Nigeria and the western Gulf of Guinea region continue to receive limited rainfall

Africa Weather Hazards

1. Continued below-average rainfall and high temperatures have strengthened dryness in South Sudan, Ethiopia, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, and Tanzania.

2. Below-normal rainfall since April has led to significant early-season deficits and abnormal dryness.

3. Heavy rainfall along the coast of Tanzania has caused flash flooding in Dar es Salaam. Heavy rainfall is forecast to continue next week.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA
Africa Overview

Light rainfall continued in Somalia and eastern Ethiopia

Last week, above-normal rainfall was observed in the SNNP region of Ethiopia and parts of Uganda and South Sudan. Heavy rainfall totals of 100mm or more were received in southwestern Ethiopia and western South Sudan (Figure 1). More moderate rainfall continued in Somalia and moved into parts of northern Ethiopia, Eritrea, and Yemen. Heavy rainfall (100-200mm) was recorded in eastern Tanzania. Meanwhile, much of Kenya, parts of southern Ethiopia and Tanzania received very little rainfall with 7-day deficits of 10-25mm in western Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda and central South Sudan.

Parts of eastern Ethiopia and Somalia that were previously dry experienced a period of heavy rainfall, providing significant relief to long-term dryness. Still, total seasonal performance remains below-average throughout much of East Africa following light and sporadic rainfall activity since March. Currently, parts of Uganda, Somalia, Ethiopia, and most of Kenya are experiencing less than 80 percent of normal rainfall accumulation. The poorest conditions (<25% of normal) are in southern and western Kenya, more arid areas of eastern Ethiopia, and neighboring provinces of Somalia (Figure 2). In South Sudan, rainfall continues to be erratic, strengthening anomalous dryness throughout the country. Similarly, in Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somalia, continued below-average rainfall this month has resulted in drought-like conditions. Additionally, poor performance of last year’s rainfall season is exacerbating ground conditions, increasing the concern for water shortages and food insecurity throughout the Greater Horn.

Next week, increased precipitation is forecast for Ethiopia and northern Somalia. Heavier rains are expected in eastern DRC, Uganda, and possibly coastal Tanzania. Light rainfall is likely elsewhere.

Seasonal deficits are expanding in Nigeria and Western Gulf of Guinea countries

Last week many parts of Ghana, Togo, Benin, Nigeria, and Cameroon received 25—75mm of rainfall and more than 100mm in local regions. Locally heavy rains in southern Mali caused flash flooding in Bamako, meanwhile scattered negative rainfall anomalies were recorded in western Gulf of Guinea countries and Nigeria. Over the last month, the far-western Gulf of Guinea countries have been drier than normal, but the largest anomalies are present in Nigeria where negative 30-day anomalies have reached more than 100mm or about 50 percent of normal. Though rainfall has been relatively frequent, adverse impacts to vegetation health are present. In Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Burkina Faso, positive 30-day anomalies reached 50-100mm. Next week, an improved rainfall pattern is forecast in Nigeria and generally seasonable precipitation elsewhere in West Africa, with the greatest rainfall totals along the coast.
Central Asia Weather Hazards

Temperatures
Last week average temperatures were above normal throughout the central and northwestern parts of the region. The largest positive anomalies (4 to 8 °C) were observed across northwestern Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. Maximum temperatures reached 30°C as far north as southern Kazakhstan, while maximum temperatures ranged from 35 to 39 °C in the lower elevations of southern Afghanistan and Pakistan. Next week temperatures are likely to be below normal in the south with maximum temperatures expected to dip 4-8°C below average in Afghanistan, Iran, and western Pakistan. Temperatures may remain warmer across northern Kazakhstan and over the Himalayas.

Precipitation
Parts of central Kazakhstan and western Afghanistan received no rainfall last week, while light to moderate rainfall was recorded elsewhere in the region. Precipitation was near normal for much of the region, although widespread rainfall totals in Pakistan reached well-above normal levels. 30-day rainfall totals are slightly below-average in much of the region. Next week, continued locally heavy rainfall exceeding 50mm is forecast across northeast Afghanistan, northern Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan. Due to the expected heavy rainfall a flooding hazard is posted for parts of northeast Afghanistan. Moderate precipitation is also possible in eastern Kazakhstan.

Central America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

1. Poor early season rainfall performance since March has caused abnormal dryness in parts of Haiti and northwestern Dominican Republic.

2. Heavy rainfall last week resulted in flooding across Guatemala. Torrential rainfall is forecast again next week increased flood risk in parts of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.
Weather Hazards Summary

Central America and the Caribbean Overview

Continued rainfall next week may trigger flooding in many local areas

Last week, heavy rainfall was received in southern Guatemala, El Salvador, southern Honduras, western Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama with the heaviest (> 100 mm) rainfall over southwestern Guatemala and Honduras, the Gulf of Fonseca region, and the Pacific littorals of Costa Rica. Increased rainfall over the past week caused flooding in several departments of Guatemala. Over the past month, much of northern Central America has experienced wetter than average conditions, with the largest surpluses in northern Guatemala, southwestern Honduras, and northern El Salvador. The observed above-average rainfall may have benefitted cropping activities for the first rainfall season although excessive moisture may have negatively impacted some areas. Meanwhile, below-average and dry conditions were recorded across central and eastern Nicaragua, and the Caribbean-facing regions Costa Rica and Panama.

Next week, wet weather conditions of above-average rainfall, are forecast along the Pacific Rim of Central America. Moisture surpluses and soil saturation during the previous weeks coupled with the forecast additional rainfall is likely to exacerbate ground conditions over many already flooded areas and trigger floods elsewhere.

Increased rainfall is forecast for Hispaniola though deficits over some areas may persist

Last week, slightly increased rainfall was observed over Hispaniola. Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was recorded in central Haiti and western Dominican Republic, while widespread, light rainfall was received across the northern two-thirds of the Island. Although consistent rainfall was observed over northeastern Haiti and northwestern Dominican Republic over the past few weeks, dry conditions and below-average rainfall were registered elsewhere over the past month. Dry conditions are the result of an irregular distribution and below-average rainfall over southern Haiti and northeastern Dominican Republic.

Next week, widespread moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast over much of Hispaniola with the greatest (> 100 mm) amounts in central Dominican Republic. The increased rainfall should provide relief to deficits and replenish soil moisture in many areas though thirty-day rainfall deficits could persist.

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.