











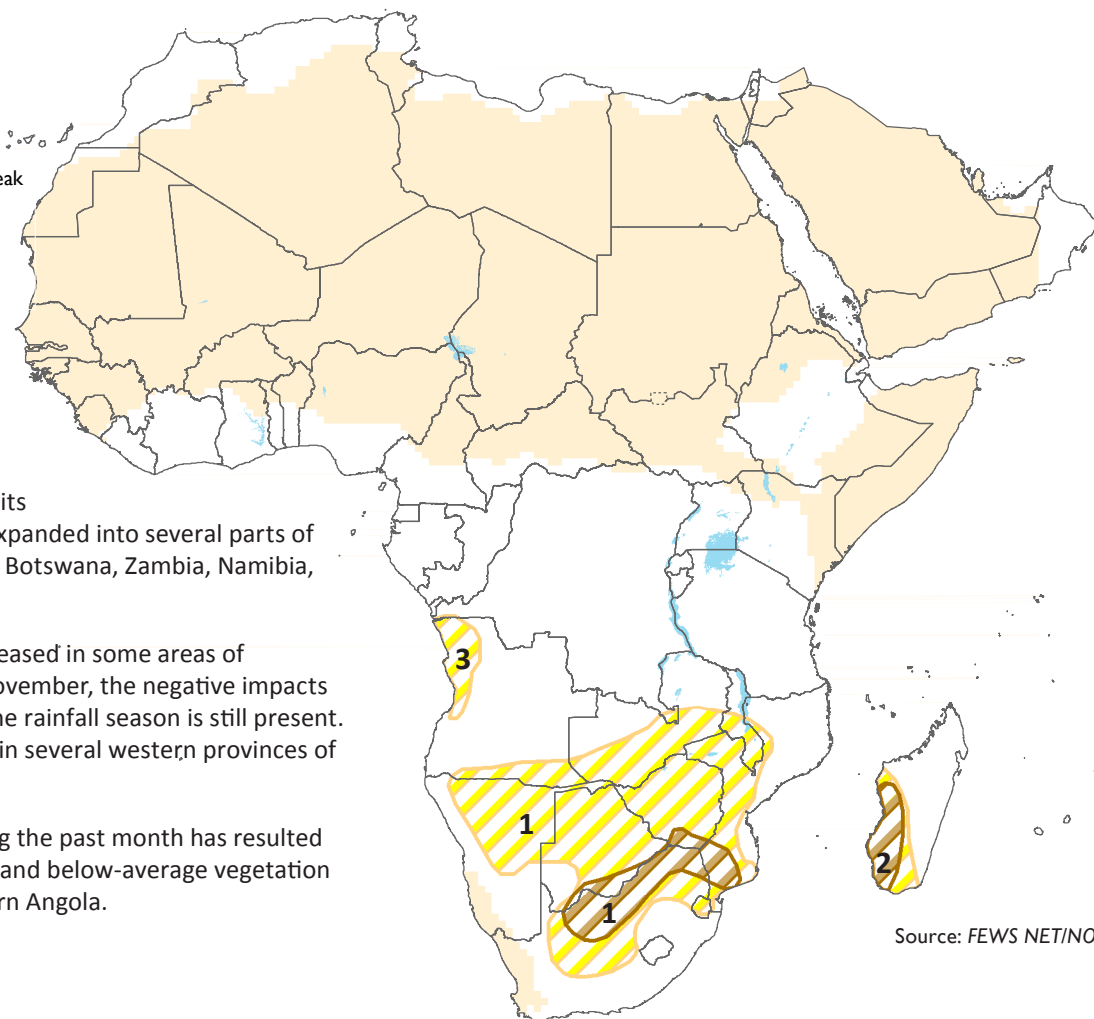
## Global Weather Hazards Summary

February 16 - 22, 2018

*Rain continues to decrease deficits throughout southern Africa, causing flooding in some areas*

### Africa Weather Hazards

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



1. Since November, rainfall has been below-average in South Africa. Significant moisture deficits have strengthened and expanded into several parts of Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Zambia, Namibia, and southern Angola.
2. Although rainfall has increased in some areas of Madagascar since mid-November, the negative impacts of the delayed onset of the rainfall season is still present. Rainfall is below average in several western provinces of the island.
3. Below-average rain during the past month has resulted in large moisture deficits and below-average vegetation conditions in northwestern Angola.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

## Africa Overview

### Despite rain elsewhere, dryness worsens in Angola

Last week, above-average rain was recorded over eastern Angola, Zambia, northern Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique. The highest 7-day rainfall totals exceeded 150mm in parts of Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique (**Figure 1**). As a result, localized flooding has been reported. Totals of at least 100mm were widespread in Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique. Very light rainfall was recorded from Botswana, across northern South Africa/southern Zimbabwe, into southern Mozambique. Rains remained very light in northwestern Angola, where moisture deficits are growing. In southern and western parts of Madagascar, the last few days brought the first significant rainfall in many weeks.

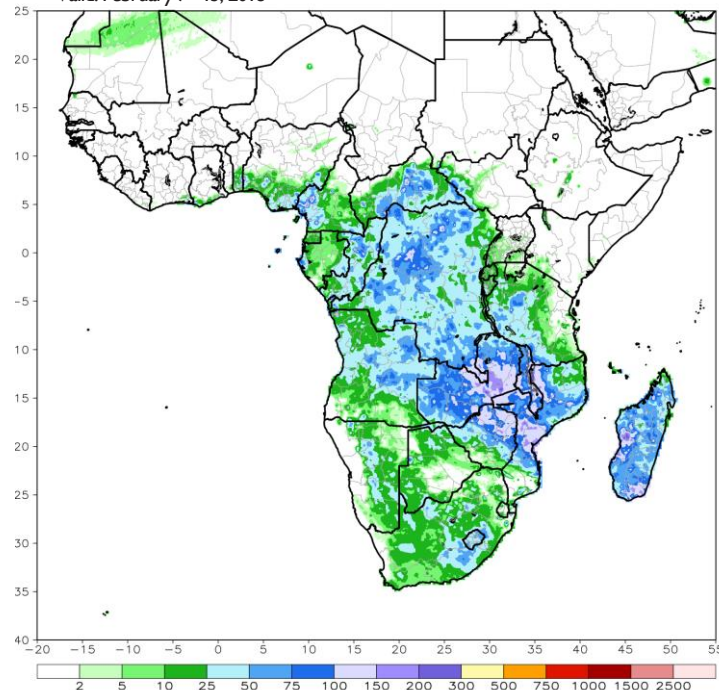
A pattern switch has become apparent since the start of February. During January, rainfall analyses suggested that the monsoon performance was one of the poorest on record. Over the past 2 weeks, widespread rainfall has been recorded in many of these same areas. Consequently, significant changes are observed in short term anomalies. The areas of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, and Mozambique which exhibit 30-day rainfall deficits greater than 100mm have shrunk dramatically (**Figure 2**). Impacts from this past January are still felt on the long-term moisture anomalies, as regions in Zambia, Mozambique, southern Malawi, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, and South Africa are still experiencing less than 80% of their normal rainfall totals since the beginning of December. Southwestern Madagascar has been extremely dry since the beginning of the monsoon season, receiving consistently below-average rainfall. Recent heavy rain is slowly decreasing moisture deficits.

Vegetation health indices suggests a degradation of ground conditions in parts of Namibia, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Malawi. However, ground reports suggest that late-planted crops in the Maize Triangle region of South Africa are likely recovering with the increase in rainfall during late January and February.

During the next week, western Angola, DRC, Congo, Gabon, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique are expected to receive rainfall. Total amounts reaching 100mm are possible.

**Figure 1: RFE2 Satellite-Estimated Rainfall (mm)**

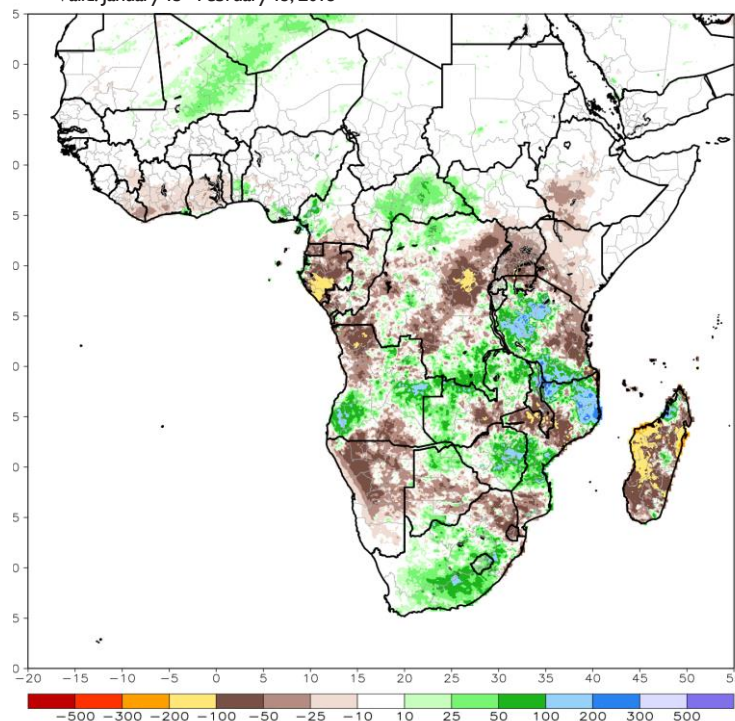
Valid: February 7 - 13, 2018



Source: NOAA/CPC

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

Valid: January 15 - February 13, 2018



Source: NOAA/CPC

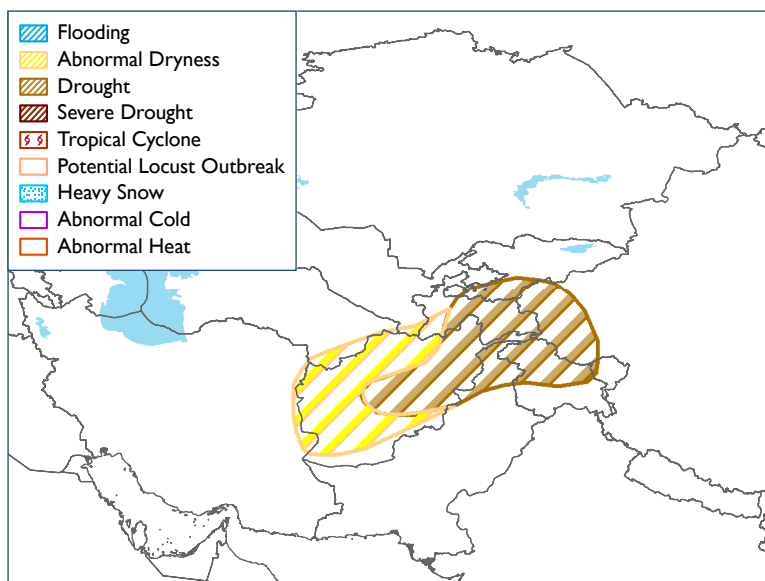
## Central Asia Weather Hazards

### Temperatures

Near to below-normal temperatures were recorded across much of the region from February 4-10. Extreme minimum temperatures ranged from near -30°C in northern Kazakhstan to near -10°C in southern Turkmenistan and western Afghanistan. Maximum temperatures are likely to average above-normal throughout the region with the largest positive anomalies (>8°C) across Afghanistan. Maximum temperatures are forecast to exceed 25°C in the lowlands of southwestern Afghanistan and southern Turkmenistan during the next week.

### Precipitation

Mostly dry weather returned to the region during the past week. A drought hazard remains posted for areas where the snow water equivalent anomaly is largely negative. Satellite estimates indicate that precipitation has averaged below-normal during the past 90 days, an abnormal dryness hazard is posted for the rest of Afghanistan.

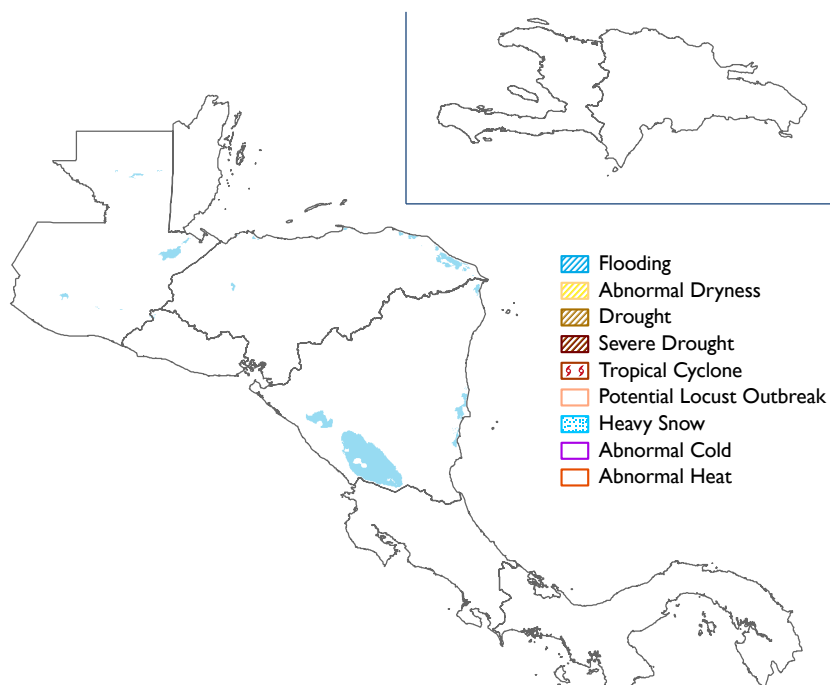


Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Widespread rain and high-elevation snow (local amounts >25mm, liquid equivalent) are expected across Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, southern areas of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and northern Afghanistan next week. However, snow is expected to be limited to the higher elevations due to above-normal temperatures.

## Central America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

No hazards reported



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

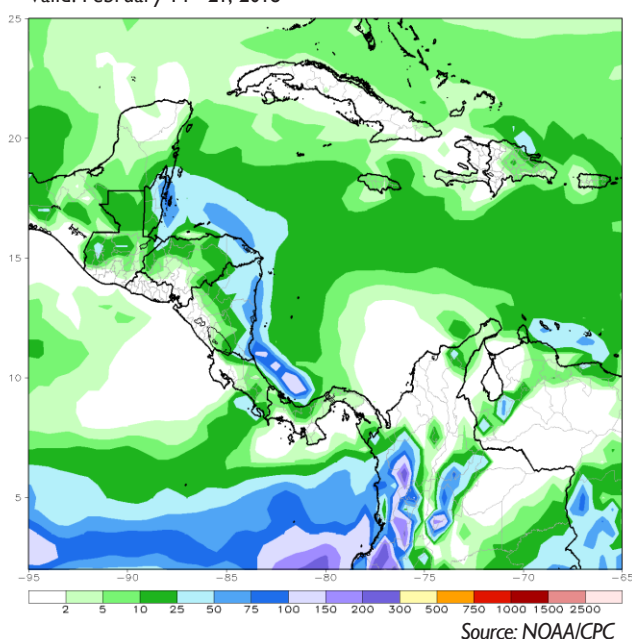
## Central America and the Caribbean Overview

### Seasonal conditions continue in Central America

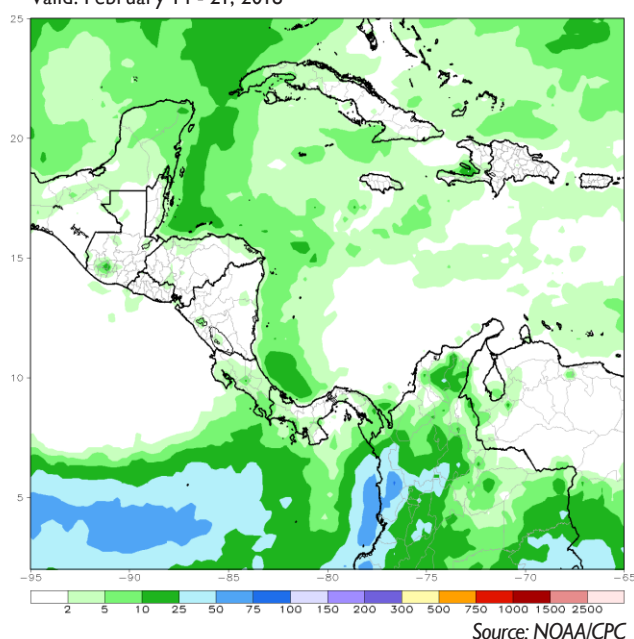
Last week, limited rainfall was recorded over much of Central America, continuing seasonal conditions over the region. Much of the interior recorded no rainfall; while northern Guatemala and portions of Belize received moderate to heavy rains. An analysis of the accumulated rainfall since early January to date has indicated neutral anomalies across the inland of Central America and positive rainfall anomalies over northern Guatemala, Belize, the Atlantic coastlines of Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, and eastern Costa Rica. Recent vegetation indices indicate positive conditions throughout much of Central America. Although the average performance of the December-April rainfall season has benefited winter cropping season activities over many areas, dry soils that are associated with the typical lack of rainfall during this time of the year have also increased threats for forest fires.

For next week, dry weather conditions are once again expected over Central America. However, light rains are possible over northern Guatemala, Belize, and along the Atlantic coastlines of Honduras and Nicaragua. Minimum temperature is expected to be average and remain above the freezing point.

**Figure 4: GEFS mean total rainfall forecast (mm)**  
Valid: February 14 - 21, 2018



**Figure 5: CMORPH rainfall climatology (mm)**  
Valid: February 14 - 21, 2018



### Seasonable weather expected in Hispaniola next week

Last week, little rainfall fell over Hispaniola. Over the past four weeks, neutral rainfall anomalies were registered throughout Hispaniola, except portions of central Haiti, where small positive anomalies were recorded. Consequently, vegetation conditions were average across much of the island. During the next week, Hispaniola is expected to be mostly dry.

### 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.