FEWS NET
Famine Early Warning Systems Network

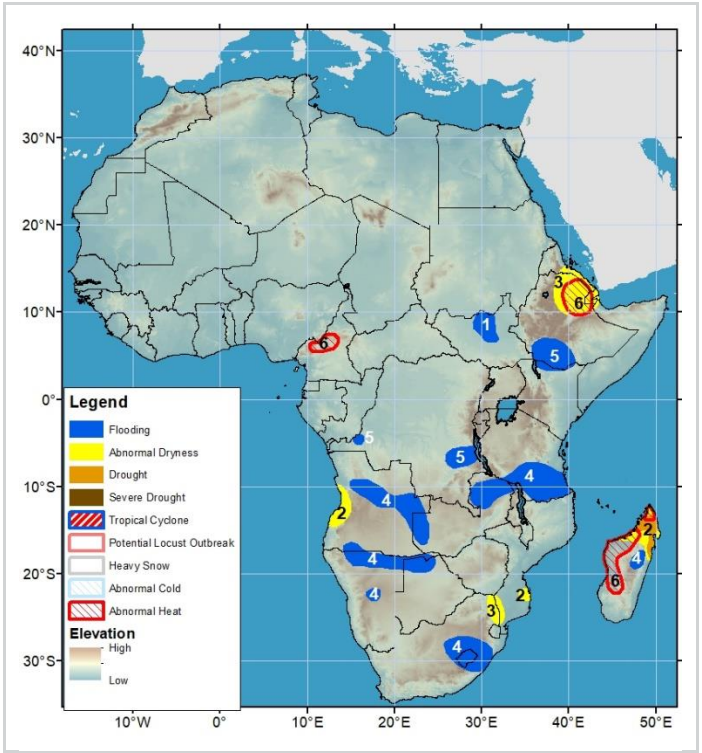
Global Weather Hazards Summary May 1, 2025 – May 7, 2025

Global Overview: ENSO-neutral conditions have returned since March 2025. Dryness prevails in eastern Africa and eastern Central Asia, while flooding continues in Central America, Hispaniola, and northern South America.

Africa Weather Hazards

Dryness strengthens in eastern Africa, while flooding persists in southern Africa.

1. Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
2. Western Angola, southern Mozambique, and northern Madagascar experience dryness due to insufficient rainfall. Eastern and northern Madagascar face drought due to prolonged dryness over the past year.
3. Northeastern South Africa and southern Mozambique face dryness because of deficient rainfall since late February. Northern Ethiopia, central and southern Eritrea, and Djibouti experience dryness due to dry conditions since March.
4. Flooding affects Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, and central Madagascar. South Africa and Lesotho may experience flooding due to the forecast heavy and above-average rainfall.
5. Southwestern Ethiopia, north-central Kenya, Kinshasa and the Tanganyika Province of the Democratic Republic of Congo experience flooding.
6. Central Cameroon, northern Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, Djibouti, northern and western Madagascar will likely experience hot conditions.



Note

The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium-range weather forecasts (up to one week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to four weeks, and assesses the potential impact of extreme events on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed and predicted to continue during the outlook period. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at the spatial scale of the map. This product considers long-range seasonal climate forecasts but does not reflect current or projected food security conditions. FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government.

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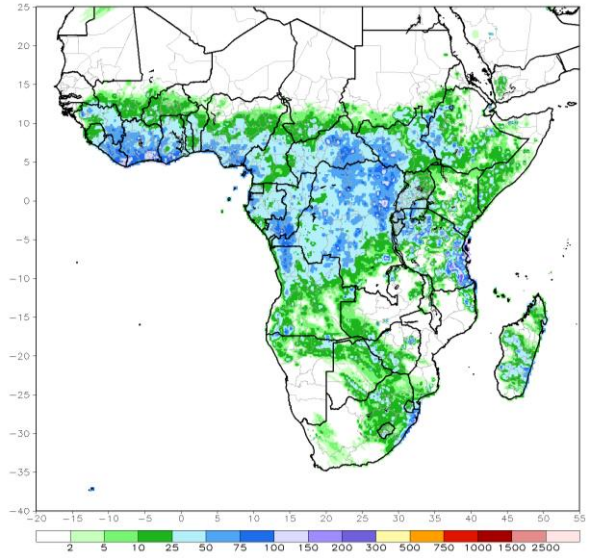
Africa Overview

Dryness strengthens in eastern Africa.

During the past week, light to moderate rainfall generally occurred in eastern Africa. Few areas, including South Sudan, western Ethiopia, central and southern Kenya, southern Somalia, and northern and eastern Tanzania received moderate to heavy rainfall (**Figure 1**). Compared to the previous week, rainfall has subsided in the region and dry conditions are spreading from southern Ethiopia to central and southern Somalia. Over the past 30 days, southwestern South Sudan, Uganda, northern, eastern, and southern Ethiopia, central and southern Eritrea, Djibouti, southern Somalia, and central Tanzania received below-average rainfall, while central South Sudan, western Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, western and southern Tanzania accumulated above-average rainfall. Reports have indicated flooding in Puntland and Southwest States of Somalia and Isiolo of Kenya.

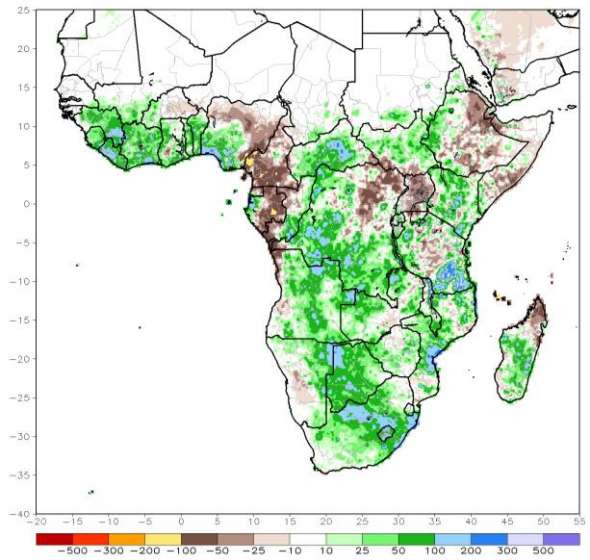
Next week, southern Ethiopia, Rwanda, Burundi, and western and southern Tanzania will see moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall. Southern South Sudan, southern Somalia, western Kenya, and Uganda will receive light to moderate rainfall, while the remaining areas will record light rainfall. Meanwhile, central Cameroon, northern Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, and Djibouti will face hot conditions.

Figure 1: **7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 23 Apr 2025 – 29 Apr 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 2 **30-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 31 Mar 2025 – 29 Apr 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Dry conditions ease in southern Africa.

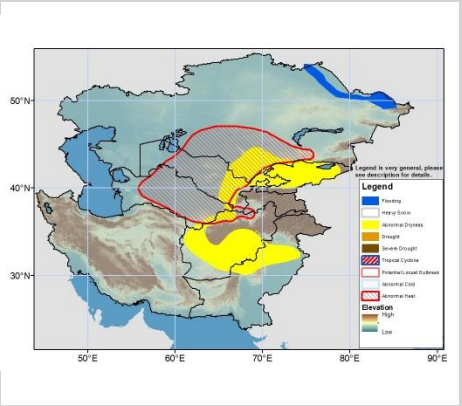
During the past week, northern and southern Angola, central and eastern South Africa, northeastern Mozambique, and central Madagascar received moderate to heavy rainfall, while central Angola, northern Namibia, southwestern and northern Zambia, northern and southern Botswana, southern Zimbabwe, central South Africa, recorded light to moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, central and southern Namibia, western South Africa, central Zambia, northern Zimbabwe, Malawi, western and central Mozambique, western and southern Madagascar experienced dry conditions. Over the past 30 days, dryness has eased in Angola, Zambia, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Madagascar due to consistent rainfall (**Figure 2**). Northern Angola, eastern Namibia, Botswana, central and eastern South Africa, Lesotho, and southern Mozambique have accumulated much above-average rainfall, whereas northwestern Angola and northern Madagascar continued to experience below-average rainfall.

Next week, northern Angola, northern Zambia, Malawi, central Mozambique, and eastern coasts of Madagascar will receive moderate to heavy rainfall, while central Angola, central Zambia, southern Mozambique, western, central, and southern Madagascar will experience light rainfall. The remainders of the sub-region will experience dry conditions. Meanwhile, northern and western Madagascar will likely face hot conditions.

Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

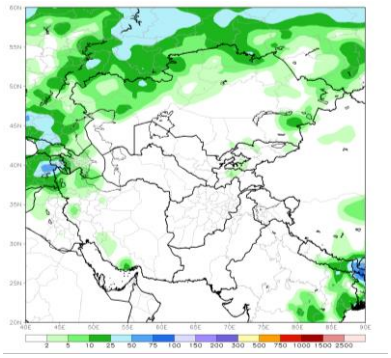
During the past week, mean maximum temperatures were above average across most of Central Asia, and well-above average over central Kazakhstan as well as Turkmenistan Afghanistan, and western Uzbekistan. Only eastern portions of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan observed cooler than average conditions. Minimum temperatures were above average across Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and northern Iran, while, cooler than normal conditions were observed over a few parts of Afghanistan, eastern Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. Next week, models forecast forecasting ubiquitous above-average 7-day mean maximum temperatures with the largest departures located over central portions of the sub region. Hot temperatures with the largest departures from average are expected in southern Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan where an abnormal heat hazard is posted. The minimum temperature pattern is forecasted to be very similar to that of maximum temperatures, but with smaller anomalies.



Precipitation

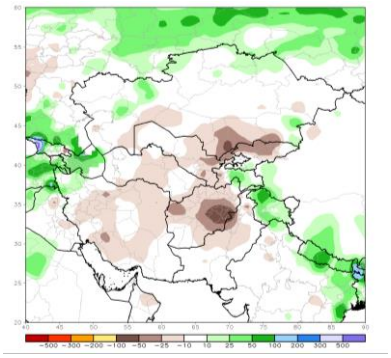
During the past week, the region was relatively dry with a few areas of moderate rainfall scattered across northern and eastern Kazakhstan. Otherwise, there was only scattered light rain across additional portions of northern Kazakhstan and Tajikistan (**Figure 3**). For the past 30 days, rainfall is above average in parts of southeastern Kazakhstan, northeastern Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and southern Kyrgyzstan, while it is below average in northern Kyrgyzstan, southern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, parts of Turkmenistan, remaining parts of Afghanistan, and Pakistan (**Figure 4**). Next week, continued drier than average conditions are forecasted with negative anomalies especially in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan. Light to moderate precipitation is forecasted across northern and eastern portions of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, parts of northeastern Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan.

Figure 3 **7-Day CPC Unified Gauge Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 15 Apr 2025 – 21 Apr 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 4 **30-Day CPC Unified Gauge Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 30 Mar 2025 – 28 Apr 2025**

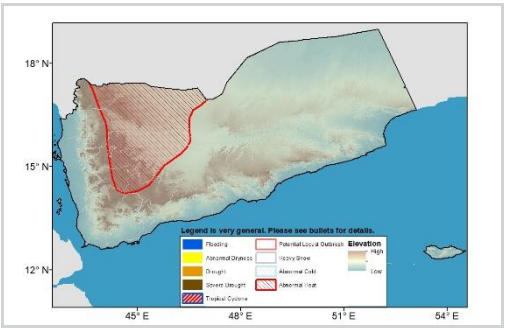


Source: NOAA/CPC

Yemen Overview

Temperature

During the past week, Yemen experienced above-average maximum temperatures, but recorded mostly below-average minimum temperatures. Maximum temperatures ranged between 30 and 45℃, while minimum temperatures varied from 10-25℃. Next week, western and northern Yemen will likely face hot conditions. Maximum temperatures will vary 25-45°C across the country.



Precipitation

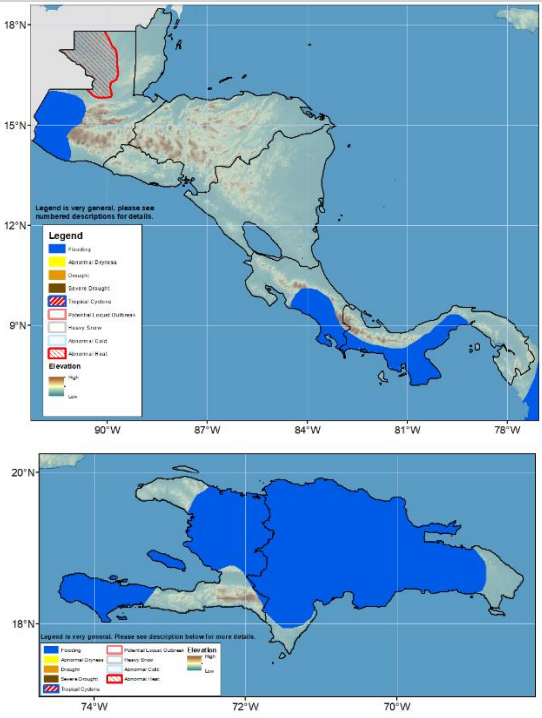
During the past week, Yemen experienced dry conditions. This lack of rainfall has led to below-average rainfall in some areas of the western highlands of the country over the past 30 days. Next week, western Yemen will receive light to moderate rainfall.

Central America Overview

Flood risk continues in Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Panama.

During the past week, southwestern Guatemala, eastern Costa Rica, and the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Panama received moderate to heavy rainfall; however, the interior of Central America remained mainly dry. Meanwhile, local areas in Belize, El Salvador, and eastern Nicaragua received light rain (**Figure 5**). Over the past 30 days, rainfall accumulation has shown positive anomalies in small areas of northern, western, and southern Guatemala, central Belize, northeastern Honduras, and the Atlantic coast of Panama, while below-average rainfall has continued over most of Panama (**Figure 6**). For vegetation, the Normalized Vegetation Index (NDVI) analysis indicated that near-to-above-median conditions prevailed over most parts of Central America.

Next week, southwestern Guatemala, southeastern Honduras, northwestern Nicaragua, parts of Costa Rica, and most of Panama are expected to receive moderate to heavy rainfall, which could lead to localized flooding in the region. Moreover, the forecast suggests that maximum anomalies will be above average, with positive anomalies ranging from 2°C to 4°C in northwestern Guatemala, where temperatures may reach up to 40 °C

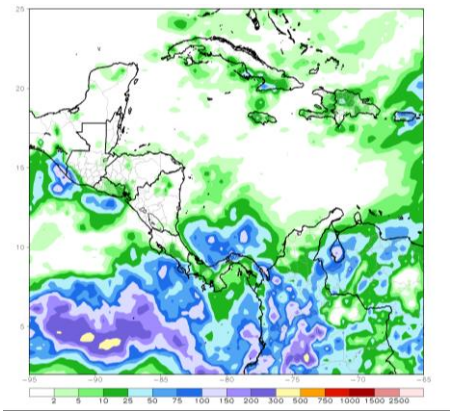


Hispaniola Overview

Flood risk continues across Hispaniola.

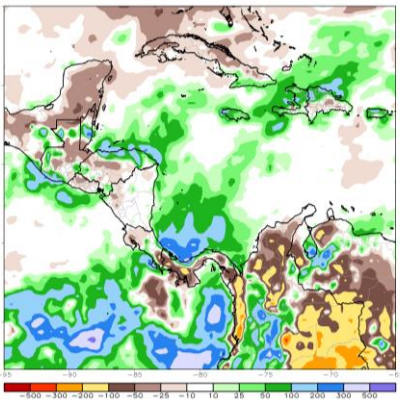
During the past week, most of Haiti, as well as the northwestern and southeastern Dominican Republic, experienced rainfall ranging from 5 mm to 25 mm (**Figure 5**). The 30-day cumulative rainfall shows above-average conditions throughout much of Haiti and the northern Dominican Republic due to heavy rainfall observed in the previous week. In contrast, rainfall over the past 30 days has registered slightly below-average conditions across the south-central Dominican Republic (**Figure 6**). Next week, central Hispaniola is forecast to experience moderate to heavy rainfall with values ranging from 25 mm to 150 mm, particularly, the Dominican Republic is expecting positive anomalies larger than 50 mm. Therefore, there is a high risk of flooding in many local areas of the Island.

Figure 5 7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 22 April 2025 – 28 April 2025



Source: NOAA/CPC

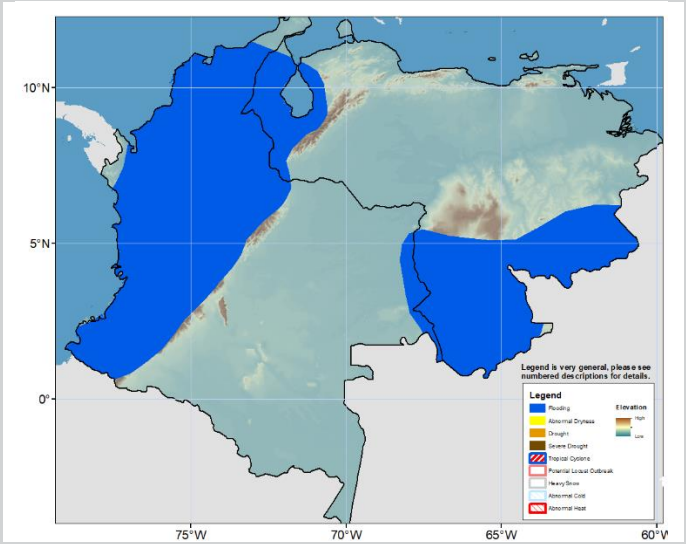
Figure 6 30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 30 March 2025 – 28 April2025



Source: NOAA/CPC

Northern South America Overview

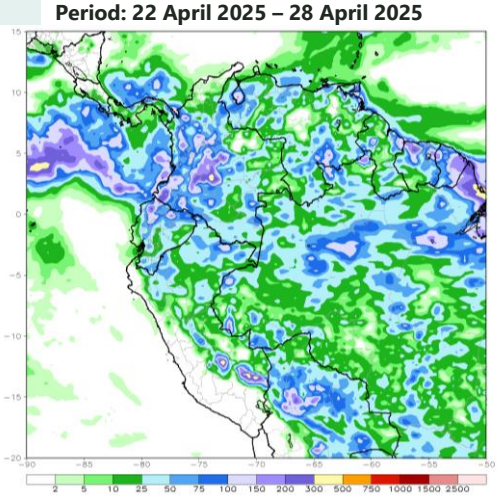
Heavy rainfall continues in western and southeastern northern South America.



During the past week, heavy rainfall (100–300 mm) was observed across northwestern, central, and eastern Colombia, as well as northwestern and southeastern Venezuela (**Figure 7**). Reports mention that floods have caused severe damage in Medellín, Bogotá, and other cities in Colombia, as well as in northern and western states of Venezuela. Over the past 30 days, drier-than-average conditions have dominated Colombia, with rainfall deficits of 100-200 mm across western, eastern, and southern Colombia, as well as parts of western Venezuela. However, above-average conditions prevailed over areas of central Colombia, as well as parts of northwestern and eastern Venezuela (**Figure 8**).

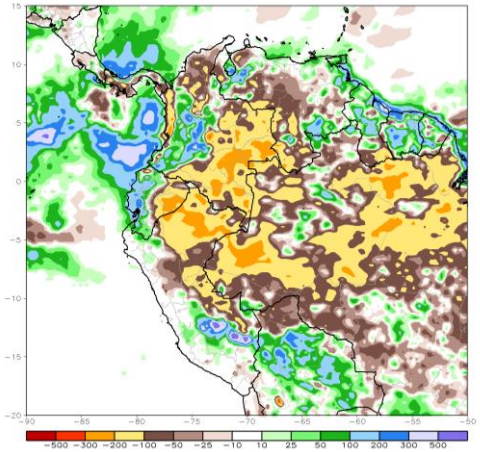
Next week, much of western and northern Colombia, as well as western and southern Venezuela, is expected to receive continued heavy rainfall (100-200 mm), maintaining the potential for flooding and landslides in many local areas. Moreover, heavy rainfall may occur in other regions of South America. In this regard, the Bolivian government has issued a flood alert until May first in the states of La Paz, Tarija, Chuquisaca, Santa Cruz, Cochabamba, Beni y Pando.

Figure 7 7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 22 April 2025 – 28 April 2025



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 8 30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 30 March 2025 – 28 April 2025



Source: NOAA/CPC

About Weather Hazards

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