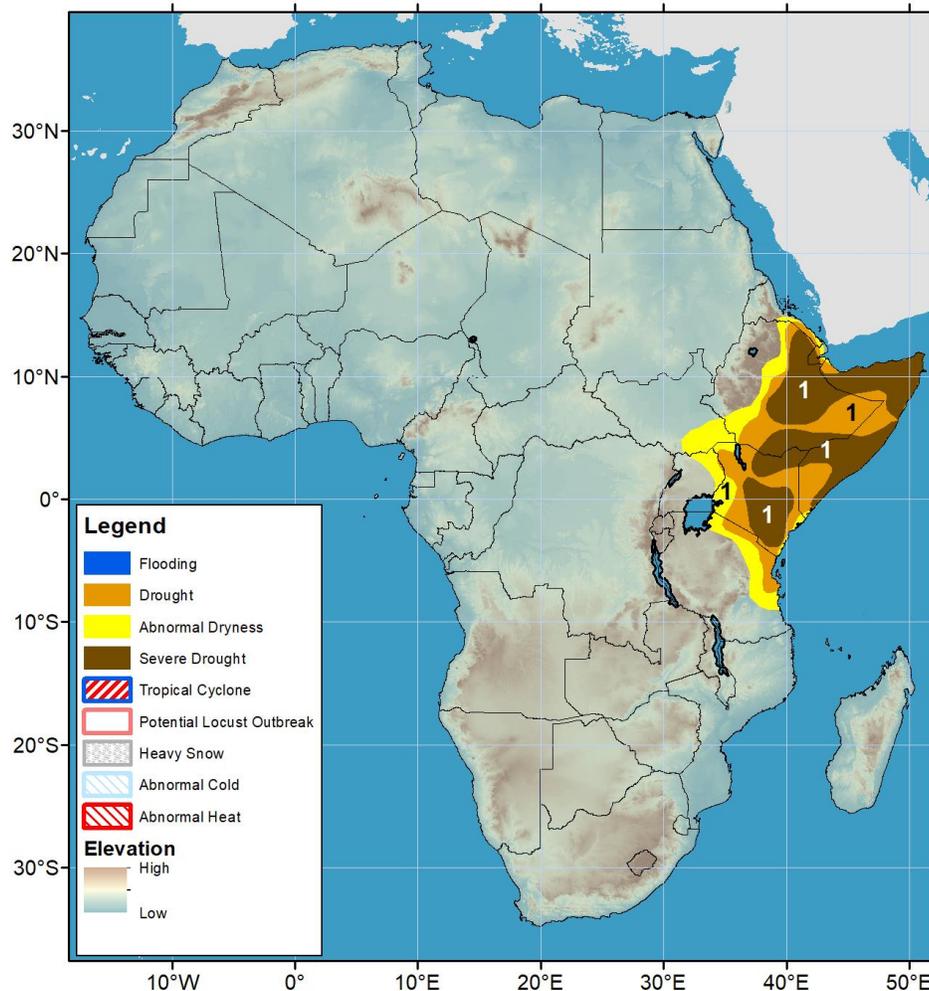


Climate Prediction Center's Africa Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 9 – 15 June 2022

- Widespread drought observed over the Greater Horn of Africa due to a failed March – May rainfall season
- Mixed rainfall performance registered over West Africa



1) A poor distribution of rainfall since the beginning of the March-May season developed droughts across a large portion of East Africa. Areas, including north-central and eastern Ethiopia, along the Kenya-Ethiopia border, much of Somalia, and southern Kenya, where dryness is most acute (less than 50% of normal) and most persistent are now classified under severe drought.

Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed and predicted to continue during the outlook period. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at the spatial scale of the map. This product considers long-range seasonal climate forecasts but does not reflect current or projected food security conditions. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and several other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned. Questions or comments about the hazard's outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov

A very low March – May rainfall accumulation recorded over the Horn of Africa

The Greater Horn of Africa experienced a very poor March – May rainfall performance. Rainfall accumulation accounted for 25 – 50 percent of the average only over most areas. These included southern, central, and northeastern Ethiopia; much of Kenya, Somalia, and northern Tanzania (**Figure 1**). Localized areas registered even less than 25 percent of their average rainfall. The onset to the rainfall season was delayed by more than twenty days for many areas. This late onset was also followed by a poor temporal and spatial rainfall distribution. Although favorable rains were received over some areas during May, the timing was too late and amounts were not sufficient to fully erode accumulated moisture deficits.

Consequently, vegetation products depicted that widespread, poor and below-average conditions spread over the sub-region. The adverse impacts on the grounds included but are not limited to reduced water availability, failed crops, and food insecurity, indicating one of the worst droughts over the past several decades, according to reports.

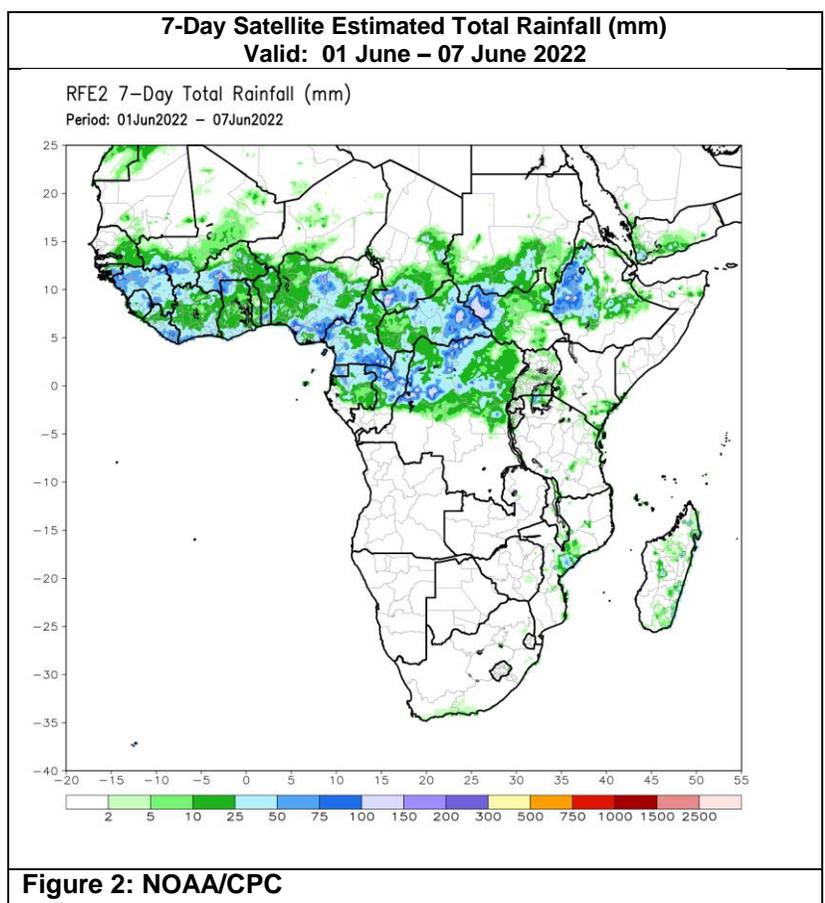
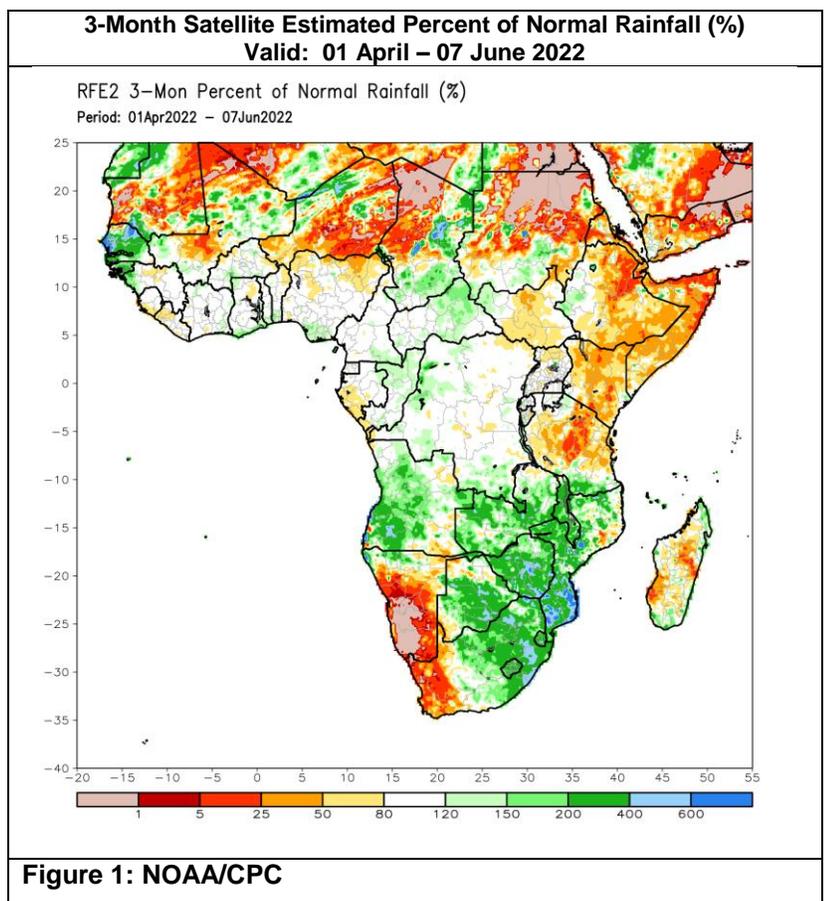
For next week, heavy rains are forecast over western Ethiopia. In contrast, limited rains are expected elsewhere. Warmer weather with above-average maximum temperature is also expected over western Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, and Kenya.

Light to scattered moderate rains observed over West Africa

Much of West Africa continued to receive its seasonal rain during the past week. Abundant rains fell over localized areas in western Guinea Conakry, southeastern Cote d'Ivoire, southwestern Ghana, eastern Burkina Faso, southern Nigeria, and southern Chad (**Figure 2**). Meanwhile, widespread light to locally moderate rains dominated over the Sudanian-Guinean and parts of the Sahel regions. Compared with climatology, while rainfall was above-average over the far western West Africa, parts of the Gulf of Guinea and Sahel, rainfall was below-average across southern Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and central Nigeria. This past thirty days, drier-than-average conditions were registered over portions of central and eastern Gulf of Guinea, where cumulative rainfall accounted for 50 – 80 percent of the average.

The latest vegetation products indicated that near to above-average conditions dominated over the sub-region. However, degraded and below-average conditions were already present over areas in northern Guinea-Conakry, southern Mali, northern Benin, and north-central Nigeria.

For next week, while heavy rain is forecast over the far western West Africa, including Guinea-Conakry, light to moderate rain is expected along the Gulf of Guinea and parts of Sahel. Also, above-average maximum temperature is expected across southern Mali, eastern Guinea-Conakry, western Burkina Faso, northwest Cote d'Ivoire, and north-central Nigeria.



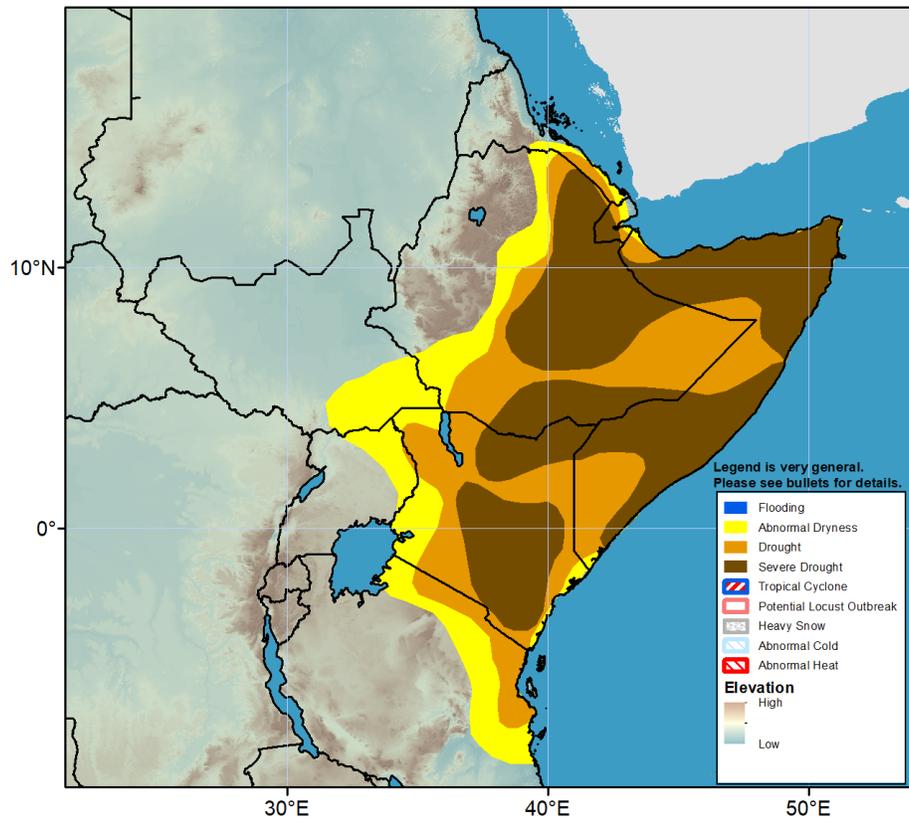


Figure 3: Hazards, focused over eastern Africa