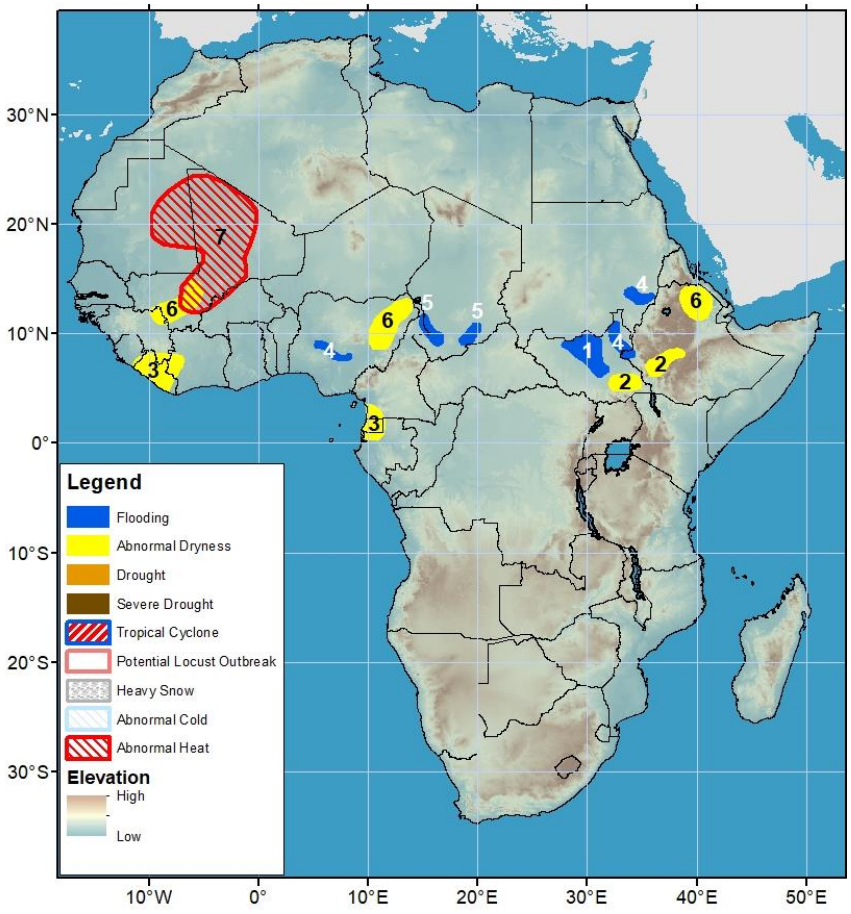
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
3 August – 9 August 2023

- **Heavy rains have been persistent in parts of far-western Africa.**
- **Insufficient rain since the beginning of June has caused abnormal dryness in parts of West and East Africa.**



1) Heavy rains have caused flood conditions to persist in the Sudd wetlands in northern South Sudan.

2) Below-average rain since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking below the 30th percentile has led to abnormal dryness in eastern South Sudan and southwestern Ethiopia.

3) Suppressed rainfall since May and corresponding soil moisture ranking below the 30th percentile led to abnormal dryness in much of Liberia, west-central Cote d'Ivoire, southwestern Cameroon, much of Equatorial Guinea, and northwestern part of Gabon.

4) Torrential and above-average rain has caused floods to continue in the Niger River in Nigeria, the northeastern part of South Sudan, and floods to spread in Sudan's Blue Nile catchment area.

5) Heavy rains during the past week have caused isolated floods to emerge in Chad.

6) Below-average rain since June has led to abnormal dryness in southern Mali, northeastern and eastern parts of Nigeria, and northeastern Ethiopia. The abnormal dryness will likely continue due to the below-average rainfall forecast over these areas next week.

7) Abnormal heat hazard is placed Mali and northeastern Mauritania, where the hybrid Heat Index (HI) and maximum temperature is likely to exceed the 90th percentile for three or more consecutive days.

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.

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Mostly below-average rains received in Eastern Africa.

During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall (25-75 mm) was received over much of southern Sudan, and South Sudan. Western Ethiopia received slightly higher totals **(Figure 1).** Lighter rain was received in Uganda and southeastern South Sudan. Flooding has expanded somewhat in northern South Sudan, and in Sudan, flooding is spreading in the Blue Nile catchment area. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall (25-200 mm) was received in southeastern Sudan, western Ethiopia, and northern Uganda. Below-average rain (25-100 mm) occurred over southern parts of Sudan, north and central parts of Eritrea, and southwestern and central portions of Ethiopia, much of South Sudan, and central southern Uganda. Dryness over South Sudan has increased, especially in the southeastern part where rainfall is reduced by 50%. The past 90 days also show high below-average rain (100-300 mm) over South Sudan.

During the next week, light to moderate rainfall (10-25 mm) is expected over southern Sudan, parts of South Sudan, and northern Uganda. Western Kenya, western and central parts of Ethiopia are forecast to receive 50-200 mm of rainfall. Below-average rainfall will likely occur over northeastern DRC, Uganda, western Kenya, eastern Eritrea, Djibouti, and northern parts of Ethiopia. In contrast, above-average rainfall is forecast over western Ethiopia, as well as eastern and western Sudan.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 26 July – 01 August 2023

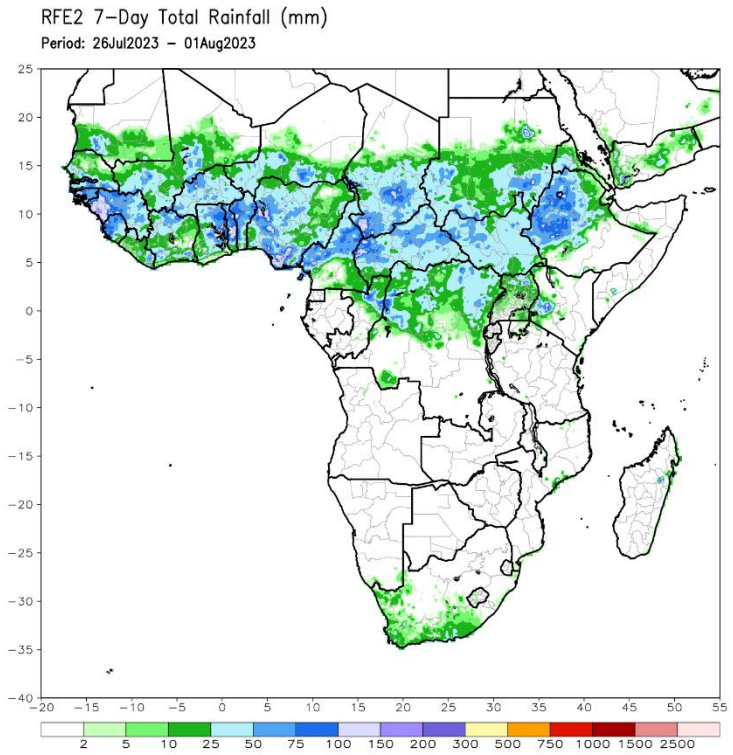


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Insufficient rain since June has been increasing moisture deficits in parts of West Africa.

For the past 7 days, moderate to heavy rainfall reaching a maximum of 200 mm was observed over far-western Africa, especially Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, and Sierra Leone. Similar totals were observed in southeastern Nigeria and central Cameroon. Due to heavy rainfall in some places over the sub-region, flooded areas are slightly improved along the Niger River in Nigeria. But, isolated flooding is expanding in Chad. Over the past 30 days, above-average rain (>50 mm) occurred over southern Mauritania, Senegal, western and northeastern parts of Mali, Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, northern Sierra Leone, southeastern Cote d'Ivoire, southern Ghana, central Benin and western Nigeria. Conversely, below-average rainfall worsened over Liberia, Cameroon, and more significantly over eastern Nigeria and southern Mali (50-100 mm). For the past 90 days, above-average rainfall was observed over most places in the western and central Gulf of Guinea, while below-average rainfall was observed in southern Mali, much of Liberia, Nigeria, Cameroon, and Equatorial Guinea.

During the next week, heavy rainfall (>75mm) is forecast over Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, western Liberia and southwestern Mali. Most of the remainder of West Africa should expect to receive 25-75mm of rainfall. Rains in and around Senegal are expected to be light and below average.

90-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 4 May – 01 August 2023

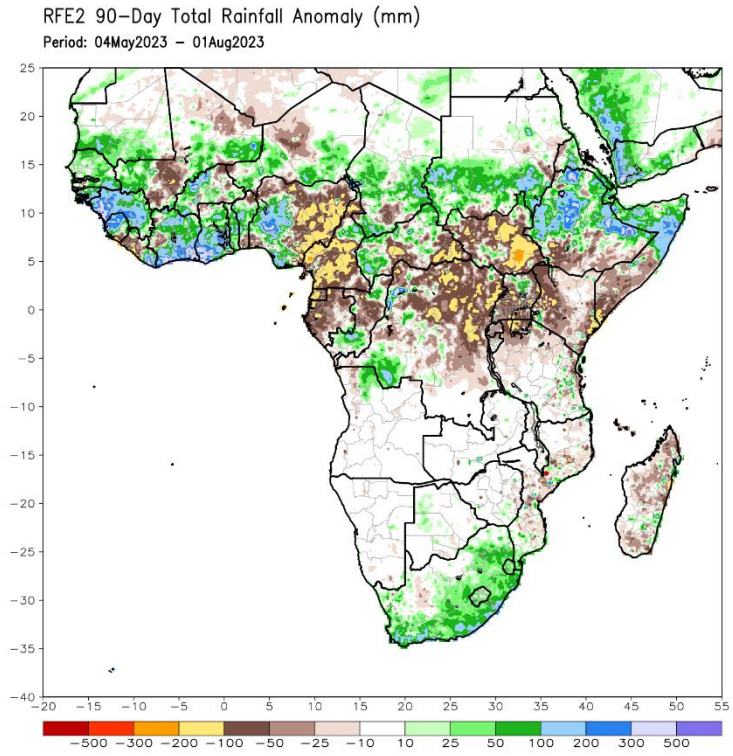
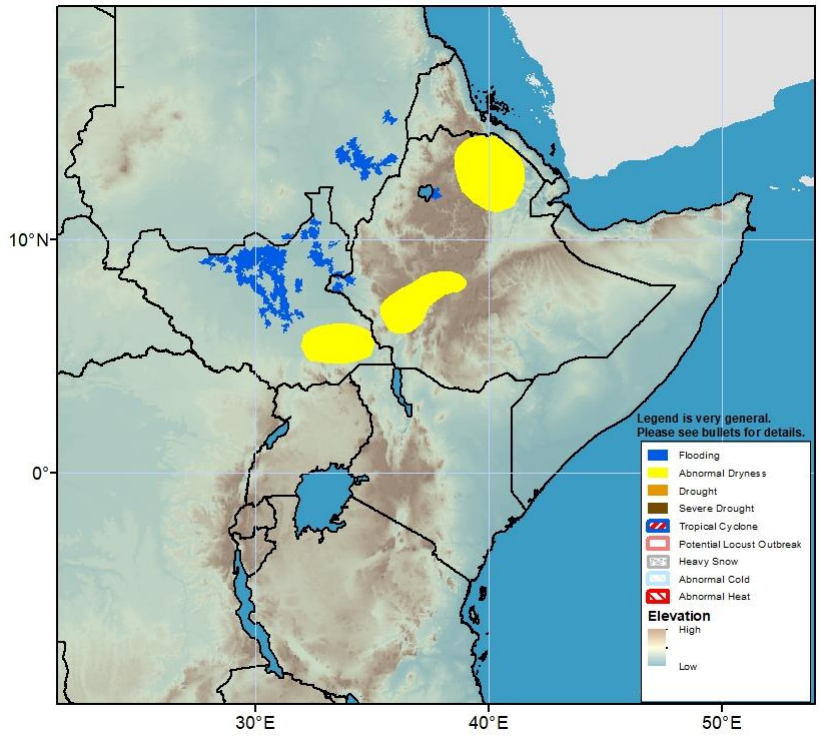
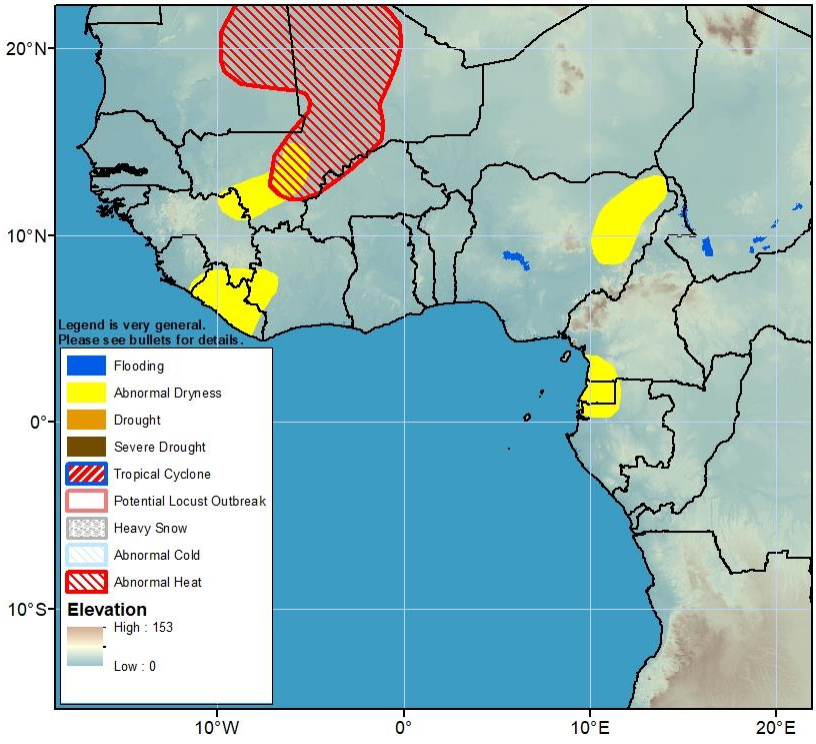


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding has persisted and expanded somewhat in South Sudan and also spread in the Blue Nile catchment area in Sudan.

Figure 3: Hazards, focused over Eastern Africa



Heavy rains in Parts of West Africa has led to a flooded area along the Niger River in Nigeria, that has improved slightly and flooding has started to emerge and expand in Chad.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa