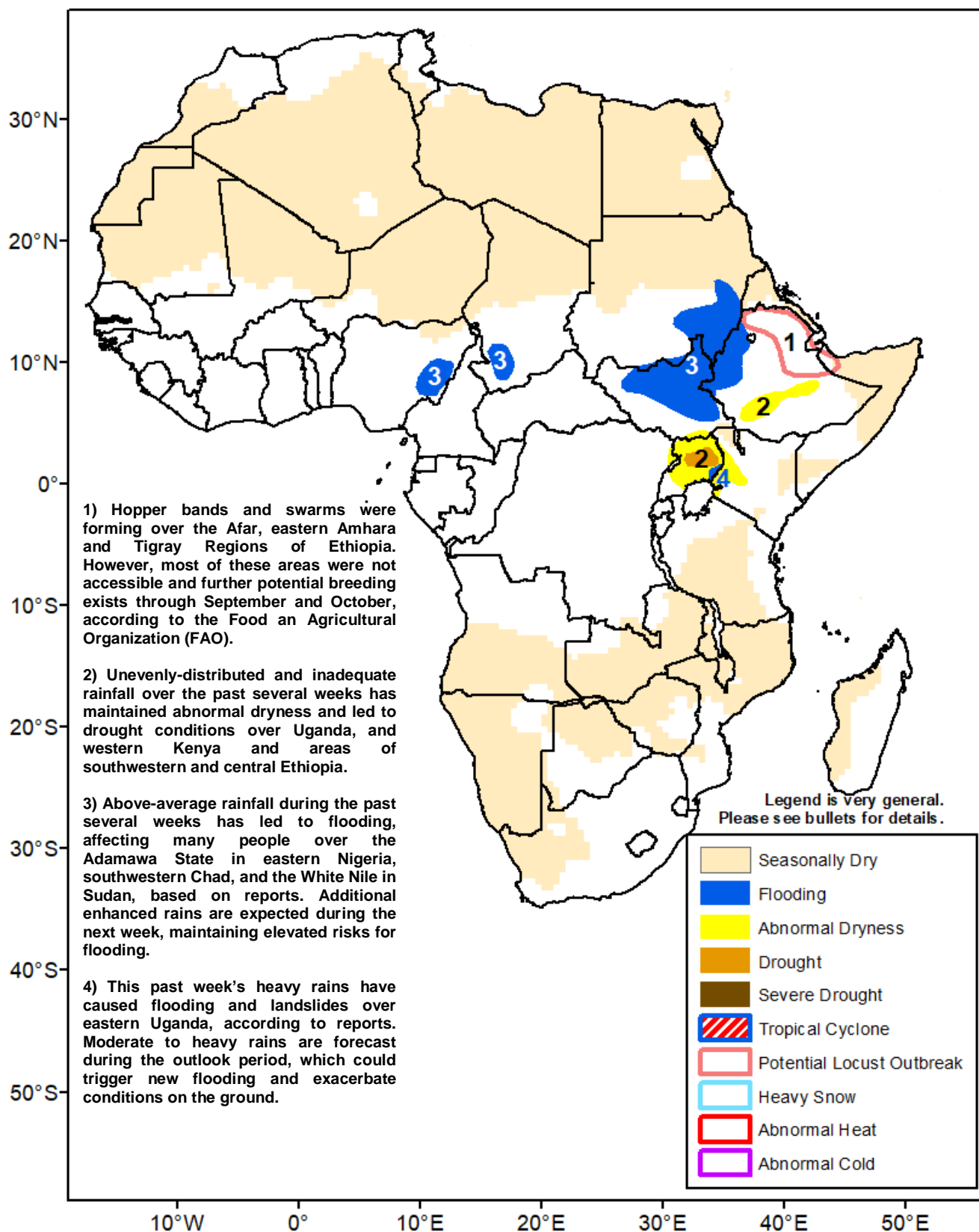




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook 30 September – 6 October 2021

- Continued above-average rainfall has maintained flooding over many areas of Sudan and South Sudan.



A favorable monsoon performance observed over West Africa

Over the past three months, rainfall was near to above-average over much of West Africa. The Gulf of Guinea and localized areas of southwestern Mauritania, northern Senegal, southern Niger, and northern Nigeria received rainfall totals exceeding 120 percent of the average (**Figure 1**). Over the Sahel, near-average rainfall was registered over much of the region. Farther east, a pocket with drier-than-average conditions was recorded over southeastern Nigeria and western Chad, where cumulative rainfall accounted for 50 – 80 percent of the average. Although the favorable seasonal performance helped agricultural and pastoral activities over many areas, consistent rains also resulted in the overflowing of rivers and flooding over many areas, including water discharge from the Kiri Dam, which has submerged farmlands and destroyed properties in the Adamawa State in eastern Nigeria, according to reports.

Consequently, vegetation conditions were mostly adequate to positive over West Africa, based on the most recent Vegetation Health Index (VHI) analysis.

For next week, while heavy rains are forecast along the Gulf of Guinea, reduced and limited (< 25 mm) rainfall amounts are expected across the Sahel. However, moderate risks for further flooding remain over many areas due to ongoing flooding and above-average water levels (**Figure 3**).

Heavy rains fell over western Ethiopia during the past week.

During late September, copious amounts of rain fell over western Ethiopia and localized areas of southern Sudan and central South Sudan (**Figure 2**). Meanwhile, widespread light to moderate rains were observed elsewhere. This past week's rainfall totals were, once again, above-average over the Horn of Africa. The continuation of consistent rainfall strengthened wetness through much of the sub-region. Over the past thirty days, wetter-than-average conditions dominated over the sub-region, with the largest surpluses accounting for 200 – 400 percent of the average over Sudan, Eritrea, and northern Ethiopia. A recent report has indicated that several states in Sudan and regions in South have been impacted by flooding, affecting hundreds of thousands of people since July.

Recent vegetation products showed that above-average biomass conditions dominated over much of eastern Africa. However, localized areas in southwest-central Ethiopia and central Uganda depicted poor and deteriorated conditions, which were likely due to an uneven rainfall distribution during the months prior.

Meanwhile, new desert locust swarms were forming over northeast Ethiopia. More swarms could form and move northward to the Tigray and eastward to the Somali Regions of Ethiopia, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

During the next week, heavy rains are forecast over southwestern Ethiopia, while light to moderate rains are expected over western and eastern Ethiopia, northern Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda, and southwest Kenya. The forecast additional rainfall may exacerbate conditions over already-flooded areas and cause rivers to overflow their banks over many areas of the sub-region (**Figure 4**).

3-Month Satellite Estimated Percent of Normal Rainfall (%) Valid: 1 July – 27 September 2021

RFE2 3-Mon Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)

Period: 01Jul2021 – 27Sep2021

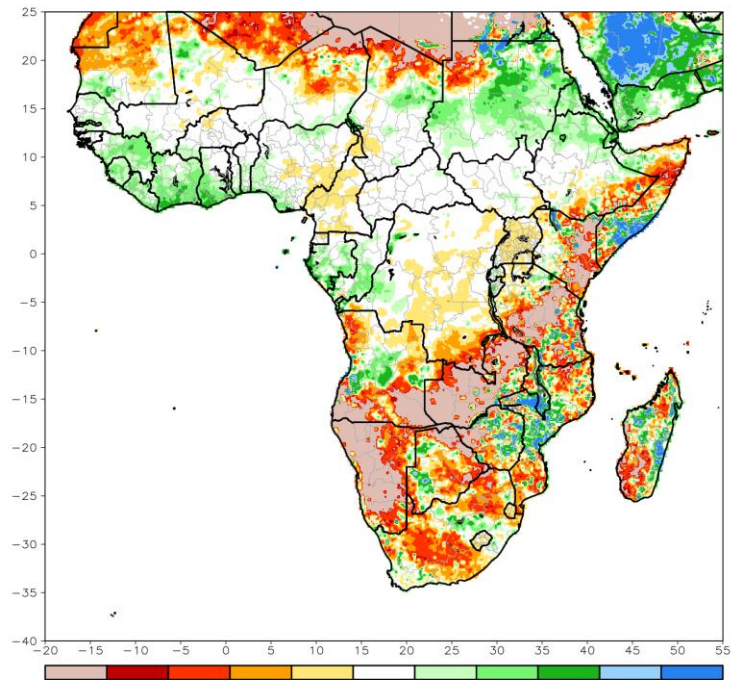


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 21 September – 27 September 2021

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)

Period: 21Sep2021 – 27Sep2021

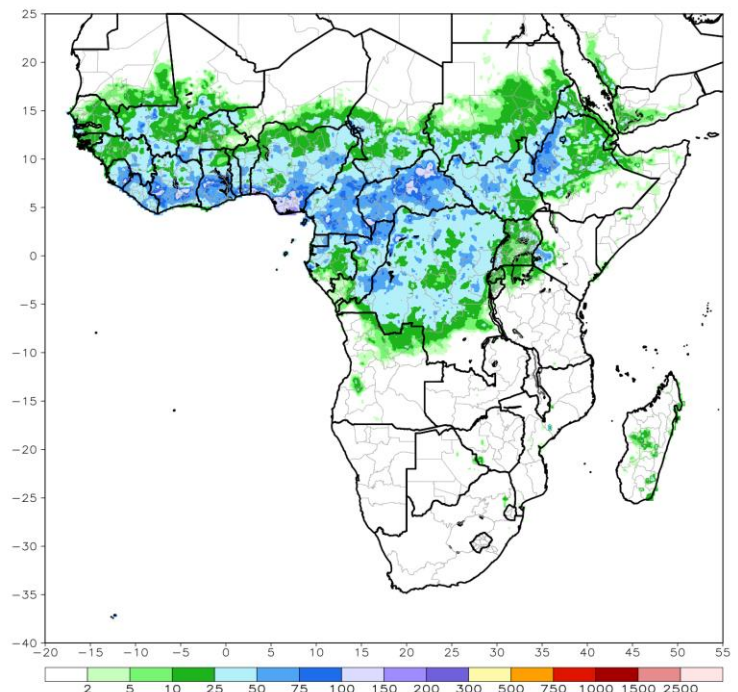


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

Note: The hazards outlook 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.

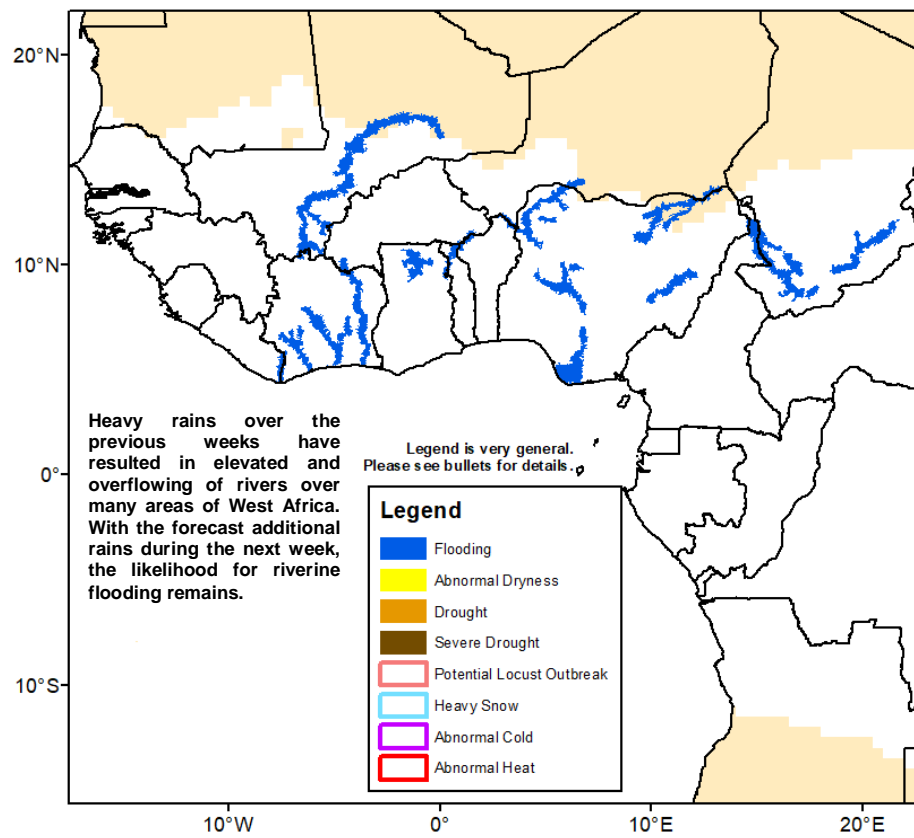


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa

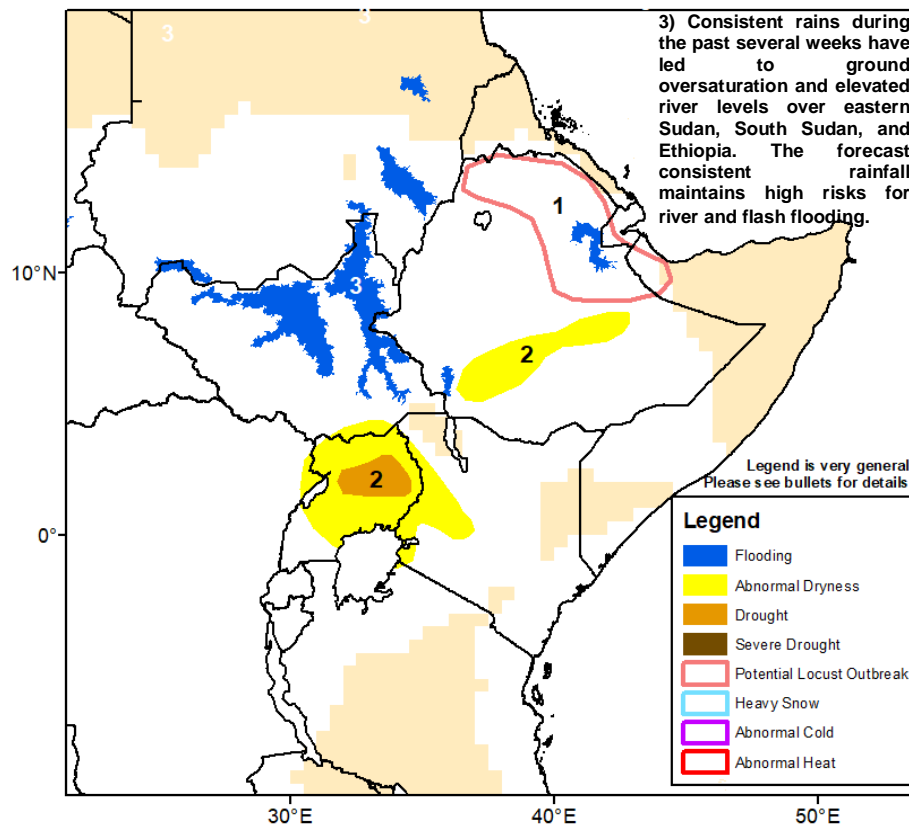


Figure 4: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa