











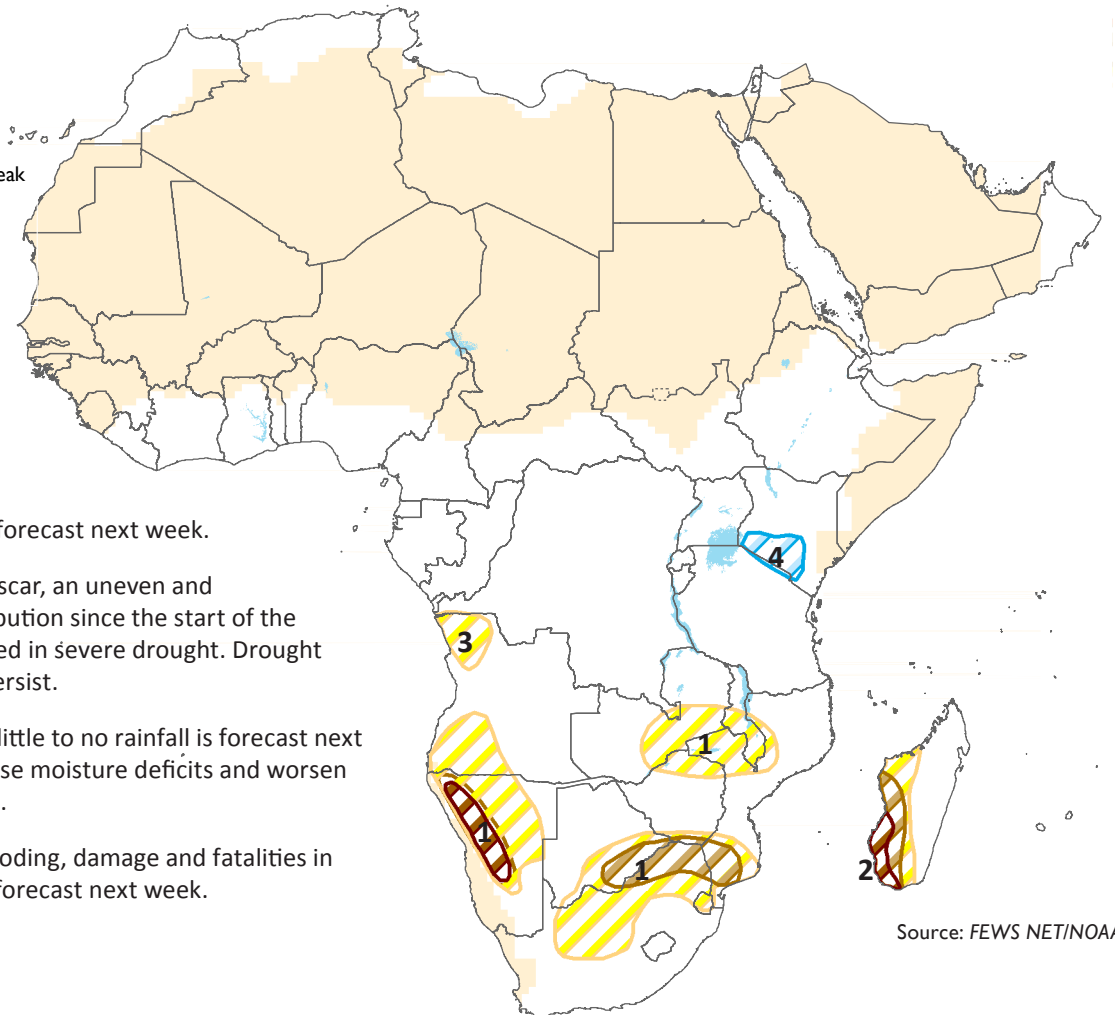
Global Weather Hazards Summary

March 23 - 29, 2018

Flooding risks remain in southern Kenya, while severe drought continues in southern Africa

Africa Weather Hazards

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



1. Due to poor rainfall since November western Namibia is in a severe drought. Conditions may worsen as limited rain is forecast next week.
2. In southwestern Madagascar, an uneven and inadequate rainfall distribution since the start of the rainfall season has resulted in severe drought. Drought conditions are likely to persist.
3. In northwestern Angola, little to no rainfall is forecast next week, which could increase moisture deficits and worsen conditions on the ground.
4. Rain last week caused flooding, damage and fatalities in Kenya. Additional rain is forecast next week.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Africa Overview

Heavy rain recorded in Kenya and northeastern Madagascar

During the past week, Tropical storm Eliakim made landfall in northeastern Madagascar. Rainfall totals in excess of 200mm were recorded over northeastern Madagascar (**Figure 1**). In Southern Africa, areas that received heavy rain included southern Angola, southern DRC, northern Zambia, Tanzania, Lesotho, and eastern South Africa. In contrast, limited rainfall was recorded over northwestern Angola, Botswana, Zimbabwe, southern Malawi, southern Mozambique, and southern Madagascar.

Over the Greater Horn of Africa, heavy rain also resulted in flooding in Kenya, including the Nairobi area, the southwest, and southeast regions. Rain was also recorded over Uganda and much of Tanzania. To the north, light rain was recorded over southern and central Ethiopia. While many southern areas of Eastern Africa received above-average rain during the past week, some local areas of central Ethiopia continued to remain dry.

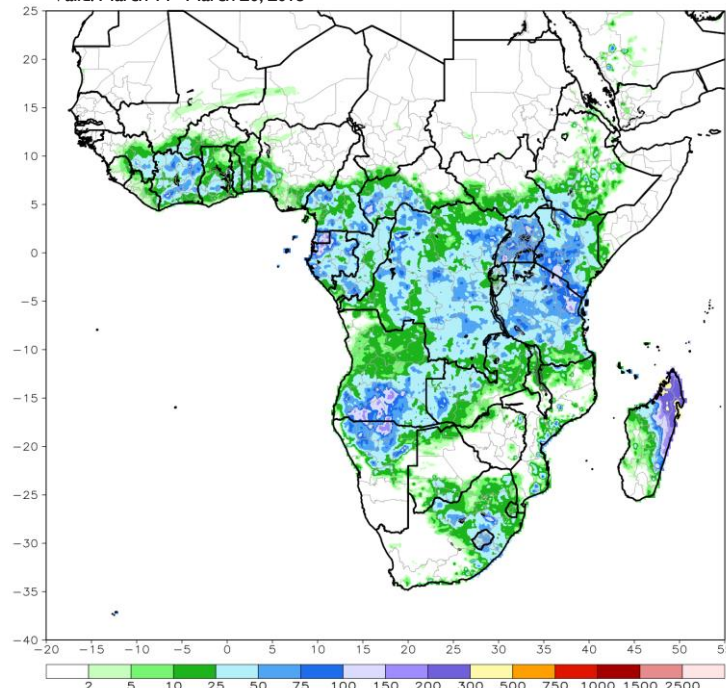
Moisture deficits continue in Angola and southern Madagascar

Thirty- day negative rainfall anomalies have increased across western Angola and southern Madagascar, with deficits exceeding 100 mm over some areas (**Figure 2**). Deficits also persisted over northeastern Mozambique, southern Botswana, western and north-central South Africa. Meanwhile, positive rainfall anomalies were registered throughout southeastern Angola, Zambia, northeastern Botswana, Zimbabwe, northern Malawi, southern Mozambique, and northeastern Madagascar. Vegetation conditions are poor and below-average across Southern Africa.

For next week, wet weather conditions, with moderate to heavy rain is forecast southern Ethiopia, including the Ogaden region, southwestern and central Kenya. Widespread, light rain is expected over southern and central Somalia. Farther south, moderate rain is forecast from Angola, Zambia, Botswana, western Zimbabwe, to eastern South Africa. The forecast rain could trigger flash flood over local areas of east-central South Africa. In contrast, limited rain is expected over southern Mozambique and the inland of Madagascar.

Figure 1: RFE2 Satellite Estimated Rainfall (mm)

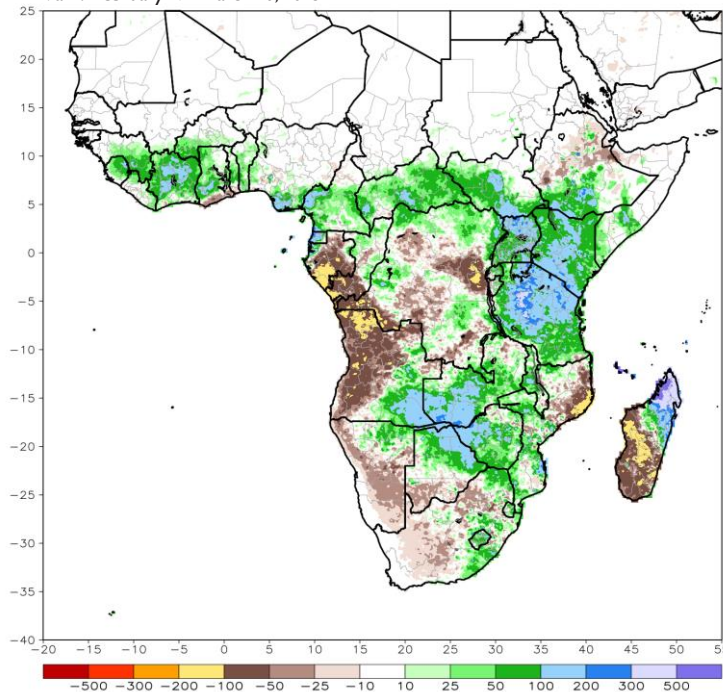
Valid: March 14 - March 20, 2018



Source: NOAA/CPC

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

Valid: February 19 - March 20, 2018



Source: NOAA/CPC

Central Asia Weather Hazards

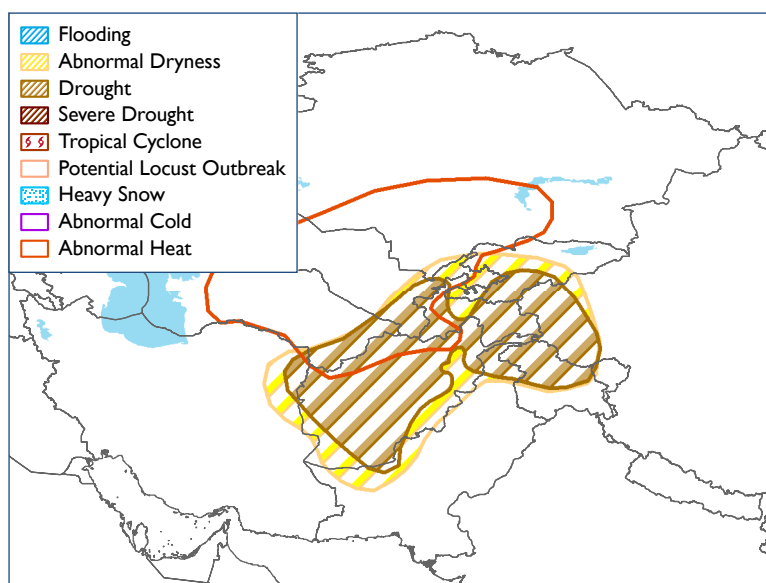
Temperatures

Last week, mean temperatures remained above normal over southern and eastern portions of the region. Meanwhile, parts of western Kazakhstan experienced cooler than average conditions. Maximum temperatures exceeding 25-30°C were recorded in Pakistan and southern Afghanistan. Next week, a warmer air mass will surge northward through Central Asia. Maximum temperatures may be more than 12°C above normal in many central portions of the region. Highs as much as 25°C may be observed as far north as southern Kazakhstan.

Precipitation

Moderate (10-50mm liquid equivalent) precipitation was recorded in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Uzbekistan last week. With greater than 100mm recorded in northern Pakistan. Light snow was scattered over eastern and northern Kazakhstan. Significant rains in some dry areas of Central Asia continue to bring slow improvement; however, low snow water equivalent and large ninety-day precipitation deficits continue to persist over many portions of Central Asia.

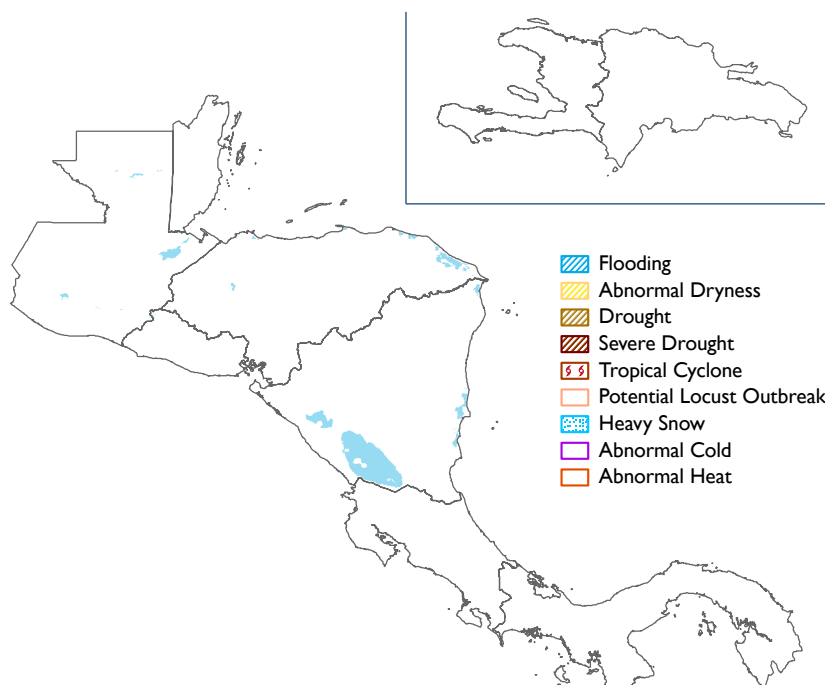
Next week, scattered precipitation will be prevalent across much of Kazakhstan. With light precipitation (5-25mm liquid equivalent) in eastern Afghanistan and Tajikistan.



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Central America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

No hazards reported



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Central America and the Caribbean Overview

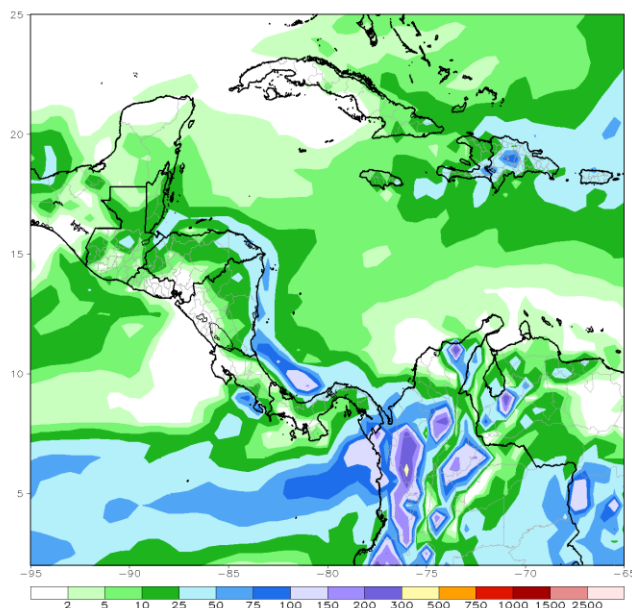
Central America remains dry

Moderate rains were recorded across parts of northern Honduras and Belize, however, Guatemala remained dry. Despite the lack of rainfall during mid-March, monthly moisture deficits remain minimal, as several departments continue to register near-normal conditions towards the end of the Apante season. Analysis of seasonal moisture anomalies since last December suggest the performance of the Apante season has been generally favorable. Vegetation health is average. However, drier weather and low soil moisture conditions maintains an elevated risk for forest fires over many local areas.

During the next week, an increase in rainfall is again forecast mainly across the Gulf of Honduras region with the potential for locally heavy rainfall accumulations (>50mm) over northern Guatemala and northern Honduras. Additionally, increased rainfall is also forecast for portions of eastern Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Figure 4: GEFS mean total rainfall forecast (mm)

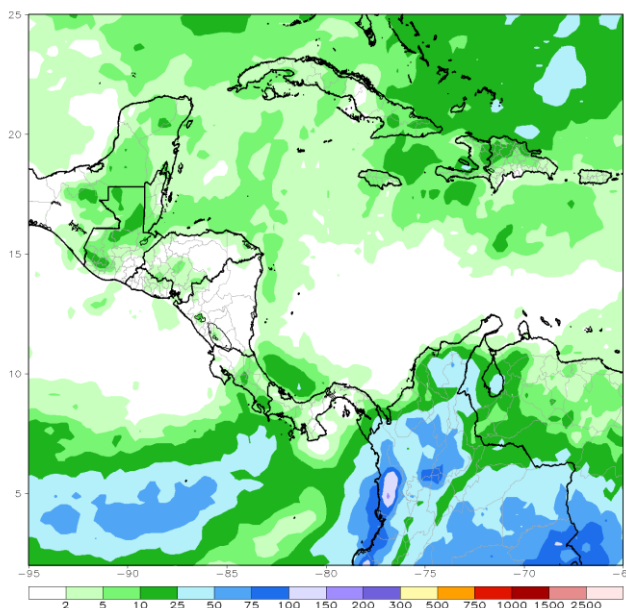
Valid: March 21 - 28, 2018



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 5: CMORPH rainfall climatology (mm)

Valid: March 21 - 28, 2018



Source: NOAA/CPC

Increased rainfall forecast for eastern Hispaniola next week

Light rainfall was recorded over most of Hispaniola. Weekly totals greater than 100mm were registered in the Puerto Plata region of northern Dominican Republic, with little to no rainfall observed elsewhere in the country. Since mid-February, rainfall continues to range between average to above-average, with short-term moisture surpluses concentrated over the eastern Dominican Republic and southern Haiti. Ground conditions are favorable.

Next week, locally heavy rainfall (>50mm) is expected for parts of Dominican Republic and southern Haiti.

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.