

Global Weather Hazards Summary



Global Overview: ENSO-neutral conditions are present since March 2025. Abnormal heat risk is likely over northern and central Africa, Central Asia, and northern Central America.

Africa Weather Hazards

Dryness remains in Ethiopia, while flooding persists in southern Africa.

- 1. Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
- 2. Insufficient rainfall has led to abnormal dryness in western Angola, southern Mozambique, and northern Madagascar. In Madagascar, prolonged dryness over the past year has already led to drought in the eastern and northern parts of the Island.
- 3. Deficient rainfall since late February has resulted in abnormal dryness in northeastern South Africa and the southern part of Mozambique.
- 4. The past weeks' heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in parts of Angola, northern Namibia and Botswana, Zambia, and Tanzania.
- 5. Persistent heavy rainfall over the past weeks has caused flooding, resulting in casualties and damage in southwestern Ethiopia, north-central Kenya, Kinshasa (the capital), and Tanganyika Province, all located in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Flooding has also occurred along the Shebelle river in Somalia.
- 6. Drier than normal conditions during the 'Belg' season have led to substantial rainfall deficits with less than 50% of average rainfall received. This has resulted in degraded vegetation health and the placement of abnormal dryness
- Abnormally hot conditions are likely to occur in central Cameroon, central Nigeria, western South Sudan, the Gambela region of Ethiopia, and a swath from northern Mali through southern Algeria and Libya, as high and much above-average temperatures are expected.

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 the views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government.





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Africa Overview

Rain has improved moisture deficits in parts of East Africa.

During the past week, light to moderate rainfall was widespread across the region. Portions of eastern Tanzania, southwestern Ethiopia, and northeastern DRC received heavier rain. Some portions of the Rift Valley of Ethiopia, southern Kenya, and central Tanzania received very little rain (**Figure 1**). Compared to the previous week, rainfall has increased in the region, and dry conditions have diminished in parts of eastern Ethiopia and Somalia. Over the past 30 days, below-average rainfall is recorded in southwestern South Sudan, Uganda, northern and central Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, Djibouti, and parts of central and northern Somalia. In contrast, central South Sudan, western Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi, western and southern Tanzania have experienced well-above-average rainfall. Continuous moderate to heavy rainfall in the sub region has resulted in floods in some areas.

Next week, moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast for the southern part of Ethiopia, southern Somalia, western Kenya, Rwanda, Burundi and the eastern and northern regions of Tanzania. Light to moderate rain is expected in southern South Sudan, central and southern Somalia, northern and eastern Kenya, eastern and western Ethiopia. South Sudan, western Ethiopia, and northern Somalia are expected to experience below-normal rainfall. In addition, abnormally hot conditions are forecast to occur in the Gambela region of Ethiopia and western South Sudan.

Dry conditions ease in southern Africa.

3-month total rainfall analysis indicated that significant rainfall surpluses remain in southern and northern Angola, northern and central Namibia, western Botswana, central and northern Mozambique. Meanwhile, dry conditions prevail in western Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, northeastern South Africa, Eswatini, the southern part of Mozambique, and northern Madagascar (**Figure 2**). For the past 30 days, due to persistent rainfall, dryness has reduced in many countries in the sub region, including Angola, Zambia, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, and Madagascar. Also, significant rainfall surpluses remain in northern Angola, eastern Namibia, much of Botswana, central and eastern South Africa, Lesotho, and the southern part of Mozambique. In contrast, rainfall deficits hang on in northwestern Angola and northern Madagascar.

Figure 1: 7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 29 Apr 2025 – 05 May 2025



Source: NOAA/CPC





Next week, dry conditions are forecasted across much of southern Africa, likely indicating the cessation of the rainy season. Moderate and above-average rainfall is forecasted in eastern Zambia, northern Mozambique, and Malawi. Light rain is also expected across many parts of Madagascar except for the southwest of the country.



Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

During the past week, mean maximum temperatures were above-average across Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, and southeastern and southern Kazakhstan. It was below-average in western and northern Kazakhstan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed between 35 to 40°C in western and southern Afghanistan, with warmest maximum temperature reaching up to 45°C in Nimroz province of Afghanistan. Next week, models is forecasted above-average weekly mean maximum temperatures in much of Central Asia, with largest anomalies up to 8°C in central, southern and southwestern Kazakhstan. An abnormal heat polygon is placed in southwestern and southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, where daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted above-average by 4 to 10°C in many days of this period, and daily maximum temperatures are forecasted to be between 30 to 40°C.



Precipitation

During the past week, light to moderate precipitation was observed in parts of western, northern, eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, western Turkmenistan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and some regions in eastern and southeastern Afghanistan (**Figure 3**). For the past 30 days, rainfall has been below average in southern and southeastern Kazakhstan, much of Kyrgyzstan, northern and eastern Uzbekistan, parts of northern, western, central, eastern and southeastern Afghanistan (**Figure 4**). Next week, GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation (10 to 50mm) in parts of eastern, southeastern and northeastern Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, northwestern and central Tajikistan, parts of northwestern, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, and northern Pakistan (up to 75mm), and parts of western, central and southern Gujarat in western parts of India (up to 75mm). Flooding polygons are placed in some parts of eastern Afghanistan and western Kyrgyzstan as higher amounts of precipitation (25 to 50mm) is forecasted.



Yemen Overview

Temperature

During the past week, maximum temperatures were above-average over most of Yemen. Maximum temperatures ranged from 30 to 45°C across the country, with highest temperatures in the Northeast. Next week, maximum temperatures will remain above average across most of Yemen. The largest anomalies are forecasted in the Southeast an an abnormal heat polygon is placed over that location



Precipitation

During the past week, moderate to locally heavy rain fell over the western highland areas. This has improved upon some previously building seasonal deficits in the region. Over the past 30 days, below-average rainfall continues in the central region. Next week, light rainfall is forecasted in the western highlands of Yemen where rains will be slightly below average. Central and eastern parts of the country are expected to remain dry.



Central America Overview Flood risk likely in several areas across the region.

During the past week, southwestern Guatemala, areas surrounding the Gulf of Honduras, localized areas in western Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, eastern Costa Rica, and most parts of Panama received moderate to heavy rainfall (25 – 200 mm). The heaviest rainfall was registered in the central area of Panama facing the Caribbean Sea, which led to positive anomalies of 100 – 200 mm (**Figure 5**). Diverse climate conditions have been reported in Guatemala, with wildfires in the north of the region and floods (e.g., San Marcos State) and landslides (e.g., Sololá, El Progreso, and Quetzaltenango States) in the central-Pacific region. 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 and eastern Costa Rica (**Figure 6**).

Next week, southwestern Guatemala, eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and most of Panama are expected to receive heavy rainfall, which could lead to localized flooding in the region. Above-average rainfall conditions of 30 - to 50 mm area expected in Costa Rica and central Panama. Moreover, the forecast suggests maximum anomalies will be above average in northwestern Guatemala, Nicaragua, and western Costa Rica, where temperatures may reach up to $35^{\circ}C$ (2 – $4^{\circ}C$ above normal).

Hispaniola Overview Moderate rainfall is expected across Hispaniola.

During the past week, most of the Dominican Republic observed moderate to heavy rainfall (25 mm to 100 mm), bringing positive anomalies of 25 – 50 mm in central and northern parts of the country (**Figure 5**). The 30-day cumulative rainfall shows above-average conditions throughout much of Haiti and the northern Dominican Republic, meanwhile the rest of the Island observed near-average conditions (**Figure 6**). Next week, most of Hispaniola is forecasted to experience light rain; however, central-western and central-eastern Dominica Republic will likely receive moderate rainfall. The risk of flooding in local areas of the Island prevails as rainfall intensity and saturated soil may lead to possible floods and river overflow.





Northern South America Overview

Floods are likely to occur over Colombia, western and southern Venezuela.

D During the past week, rainfall between 50 mm and 300 mm was observed in most of Colombia, as well as northwestern, eastern, and southern Venezuela (Figure 7). The heaviest rainfall was registered in Meta state, in Colombia, with rainfall values ranging from 300 mm to 500 mm, showing positive rainfall anomalies up to 300 mm. Reports indicates floods in western and central Colombia, and in cities close to the Cauca and Magdalena rivers. In Venezuela, floods happened in areas of the Cojedes and Aragua States. Over the past 30 days, drier-than-average conditions prevails in most of Colombia, particularly in the northern, western, and eastern regions, with rainfall deficits of 100-200 mm. Rainfall deficits are also observed in western and southwestern Venezuela. However, above-average conditions prevailed over areas of central Colombia, as well as parts of northwestern and southeastern Venezuela (Figure 8).



Next week, the GEFS forecast suggests moderate to heavy (50 mm – 200 mm) rainfall across Colombia and Venezuela. The highest rainfall will likely happen in northwestern and eastern Colombia, as well as southern Venezuela. Intense rain might lead to flooding, rivers overflowing, and landslides in many regions. Moreover, the forecast suggests heavy rainfall will be observed in other regions of South America, including Bolivia, where rainfall values between 5 mm and 75 mm are expected.



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.

