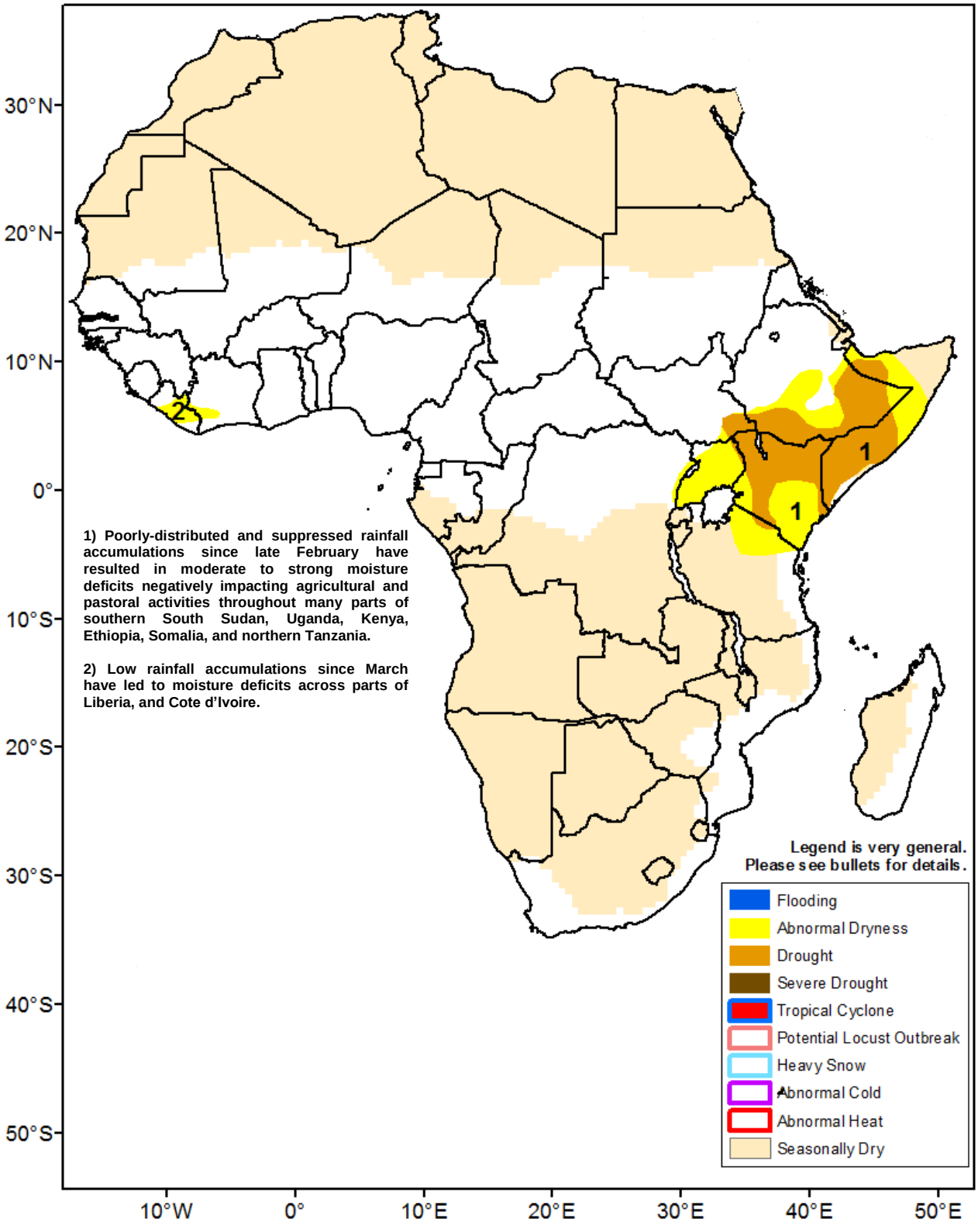
Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook
June 22 – June 28, 2017

- **Heavy rains affected many parts of western Africa.**



Ample rains continue over much of West African

Heavy rains proliferated through central West Africa during the last seven days. Satellites estimated more 100mm of rain fell over parts of northern Burkina Faso and neighboring Mali (**Figure 1**). Damaging and deadly floods were reported in Niamey, where a gauge reported 125mm of rain in 24hrs. Heavy, flooding rains also reportedly occurred in southern Cote D'Ivoire. Estimated totals of around 100mm occurred there. Rainfall was prevalent and widespread through most other parts of the region, with the exceptions of Senegal and southern Nigeria, which experienced slightly suppressed rainfall.

Seasonal performance thus far is characterized by anomalous early season wetness in northern portions of West Africa (lower Sahel) and dryness in southern Nigeria and especially in Liberia. Analysis of current 30-day precipitation anomalies depicts generally average to above-average rainfall conditions in Mali, Burkina Faso, and western Niger, 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. Conversely, suppressed rainfall had led to moisture deficits over Liberia, and in some neighboring provinces of southern Cote D'Ivoire and Sierra Leone. Greatly increased rainfall the last two weeks has dramatically improved conditions, but full recovery is still lacking for local parts of Liberia and Cote D'Ivoire.

Models suggest that the period enhanced rains over West Africa will continue through the upcoming outlook period. The entire region can expect near or above normal rainfall. The greatest of the rains appear to be centered over the far western Gulf of Guinea countries and over northern Nigeria. Areas receiving consecutive weeks of enhanced rainfall should be mindful of possible flooding. Additional enhanced rainfall is likely to completely mitigate any remaining abnormal dryness and improve ground conditions for cropping activities.

7-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall (mm)
Valid: June 14 – June 20, 2017

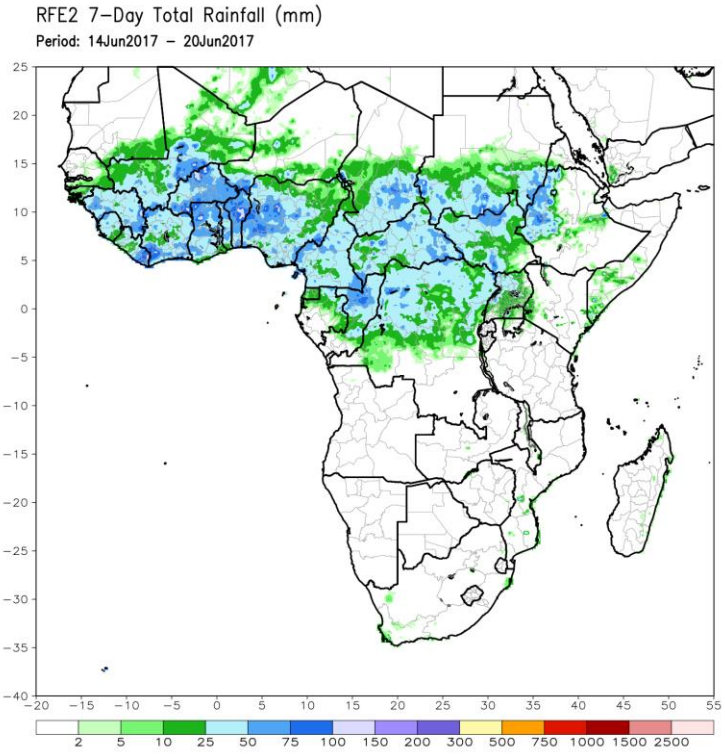


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

Seasonal Satellite-Estimated Total Rainfall Anomaly
Valid: May 22 – June 20, 2017

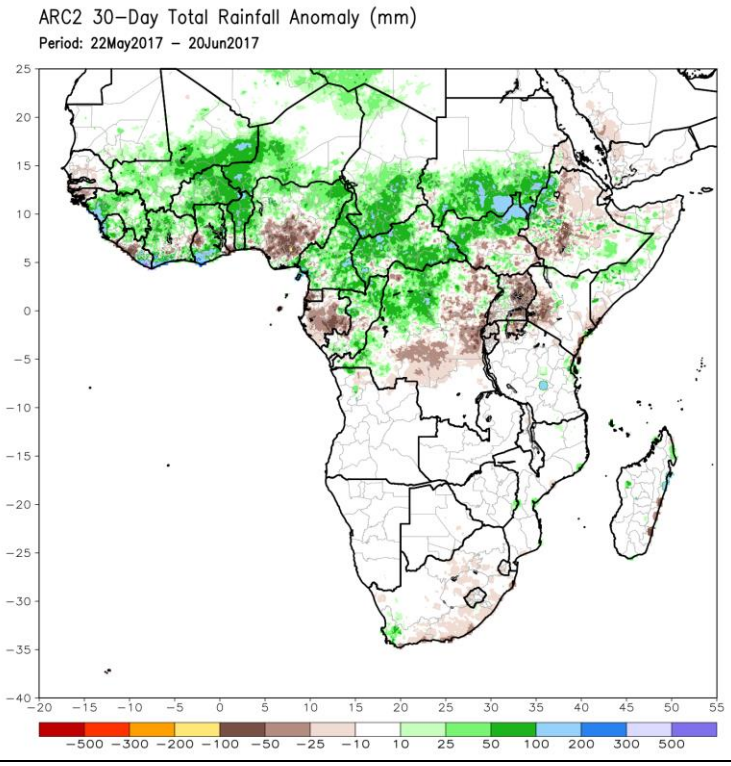


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

Anomalous heavy rainfall continues over parts of South Sudan and Sudan while light rains persist over Uganda.

The region's heaviest rainfall is again concentrated over northern South Sudan and Sudan. These areas received anywhere from 50 to 100mm of rain according to satellite estimates. Scattered convection reemerged in southern Somalia and coastal Kenya, dropping locally heavy rainfall (>100mm). Meanwhile, only light, below-normal rains were observed in Uganda and southeastern South Sudan. While much of the East Africa experienced a very poor Mar-May rains season, the performance of seasonal rainfall further north in Ethiopia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Ethiopia has remained uncharacteristically wet. Many areas have experienced several consecutive weeks of above-average rainfall, which has led to a strengthening of moisture surpluses throughout the region. Analysis of the latest 30-day precipitation anomalies suggests many areas have received 50-100mm more than their normal accumulation (**Figure 2**). This is expected to be favorable for both pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, however, continued heavy rains over these areas also increases the risk for flooding.

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.

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