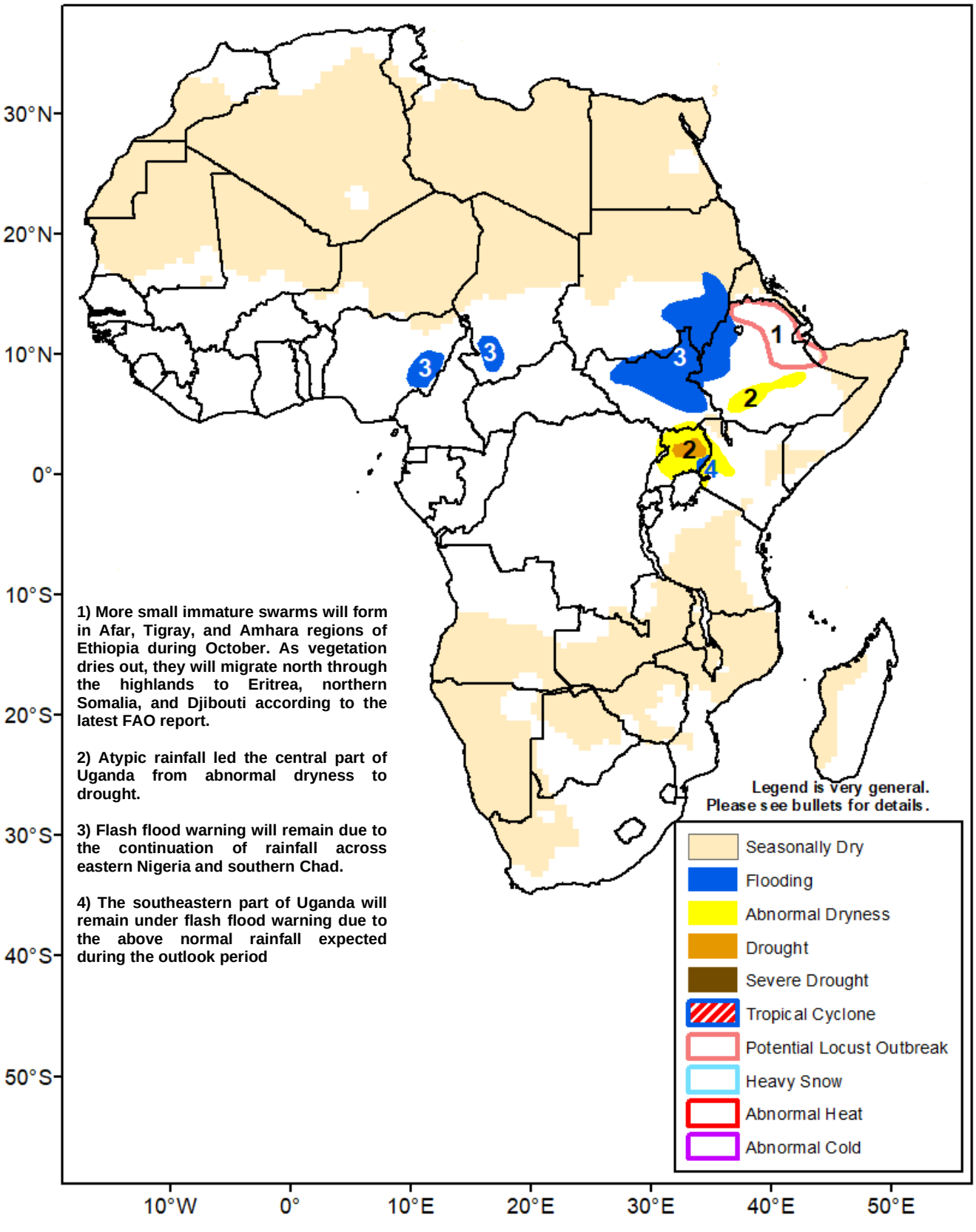
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
07 October – 13 October 2021

- **Riverine floods along Niger river were reported over Mopti and Gao regions in Mali last week.**



The ending of monsoon season noticed across southern Mauritania

During the last dekad of September, the Intertropical Front (ITF) moved further south compared to its previous dekad. The western position of the ITF located to the south of its climatological position explained the decrease of rainfall across the northern and central part of Senegal, and southern Mauritania while heavy rainfall continued across the Gulf of Guinea countries causing riverine floods and mudslides along Niger River in Mali, Sokoto and Komadugu rivers in Nigeria, Whilte Volta and Oti in Gauan, Pandia in Togo, and local areas in southern Chad. Despite a favorable rainy season performance June-September (**Figure 1**), those flash floods and riverine floods impacted lightly cropping activities and vegetation conditions through mid-August to mid-September across many countries of the Sahel region. Recently, growing vegetation condition was depicted by the vegetation health index across West Africa which confirmed a progressive recovery from the loss of vegetation during the past month.

During the outlook period, seasonable rainfall is expected across the Gulf of Guinea countries. Heavy rainfall is expected across the frontier between eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon which could exacerbate flash floods and landslides over the area.

3-Month Satellite Estimated Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)
Valid: 1 August – 05 October 2021

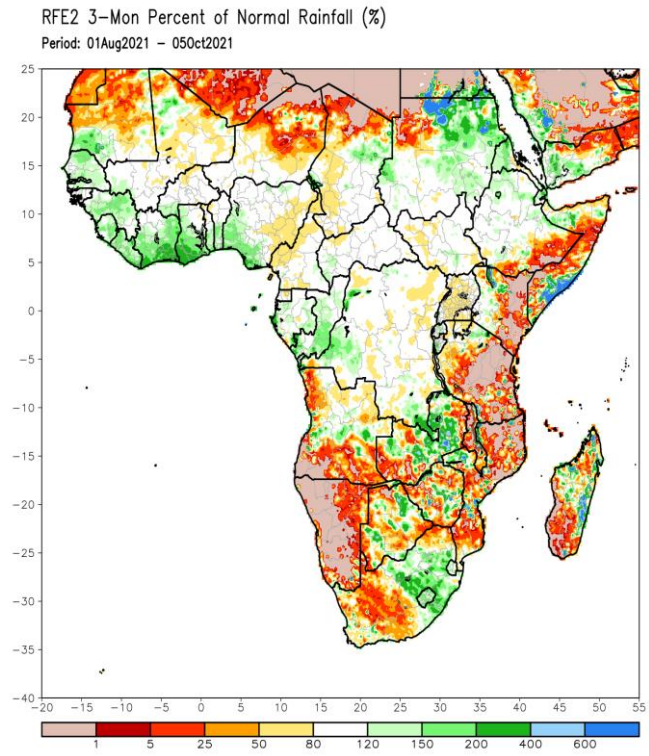


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

A continuation of heavy rain is expected across western Ethiopia.

The eastern portion of the ITF located to the north of its climatological position explained the above normal rainfall registered across northwestern Ethiopia, central Chad, and eastern Sudan when rainfall should be seasonable at this time of the year. The October-December season has started across Ethiopia, northern Somalia, and Uganda this past week (**Figure 2**). While a retreat of rain is observed across southern Sudan, 50-75mm of rain prevailed across western and southern Ethiopia. Eastern Uganda recorded between 50-75mm of rain while its central and western part recorded less than 50mm of rain this past week.

The vegetation health index showed a favorable condition across northeastern Ethiopia and northeastern Uganda, while a deterioration of vegetation prevailed across far western Ethiopia and southern Uganda.

October rains that are expected in the Somali region of eastern Ethiopia and adjacent plateau and coastal areas of northern Somalia will allow the summer-bred swarms and the remaining spring-bred swarms to mature and lay eggs, giving rise to hatching and hopper band formation from about early November onwards. Similarly, any swarms that reach the Red Sea coast of Eritrea from northern Ethiopia are likely to mature and breed once winter rains commence according to the latest FAO report.

During the outlook period, a continuation of heavy rainfall is expected across the western and southern part of Ethiopia which could trigger more flash flood and landslides. Seasonable rainfall is expected across South Sudan and western Kenya with slightly above average is expected cross Uganda.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm)
Valid: 29 September – 05 October 2021

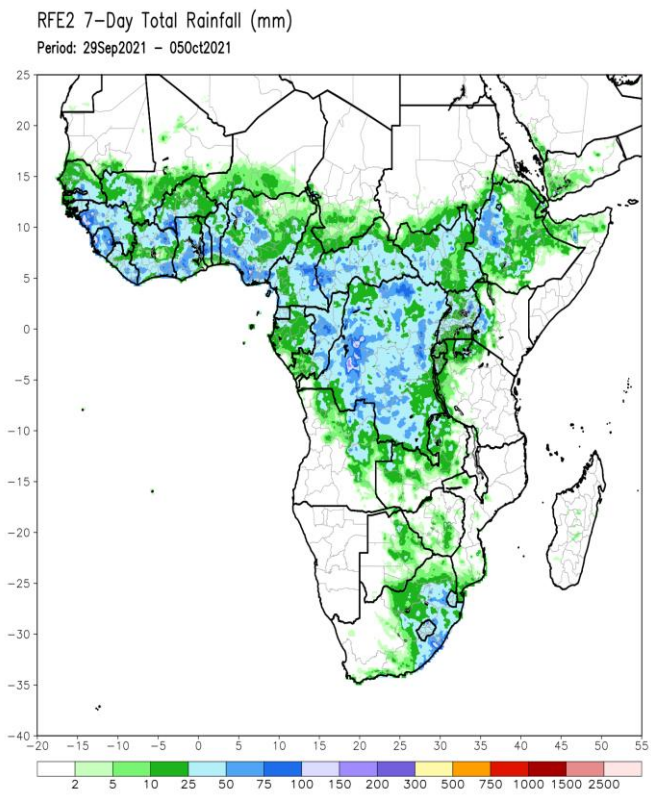


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.

Questions or comments about this product may be directed to Wassila.Thiaw@noaa.gov or 1-301-683-3424.

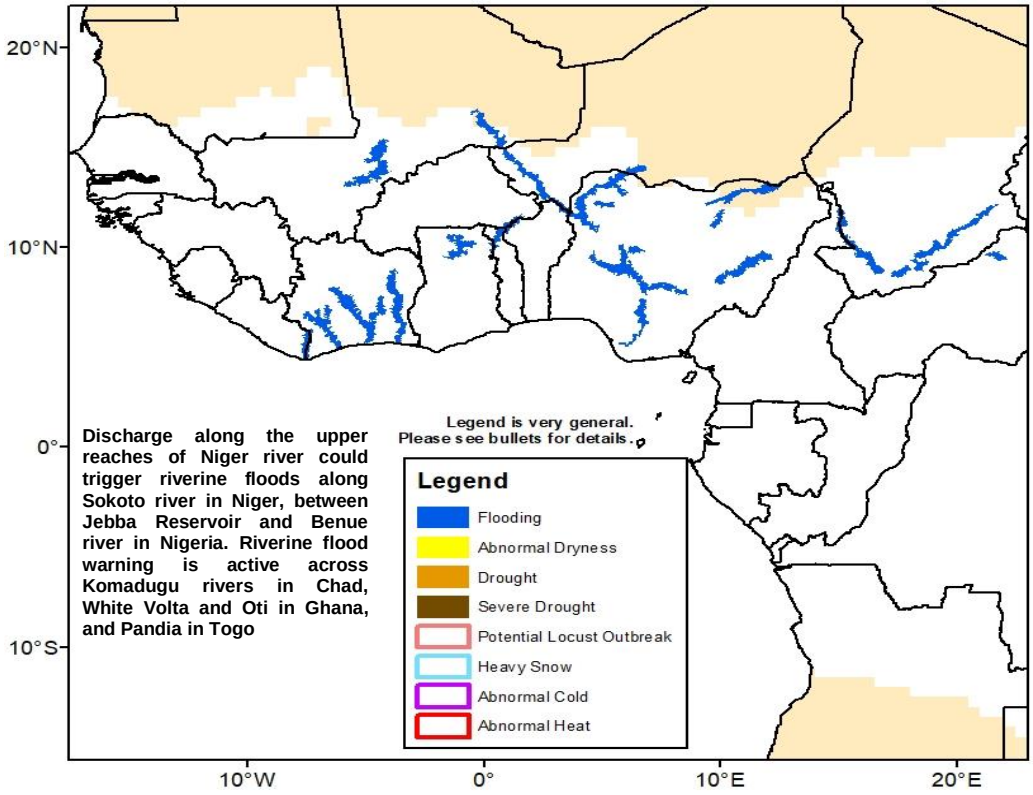


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa

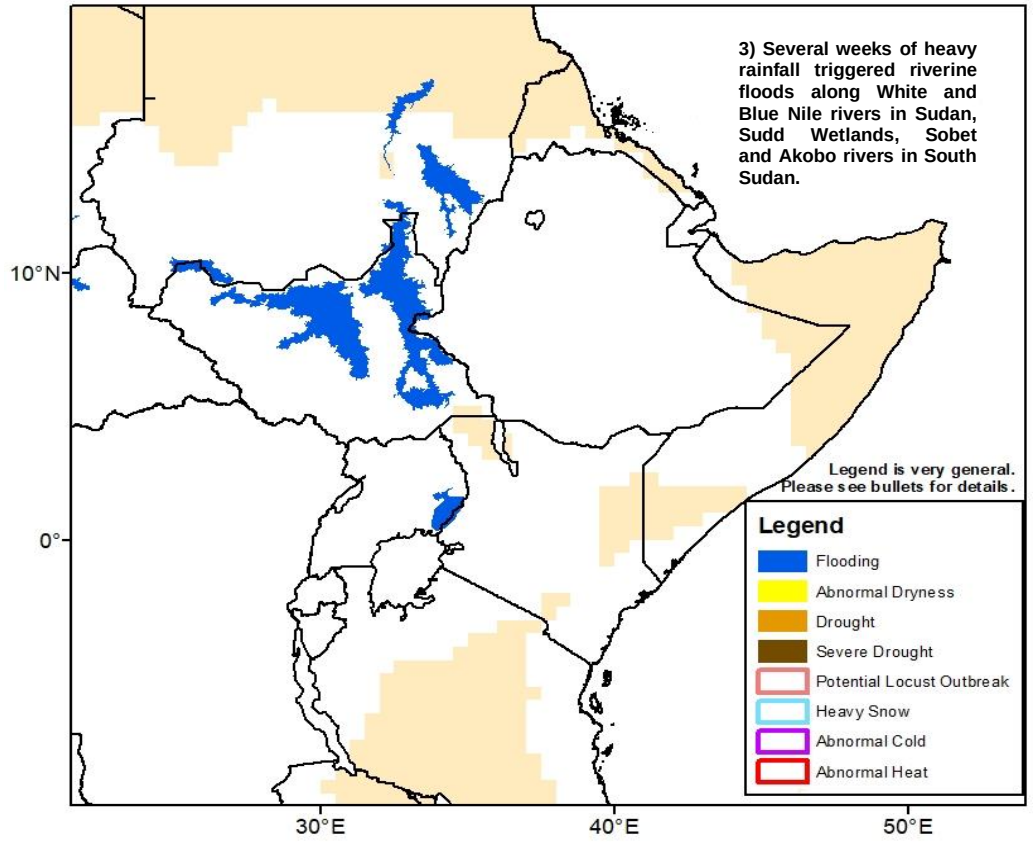


Figure 4: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa