











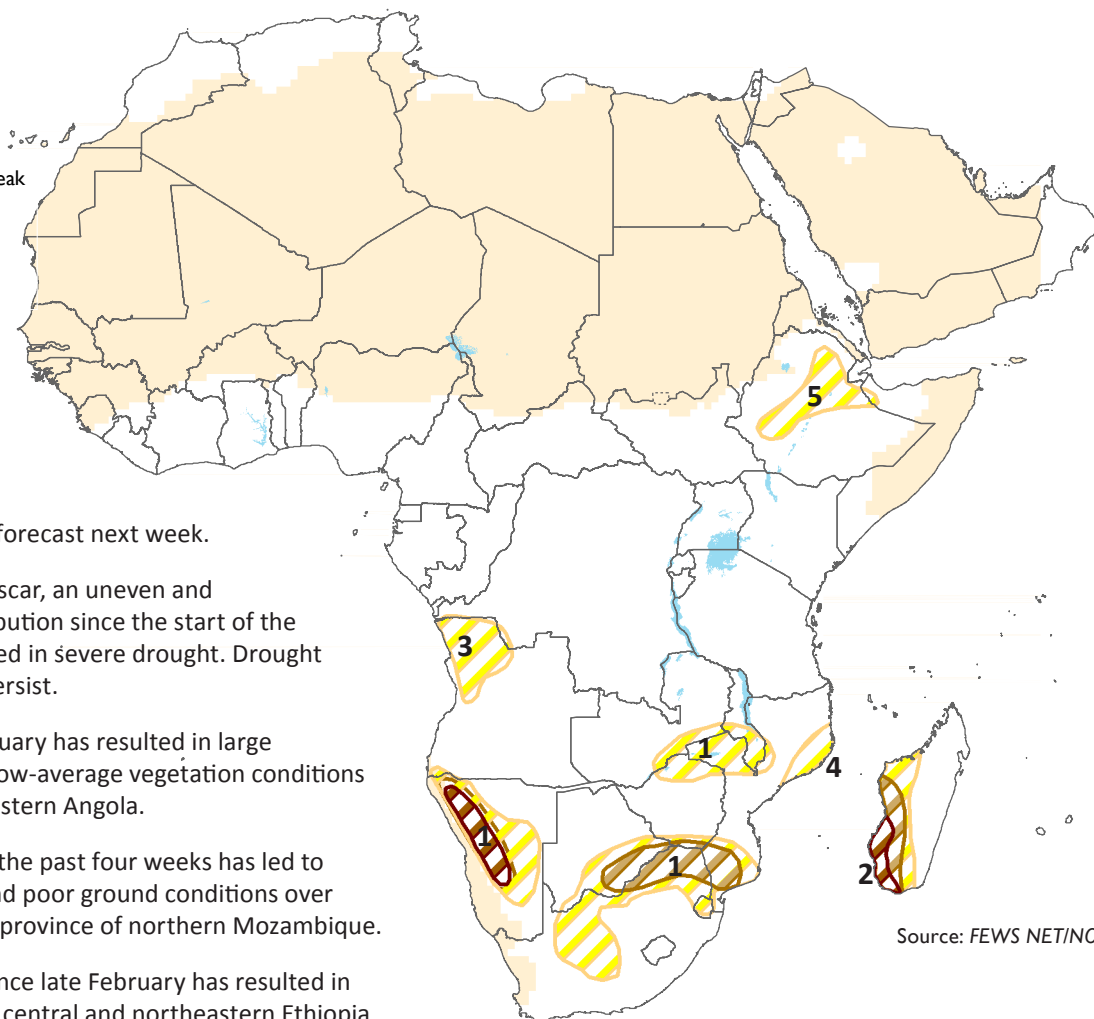
Global Weather Hazards Summary

April 6 - 12, 2018

Despite recent rainfall, western Ethiopia remains dry

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. Insufficient rain since January has resulted in large moisture deficits and below-average vegetation conditions over portions of northwestern Angola.
4. Below-average rain over the past four weeks has led to large moisture deficits and poor ground conditions over portions of the Nampula province of northern Mozambique.
5. Poorly-distributed rain since late February has resulted in abnormal dryness across central and northeastern Ethiopia. Scattered light rain in the region next week may not be sufficient to overcome deficits.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Africa Overview

Little relief to dryness in Ethiopia

Seasonal rainfall continued throughout the Greater Horn. Lighter rainfall totals were also recorded across many parts of Uganda and western Kenya following heavy, flood inducing rains earlier in March. However, locally moderate to heavy rainfall was observed over the Tana River and Garissa provinces in the southeast. In Somalia, light to locally moderate rainfall was received over the Jubba and Shabelle River basins according to satellite rainfall estimates (**Figure 1**).

Over the last several weeks, heavy and frequent rainfall has led to above-average moisture conditions in the south and erratic and poorly distributed rains have resulted in anomalous dryness in the north (**Figure 2**). Since early March, the largest moisture deficits remain concentrated in the northern Oromia, eastern Amhara, eastern Tigray, and the Shinile zone of Ethiopia, with many local areas have experienced less than half of their normal rainfall accumulation for the month of March.

Further south, significantly high moisture surpluses (100-200mm) have encompassed much of Kenya and northern Tanzania due to torrential rainfall amounts that fell several weeks ago. Risks remain for localized flash floods in Kenya.

Next week, rain is forecast throughout southern and eastern Ethiopia, with some areas expecting more than 50mm.

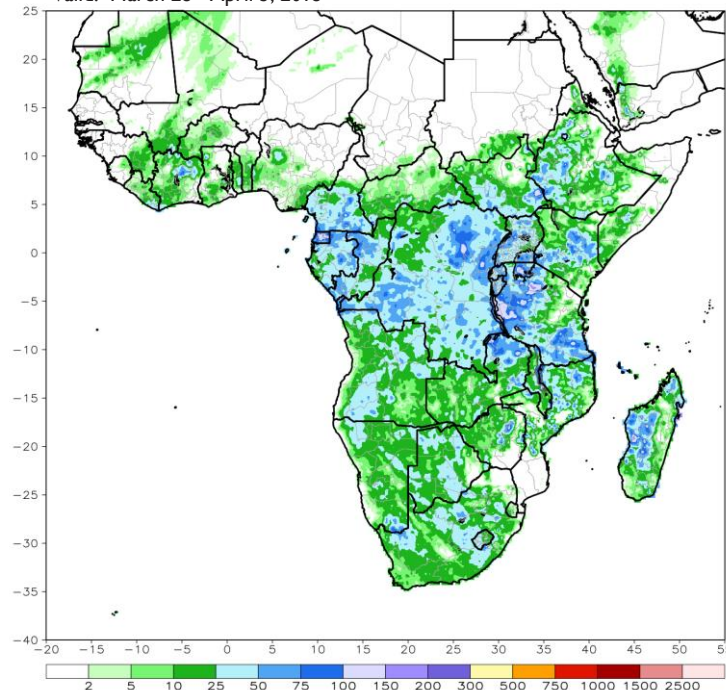
Rain provides some relief to southern Africa

Rain was recorded in southwestern Africa last week, which has helped alleviate seasonal dryness over parts of Angola and Namibia. Torrential rainfall was registered over central Mozambique, where some local areas recorded over 150mm during the last week.

Next week, heavy rainfall is expected to continue over southern and central Angola with the potential for locally heavy rainfall amounts in northwestern Namibia. While this could help to reduce short-term deficits, drought-like conditions are expected to for the remainder of the season towards the south. Elsewhere in southern Africa, generally seasonable rainfall is forecast.

Figure 1: RFE2 Satellite Estimated Rainfall (mm)

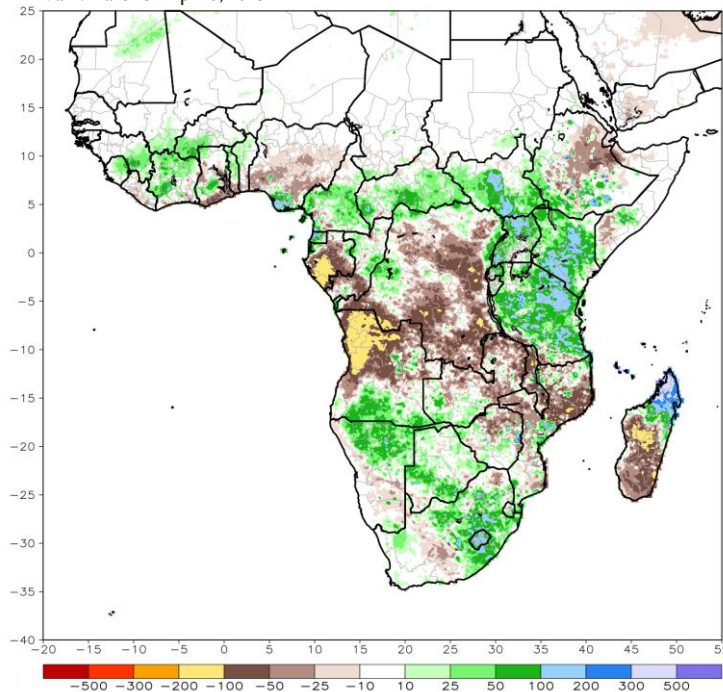
Valid: March 28 - April 3, 2018



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 2: ARC 30-day Total Rainfall Anomaly

Valid: March 5 - April 3, 2018



Source: NOAA/CPC

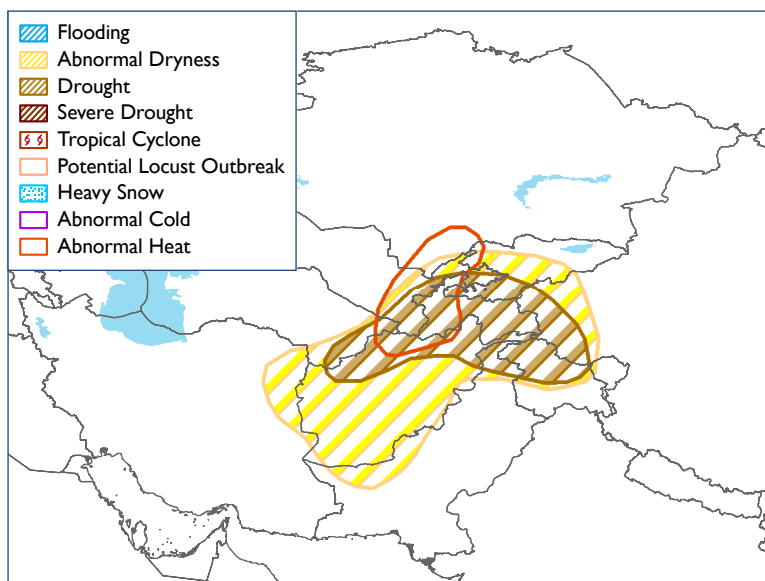
Central Asia Weather Hazards

Temperatures

Much above-normal temperatures prevailed throughout much of the region during the final week of March with the largest anomalies (>10°C) across southern areas of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, along with northwest Afghanistan. Maximum temperatures were as high as 42°C in southern Turkmenistan, while maximum temperatures reached the middle 30s°C across northwest Afghanistan. Above-normal temperatures are forecast to persist through early April. An abnormal heat hazard is posted for areas where maximum temperatures average more than 8°C above normal.

Precipitation

Widespread precipitation (2-43mm, liquid equivalent) was observed across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and western Tajikistan during the final week of March. According to gauge data, precipitation during March generally averaged 25-75% of normal across much of Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and bordering areas of Afghanistan. Drought hazards are posted for much of Afghanistan and portions of adjacent countries.

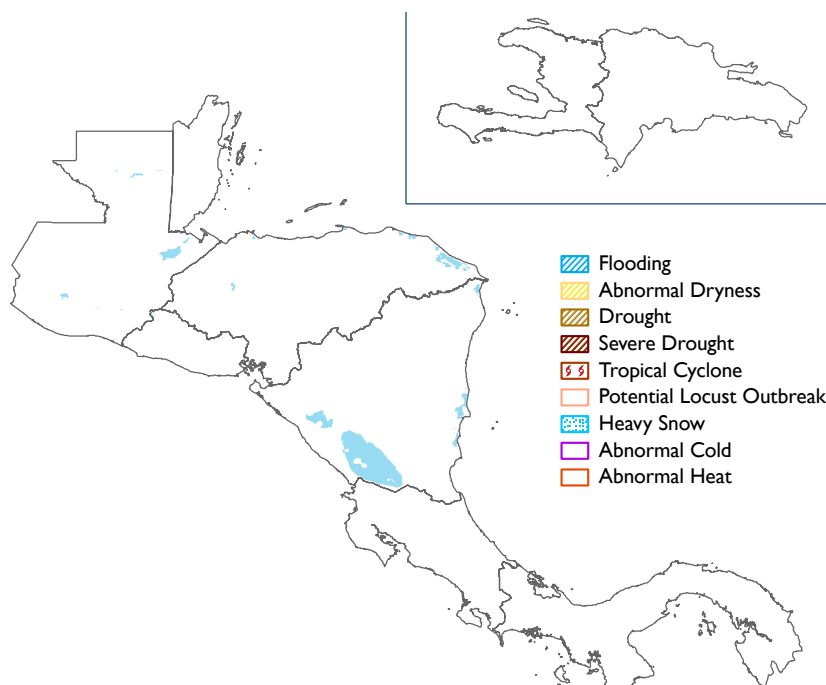


Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Next week, precipitation is forecast for Afghanistan and surrounding areas. The highest amounts (more than 25mm, liquid equivalent) are forecast to occur across the highest elevations of northeast Afghanistan and Tajikistan. This precipitation may provide limited drought relief.

Central America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

No hazards reported



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Central America and the Caribbean Overview

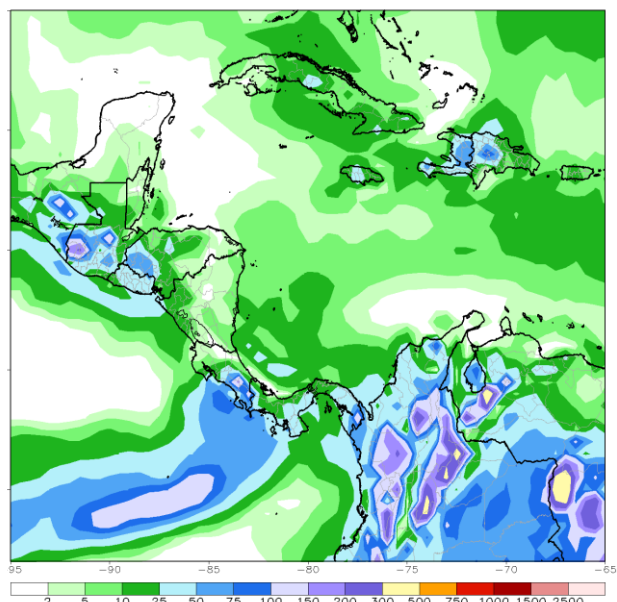
Conditions seasonal in Central America

Last week, scattered rain fell in Guatemala and El Salvador (10-50mm). Besides some localized rain in Costa Rica, many other parts of the region remained dry. Despite the lack of rainfall during mid-March, several regions in Central America continue to register near-normal conditions towards the end of the *Apante* season. Vegetation is healthy.

Next week, rainfall is forecast in Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, with daily totals of 25mm and even 50+mm possible. Many other parts of the region may experience light rains as well.

Figure 4: GEFS mean total rainfall forecast (mm)

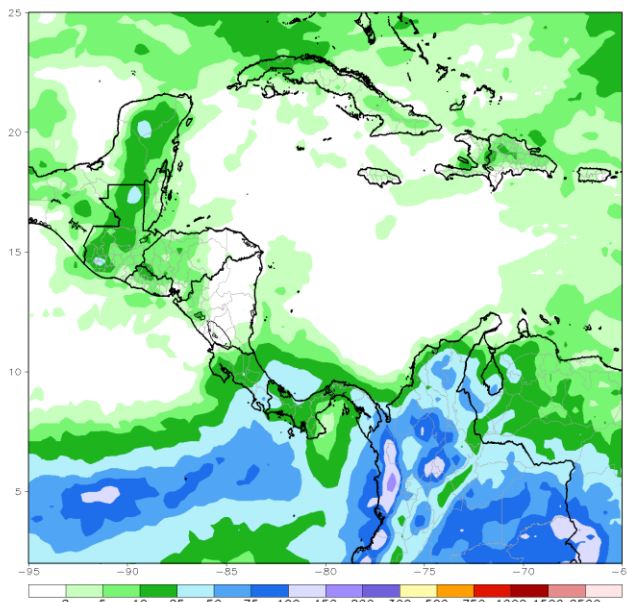
Valid: April 5 - 11, 2018



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 5: CMORPH rainfall climatology (mm)

Valid: April 5 - 11, 2018



Source: NOAA/CPC

Scattered rain showers recorded

Hispaniola received light rain showers last week. Eastern Dominican Republic received 10mm to more than 25mm of rainfall. Rains were generally on the lighter elsewhere, which is normal for the season. Since late-February, rainfall continues to range between average and above-average. Generally favorable ground conditions are observed across Hispaniola. Rain is forecast next week, possibly more than 50mm.

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.