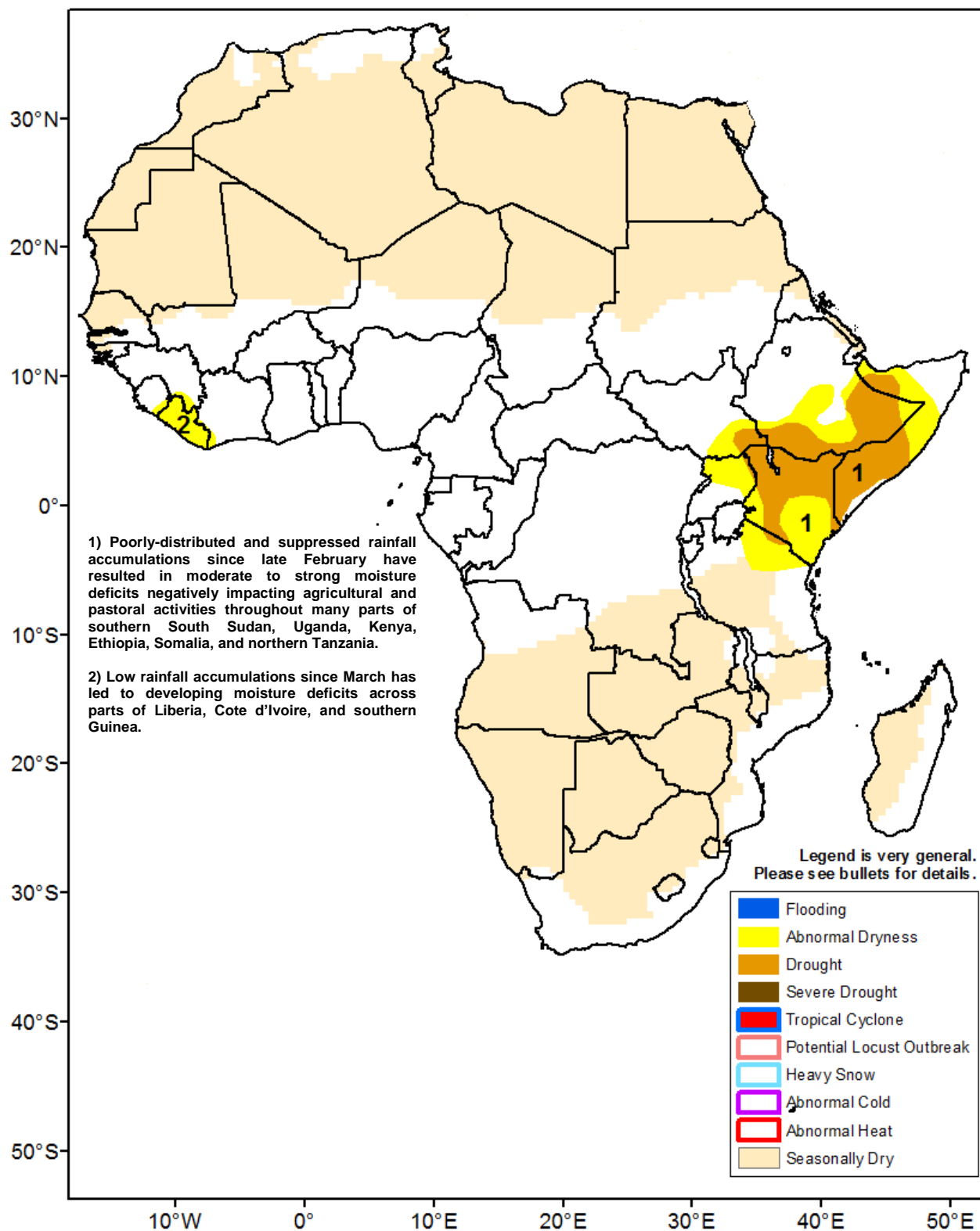




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook June 1 – June 7, 2017

- Favorably distributed rainfall continues throughout many parts of West Africa.



Early season rains continue over parts of Sahel.

Similar to the previous week, a northward push of rains and moisture continued across parts of West Africa, bringing favorable early season totals across parts of southern Senegal, southern Mali, western Niger, and northern Nigeria. According to satellite rainfall estimates, the highest weekly accumulations were received (>75mm) in northwestern Nigeria, with more moderate (25-50mm) accumulations in parts of northern Guinea, southern Mali, Ghana and Benin (**Figure 1**). In Burkina Faso, lesser rainfall totals were received over following last week's significantly heavy rains mainly affecting the central provinces of the country. Further south, seasonal rains were well distributed, but reduced amount across the southern Gulf of Guinea countries.

Analysis of the latest 30-day precipitation anomalies depicts generally average to above-average rainfall conditions in northern portion of West Africa (lower Sahel), with pockets of below-average conditions in the Gulf of Guinea countries. The anomalous early season wetness is mainly prevalent over southern Mali, Burkina Faso, and western Niger, where many local areas have received nearly twice as much rainfall as they normally receive for the month of May (**Figure 2**). This surplus in moisture is expected to benefit ground conditions for subsequent cropping activities for the season. Conversely, suppressed rainfall towards the south has led to a steady increase in moisture deficits mainly over Liberia, and in some provinces of Cote D'Ivoire. Over the last couple weeks, rainfall has improved over northern Ghana.

For the upcoming outlook period, models suggest a continuation of favorable rainfall for parts of the Sahel, with increased rainfall amounts over northern Burkina Faso and Niger, with reduced amounts over Mali and southern Senegal. Parts of Nigeria may see potential heavy rainfall over the central and northern provinces of the country.

Rainfall recovery observed over northern Ethiopia during May.

For the majority of the Mar-May rains season in East Africa, many regions experienced poorly distributed and suppressed rainfall. This has resulted in significant rain and moisture deficits which are likely to adversely impact ground conditions and crop development. While parts of Kenya experienced some improvement in seasonal dryness during early May, the increase in rainfall was mostly heavy and localized, and was associated with numerous flood events. In the highlands of northern Ethiopia, however, the recovery of rainfall during May was more favorable, as increased rainfall was better distributed over time and in space. Analysis of latest 30-day precipitation anomalies suggests much of this region having received more than twice their normal accumulation (**Figure 2**), as these moisture surpluses are expected to help alleviate moisture deficits that were experienced earlier in April.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall (mm)

Valid: May 22 – May 28, 2017

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)

Period: 22May2017 – 28May2017

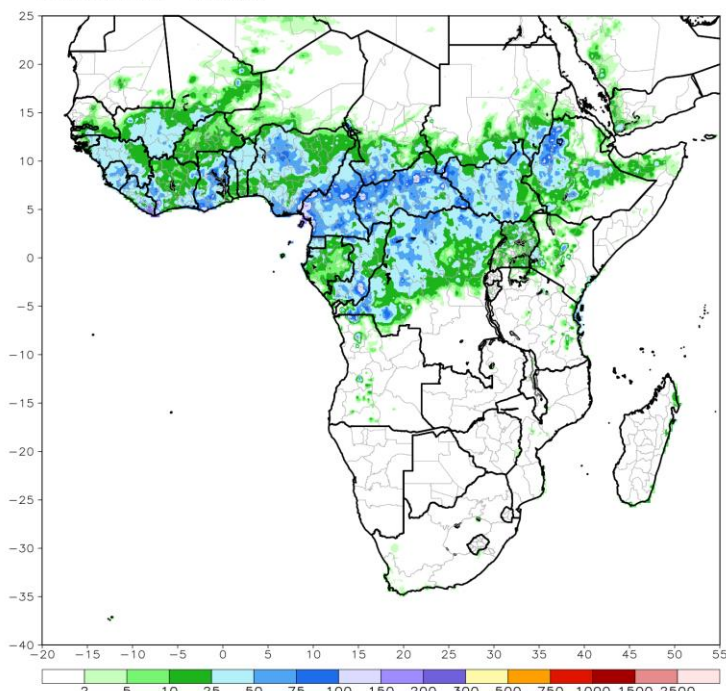


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Seasonal Satellite-Estimated Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)

Valid: April 29 – May 28, 2017

ARC2 30-Day Percent of Normal Rainfall (%)

Period: 29Apr2017 – 28May2017

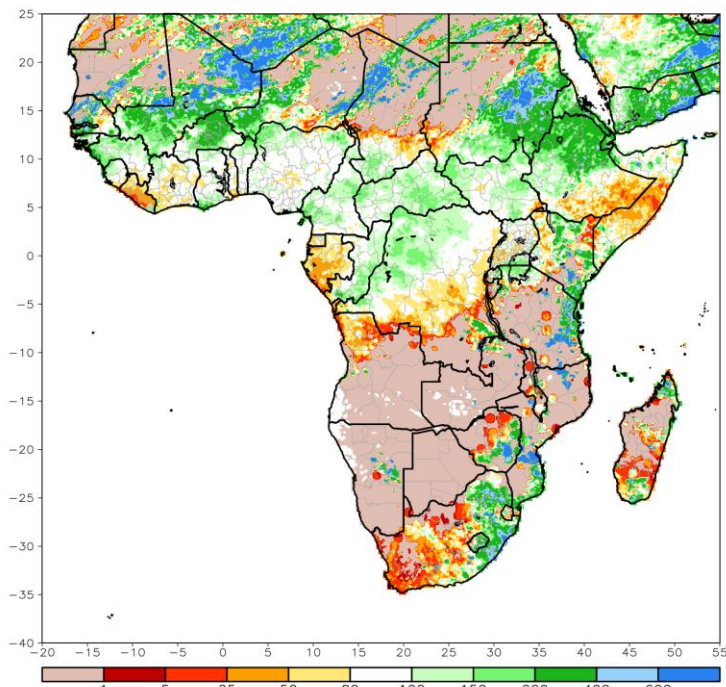


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

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.