FEWS NET
Famine Early Warning Systems Network

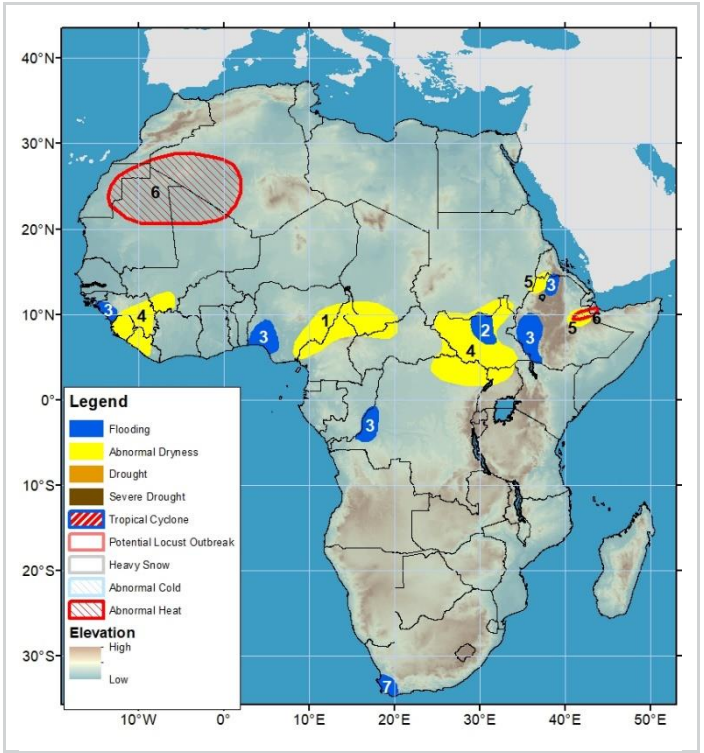
Global Weather Hazards Summary July 03, 2025 – July 09, 2025

Global Overview: ENSO-neutral is present. Abnormal dryness conditions are present in central Africa, eastern Central Asia, western Yemen and northern Hispaniola.

Africa Weather Hazards

Dry conditions have persisted in the western and eastern parts of the Gulf of Guinea; similarly, dry weather continues 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 southwest 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. Western Guinea-Conakry and northwestern Ethiopia could 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 and east-central Ethiopia faces dryness due to below-average rainfall since the beginning of June.
6. Western Sahara, northern Mauritania, northern Mali, western Algeria, and areas of east-central Ethiopia are likely to experience hot conditions during the next week.
7. Southwestern South Africa could face a high risk of flooding due to moderate rainfall observed and forecasted for the upcoming 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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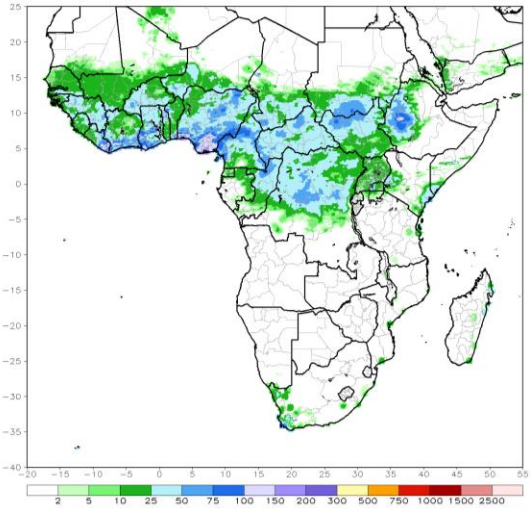
Africa Overview

Heavy rainfall persists along the coastal regions of the Gulf of Guinea.

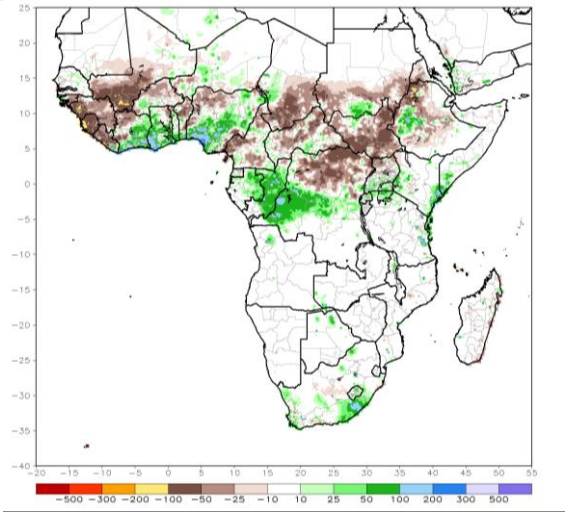
During the past week, heavy rainfall persisted across the central Gulf of Guinea, with portions of Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, and Nigeria receiving rainfall amounts over 75 mm (**Figure 1**). Some of these regions recorded very heavy rainfall in excess of 100 mm, with local amounts exceeding 150 mm. The West African rain belt reached as far north as southern Niger and Burkina Faso with weekly heavy rainfall up to 75 mm, while Senegal and southern Mali received moderate rainfall up to 25 mm. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall was observed in eastern Senegal and southern Mauritania, southern Côte d'Ivoire, southwestern Burkina Faso, most of Ghana, southern Togo and Benin, central and southern Nigeria, and western Chad, whereas below-average rainfall spread across Sierra Leone, Guinea-Conakry, most of Liberia, southern Mali, southeastern Nigeria, western Cameroon, and southern Chad. The observed lack of rainfall has led to moderate rainfall deficits, resulting in abnormal dryness in the far western portion of the Gulf of Guinea. Over the past 90 days, most of the Gulf of Guinea had near or above-average rainfall, while some coastal areas and parts of Nigeria, Cameroon, and Chad experienced significantly below-average rainfall.

Figure 1: **7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 24 Jun 2025 – 30 Jun 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 2 **30-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 01 Jun 2025 – 30 Jun 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Next week, the coastal areas of Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, western Liberia, northwestern Côte d'Ivoire, and southwestern Nigeria are likely to receive heavy rainfall, which might lead to localized flooding in the area. In Sierra Leone, this will reduce the long-term deficit. Moderate to heavy rainfall is expected across West Africa, including Guinea-Bissau, southern Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Togo, Benin, northern and central Nigeria, and most of Cameroon. Additionally, above-average rainfall is expected across much of West Africa. Meanwhile, Western Sahara, northern Mauritania, northern Mali, and the western part of Algeria may experience abnormally hot conditions.

Enhanced rainfall likely in Eastern Africa.

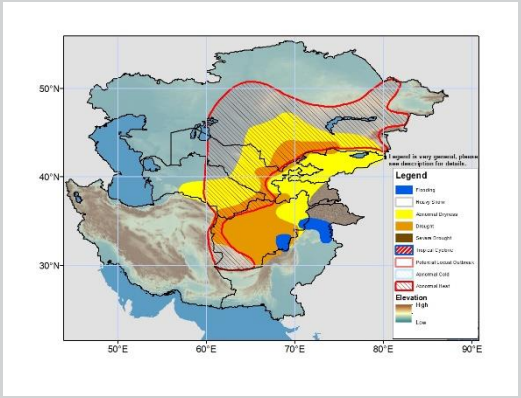
During the past week, heavy and above-average rainfall continued in western Ethiopia, while moderate to heavy rainfall (25-50 mm) covered northern South Sudan and southern Sudan, with above-average weekly rainfall anomalies in those areas. Southern Uganda, Coastal Kenya, and neighboring southern Somalia received above-average rainfall of up to 50 mm. On the other hand, parts of southern South Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia received mild to below-average rainfall for the week. Over the past 30 days, above-average rainfall has been observed in western Ethiopia, southern Sudan, southern Uganda, southwestern Kenya, northern Tanzania, and bordering Rwanda, eastern Kenya, and southern Somalia, as well as in isolated areas of eastern Tanzania. In contrast, southern Sudan, northwestern and central Ethiopia, most of South Sudan, and northern Uganda recorded rainfall deficits as low as 100 mm below the long-term average, even locally between 100-200 mm below-average in isolated areas of South Sudan and northwestern Ethiopia (**Figure 2**). This lack of rainfall has maintained moderate to large rainfall deficits, leading to abnormal dryness in the sub-region.

Next week, the monsoon season will strengthen and expand as far north as southern Eritrea. As a result, widespread and heavy rainfall is expected to cover northwestern Ethiopia. This may trigger localized flooding. Most parts of southern Sudan, as well as the majority of South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya, are expected to receive near-average to above-average rainfall. Further south in southern Africa, southwestern South Africa may continue to receive moderate rainfall during the outlook period.

Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

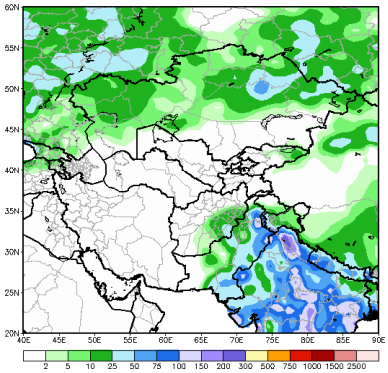
During the past week, mean maximum temperatures were below average in western, northern and central parts of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In contrast, they were above average in eastern Kazakhstan, much of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, and northeastern Afghanistan. The warmest observed 7-day mean maximum reached higher than 40°C in southern Afghanistan. Next week, the forecast is for above-average mean maximum temperature in northern, central, southern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan. An abnormal heat polygon is placed in southern, central, and eastern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, where daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted above-average by 6 to 10ºC during the period 03 July 2025 – 07 July 2025, with 2 to 6ºC above average temperature anomalies in Afghanistan. Daily maximum temperatures are forecasted to be between 35 to 45ºC in these regions, 50ºC in eastern parts of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, southern Uzbekistan, and southern Afghanistan.



Precipitation

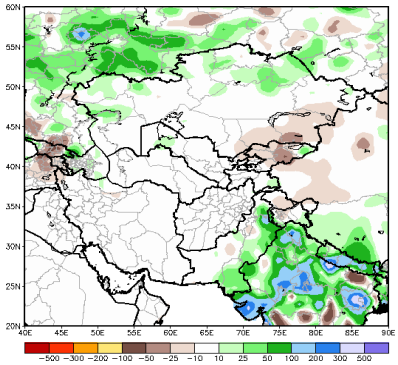
During the past week, light to moderate precipitation was observed across western, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Afghanistan. Higher amounts were observed in some parts of central and northeastern Kazakhstan and southeastern Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan. (**Figure 3**). For the past 30 days, precipitation has been below average in southern Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, and above average in western and northern Kazakhstan (**Figure 4**). Next week, moderate precipitation is forecasted in northern and northeastern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan. Higher amounts of precipitation is forecasted between 25 to 50mm in far northern and eastern Kazakhstan and eastern Afghanistan, with 50 to 150mm in northern Pakistan.

Figure 3 **7-Day CPC Unified Gauge Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 24 June 2025 – 30 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 4 **30-Day CPC Unified Gauge Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 01 June 2025 – 30 June 2025**

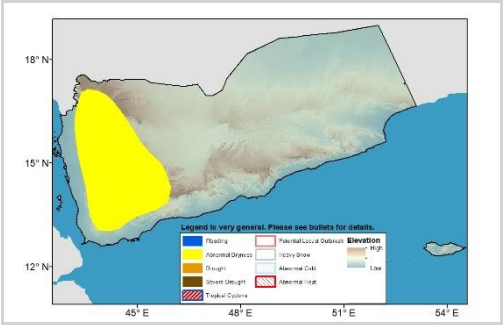


Source: NOAA/CPC

Yemen Overview

Temperature

During the past week, maximum temperatures ranged between 30 and 45°C, which were 1 to 4°C above average in Yemen. Next week, mean temperatures will vary between 25 and 45°C, which will be 1 to 2°C above average throughout the country.

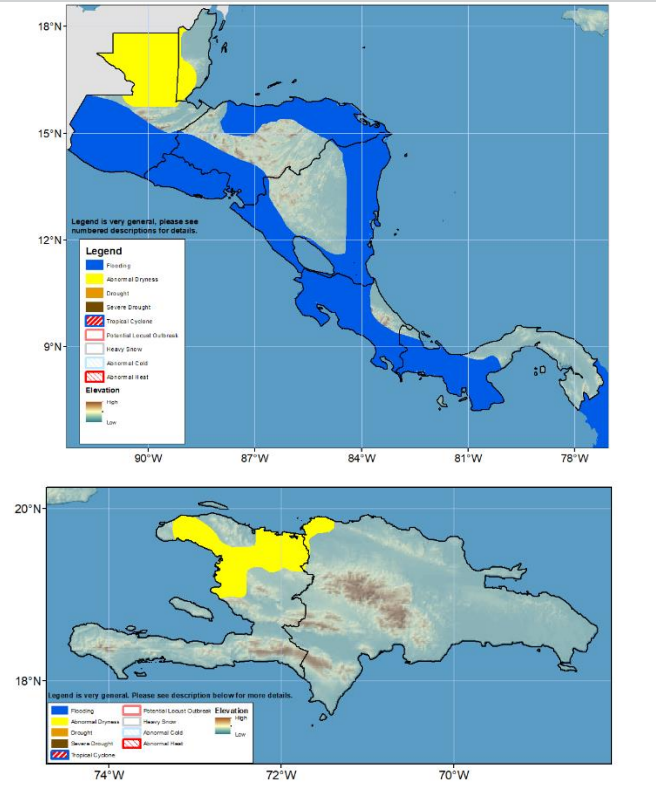


Precipitation

During the past week, Yemen experienced light to moderate rainfall. Over the past 30 days and past 90 days, below-average rainfall has prevailed nationwide, except in the western highlands where there were rainfall surpluses. Next week, the western highlands are expected to receive 5-25 mm of rainfall, which is near-normal to slightly below average.

Central America Overview

Flooding is likely in several areas in Central America.



Last week, heavy rainfall was observed across the region. The largest total rainfall values were registered in central-eastern Guatemala, northern Belize, western and southeastern Honduras, central and eastern Nicaragua, eastern Costa Rica, and western Panama, with values ranging from 150 mm to 500 mm (**Figure 5**). Floods, landslides, river overflow, and damage to infrastructure were reported in Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua. In addition, delay in the sowing activities of beans due to excess moisture in the soils continues. Also, intense rainfall triggered lahars from Fuego Volcano and Santiaguito Volcano in Guatemala. Over the 30-day period, northern and southeastern Guatemala, as well as central Panama, exhibit rainfall deficits of 100-200 mm (**Figure 6**). Maximum temperatures were warmer than average by 1 °C in Petén Department (Guatemala), while near average over the rest of Central America.

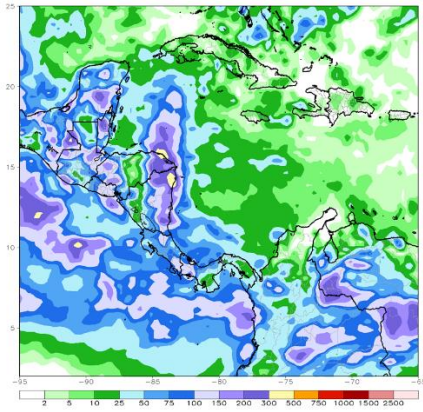
Next week, heavy rainfall with values from 100 mm to 150 mm is likely in eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and most of Panama. Meanwhile, the rest of Central America is forecast to receive precipitation ranging from 10 mm to 100 mm. The risk of flooding persists in several countries in Central America, as intense rainfall is highly likely to occur over the region. Additionally, lahars resulting from heavy rainfall continue to pose a risk near El Fuego and Santiaguito volcanoes. Regarding maximum temperature, warmer-than-average and near-average conditions are forecasted in the region

Hispaniola Overview

Rainfall deficits prevail in northern Hispaniola.

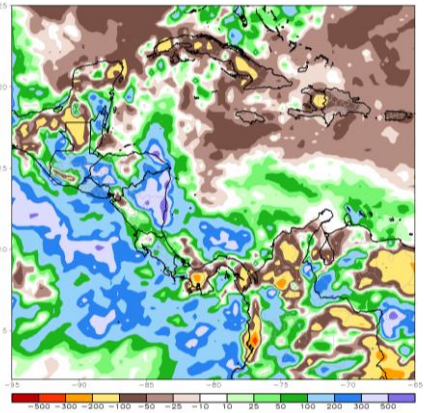
Last week, central and southern Haiti, as well as western and eastern Dominican Republic, registered rainfall between 2 mm and 25 mm (**Figure 5**). Over the 30 days, negative rainfall anomalies have prevailed across Hispaniola, with the northern part of Haiti and central-western Dominican Republic registering the highest deficits of 100-200 mm (**Figure 6**). Abnormal dryness has expanded due to the poor rainfall conditions and poor vegetation conditions in northern Hispaniola. The rainfall forecast for next week suggests below-average rain in southern Haiti and eastern Dominican Republic.

Figure 5 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 24 June 2025 – 30 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

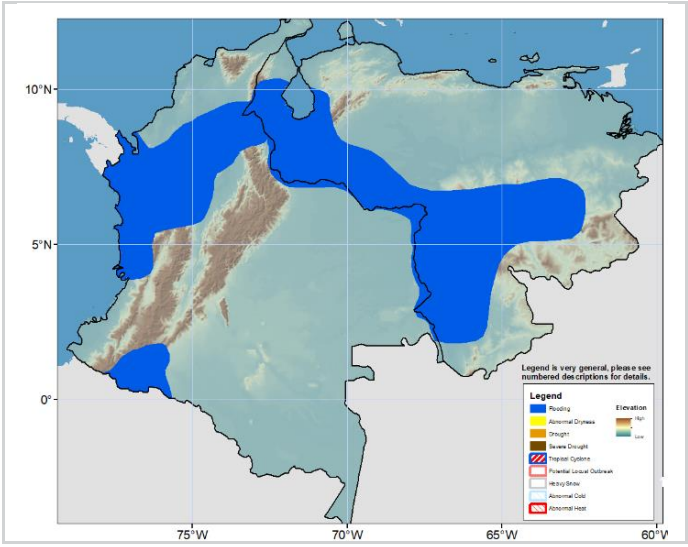
Figure 6 **30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 01 June 2025 – 30 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Northern South America Overview

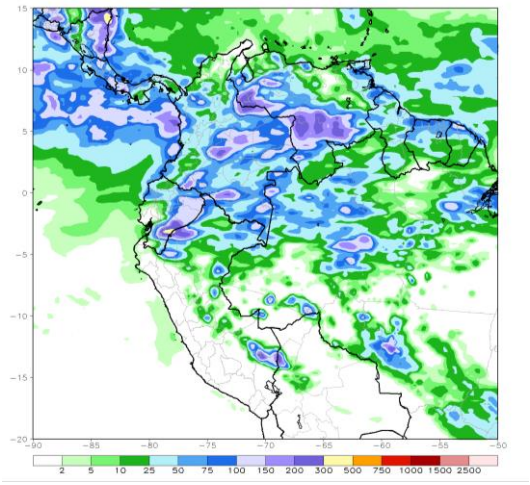
Heavy rainfall continues across Colombia and Venezuela.



Last week, heavy rainfall ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm was observed in several areas in Colombia, as well as in northwestern, northeastern, and central Venezuela (**Figure 7**). A landslide was reported in Colombia, leaving 18 fatalities, while heavy rainfall and floods were reported in Venezuela's states of Barinas, Merida, Portuguesa, Táchira, and Trujillo. Furthermore, within the 30-day term, most satellite products indicate that wetter-than-average conditions, ranging from 100 mm to 500 mm, have been registered in most of Colombia and Venezuela (**Figure 8**). Moreover, slightly above-average temperatures by 2 °C were registered in southern Colombia.

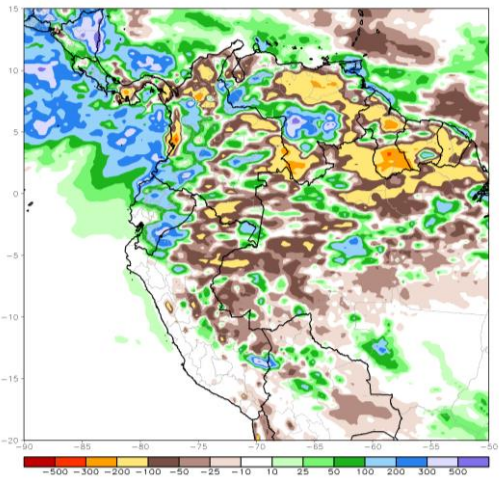
Next week, heavy rainfall, ranging from 25 mm to 200 mm, is forecast to continue across the region. The heaviest rainfall is expected in northwestern Colombia, as well as in the Orinoco Basin in Venezuela. Flood risk is present in northern and southern Colombia, as well as in western and southern Venezuela, due to heavy rainfall that occurred over the previous weeks, which has helped oversaturate soil moisture. The forecast also suggests positive anomalies of 20 mm-100 mm in these areas..

Figure 7 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 24 June 2025 – 30 June 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

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



Source: NOAA/CPC

About Weather Hazards

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