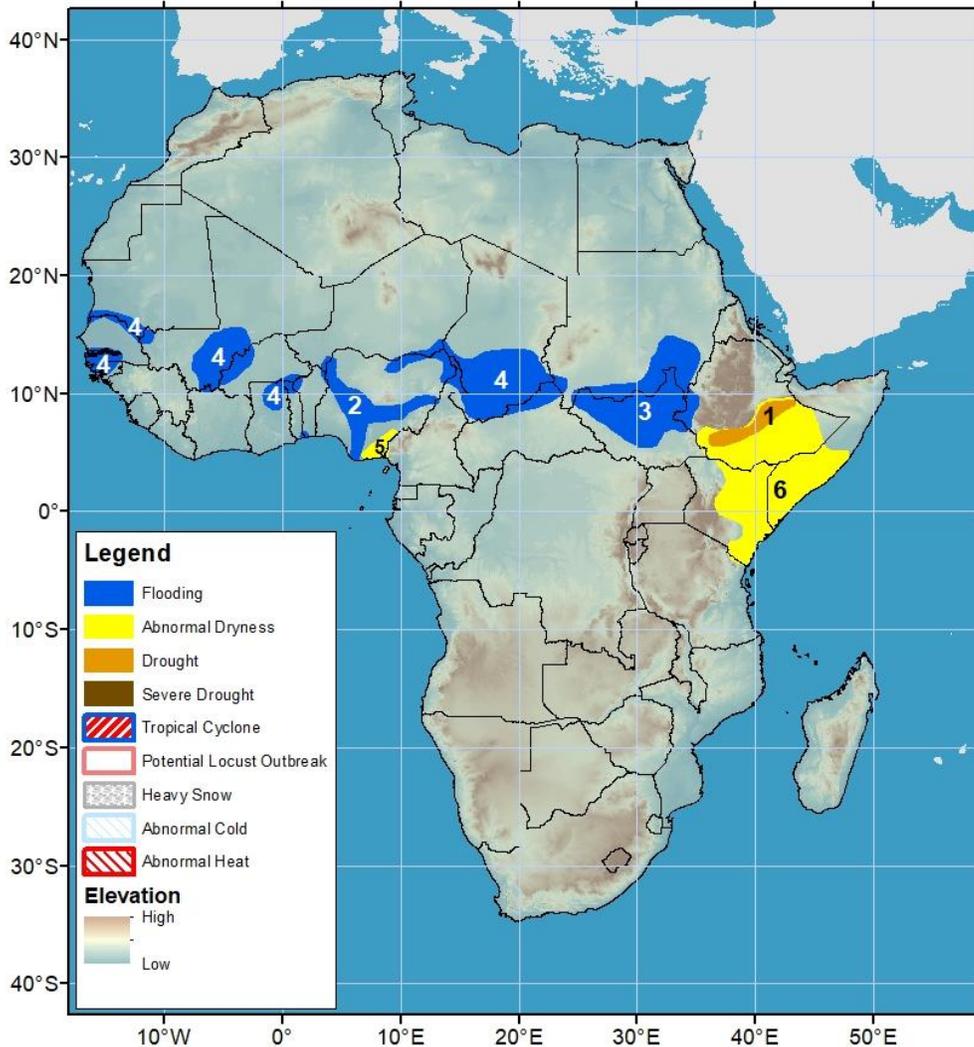


## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 03 November – 09 November, 2022

- **Flooding has impacted many people over many areas in western and eastern Africa.**
- **Abnormal dryness is once again expanding through East Africa.**



- 1) After several months of sub-standard rain and prolonged, large moisture deficits, drought is placed in southern Ethiopia.
- 2) Flooded regions extend along the entire path of the Niger and Benue Rivers, leading to flooding in the central and southern parts of 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. Fifteen states and more than 225 thousand people have been affected by flooding in the past weeks.
- 4) Flooding is progressing downstream along the Senegal River. Flood conditions remain through many portions of the Sahel where water has been slow to drain.
- 5) Less than 80% of average rainfall during the last three months has degraded vegetation health in southeastern Nigeria.
- 6) Dry conditions persisting over East Africa have resulted in abnormal dryness over central and eastern Kenya as well as central and southern parts of Somalia.

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)

## The rainy season is rapidly drawing to close in West Africa.

Rainfall coverage is diminishing quickly in coverage across the West Africa region. Most rains during the past 7 days have been relegated to coastal Gulf of Guinea regions (**Figure 1**). As much as 25-50mm was observed in southern Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire, and Ghana. For areas such as central Nigeria and Ghana, an early cessation of rains has resulted in 10-50mm negative anomalies. Despite far less rainfall during recent weeks, river basins through the region are slow to drain and flooding issues still remain widespread. During the next week, the monsoon will continue to retreat south with rains remaining along the Gulf of Guinea coast and ending in far-western Africa.

## The October-December season is off to a poor start in Ethiopia, Somalia, and Kenya.

Light to moderate rainfall was scattered across southern and western Ethiopia, southern Somalia, parts of South Sudan, and Uganda. Little rain was observed in central and northern Somalia, most of Kenya, and Tanzania. Negative 7-day rainfall anomalies were widespread over East Africa – even many of the areas that did receive some rain. Though rains should start in early October in Somalia and Kenya, suppressed rain has been observed thus far. This has quickly resulted in deficits early in the season (**Figure 2**). The 30-day rainfall anomaly shows below-average rainfall over areas including southern Ethiopia, southern Somalia, and central and eastern parts of Kenya, where 25-100mm moisture deficits are present since 1 October. Conditions on the ground are already quite dry. For example, the NDVI anomaly shows negative index values over southern Ethiopia and Somalia, central, northern, and eastern parts of Kenya.

During the outlook period, continued suppression of rain is expected in the greater Horn of Africa. Light rainfall is expected over eastern Ethiopia, Somalia, eastern Kenya, and northern Tanzania. Some larger amounts, exceeding 25mm are forecasted in southern Ethiopia, central and western Kenya, and Uganda.

## The rainy season is beginning in Southern Africa

During the first few weeks of the Southern Africa monsoon season, rains have been a bit slow to start. 30-day rainfall deficits are widely observed according to satellite estimates. Anomalies are mostly minor, but some larger deficits between 25 and 100mm are present in parts of Angola, southern DRC, and northern Zambia (**Figure 2**). Conversely, local portions of Namibia and South Africa exhibit positive anomalies. Rains during the past week increased substantially with widespread light rainfall, as well as greater totals (25-75mm) observed in southeastern and north-central South Africa, as well as northern and central Angola. The trend continues with more near to above-average rainfall during the outlook period. Rainfall totals of 50-100 are possible in South Africa, Zimbabwe, and Angola.

### 7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)

Valid: 26 October – 01 November 2022

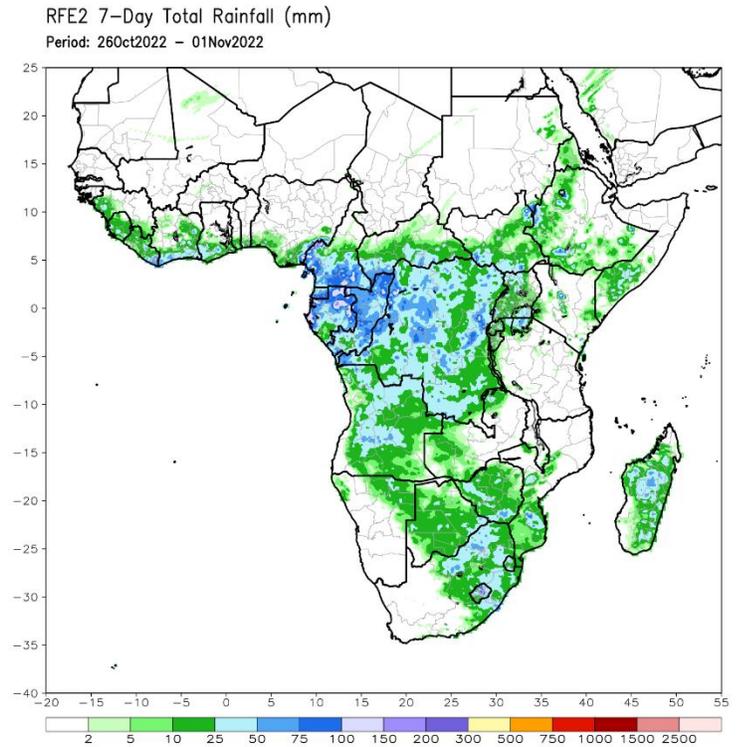


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

### 30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

Valid: 03 October – 01 November 2022

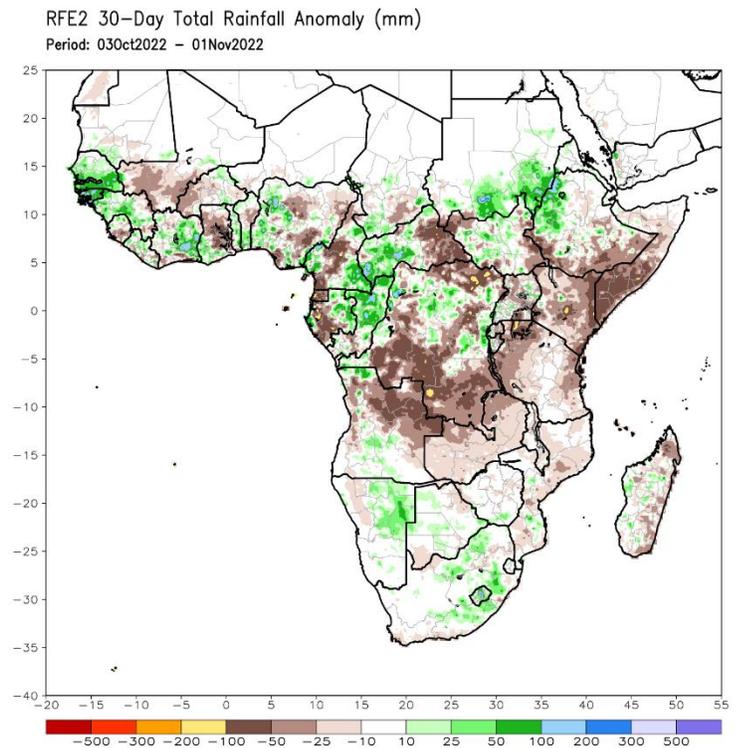
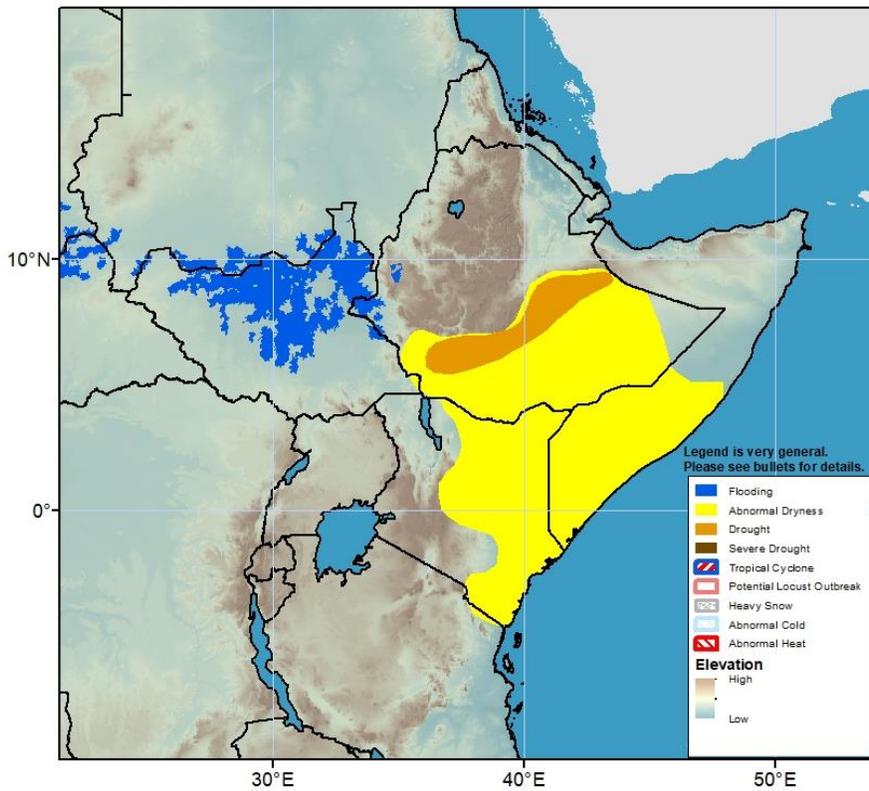
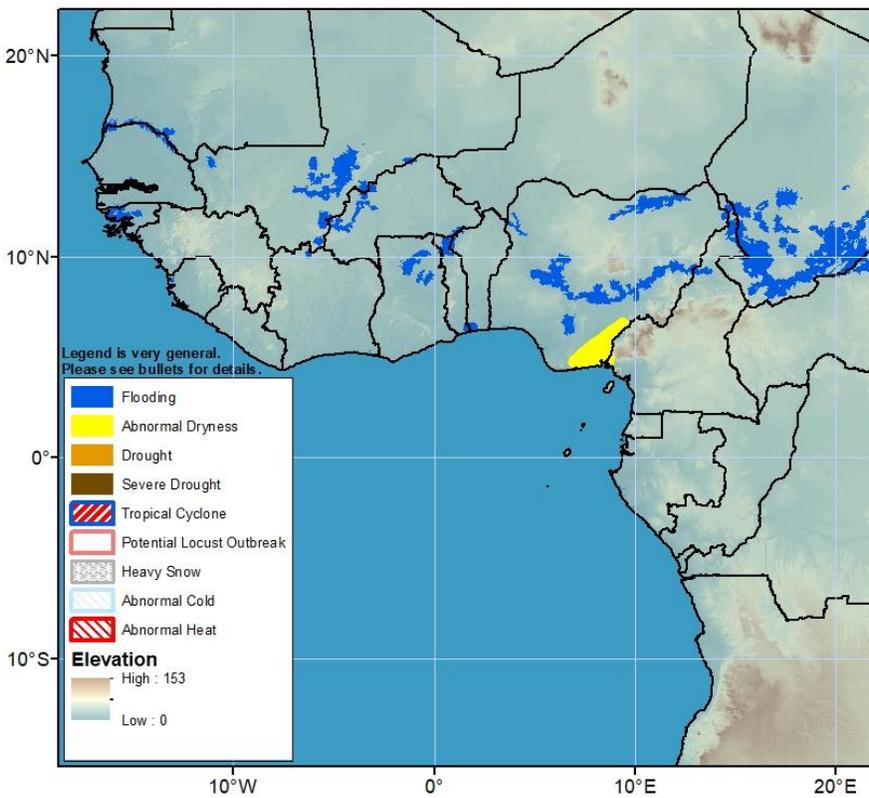


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding continues over the 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, central Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, Cameroon and Chad.

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