Flooding continues in parts of East and West Africa while Southern Africa and Lesotho remain dry

Africa Weather Hazards

1. Elevated river levels in the Congo River Basin have caused flooding along the Congo and DRC border.

2. Several weeks of heavy rainfall have raised river levels in central and western Uganda, triggering floods.

3. Above-average rainfall over the past couple of months has raised water levels in the Nile River and its tributaries, causing floods in Sudan and South Sudan.

4. Several weeks of heavy rainfall have triggered flooding in Kenya and southern Somalia.

5. A locust warning has been issued in parts of Ethiopia and its neighboring countries, with the most significant impacts in Tigray, Amhara, Afar, Dire Dawa, and Oromia regions.

6. A delayed and poor start to the rainy season across parts of South Africa and Lesotho has led to abnormal dryness.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA
Africa Overview

Locust warning over southern Yemen and northeastern Ethiopia

Last week, heavy rainfall was recorded in many parts of Ethiopia, and Djibouti, although dryness persists over the western and northern parts of Ethiopia. Heavy rainfall has triggered flash flooding across the region, including Kenya, western and eastern Tanzania, and eastern Uganda. Meanwhile, southern Somalia and DRC received moderate amounts of rainfall, with lighter rainfall in Congo and Gabon (Figure 1). A locust warning has been issued over northeastern Ethiopia.

Over the last 30-days, Ethiopia has received above-average rainfall except in parts in the center of the country, along with Somalia, Kenya, and Tanzania. Meanwhile, deficits have been observed in the DRC, the southern Congo, and Gabon (Figure 2).

Next week, heavy rainfall is forecast over the DRC, Tanzania, southwestern Kenya, southwestern Ethiopia, Zambia, and northern Mozambique.

Abnormal dryness develops in Angola

Last week, little to no rain was recorded in Namibia and western South Africa, with light rainfall in northern South Africa, Botswana, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall was recorded in northern Madagascar, with amounts expected to provide significant water supply for the pastoral region.

Over the last 30-days, noticeable rainfall deficits have been observed in Lesotho and across South Africa, northern Mozambique, Namibia, and most of Botswana. Strong deficits have developed over central Angola.

Next week, slightly above-normal rainfall is expected over central Angola which may alleviate some dryness. Heavy rainfall is forecast in parts of Zambia, northern Mozambique, with light to moderate amounts of rainfall expected in northern Namibia, Lesotho, and eastern South Africa. Parts of southern Mozambique, Botswana, Zimbabwe, southern Namibia, South Africa, and southern Madagascar are likely to receive no rainfall.
Central Asia Weather Hazards

Temperatures
Last week, temperatures were below average across Central Asia, except in some parts of Afghanistan, western Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. Next week, negative temperatures are expected in Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan. Slightly warmer temperatures of a maximum of 20° C are predicted over Turkmenistan. The highest temperatures reaching 25° C are expected across Pakistan. In Afghanistan, temperatures are likely to range between 15-20° C in central and northern areas.

Precipitation
Last week, light to moderate rainfall was recorded in western Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, and Iran. Some scattered rainfall was also recorded over Kazakhstan. Next week, there is a high likelihood of below-average rainfall over northern Pakistan, northern Afghanistan, and central Tajikistan, while scattered rainfall is expected over northeastern and western Kazakhstan. Heavy snowfall is forecast over central Tajikistan into northern Pakistan.

Central America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

1. A poor rainfall performance during the Postrera season has resulted in abnormal dryness in southern and central parts of the Dominican Republic.

2. Insufficient rainfall over the past several weeks has strengthened abnormal dryness in eastern Honduras and parts of Nicaragua.
Central America and the Caribbean Overview

Abnormal dryness persists in Central America
Last week, below-average rainfall continued across much of inland Central America. Light to locally moderate rainfall was recorded in southern Guatemala, central Nicaragua, and parts of the southern Caribbean. As the Postrera season is ending, a typical reduction in rainfall has maintained 30-day moisture deficits over dry parts of eastern Honduras and northeastern Nicaragua. Since late October, these areas have experienced abnormal dryness. Since the beginning of August, below-average rainfall was recorded across parts of northern Guatemala, eastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua. These areas only received between 50-80 percent of average rainfall during the season. Meanwhile, above-average rainfall as recorded along the Pacific-facing region of Central America, alleviating dryness in southern Guatemala, El Salvador, and the Gulf of Fonseca region. Next week, light rainfall is expected to continue in the interior parts of Central America. However, moderate to locally heavy rain is possible in parts of Honduras and Nicaragua and across the southern Caribbean. Minimum temperatures are forecast to average near-normal, although nighttime and early-morning temperatures could fall near or below-freezing in higher elevations. No Tropical Cyclone activity is expected.

Dry weather is likely to continue in Hispaniola
Next week, widespread moderate to heavy amounts of rainfall were observed over Hispaniola. Above-average weekly rainfall totals were recorded in northern parts of the Island. However, despite increased rainfall, drier-than-average conditions persist across the Island, with the largest 30-day rainfall deficits registered over the south-central Dominican Republic. Since late August, average to above-average seasonal rainfall has been recorded across Haiti and western Dominican Republic, with below-average rainfall in southern and the central Dominican Republic. As the second rainfall season comes to an end, dryness is likely to persist. Next week, dry weather is forecast over Hispaniola. However, light rain is possible over the central and eastern Dominican Republic. Tropical Cyclone activity is not expected.

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.