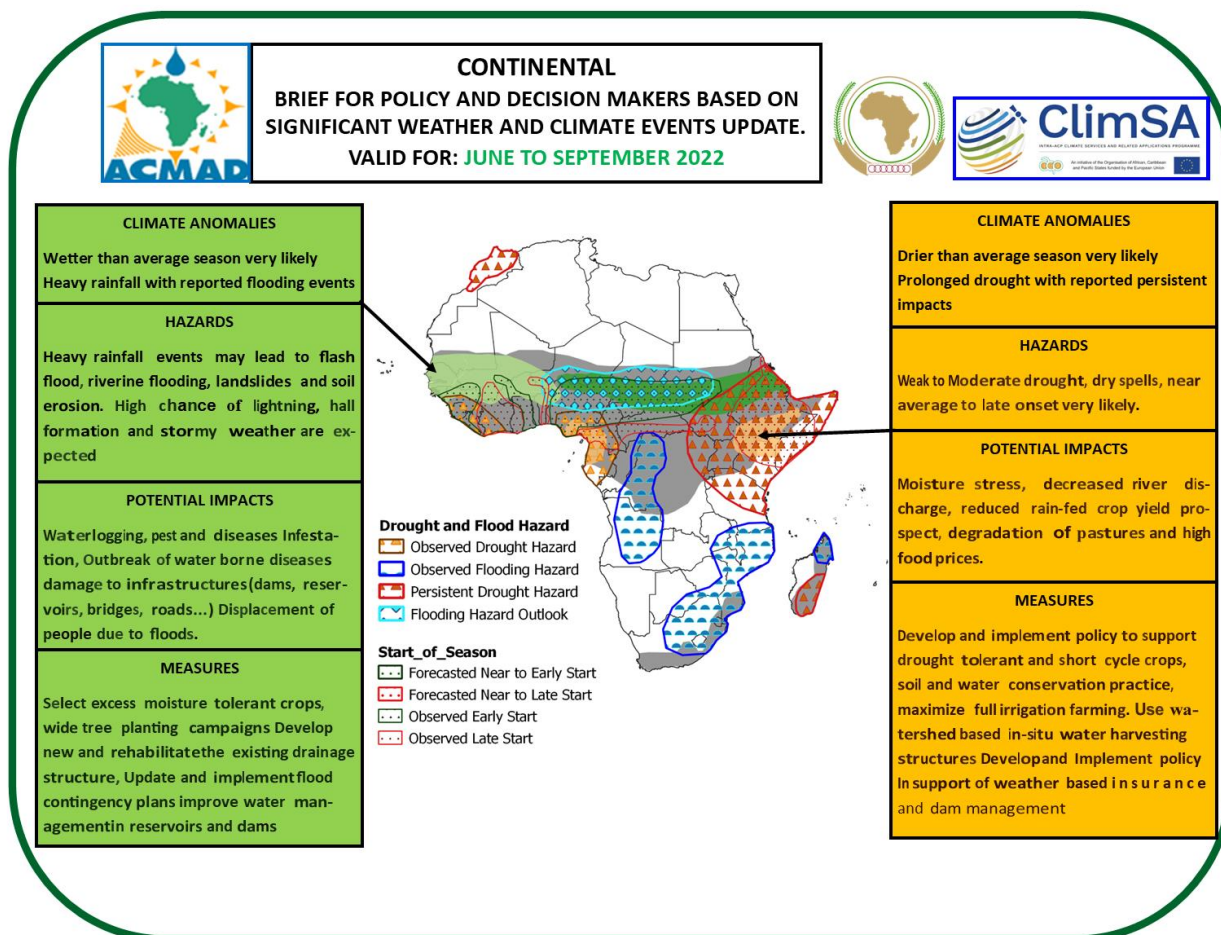


SUMMARY FOR POLICY & DECISION MAKERS

VALID FOR JUNE-JULY-AUGUST AND JULY-AUGUST-SEPTEMBER 2022
 Issued on June 24th 2022



1. SUMMARY

The seasonal rainfall forecast is a qualitative description of the expected rainfall over a given region; It provides the behavior of the expected rainfall or seasonal temperature which can be below, above or near average.

The seasonal forecast is, therefore, a decision-making tool for the management of agriculture and food security, as well as other socio-economic sectors such as water resources, public health, management of natural disasters., etc "; ***is one of the strategic information in the adaptation to climate variability and change as well as disaster risk management***

June to September (JJAS) constitutes an important rainfall season, particularly in the Sudano Sahelian region in West Africa where the JJAS rainfall contributes to more than half of the annual rainfall totals.

The major global climate centres under the leadership of the World Meteorological Organization have noted that Sea Surface Temperatures (SSTs) over the equatorial Pacific Ocean have reflected La Niña conditions over the past few months. A transition from La Nina to ENSO-neutral is very likely in the next three months or so, with an 80% chance of weak La Nina during June to September 2022. Furthermore, the Mediterranean SST are near average, the outlook from May to September period is expected to be near to above average

These conditions are favourable for above average precipitation in the central Sahel, the near average precipitation in coastal areas from Senegal to the Gulf of Guinea countries.

Based on the identified analogue years, the ranges of expected humanitarian Impact indicators are therefore derived including people affected, displaced people killed will be between those recorded in 2018 and 2021 season.

The forecast from June to September 2022:

- **Above to near average precipitation is expected over central Sahel, northern-east CAR, northern Cameroon and normal to above over the western Sahel during the season JAS.**
- **Below average precipitation is very likely over south-eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon in the JJA and JAS season.**
- **Southern Mali and much of Cote d'Ivoire, central Burkina Faso and southern Niger reported near to late start of the agriculture season. Much of the remaining parts of the Sahel reported early to near average start of the agriculture season.**
- **Along the Gulf of Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon reported late start of the agriculture season.**
- **The start of the season for the upcoming two weeks over most of the west African Sahel locations are expected to be late to near average.**

2. OUTLOOK PRECIPITATION & START OF AGRICULTURAL SEASON

- **Below average precipitation is very likely** from June to September 2022 over south-eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon.
- **Near to above average precipitation is very likely** over Mauritania Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, north-eastern Guinea, northern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, central Chad, northern-east of CAR, southern Niger, northern parts of Nigeria and Cameroon in the JJA season 2022.
- **Above average precipitation is very likely in the JAS** season over south-eastern Mauritania, Mali, Burkina Faso, north-eastern Guinea, northern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, central Chad, northern CAR, southern Niger, Nigeria, northern Cameroon and during the same season normal to above average is expected over south-western Mauritania, much of Senegal, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, north-western Guinea and south-westernmost of Mali.

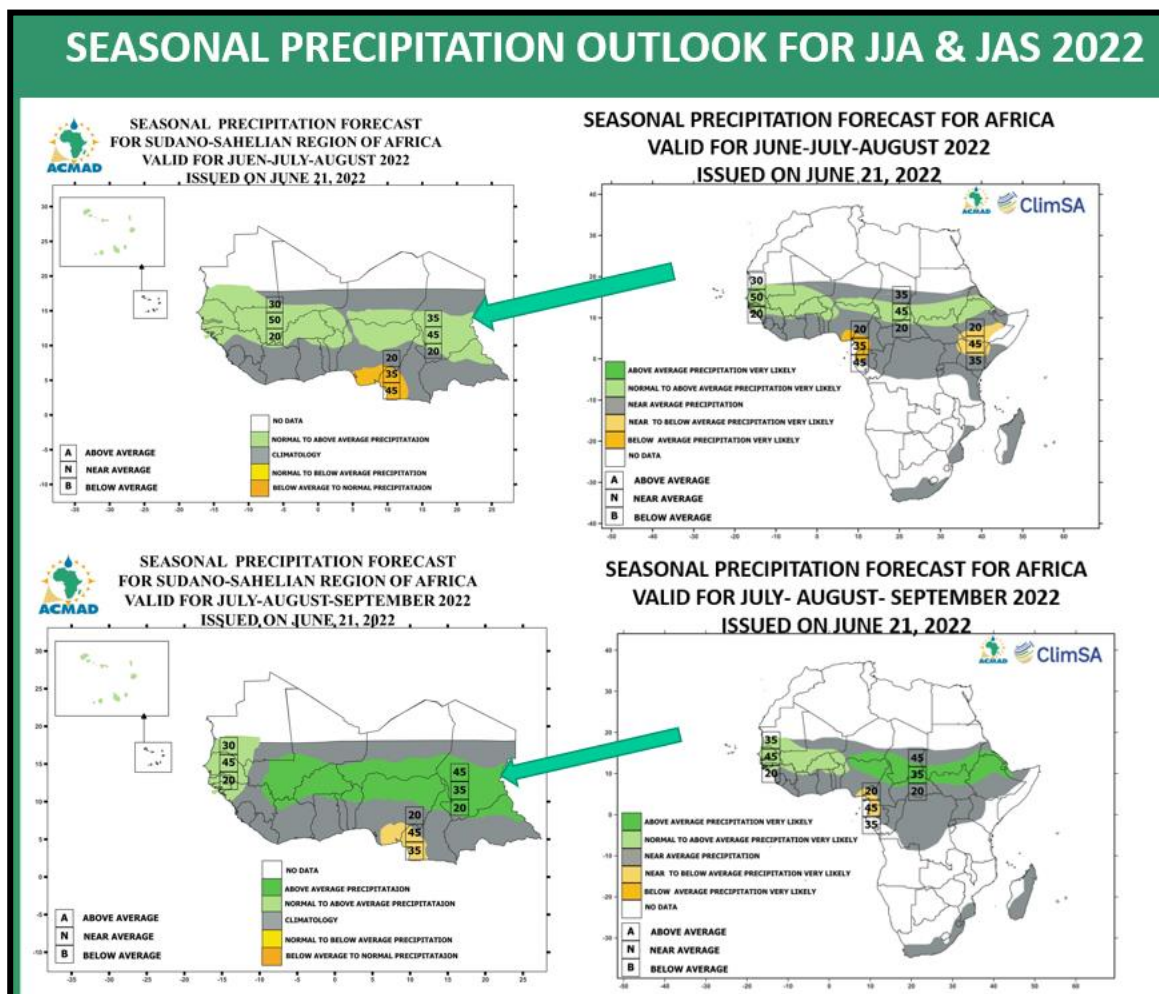


Fig 1: Seasonal Rainfall Outlook valid for JJA and JAS 2022

This outlook is relevant for seasonal timescales and covers relatively large areas. Local and month-to-month variations might occur as the season progresses. While sporadic heavy rainfall is most probable over much of eastern and central Sahel, extended dry spells and below normal rainfall may occur in areas with an increased likelihood of near normal to above normal rainfall and vice versa.

ACMAD will provide regional updates on a regular basis while the National Meteorological and Hydrological Services (NMHSs) will provide detailed national and sub-national climate updates.

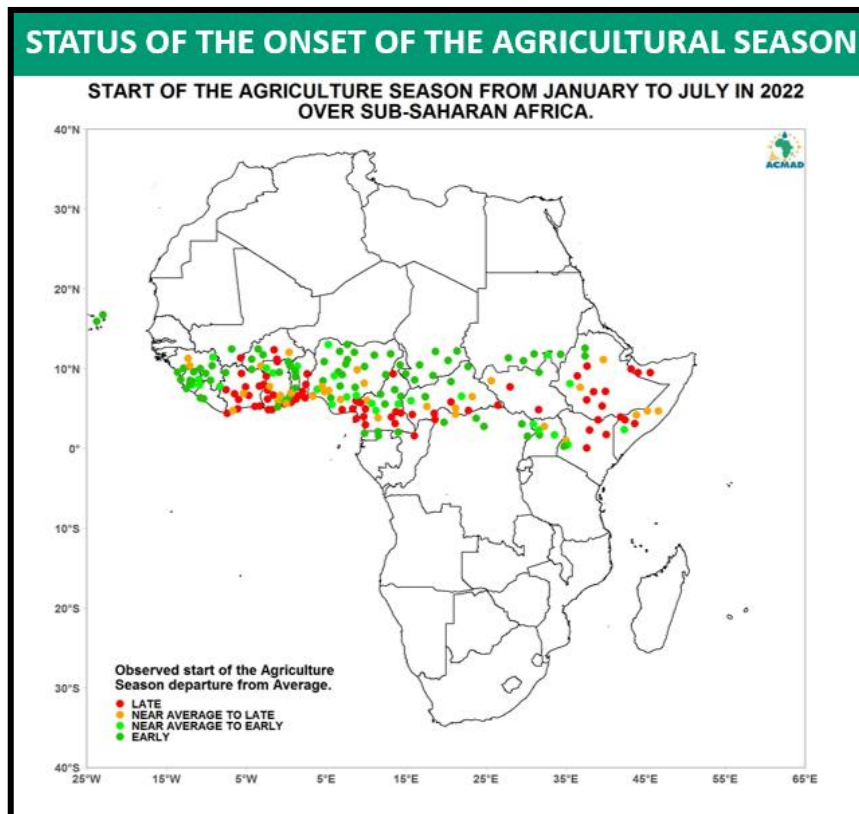


Fig 2: Monitoring of Observed on the Onset of the Agriculture from January

- Along the Gulf of Guinea, Cote d'Ivoire, Benin eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon reported late start of the agriculture season.
- The start of the season for the upcoming two weeks over most of the west African Sahel locations are expected to be late to near average.

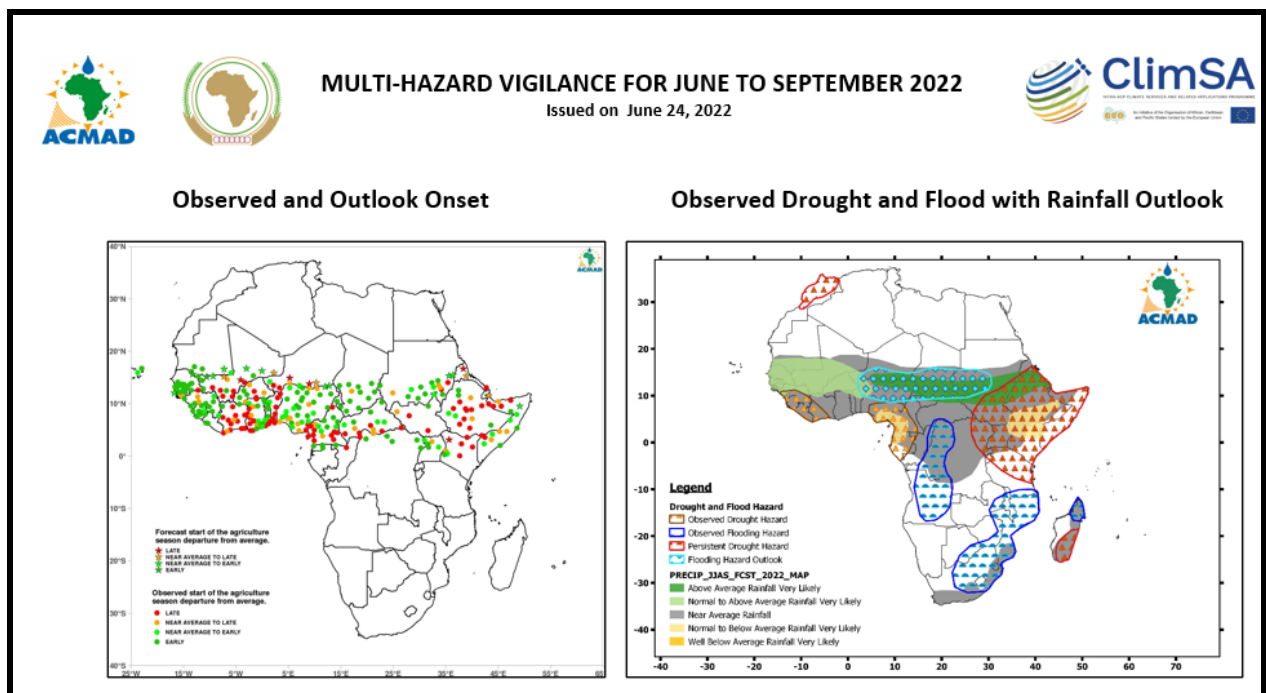


Fig 3: Multi-Hazard Vigilance for JJAS 2022

Based to the identified analogue years; the ranges of expected humanitarian Impact indicators are therefore derived including people affected, displaced people killed will be between those recorded in 2018 and 2021 season.

YEARS	AFFECTED PEOPLE	DEATHS	NUMBER OF AFFECTED COUNTRY	DISPLACED PEOPLE
2008	0.46 million	1509	19	17027
2018	2.60 million	3080	11	15743
2021	1.4 million	305	12	378000
2022	2.6 to 1.4 milion	> 1000	10 to 19	> 20000

4. RECOMMANDATIONS, ADVICES AND ACTIONS FOR DECISION MAKERS

NEAR TO BELOW AVERAGE PRECIPITATION VERY LIKELY

Seasonal dates: Early Agriculture Onset

- ✓ Using short and varieties resistant to drought cycle
- ✓ Begin agricultural activities earlier than usual
- ✓ Interacting with the technicians of agricultural services for advice on the varieties to use
- ✓ Use water conservation techniques in soil
- ✓ Plan the use of supplemental irrigation

Seasonal dates: Late Agriculture Onset

- ✓ Limit the use of varieties that require a lot of water
- ✓ Using varieties resistant to drought
- ✓ More investment in aquaculture
- ✓ Exploiting the shallows
- ✓ Plan the use of supplemental irrigation

ABOVE AVERAGE AND NEAR TO ABOVE AVERAGE PRECIPITATION VERY LIKELY

The overall rainy nature, expected for the 2022 rainy season in the Sudano and Sahelian zones of West Africa and Chad, portends the high risk of flooding that could lead to loss of crops, material goods and lives. animals and humans in exposed localities. To deal with this, it is recommended to:

- Strengthen the communication of seasonal forecasts and their updates in order to inform, and sensitize the communities on the risks and create the conditions for their sheltering, in particular through the support of the press, reduction platforms disaster risks, NGOs and country EWS;
- Strengthen monitoring and the intervention capacities of agencies in charge of flood monitoring, disaster risk reduction and humanitarian aid;
- Avoid the anarchic occupation of flood-prone areas by dwellings and crops;
- Reinforce protective dykes and ensure the maintenance of dams and road infrastructure;
- Clean the canals to facilitate the evacuation of rainwater;
- Closely monitor the alert thresholds in sites at high risk of flooding, particularly in the areas of the Interior Delta (in Mali) and the middle basin of the Niger River, the Komadougou Yobé and the upper basins of the Chari and the Volta;
- Provide reception sites for the populations exposed to the disaster;
- Promote the cultivation of plants adapted to the persistence of situations of excess water in the soil;
- Keep monitoring and follow the updates of the seasonal forecasts and the short and medium-range forecasts produced and disseminated by the Regional Climate Centre and national meteorological and hydrological services of the countries,

Users are strongly advised to contact their National Meteorological and Hydrological Services as well as ACMAD website (www.acmad.org) for further expert advices and assistance.