Heavy rainfall causes flooding in parts of Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, and Madagascar

Africa Weather Hazards

1. Continued rainfall over southern Kenya and surrounds may maintain flooding.

2. Desert Locust swarms are increasing and moving into Djibouti, Sudan, and Eritrea, toward Somalia, and northern Kenya. Heavy rain in Somalia could provide breeding conditions over the next several months.

3. South Africa has observed a poor and below-average rainfall performance over the past 3 months and could remain dry through the end of January.

4. Uneven rainfall distribution since November has caused dryness in Zimbabwe and southern Mozambique.

5. Following a week of flash floods in Mozambique, Malawi, Madagascar, and Zambia, heavy rainfall is expected to continue next week, increased the continued risk for flooding.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity. The content of this report does not necessarily reflect the view of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and a number of other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned. Questions or comments about this product may be directed to Wassila.Thiaw@noaa.gov, fewsnetinfo@fews.net, or 1-301-683-3424.
Africa Overview

Swarms of Desert Locusts move into parts of northern Kenya
The Horn of Africa continues to endure a desert locust invasion, as it worsens in some local areas. Locust breeding starting in eastern Ethiopia has now spread into northern areas of Djibouti, Eritrea, and Sudan, southern parts of Somalia, and northern Kenya, and could threaten South Sudan and Uganda in the coming months.

Last week, parts of Ethiopia and Kenya received light rainfall with slightly higher amounts recorded over Tanzania, Rwanda, and Burundi. The added rainfall could maintain flooding in already saturated areas (Figure 1). Over the past 2-months, rainfall performance has been favorable over most of East Africa, including South Sudan, Ethiopia, northern Somalia, Kenya, and Uganda (Figure 2). Meanwhile, rainfall deficits have developed in central Ethiopia, eastern Kenya, and the southeastern cost of Somalia.

Next week, light rainfall is expected over Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and southern Uganda. The continued rainfall could maintain saturated ground conditions.

Heavy rainfall continues over northeastern areas of southern Africa
Last week, Madagascar, northern Mozambique, Eritrea, Angola, northern Namibia, and eastern Zambia received heavy rainfall, triggering flash floods in some areas. In Botswana, northern South Africa, and northern Zimbabwe there was light rainfall, while no rainfall was recorded over most of Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, and parts of South Africa (Figure 1).

Since December, dry conditions have developed in western and southern parts of South Africa, southern parts of Zambia, Zimbabwe, and southern Mozambique. Still, in parts of northern Mozambique, southern Botswana, northern South Africa, and the coast of Angola, above-normal rainfall has been recorded (Figure 2).

Next week, heavy rain is forecast over northern Madagascar, northern Mozambique, Malawi, Zambia, and most of Zimbabwe and Angola. Above-average rainfall is expected in Botswana, most of South Africa, and Namibia. Meanwhile, near or below seasonal rain is predicted over southern Zimbabwe, southern Mozambique, and southern Madagascar.
Central Asia Weather Hazards

Temperatures
Last week, above-normal temperatures were recorded across Central Asia, with the highest temperatures exceeding 4°C in Turkmenistan, parts of Kazakhstan, and the low-lying areas of Afghanistan. Meanwhile, minimum temperatures fell below -20°C in northern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. Next week, below-normal temperatures are forecast over central and northeastern Afghanistan and Tajikistan, while near normal temperatures are expected in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. Minimum temperatures could reach -25°C in parts of Afghanistan and eastern Tajikistan.

Precipitation
Last week, heavy rainfall was observed across southern Afghanistan, Pakistan, and parts of Tajikistan. Despite the rain, dry conditions persist in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan. Next week, heavy snowfall is forecast over central Afghanistan and western Tajikistan.

Central America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

NO HAZARDS

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA
Central America and the Caribbean Overview

Southern parts of Central America received much needed rainfall last week
Last week, favorable rainfall was received in southern parts of Central America, while the rest of the region remained dry. Panama, Costa Rica, and southern Nicaragua received light rainfall. Over the last 30-days, dry conditions have developed in eastern Nicaragua and Honduras, while large rainfall surpluses have been observed in parts of Panama, Costa Rica, southern Nicaragua, and northern Guatemala. Next week, near average amounts of rainfall are forecast across the region, with favorable rain over Belize, eastern Honduras, and Nicaragua. Slightly cooler than normal temperatures are also forecast over Belize and Honduras, with minimum temperatures reaching 2-4°C in some areas.

Hispaniola receives favorable rainfall
Last week, seasonal rainfall was recorded across most coastal areas of Hispaniola. Over the past 30-days rainfall performance across the region has been mixed, with small rainfall deficits developing in southern Haiti and southern parts of the Dominican Republic, while many other areas of the Dominican Republic have received favorable rainfall. Next week, northern Dominican Republic may receive slightly heavier rainfall while seasonably lighter rainfall is expected elsewhere over the region. Slightly cooler than average temperatures are also likely.

ABOUT WEATHER HAZARDS
Hazard maps are based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week) and 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.