Global Weather Hazards Summary

October 4 - 10, 2019

Flooding is likely to continue in parts of Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, and Nigeria

Africa Weather Hazards

1. Southern Mauritania has been abnormally dry for the past three months. A poor start to seasonal rainfall does not indicate significant recovery by the end of the season.

2. Western Guinea and Sierra Leone have experienced flooding for the past two weeks. Above-average rainfall forecast to continue next week is likely to maintain saturated conditions.

3. Most of Darfur received near-average rainfall this week. Rainfall next week could cause flooding.

4. Parts of northeastern Ethiopia remain abnormally dry.

5. Northern and eastern parts of Nigeria received below-average rainfall providing relief to flooded areas. Heavy rainfall expected next week may trigger flooding.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA
Africa Overview

**Senegal begins to recover following a late-onset to rainy season**

Over the past decade, precipitation over Mauritania, Niger, central Mali, central Chad, and central Sudan, has decreased. Last week, Mauritania and Niger received light rainfall, while the Gulf of Guinea countries recorded between 10 to 100 mm of rainfall (Figure 1). The rainy season has been favorable across most of West Africa this year, with widespread and well-distributed rainfall over the past several weeks.

Since July, western Guinea and Sierra Leone have received more than 500 mm of rainfall, triggering floods in some areas. Positive rainfall anomalies, ranging between 50-300 mm, have been observed over southern Mali, southern Nigeria, and parts of Sudan, attributed to the northerly position of the Inter-Tropical Front. Meanwhile, below-average rainfall has been recorded over Senegal, Niger, Chad and South Sudan (Figure 2), and seasonal rainfall deficits observed over central Nigeria and northeastern Ethiopia.

Next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast over previously flooded areas, with a high risk for flooding in some areas of the Darfur. Light to moderate rainfall is likely over Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, and northern Cote d’Ivoire.

**Much of Ethiopia receives above-average rainfall, except a small area in the northeast**

Last week, much of Ethiopia, southern Sudan, South Sudan, eastern DRC, and Uganda, received light to moderate rainfall. The Kiremt season has had a stable performed with over 200 mm of rainfall received across Ethiopia, except for a small area in the northeast. Eastern Sudan also has performed recorded over 300 mm of rainfall with several instances of flooding.

Next week, increased amounts of rainfall are forecast across eastern DRC, Ethiopia, and northern Somalia. Previously flooded areas in Sudan are expected to receive light to moderate rainfall.
Central Asia Weather Hazards

Temperatures
Last week, below-normal temperatures were recorded across northern Kazakhstan with freezing temperatures falling between -6 to -2°C. Above-normal temperatures persisted elsewhere in the region. Next week, above-normal temperatures are forecast across Central Asia. Subfreezing temperatures are likely to be limited to northeast Kazakhstan and the higher elevations of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan.

Precipitation
Last week, light to moderate rainfall was recorded across northwestern Kazakhstan, providing relief to abnormal dryness in the country. In northeast Kazakhstan, abnormal dryness persists despite also receiving light rainfall. Next week, an upper-level low-pressure system is forecast to cause the first major snowfall of the season in the higher elevations of northeast Afghanistan. A heavy snow hazard is posted for areas that are most likely to receive more than 30 cm of snow. Dry weather is likely to return to northern Kazakhstan.

Central America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

1. Abnormal dryness persists in eastern Dominican Republic.

2. Flooding is reported in several parts of Guatemala due to increased amounts of rainfall. Rainfall is expected to continue next week.
Central America and the Caribbean Overview

Increased rainfall is improving moisture conditions across the region

Last week, much of Central America received increased amounts of rainfall, with the highest weekly totals (>150 mm) recorded in Belize, southern and central Guatemala, southern and western Honduras, and northwestern Nicaragua. Lighter, but well-distributed rainfall was observed across the southern half of the region. Other areas including northern Guatemala and eastern Nicaragua recorded negative rainfall anomalies. Despite the improved moisture conditions over the past 30-days, parts of Guatemala and northwestern Honduras remain dry, with less than 50% of average rainfall accumulation observed since August. Next week, continued above-average rainfall is forecast across Central America. Most of Guatemala and Honduras are likely to receive more than 150 mm of rainfall throughout the week. Flood risk is especially likely in southern and central Guatemala. There is also a 20% chance of a tropical cyclone developing in the northern Caribbean Sea and is likely to bring increased rainfall to Belize and Guatemala.

Hispaniola receives heavy rainfall, while some areas remain dry

Last week, heavy rainfall was observed across Hispaniola. Rainfall amounts between 100-150 mm were recorded in the central and northern Dominican Republic. Similarly, heavy rainfall observed along the southern peninsula of Haiti. However, throughout much of the summer, negative rainfall anomalies have prevailed across the region. Since August, most of Hispaniola has experienced near-normal rainfall performance, although the eastern Dominican Republic has received less than 50% of average rainfall during the same period. Long-term moisture deficits have developed with no relief since improved rainfall in September. Next week, around 25 mm of rainfall is forecast over most of Hispaniola, with higher amounts of rainfall in northern Haiti. There is no tropical cyclone formation that could impact the Island.

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.