FEWS NET
Famine Early Warning Systems Network

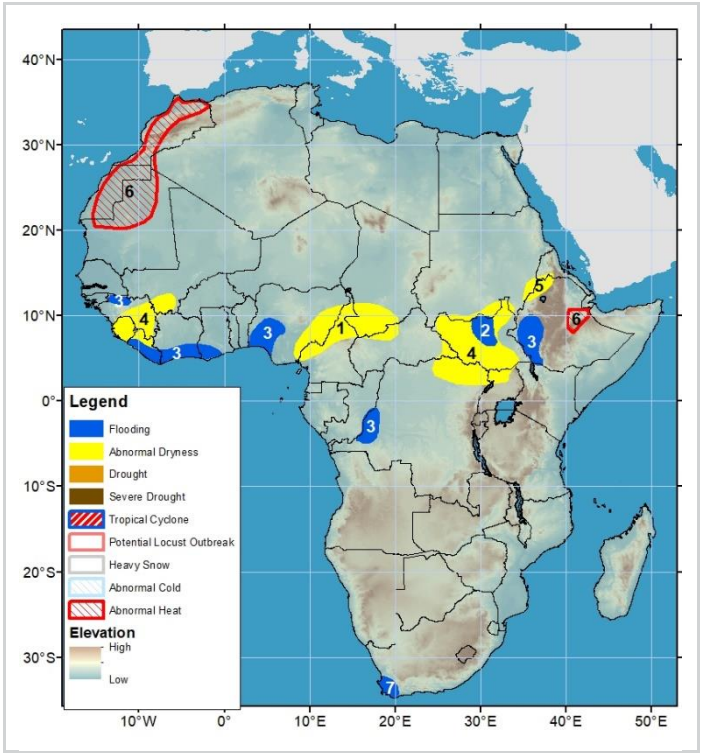
Global Weather Hazards Summary June 26, 2025 – July 02, 2025

Global Overview: ENSO-neutral is present. Abnormal heat is present in northwestern and eastern and in western Afghanistan. Flood risk continues in Africa, Central America, and northern South America.

Africa Weather Hazards

Flooding risks remain high along the Gulf of Guinea; while dryness persists in eastern Africa.

1. Eastern Nigeria, western and northern Cameroon, and southern Chad face dryness.
2. Inundation persists in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
3. Flooding continues in west-central Nigeria. Heavy rainfall has caused flooding in Kinshasa in the DRC. The Omo Gibe River has overflown, inundating districts bordering the Lake Turkana in southwestern Ethiopia. Northern Guinea-Conakry, coastal Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, Ghana, and western Ethiopia face high flooding risks during the next week.
4. Sierra Leone, Liberia, eastern Guinea-Conakry, and southern Mali face dryness In West Africa, whereas South Sudan, southern Sudan, northeastern DRC, and northwestern Uganda experience dryness in eastern Africa.
5. Northwestern Ethiopia faces dryness due to below-average rainfall since the beginning of June.
6. Western Sahara, northwestern Mauritania, western Morocco, and areas of eastern Ethiopia are likely to experience hot conditions during the next week.
7. Southwestern South Africa faces localized flooding 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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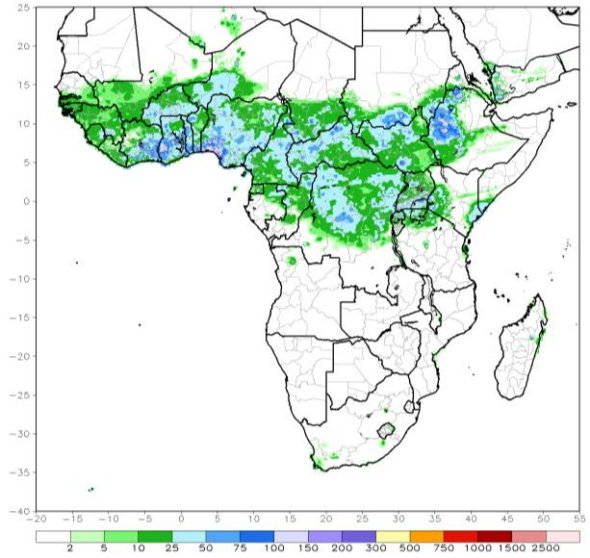
Africa Overview

High flooding risks persist along the Gulf of Guinea.

During the past week, heavy rainfall continued along central Gulf of Guinea, with eastern Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Togo receiving torrential rainfall (**Figure 1**). While southwestern and eastern Nigeria and northern Cameroon recorded locally heavy rainfall, the far western West Africa and parts of the Sahel, including Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, southern Mali registered light to moderate rainfall. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall spread across Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Togo, and Benin, central Nigeria, eastern Senegal, southern Mauritania, and western Chad. In contrast, below-average rainfall persisted, which resulted in dryness across Sierra Leone, Guinea-Conakry, Liberia, southern Mali, southeastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and southern Chad. Over the past 90 days, much of the Gulf of Guinea received near to above-average rainfall, whereas coastal Guinea-Conakry and Sierra Leone, eastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and southern Chad recorded below-average rainfall.

Next week, much of West Africa will receive widespread, moderate to heavy rainfall, which could cause many localized flooding. Meanwhile, eastern Western Sahara, northwestern Mauritania, and western Morocco face hot conditions.

Figure 1: **7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 18 Jun 2025 – 24 Jun 2025**



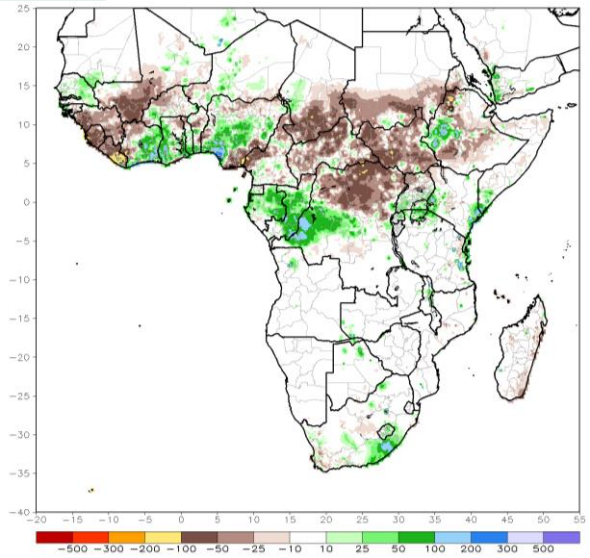
Source: NOAA/CPC

Dryness emerges in eastern Africa.

During the past week, heavy and above-average rainfall occurred in western Ethiopia and local areas in southern Sudan, while light to moderate rainfall dominated elsewhere. In eastern South Sudan and northern Uganda, little to light rains only fell in the region. Over the past 30 days, except western Ethiopia, which recorded above-average rainfall, most areas of eastern Africa exhibited below-average rainfall (**Figure 2**). This lack of rainfall has led to dryness across South Sudan, southern Sudan, northern DRC, and northwestern Ethiopia. Over the past 90 days, Kenya, southern Somalia, much of Tanzania, and areas of western Ethiopia showed above-average rainfall, whereas eastern Ethiopia, northeastern DRC, southern Sudan, northern and southern South Sudan, and northwestern Uganda accumulated below-average rainfall.

Next week, western Ethiopia will receive heavy rainfall, which could trigger localized flooding. Western South Sudan, northeastern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya will see moderate rainfall, while the remainders of the sub-region will receive light rainfall. Meanwhile, areas of eastern Ethiopia may face hot conditions.

Figure 2 **30-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 26 May 2025 – 24 Jun 2025**

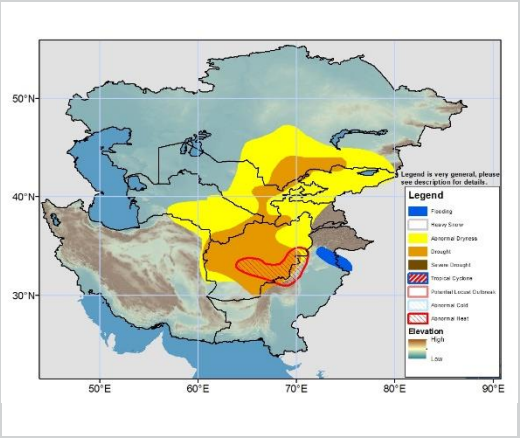


Source: NOAA/CPC

Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

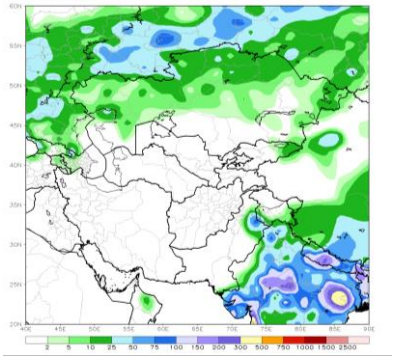
During the past week, mean maximum temperatures were above average across central and eastern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, much of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, much of Afghanistan, and parts of Pakistan. In contrast, they were below average in western Kazakhstan. The warmest observed 7-day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



Precipitation

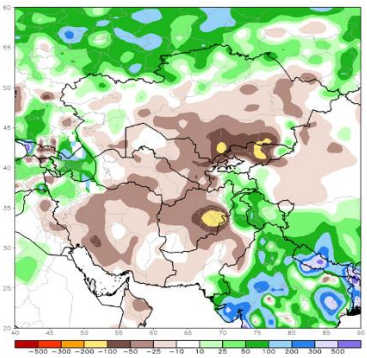
During the past week, light to moderate precipitation (2 mm to around 25 mm) was observed across northern and eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Kyrgyzstan. Higher amounts were observed in parts of northern Pakistan. (**Figure 3**). For the past 90 days, precipitation has been below average in southern Kazakhstan, 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, light to moderate precipitation is forecasted across northern and eastern Kazakhstan, as well as eastern Kyrgyzstan. A surge of Indian monsoon moisture into northern Pakistan will bring heavy rain and the potential for flooding. Light rains will likely spread into eastern Afghanistan.

Figure 3 **7-Day CPC Unified Gauge Total Rainfall (mm). Period:17 June 2025 – 23 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 4 **90-Day CPC Unified Gauge Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 26 March 2025 – 23 June 2025**

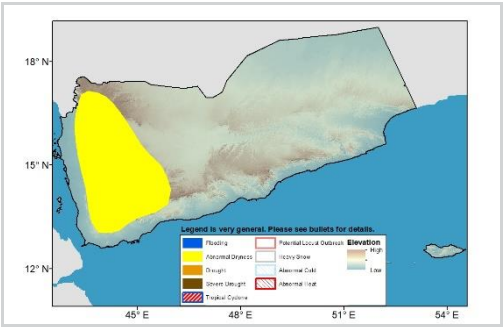


Source: NOAA/CPC

Yemen Overview

Temperature

During the past week, maximum temperatures ranged between 35 and 45°C, which were 1 to 4°C above average in Yemen. Next week, mean temperatures will vary between 25 and 40°C, which will be 1 to 2°C above average throughout the country.



Precipitation

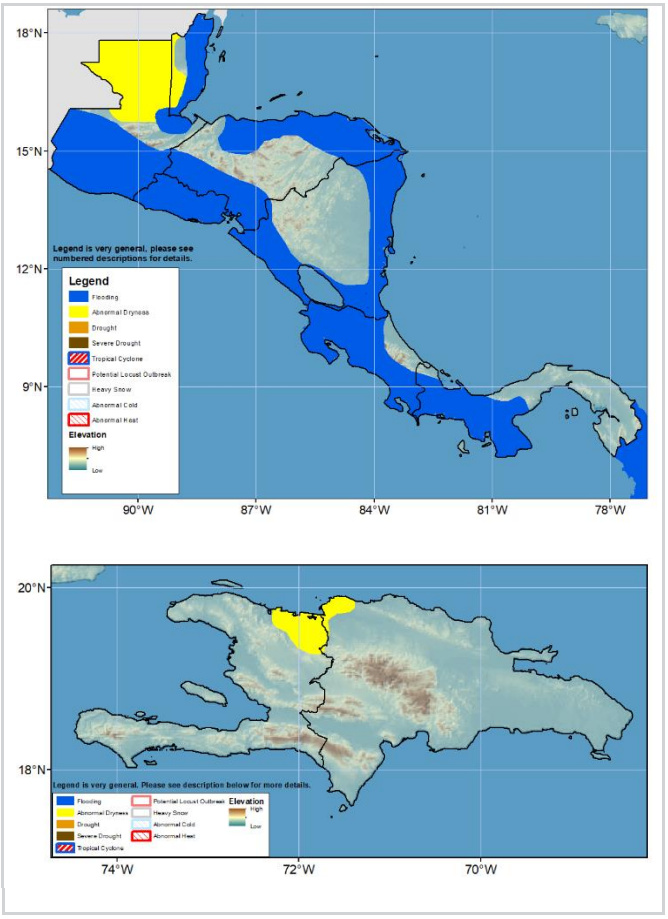
During the past week, Yemen experienced dry conditions. Over the past 30 days and past 90 days, western Yemen experienced below-average rainfall, which has led to dryness in the region. Next week, dry conditions will persist in Yemen.

Central America Overview

Flood risks prevails in Central America.

During the past week, heavy rainfall between 100 mm to 500 mm was observed in southeastern and central Guatemala, in several areas in Honduras, southern and northern Belize, and northeastern Nicaragua (**Figure 5**). The intense rainfall along the Pacific Basin during the last weeks has led to the delay of the sowing activities of beans because of the excess moisture on the soils. 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**). Maximum temperatures where slightly colder than average in north of the region, while warmer-than-average over the south. Maximum temperature values were between 15 °C and 30 °C.

Next week, Central America will receive heavy rainfall with values from 50 mm to 300 mm. Positive rainfall anomalies are expected across Central America; however, the larger above average conditions from 40 mm to 100 mm are expected in southern Guatemala, eastern El Salvador, western Honduras and northwestern Nicaragua. Several countries in Central America maintain risk of floods, river overflows, and landslides tropical as there is a low pressure system forecast to form offshore of Central America and Southern Mexico and tropical waves might contribute to intense rainfall across the region. Regarding maximum temperature, below-average and near-average conditions are forecasted in the region.

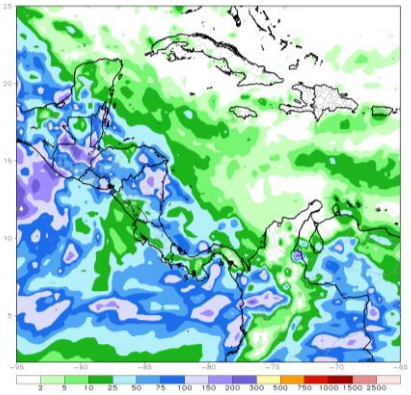


Hispaniola Overview

Abnormal dryness extends in northern Hispaniola.

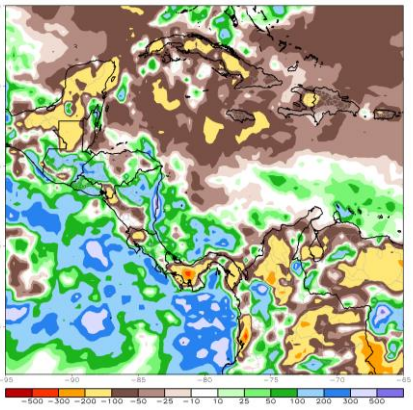
During the last week, central Haiti, and local areas in eastern Dominican Republic registered rainfall between 2 mm and 5 mm (**Figure 5**). Over the 30 days, negative rainfall anomalies have prevailed across Hispaniola, with the center of Haiti and central-western Dominican Republic registering the highest deficits of 100-200 mm (**Figure 6**). The rainfall forecast for next week suggests light to moderate rainfall over Hispaniola (10-50 mm). Below-average rain will likely in southern Haiti and central and southeastern Dominican Republic, while near-average conditions are expected in the resto of the Island. Abnormal dryness conditions have expanded in northern Hispaniola due to the lack of rainfall, soil moisture deficits, and stressed vegetation.

Figure 5 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 17 June 2025 – 23 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

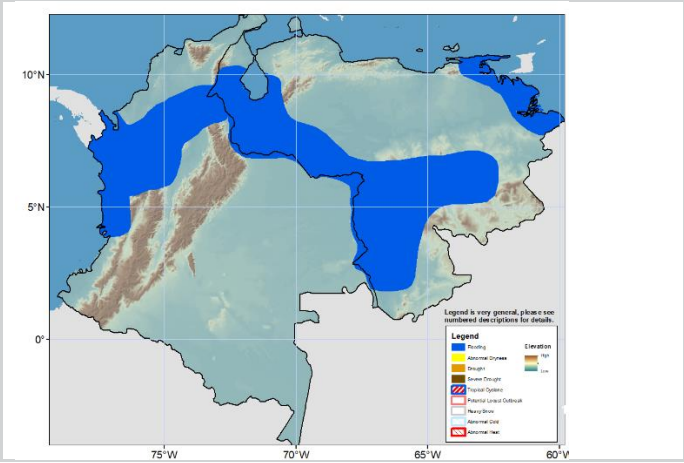
Figure 6 **30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 25 May 2025 – 23 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Northern South America Overview

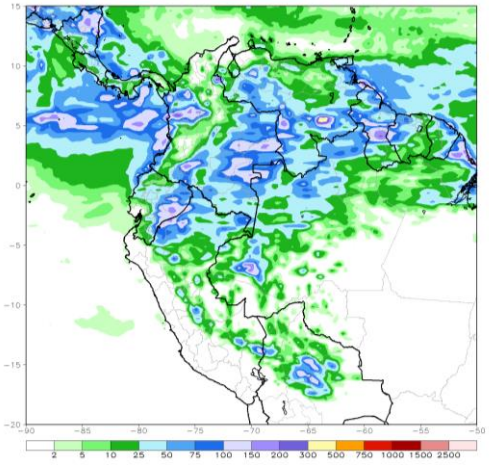
Risk of flooding in northern Colombia, and several areas in Venezuela.



During last week, heavy rainfall continue ranging from 50 mm to 500 mm was observed in western Colombia, northeastern Colombia, central-eastern Colombia, and northwestern, northeastern, and central Venezuela (**Figure 7**). Positive anomalies between 100 mm and 300 mm were registered in northwestern, southwestern and southeastern Colombia, and in central Orinoco Basin in Venezuela. Floods, landslides, and river overflow were reported in Colombia and Venezuela, including the states of Cauca (Colombia), and Venezuela departments of Táchira, Monagas, Trujillo and Lara. Furthermore, in the 30-day term, wetter-than-average conditions of 100-500 mm have been registered in northwestern Colombia, east of the Colombian Andes and most of Venezuela; however, rainfall deficits of 25-200 mm below the mean have been seen on the eastern slopes of the Colombian Andes and northwestern Venezuela (**Figure 8**). Moreover, slightly above-average temperatures were registered in the Caribbean region of Colombia, southern Colombia, and northwestern Venezuela.

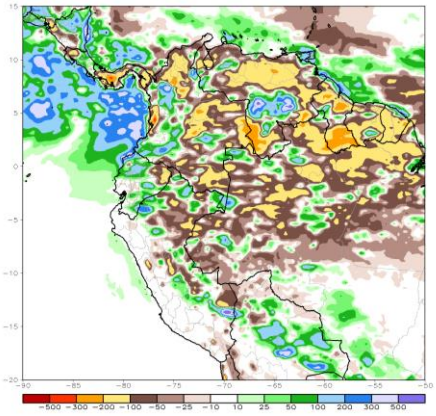
Next week, heavy rainfall ranging from 100 mm to 150 mm is forecasted in northwestern and eastern Colombia, as well as western Venezuela. Meanwhile, heavy rainfall between 50 mm and 100 mm is expected in most of the region. Flood risk is present in northern Colombia, western, southern, and eastern Venezuela due to heavy rainfall that occurred during the previous weeks, which has helped to oversaturate soil moisture, and also the forecast suggests heavy rainfall in these areas.

Figure 7 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 17 June 2025 – 23 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 8 **30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 25 May 2025 – 23 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

About Weather Hazards

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