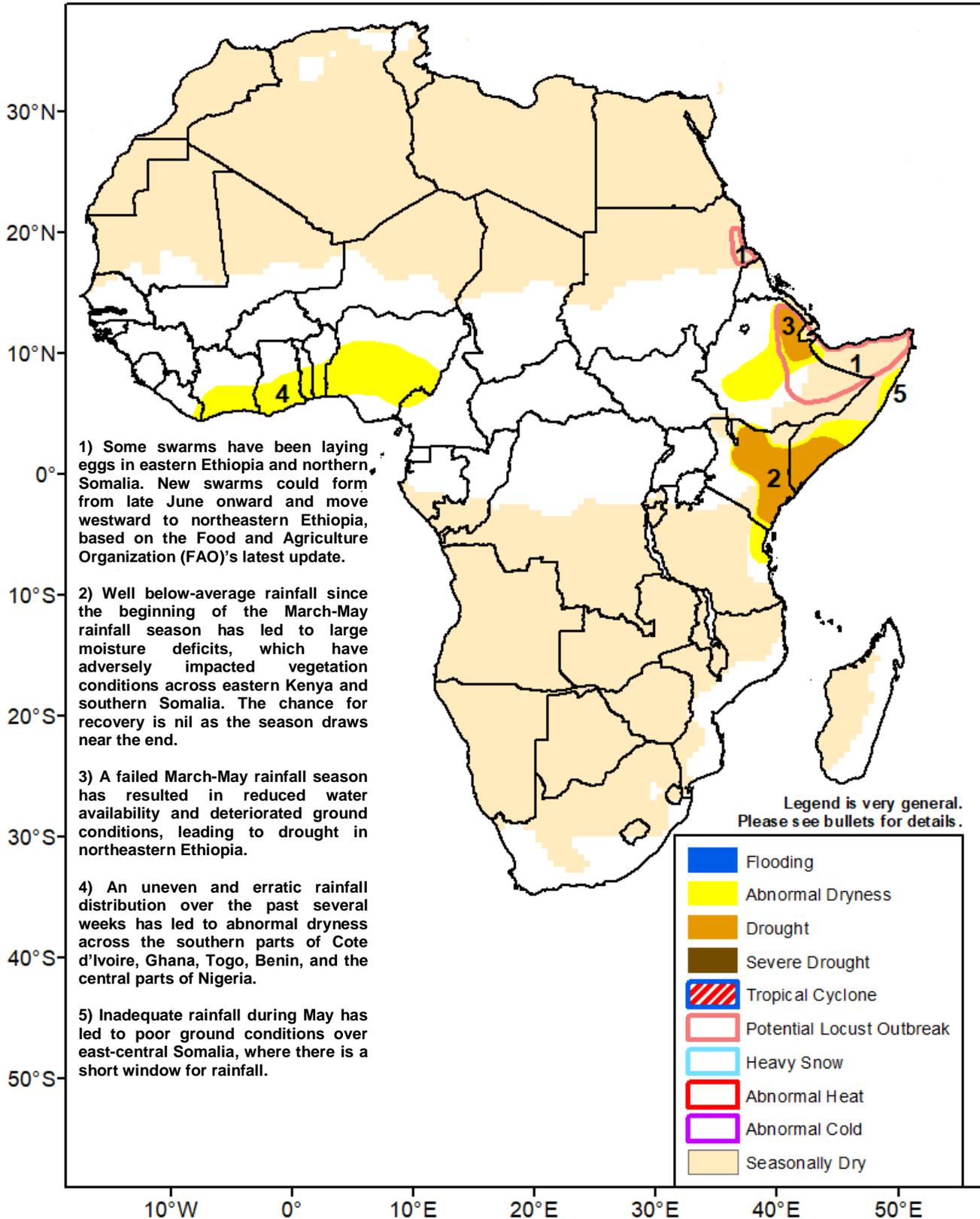




Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook 10 – 16 June 2021

- More locust hatchings and bands could lead to potential outbreak over parts of Ethiopia and Somalia.

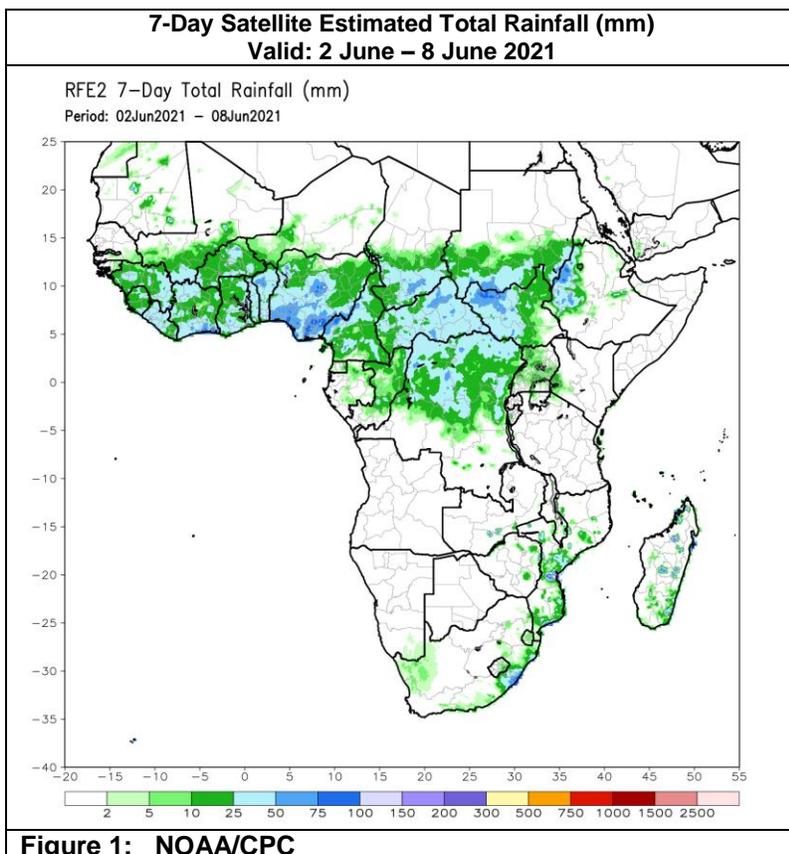


A slight increase in rainfall observed in West Africa during this past week

During the past seven days, a slight increase in rainfall was observed over West Africa. Moderate to locally heavy rains fell over southern Nigeria and localized areas of Benin, Cote d'Ivoire, Guinea-Conakry, and Burkina Faso (Figure 1). Meanwhile, widespread light rains were registered elsewhere. While this past week's enhanced rains might have contributed to reduce thirty-day rainfall deficits over many local areas of the Sudanian-Guinean region, much drier-than-average conditions persisted along the coastal areas to the south. An analysis of the Inter-Tropical Front position (ITF) also revealed that the latter remained nearly stationary over West Africa relative to its position during the previous second dekad (10-day period) of May; but continued to lag anomalously south of the average position since the beginning of April.

Additionally, vegetation products still exhibited that stressed and well below-average biomass conditions persisted throughout a wide portion of West Africa, according to the latest analyses. This dominant poor status may indicate a poor start in ground conditions to the West African monsoon.

During the outlook period, forecasts indicated that heavy and above-average rainfall is likely over the far western West Africa, including Guinea-Conakry, Sierra-Leone, Liberia, and parts of Cote d'Ivoire. Elsewhere, light to locally moderate rains are expected, which could further moisture deficits over certain areas such as portions of the Sahel.

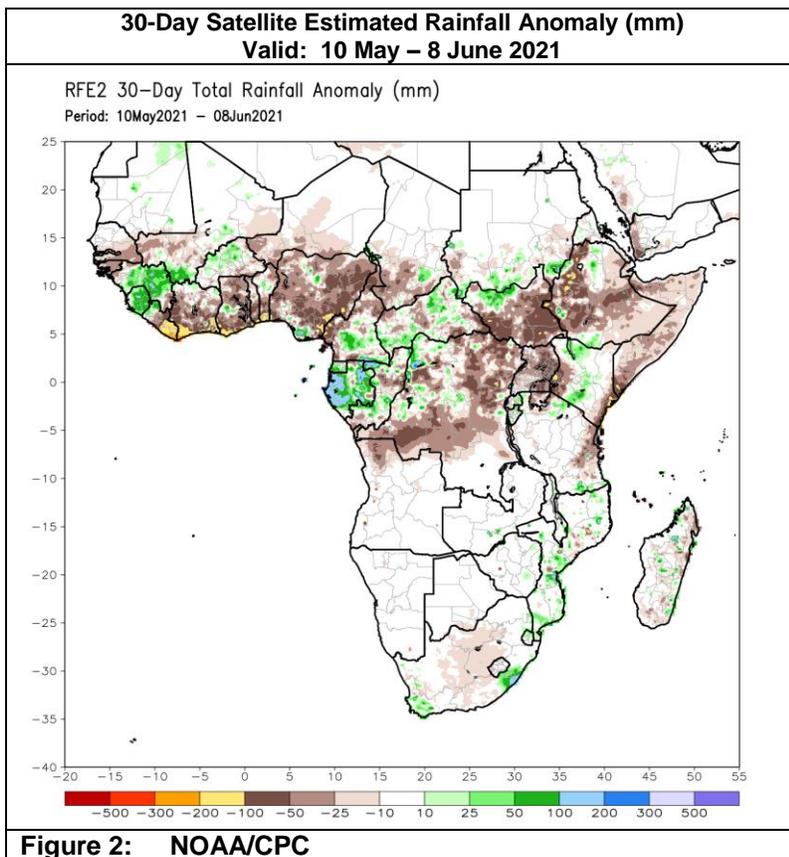


Insufficient rainfall experienced over the Horn of Africa over the past thirty days

This past thirty day rainfall performance was not favorable over the Greater Horn of Africa. Moderate to large (> 50 mm) deficits were recorded across much of Ethiopia and Eastern Africa's coastal Strip, including southern Somalia, eastern Kenya, and northeastern Tanzania (Figure 2). Over Somalia, this past month's lack of rainfall has led to substantial moisture deficits and led to abnormal dryness along coastal areas of the east-central. Over Ethiopia, while moderate to locally heavy rains were received in the west during this past week, the seven-day rainfall totals were still below-average, maintaining thirty-day rainfall deficits over much of the country.

The latest analysis in vegetation products showed that while near to above-average conditions were observed in South Sudan, southern Sudan, eastern Ethiopia, and parts of northern and central Somalia, below-average and degraded conditions were depicted over the west-central portions of southern Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, and southernmost Somalia. These observed negative impacts on the ground resulted from a poor spatial and temporal distribution in rainfall during the previous March – May rainfall season.

As the June – September, rainfall season, begins, moderate to heavy rains are expected over western Ethiopia and eastern Sudan during this upcoming outlook period. However, this forecast enhanced rains are spatially limited to relatively small portions of the region, whereas little to no rainfall is expected elsewhere. Hence, thirty-day rainfall deficits could strengthen over many local areas of the region.



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.