FEWS NET
Famine Early Warning Systems Network

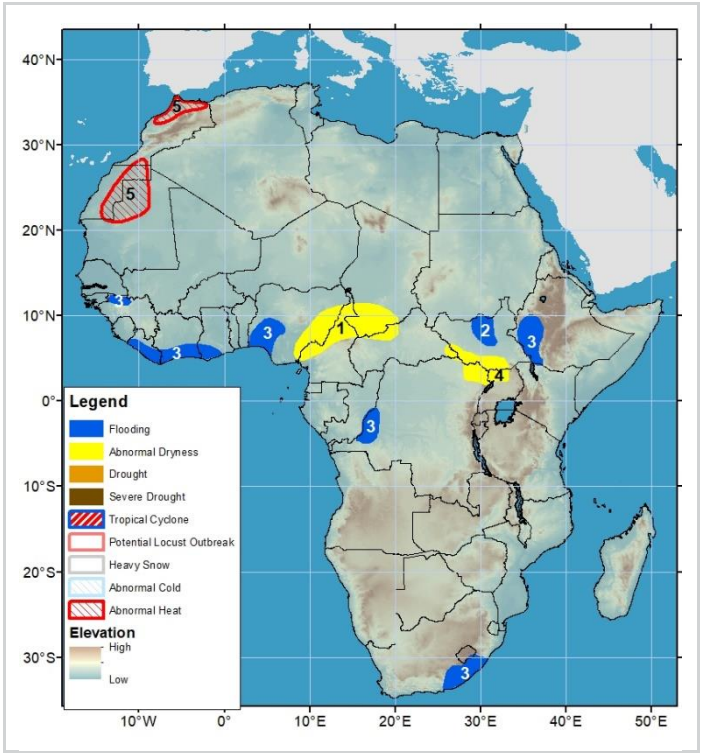
Global Weather Hazards Summary June 19, 2025 – June 25, 2025

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

Africa Weather Hazards

Flooding persists along the Gulf of Guinea in West Africa; drier conditions worsen 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. Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in the Eastern Cape Province in South Africa and Kinshasa in the DRC. The Omo Gibe River has burst its banks, inundating towns bordering the Lake Turkana in southwestern Ethiopia. Coastal Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and western Ethiopia face high risks for flooding during the next week.
4. Southern South Sudan, northeastern DRC, and northwestern Uganda experience dryness due to below-average rainfall since mid-April.
5. Eastern Western Sahara, northwestern Mauritania, and northern Morocco 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 Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government.

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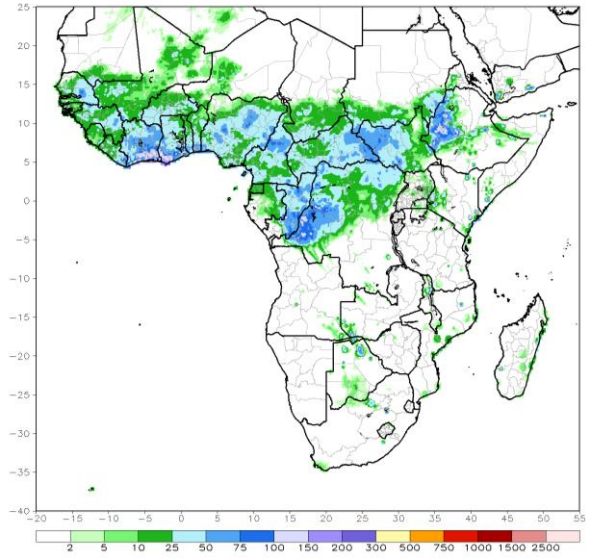
Africa Overview

Heavy rainfall drenches coastal Gulf of Guinea.

During the past week, central Gulf of Guinea continued to receive heavy rainfall (**Figure 1**). Areas of north-central Nigeria also northern Cameroon experienced heavy rainfall, while eastern Senegal, areas of Guinea-Conakry, western Burkina Faso, central Cameroon, and southern Chad registered moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, the rest of West Africa saw light rainfall. Over the past 30 days, central Gulf of Guinea, including Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin, Nigeria, eastern Senegal, southern Mauritania, and western Chad recorded above-average rainfall, whereas Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali, southeastern Nigeria, western and northern Cameroon, and southern Chad accumulated below-average rainfall. Over the past 90 days, much of the Gulf of Guinea received above-average rainfall. However, north-central and eastern Nigeria, western Niger, Cameroon, southern Chad, coastal western Guinea-Conakry, and western Sierra Leone recorded below-average rainfall.

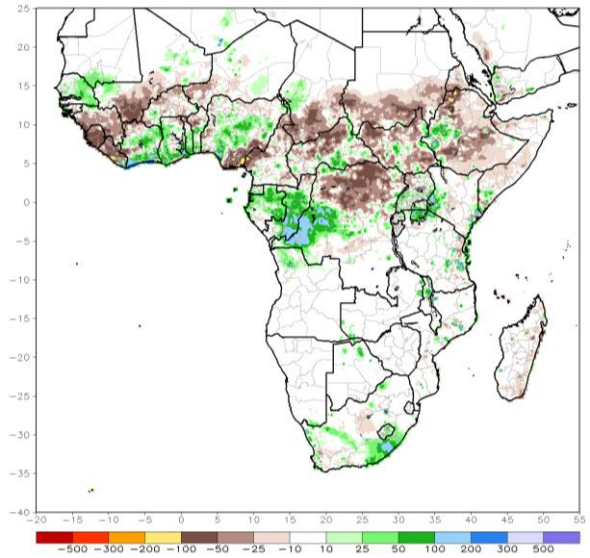
Next week, Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, and western Liberia, north-central and southern Nigeria, and Cameroon will receive heavy rainfall, which could cause localized flooding. The remainders of West Africa may see light to locally moderate rainfall. Meanwhile, eastern Western Sahara, northwestern Mauritania, and northern Morocco could face hot conditions.

Figure 1: **7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 11 Jun 2025 – 17 Jun 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 2 **30-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 19 May 2025 – 17 Jun 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Poor rains continue in eastern Africa.

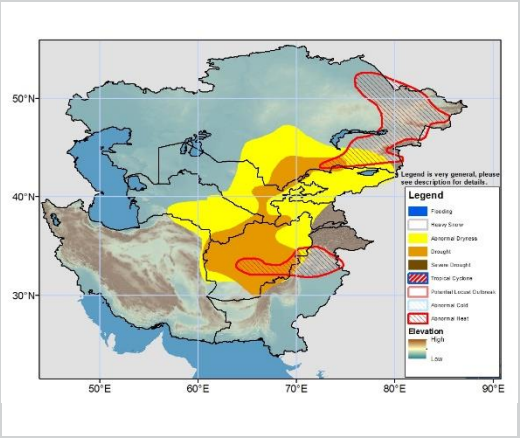
During the past week, western Ethiopia and western South Sudan registered heavy rainfall, while the rest of the sub-region experienced little to light rainfall. Flooding has occurred in towns and districts bordering the Lake Turkana in southwestern Ethiopia due to the overflowing of the Omo Gibe River. Over the past 30 days, below-average rainfall dominated most areas of eastern Africa, except local areas of South Sudan, southern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and southern Somalia, which received near to above-average rainfall (**Figure 2**). Compared to conditions of the week prior, drier conditions expanded and strengthened in eastern Africa. Over the past 90 days, while equatorial eastern Africa and areas of western Ethiopia and Eritrea received above-average rainfall, southern Sudan, northern and southern South Sudan, pocket areas of northwestern and central Ethiopia, eastern Djibouti, and northern Somalia experienced below-average rainfall.

Next week, western Ethiopia will continue to receive heavy rainfall, potentially causing localized flooding. Southwestern Kenya could receive moderate to heavy rainfall, while southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and northwestern Tanzania should receive light to locally moderate rainfall.

Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

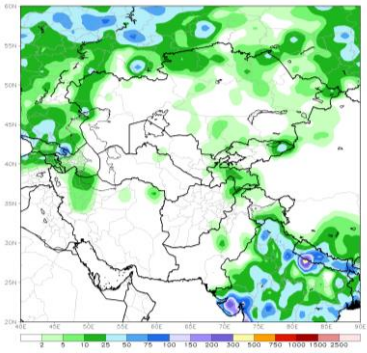
During the past week, mean maximum temperatures were above average across Kazakhstan, much of Kyrgyzstan, eastern parts of Afghanistan, and central/northern Pakistan. In contrast, they were below average in parts of central Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. The warmest observed 7-day mean maximum reached higher than 40°C in southern and eastern Afghanistan and 45°C in parts of Pakistan. Next week, the forecast is for above-average mean maximum temperature in eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, central and eastern Afghanistan, and northern/central Pakistan. Anomalies and daily maximums are hot enough early in the period to warrant an abnormal heat hazard in eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan. Negative anomalies are forecasted in western Kazakhstan, northern Turkmenistan, and western Uzbekistan. The mean minimum temperature pattern is forecasted to be similar to that of maximum temperatures, but with smaller anomalies.



Precipitation

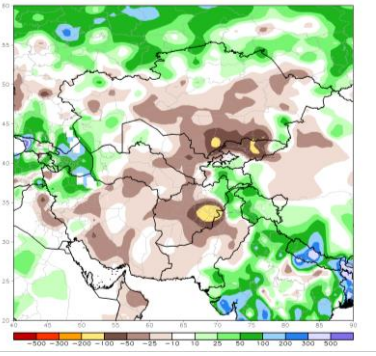
During the past week, light to moderate precipitation was observed mainly across northern and southeastern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and northeastern Afghanistan (**Figure 3**). For the past 90 days, precipitation has been below average in southern Kazakhstan, much of Kyrgyzstan, 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 light to locally moderate precipitation in Kyrgyzstan, with potentially heavier rain in northern Pakistan. Light to moderate rain is also forecasted across many northern and eastern parts of Kazakhstan. The pattern is dryer than average for eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan during the outlook period.

Figure 3 **7-Day CPC Unified Gauge Total Rainfall (mm). Period:10 June 2025 – 16 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 4 **90-Day CPC Unified Gauge Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 19 March 2025 – 16 June 2025**

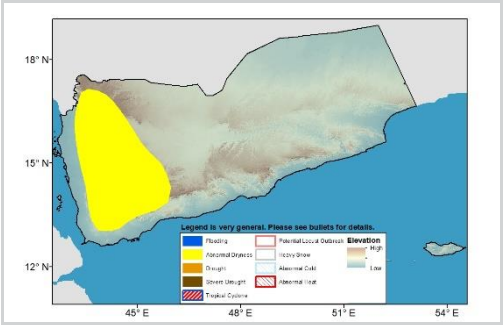


Source: NOAA/CPC

Yemen Overview

Temperature

During the past week, maximum temperatures were 1 to 4°C above average in Yemen, while minimum temperatures were 1to 6°C below average across the country. Next week, maximum temperatures will range between 35 and 45°C, which will be 1 to 4°C above average across the western and southern regions.

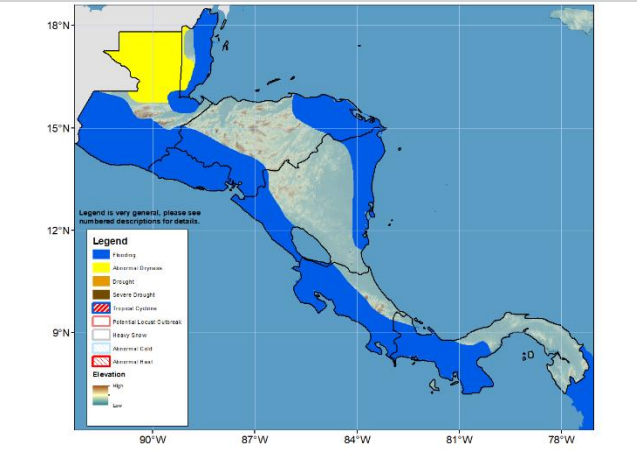


Precipitation

During the past week, dry conditions prevailed in Yemen. Over the past 30 days, below-average rainfall, which has led to dryness, persisted in western Yemen. Next week, dry conditions will continue in Yemen.

Central America Overview

High flooding risks remain in Central America.



During the past week, heavy rainfall ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm was registered in southeastern Guatemala, western and eastern Honduras, western El Salvador, and central Panama (**Figure 5**). Floods, landslides, and river overflow continued to be reported across Central America, including Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Panama. Warmer-than-average temperatures were observed in the northern Petén department, where values ranged from 30 °C to 35 °C. Over the 30-day term, northern, central, and southeastern Guatemala, southwestern Honduras, northwestern Nicaragua, western Costa Rica, and most of Panama show rainfall deficits of 100-300 mm (**Figure 6**). Conversely, western El Salvador, a localized area in western El Salvador, eastern Nicaragua, and coastal Pacific areas of Costa Rica recorded above-average rainfall, with surpluses between 100-300 mm.

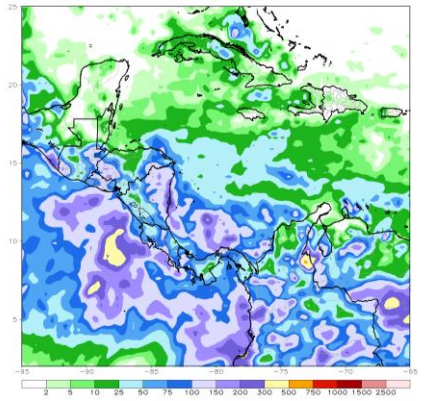
Next week, heavy rain is likely to continue across Central America, with values ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm. Floods, river overflows, and landslides constitute a risk for several countries in Central America. Particularly, flood risk is larger in areas facing the Pacific basin of Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras, where above-average conditions have prevailed during the last week, causing soil saturation, and additional rain might cause flash floods and rivers to overflow. Regarding maximum temperature, below-average conditions are forecasted in Guatemala, Belize, western Guatemala, eastern Honduras, and eastern Nicaragua.

Hispaniola Overview

Abnormal dryness emerges in northern Hispaniola.

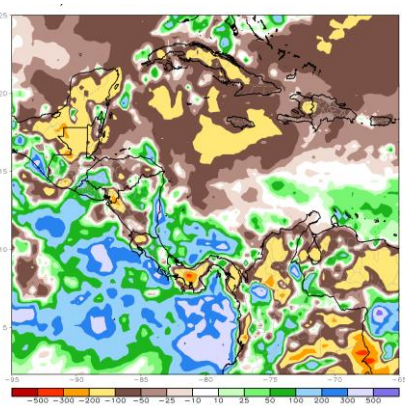
During last week, little or no rain was observed across Hispaniola. Central Haiti, northern Haiti, and western and eastern Dominican Republic registered rainfall between 5 mm and 25 mm (**Figure 5**). Over the 30 days, negative rainfall anomalies have prevailed across Hispaniola, with the center of Haiti and central-western Dominican Republic registering the highest deficits of 100-200 mm (**Figure 6**). The rainfall forecast for next week suggests below-average rain will likely continue in across Haiti and Dominican Republic. The lack of rainfall, soil moisture deficits, and stressed vegetation conditions in northeastern Haiti and northwestern Dominican Republic support the emergence of abnormal dryness conditions in northern Hispaniola.

Figure 5 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 10 June 2025 – 16 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 6 **30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 18 May 2025 – 16 June 2025**

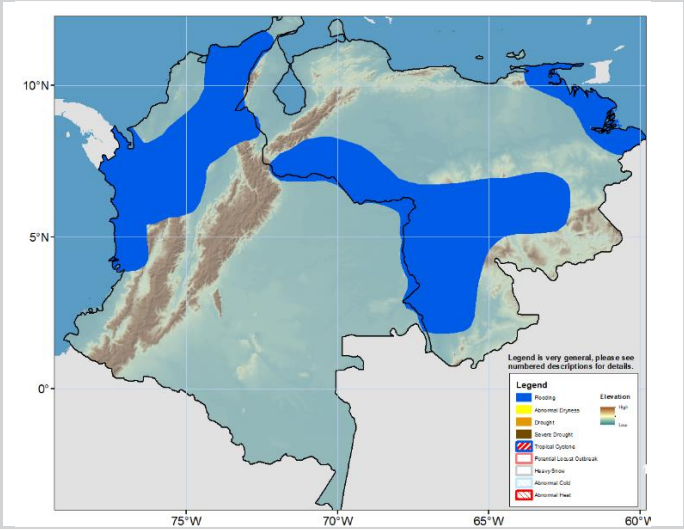


Source: NOAA/CPC

Northern South America Overview

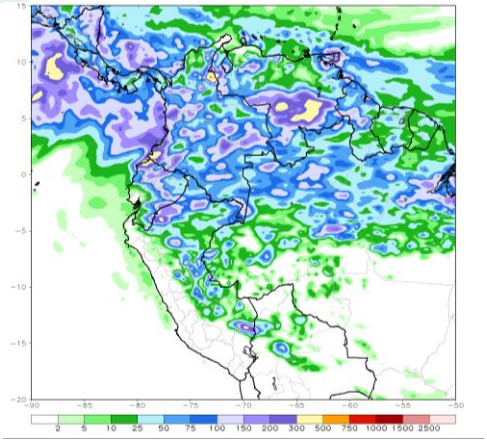
Flooding risk continues in northwestern Colombia, and several areas in Venezuela.

During last week, heavy rainfall ranging from 100 mm to 500 mm was observed in western Colombia, central-eastern Colombia, and northwestern, northeastern, and central Venezuela (**Figure 7**). Floods, landslides, and river overflow were reported in Colombia and Venezuela, including the states of Cundinamarca (Colombia), Táchira (Venezuela), and Monagas (Venezuela). Furthermore, in the 30-day term, wetter-than-average conditions of 100-300 mm have been registered in most of Central America (**Figure 8**). For vegetation conditions, the latest Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) shows near-average and good vegetation health for most of central and northern Venezuela; however, stressed conditions can be spoiled in central and southern Venezuela and across eastern Colombia.



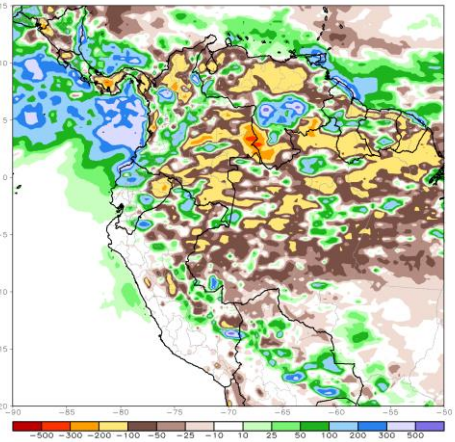
Next week, heavy rainfall ranging from 100 mm to 200 mm is forecast in northwestern and eastern Colombia, as well as western Venezuela, most of the Guayana region in Venezuela. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall between 50 and 150 mm is likely in eastern Venezuela. Flood risk continues in western Colombia and western and southern Venezuela due to oversaturated soil moisture during the last month and in eastern Venezuela, floods occurred the previous week, helping to oversaturate soil moisture. In addition, the forecast suggests heavy rainfall and above-average conditions in these areas.

Figure 7 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 10 June 2025 – 16 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 8 **30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 18 May 2025 – 16 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

About Weather Hazards

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