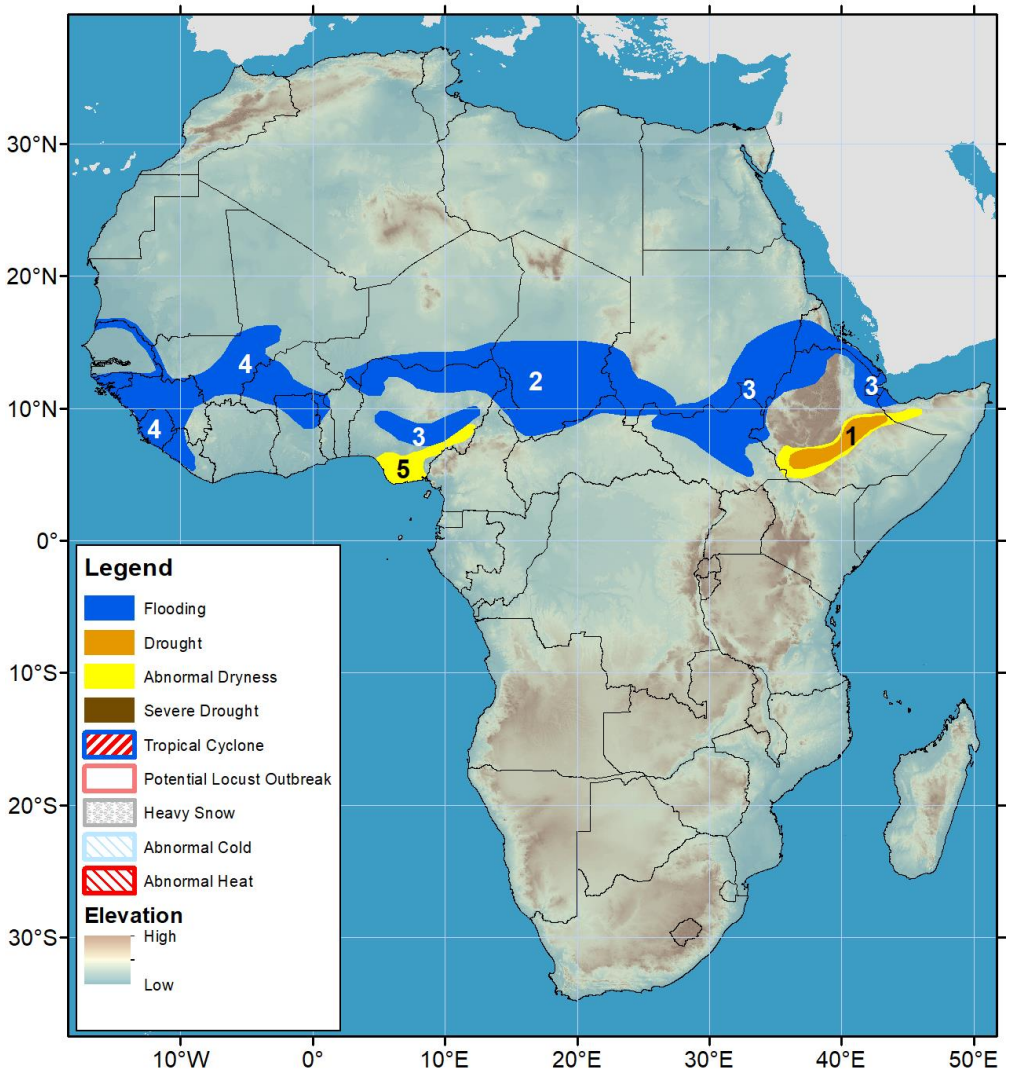
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
29 September – 5 October 2022

- **Flooding have impacted many people over many areas in West Africa and eastern Africa.**



1) After 12 weeks of sub-standard rain and prolonged, large moisture deficits, drought is placed in southern 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, Sudd Wetland areas of South Sudan, northeastern Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti. 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 few weeks' heavy rain has led to flooding and fatalities in Guinea-Conakry. 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.
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Flooding reported in Guinea-Conakry, Mali, Niger, and Nigeria

During the past week, widespread moderate to heavy rain was observed over West Africa. The highest rainfall totals were received over portions of Senegal, western Mali, Guinea-Conakry, Nigeria, and Chad, where over 100 mm of accumulation was registered (**Figure 1**). According to reports, flooding have caused fatalities in Conakry and resulted in many people affected in the Kankan Region in Guinea. In Mali, flooding have affected many people in Mopti due to the overflowing of the Bani River. In southern Niger, flooding have impacted many people and have also exacerbated waterborne diseases. In Nigeria, inundation has impacted many people over many areas, in particular the east and northeast, as a result of heavy rain and dam releases, which have waterlogged farmlands and flooded riverine areas. During the second dekad (10-day period) of September, the Inter-Tropical Front (ITF) remained almost stationary relative to its previous position, which contributed to persistent above-average moisture across much of the Sahel.

During the next week, moderate to heavy rain is forecast along the Gulf of Guinea. Light rain is expected over much of the Sahel. The forecast wet weather pattern, therefore, maintains high risks for flooding over many areas of the sub-region, including the far western West Africa, portions of Nigeria and Chad.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 21 September – 27 September 2022

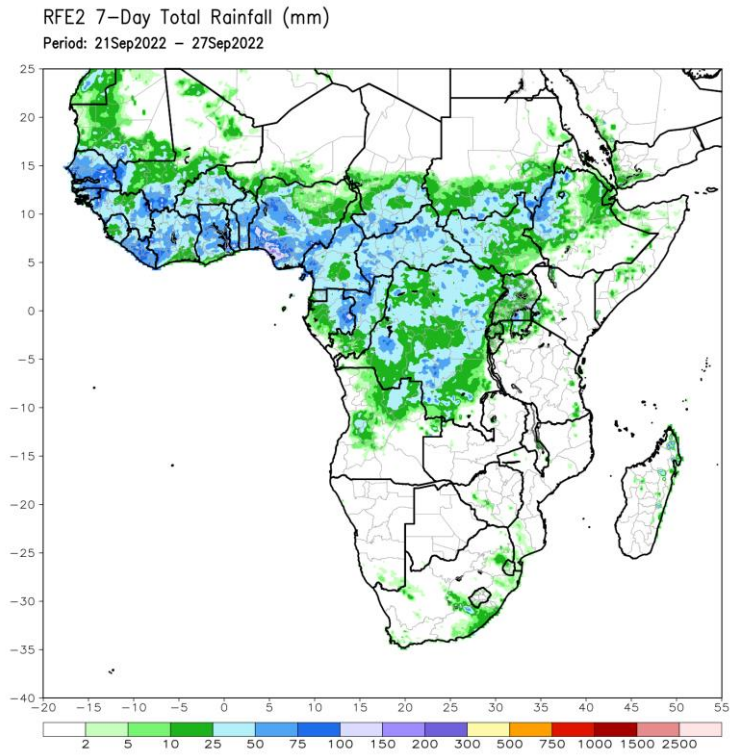


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Above-average rain received over most areas in eastern Africa over the recent weeks

Consistent and above-average weekly rainfall has resulted in moisture surpluses over most areas in eastern Africa during the past 30 days. Positive anomalies prevailed over Sudan, South Sudan, northern Ethiopia, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. The largest surpluses were registered along the Sudan-Ethiopia border, where excess surpassed 100 mm (**Figure 2**). However, negative anomalies were observed over localized areas in central and southeastern Ethiopia due to continued insufficient rain. In fact, rain has been poor since the beginning of the *long rains*, rainfall season, and has already led to drought in southern Ethiopia, according to reports. During the past week, while moderate to heavy rain fell in western Ethiopia, eastern Sudan, and western South Sudan, which has contributed to maintain moisture surpluses in the sub-region, little to light rain was received elsewhere.

For vegetation, the latest remote sensing analyses showed that favorable conditions have dominated over eastern Africa, except for parts of southern Ethiopia, where poor and degraded conditions have been depicted due an uneven rainfall distribution over the past several months.

During the next week, heavy rain is to continue over Ethiopia, whereas moderate to locally heavy rain is expected over southern Sudan, South Sudan, northern Somalia, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. The continued wet weather patterns maintain high risks for flooding over many local areas.

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 29 August – 27 September 2022

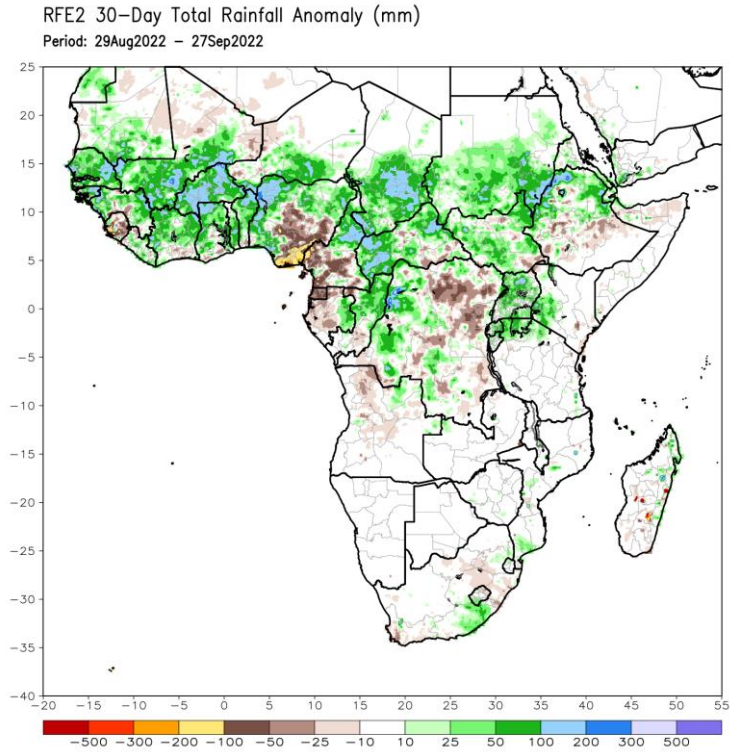
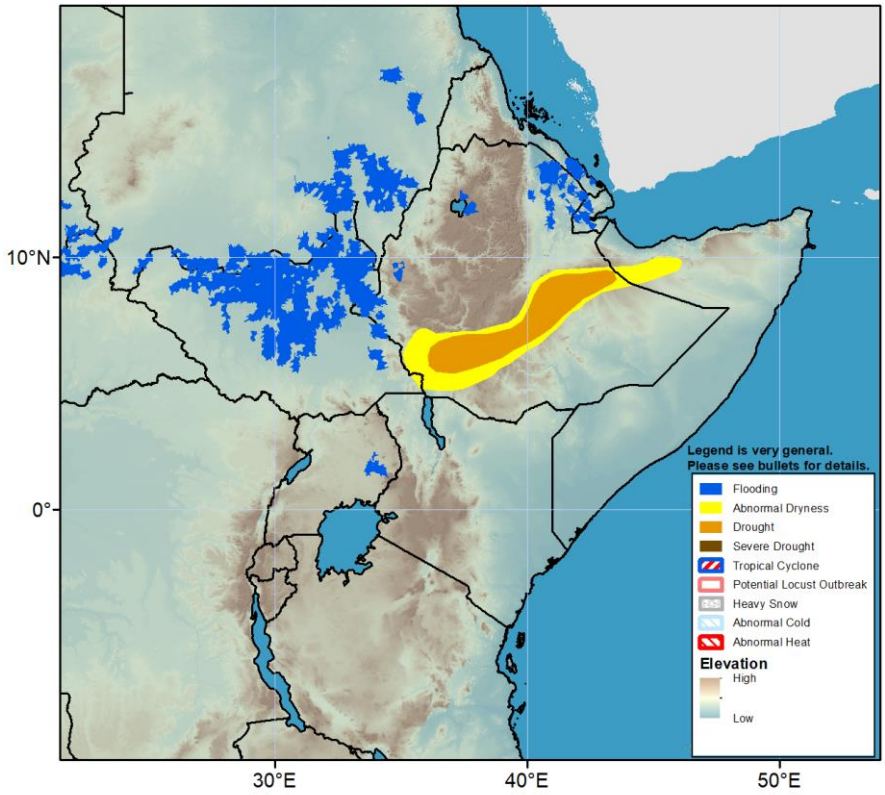
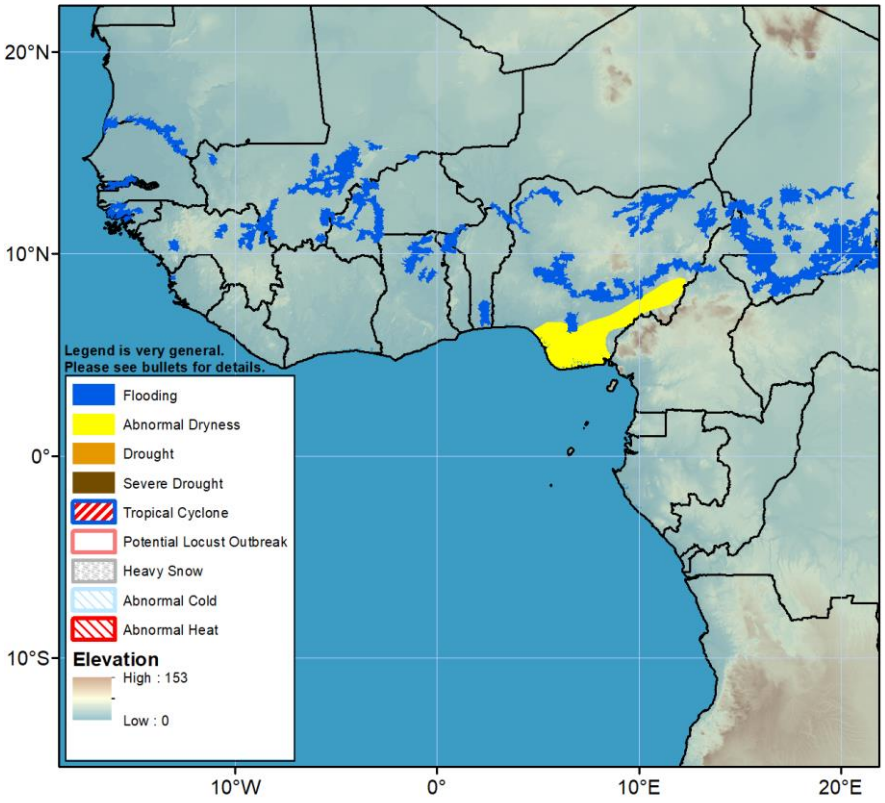


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding have been detected over South Sudan and the Atbara and Blue Nile in Sudan. New flooding have also been observed in northeastern Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa



Flooding have been observed in Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, central Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Nigeria, and Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa