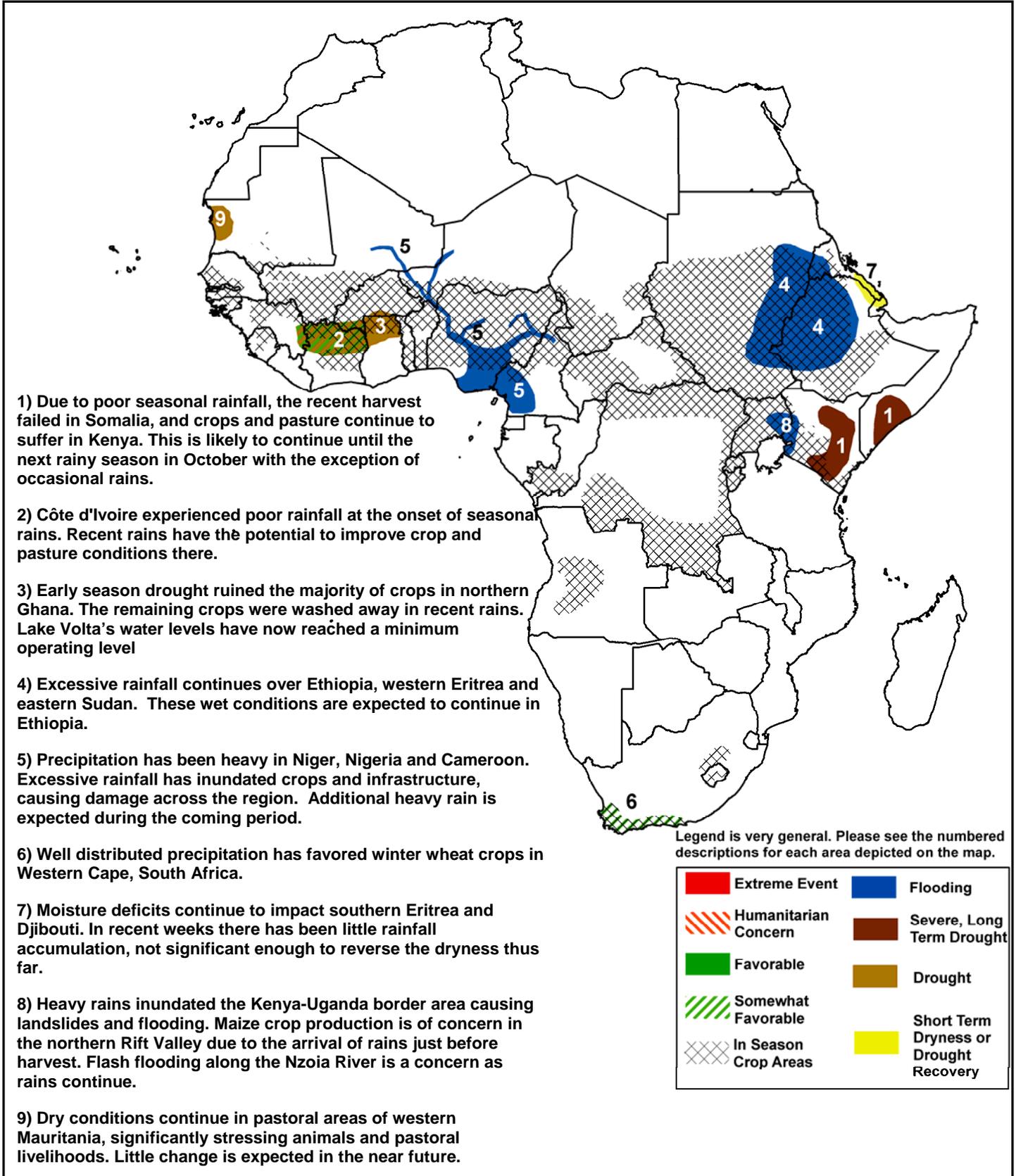


- Heavy rains returned to Western Kenya causing flooding and landslides. As rains continue, flash flooding and saturated soils remain a concern along the Nzoia River located in the west near Lake Victoria.
- Areas experiencing less severe flooding have the potential to benefit from recessional crop agriculture in the coming months as flood waters recede.



## Heavy rains cause flooding from west to east.

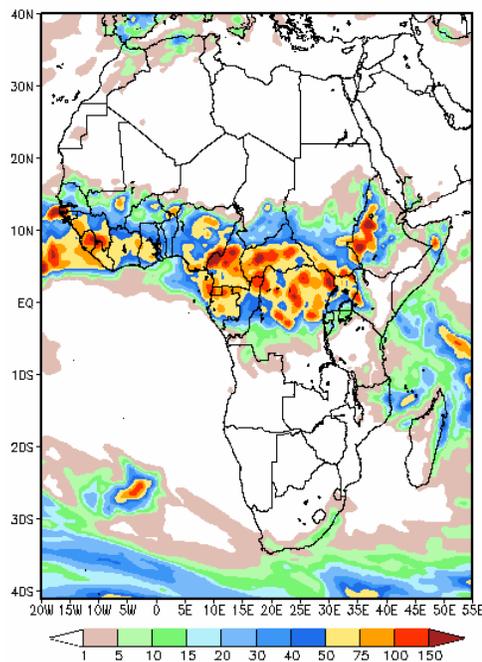
Since mid July excessive rainfall has characterized the majority of the Sahel to the Greater Horn of Africa. Flash floods and localized flooding have been the cause of lost homes, agriculture, infrastructure, and death.

In the Sahel region, Mauritania, Togo, Mali, Burkina-Faso, Nigeria, Niger, Liberia, The Gambia, Ivory Coast and Senegal have been hit the hardest with excessive rains. Southern Mauritania received heavy rains in late August, specifically in Gorgol and Assaba, affecting hundreds of families. In Nigeria over 5,000 people are now homeless. The flooding there has destroyed a significant amount of farmland. In other parts of the Sahel region, localized flooding is due to excess runoff from rivers.

The flooding situation in the east is much more severe. In Sudan and Ethiopia floods have claimed lives and livestock in addition to inundating scores of agricultural land. Further flooding is expected to continue and outbreaks of water born disease are likely.

In the coming observation period heavy rains are expected to continue. The Nile-Sobat region of Sudan and the northern Rift Valley of Kenya may suffer localized flooding.

## GFS Rainfall Forecast September 12 – September 19, 2007



Source: NOAA/CPC

## Seasonal Rainfall Outlook

October – December 2007

In East Africa odds are favoring above average rains locally along the northern coast of Kenya. There is a small chance of local rains over northern Uganda with normal rainfall accumulation expected elsewhere.

In the Northern Horn of Africa normal accumulation totals are expected except for local areas in southern Sudan where rains may be a little below normal.

In southern Africa the outlook favors above average rains over central Mozambique, eastern South Africa, southern Angola, and locally in northern Namibia, southern Botswana, and central South Africa. Elsewhere normal rains are expected.

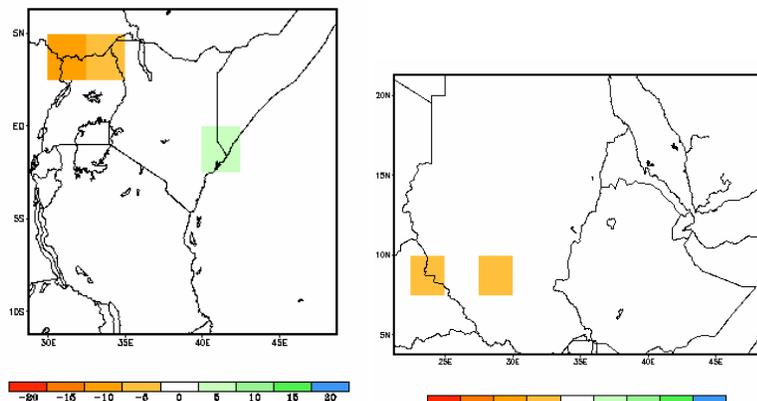
## Potential Locusts Threat

According to the FAO, local populations of locusts are already present on the northern coast of Eritrea and in the Tokar Delta in Sudan. During periods of strong northerly winds, swarms from Yemen could reach northern Somalia. Heavy rains in the past month have caused flooding in the interior of Sudan and western Eritrea. This will allow favorable breeding conditions and consequently, locusts will increase in the coming months in the traditional summer breeding areas of the countries.

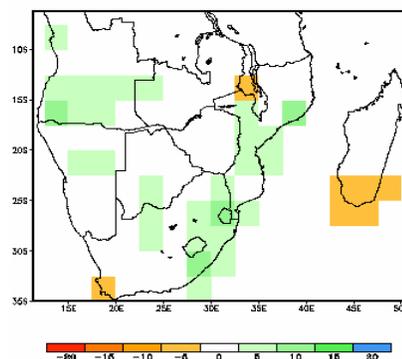
## October – December 2007 Rainfall One Month Lead

East Africa

Northern Horn of Africa



South Africa



Source: NOAA/CPC