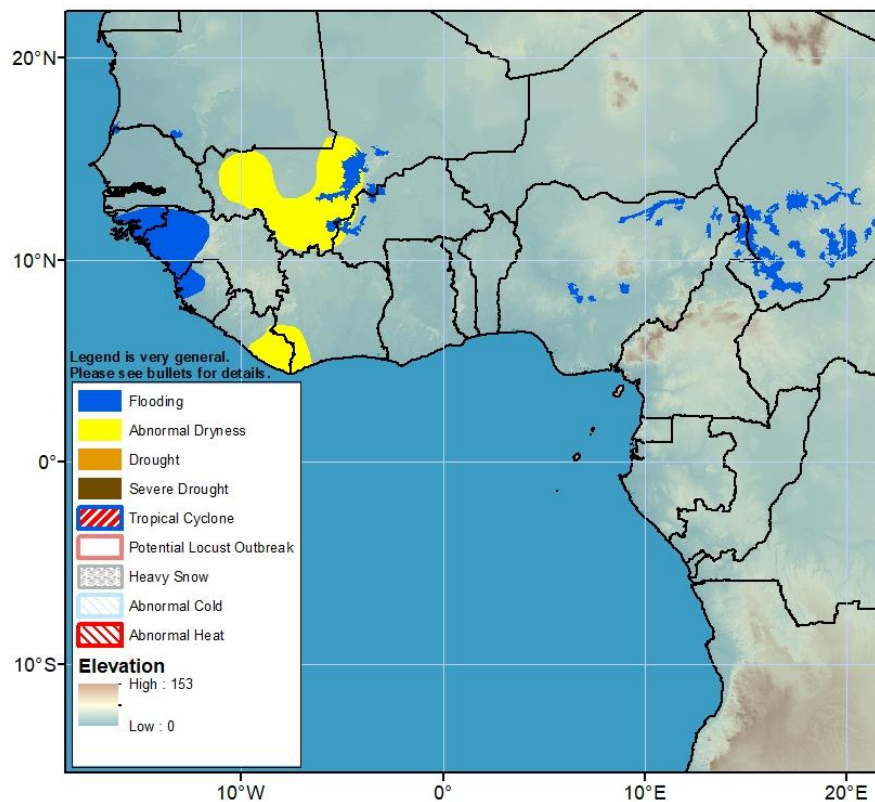






Inundation was detected in the the Blue Nile and White Nile river basins in the in Sudan. Inundation has been worsening in the Sudd Wetlands in South Sudan.

**Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa**



Flooding is observed over the Niger River in central Mali. Observed flooding is beginning to improve along the Sokoto and Komadugu Rivers in northern Nigeria. Water releases from the Tiga dam have contributed to deadly flooding in Jigawa state, Nigeria. Floods water are widely detected in southern Chad

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