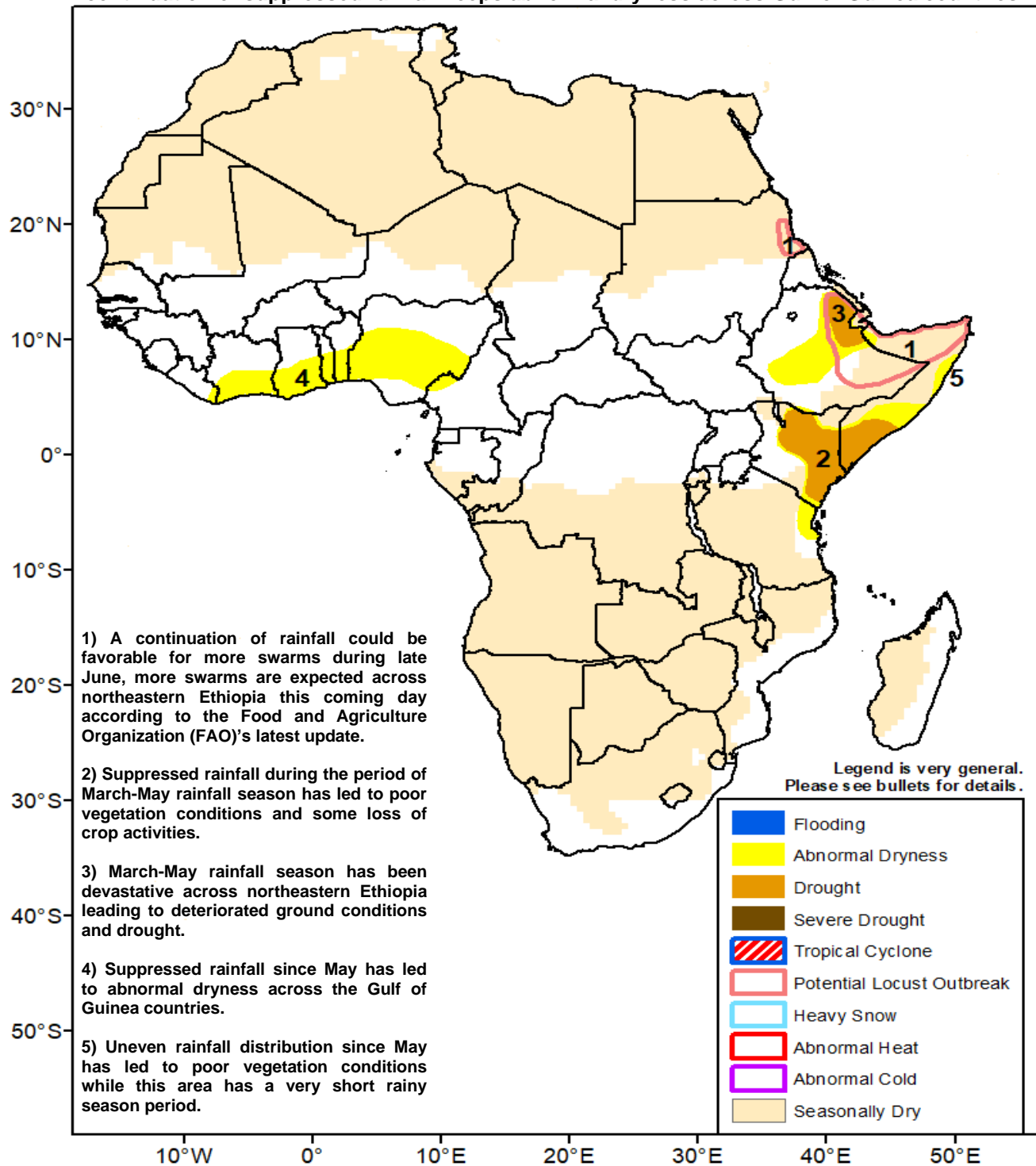




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook 24 – 30 June 2021

- A continuation of suppressed rainfall keeps abnormal dryness across Gulf of Guinea countries.



Below normal rainfall is expected across Burkina Faso

Light to moderate rains prevailed through central West Africa during the last seven days. Satellites estimated more 75mm of rain fell over parts of Guinea, southeastern Senegal, Liberia, southern Mali, Nigeria (**Figure 1**). Suppressed rainfall was prevalent and widespread through the Gulf of Guinea countries excepted Nigeria which shows several near to above normal local areas.

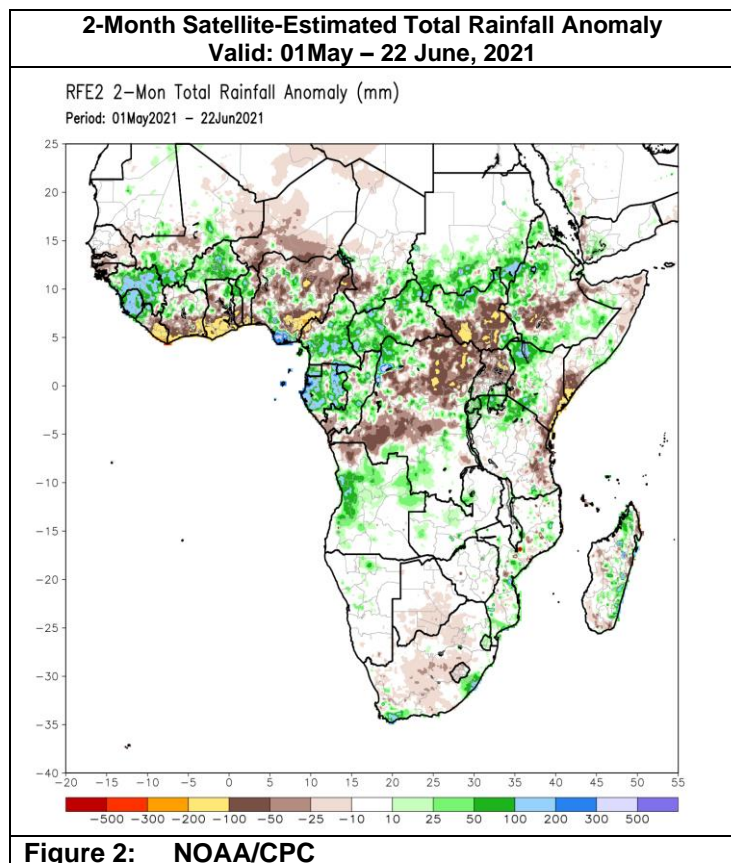
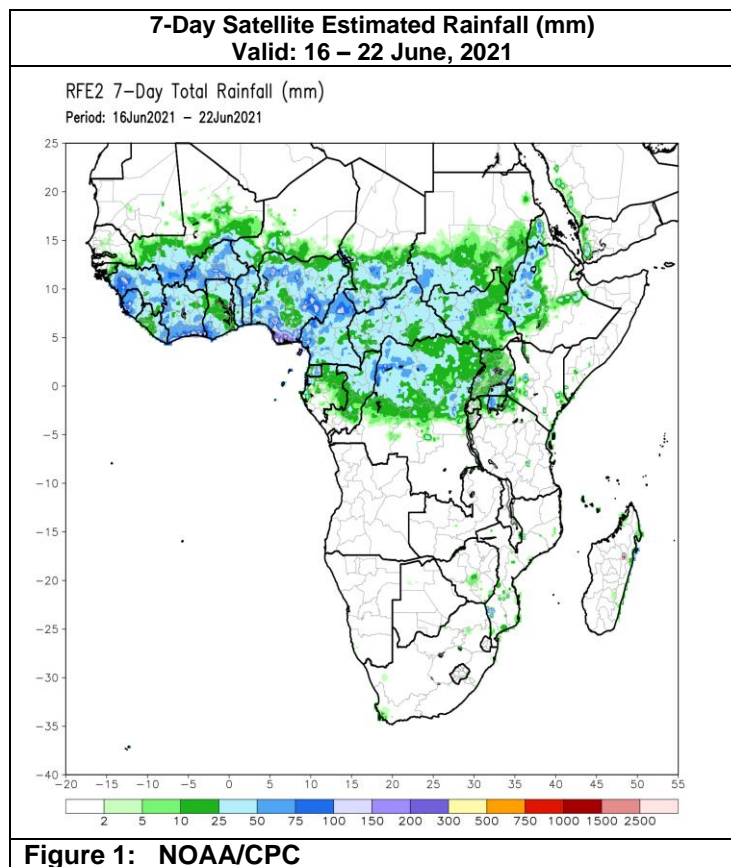
The seasonal performance is characterized by onset season wetness across southern Senegal, far southern Mali, and Burkina Faso and anomalous dryness in eastern Nigeria and along the coastline's areas of Cote d'Ivoire, Togo, Ghana, Benin. Analysis of current 30-day precipitation anomalies depicts average to above-average rainfall conditions over the most part of Mali, Burkina Faso, Liberia, Guinea and northern Sierra Leone, where many local areas have received 50-100mm more rainfall than usual during the last 30 days (**Figure 2**). This surplus in moisture is expected to benefit ground conditions for subsequent cropping activities this season. In contrast, short term suppressed rainfall had led to moisture deficits and largely affected the vegetation health condition over eastern and central Nigeria, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Cote d'Ivoire.

GEFS week1 ensemble mean forecasts seasonal rainfall across southern Nigeria, Togo, Ghana, and Benin while below normal rainfall is expected across northern Nigeria, Burkina Faso, southern Mali and southern Senegal. Heavy rainfall is expected across Liberia and Sierra Leone. An increase of rainfall across eastern Nigeria is likely to completely mitigate any remaining abnormal dryness and improve ground conditions for cropping activities.

Anomalous suppressed rainfall continues across central Ethiopia.

The region's heaviest rainfall is again concentrated over northern South Sudan and Sudan. These areas received anywhere from 25 to 50mm of rain according to satellite estimates. Light to moderate rainfall has been observed across western Ethiopia, Uganda and a portion of far western Kenya. While much of the East Africa experienced a very poor Mar-May rains season, the performance of seasonal rainfall further north in Sudan, South Sudan, and far western Ethiopia has remained wet. Several consecutive weeks of below normal rainfall has led to a strengthening of moisture deficit through central Ethiopia and drought across its far northeastern part. Analysis of the latest 30-day and 90-day precipitation anomalies suggests that the long-term deficits along the period has aggravated this last 30-day negatively affecting the vegetation health condition, crop activities and biomass (**Figure 2**).

During the outlook period, below normal rainfall is expected across southern Sudan, South Sudan, and far northeastern Ethiopia. Seasonal rainfall is expected across northern Somalia, Uganda, and western Kenya. Above average is expected across western Ethiopia.



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.