











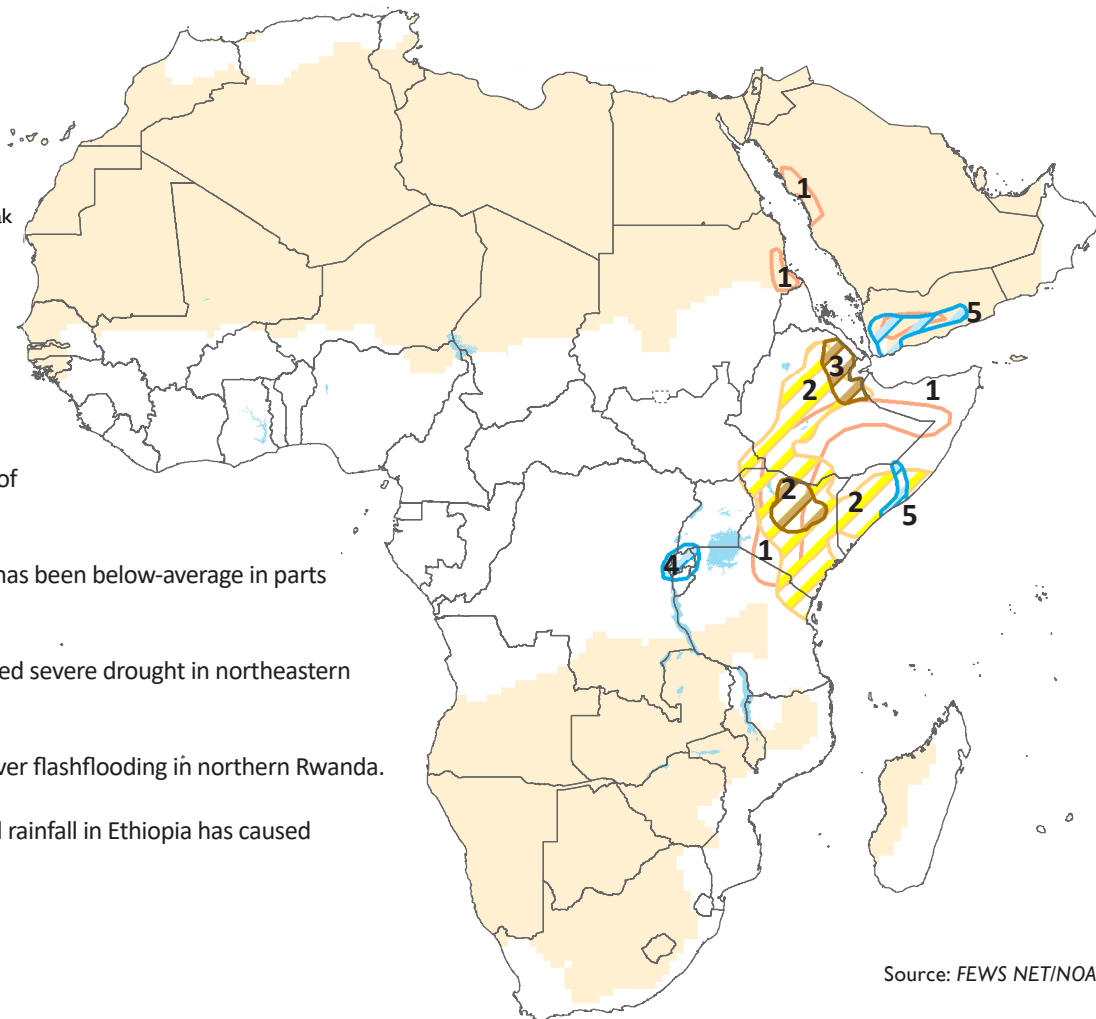
Global Weather Hazards Summary

May 7 - May 13, 2021

Persistent lack of rainfall this season brings dryness over East Africa

Africa Weather Hazards

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



1. Desert locust swarms and hopper bands have begun to decrease in parts of East Africa.
2. Rainy season performance has been below-average in parts of southern Ethiopia.
3. Long term dryness has caused severe drought in northeastern Ethiopia.
4. Heavy rainfall has caused severe flashflooding in northern Rwanda.
5. River runoff from increased rainfall in Ethiopia has caused flooding in Somalia.

Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Africa Overview

Ethiopia receives heavy rainfall, while Kenya and Somalia remain dry

Last week, Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, and northern Somalia received moderate to heavy rainfall (Figure 1). Increased rainfall in northern Ethiopia helped relieve dryness caused by below-average rainfall over the past 30-days. Specifically, areas of Afar and Amhara that exhibited significant dryness are now showing near or slightly wetter than average conditions (Figure 2). Meanwhile, much of Somalia, parts of Tanzania, and Kenya remain dry and recorded light rainfall. Despite the much-needed rainfall, moisture deficits equating to less than 50 percent of seasonal rainfall persist, specifically in Kenya, southern and central Somalia, and southern Ethiopia, where dryness is increasing.

In far northeastern parts of Ethiopia, the belg rainy season has performed poorly, resulting in significant abnormal dryness and drought.

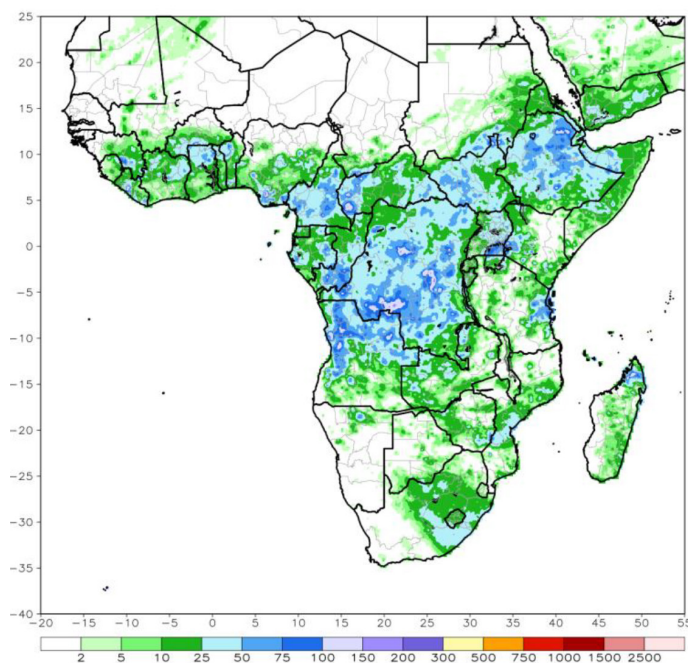
Next week, heavy rainfall is forecast for Ethiopia and is likely to relieve dryness. Moderate to average rainfall is forecast for Somalia, while Kenya is likely to remain dry.

West Africa observes below-average rainfall

Last week, light to moderate rainfall was observed across the Gulf of Guinea countries, with the heaviest rainfall totals recorded in southern Nigeria, northeastern Ghana, southern Guinea, and Liberia (Figure 1). Elsewhere, rainfall was light and scattered. The below-average rainfall indicates a poor start to the season for much of West Africa. Over the past 30-days, dry conditions have increased in several parts of the region, including central Nigeria, southern Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, and parts of Cote D'Ivoire. Meanwhile, southern Nigeria and some parts of the western Gulf of Guinea have received above-average rainfall.

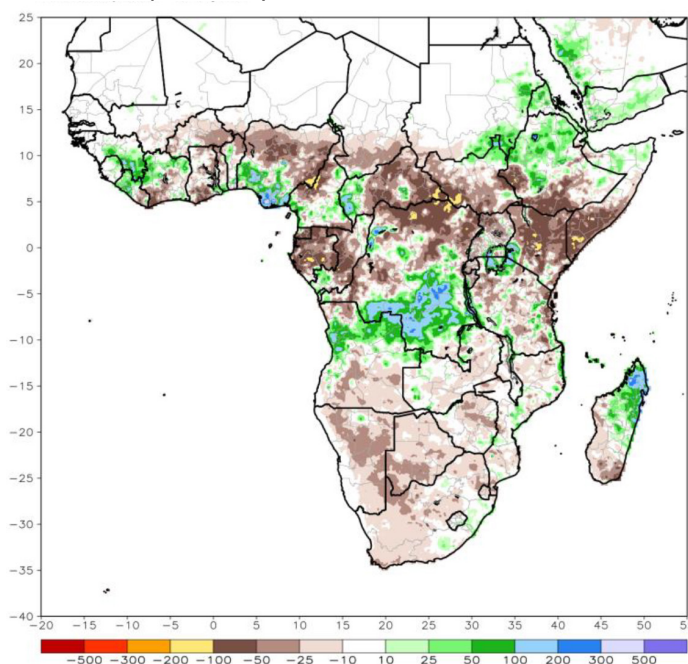
Next week, below-average rainfall is forecast for much of the region. Light rainfall is expected along the Gulf of Guinea coast and Nigeria, with even lighter rainfall forecast for Cote D'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin. In northern Nigeria, Burkina Faso, and southern Mali, almost no rainfall is forecast which is likely to maintain significant dryness.

Figure 1: RFE 7-Day Total Rainfall (mm)
Period: April 28 - May 4, 2021



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 2: RFE 30-Day Total Rainfall (mm)
Period: April 05 - May 04, 2021



Source: NOAA/CPC

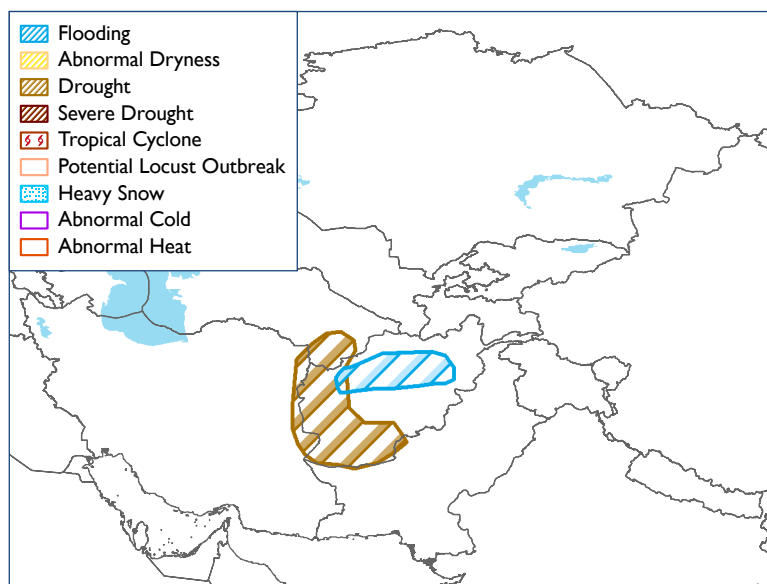
Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

Last week, temperatures in Pakistan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and southern Kazakhstan were near normal. Meanwhile, temperatures across eastern Kazakhstan remained the coldest recorded temperatures in the region ranging between -6°C to -8°C below-average. Next week, above-average temperatures are forecast for southern parts of the region, including southern Afghanistan, while below-average temperatures are forecast for Kazakhstan and Tajikistan.

Precipitation

Over the past several days, widespread flash flooding has been reported across several provinces in Afghanistan. Last week, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and western Kazakhstan received light rainfall, while heavy to moderate rainfall continued across Afghanistan and northwestern Pakistan. Despite the increased rainfall across eastern Turkmenistan, southern and western Afghanistan, long-term dryness has caused drought in the region. Next week, moderate rainfall is forecast for central and northern Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and northern Pakistan, while mostly dry weather is forecast elsewhere in Central Asia.



Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

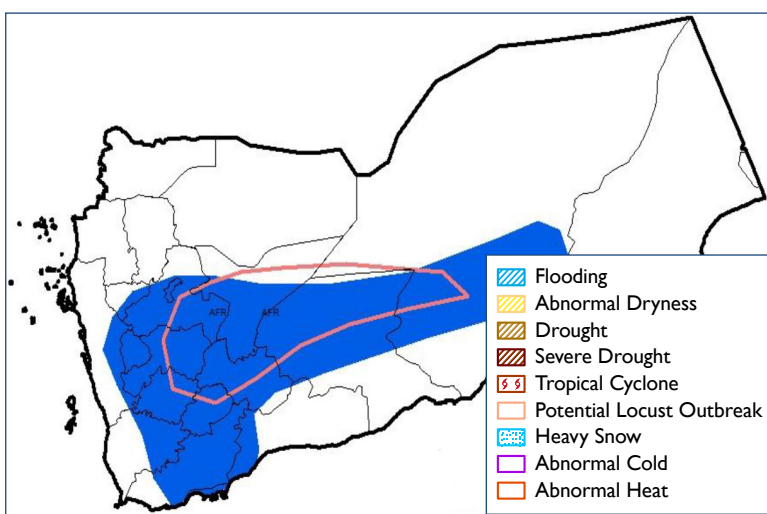
Yemen Overview

Temperatures

Last week, temperatures were slightly above-average in southern and central areas of Yemen and near average elsewhere. Maximum temperatures in the west reached 25-30°C and 35°C. Over the past 30-days, temperatures were 2°C to 4°C above-normal in the area surrounding Amran and Sanaa region. Next week, temperatures are expected to be below-average by 1°C to 2°C along the coast of Yemen and above-average by 1°C to 4°C in the northwest. Seasonable temperatures between 26°C to 30°C are forecast elsewhere.

Precipitation

As the rainy season begins, there is concern for an increased presence of desert locusts in parts of western Yemen. Last week, Yemen received widespread rainfall, with the heaviest rainfall recorded in the west. Flooding was reported in many governorates. Next week, above-average rainfall is forecast for parts of western Yemen, and the risk for flooding remains high.



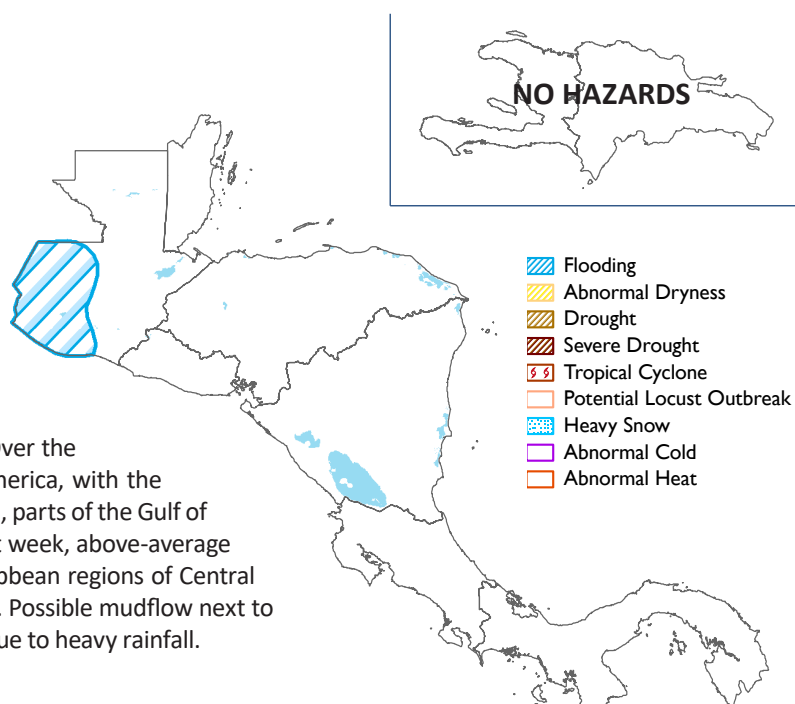
Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Central America and the Caribbean Overview

1) Over the past two weeks, heavy rainfall has led to flooding of in western Guatemala. Next week, a flood warning is forecast to persist.

High rainfall is forecast to persist over Central America

Last week, scattered light to moderate rains continued over Central America. Western and southwestern Guatemala experienced moderate to heavy rainfall, while western and southwestern Costa Rica, and Panama, experienced little to no rainfall. Overall, the region experienced below-average rainfall for the season. Over the past 30-days, rainfall was above-average across Central America, with the most rainfall over west-central and southwestern Guatemala, parts of the Gulf of Fonseca, southern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. Next week, above-average rainfall is forecast over the Pacific-facing and southern Caribbean regions of Central America, which will maintain a high flood risk in these areas. Possible mudflow next to the Pacaya Volcano in southern Guatemala is also forecast due to heavy rainfall.

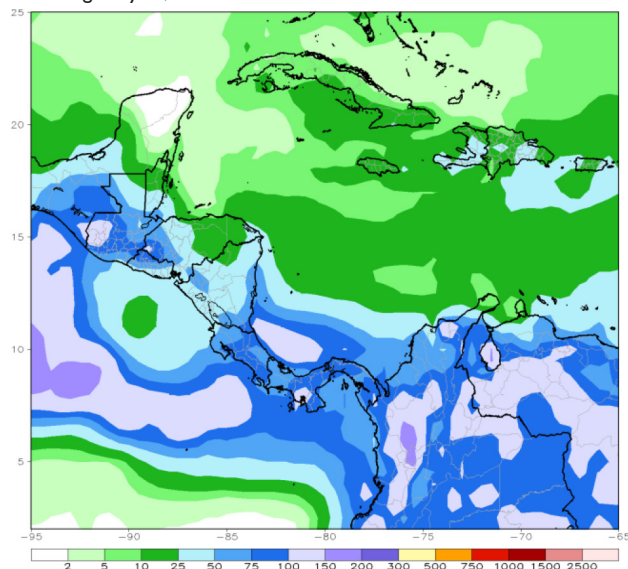


Source: FEWS NET/NOAA

Light rainfall forecast to continue in Hispaniola next week

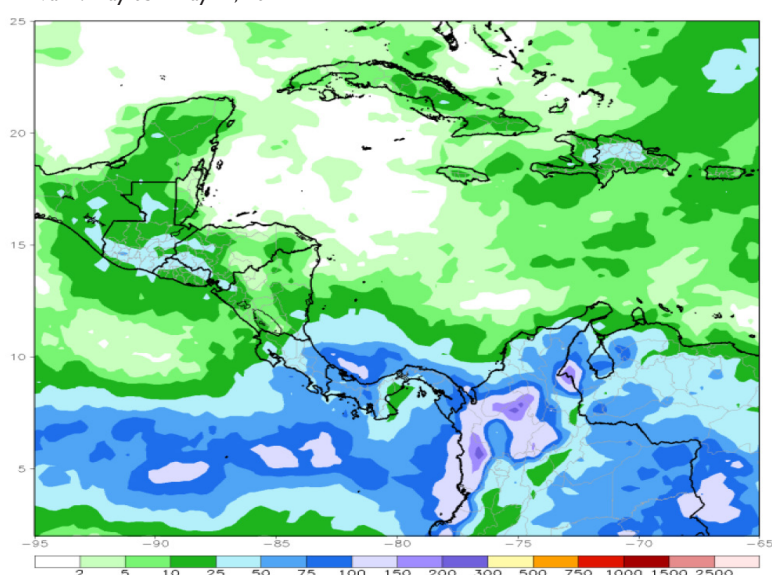
Last week, Hispaniola experienced a general increase in rainfall, with lighter rainfall totals reported in Haiti, the southern and eastern portions of the Dominican Republic. The higher rainfall totals reported over southern Haiti. Over the past 30-days, coastal parts of the island have registered favorable rainfall, through some dryness is reported along parts of the border. Next week, dryness is expected to settle in Hispaniola due to little to light rainfall forecast in northern Haiti and the Dominican Republic, with moderate rainfall in their southern counterparts.

Figure 4: GEFS Ensemble Mean Total Rainfall (mm)
Ending: May 11, 2021



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 5: GEFS Rainfall Anomaly (mm)
Valid: May 05 - May 11, 2021



Source: NOAA/CPC

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.