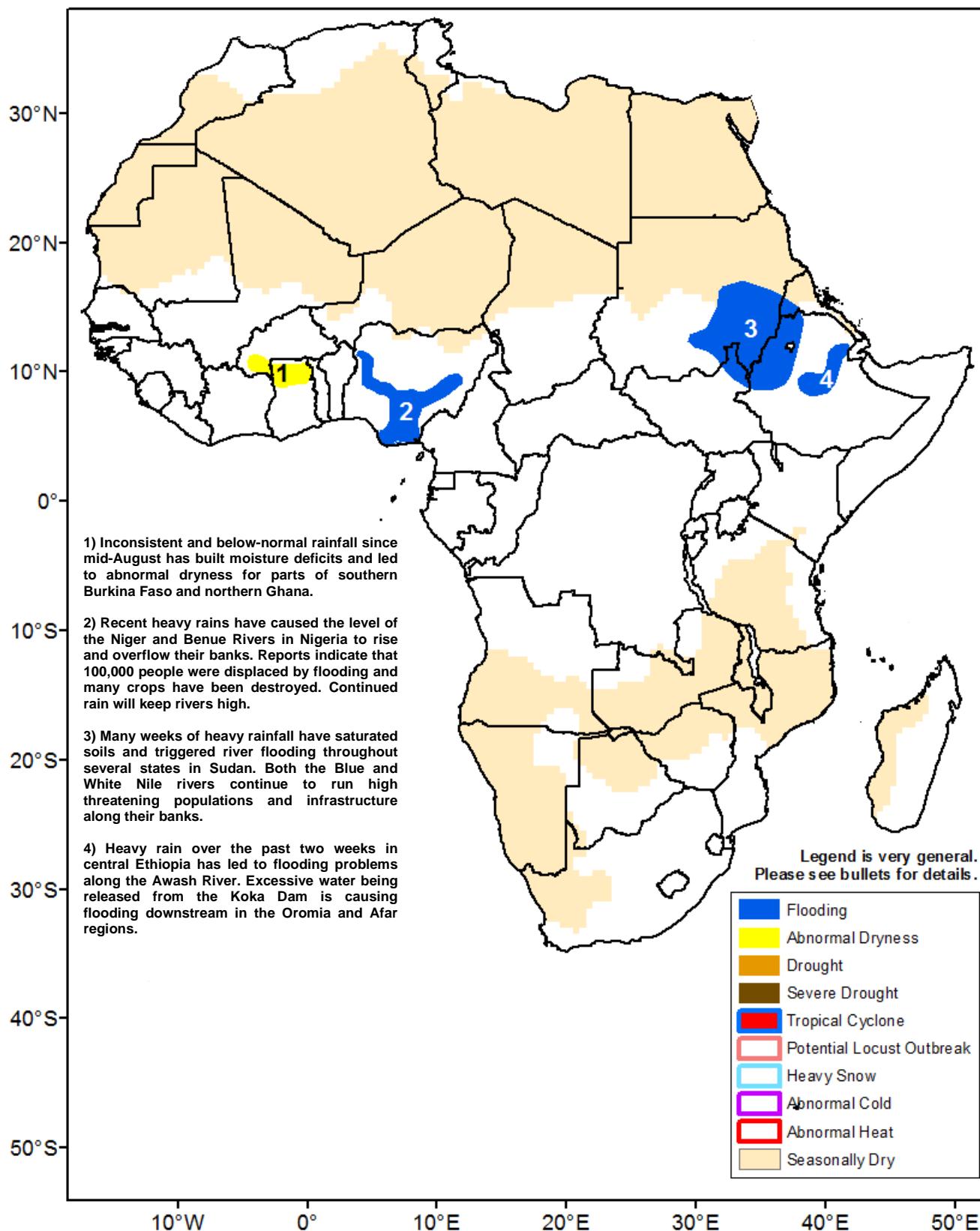




## Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook October 5 – 11, 2017

- Below-average rain observed over areas of West Africa, while wetness persists over much of Eastern Africa.



## Uneven rainfall distribution has resulted in rainfall deficits over areas of West Africa.

During late September, while moderate to heavy rain continued over western Senegal, portions of Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Cote d'Ivoire, southwestern Burkina Faso, Ghana, and central Nigeria, little to light rain was received elsewhere (**Figure 1**). Compared to climatology, this past week's rain was near to above-average throughout the Guinean-Sudanien and bimodal regions of West Africa, including Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria, whereas below-average rain was recorded farther north over Guinea-Bissau, western Mali, parts of Guinea-Conakry, northern Burkina Faso, and northern Nigeria. This may indicate a rapid withdrawal of the Inter-tropical Front, rain-bearing system, to the south.

An analysis of the rainfall anomaly over the past thirty days showed below-average rain throughout many areas of West Africa from southern Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Togo, Benin, Niger, to Nigeria. Rainfall deficits have ranged between 25-200 mm, with the largest negative departures over Guinea-Bissau and localized areas of central Nigeria (**Figure 2**). While the reduction in rain may be benefiting some areas, which received plenty of rain during the previous several weeks, it could adversely impact crops in their maturation stages over certain areas.

During the next seven days, moderate to locally heavy rain is forecast throughout Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, and coastal Nigeria, while light rain is expected elsewhere.

## Consistent rain sustains wetness over Eastern Africa.

During the past seven days, while moderate and heavy rain continued over western Ethiopia, southern and eastern Sudan, western South Sudan, and localized areas of western Uganda, widespread light rain was observed elsewhere. In western Uganda, this past week's heavy rain has led to flooding and landslide, which killed many people, according to report. During the past month, frequent and above-average rain contributed to positive rainfall anomalies across much of Eastern Africa, with the largest surpluses in excess of 100 mm over western Ethiopia and bordering eastern Sudan. The consistent rain over the past several weeks has been reported to having caused flooding and many affected people over a number of areas across the region. The only areas, which experienced below-average rain concerned portions of northern Ethiopia, where small deficits were registered. As the June-September rainfall season is winding down, rainfall is expected to subside over the northern region of the Greater Horn of Africa. However, the October-December, rainfall season is expected to begin across Equatorial Eastern Africa.

During the next week, moderate to heavy rain is expected over western Ethiopia, the Lake Victoria region and coastal Kenya, while light to moderate rain is forecast over northern Somalia.

### 7-Day Satellite Estimated Rainfall (mm)

Valid: September 27 – October 03, 2017

RFE2 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)

Period: 27Sep2017 – 03Oct2017

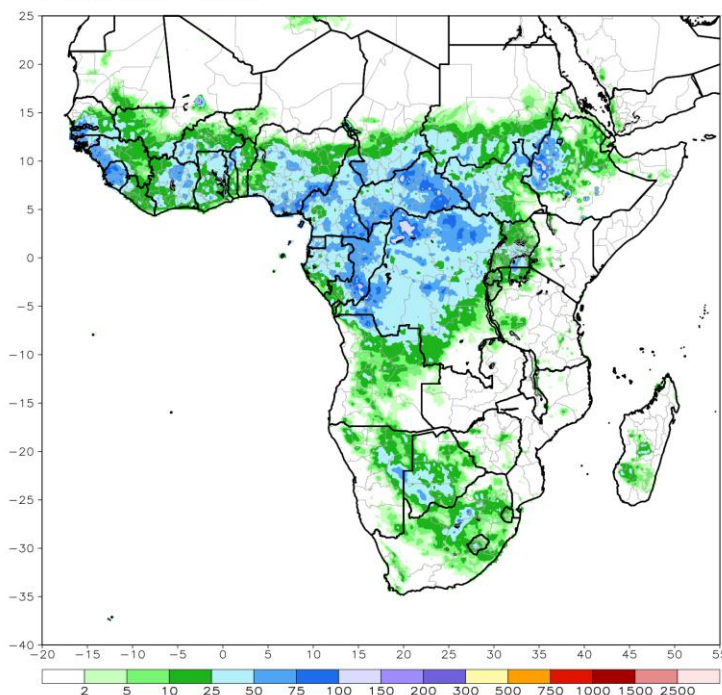


Figure 1: NOAA/CPC

### 30-Day Satellite-Estimated Rainfall Anomaly

Valid: September 04 – October 03, 2017

ARC2 30-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

Period: 04Sep2017 – 03Oct2017

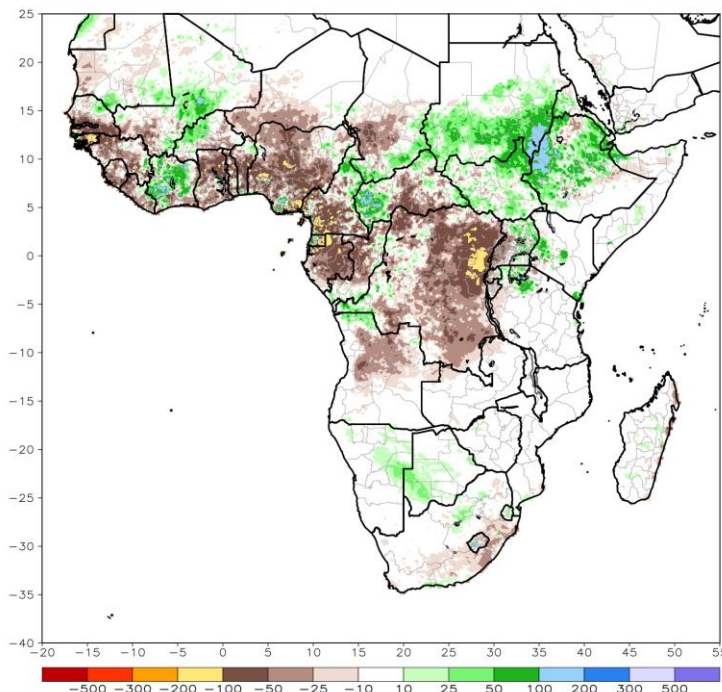


Figure 2: NOAA/CPC

**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.