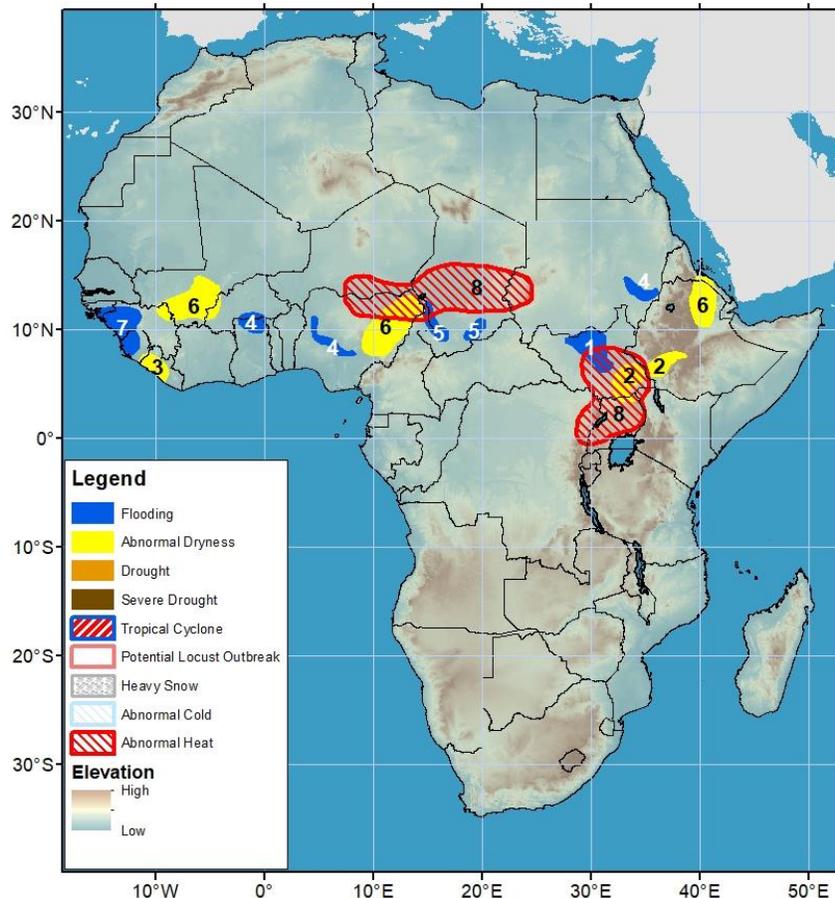


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 17 August – 23 August 2023

- 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, and floods to be sustained in Sudan's Blue Nile catchment area. Flooding likely ongoing in northern Ghana.
- 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.
- 8) Portions of Chad, southwestern Niger, northwestern Nigeria, as well as southeastern South Sudan Uganda are expected to see above average maximum temperatures with high chances of exceeding 90th percentile values for at least 3 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. 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

Below-average rains received in Uganda and most of Ethiopia.

During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall (50-150 mm) was received over northwestern Ethiopia, western Eritrea, and southeastern Sudan. Northern and western South Sudan, southeastern Sudan and northeastern DRC received similar totals (**Figure 1**). Light rain was received in Uganda, southeastern South Sudan, and northeastern Ethiopia. Flooding is maintained in South Sudan's Sudd Wetlands, and has spread in the Blue Nile catchment areas of Sudan. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall (25-200 mm anomalies) was received in southeastern/central Sudan, western Ethiopia, and parts of western South Sudan. Below-average rain (25-100 mm) occurred over central/southern South Sudan, Eritrea, southwestern, central, and northeastern portions of Ethiopia, Uganda, and western Kenya. 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 situation is similar in Uganda. The past 90 days also show very below-average rain (< 50%) over South Sudan and southwestern Ethiopia.

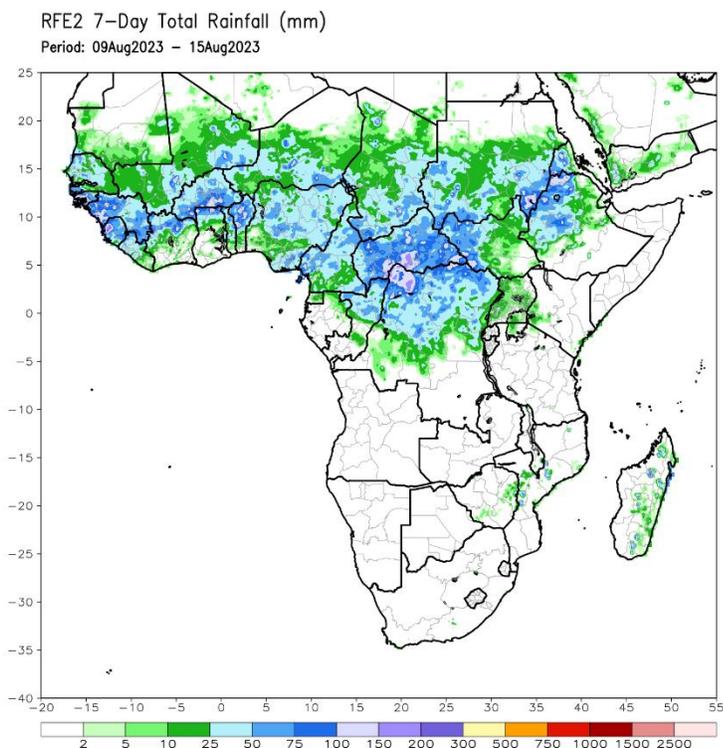
During the next week, moderate rainfall (25-50 mm) is expected in southern Sudan, and northern South Sudan. Southeastern Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya will receive little rain. Western parts of Ethiopia are forecast to receive 75-150 mm of rainfall. Meanwhile, light and below-average rainfall is likely over northeastern and southwestern Ethiopia. The pattern will worsen already-dry conditions in the region.

Insufficient rain since June is increasing moisture deficits in Mali and eastern Nigeria.

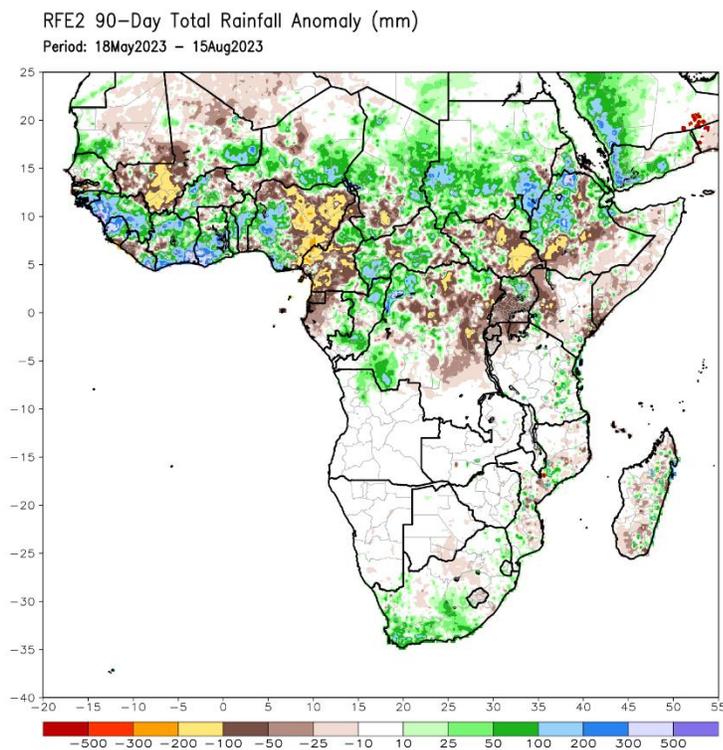
During the past 7 days, rains increased across the Sahel where localized areas of heavy rainfall exceeding 75mm were prevalent. Guinea-Bissau, Guinea, and Sierra Leone received some of the highest totals of 100-200 mm. Light and scattered rains were received across southern parts of Nigeria, Togo, Benin, Ghana, and Cote D'Ivoire. Rainfall in Mali and southern Mauritania was suppressed below normal by up to 50 mm. Due to heavy rain in some parts of the sub-region, isolated flooding is present in Chad and likely northern Ghana. Positive 30-day rainfall anomalies (50-150 mm) occurred over southern Niger, Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea, Sierra Leone, and many southern Gulf of Guinea regions. Below-average rainfall worsened over eastern Nigeria and southern Mali (50-200 mm), but further improved around Liberia. For the past 90 days, above-average rainfall was observed in much of the central and western Gulf of Guinea, while below-average rainfall was observed in southern Mali, Nigeria, and Cameroon.

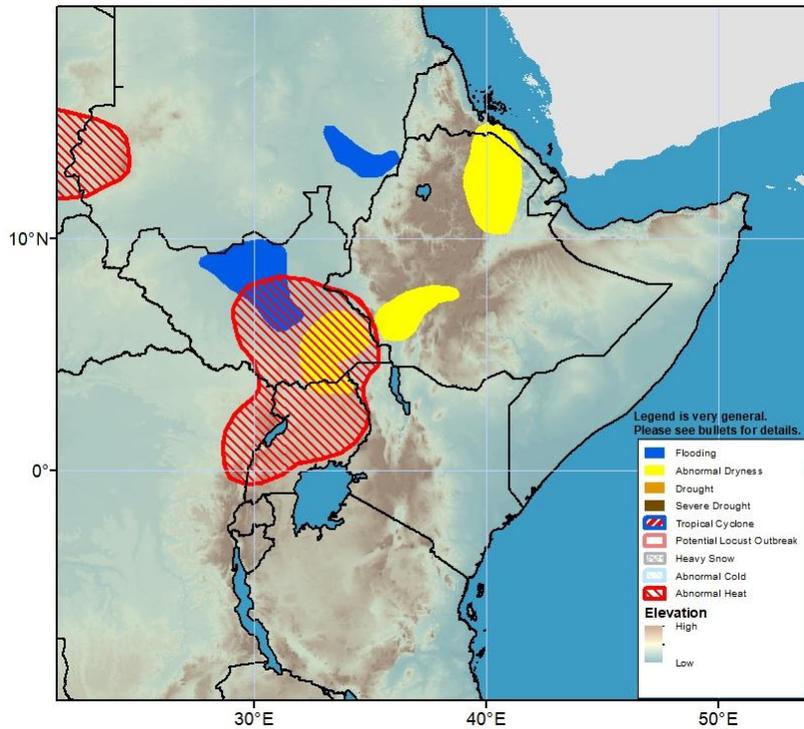
During the next week, widespread heavy rainfall (>50mm) is forecast over West Africa. The heaviest rains (> 100 mm) are expected in Guinea and Sierra Leone. Above-average rainfall is most favored in the Gulf of Guinea region as well as Senegal and Mauritania.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 9 August – 15 August 2023



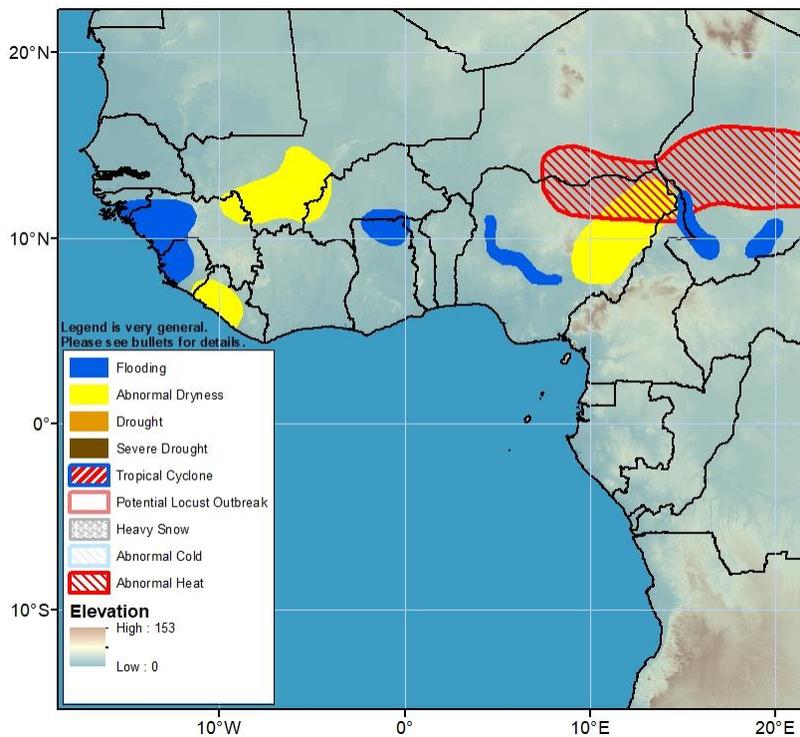
90-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 18 May – 15 August 2023





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. Recent and foracsted heavy rains will elevate the flooding risk in western Guinea and Sierra Leone. Flooding is also likely imminent in northern Ghana.

Figure 4: Hazards, focused over West Africa