









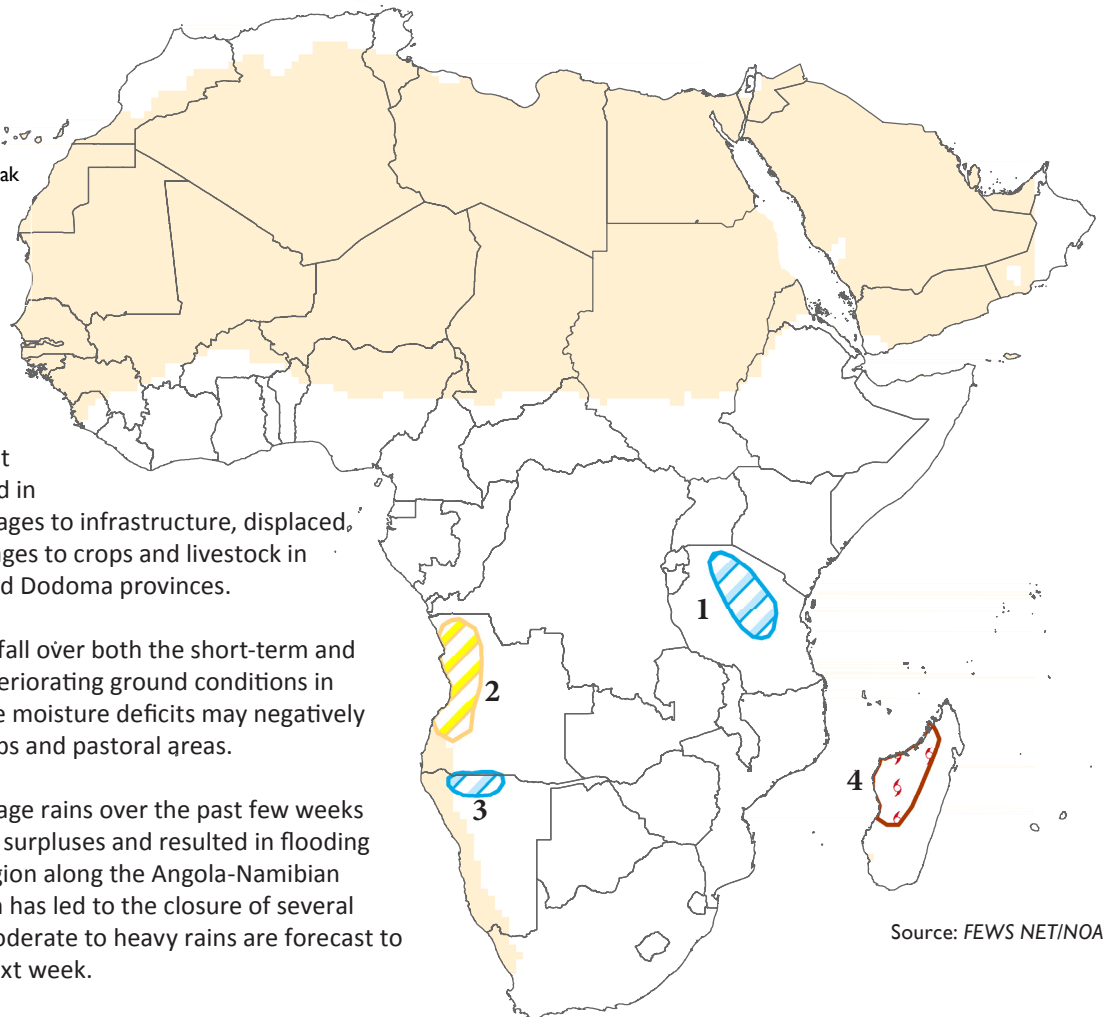


Weakened Tropical Cyclone Hellen expected to make landfall in Mozambique

Africa Weather Hazards

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

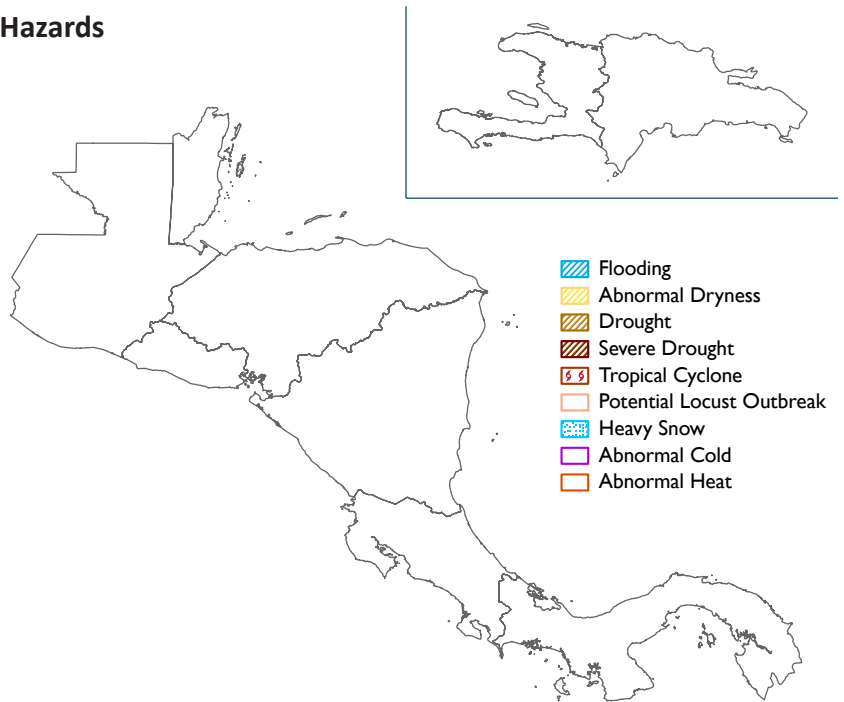


Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

1. Locally heavy rainfall throughout central Tanzania during the last seven days has resulted in isolated flooding, damages to infrastructure, displaced populations, and damages to crops and livestock in the Kagera, Singida, and Dodoma provinces.
2. Poorly distributed rainfall over both the short-term and season have led to deteriorating ground conditions in western Angola. These moisture deficits may negatively impact developing crops and pastoral areas.
3. Heavy and above-average rains over the past few weeks have increased rainfall surpluses and resulted in flooding across the Omusati region along the Angola-Namibian border. The inundation has led to the closure of several schools in the area. Moderate to heavy rains are forecast to continue during the next week.
4. Last week, the rapid development of Tropical Cyclone “Hellen” in the Mozambique Channel brought flood inducing, heavy rainfall and high winds into the Mahajanga province of Madagascar. During the upcoming outlook period, the cyclone is expected to weaken but shift westward and make landfall again over the Zambezi province of Mozambique during the early portion of the outlook period.

Latin America and the Caribbean Weather Hazards

No hazards posted.



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Central Asia Weather Hazards

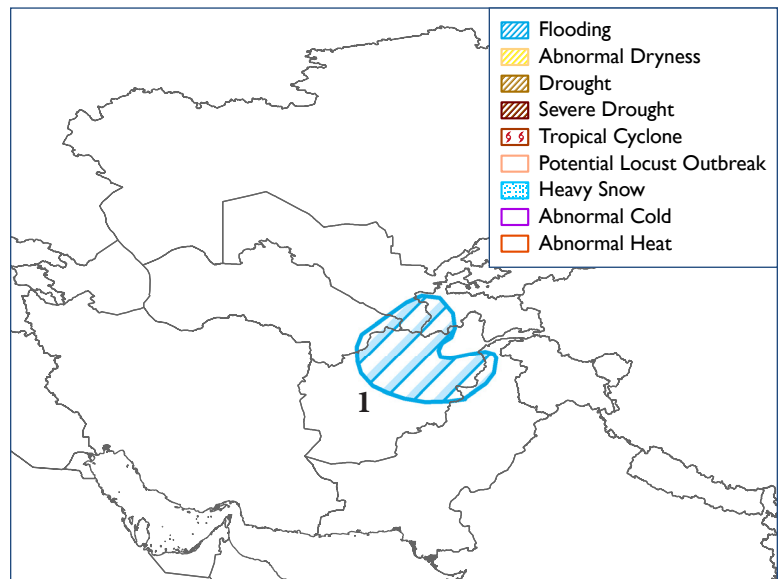
1. A strong storm is forecast to bring widespread, heavy rain to southern Turkmenistan, southern Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and much of Afghanistan on April 4 and 5. The predicted heavy rainfall coupled with snow melt is expected to increase the risk of flooding across flood-prone areas of Afghanistan.

Temperatures

Temperatures from March 22-28 remained above-average (1-7°C) across Kazakhstan and northern Uzbekistan, while temperatures averaged slightly below-average across the remainder of Central Asia. During the next week, above-average temperatures are forecast to persist across eastern Kazakhstan with near normal temperatures elsewhere. Minimum temperatures are expected to remain above freezing across the lowlands of Afghanistan and southern Kazakhstan.

Precipitation

Moderate to heavy precipitation (10-40mm) was observed across parts of Afghanistan, southern Turkmenistan, southern Uzbekistan and western Tajikistan for the third consecutive week. During the next week, light precipitation amounts are forecast. The GFS model indicates that a strong storm will bring widespread rain and high-elevation snow (10-75 mm, liquid equivalent) to southern Turkmenistan, southern Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and much of Afghanistan on April 4 and 5. The predicted heavy rainfall coupled with snow melt are expected to increase the risk of flooding across flood-prone areas of Afghanistan.



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Africa

Reduced rainfall continues throughout southeastern Africa

During the last seven days, moderate to heavy amounts of precipitation fell throughout many regions of southern Africa. The highest weekly accumulations were observed along the coastlines of eastern Tanzania and northeastern Mozambique. Well-distributed precipitation was also observed across many countries north of Zambia, with moderate to locally-heavy totals extending into parts of southern Angola and throughout Namibia. However, an evident reduction of rains was observed in the southeastern region of the continent, as locally moderate rains were limited to parts of South Africa in the Maize Triangle. Elsewhere, little to no rainfall was again received throughout many parts of eastern Botswana, Zimbabwe, southern Zambia, southern Malawi and most of Mozambique.

The abrupt reduction of rainfall in southeastern Africa marks the second consecutive week where rains were considerably suppressed. As the core of the monsoonal rains have begun its equatorward withdraw during late March, the recent trend of below-average rainfall near the end of the season may signal an early departure of the monsoon, as there is less opportunity for recovery in regions heading into April. Over the last 30 days, the greatest moisture deficits remain over parts of central Mozambique, Malawi, and eastern Zambia. An early cessation of the monsoon may adversely impact the crop development and ground conditions in these areas.

For the third consecutive week, precipitation forecasts suggest a continuation of reduced rainfall across southeastern Africa, which is expected to both sustain and strengthen the anomalously dry conditions in the region. Moderate to locally heavy rainfall is once again forecast over parts of eastern Angola, DRC, and southwestern Tanzania during the next seven days.

Increased seasonal rains observed in parts of Ethiopia

Since the beginning of February, most regions in the Greater Horn of Africa have received average to above-average rainfall. The wettest areas have been south-central Kenya and western Ethiopia, as moisture surpluses have far exceeded 200 percent of normal during the last 30 days. While the distribution of precipitation in East Africa has not been as wet across the Belg-producing areas in Amhara and Tigray Regions or in Afar Region of Ethiopia, satellite-estimated rainfall anomaly differences depict an eastward shift of the seasonal rains during the last two weeks. Above-average rainfall in the SNNP, eastern Oromia, and Amhara Regions of Ethiopia is expected to be favorable for any areas affected by a delayed start to the Belg rains. However, some local areas may continue to experience the below-average rainfall observed since February. Precipitation forecasts suggest a continuation of average to above-average rainfall throughout much of Ethiopia during early April. Locally heavy rainfall amounts in excess of 50 mm may be expected for the SNNP, Oromia, and Amhara regions during the next week.

Latin America and the Caribbean

A slight increase in rainfall expected during the next week

During late March, dry weather persisted over much of Central America as little to no rainfall (< 10 mm) fell across much of the region. Light to moderate rains were, however, recorded over the southwestern and eastern parts of Guatemala, northern Honduras, and eastern Costa Rica during the past week. Rainfall anomalies over the past thirty days indicated average to above-average rainfall across central Guatemala, the Gulf of Honduras region, and western Honduras, while negative anomalies were observed over the Petén department of northern Guatemala, parts of northeastern Honduras, and the Southern Caribbean. Despite the rainfall deficits in dry portions of Central America, vegetation conditions remained marginal to above-average throughout much of the region during the last dekad (10-day period) of March, according to the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI).

During the next outlook period, a slight increase in rainfall is expected across Central America as frontal boundaries are forecast to produce moderate to heavy showers over isolated areas of Guatemala and the Gulf of Honduras. Farther south, strong easterly flow is also expected to bring light to moderate rains along the Atlantic Basin of Nicaragua and the Southern Caribbean. Climatologically, rainfall is expected to gradually increase and fill in the Pacific Basin of Central America during April.

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.