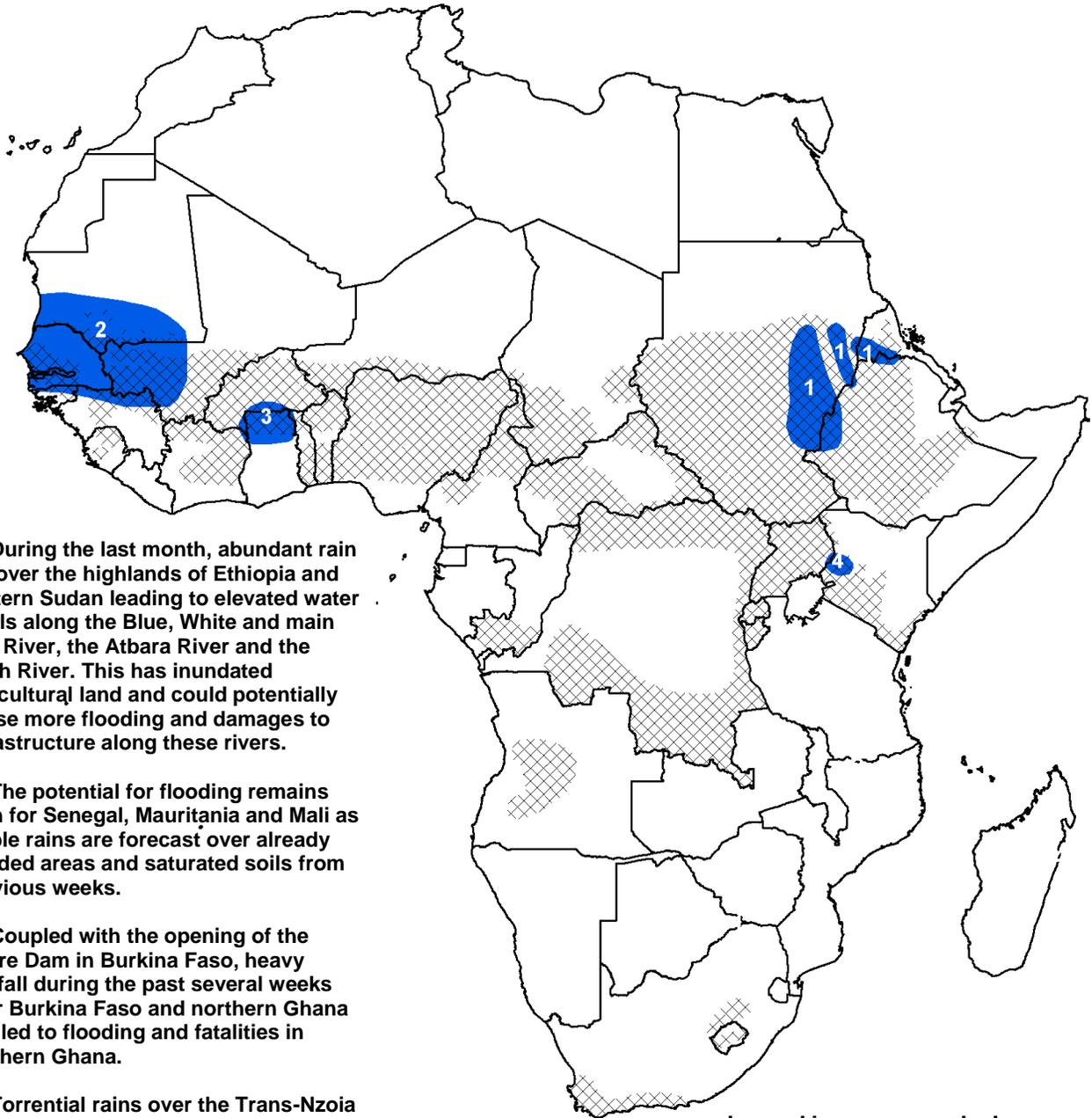


- Widespread heavy rainfall across Senegal, Guinea and Mali has led to flooding.
- Isolated torrential rains over Sudan have led to flooding and damages to infrastructure.



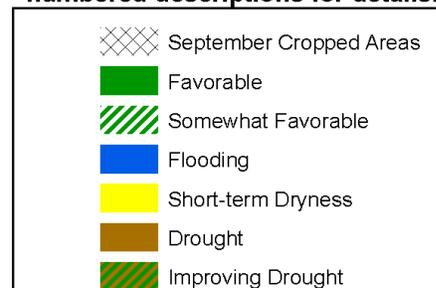
1). During the last month, abundant rain fell over the highlands of Ethiopia and eastern Sudan leading to elevated water levels along the Blue, White and main Nile River, the Atbara River and the Gash River. This has inundated agricultural land and could potentially cause more flooding and damages to infrastructure along these rivers.

2). The potential for flooding remains high for Senegal, Mauritania and Mali as ample rains are forecast over already flooded areas and saturated soils from previous weeks.

3). Coupled with the opening of the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso, heavy rainfall during the past several weeks over Burkina Faso and northern Ghana has led to flooding and fatalities in northern Ghana.

4). Torrential rains over the Trans-Nzoia district of Kenya has led to flooding and the displacement of people

Legend is very general, please see numbered descriptions for details.



Ample rains over Senegal and Ghana have led to flooding while rainfall deficits strengthened across central Nigeria.

During the last week, heavy rains (> 100 mm) fell over Senegal, Guinea and western Mali with the highest rainfall totals (> 150 mm) located in southern Senegal and northern Guinea-Bissau. The abundant rains have led to flooding and damages to infrastructure in Dakar, the capital of Senegal, and across much of the Gambia. Above-average precipitation spread further east as well into western Burkina Faso, northern Ghana, Togo, Benin and southwestern Nigeria. Coupled with the opening of the Bagre Dam in Burkina Faso, the large amount of rainfall across Burkina Faso and northern Ghana has caused flooding and fatalities in northern Ghana. In contrast, many parts of Niger and Nigeria observed below average precipitation during the past week. The lack of rain (< 30 mm in total) across eastern Niger has brought some relief from potential flooding along the Niger River (Figure 1). However, negative rainfall anomalies continue to strengthen across portions of eastern and northern Nigeria where seasonal deficits are greater than 100 mm in northern Nigeria.

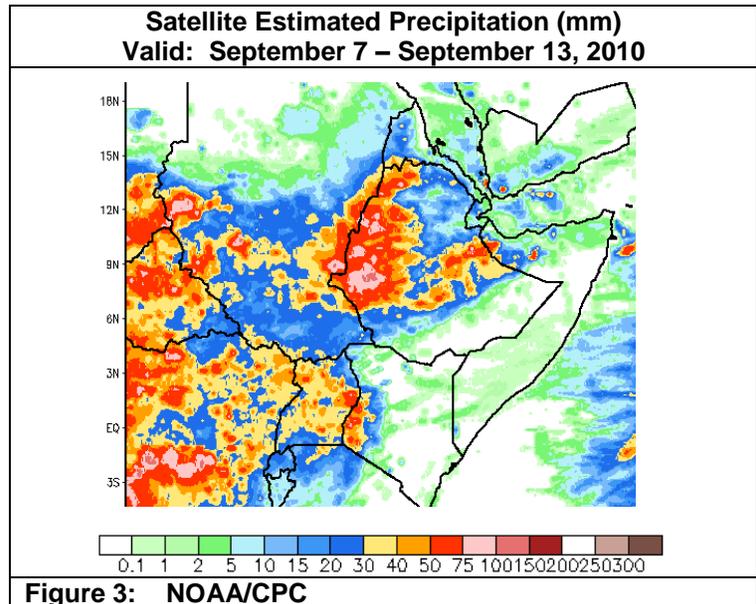
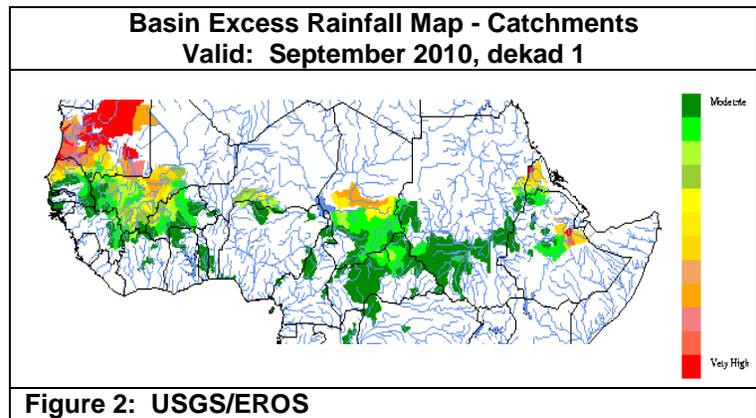
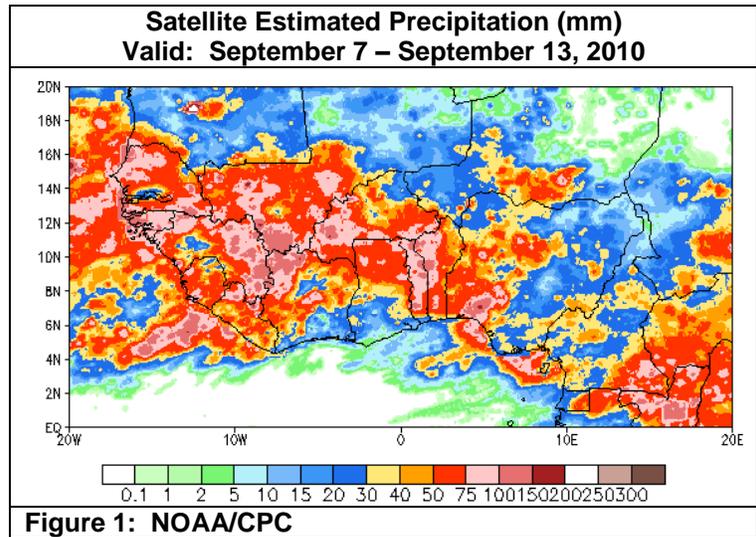
The above-average rains over Mali, Burkina Faso and Mauritania during the first dekad of September has led to an elevated risk for flooding according to analysis of basin excess rainfall. The risk is highest over usually dry areas of Mauritania where anomalous rains have continued to fall during the past several weeks (Figure 2).

For the next seven days, a continuation of abundant rain (> 50 mm) is forecast over Senegal, Guinea, Mali, Burkina Faso, northern Ghana, Togo, Benin and western Nigeria. The high rainfall totals across Senegal, Mali and Guinea would be on top of previously high rainfall totals in past weeks which could potentially cause flooding.

Locally heavy rains across Sudan and Kenya have caused flooding.

Heavy rainfall (> 75 mm) during the past week was located over western Ethiopia and localized areas across Sudan. The western extent of the rainfall across Ethiopia was in departure to the spatial pattern seen during the past month where anomalous rains fell over eastern regions of Ethiopia. In Sudan, isolated abundant rain (> 50 mm) fell over the Darfur, Bahr El Ghazal, Southern Kordofan and Nile regions of Sudan. Torrential rain in the Blue Nile state led to flooding and damages to infrastructure in Damazine town during the last week. Further south, ample rains over the Trans-Nzoia region of Kenya led to flooding and the displacement of people. Meanwhile, the lack of rainfall (< 20 mm) over the Afar, eastern Tigray, Amhara and Oromiya regions of Ethiopia brought relief to flooding. Rainfall was suppressed across the Northern Darfur and Kordofan regions as less than 10 mm of rain fell (Figure 3). While rains were not as heavy over the highlands of Ethiopia, above-average rains over the Nile region continued the flooding risks along the Nile River. Overall, rivers levels along the Blue and White Nile, Atbara and Gash River have begun to recede easing some of the flooding concerns. Over the Tigray, Amhara, Afar and Oromiya regions of Ethiopia, analysis of basin excess rainfall shows a lessening of the flooding risks during the first dekad of September (Figure 2).

Rainfall totals are expected to be high (> 75 mm) across western Ethiopia during the next week while eastern areas continue to observe less rainfall than previous weeks. Isolated heavy rainfall (> 50 mm) is forecast across central Sudan with the most widespread rains over southern Sudan.



Note: The hazards assessment map on page 1 is based on current weather/climate information and short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week). It assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.

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