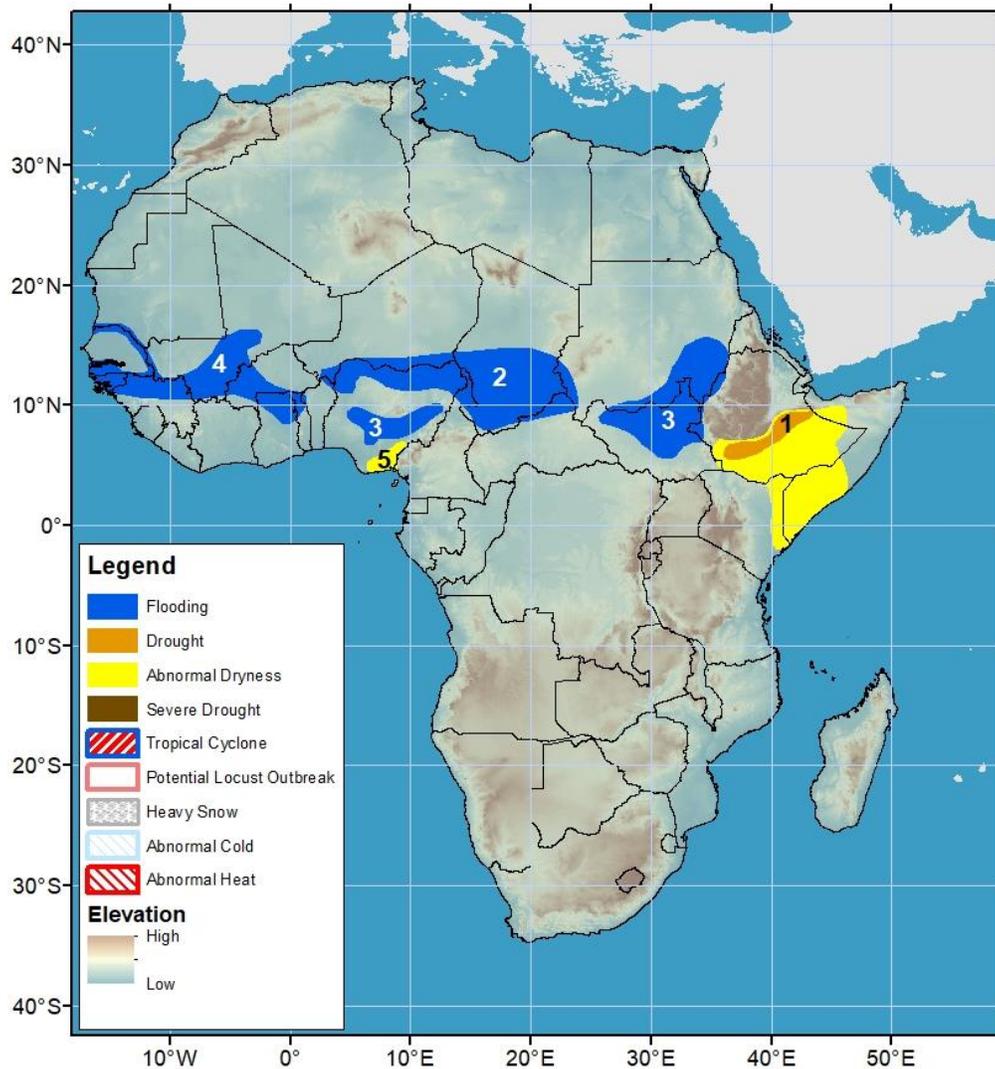


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 20 October – 26 October, 2022

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



- 1) After several months of sub-standard rain and prolonged, large moisture deficits, drought is placed in southern Ethiopia. Dry conditions persisting over East Africa have resulted in abnormal dryness over eastern Kenya and southern parts of Somalia.
- 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, the far north region of Cameroon, Chad, the Central African Republic, and the Darfur region of Sudan.
- 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 the past weeks. Flooded regions extend along the entire path of the Niger and Benue Rivers, leading to flooding in central Nigeria. The forecasted additional rain maintains high risks for flooding in the region.
- 4) Flooding is progressing downstream along the Senegal River. Also, flood conditions remain constant in Central Mali, and states have improved along the White Volta in Ghana. These have contributed to the floods reported over these areas.
- 5) Less than 80% of normal rainfall during the last 2 months has degraded 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

Flooding reported in Nigeria and Chad

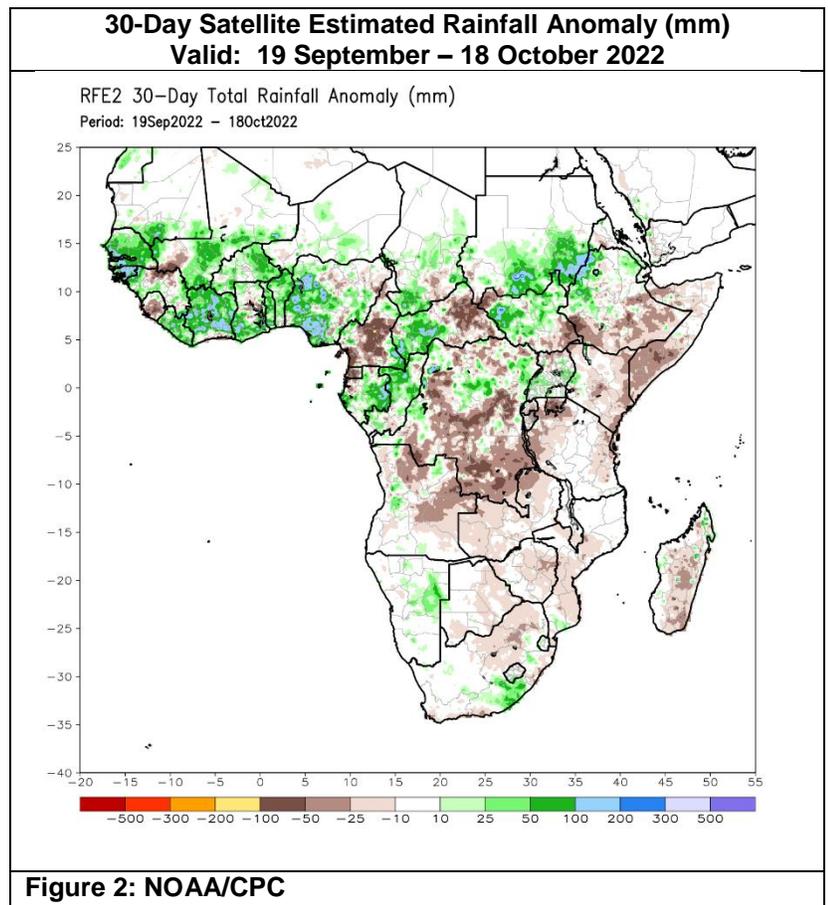
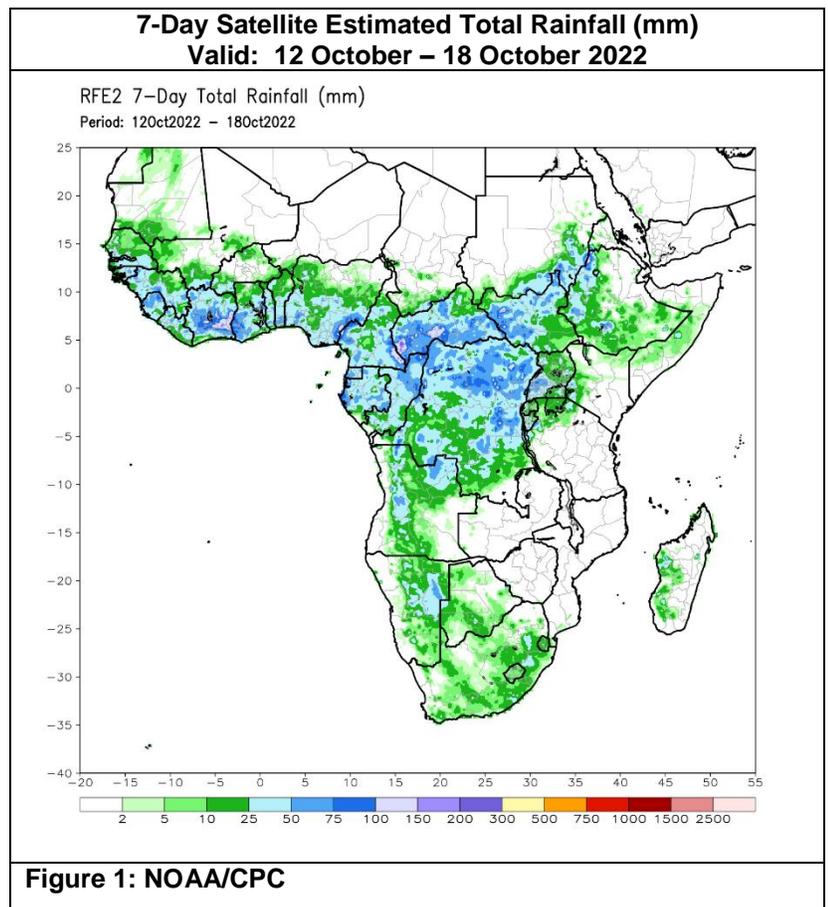
During the past week, widespread moderate to locally heavy rain was observed over West Africa. The highest rainfall totals of 100-200mm of accumulation were registered over central portions of Cote d'Ivoire, several parts of Nigeria and neighboring regions of Cameroon (Figure 1). Most parts of Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea, and the Gulf of Guinea countries observed 50-100mm. Meanwhile, rainfall is starting to lighten and break up along the Sahel as the season winds down. Many parts of Mauritania, Mali, and Niger received not more than single-digit rainfall this week. According to reports, Nigeria's flood situation continues to worsen, especially in the southern areas. According to the State Government, many as 700,000 people have been displaced by flooding in Bayelsa State. More flooding has struck the city of N'Djamena, the capital of Chad, following the recent overflow of the Chari River. It was reported that over 977,000 people were affected by floods in 18 of the 23 regions of the country by early October.

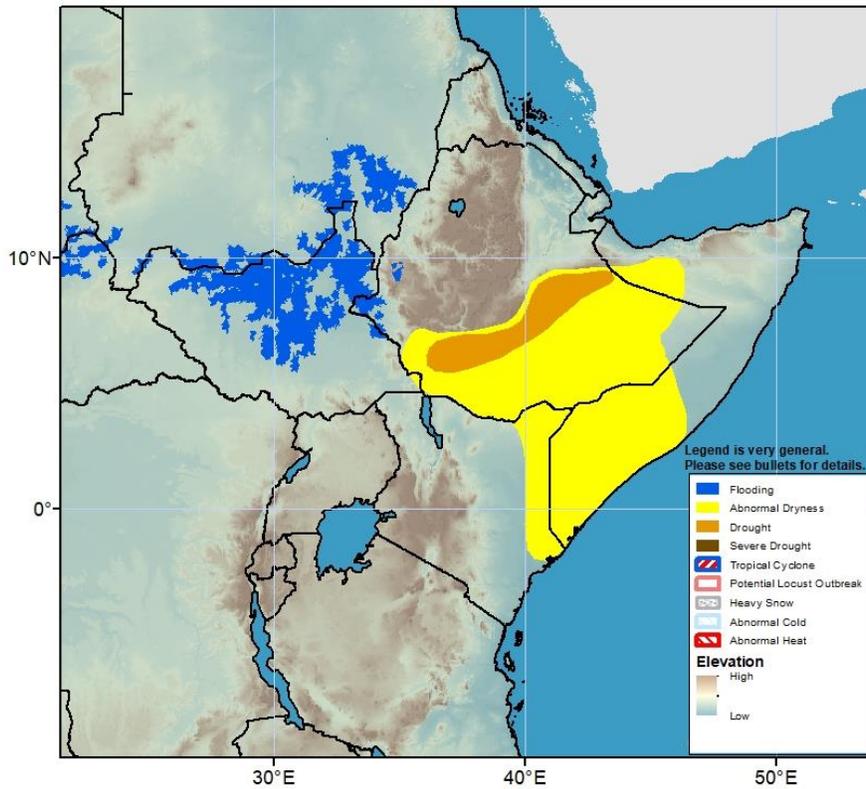
During the next week, light to moderate rain is forecast mainly along the Gulf of Guinea and a few places over the Central Africa Republic and DR Congo. The forecast wet weather pattern maintains high risks for flooding over portions of Cameroon and the east Central African Republic.

Sudan, South Sudan, and western Ethiopia continued to receive above-average rain.

Rainfall was prevalent and above average for many of the same areas of the East Africa region. According to satellite estimates, portions of south-central and eastern Sudan, and western Ethiopia received more than 100mm. Few areas of South Sudan, western Kenya, and Uganda received at least 25mm. Though rains should start in early October in Somalia and Kenya, very little has been observed thus far. This has quickly resulted in some deficits as to start of the season (Figure 2). Conditions on the ground are already quite dry, according to vegetation health monitors like VHI, stemming from the failed MAM season. Conditions will need to be monitored very closely in the coming weeks. VHI also continues to show negative impacts on vegetation across dry regions of southern parts of Ethiopia, eastern Kenya and southern parts of Somalia. In Ethiopia, moisture deficits of 25-100mm have been in place there since the beginning of August. On the other hand, very large short-term and seasonal surpluses are present over much of the rest of the region. This has led to widespread flooding along the Nile River and in the Sudd wetlands of the South Sudan basin, which is all still ongoing.

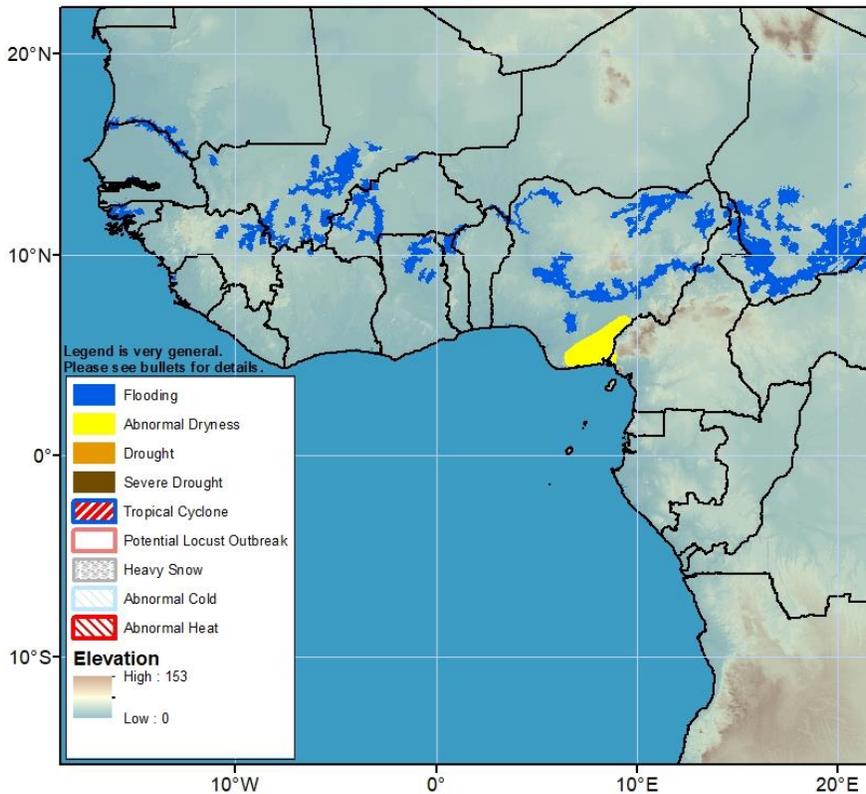
During the next week, light to moderate rainfall is expected over western South Sudan, Uganda, and Ethiopia. Kenya is expected to remain dry over most areas, likewise the southern parts of Somalia. For the southern Africa region, light to moderate rain is expected over eastern South Africa, including Lesotho and Eswatini. In Madagascar, fires have been reported in near Antananarivo affecting vegetation over there.





Flooding have been detected over the Atbara and Blue Nile in Sudan. The Sudd wetlands of South Sudan continue to be greatly inundated.

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, Cameroon and Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa