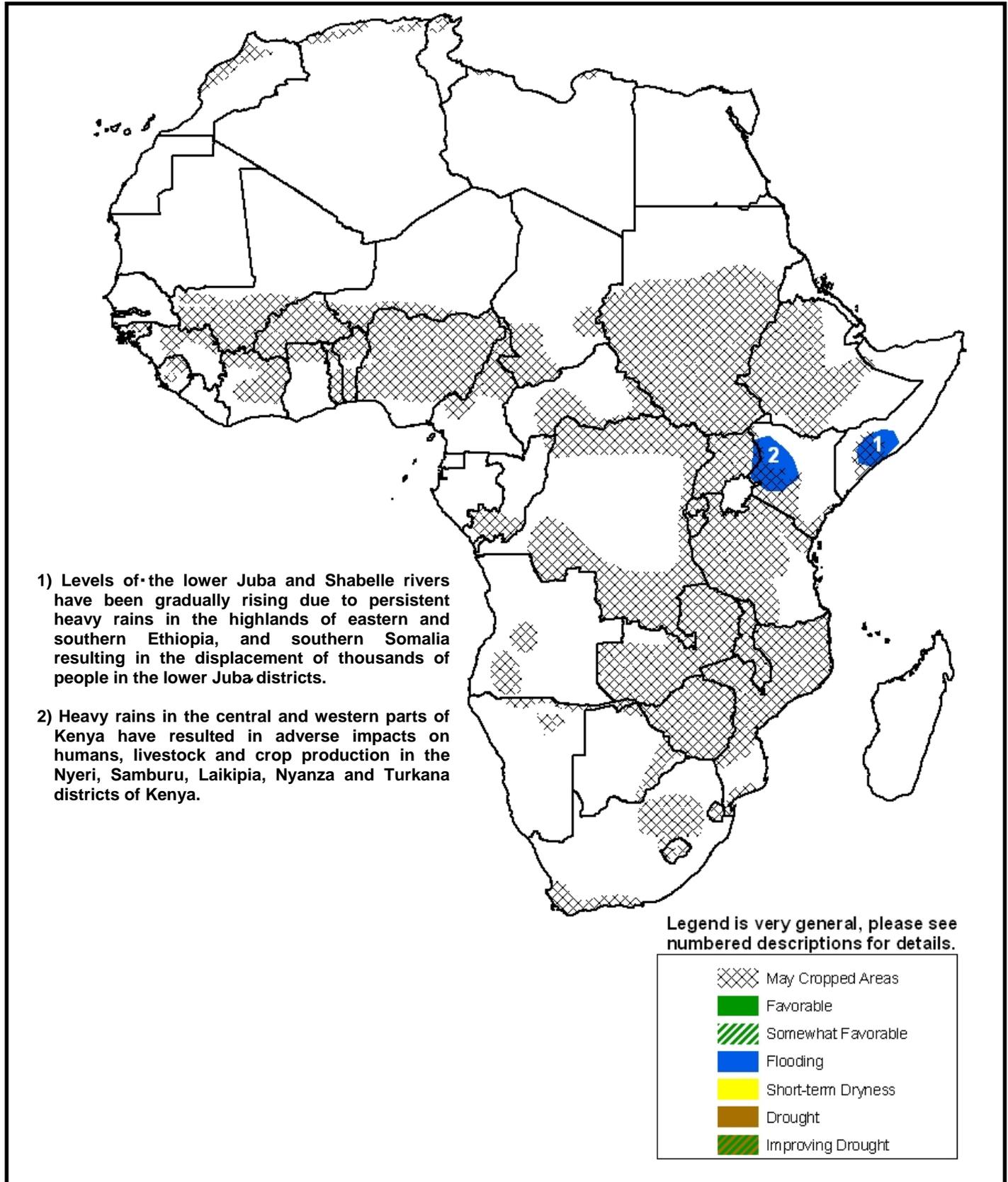


- Heavy rains in East Africa resulted in the displacement of thousands of people in the lower Juba River districts of Somalia and continued to have adverse impact on humans, livestock, and crop production in Kenya.



## Rainfall tends to be suppressed in the central parts of the Gulf of Guinea

During the last seven days, a significant decrease in rainfall was observed in many parts of West Africa. In particular, weekly total rainfall decreased to below 10mm in central and northern Cote D'Ivoire, as well as many places in Ghana, Benin, Togo, and the northeastern parts of Nigeria.

Meanwhile, western and eastern ends of the Gulf of Guinea region continued to experience enhanced rainfall. Weekly total rainfall in excess of 40mm was observed in southern Guinea, much of Liberia, southwest Cote D'Ivoire, central and southeastern Nigeria, and much of Cameroon. Heavy rains were also observed in parts of the southern Sahel and central Africa. Portions of eastern Mauritania, and central and southern Mali received scattered heavy rains that exceeded 40mm. Rainfall also continued to be enhanced in many places of the Central African Republic (Figure 1).

Moderate to heavy rainfall in the western and eastern ends of the Gulf of Guinea region continued to provide a good moisture base for agricultural activities being carried out in the respective regions. The persistent moderate to heavy rainfall in southern Sudan also led to very good moisture conditions that continued to provide relief to earlier moisture deficits in the region. However, suppressed rainfall observed during the last observation period in the central parts of the Gulf of Guinea region has resulted in low moisture index values (Figure 2).

## Heavy rains continue to impact thousands of people in East Africa

The last observation period has been another week of heavy rainfall for many places in East Africa. Weekly total rainfall in excess of 40mm was observed in western, southern, and eastern Ethiopia, parts of southern Sudan, eastern parts of Democratic Republic of Congo, much of Uganda, and western Kenya. Enhanced rainfall that continued in the highlands of eastern and southern Ethiopia continued to raise the levels of the Shabelle and Juba rivers. The flooding from the overflow of the Juba River has resulted in the displacement of thousands of people in the southern districts of Juba. Heavy rainfall and the associated flooding continued to have adverse impacts on humans, livestock, and crop production in the Nyeri, Samburu, Laikipia, Nyanza and Turkana districts of Kenya (Figure 3).

Precipitation forecasts for the coming week show enhanced rainfall along the western coastal areas of the Gulf of Guinea, while rains are expected to be near-average in central and eastern Africa.

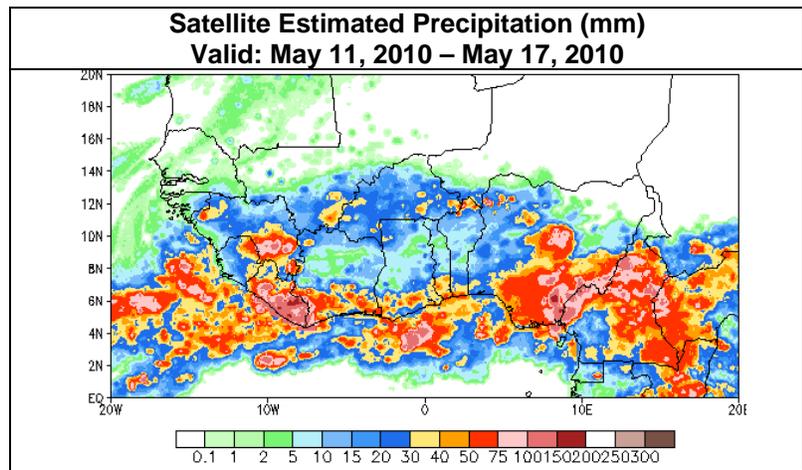


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

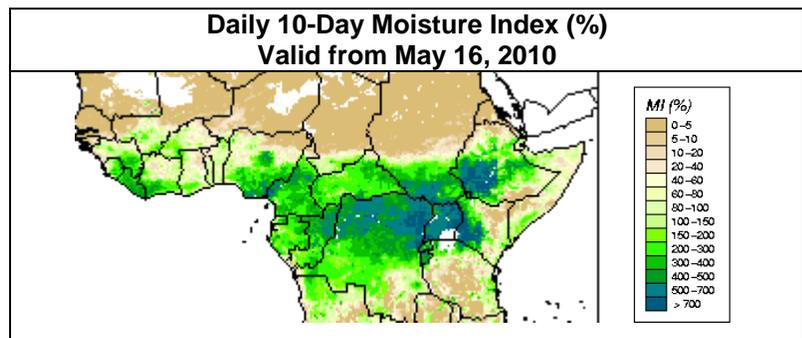


Figure 2: USGS/EROS

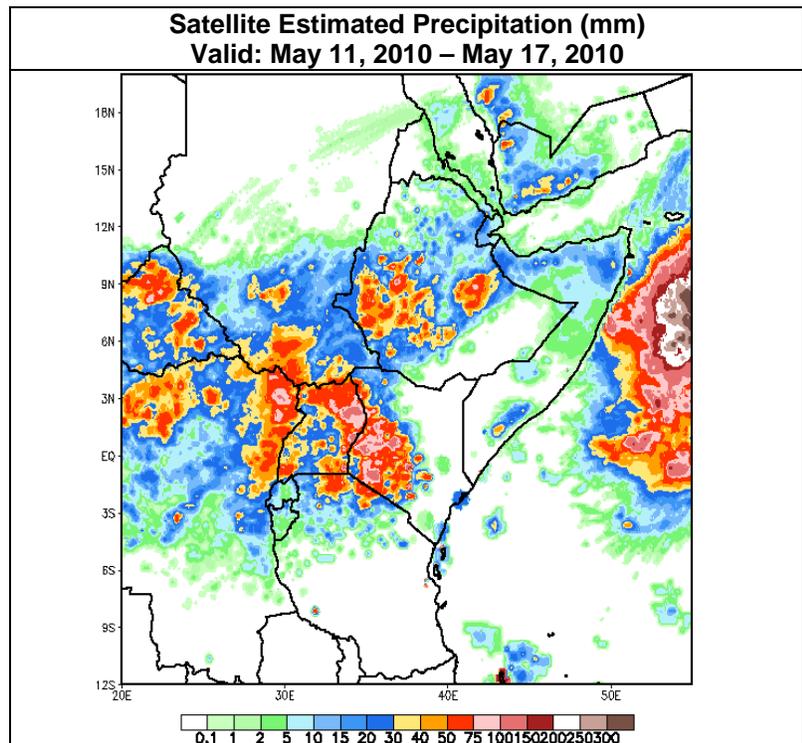


Figure 3: NOAA/CPC

**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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