

Global Weather Hazards Summary

Global Overview: ENSO-neutral is present. Dryness is observed in Central Asia, tropical Africa, Yemen, and northern Central America. Meanwhile, flood risk continues in Africa, Central America, and northern South America.

Africa Weather Hazards

High flooding risks remain along the Gulf of Guinea; while hotter and drier conditions return in eastern Africa.

- 1. Eastern Nigeria, western and northern Cameroon, and southern Chad 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. Flooding persists in the Niger State of Nigeria. Snowstorm has affected the Eastern Cape and Western Cape Provinces in South Africa. Coastal Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and western Ethiopia could experience flooding during the next week.
- 4. Southern South Sudan, northeastern DRC, and northwestern Uganda experience dryness due to belowaverage rainfall since mid-April.
- 5. Eastern Morocco, northwestern Algeria, western South Sudan, southern Sudan, northwestern Ethiopia, and southwestern Eritrea may face 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 necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government.





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Heavy rainfall persists along the Gulf of Guinea.

During the past week, central and eastern Gulf of Guinea received heavy rainfall, while the far western region experienced reduced rainfall. Southern Cote d'Ivoire, southeastern Ghana, central and southern Nigeria recorded heavy rainfall (**Figure 1**), which has already caused flooding in the central Niger State of Nigeria. In contrast, southeastern Senegal, Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, western and southern Mali, Burkina Faso, southern Niger, and southern Chad experienced light to locally moderate rainfall. As a result, dryness has eased in central Nigeria over the past 30 days due to the recent increase in rainfall in the region. However, dryness has strengthened and expanded across northern Cameroon and southern Chad due to insufficient rainfall. Over the western region, below-average rainfall occurred across eastern Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, and southern Mali. Conversely, wetness persisted along the central Gulf of Guinea and central and southwestern Nigeria.

Next week, the Gulf of Guinea will receive heavy rainfall, potentially leading to localized flooding. Meanwhile, eastern Morocco and northwestern Algeria may face hot conditions.

Below-average rainfall returns in eastern Africa.

During the past week, western Ethiopia recorded heavy and aboveaverage rainfall, whereas southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, northwestern and areas of eastern Ethiopia, southwestern Kenya, northwestern and southern Somalia received little to moderate and below-average rainfall. Over the past 30 days, many areas of eastern Africa have accumulated below-average rainfall. Those areas included southern Sudan, western and southern South Sudan, northwestern and central Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). In contrast, western Ethiopia, eastern and central South Sudan, pocket areas of Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and western and eastern Tanzania recorded above-average rainfall.

Next week, western Ethiopia will receive heavy rainfall, which could trigger flooding. Southern Sudan, South Sudan, northeastern Uganda, southwestern and coastal eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia will experience light to locally moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, southern Sudan, western South Sudan, western Ethiopia, and southwestern Eritrea could experience hot conditions.

Figure 1: 7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 04 Jun 2025 – 10 Jun 2025



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 2 30-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 12 May 2025 – 10 Jun 2025



Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

During the past week, mean maximum temperatures were 1 to 6°C above average across Kazakhstan, northern Uzbekistan, parts of Kyrgyzstan and eastern parts of Afghanistan. In contrast, they were below average by 1 to 4°C in northern Pakistan, western Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan. Observed 7-day mean maximum temperatures reached higher than 40°C in parts of Pakistan and southern Afghanistan. Next week, the forecast is for 4 to 8°C above-average weekly mean maximum temperature in northern and eastern Kazakhstan and northern Pakistan. Anomalies and daily maximums are hot enough early in the period to warrant an abnormal heat hazard in eastern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, northern/eastern Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. 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 across northern Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, southern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and northern Pakistan (**Figure 3**). The rest of the region remained dry. 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 to locally heavy precipitation in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and northeastern provinces of Afghanistan. Light to moderate rain is also forecasted across many parts of Kazakhstan (especially across the North), and Afghanistan's Central Highlands. The pattern is dryer than average for eastern Kazakhstan and northern Pakistan during the outlook period.



Yemen Overview

Temperature

During the past week, Yemen experienced above-average maximum temperature. In contrast, the country experienced much below-average minimum temperatures. Next week, Yemen will continue to experience above-average (up to 4°C above average) maximum temperatures, but will experience near-average minimum temperatures.



Precipitation

During the past week, Yemen received little to no rainfall. Over the past 30 days, western Yemen registered below-average rainfall, which has already led to dryness in the region. Next week, forecasts indicate dry conditions for Yemen, which could worsen dryness over the country.



Central America Overview Flood risk exists in several areas in the Pacific region.

During the past week, torrential rainfall ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm was observed in southwestern Guatemala, northeastern Belize, eastern Guatemala, western Honduras, and eastern Nicaragua (**Figure 5**). In these areas, above-average rainfall between 50 mm and 200 mm was registered. On the contrary, below-average rain ranging from 25 mm to 100 mm was observed in central and northern Guatemala, western Costa Rica, and most parts of Panama. Floods, landslides, and river overflow were reported in several areas across the Pacific region of Central America, including Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, and Honduras. Extreme heat continues in the Petén department in Guatemala. Furthermore, in the 30-day term, northern and southeastern Guatemala, southwestern and southeastern Nicaragua, western Costa Rica, and most Panama show the largest rainfall deficits of 100-300 mm (**Figure 6**).

Next week, the forecast suggests heavy rain will continue in most of Central America, with values ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm. Flood risk continues along the areas facing the Pacific Ocean and in southeastern Honduras and eastern Nicaragua as the forecast suggests above-average rainfall up to 100 mm in some of these areas. Moreover, warmer conditions will continue in central and



northern Guatemala, affecting the vulnerable population and the health of vegetation.

Hispaniola Overview

Moderate rainfall is expected in most of Hispaniola.

During the past week, a lack of rainfall continued in Hispaniola, which has brought rainfall deficits of 10 mm to 50 mm across the Island (**Figure 5**). Central Haiti, in particular, observed below-average rain ranging from 25 mm to 50 mm. Over the 30 days, the center of Haiti registered the highest deficits with values between 100 mm and 200 mm below the mean (**Figure 6**). The rainfall forecast for next week suggests light to moderate rainfall across Hispaniola (10-50 mm). Below-average rain is expected in southern Haiti and in several areas in Dominican Republic. Moreover, central and northern Haiti, as well as the western and northern Dominican Republic, will likely observe the largest maximum temperatures with values between 30 °C and 35 °C.



June 12, 2025 – June 18, 2025

Northern South America Overview

Flooding is likely across several areas of the region.

Heavy rainfall continued across Colombia and southern Venezuela during the last week (**Figure 7**). The surpluses ranging from 50 mm to 200 mm were localized in northwestern Colombia, and localized areas in the east of the Andes, and the western and southern Guayana region in Venezuela. Floods and landslides were reported in several cities in Colombia, including Barranquilla, Bogota, Magdalena, Cali, and Neiva. Furthermore, in the 30-day term, wetter-than-average conditions of 100-500 mm have been registered in northwestern, the central Andes, and southwestern Colombia, as well as the central and southern Guayana region in Venezuela (**Figure 8**). Moreover, above-average temperatures continued during the last week in the Caribbean region of Colombia and northern Venezuela.

Next week, heavy rainfall ranging from 100 mm to 200 mm is forecast in northwestern and northern Colombia, as well as



western Venezuela, and in most of the Guayana region in Venezuela. Flood risk continues in areas across Northern South America due to oversaturated soil moisture and heavy rain forecast. Also, the Meteorological Service of Colombia has issued warnings of possible urban floods across the country. Moreover, abnormal warmer temperatures continue in central and southern Venezuela, where maximum temperatures will reach values between 30 °C and 35 °C with positive anomalies of 2°C.



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.

