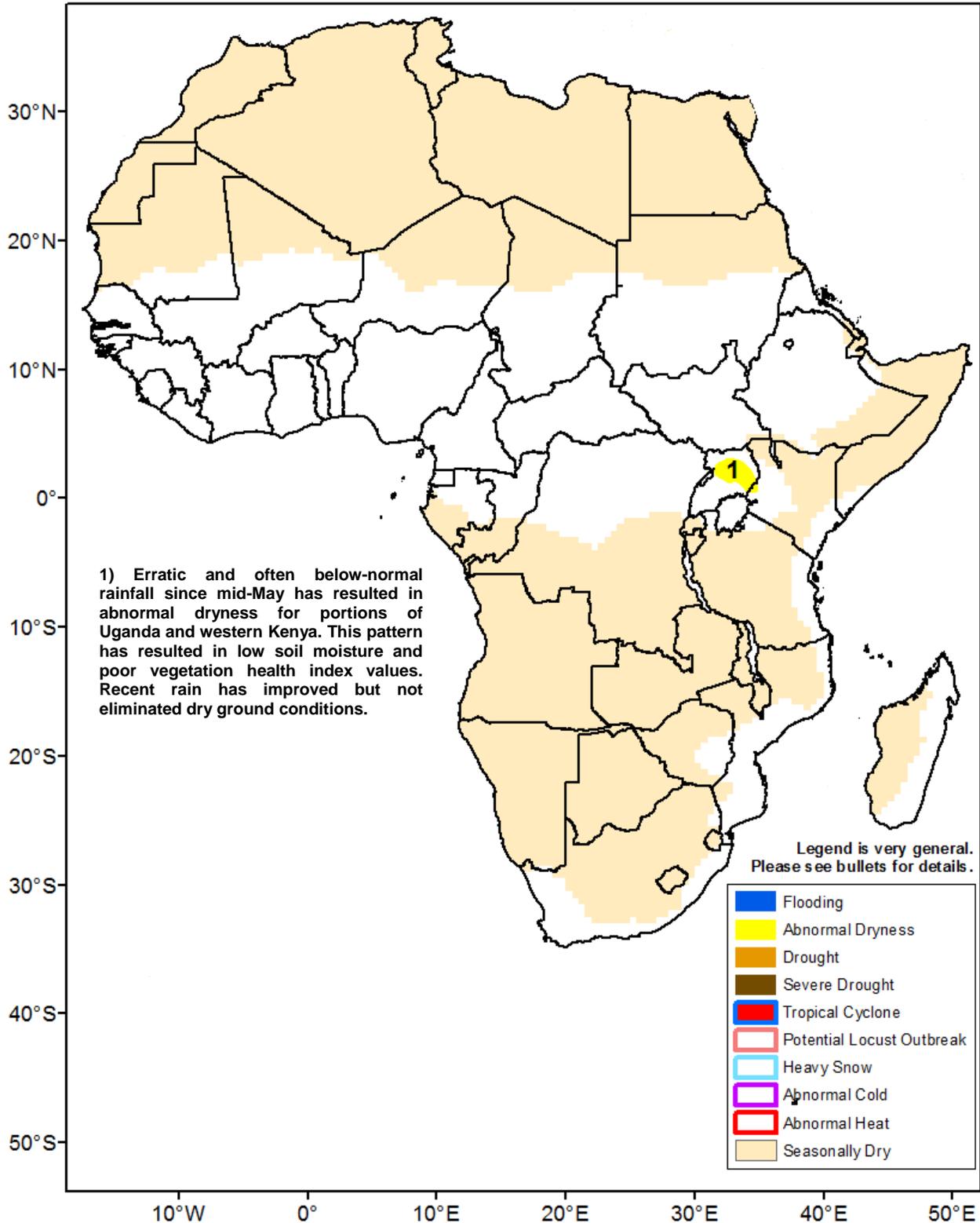




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook June 30 – July 6, 2016

- Moisture continues to surge far northward through Mali, Niger, and into Algeria
- A recent pattern of widespread rainfall has benefitted areas abnormally dry areas of East Africa.



Enhanced rainfall was observed over Western Gulf of Guinea countries

During the past 7 days, a surge in moisture and influx of rain was observed through parts of the Sahel and into the Sahara. Many areas of western Niger and Mali received at least 10 or 25mm of rain (**Figure 1**). The heaviest rains (>200mm) in the region were found in the western Gulf of Guinea countries. Moderate rains stretched eastward across Mali and Burkina Faso. Moderate rains were also observed over much of Nigeria and central equatorial Africa. Conversely, some local areas, such as central Liberia, central Cote D'Ivoire, and southern Ghana, largely missed out on rain. This week marked the 3rd consecutive week of above-normal rainfall for western Gulf of Guinea countries. Below-normal rainfall has been similarly consistent for parts of Ghana and Nigeria.

An analysis of cumulative rainfall anomalies during the last 30 days (**Figure 2**) reveals moisture surpluses that are growing quite large in some areas. Local portions of Guinea, Sierra Leone, and southern Cote D'Ivoire show positive rainfall anomalies greater than 300mm. Central Africa registers widespread rainfall surpluses as well. Between the two areas of enhanced rainfall is an area where rainfall deficits on the order of 50-100mm are prevalent. This includes parts of Nigeria and Ghana. Ground moisture and vegetation health products do not converge on any areas for cropping concern. Most of the region is on track for a near-normal rainfall/cropping season.

For next week, model forecasts suggest that rainfall will be enhanced again for the far western and eastern parts of the sub region. Suppression of rainfall is likely across southern Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin. Locally heavy rain (>100mm) is possible over parts of the western Gulf of Guinea region where soils are already saturated from repeated weeks of above-average rainfall, raising slightly the risk of flooding.

Substantial rain persisted in Uganda and the Lake Victoria region this past week.

During the last week, substantial rains were widespread across the East Africa region as shown in **Figure 3**. This includes Uganda and western Kenya, which had been sporting significant moisture deficits. The heaviest rains, locally greater than 100mm, were observed in northwestern Ethiopia and neighboring Sudan. Similar amounts were observed in parts of southern Sudan as well. Two weeks of increased rains have significantly diminished moisture deficits in Uganda and western Kenya. Vegetation health is widely positive across the region. In Somalia, reduced crop yields are still expected in the key producing areas of the Lower Shabelle and Bay due to erratic Gu rains.

Heavy, above-normal rains are forecasted for western Ethiopia. Seasonable rains are expected to persist in western Kenya, but dry conditions will likely return to Uganda. Rainfall in Sudan and South Sudan should be near-average.

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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