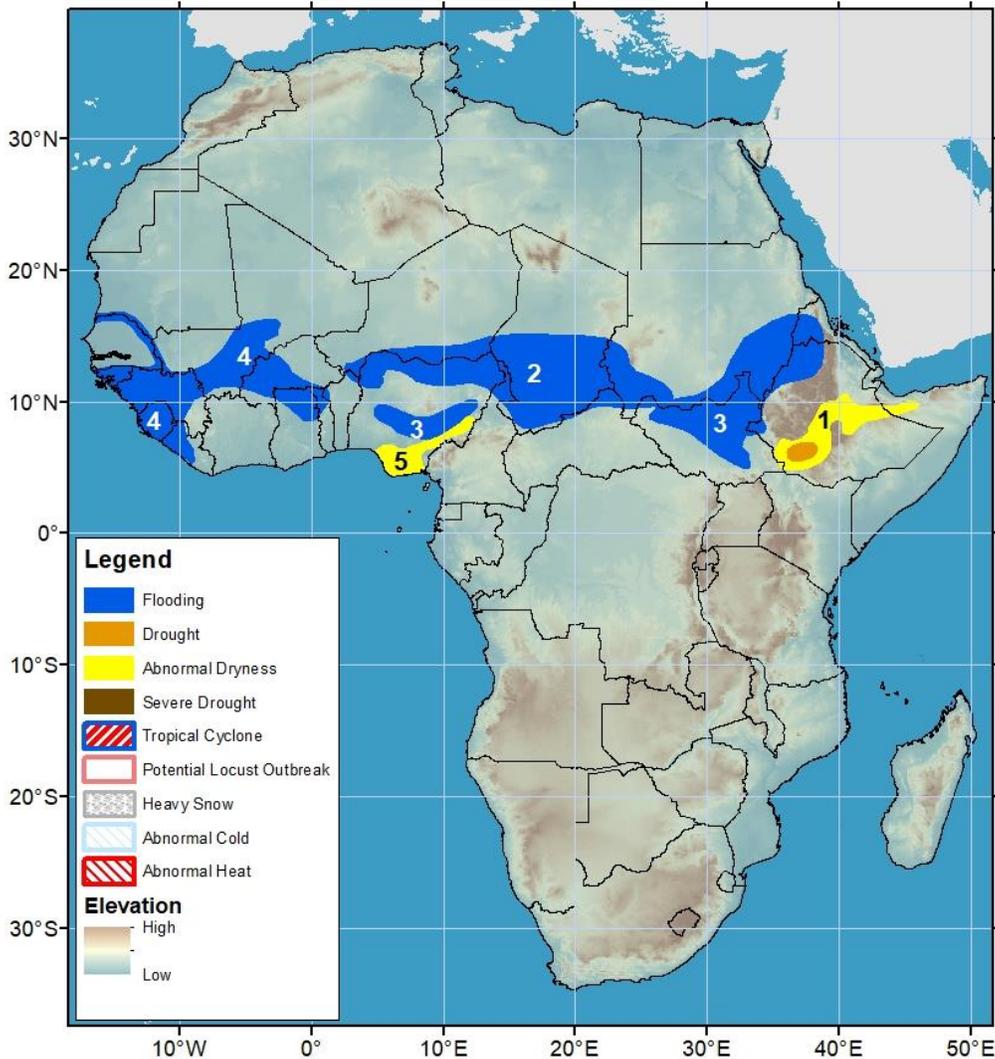


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 15 – 21 September 2022

- Widespread, heavy rain during the season triggered flooding and landslides for many areas in West Africa.



- 1) After 10 weeks of sub-standard rain and prolonged, large moisture deficits, drought is placed in southwestern Ethiopia.
- 2) 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. The Benue and Niger Rivers are on the rise in central Nigeria.
- 3) Heavy seasonal rainfall has resulted in flooding, fatalities, and many people affected over the Nile river basin in Sudan and the Sudd Wetland areas of South Sudan. 15 states and more than 225 thousand people have been affected by flooding in recent weeks. The forecasted additional rain maintains high risks for flooding in the region.
- 4) The past 2 week's heavy rain has led to flooding and fatalities. With the forecast, additional heavy rain, high risks for flooding remain across the region.
- 5) Around 50% or less of normal rainfall during the last 30 days has led to degrading vegetation health in southeastern Nigeria

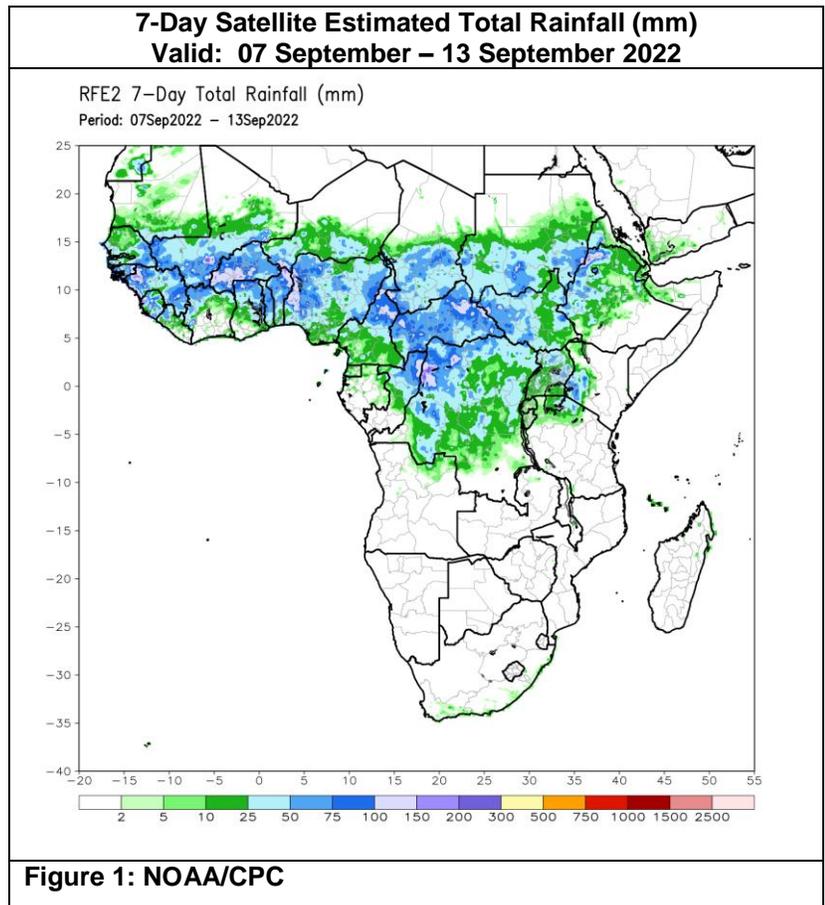
Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous 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

Widespread heavy rain occurred over many parts of West Africa.

During the past week, widespread heavy rain was observed where totals widely exceeded 50mm and locally exceeded 100mm over a region including Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, Sierra Leone, and much of the Sahel (**Figure 1**). Heavy rains also occurred in some points southward including Togo, Benin, and western Nigeria. Moderate totals of at least 25mm spread over parts of southern Niger and torrential rains continued in Chad. Meanwhile, light and suppressed rain was registered over central Senegal and the southern Gulf of Guinea countries. Several recent consecutive weeks of above-average rain has overly saturated the grounds and led to flooding and landslides over many local areas. 30 day rainfall totals have exceed 2 times the average over parts of Guinea, sierra Leone, Liberia, and Chad, which is a large contrast to previously existing dryness during July.

During the next week, wetter-than-average conditions with widespread heavy rain, are forecast to persist over much of West Africa, except for areas of Cote D'Ivoire and Ghana, where light rain is expected. These weather patterns are likely to worsen conditions on the ground over many previously-flooded areas or even trigger new flooding and landslides over many local areas, including Sierra Leone, Mali, Nigeria, and Chad.

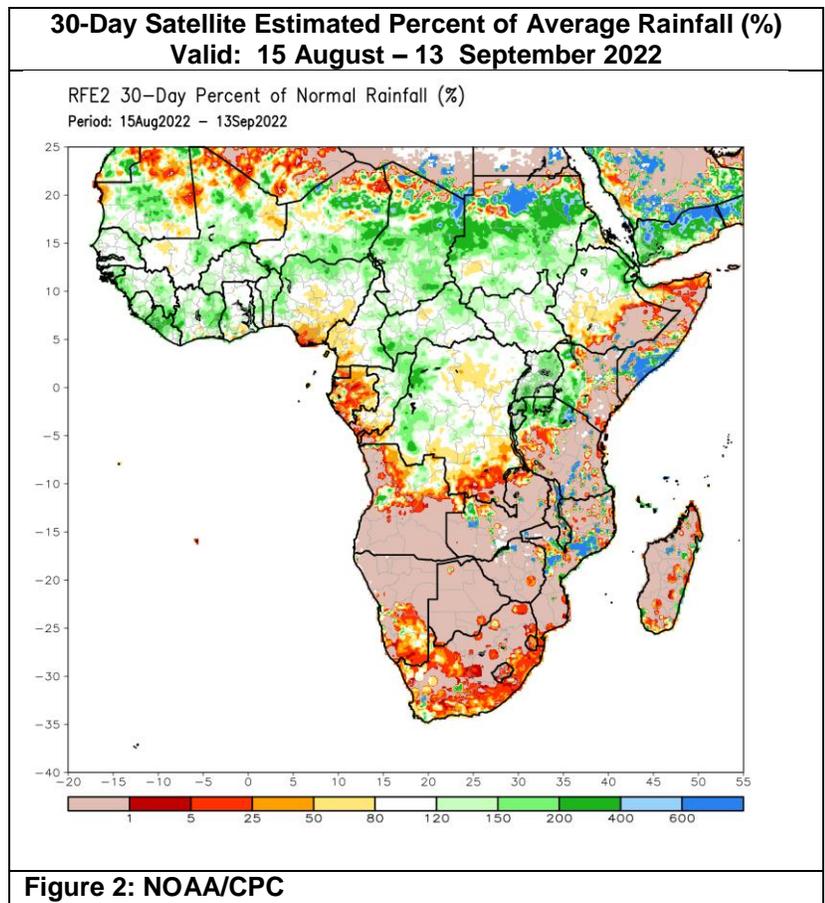


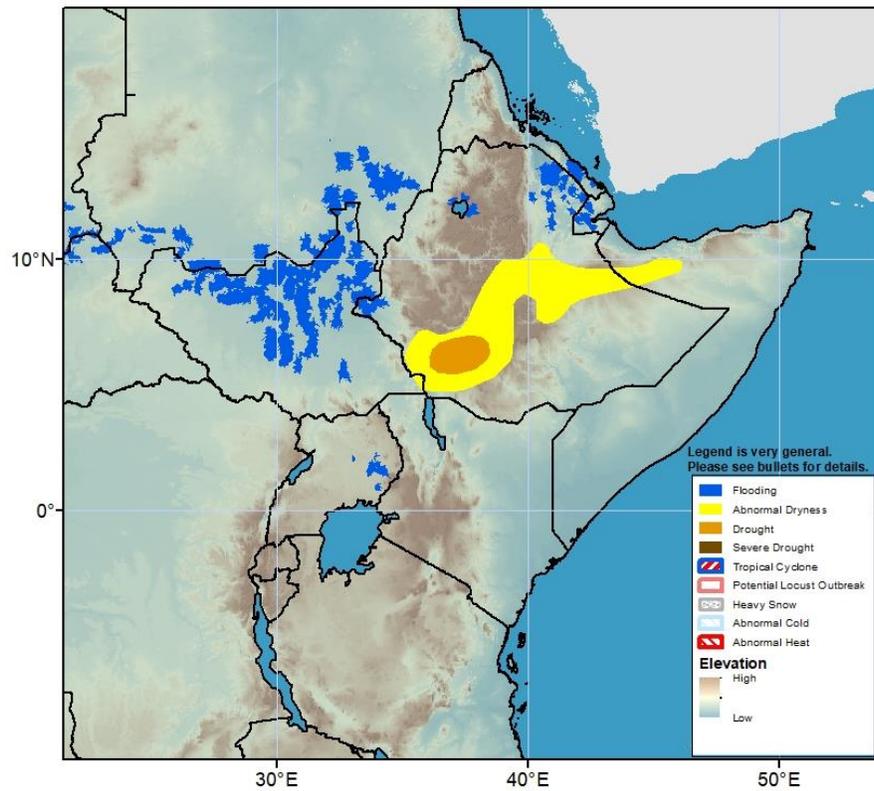
Persistent above-average rain leads to flooding and many people affected in eastern Africa.

Since early August, eastern Africa has experienced near to wetter-than-average conditions. The recent 30-day cumulative rain was above-average throughout a wide area in the sub-region. Sudan, northern South Sudan, Uganda, northern Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, western Kenya and south-central Somalia have received between 120 – 400 percent of their average rainfall (**Figure 2**). Over this past week, widespread moderate to heavy and above-average rain continued across southern and eastern Sudan, western Ethiopia, northwestern Somalia, South Sudan, and western Kenya. Consequently, inundation has worsened and impacted many people over the Sudd Wetlands in South Sudan. Over Uganda, heavy rain has triggered flooding and landslides. On 8 September 15 people were killed in a large landslide in Kasese Uganda, according to reports.

Localized areas in central South Sudan, central Uganda, and central Ethiopia still exhibited poor vegetation conditions due to insufficient moisture during early summer. However, most areas in eastern Africa displayed favorable conditions as a result of improved rain during the recent months.

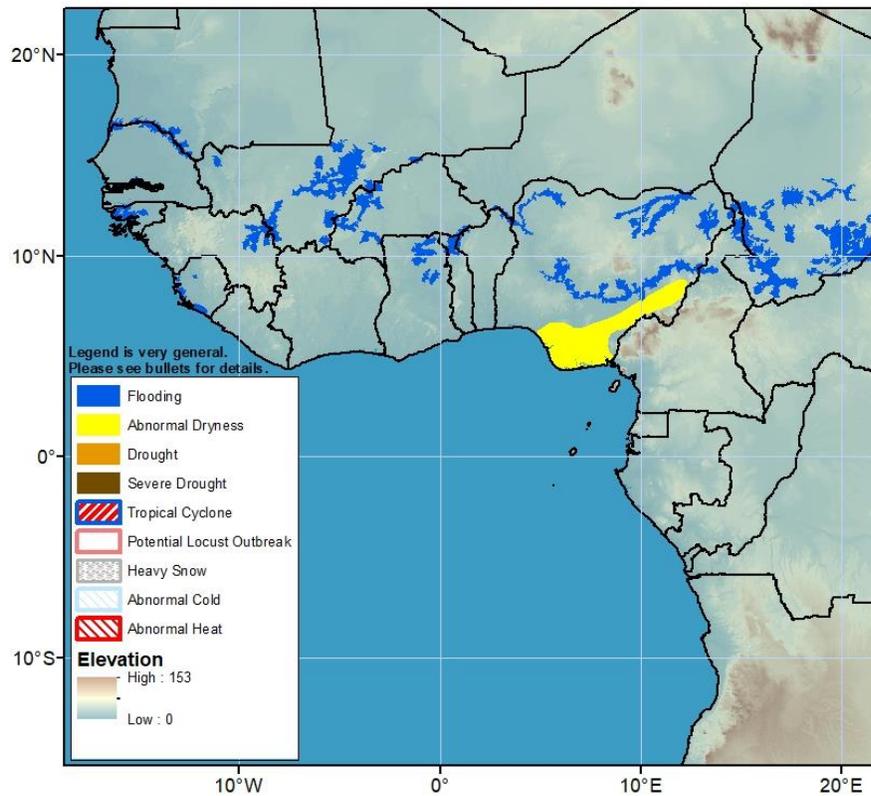
During the next week, heavy and above-average rain is expected throughout South Sudan, western and central Ethiopia, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Light to moderate rain is forecast in southern Sudan. The forecast additional rain maintains heightened risks for flooding in the sub-region, but could improve upon abnormally dry conditions in Ethiopia.





Inundation has worsened in South Sudan and in Sudan, with new flooding along the Sobet and Akobo Rivers in South Sudan and the Nile in Southern Darfur and eastern Sudan. Flooding was also detected in Uganda.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



Flooding is observed in Senegal, along the coastal areas in Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone, central Mali, with newly flooded areas in Burkina Faso, Sokoto, Komadugu, Niger, and Benue Rivers in Nigeria, and Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa