

## **Global Weather Hazards Summary**

**Global Overview:** ENSO-neutral conditions continue. Dryness is observed in Nigeria, parts of East Africa, and central-eastern Central Asia. Meanwhile, extensive hot conditions persist in Central America, Hispaniola, and Central Asia.

## Africa Weather Hazards

# Localized severe weather has affected parts of West Africa, while early-season rainfall deficits have caused dry conditions in Nigeria and parts of East Africa.

- 1. Insufficient rainfall to begin the rainy season has led to growing seasonal deficits in central and eastern Nigeria, as well as parts of Cameroon and degraded vegetation health there.
- 2. Insufficient rainfall led to abnormal dryness in western Angola and northern Madagascar. Deficient rainfall since late February 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, northeastern Namibia, Zambia, and eastern Tanzania.
- 5. Drier than normal conditions during the 'Belg' season have led to substantial rainfall deficits with less than 80% of average rainfall received. This has resulted in degraded vegetation health and the placement of abnormal dryness
- 6. Abnormally hot conditions are likely to occur in northern Ethiopia and northern Mali, as high and much above-average temperatures are expected to persist for at least three consecutive days during the following week.
- 7. A poor start to the rainy season since mid-April has started to degrade vegetation in southern South Sudan, northwestern Uganda, and northeastern DRC

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





FEWS NET is a USAID-funded activity. The content of this report does not necessarily reflect the view of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government. The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and several other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned. Questions or comments about the hazard's outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov.



### **Africa Overview**

## Parts of western Ethiopia and South Sudan received heavy rains this past week.

In East Africa, during the past 7 days, heavy rain fell in parts of western Ethiopia, southwestern South Sudan, and northeastern DRC. In general, though, rainfall coverage decreased with many areas of northern and southern Ethiopia, Eritrea, Kenya, Tanzania, and Somalia experiencing dry conditions. Moderate rainfall was observed in southern Sudan, parts of South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya (**Figure 1**). As a result, conditions after the first month of the rainy season are poor in southern South Sudan, northern Uganda, and northeastern DRC. 30-day deficits of 50 – 100 mm are present in these areas. On this time scale, deficits have also returned to many pockets of central and southern Ethiopia and northern Somalia. Much-above average 30-day rainfall is observed in parts of Kenya, southern Somalia, and eastern and western Tanzania. On the seasonal time scale, since March 1, similar areas in the rift valley of Ethiopia and northern Somalia are drier than average.

Next week, rainfall is expected to be suppressed again across the region. Parts of southwestern Ethiopia, southern Uganda, eastern DRC, and western Kenya will likely receive moderate to locally heavy rainfall amounts. Scattered light rain is expected in South Sudan, eastern Kenya, and Somalia, while little rain is forecasted in northern/eastern Ethiopia, central Somalia, and central Kenya. In addition to dryer than normal conditions, temperatures are also expected to be hotter than normal. The largest mean maximum temperature anomalies of 2 - 6°C are forecasted for rift valley portions of Ethiopia.

## An erratic beginning to the rainy season continues 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 equate to more than 50% of the average in some cases.

Figure 1: 7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 21 May 2025 – 27 May 2025









As a result, vegetation is already degraded greatly in parts of Nigeria and Cameroon according satellite monitored vegetation health indices. During the past week, southern Liberia, Cote D'Ivoire, and Ghana received the heaviest rainfall of 50 mm to more than 100 mm. Light to moderate rains overspread most of the rest of seasonally active West Africa, including eastern Senegal and southern Mauritania. In Nigeria and Cameroon, the week's rainfall was once again below average.

Next week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall conditions are in the forecast over Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea, southern D'Ivoire, southern Nigeria, and Cameroon. Lighter and below average rains are forecasted over northern Cote D'Ivoire and Ghana. Nigeria should expect near-average rain. Light rains are also possible across Niger.



## Central Asia Overview

### Temperatures

During the past week, mean maximum temperatures were above-average across eastern and southern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, and northern Afghanistan, with warmest anomalies between 4 to 8°C in much of Afghanistan and western Tajikistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed between 40 to 45°C in southern Afghanistan. Next week, model is forecasted above-average weekly mean maximum temperatures in western and northern Kazakhstan, western parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. It is forecasted to be below average in Kyrgyzstan, western and northern Tajikistan, eastern Uzbekistan, and Afghanistan. An abnormal heat polygon is placed in western Kazakhstan, where daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted above-average by 4 to 8°C, and daily maximum temperatures are forecasted to be between 30 to 40°C during the period 30 May 2025 – 03 June 2025.



## Precipitation

During the past week, light to moderate precipitation was observed in northwestern, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and northern Tajikistan, with 25 to 50mm recorded in some parts of northern Kazakhstan (**Figure 3**). For the past 30 days, precipitation has been below average in southern Kazakhstan, much of Kyrgyzstan, and many parts of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan, and above-average precipitation in parts of northern and far-eastern Kazakhstan (**Figure 4**). 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 Kyrgyzstan and many parts of Tajikistan, and Badakhshan and Nuristan provinces of Afghanistan. Higher amounts of precipitation between 50 to 75mm is forecasted in central and northern Kyrgyzstan and northern Pakistan. Light precipitation is forecasted in western, northern and eastern Kazakhstan.



## Yemen Overview

### Temperature

Last week, maximum temperatures were 2 - 6°C above-average over Yemen, with the largest anomalies over the Western highlands and in the East. Maximum temperatures ranged from 35°C to 50°C across the country, with the highest temperatures in the Northeast. Next week, mean maximum temperatures will remain above average across Yemen with larger anomalies to the south and east.



## Precipitation

During the past week, a little light rain was observed over southwestern areas. 7-day totals were 2-25 mm. Other parts of Yemen were dry. Over the past 30 and 90 days, many places in the West have experienced above-average. Next week, dry conditions are forecasted across the country with a suppression of moisture over the area. This may start to build rainfall deficts and dry out the ground in some areas.



### **Central America Overview** Risk of flooding along the coastal areas facing the Pacific Ocean.

During the past week, Central America observed moderate to heavy rainfall. Heavy rainfall happens in southwestern Guatemala, eastern El Salvador, northwestern and southeastern Costa Rica, and western Panama, where rainfall totals range from 100 mm to 200 mm (**Figure 5**). According to reports, heavy rain in Guatemala has led to floods in the southern part of the region, while extreme heat in the Petén department is affecting water availability for agricultural use. Over the past 30 days, north and south-central Guatemala, Belize, central El Salvador, western Honduras, northwestern and eastern Nicaragua, western and eastern Costa Rica, and western and eastern Panama registered below-average rainfall, with deficits between 50 mm and 200 mm. Conversely, western Guatemala, western El Salvador, Pacific coastal areas of Costa Rica and Panama recorded above-average rainfall, with surpluses between 100-300 mm (**Figure 6**).

Next week, the forecast suggests that rainfall will likely be between moderate and heavy across Central America. Flood conditions are likely to occur along the coastal areas facing the Pacific Ocean, and hot conditions are expected to expand across central and northern areas of the region.



## Hispaniola Overview

#### Risk for abnormally hot conditions in Hispaniola.

During the past week, there was a lack of rainfall in most parts of Hispaniola. Light rain fell over central and southern Haiti and the northwestern and eastern Dominican Republic (**Figure 5**). Over the 30 days, most of Haiti and the eastern Dominican Republic register rainfall deficit between 25 mm and 100 mm. On the contrary, slightly positive anomalies ranging from 25 mm to 50 mm were observed in the central Dominican Republic (**Figure 6**). Next week, below-average rainfall conditions will continue over Hispaniola. Light rain is expected across Hispaniola, except in the central Dominican Republic, where localized moderate rainfall might occur. Moreover, central and northern Haiti and the north and part of eastern Dominican Republic will likely observe abnormally hot conditions.





## May 29, 2025 – June 04, 2025

#### Northern South America Overview

## Flooding risk continues across Colombia and western and southern Venezuela.

During the past week, moderate and heavy rainfall occurred across Colombia and Venezuela. Localized heavy rain with values larger than 100 mm was observed in the Colombian regions of western Pacifico, central Andes, and southwestern Amazonia. Meanwhile, the heaviest rainfall occurs in the states of Portuguesa, northern Amazonas, eastern Bolivia, and eastern Delta Amacuro of Venezuela (**Figure 7**). Over the past 30 days, wetter-than-average conditions of 50-500 mm continued in west-central Colombia and localized areas of northwestern and southeastern Venezuela. In contrast, drier-than-average conditions persisted in areas of northwestern and southeastern Colombia and southern Venezuela (**Figure 8**). Moreover, above-average temperatures were observed in the Caribe region of Colombia during this past week.



Next week, rainfall forecasts suggest that northwestern and eastern Colombia, and central and southern Venezuela regions will receive heavy and above-average rainfall, which could result in widespread flooding over many already-saturated and flood-prone areas of Colombia, western and southern Venezuela. Also, northern Colombia may experience excessive heat as much above-average temperatures and humidity for three or more consecutive days are forecast in 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.

