Southern Mauritania remains abnormally dry as heavy rainfall persists in several parts of Africa

1. Southern Mauritania has been abnormally dry for the past three months. Recovery before the end of the season is unlikely.

2. Flash flooding was reported in central Senegal last week. Continued heavy rainfall is likely to maintain high risk for flooding.

3. Central Nigeria has experienced significant flooding over the past two weeks and remains at risk for continued flooding next week.

4. Several parts of Sudan have experienced flooding this year. Flooding is likely to continue into next week.

5. Flash flooding and heavy rainfall have been reported in parts of Ethiopia and Somalia. Next week heavy rainfall is likely to continue increasing the risk for flooding across Juba and the Shabelle rivers in Somalia.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA
Africa Overview

Northern Angola has started to receive some rainfall
Flash flooding has been reported in Senegal, central Sudan, Cote d’Ivoire, Kenya, and Somalia, with West African countries registering between 25-300 mm of rainfall last week (Figure 1). Meanwhile, southern DRC, Angola, Tanzania, and northern Zambia recorded light to moderate rainfall this past week. The changes in rainfall confirm the southward movement of the Intertropical Front. For the most part, seasonal rainfall performance has been positive over Guinea, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and Cote d’Ivoire, Sudan, Eritrea, and Ethiopia (Figure 2). Large rainfall deficits are present in central and eastern Nigeria, Cameroon, eastern DRC and southern Mauritania.

Next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast over the Gulf of Guinea countries and DRC, while abnormally dry conditions in southern Mauritania are expected to persist. Flooding is also likely in central Senegal and central Nigeria due to flooding during the previous week and the expected heavy rainfall.

Ethiopia received heavy rainfall last week
Last week, Ethiopia registered heavy rainfall during Kirmet season, with the heaviest rainfall totals exceeding 300 mm in some areas (Figure 2). Southern Yemen and northern Somalia also registered heavy rainfall in local areas. Meanwhile, eastern DRC has observed rainfall deficits between 50 to 100 mm of rainfall.

Next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast over Ethiopia except in a small area of the northeastern part of the country where light rainfall is expected. Yemen, northern Somalia, DRC, Angola, Congo, Gabon, and Tanzania are likely to receive moderate to heavy rainfall as well. Near seasonal rainfall is expected in Kenya, Uganda, and elsewhere in southern Africa.
Central Asia Weather Hazards

Temperatures
Below-normal temperatures persisted across central and eastern Kazakhstan last week. Observed minimum temperatures fell to -11 °C in northeastern Kazakhstan. Subfreezing minimum temperatures extended as far south as northern Uzbekistan. 7-day temperatures are likely to average above normal next week.

Precipitation
Last week, heavy snow fell in northeastern Afghanistan accumulating more than 70 cm. Moderate to locally heavy precipitation extended into northern Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. Elsewhere, mostly dry weather prevailed. 90-day precipitation deficits are the largest across northeastern Kazakhstan. Next week, a cold front and widespread precipitation are forecast across northern Kazakhstan. Mostly dry weather is forecast across the rest of the region.

Central America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

1. Abnormal dryness persists in eastern Dominican Republic.

2. Flooding has been reported in several parts of Guatemala due to ongoing heavy rainfall. Flooding is expected to continue into next week.
Central America and the Caribbean Overview

Increased rainfall is providing relief to seasonal dryness in the region
Last week, heavy rainfall was prevalent across Central America, with local areas recorded more than 100 mm of rainfall, and more than 150 mm in a large area of El Salvador. Heavy rainfall has triggered flooding across several departments in Guatemala. Lighter and slightly below-average rainfall was recorded in northeastern Honduras, central Nicaragua, and the Gulf of Honduras region. Meanwhile, positive rainfall anomalies were recorded in Guatemala, El Salvador, and much of Honduras. Large areas of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Belize have been experiencing improved moisture conditions over the last 30 days. Seasonal moisture deficits still exist in parts of central Guatemala and northwestern Honduras, however, now only between 25% and 50% of average rainfall accumulation has been observed since the start of August. Next week near-average rainfall conditions are expected to return throughout the region. A few areas in northern Guatemala, El Belize, and Costa Rica, could continue to receive heavy rainfall. The risk for flooding remains high in southern and central Guatemala where soils are especially saturated. Some central portions of Honduras and Nicaragua should receive lighter and below-average rainfall. Nearby tropical cyclone development is also unlikely.

Hispaniola received heavy rainfall last week
Heavy rainfall continued over a large portion of Hispaniola again last week. Rainfall totals between 75-150mm were observed in central and northern Dominican Republic and across much of Haiti. Similarly, heavy totals were observed in La Altagracia department in eastern Dominican Republic, while fewer rainfall totals (<25mm) were recorded in southern Dominican Republic. This marks the fourth consecutive week of large positive rainfall anomalies across the island; perhaps the longest period in several months. since August, most of Hispaniola experienced a near or above-normal rainfall performance. A portion of eastern Dominican Republic has been the exception, where less than 50% of average rainfall has been observed during the period. Following improved rainfall performance during the previous 30-days, ground conditions have improved across Hispaniola. Next week, reduced rainfall is expected over Hispaniola. Observed 7-day totals of around 25mm or less are favored. This may serve to alleviate excess runoff for areas that have seen multiple weeks of heavy rains. There is no expected tropical cyclone development 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.