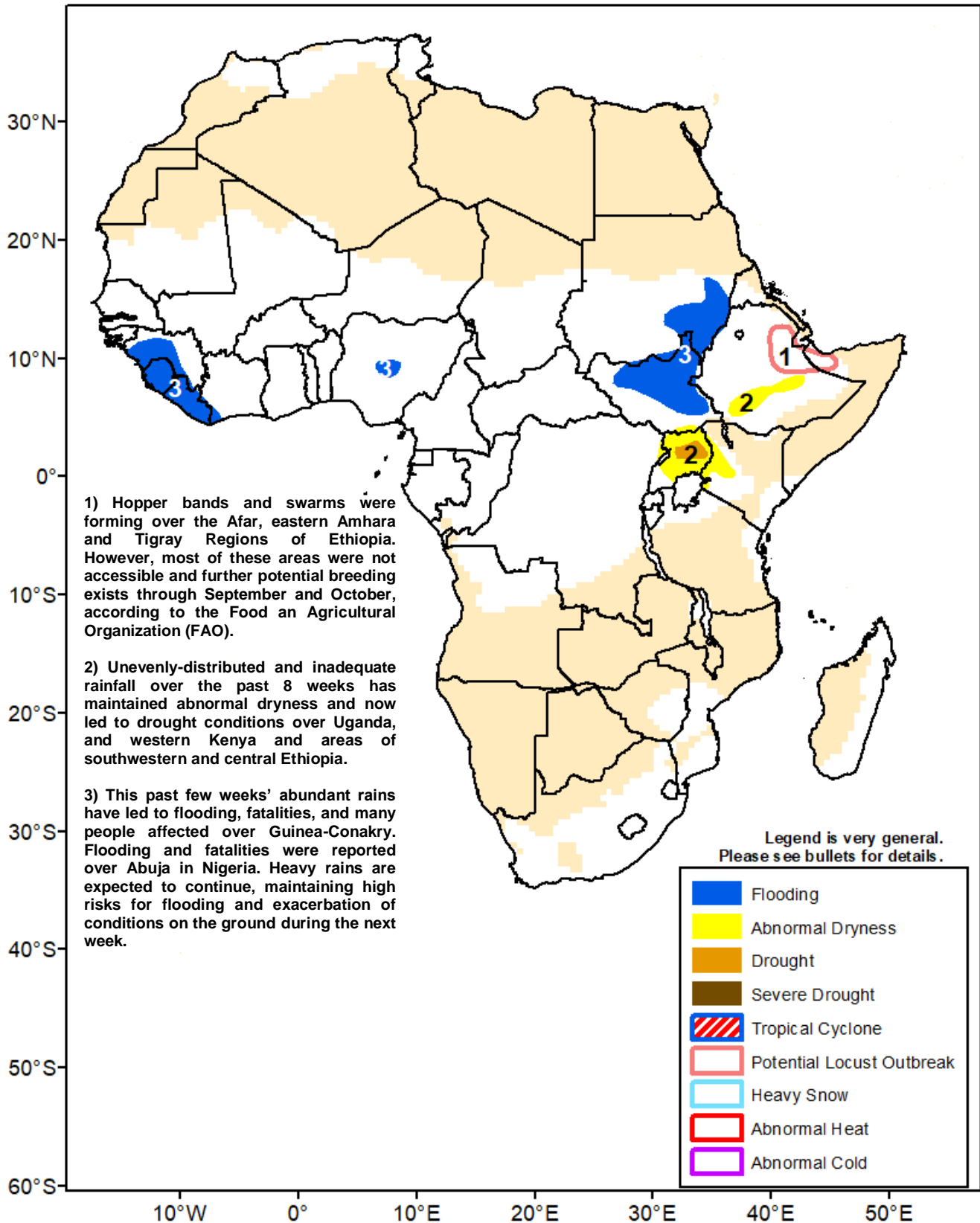




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook 16 – 22 September 2021

- The forecast additional rains maintain heightened risks for flooding over West Africa and eastern Africa.



Heavy and above-average rainfall observed over the Sahel during this past week

During this past week, an increase in rainfall was observed over parts of the Sahel. Heavy rains fell over eastern Senegal, eastern Guinea-Conakry, southern Mali, western Burkina Faso, southern Niger, central and southern Chad (**Figure 1**). Contrasted with the long-term average, rainfall exceeded 25 mm above-average over some areas, including southern Mali and western Burkina Faso. Meanwhile, widespread light to locally moderate rains were registered elsewhere. Over the past thirty days, rainfall was well above-average over the far western West Africa and along the Gulf of Guinea, where positive anomalies dominated. In contrast, below-average rainfall was registered over portions of Mali, Niger, and eastern Nigeria as the rain-belt started to move south. Over the past ninety days, a similar pattern with wetter-than-average conditions over the far western West Africa and along the Gulf and near to below-average rainfall elsewhere, was observed. While most areas received favorable seasonal rainfall, east-central Nigeria recorded between 50 – 80 percent of the average only.

Recent vegetation conditions indicated that favorable conditions were present across much of the Sahel, except for localized areas of west-central Burkina Faso, and southeastern Nigeria, where poor conditions were detected.

For next week, heavy and likely above-average rains are forecast over the far Western West Africa and along the Gulf of Guinea. The forecast wet weather patterns may exacerbate conditions over already-flooded areas over Guinea-Conakry, Abuja in Nigeria, and also raise water levels further, potentially leading to bursting of rivers over many areas of the sub-region (**Figure 3**).

Wetness continues over much of Sudan, northern and eastern Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Djibouti

An analysis of the thirty-day rainfall anomalies has shown that wetter-than-average conditions continued over the northern parts of the Horn of Africa. Rainfall surpluses exceeding 50 mm were observed over western and eastern Sudan, northwestern and eastern Ethiopia, central South Sudan, parts of Djibouti and Eritrea (**Figure 2**). According to reports, flooding has already negatively impacted many people over Sudan and Ethiopia over the past few months. Conversely, drier-than-average conditions persisted over localized areas of South Sudan and south-central Ethiopia. Farther south, moisture deficits persisted over Uganda and southwestern Kenya.

The most recent Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) anomaly exhibited that well above-average vegetation conditions prevailed throughout Sudan, eastern South Sudan, northern and eastern Ethiopia, and Eritrea, likely as a response to the favorable rainfall distribution over the past several weeks.

For next week, model rainfall forecasts suggest that heavy rains will continue over western Ethiopia. Elsewhere, widespread moderate to locally heavy rains are expected over southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. While the forecast rain amounts could partially relieve dryness over some areas, consistent moisture may aggravate conditions over many already-impacted areas, including the White Nile State of Sudan, and wetlands of South Sudan (**Figure 4**).

7-Day Satellite Estimated Total Rainfall (mm) Valid: 8 September – 14 September 2021

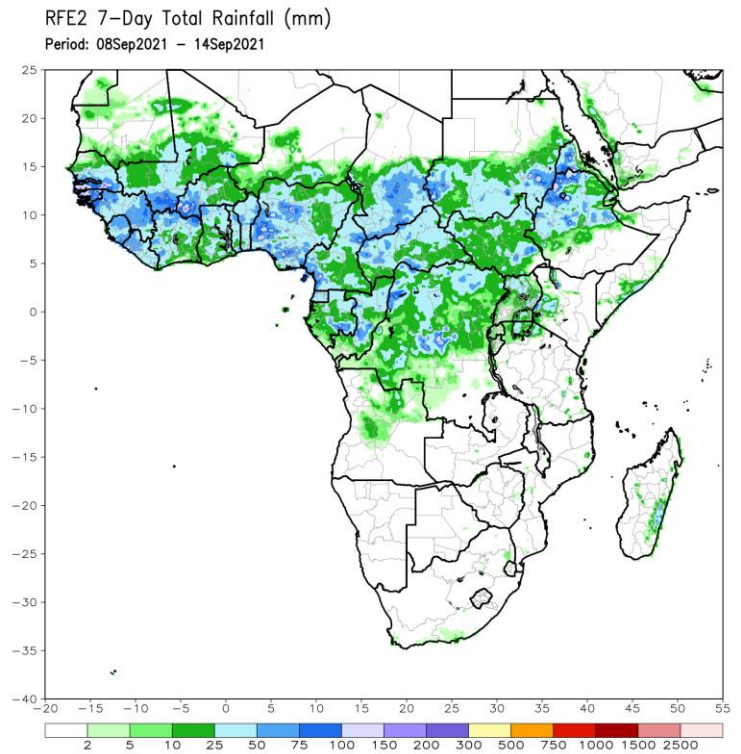


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

30-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm) Valid: 16 August – 14 September 2021

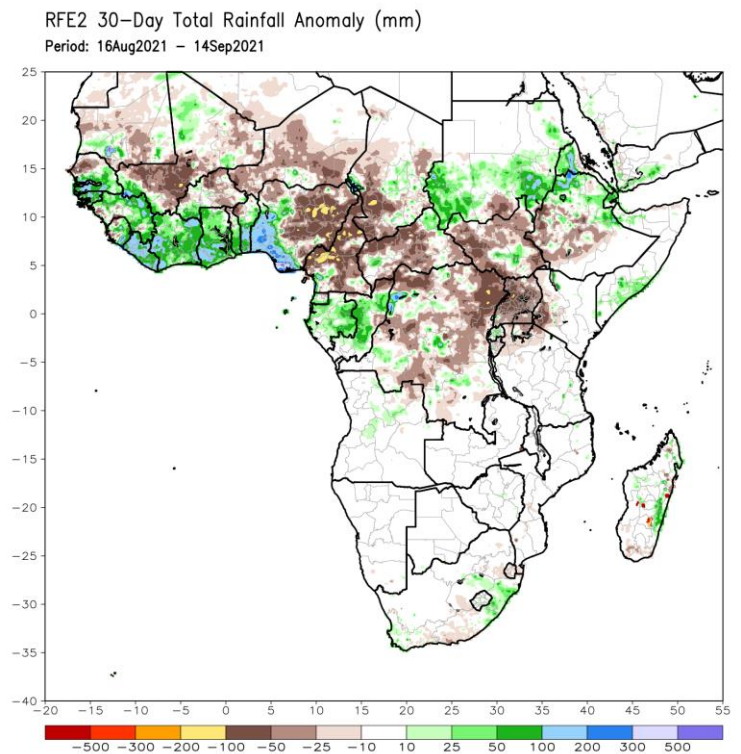


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.

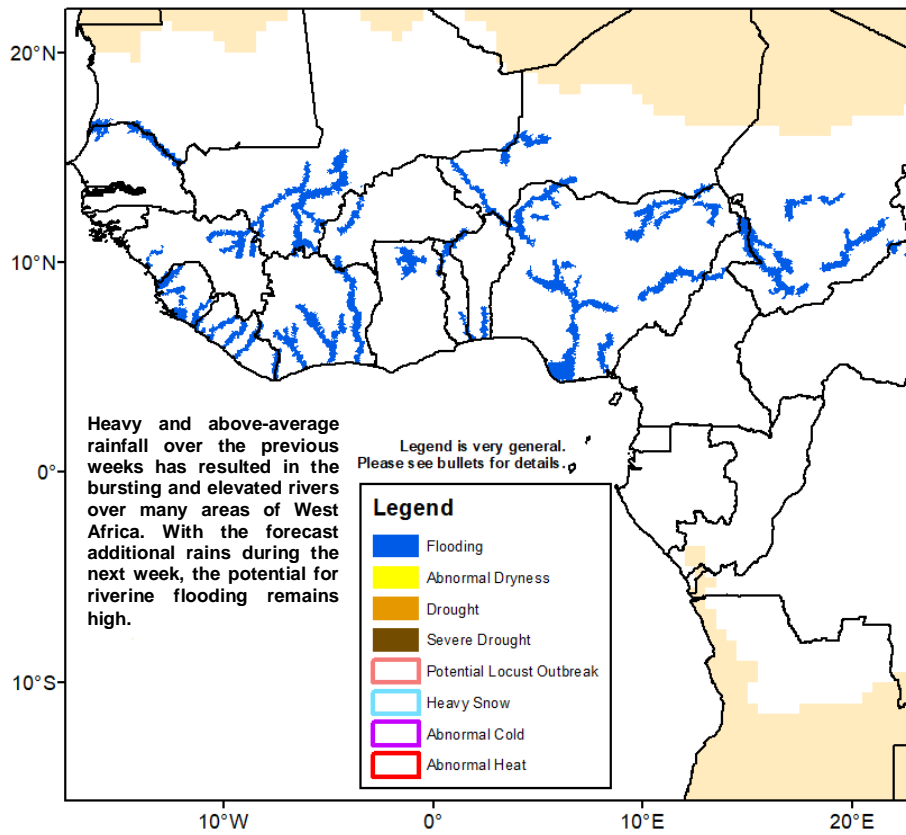


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over West Africa

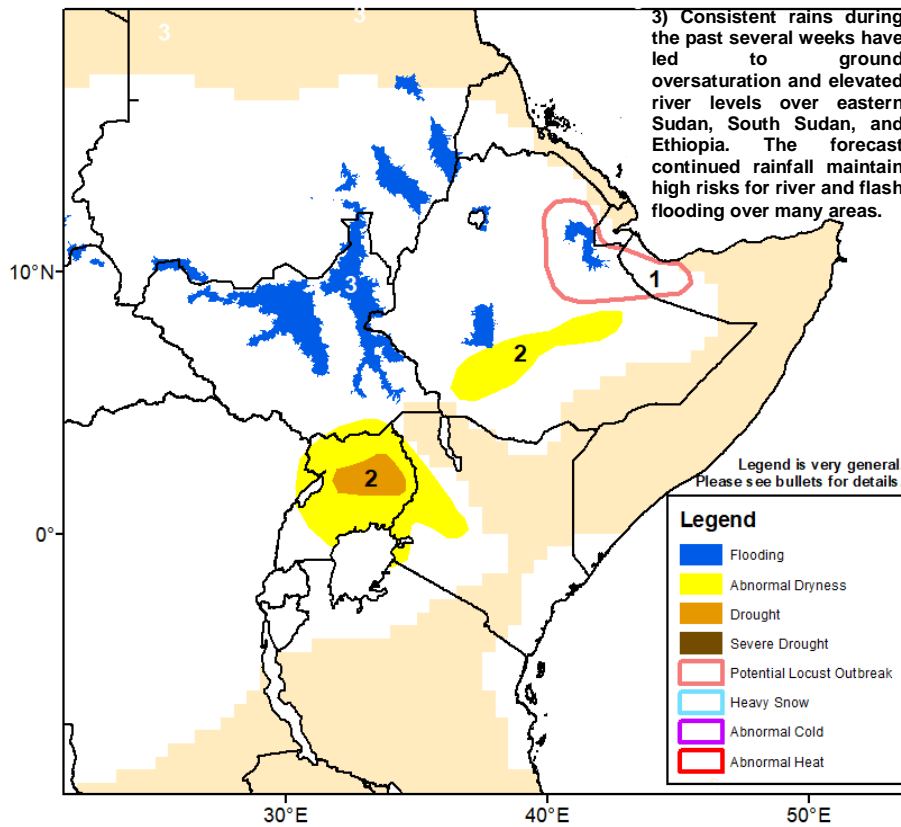


Figure 4: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa