

Global Weather Hazards Summary



Global Overview: ENSO-neutral conditions have continued since March 2025. Abnormal heat risk is likely in northern, eastern Africa, and Central Asia; flooding persists in Central America, Hispaniola, and northern South America.

Africa Weather Hazards

Recent heavy rains have eased dryness in Ethiopia, while early-season rainfall deficits have caused dry conditions in Nigeria.

- 1. Central and eastern Nigeria are experiencing rainfall deficits due to insufficient rainfall at the start of the rainy season.
- 2. Insufficient rainfall led to abnormal dryness in western Angola and northern Madagascar. Deficient rainfall since late February has resulted in abnormal dryness in northeastern South Africa and the southern part of Mozambique.
- 3. Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
- 4. Heavy rainfall from previous weeks triggered flooding and led to lingering inundation in parts of Angola, northern Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, eastern Tanzania, southwestern Ethiopia, and northern Kenya.
- 5. A heavy rainfall event in Mogadishu and the surrounding areas of Somalia caused significant flooding, particularly along the Shebelle River. Additionally, recent heavy rains in South Kivu, eastern DRC, have led to floods and river overflows affecting the Kasaba River, resulting in major casualties and destruction.
- 6. Drier than normal conditions during the 'Belg' season have led to substantial rainfall deficits. This has resulted in degraded vegetation health and the occurrence of abnormal dryness.
- 7. Abnormally hot conditions are likely to occur in eastern Niger, northern Chad, southern Libya, Egypt, and northern Sudan. Similar conditions are also forecasted in eastern South Sudan, western and northern Ethiopia, and northern Somalia, as high and much above-average temperatures are expected to persist for at least three consecutive days during the following week.

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 necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government.





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Africa Overview

Rain continued to be widespread and locally quite heavy in East Africa.

In East Africa, during the past 7 days, very heavy rain fell in southern Somalia - much of it in one day. Totals of 100 - 300 mm were prevalent and there were reports of deadly and destructive flooding in Mogadishu. Likewise, heavy rainfall has caused floods leading to casualties and damage in DR Congo. Elsewhere, heavy rains (75 – 150 mm) also stretched along the Kenyan coast, as well as over western Kenya and eastern Uganda. South Sudan, Ethiopia, Djibouti, Eritrea, and central Kenya received moderate to locally heavy rain (Figure 1). This continues a wetter period that has reduced seasonal deficits that had previously been present in central/southern Ethiopia and Somalia. Despite improvements to the East, 30-day deficits of as much as 50-100 mm are still present and growing in southern South Sudan, northern and western Uganda, and northeastern DRC. Much-above average 30-day rainfall is observed in Kenya and now southern Somalia. On the seasonal time scale, since March 1, these same areas also exhibit deficits, while some deficits still linger in the rift valley of Ethiopia and northern Somalia. Due to the erratic nature of rainfall in portions of Ethiopia and Somalia, vegetation health still appears poor in pockets according to vegetation health indices.

Next week, rainfall is expected to be suppressed across the region. Some pockets of southwestern Ethiopia and western Kenya may receive moderate to locally heavy rainfall amounts greater than 50mm. Little to no rain is expected throughout much of northern and eastern Ethiopia, Somalia, northern Uganda, and Central Kenya. In addition to dryer than normal conditions, temperatures are also expected to be hotter than normal. Mean maximum temperature anomalies of 2 - 6°C are forecasted in southwestern South Sudan, far western, and rift valley portions of Ethiopia, as well as northern Sudan and northern Somalia.

The rainy season has started erratically in the eastern half of the West Africa region.

The beginning of the rainfall season has been wetter than usual across many of the western Gulf of Guinea countries. Total rainfall has been

50 to 200 mm above average in many areas (**Figure 2**). Meanwhile, in Nigeria and Cameroon, rain has been suppressed early in the season. There, deficits range from 25 mm to locally more than 100 mm and equate to more than 50% of the average in some cases. As a result, vegetation is already greatly degraded in parts of Nigeria and Cameroon, according to satellite vegetation health indices. During the past week, the western part of Burkina Faso, southern Ghana, southern Côte d'Ivoire, and southeastern Nigeria received the heaviest rainfall in excess of 50 mm. Moderate rain spread over most of the rest of seasonally active West Africa, except for northern Nigeria, which was dry. Negative 7-day anomalies were registered across Nigeria, southern Benin, and southern Liberia, and Cote d'Ivoire.

Next week, general near-average rainfall conditions are forecast over the region. The greatest amounts, more than 50 mm, are likely in Liberia and the western and southern parts of Cameroon. Otherwise, totals will be 10 - 50 mm. Mean maximum temperature anomalies of 2 - 6°C are forecasted in eastern Niger, northern Chad, southern Libya, and Egypt.







Source: NOAA/CPC

Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

During the past week, mean maximum temperatures were above-average across Central Asia, with warmest anomalies up to 8°C in central and southern Kazakhstan and northern and western Uzbekistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed between 35 to 40°C in western and southern Afghanistan, with the 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 10°C in central Kazakhstan. An abnormal heat polygon is placed in parts of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and parts of northern, western and southern Afghanistan, where daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted above-average by 6 to 10°C in starting five days of this outlook period, and daily maximum temperatures are forecasted to be between 35 to 45°C in these regions.



Precipitation

During the past week, moderate to heavy precipitation was observed in northwestern, northern and eastern Kazakhstan and some parts of eastern Afghanistan (**Figure 3**). For the past 30 days, rainfall has been below average in southern and southwestern Kazakhstan, much of Kyrgyzstan, northern and eastern Uzbekistan, many parts of Afghanistan, and southern Turkmenistan (**Figure 4**). Drought polygons have been placed in parts of northern, western, southern and southeastern Afghanistan and southern Kazakhstan, where standard precipitation index (SPI) depicts drier than average conditions, and vegetation products exhibit degraded conditions. The magnitude of streamflow at multiple hydrograph locations is much lower (lowest 25th percentile) in northern, western, southern, and southeastern Afghanistan in May 2025. Next week, GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation in northwestern, northern, eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, northwestern Tajikistan, northern, western and eastern Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Afghanistan.



Yemen Overview

Temperature

Last week, maximum temperatures in Yemen were 1-4°C above average, ranging from 30 to 45°C, peaking in the Northeast and Southeast. Next week, above-average maximum temperatures of 2-4°C are expected, especially in the South and West, with a range of 25°C in the mountains to 45°C in the Northeast.



Precipitation

During the past week, moderate to locally heavy rain continued over the western

highland areas and spread over more of the South. This has further improved upon some deficits that were previously present in the region. Over the past 30 days, below-average rainfall continues in pockets of central and eastern Yemen. Next week, only very light and below-average rainfall is forecasted in the western highlands. Eastern parts of the country are expected to remain dry.



May 15, 2025 – May 21, 2025

Central America Overview High risks for flooding and hot conditions continue.

During the past week, many areas of Guatemala, Honduras, northwestern El Salvador, northeastern Nicaragua, and the coastal areas of Costa Rica and Panama received heavy rainfall, while Belize, southeastern Guatemala, southern Honduras, and central Nicaragua experienced little to no rainfall (**Figure 5**). The past few wweks' increased rainfall has already led to flooding and landslides in San Marcos, Sololá, El Progreso, and Quetzaltenango of Guatemala. Over the past 30 days, western Guatemala, portions of Honduras, northwestern Nicaragua, and coastal areas of Costa Rica and Panama experienced above-average rainfall, whereas parts of northern and southern Guatemala, central El Salvador, southwestern Honduras, northern and southern Costa Rica, and Panama registered below-average rainfall (**Figure 6**).

Next week, southern Guatemala, El Salvador, southwestern and southern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama will receive moderate to heavy rainfall, potentially leading to flooding and landslides over many local areas. In addition, northern and eastern Guatemala, Honduras, and part of Nicaragua will face hot conditions.



Hispaniola Overview High risks for flooding threaten Hispaniola.

During the past week, much of Hispaniola experienced little to light rainfall, whereas dry conditions dominated elsewhere (**Figure 5**). Over the past 30 days, most areas of northern Haiti and northern Dominican Republic registered above-average rainfall (**Figure 6**), which has already resulted in numerous flooding over local areas of Hispaniola. Consequently, vegetation product has indicated favorable conditions over most areas of the Island, except localized areas of Haiti and northern, southwestern, and southern Dominican Republic, which exhibited poor conditions. Next week, Hispaniola will receive moderate to heavy and above-average rainfall, which could trigger new flooding and landslides and exacerbate ground conditions over many already-flooded areas.





Northern South America Overview

Widespread flooding possible during the next week

During the past week, many local areas of western, central, and southern Colombia and western and southern Venezuela recorded heavy and above-average rainfall (**Figure 7**). This past week's heavy rainfall has caused landslides in the Sabaneta Municipality of northwestern Colombia. In northern Colombia, the Magdalena River has overflown its banks. Over the past 30 days, much of northern South America experienced near to aboveaverage rainfall due to the past few weeks' enhanced rainfall. However, pocket areas of western, northern, and southern Colombia and southern Venezuela received below-average rainfall (**Figure 8**).

Next week, western and northern Colombia and the southern twothirds of Venezuela will receive torrential rainfall, which could lead to widespread and severe flooding across the region.





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.

