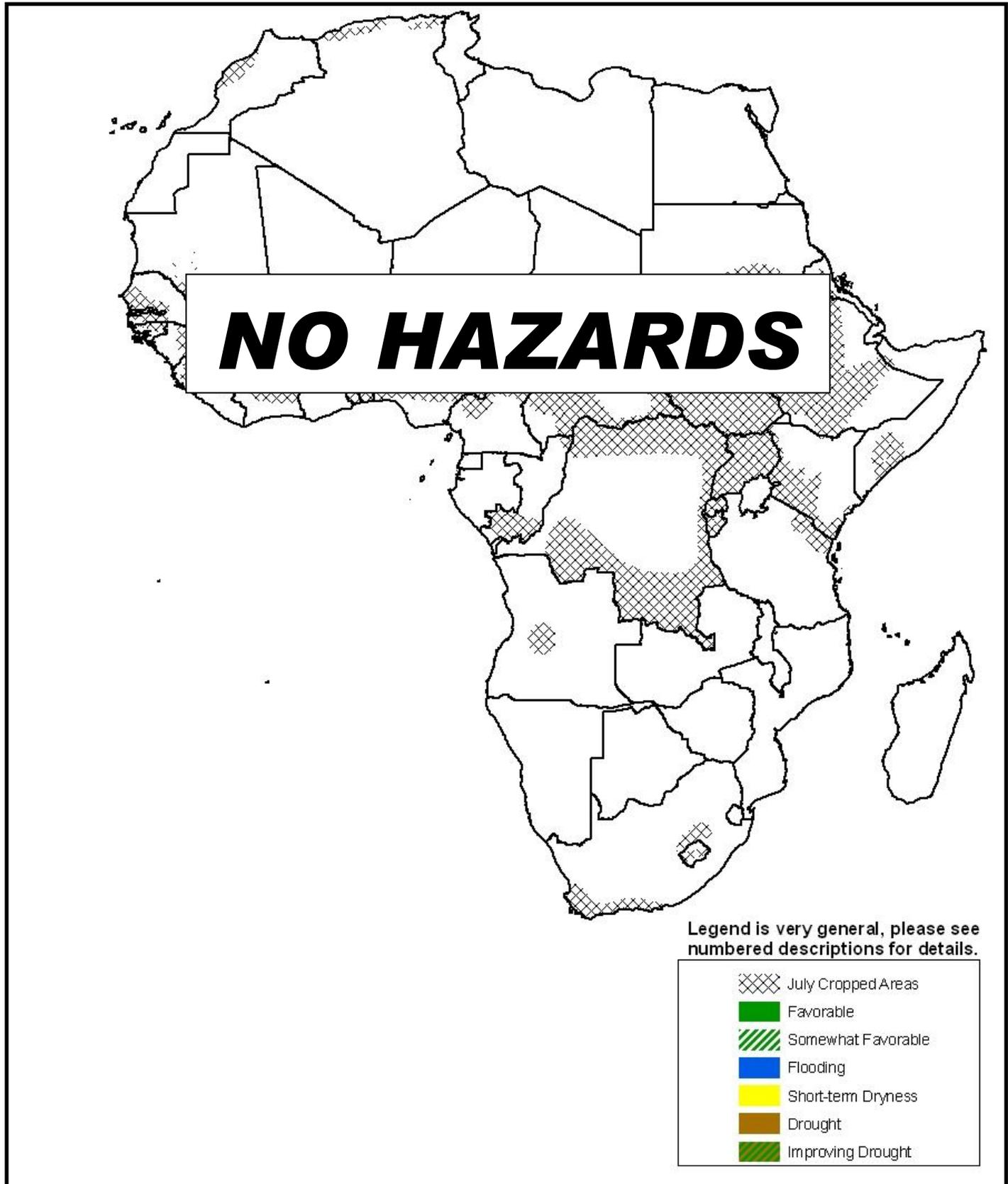


- Low rainfall totals in parts of Nigeria and western Sudan have strengthened seasonal moisture deficits.



## A decrease in rainfall totals in parts of Nigeria deepens seasonal deficits

During the last observation period, a weekly total rainfall ranging between 20-75 mm was observed in many parts of the Gulf of Guinea and Sahel countries. Heavier totals in excess of 100mm were seen in the southern parts of Mali, the Delta region of Nigeria and the western and southern parts of Cameroon. The continued heavy rains in these areas continued to increase the ground moisture for cropping activities (**Figure 1**).

Consistently moderate to heavy rainfall observed in the western and central parts of Sahel and the neighboring areas of the Gulf of Guinea has resulted in wetter than average conditions in many places. The highest seasonal rainfall surpluses were observed in the southern parts of Liberia and Cote D'Ivoire.

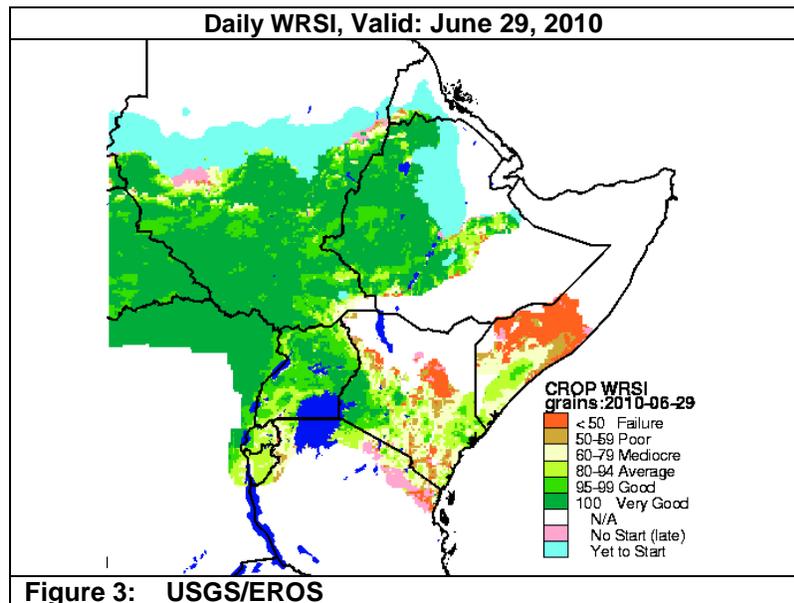
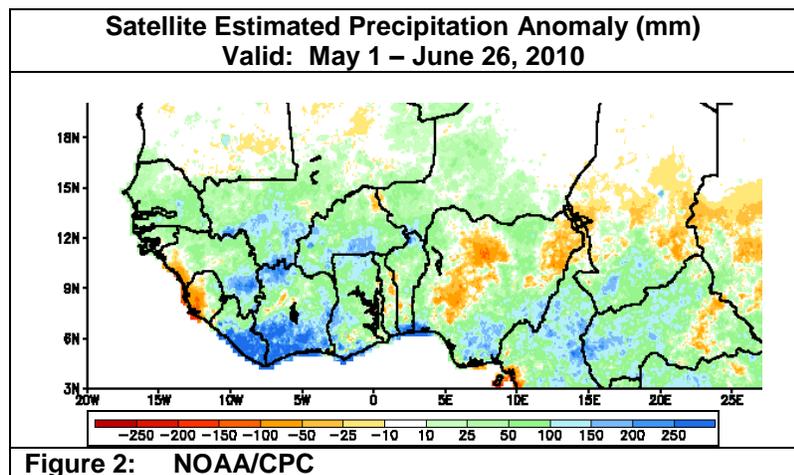
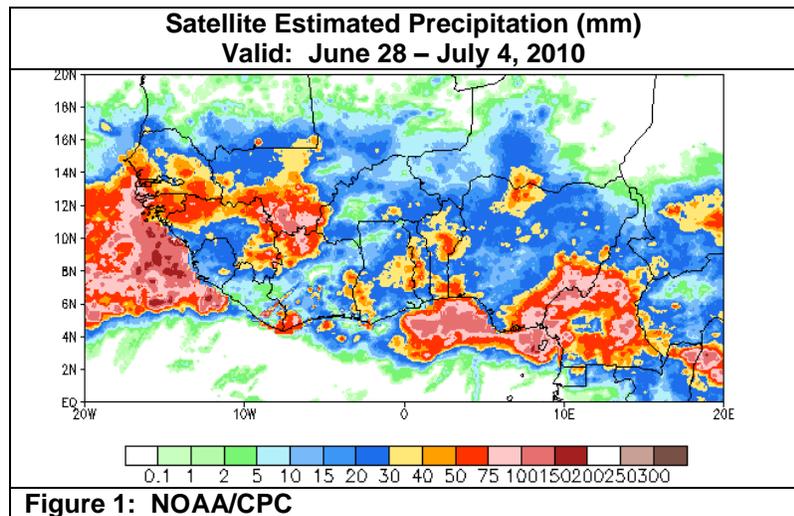
However, low seasonal totals have resulted in growing precipitation deficits across the coastal areas of Guinea and Sierra Leone. Other areas of West Africa not experiencing consistent rainfall include parts of western, north central and northeastern Nigeria, and the neighboring areas of northern Cameroon and Chad. Although some of these areas have shown an increase in rainfall in recent weeks, the seasonal rainfall totals remained below average. The seasonal rainfall deficits in some local areas in north central and southwestern Nigeria have exceeded 50mm (**Figure 2**). Much of this dryness has led to stress in the ground moisture across some local areas of Nigeria, northern Cameroon and Chad.

Precipitation forecasts for the next week indicate moderate to heavy rainfall in many areas in the southern Sahel and the northern parts of Gulf of Guinea.

## Dryness persists in western Sudan

During the last seven days, many places across western Ethiopia and southern Sudan continued to experience heavy rainfall with the higher weekly totals, in excess of 75mm observed in parts of the western Amahara and western Ormoyia regions of Ethiopia. Meanwhile, the weekly rainfall totals remained below 10mm across western Sudan, strengthening the rainfall deficits in the region that persisted since the beginning of the season. The moisture deficits in this region are also reflected in the recent WRSI analysis (**Figure 3**). The analysis indicates delayed cropping activities and conditions deteriorating from average to mediocre in parts western Sudan.

Rainfall forecasts for the next week indicate another week of heavy rainfall in the western parts of Ethiopia and the neighboring areas of eastern Sudan.



**Note: The hazards assessment 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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