

Global Weather Hazards Summary

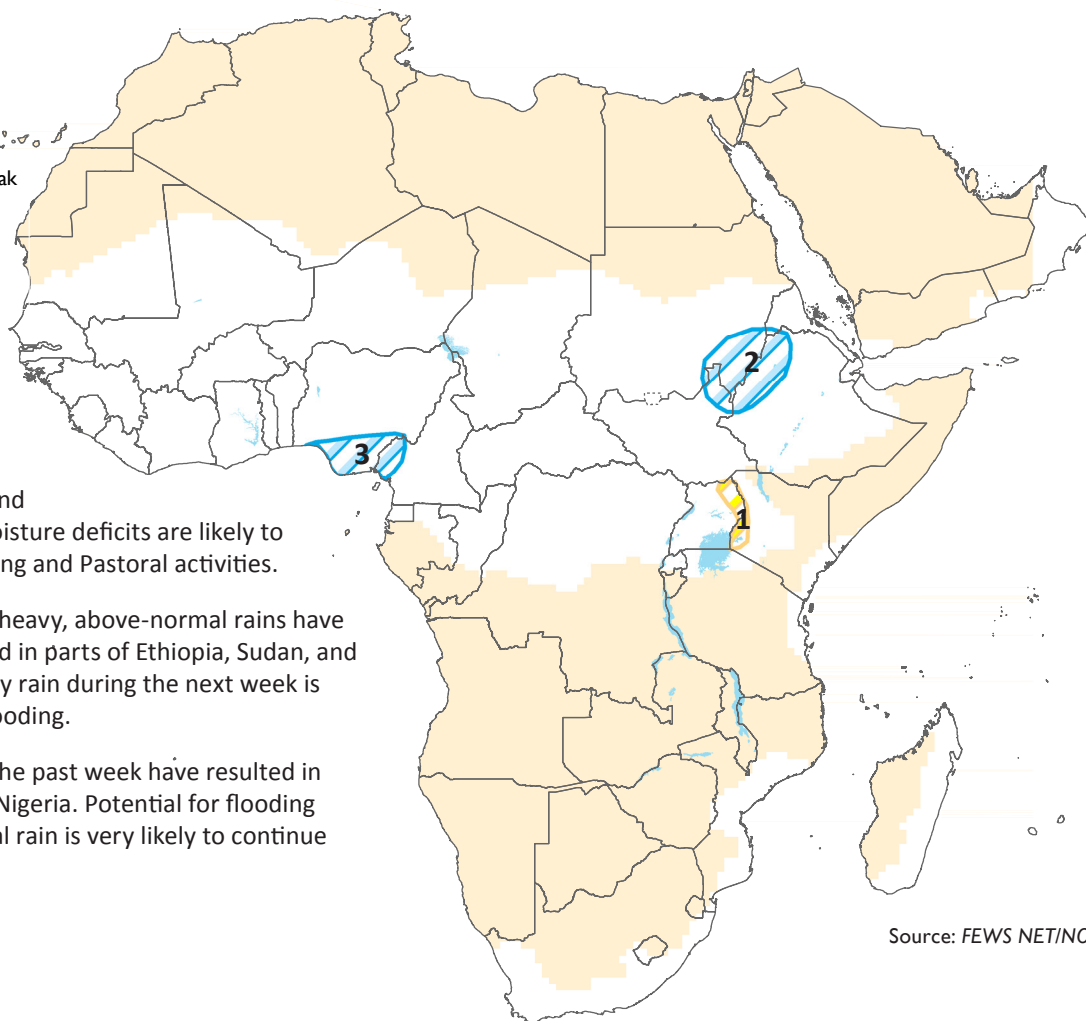
July 28 - August 3, 2017

Flooding observed in Nigeria and heavy rain continues in Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan

Africa Weather Hazards

-  Flooding
-  Abnormal Dryness
-  Drought
-  Severe Drought
-  Tropical Cyclone
-  Potential Locust Outbreak
-  Heavy Snow
-  Abnormal Cold
-  Abnormal Heat
-  Seasonally Dry

1. Below-average rainfall since mid-May has led to abnormal dryness across eastern Uganda and southwestern Kenya. Moisture deficits are likely to negatively impact cropping and Pastoral activities.
2. Repeated weeks of very heavy, above-normal rains have oversaturated the ground in parts of Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan. More heavy rain during the next week is likely to cause further flooding.
3. Heavy downpours over the past week have resulted in flooding in Rivers State, Nigeria. Potential for flooding remains high as torrential rain is very likely to continue next week.



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Africa Overview

Flooding observed in the Gulf of Guinea

Above-average rain fell over many areas of the Sahel this week. From July 17-23, downpours continued over Guinea-Conakry, eastern Senegal, western and eastern Mali. Torrential rain also fell over Togo, Benin, northwestern and the southern coastal areas of Nigeria (**Figure 1**). According to media reports, the rain last week destroyed many houses in areas of the Rivers State in Nigeria. While the favorable performance of the West African monsoon has benefitted agricultural and pastoral activities in many areas, excess moisture has also negatively impacted ground conditions in other areas.

Due to consistent rain over the past few weeks, positive rainfall anomalies were observed throughout much of West Africa, with some regions accumulating 100-500mm of rain above average over the past thirty days. These regions included Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, southwestern Cote d'Ivoire, and southern Nigeria. In contrast, small negative rainfall anomalies were registered over localized areas of eastern and central Burkina Faso, south-central, and northeastern Nigeria.

Next week, heavy downpours are expected to continue over far western West Africa and southern Nigeria, which increases risk for flooding in the region. Moderate to heavy rain is forecast across southern Mali, Burkina Faso, western and southern Niger, Nigeria, and southern Chad, while light rain is expected elsewhere.

Rainfall continues over much of Eastern Africa

Since late June to date, Eastern Africa has received average to above-average rain. Positive rainfall anomalies were observed in eastern Sudan, northeastern South Sudan, western Ethiopia, central Yemen, and northern Uganda (**Figure 2**). However, a few areas, including western South Sudan, localized areas of northeastern Uganda, and north-central Ethiopia, experienced slightly below-average rain over the past thirty days. Above-average rainfall could also lead to river flooding in areas of eastern Sudan and sustain risks for water-borne disease outbreaks in Yemen. Although rainfall totals were reduced last week compared to the previous week, moderate to heavy rain continued over western Ethiopia, southern Sudan, and northern South Sudan.

Next week, heavy and above-average rain is likely over western Ethiopia, which could raise river levels and cause flooding in eastern Sudan. Meanwhile, moderate to heavy rain is expected in the southern and western portions of Sudan, and South Sudan.

Figure 1: RFE2 Satellite-Estimated Rainfall (mm)

Valid: July 19 - July 25, 2017

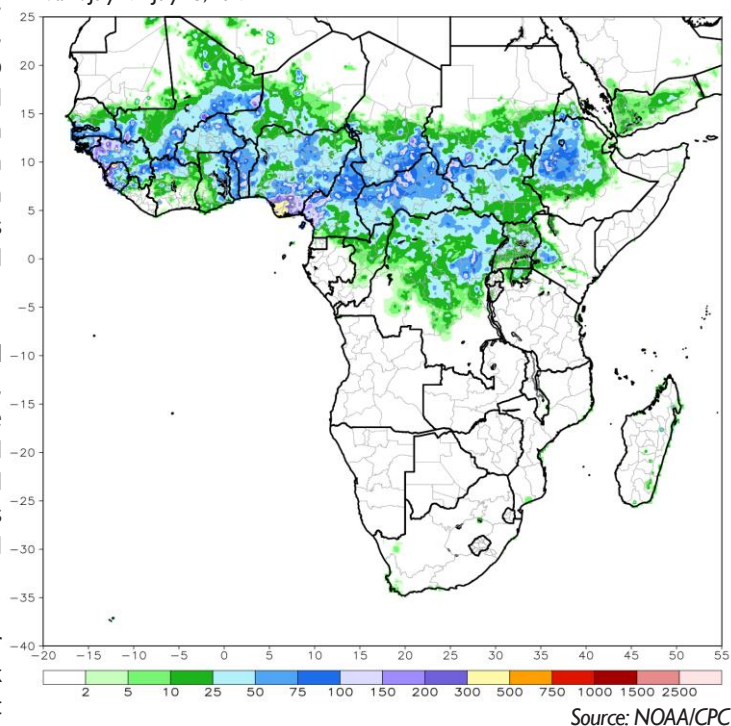
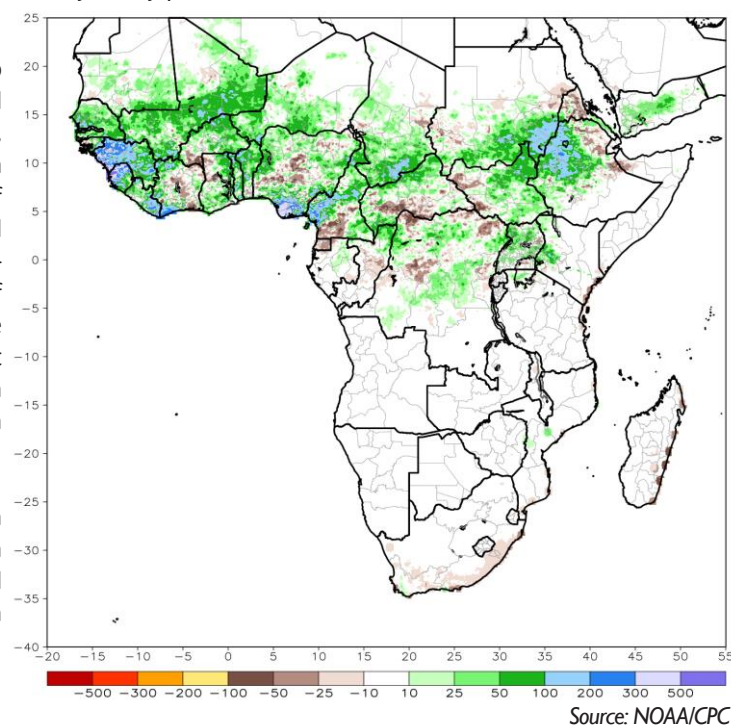


Figure 2: ARC2 30-Day Total Rainfall Anomaly (mm)

Valid: June 19 - July 18, 2017



Central Asia Weather Hazards

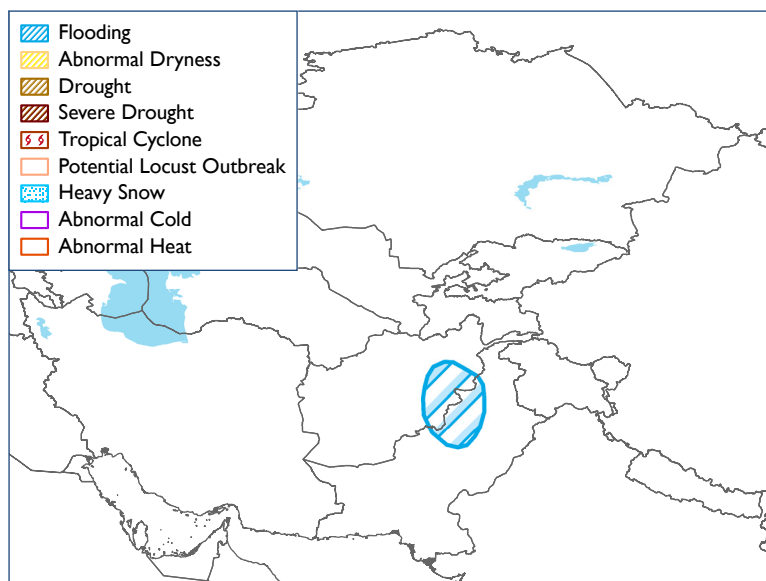
Temperatures

The last week, above-normal temperatures (2-4°C) were observed across many areas in western Kazakhstan, with more normal to slightly below normal temperatures observed across the remainder of the region. Next week, the model suggests an increase in maximum daily temperatures throughout much of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and northern Pakistan, with highs possibly exceeding 40°C. The highest anomalies are expected over central and eastern portions of Kazakhstan, where temperatures may range between 6-8°C above average for late July.

Precipitation

Well distributed precipitation was estimated over northern Kazakhstan last week, however heavy rainfall near the Kabul region resulted in floods and damages to infrastructure during mid-July. Several consecutive weeks of beneficial rainfall over northern Kazakhstan has continued to help mitigate moisture deficits and improve ground conditions in the region. The latest analyses vegetation health also show more favorable conditions following some deterioration in vegetation conditions during June.

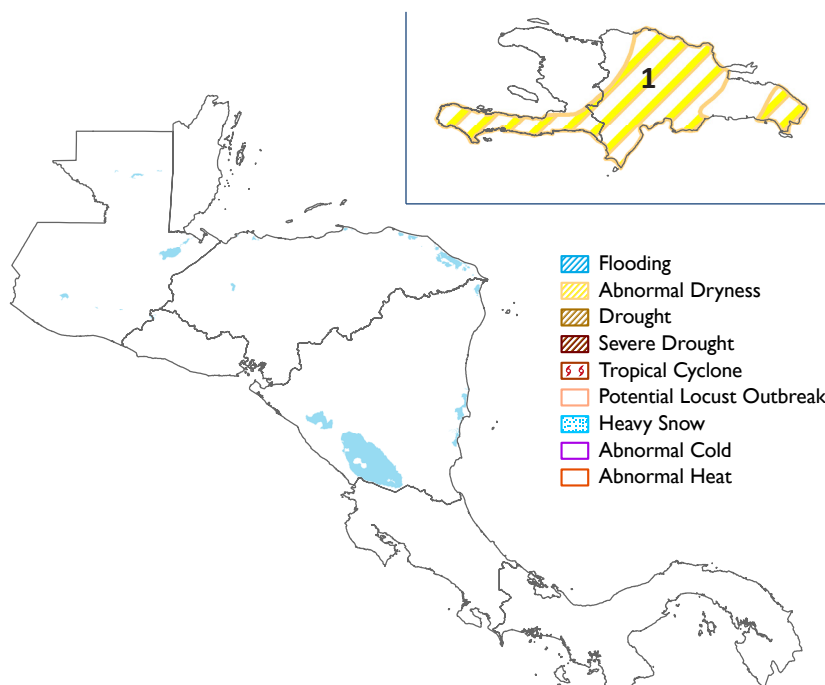
During the next week, a continuation of average to above-average rainfall is forecast across northern Kazakhstan. Towards the south, seasonable rainfall is expected over Pakistan, but additional monsoon moisture pushing into eastern Afghanistan may trigger additional floods during the next week.



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Central America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

1. Abnormal dryness observed over northern Dominican Republic.



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Central America and the Caribbean Overview

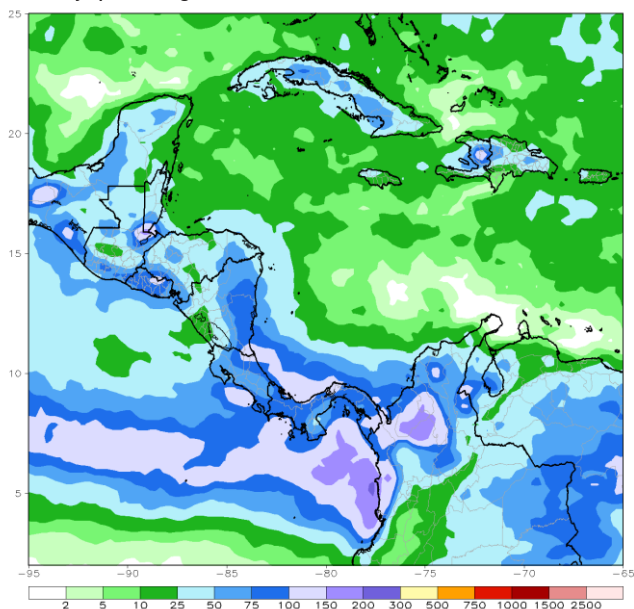
El Salvador and eastern Nicaragua received heavy rain; dryness persisted in Guatemala and Honduras

Mountainous areas of Guatemala and central/southern Honduras received only very light (<25mm) rains for another week, resulting in negative 7-day anomalies of 25-50mm or more. In other regions, such as Pacific facing departments of Guatemala, El Salvador, and southeastern Nicaragua, rainfall was above-average. According to satellite estimates, more than 150mm of rain was recorded in El Salvador and parts of southeastern Nicaragua leading to substantial positive anomalies. Over the past month, prolonged dryness has slowly built large rainfall deficits for mountainous southern Guatemala and southern Honduras. Areas around Guatemala's capital, for instance, are currently experiencing negative rainfall anomalies of more than 200mm. Total precipitation amounts to less than 50% of their expected rainfall during the period. Similar conditions exist in southern Honduras as well. There is conflicting information about the impact dryness is currently having on cropping conditions. Ground reports at the beginning of the month indicated that moisture was adequate, but that may be changing.

Next week, near-average rainfall is forecast over most of the region. Heavier, perhaps above-normal, rainfall (as much as 200mm) is possible immediately along the east coast of Nicaragua.

Figure 4: CMORPH rainfall climatology (mm)

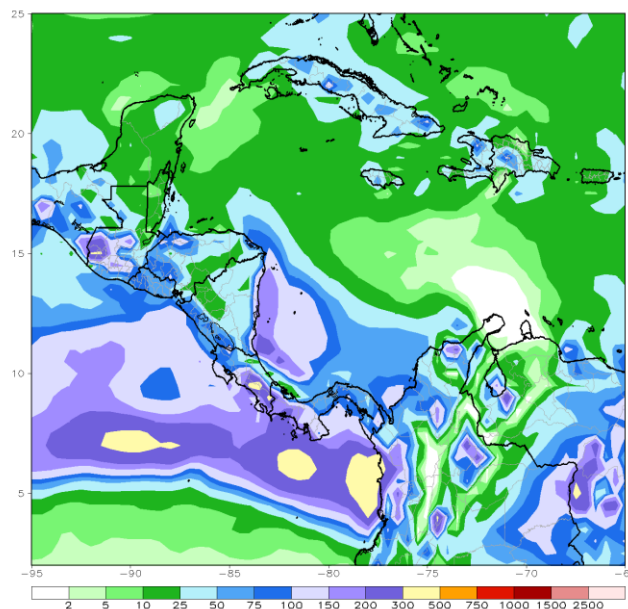
Valid: July 26 - August 1, 2017



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 5: GEFS mean total rainfall forecast (mm)

Valid: July 27 - August 2, 2017



Source: NOAA/CPC

Drier-than-normal conditions returned last week

The heaviest rainfall (50-100mm) this past week was recorded over central Haiti and western provinces of the Dominican Republic. Such totals resulted in near-normal conditions in those local areas of Haiti and the Dominican Republic. Other surrounding areas of the island received lighter, below-normal amounts of rain during the week. Negative 7-day anomalies range from 10-50mm. As a result of substantial rainfall two weeks ago, positive anomalies are present across a large portion of central and northern Hispaniola. However, along the southern coast of the island, significant negative rainfall anomalies persist. The forecast next week favors near average rainfall for most areas, with the climatologically favored regions receiving 50mm of rain or more.

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.