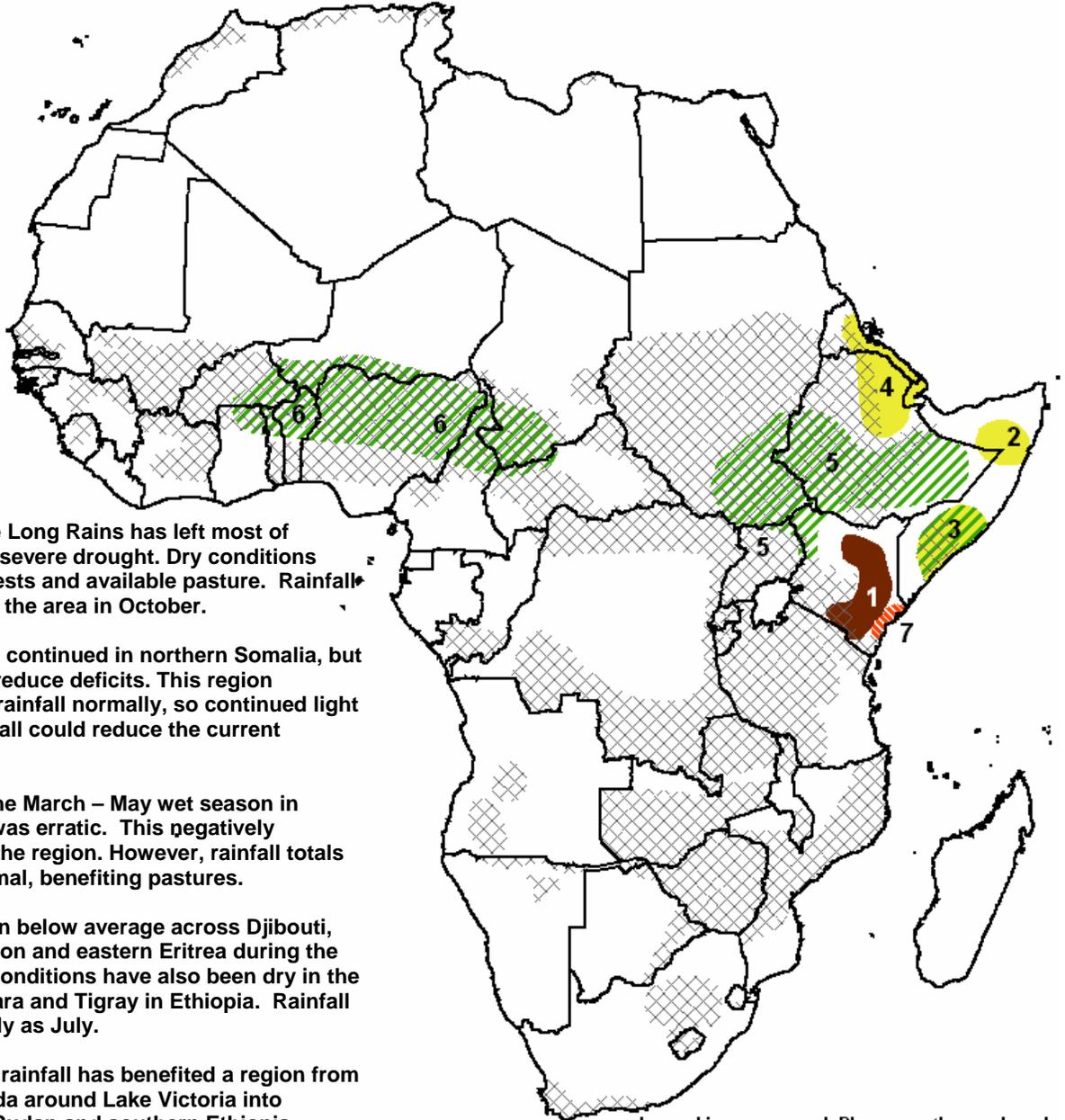


- Rainfall remains abundant across the northwestern Kenya and further northward into southern portions of Sudan and portions of southern and eastern Ethiopia. In west Africa, early season rains have benefited an area stretching from eastern Burkina Faso to southern Chad.
- The failure of the Long Season rains has left eastern Kenya in a drought. Meanwhile short term dryness has impacted northern Ethiopia, much of Eritrea, Djibouti and sections of Somalia.



1) The failure of the Long Rains has left most of eastern Kenya in a severe drought. Dry conditions have reduced harvests and available pasture. Rainfall normally returns to the area in October.

2) Light rainfall has continued in northern Somalia, but more is needed to reduce deficits. This region receives very little rainfall normally, so continued light unseasonable rainfall could reduce the current moisture shortfall.

3) Rainfall during the March – May wet season in southern Somalia was erratic. This negatively impacted crops in the region. However, rainfall totals remained near normal, benefiting pastures.

4) Rainfall has been below average across Djibouti, Ethiopia's Afar region and eastern Eritrea during the past few months. Conditions have also been dry in the Belg areas of Ahmara and Tigray in Ethiopia. Rainfall could return as early as July.

5) Well distributed rainfall has benefited a region from Burundi and Rwanda around Lake Victoria into Uganda, southern Sudan and southern Ethiopia. Pastures, crops and drinking water supplies have all benefited from the plentiful rains.

6) Abundant rains over the past month has favored recently sown crops while giving moisture supplies an early boost across an area stretching from southern Chad to eastern Burkina Faso.

7) Heavy rainfall along part of the Kenya coast has caused extensive damage to infrastructure and left standing water across a wide area. There are growing concerns about the spread of disease.

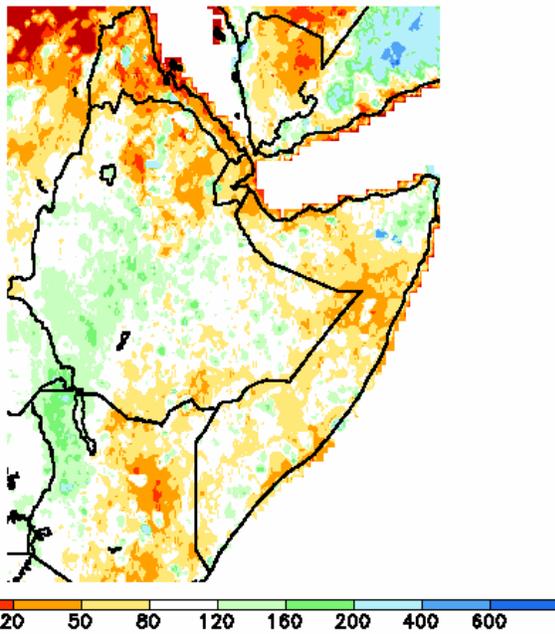
Legend is very general. Please see the numbered descriptions for each area depicted on the map.

	Extreme Event		Flooding
	Humanitarian Concern		Severe, Long Term Drought
	Favorable		Drought
	Somewhat Favorable		Short Term Dryness or Drought Recovery
	In Season Crop Areas		

**Dry conditions persist in portions of the Horn, while moisture remains abundant across much of southern and western Ethiopia.**

Dry conditions remain in place over various portions of the Horn of Africa. In areas of southern Somalia, poor rainfall distribution has wilted crop. Pastures and drinking water supplies remain in good condition as a result of rainfall totals remaining near normal. Further north in central areas of the country poor overall rainfall totals have left the area with a deficit of 2 inches, or 50 percent of normal. Light rains have persisted in the area beyond the normal end of the March-May rains helping to ease deficits and continuing to recharge pastures. These unusual rains are expected to continue into the coming period. The greater Afar region of Ethiopia, including nearby portions of Tigray and Amhara as well as sections of Djibouti and in Eritrea's Southern Red Sea Zone to Gash-Barka Zone, continues to see short term rainfall deficits. These deficits stem from below normal rainfall during the first season. The next wet season typically starts during July.

**Satellite rainfall anomaly for February 1 – June 11, 2007**



Rainfall has been plentiful across the western Ethiopian highlands, the Amhar Mountains and throughout most of the Somali region. Rainfall has not been as excessive as it was last year at this time, with fewer reports of flooding and damage from heavy rainfall. The abundant moisture has provided pasture regeneration, drinking water and, in cropped areas, above normal growing conditions.

**Kenya has experienced a wide range of conditions since the start of the March – May rainy season.**

Across Kenya, everything from drought to normal soil conditions to better than normal pasture conditions, to flooding and concerns about disease outbreaks have impacted the country since March.

Much of the eastern portion of the county experienced a failure, or near failure in the rains. Precipitation has been spotty since the Long Rains were expected to start in March. Drought in the area has wilted crops and reduced available pasture.

To the east normal conditions continue to benefit the most intensely cropped part of the country near Lake Victoria. West of Lake Turkana above normal moisture has provided the semi-arid region with abundant water supplies and plenty of pasture for grazing.

Along the immediate coastline and excessive amount of rainfall has caused flooding and damage to local infrastructure. More than a week after the rains fell, standing water remains over a wide area raising concerns over the possible outbreak of disease.

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**West Africa continues to show positive conditions from eastern Burkina Faso to Chad, with growing concerns from western Burkina Faso to points west.**

Rainfall has arrived early and abundantly in sections of the Gulf of Guinea region and the Sahel. Rainfall across parts of Chad, Cameroon, Nigeria, Niger, Togo, Benin, and Ghana have aided in land preparation. These good conditions are not necessarily a sign of the whole season, but they none less benefit the region. This is also a good sign as some of these areas saw an early end to the rains last year.

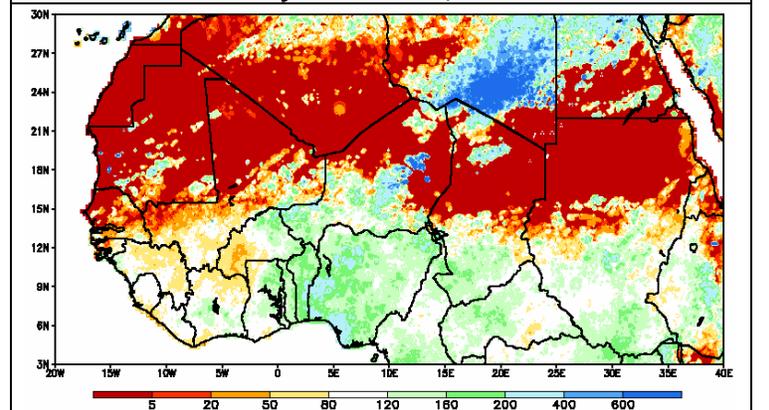
Conditions are sub par to the west in western Burkina Faso, northern Côte d'Ivoire and southern Mali. Although it is early in the season, and this area has plenty of time to recover, deficits have been accruing during the past month and a half. The worst impacted area, western Burkina Faso has received as little as half normal rainfall since May 1<sup>st</sup>.

Further to the west, in Guinea and Guinea Bissau rainfall has been slightly erratic. Like the areas mentioned above, it is still early in the season and the current conditions may have no bearing on how the remainder of the season progresses.

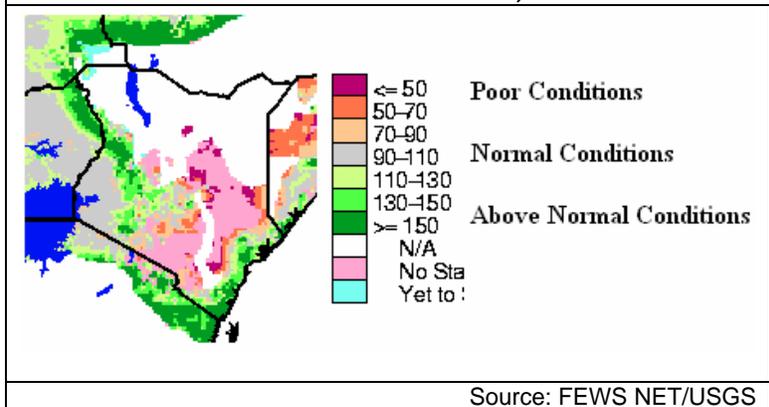
Darfur, Sudan and the nearby areas of Biltine and Ouaddai in Chad have not received the preseasonal rains that normally fall this time of year. It should be noted that this areas wet season does not start until July.

Many of these small rainfall deficits may get a round of rainfall during the coming period, while areas that have seen above normal moisture will likely also seen continued precipitation.

**Satellite rainfall percent of normal for May 1 – June 11, 2007**



**Water Requirements Satisfaction Index (WRSI) for Maize and Pasture as of June 10, 2007**



Source: FEWS NET/USGS