More rainfall is expected across Africa next week, maintaining high risk for flooding

Africa Weather Hazards

1. A poor start to seasonal rainfall has resulted in abnormal dryness in parts of Mauritania.

2. Heavy rainfall over the past several weeks has triggered flooding in Senegal, Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, and Mali. Heavy rainfall is expected to continue.

3. Several regions in Sudan, including the Khartoum, Sennar, White Nile, River Nile, West and North Kordofan, and the Darfur State experienced flooding during the past 2 weeks. More rainfall is expected in the region next week.

4. Below-average rainfall over the past few weeks has resulted in dryness over the Tigray and Afar states of northern Ethiopia.

5. Heavy rainfall over the past several weeks has caused flooding in parts of Niger and Nigeria. Flooding risk remains high as heavy rainfall is likely to continue next week.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA
Africa Overview

West Africa received heavy rainfall last week
Last week, widespread rainfall continued across West Africa. Torrential rainfall was recorded in Guinea- Conakry, Sierra Leone, and Liberia. Heavy rainfall was also received over western and eastern Nigeria (Figure 1). More moderate, well-distributed rainfall was received across Senegal, parts of southern Mauritania, Mali, and along the Gulf of Guinea. Over the past 30-days, above-average rainfall persisted throughout much of the region, with totals exceeding 100 mm over parts of Guinea-Conakry, southern Mali, northern Cote d’Ivoire, and western Burkina Faso. Large 30-day moisture surpluses were also registered along the coast of southern Nigeria, resulting in significant flooding. Meanwhile, below-average rainfall, with small to moderate deficits, was recorded over some parts of southwestern Mauritania, Guinea-Bissau, Guinea-Conakry, Burkina Faso, Ghana, and Nigeria.

Next week, heavy rainfall is forecast to continue over the Gulf of Guinea, Guinea-Conakry, southern and Nigeria, while more moderate rainfall is expected across the Sahel. Flooding risk remains high over many previously oversaturated areas across the region.

East Africa receives favorable rainfall
Since July, eastern Africa has experienced a favorable rainfall performance, with cumulative rainfall totals between 80-400 percent of average rainfall (Figure 2). Some areas, including eastern Sudan and southern Ethiopia, have received more than twice their average rainfall, which has caused flooding over many local areas. The observed wetness could be associated with an anomalous northerly position of the Inter-tropical Front during the past month. Meanwhile, northeastern Ethiopia has experienced a poor seasonal rainfall performance, observing only 25-80 percent of average rainfall and resulting in abnormal dryness.

Vegetation health has improved throughout much of the region with average to above-average conditions observed from June to September in Ethiopia, southern and eastern Sudan, eastern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Continued seasonal rainfall is likely to maintain adequate soil moisture for cropping activities in the region.

Next week, heavy rainfall is forecast across western Ethiopia, extending eastward to local areas of northern Somalia. More moderate or heavy rainfall is likely in South Sudan, Uganda, and southwestern Kenya.
Central Asia Weather Hazards

Temperatures
Above-normal temperatures prevailed throughout Central Asia last week. Maximum temperatures reached 30 °C in central and eastern Kazakhstan, and 40 °C in parts of Afghanistan and Turkmenistan. Minimum temperatures remain above freezing across northern Kazakhstan. Next week, colder temperatures are forecast to return to Kazakhstan. An abnormal cold hazard is posted for areas where the largest negative temperature anomalies and subfreezing minimum temperatures are most likely.

Precipitation
Last week, light rainfall between 2-16 mm brought relief to long-term precipitation deficits across northwestern Kazakhstan. Based on 90-day precipitation deficits, abnormal dryness persists in northeastern Kazakhstan. A cold front is expected to trigger scattered rainfall exceeding 10 mm across parts of northern Kazakhstan next week. Seasonal dryness is forecast for Afghanistan.

Central America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

1. Heavy rainfall triggers flooding in western Haiti. Continued rainfall is likely to persist in already flooded areas next week.

2. The progression of the Postrera season has resulted in abnormal dryness in southeastern Dominican Republic.

3. Saturated ground conditions over the past several weeks persist in Guatemala. Heavy rainfall is expected to continue next week, increasing the risk for flooding.
Central America and the Caribbean Overview

Tropical storm formation in the eastern Pacific Ocean could bring heavy rainfall to Guatemala
Heavy rainfall has been recorded over the Golf of Fonseca, with totals exceeding 300mm in some local areas. Over the past 30 days, the Penten department in Guatemala, Belize, Honduras, and northern Nicaragua have received little rainfall. Tropical storms Jerry and Karen have developed in the Atlantic Ocean and are moving northeast, they are not expected to impact Central America. In the eastern Pacific Ocean, hurricanes Mario and Kiko are moving northwest and are also not forecast to impact the region. A 30% chance of cyclone formation has been forecast in the eastern Pacific Ocean over the next 48 hours, which is likely to bring heavy rainfall to the coastal countries facing the Pacific Ocean. Next week, heavy rainfall is expected in the Peten department of Guatemala and Costa Rica, with more moderate amounts in Belize and southern Honduras. Meanwhile, below-average rainfall is expected in Nicaragua.

Heavy rainfall triggers flash flooding in southern Haiti
Hurricane Karen is expected to move close to the eastern coast of the Dominican Republic, although heavy rainfall is not expected next week. Heavy rainfall triggered flash flooding in western Haiti and is expected to continue into next week. In the Dominican Republic, abnormal dryness has developed in southeastern parts over the past month, as the Postrera season progresses. Next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast in parts of the Dominican Republic, while southern Haiti is likely to receive light to moderate rainfall.

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.