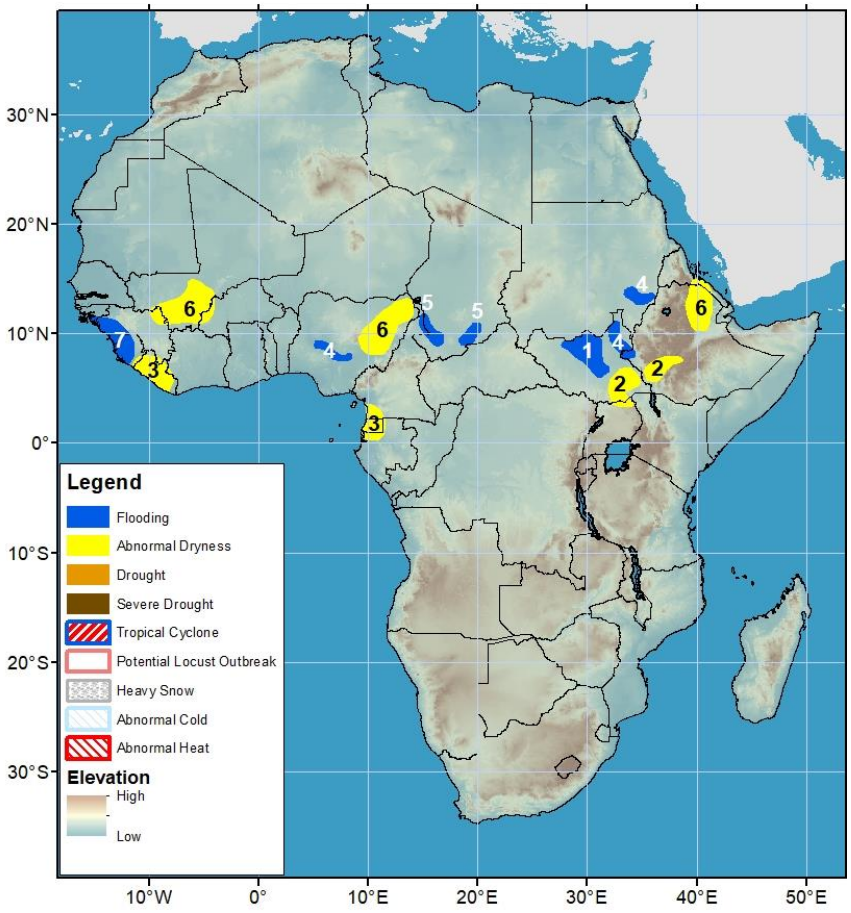
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
10 August – 16 August 2023

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



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, northeastern Uganda 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, 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 be sustained 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) Expected Heavy rains over areas already exhibiting surpluses may cause flooding during the upcoming outlook period.

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 (25-100 mm) was received over much of northwestern Ethiopia and southeastern Sudan. Portions of southern Sudan, and the western half of South Sudan received moderate totals (25-75 mm) **(Figure 1).** Light to moderate rain was received in Uganda, western Kenya, and eastern South Sudan. Flooding has maintained in South Sudan's Sudd Wetlands, and flooding is spreading in the Blue Nile catchment areas of Sudan. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall (25-200 mm) was received in southeastern Sudan and western Ethiopia. Below-average rain (25-100 mm) occurred over southern parts of Sudan, Eritrea, and southwestern and northeastern portions of Ethiopia, South Sudan, and most of Uganda. Dryness over Afar, eastern Amhara, eastern Tigray in Ethiopia and Eritrea has increased over recent weeks where rainfall is now reduced by 50% and vegetation health is increasingly degraded. The past 90 days also show very below-average rain (< 50%) over South Sudan.

During the next week, moderate rainfall (25-50 mm) is expected over southern Sudan, much of South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya. Western and central parts of Ethiopia are forecast to receive 75-150 mm of rainfall. Meanwhile, light and below-average rainfall will likely occur over northeastern parts of Ethiopia and eastern Eritrea, worsening already-dry conditions in those areas.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 2 August – 08 August 2023

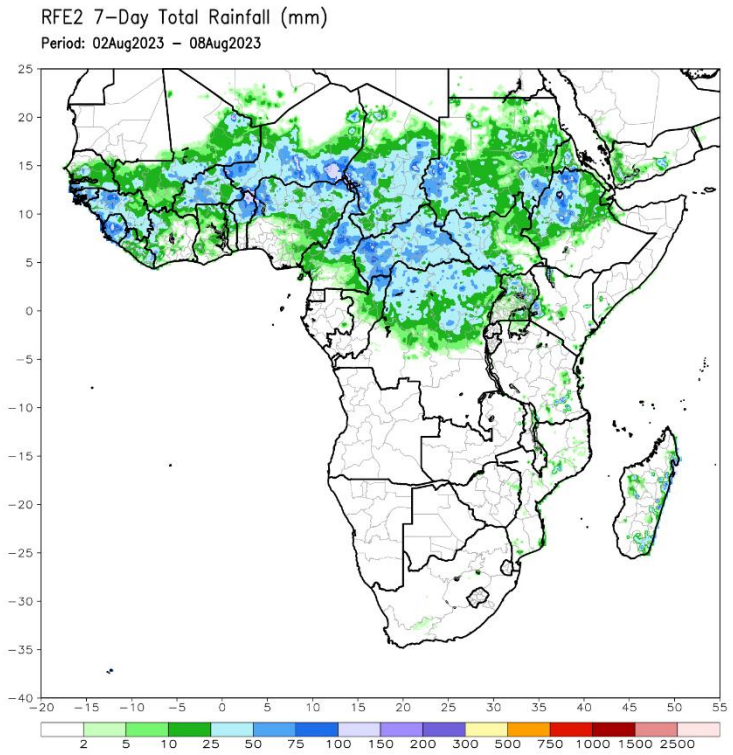


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Insufficient rain since June has been increasing moisture deficits in Mali, Nigeria, and Cameroon.

For the past 7 days, localized areas of heavy rainfall exceeding 75mm were observed in Sierra Leone, southern Liberia, eastern Ghana, Togo, southeastern Niger and central Chad. Little rains were received across southern Nigeria, Togo, Benin, and Cote D'Ivoire. Rainfall in southern Mali and eastern Nigeria and Cameroon was notably suppressed below normal. Due to heavy rains in some places over the sub-region, isolated flooding is expanding in Chad and flash floods have been reported in Anambra State in Nigeria. However, flooding slightly improved along the Niger River in Nigeria. Over the past 30 days, above-average rain (50-150 mm) occurred over southwestern Mauritania, northeastern parts of Mali, Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, southern Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, western Nigeria, and southern Niger. Conversely, below-average rainfall worsened over Cameroon, and more significantly over eastern Nigeria and southern Mali (50-100 mm), but improved around Liberia. For the past 90 days, above-average rainfall was observed over most places in the central Gulf of Guinea, while below-average rainfall was observed in southern Mali, Nigeria, and Cameroon.

During the next week, widespread heavy and enhanced rainfall (>75mm) is forecast over West Africa. The heaviest rains (> 150 mm) are expected in Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone. The other places where rain should be suppressed is in Senegal and Mauritania.

90-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: 11 May – 08 August 2023

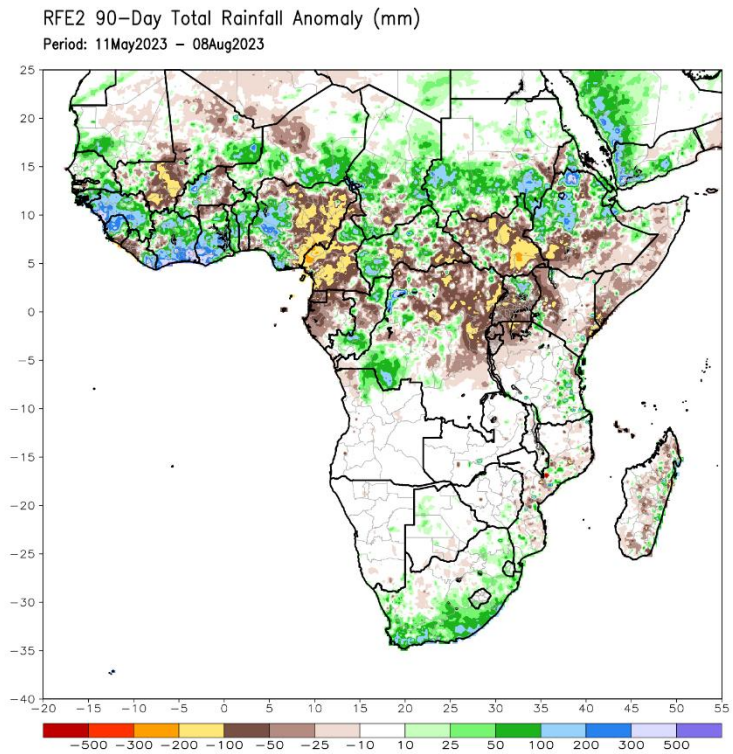
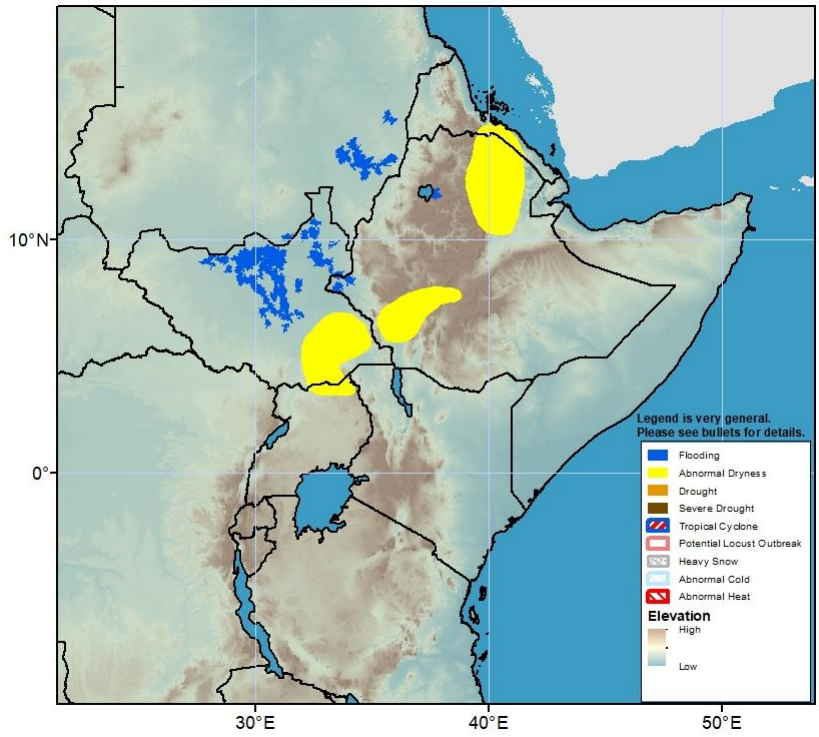
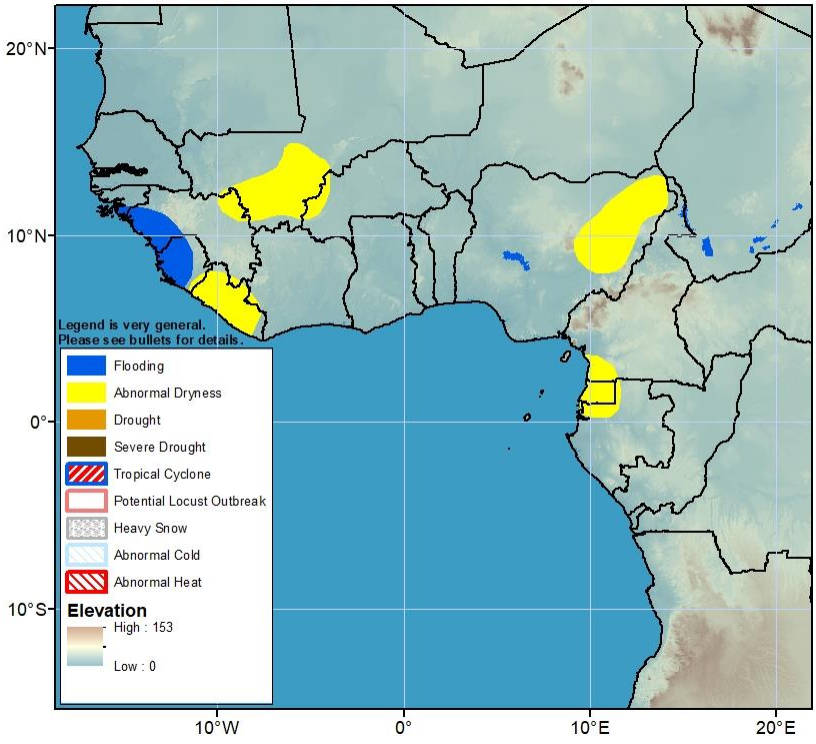


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC



Flooding has persisted 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. Foracst heavy rains will elevate the flooding risk in western Guiena and Sierra Leone.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa