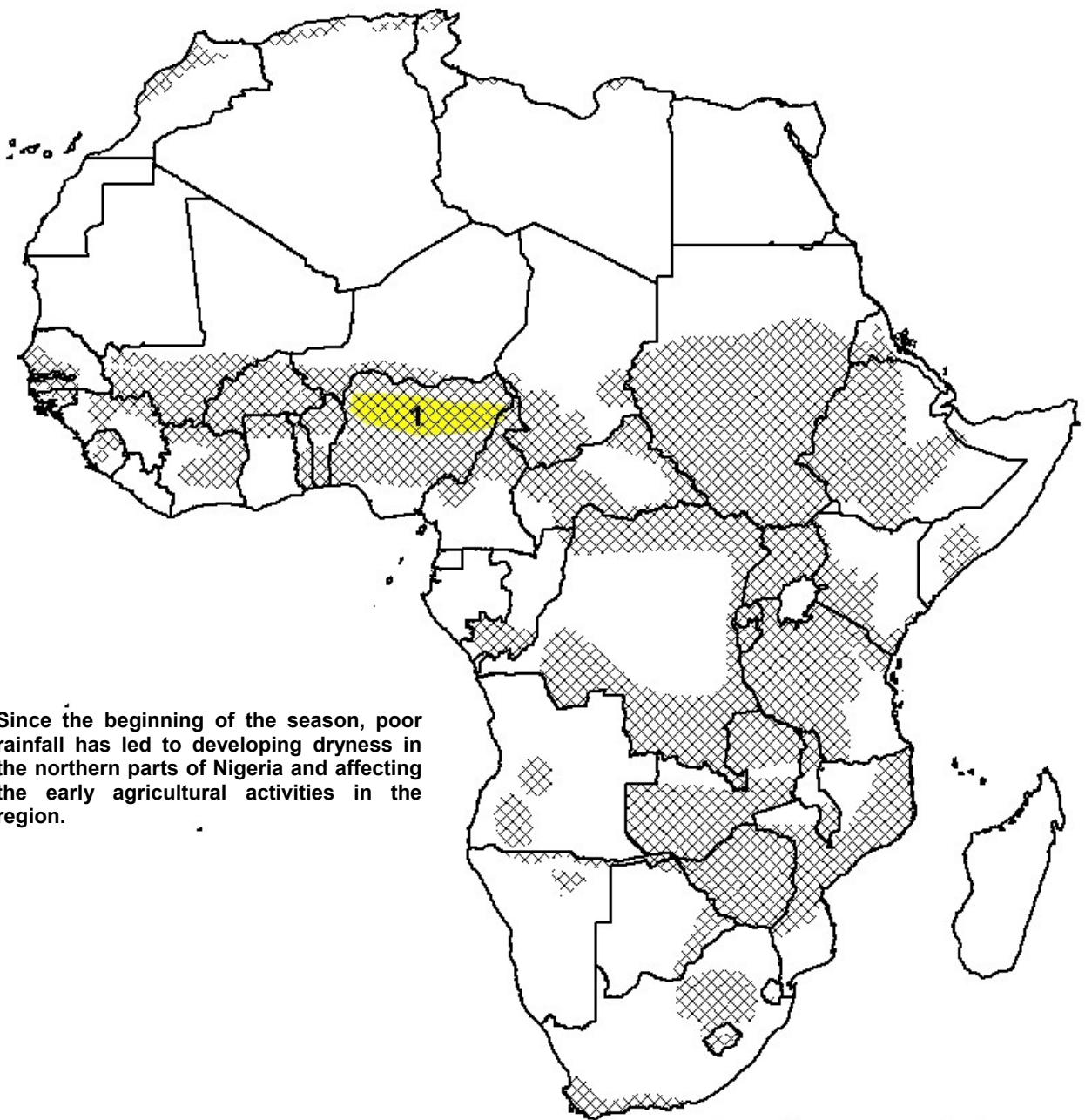


- Despite the increase in rainfall over the eastern parts of the Gulf of Guinea countries, parts of northern Nigeria has continued to experience rainfall deficits over the last five weeks.



- 1) Since the beginning of the season, poor rainfall has led to developing dryness in the northern parts of Nigeria and affecting the early agricultural activities in the region.

Legend is very general, please see numbered descriptions for details.



**Despite the heavy rains observed over parts of West Africa, parts of northern Nigeria continues to experience rainfall deficits**

During the last observation period, increase in rainfall was observed in the central and eastern parts of the Gulf of Guinea. The weekly total rainfall amount exceeded 75mm in parts of southern Burkina Faso, portions of northeastern and southwestern Ghana, the Delta region of Nigeria, and the neighboring areas of western Cameroon. Meanwhile, the weekly total rainfall amount remained below 40mm in many places of northern Nigeria (**Figure 1**).

Since the beginning of the season, rainfall has been deficient over parts of northern Nigeria. The poor rainfall in the region was not enough to compensate the rainfall deficits that persisted in the northern parts of Nigeria. The WRSI analysis of the third dekad of May 2010 depicts the delays in the cropping activities over parts of northern Nigeria. These delays have tended to expand in the region in the last three dekads. Average to very good crop conditions were observed over the remaining parts of the Gulf of Guinea (**Figure 2**).

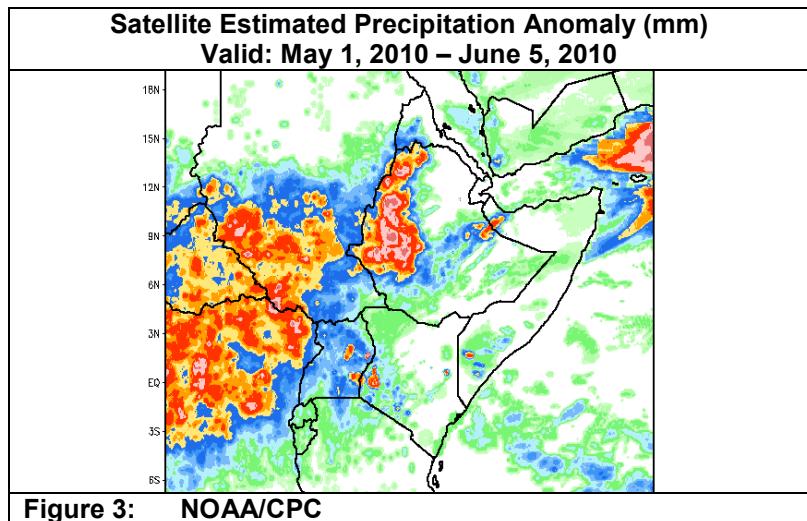
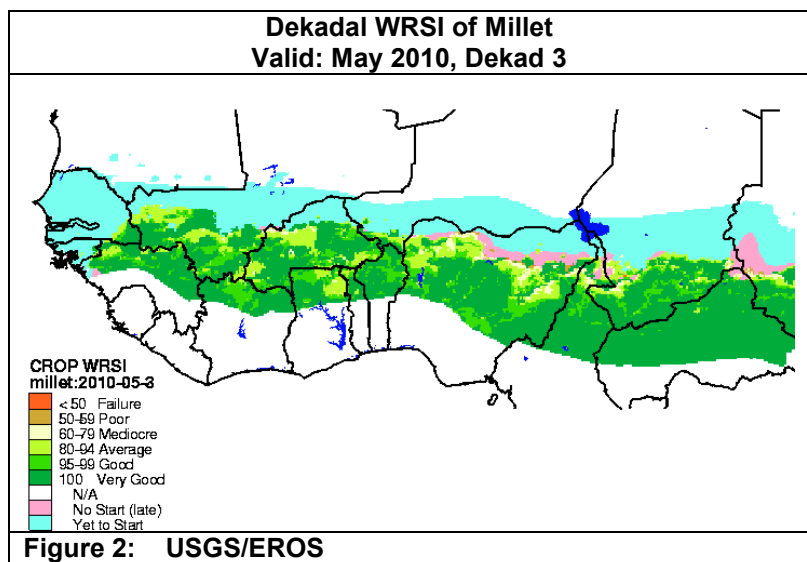
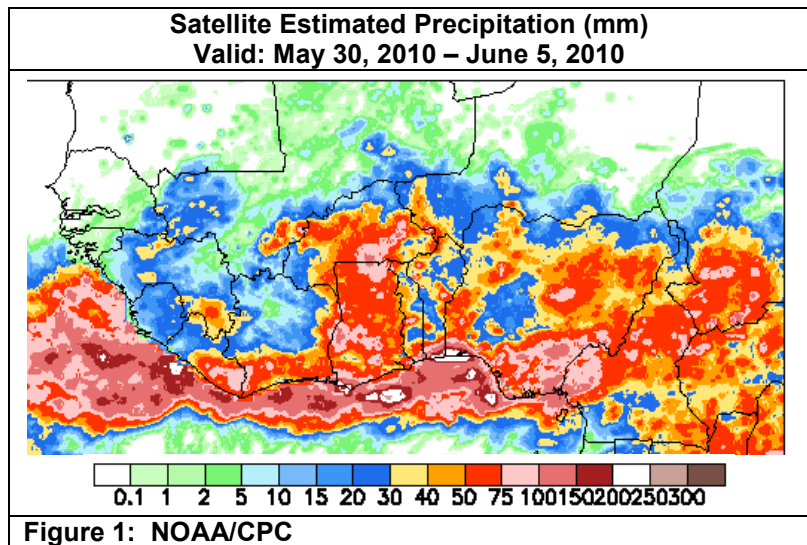
The WRSI analysis also depicts a growing delay in cropping activities in the Darfur region as a result of persistent rainfall deficits in the last couple of weeks.

**Parts of Sudan and western Ethiopia continue to receive heavy rains, while rains decline over the eastern parts of the Horn of Africa**

Moderate to heavy rains were observed over southern and central Sudan with the highest rainfall amount observed in southwest Sudan. Meanwhile, the weekly rainfall amount remained below 40mm over parts of northern Sudan, leading to developing rainfall deficits in the region.

The Kiremt rains in Ethiopia continued to enhance over western half of the country. On the other hand, the gradual decrease in rainfall encompassing eastern and southern Ethiopia, much of Kenya, and Somalia continued to bring a relief from the massive flood events that had negatively impacted many places in East Africa (**Figure 3**).

Rainfall forecasts for the coming week indicate enhanced rainfall in the western and eastern ends of the Gulf of Guinea countries, and western Ethiopia, while rains are expected to be near-average in central and eastern Africa.



**Note: The hazards assessment 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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