FEWS NET
Famine Early Warning Systems Network

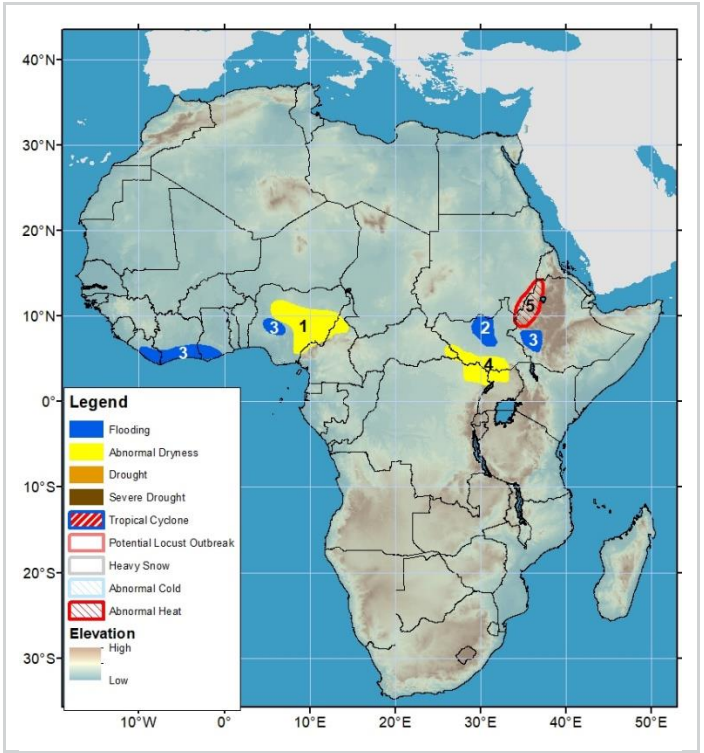
Global Weather Hazards Summary June 5, 2025 – June 11, 2025

Global Overview: ENSO-neutral is present. Dryness expands in Central Asia and emerges in northern Central America. Meanwhile, flood risk exists in local areas throughout central Africa, along coasts in Central America, and in several regions of northern South America.

Africa Weather Hazards

Dryness persists in Nigeria in West Africa; while flooding risks are high in southwestern Ethiopia.

1. Central and eastern Nigeria and western Cameroon face dryness due to below-average rainfall since the beginning of the rainfall season.
2. Inundation persists in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
3. Heavy rainfall has led to flooding in the Niger State of Nigeria. The forecast heavy rainfall could trigger flooding along coastal Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and southwestern Ethiopia during the next week.
4. Southern South Sudan, northeastern DRC, and northwestern Uganda experience dryness due to below-average rainfall since mid-April.
5. Northwestern Ethiopia could experience abnormally-hot conditions during the next 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 Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government.

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Africa Overview

Heavy rains fell along the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa.

During the past week, heavy rainfall occurred along the Gulf of Guinea, including the southern parts of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, Benin, and central and southern Nigeria, while reduced precipitation with light to moderate rains fell across eastern Senegal, the Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, southern Mauritania, Guinea-Conakry, western and southern Mali, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Burkina Faso, southern Niger, and southern Chad (**Figure 1**). In Nigeria, this past week's heavy rainfall has triggered flooding in Mokwa in the Niger State in the west-central part of the country. Over the past 30 days, most areas of central and eastern Nigeria, Cameroon, and southern Chad experienced below-average rainfall. Meanwhile, portions of the Sahel, including eastern Senegal, southern Mauritania, northern Guinea-Conakry, western Mali, western Burkina Faso, central Gulf of Guinea such as the coasts of Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and areas of southern Nigeria received above-average rainfall.

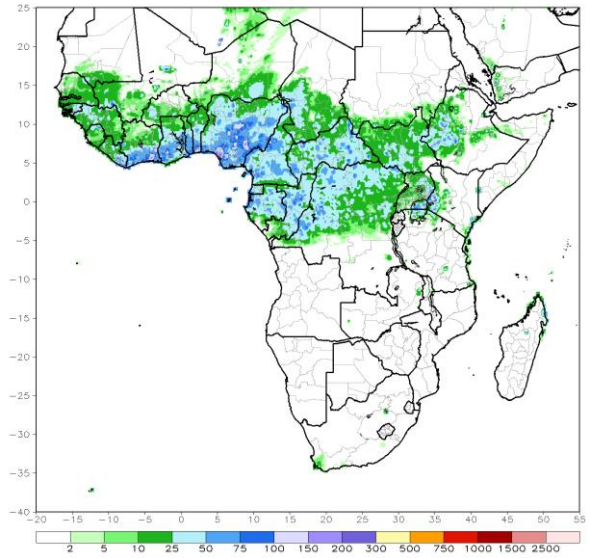
Next week, much of the Gulf of Guinea will receive moderate to heavy rainfall, potentially leading to localized flooding. Central Nigeria and Cameroon will also experience heavy rainfall, which may exacerbate conditions over previously-flooded areas or trigger new flooding over some areas of the region.

Favorable rainfall observed in eastern Africa

During the past week, western Ethiopia saw moderate to heavy rainfall, whereas South Sudan, southern Sudan, and Uganda experienced light to moderate rainfall. Over the past 30 days, most areas of eastern Africa received near-average to above-average rainfall. Many areas of western, southwestern, and northeastern Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, northwestern and southern Somalia, central and eastern South Sudan, eastern Uganda, Kenya, western and eastern Tanzania experienced above-average rainfall (**Figure 2**). However, areas of northwestern and southwestern South Sudan, northeastern DRC, northwestern Uganda, and west-central Ethiopia registered below-average rainfall, leading to dryness in the region.

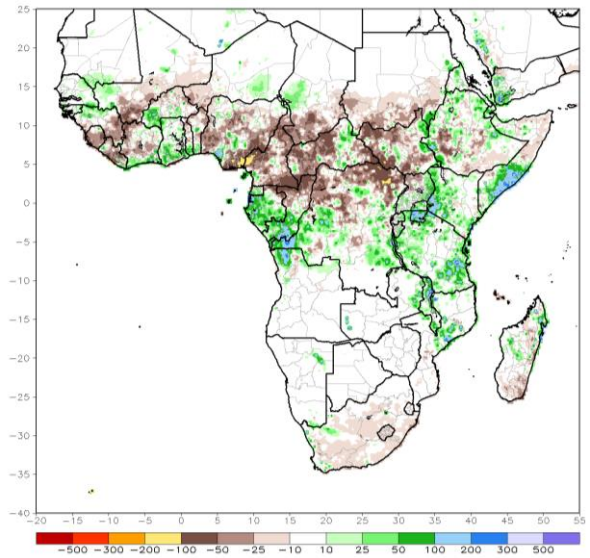
Next week, southwestern Ethiopia will receive heavy rainfall, which could result in localized flooding. While southwestern Kenya could see moderate to heavy rainfall, South Sudan, Uganda, coastal Kenya, and southern Somalia could receive light to moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, western Ethiopia could experience hot conditions.

Figure 1: **7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 28 May 2025 – 03 Jun 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 2 **30-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 05 May 2025 – 03 Jun 2025**

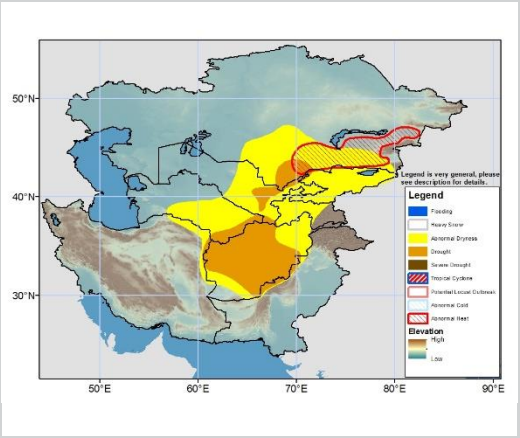


Source: NOAA/CPC

Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

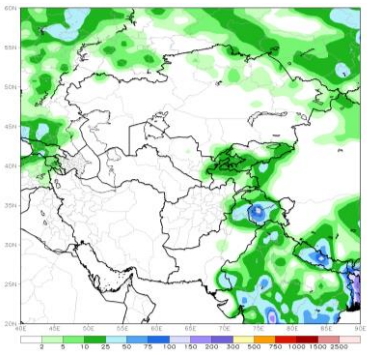
During the past week, mean maximum temperatures were above average in northwestern Kazakhstan, western Turkmenistan, western, Uzbekistan, and eastern parts of Afghanistan. In contrast, they were below average in many parts of eastern Kazakhstan, central and eastern Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and northern/western Afghanistan. Next week, the forecast is for above-average weekly mean maximum temperature in northwestern, central, and eastern Kazakhstan, parts of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, central and northeastern Afghanistan. Anomalies and daily maximums are hot enough early in the period to warrant an abnormal heat hazard in southeastern Kazakhstan. In contrast, it is forecasted to be cooler than average across Iran, western Turkmenistan, and western Afghanistan. The mean minimum temperature pattern is forecasted to be similar to that of maximum temperatures.



Precipitation

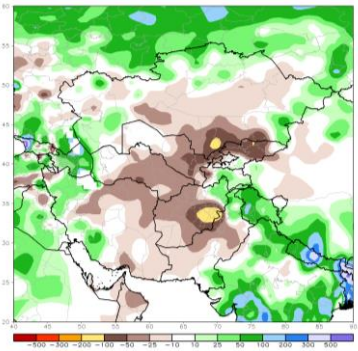
During the past week, light to moderate precipitation was observed in parts of northern, eastern, and southeastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, northern and eastern Tajikistan, and northeastern Afghanistan (**Figure 3**). Higher amounts of precipitation between up to 100 mm were recorded in northern Pakistan. For the past 90 days, precipitation has been below average in southern Kazakhstan, much of Kyrgyzstan, and many parts of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, and Tajikistan, and above average in parts of northern and far-eastern Kazakhstan (**Figure 4**). Next week, models forecast moderate precipitation in much of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and northeastern provinces of Afghanistan. Light to moderate rain is also forecasted across the northern half of Kazakhstan, and north-central parts of Afghanistan. The pattern is dryer than average for eastern Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan during the outlook period.

Figure 3 **7-Day CPC Unified Gauge Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 27 May 2025 – 2 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 4 **90-Day CPC Unified Gauge Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 5 March 2025 – 2 June 2025**

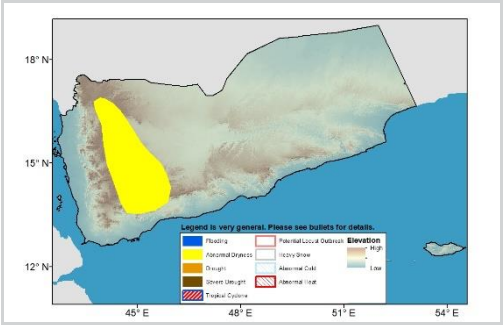


Source: NOAA/CPC

Yemen Overview

Temperature

During the past week, Yemen experienced maximum temperature up to 6°C above average. Maximum temperature varied between 40-45°C across much of the country, with the north east observing the hottest conditions. Next week, west-central Yemen will experience slightly above-average maximum temperature.



Precipitation

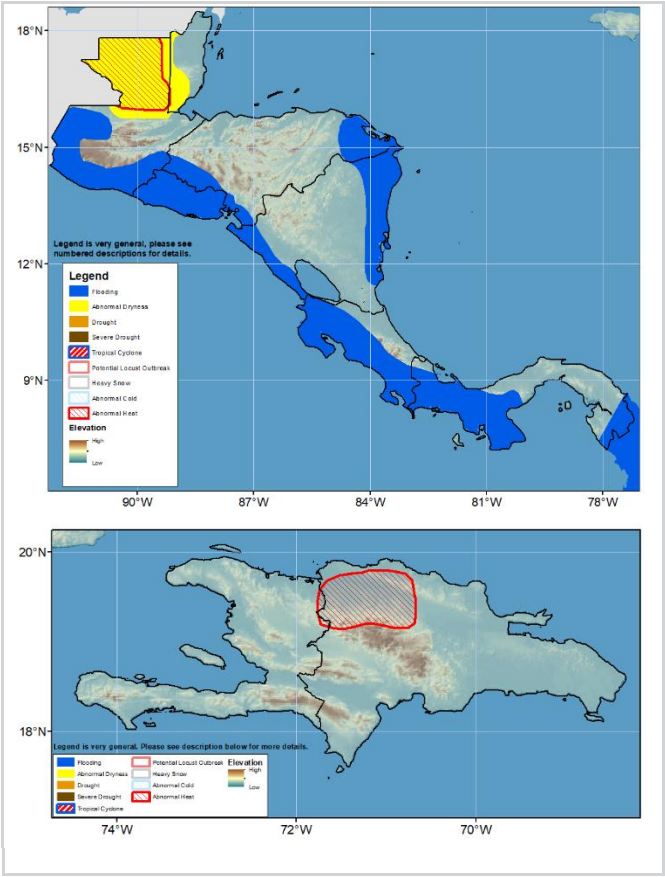
During the past week, western Yemen registered localized light to moderate rainfall. Over the past 30 days, while far western Yemen recorded near-average to above-average rainfall, the west-central areas experienced below-average rainfall, leading to dryness. Next week, Yemen will experience dry conditions.

Central America Overview

Abnormal dryness emerges in Guatemala and Belize.

During the past week, heavy rainfall ranging from 75 mm to 200 mm was observed in southwestern Guatemala, southeastern Honduras, western and eastern Costa Rica, and areas along the northern coasts in Panama. On the contrary, a lack of rainfall was recorded in central and northern Guatemala, Belize, eastern El Salvador, most of Honduras, and most of Nicaragua (**Figure 5**). Over the past 30 days, most of the region has observed below-average conditions (**Figure 6**). Floods in the Pacific region in Guatemala are due to localized high rainfall events in a short time; however, rainfall has been erratic, and abnormal dryness conditions are emerging in the region. Extreme heat has been recorded in the Petén department in Guatemala, which is affecting water availability for agricultural use.

Next week, the forecast suggests heavy rain in several areas in Central America with values ranging from 75 mm to 200 mm. Flood conditions will likely occur along the coastal areas facing the Pacific Ocean in southern Honduras and eastern Nicaragua. Higher risk of flooding exists in regions along the Pacific coast where soil moisture is already saturated. Moreover, warmer conditions will continue in central and northern Guatemala, constituting a risk particularly for the vulnerable population and crop development.

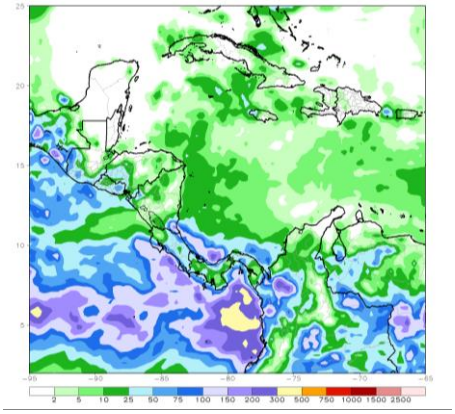


Hispaniola Overview

Hot conditions will likely continue in the northern Dominican Republic.

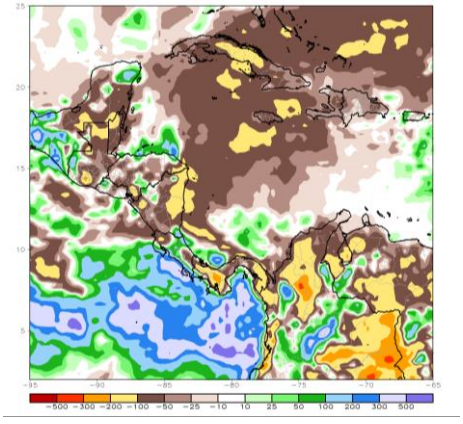
During the past week, there was a lack of rainfall in most parts of Hispaniola. Light rain fell over central and southern Haiti and the western Dominican Republic (**Figure 5**). As a result, below-average rain ranging from 10 mm to 50 mm continues across Hispaniola. Over the 30 days, the center of Haiti registered the highest deficits (between 50 mm and 100 mm below the mean) (**Figure 6**). The rainfall forecast for next week suggests that below-average rainfall will continue in central and southern Haiti, and most of Dominican Republic. Moderate rain is expected in northeastern Haiti, northwestern and eastern Dominican Republic, while the rest of the Island expects light rain. Moreover, the northern Dominican Republic will likely observe above-average conditions with temperatures between 30 °C and 35 °C.

Figure 5 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 26 May 2025 – 01 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

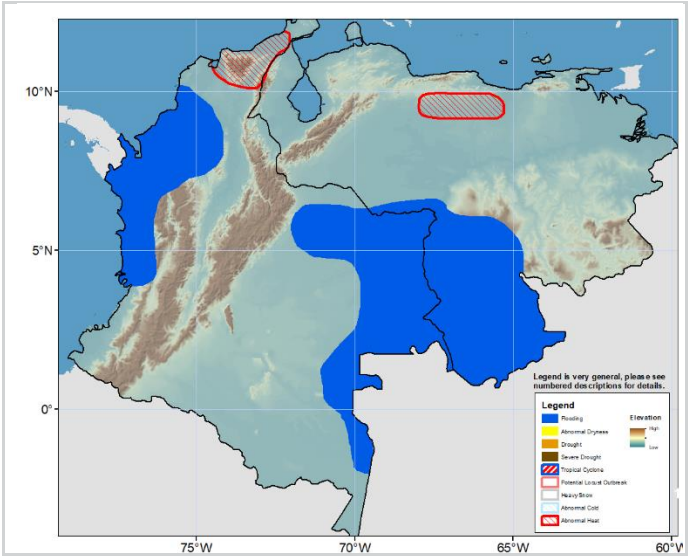
Figure 6 **30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 03 May 2025 – 01 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Northern South America Overview

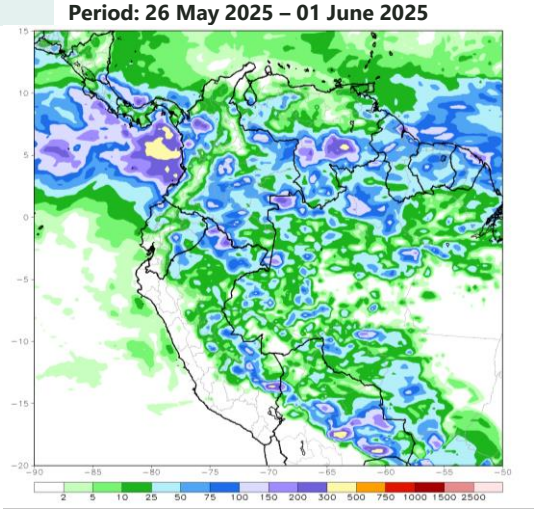
Flooding risk in the northwestern and southeastern parts of the region.



During last week, moderate and heavy rainfall occurred across Colombia and southern Venezuela. Over Colombia, the heaviest rain (100-300 mm) was observed in northwestern Colombia and east of the Andes Mountains. Meanwhile, in Venezuela, the heaviest rainfall fell in the Amazonas and Bolivian states (**Figure 7**). Over the past 30 days, wetter-than-average conditions of 100-500 mm have been registered in northwestern, Central Andes, southwestern Colombia, and northwestern and eastern Venezuela. In contrast, drier-than-average conditions persisted in northwestern and southeastern Colombia and southern Venezuela (**Figure 8**). Moreover, above-average temperatures were observed in the Caribbean region of Colombia and northern Venezuela during this past week. For vegetation conditions, the latest Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) has indicated adequate conditions over much of the sub-region, except in the La Guajira department in Colombia and Guárico in Venezuela, which exhibited stressed conditions.

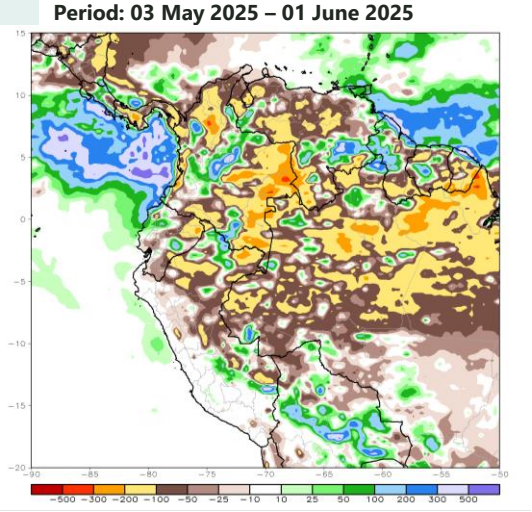
Next week, heavy rainfall is forecast in northwestern and eastern Colombia, and western and southern Venezuela regions will receive heavy rain. Flood risk exists over these areas as the soil is already saturated due to previous heavy rainfall. Also, excessive heat will continue in La Guajira (Colombia) and Guárico (Venezuela) during next week.

Figure 7 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 26 May 2025 – 01 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 8 **30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 03 May 2025 – 01 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

About Weather Hazards

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