Flash flood has been reported over Dire Dawa city and the SNNP areas in Ethiopia.

Consecutive heavy rains resulting to more flash flood over the western and eastern part of Kenya and Tanzania.

1) The Spring breeding is expecting to increase desert locust over East Africa. Mature swarms still are over Kenya, Ethiopia, Somalia and Uganda. A northeastern movement of hoppers has been noticed over Yemen.

2) The end of the rainy season with poor accumulation of rainfall led progressively from abnormal dryness to droughts over areas covering southern Mozambique, central Zimbabwe.

3) The rainy season has been bad for the far western Namibia and southwestern Angola which has contributed to an abnormal dryness over the region.

4) Southern Madagascar has a poor rainfall performance during its rainy season with more drastic outcome over its southern coastal areas.

5) An abnormal dryness over central Mozambique and more drastic over southern Malawi and northwestern Mozambique is the result of a long-term poor rainfall performance during its rainy season which affected the crops and the livelihoods.

6) A second consecutive heavy rainfall has been recorded over Kenya, Juba and Shabelle rivers areas. The coming outlook period has showed more moderate rainfall over the same area which could provoke riverine flood along the river.

7) Long rains seasons in Ethiopia has help the crop over the SNNP regions however some flash flood could arm the good progression of the agriculture activity over the areas. Flash flood has been reported over the northeastern part of the country as well.
Flash flood over Kongoussi in Burkina Faso

During the past week, the Gulf of Guinea countries have definitively started their rainy season except the northeastern part of Nigeria (Figure 1). Moderate to heavy rainfall has been recorded over the northern part of Cote d’Ivoire, the central part of Nigeria. Flash flood reported over Luanda Province in Angola, a local southern part of Chad.

During the past thirty days, an increase of rainfall has been observed over West Africa, a delay of onset is observed over the northeastern part of Nigeria (Figure 2). An increase of rainfall has been recorded over the central part of Africa.

The vegetation NDVI is showing a growing vegetation over Liberia, Cote d’Ivoire, Ghana, Togo and Benin. Nigeria is not showing growing stage since the beginning of its rainy season in the southern part of the country.

During the coming outlook period, a seasonal rainfall is expected over the Gulf of Guinea countries, below-average is expected over Guinea and Gambia. Seasonal rainfall is expected over the central part of Africa for the coming week.

Heavy rainfall causing flash flood in the city of Guardho in Somalia.

This past seven days, heavy rainfall has been recorded over northern and eastern part of Ethiopia, the southern part of Somalia, the western and eastern part of Kenya extended to northern part of Tanzania. Light to moderate rainfall has been recorded over Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi. Light rainfall has been recorded over South Africa and southern Madagascar as well.

The vegetation NDVI has showed an improvement of vegetation condition over Ethiopia, Kenya and the southern part of West Africa.

This past thirty days, a substantial amount of rainfall has been observed over Kenya and Tanzania. A below-average has been observed over western Ethiopia while an above-average has been recorded over the eastern part of the country.

During the coming outlook period, a continuation of heavy rainfall is expected over western Kenya, the eastern part of Democratic Republic of Congo and the coastal areas of Tanzania. The increase of rainfall expected over southeastern Ethiopia across southern Somalia could provoke a riverine flood along the Juba and Shabelle during the coming outlook period.

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.

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