

## Global Weather Hazards Summary

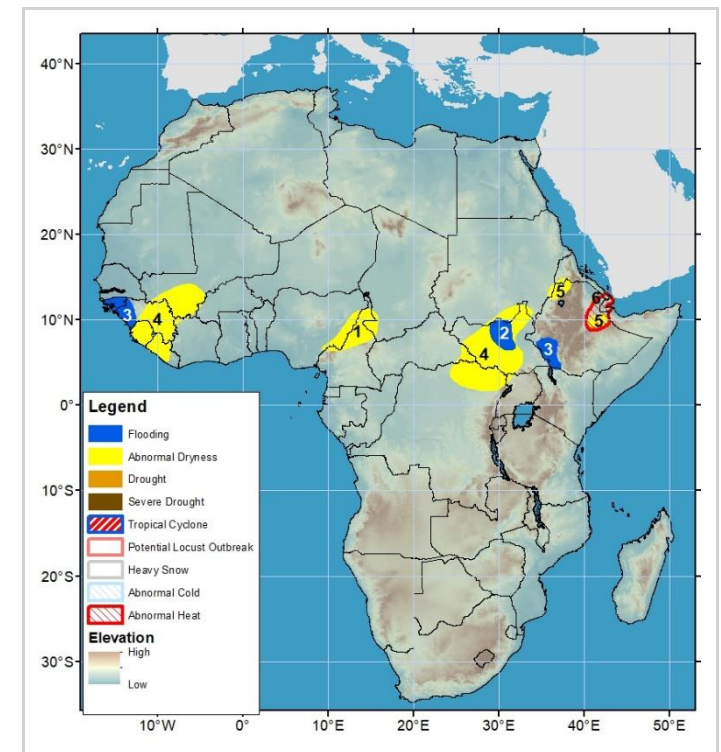
July 17, 2025 – July 23, 2025

**Global Overview:** ENSO-neutral is present. Abnormal dryness is present in the areas of central Africa, northern Central America, and northern Hispaniola. Hot temperatures and abnormal dryness hazards are in Central Asia and western Yemen.

## Africa Weather Hazards

**Moderate rainfall has eased dryness in eastern West Africa and parts of Eastern Africa; however, western and northern areas of Eastern Africa remain dry.**

1. Eastern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, and southwestern Central African Republic face dryness.
2. Inundation persists in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
3. Heavy rainfall last month caused the Omo Gibe River to flood villages around Lake Turkana in southwestern Ethiopia. Continued rain in Guinea-Bissau and western Guinea-Conakry may cause flooding next week.
4. Southern Mali, central and eastern Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, and Liberia, and face dryness in West Africa, whereas southern Sudan, South Sudan, northeastern DR Congo, and northwestern Uganda experience dryness in eastern Africa.
5. Northwestern and east-central Ethiopia face dryness due to below-average rainfall since the beginning of June.
6. Expected above-average temperatures could lead to excessively hot conditions in the eastern part of Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, and Djibouti.



### 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.

## Africa Overview

### Rainfall increased in the Sahel region of West Africa.

Over the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall occurred in eastern part of Senegal, Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Benin, western and southern Nigeria, western and southern Niger, and northern Cameroon (**Fig. 1**). Significant rainfall surpluses of 25-100 mm occurred, particularly in the west-central region of Niger, with amounts exceeding 100 mm. A flood also happened in Kabba, Kogi State, Nigeria, and Tambacounda in eastern Senegal, due to recent heavy rains. Significant rainfall surpluses (100-200 mm) were observed in west-central Niger, northern Benin, western and southern Nigeria, northern Cameroon, and the western Central African Republic. Above-average rainfall (10-100 mm) occurred in parts of Senegal, The Gambia, southwestern Ghana, southern Burkina Faso, and northeastern Nigeria. Dry conditions persisted in Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Cote d'Ivoire, and southern Chad. In southern Mali, rainfall was 25-200 mm below-average, worsening dryness. Over the past 90 days, much of the Gulf of Guinea received near to above-average rainfall. However, southern Mali, coastal Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, parts of Nigeria, northern and southern Cameroon, and southern Chad had rainfall between 25% and 80% of the average.

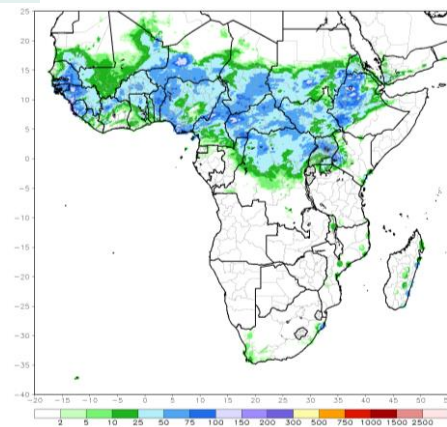
Next week, heavy rainfall (100-150 mm) is expected to affect Guinea-Bissau, western Guinea-Conakry, southern Liberia, and central Cameroon. At the same time, other West African areas, including southern Mali, much of Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, northern Côte d'Ivoire, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, and southern Chad, are forecast to experience light to moderate rainfall (25-100 mm), while the remaining areas will have light rain. Compared to long-term averages, most Gulf of Guinea countries will experience 10-40 mm below-average rainfall, with southern Nigeria anticipating rainfall deficits of 40-50 mm. Conversely, central Cameroon will receive 10-30 mm above-average rainfall.

### Continuous moderate rain has improved dry conditions in parts of Eastern Africa.

During the past seven (7) days, rainfall has increased in parts of Eastern Africa, leading to light to moderate rainfall (10-75 mm) in the southern part of Sudan, South Sudan, north, west, and central parts of Ethiopia, northern Uganda, and southwestern Kenya. Locally heavy rainfall (100-150 mm) was recorded in northwestern Ethiopia, as well as in localized areas of the southern part of Sudan and southwestern Kenya. Over the past 30 days, due to increased rainfall in the past week, dryness has improved in southern Sudan, northern South Sudan, and western Ethiopia (**Fig. 2**). For the past 90 days, conditions have remained unchanged from the previous week. Dryness persists in the southern part of Sudan, much of South Sudan, the central and southern parts of Ethiopia, while wetness remains in Eritrea, parts of Djibouti, the western part of Ethiopia, and in localized areas of South Sudan. Large parts of Uganda and Kenya will see above-average rainfall, ranging from 25 to 100 mm, with some areas receiving more than 100 mm.

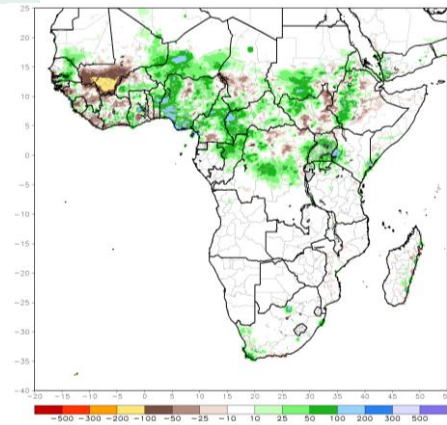
Next week, moderate to locally heavy rainfall (50-150 mm) is expected in the north, west, and central parts of Ethiopia. Light to moderate rainfall (25-75 mm) is expected in southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and the western part of Kenya. Eritrea and Djibouti are likely to experience light rainfall (2-25 mm). Southeastern Sudan, much of South Sudan, western and central parts of Ethiopia, much of Uganda, and the western part of Kenya are forecasted to experience 5-40 mm above-average rainfall. In contrast, the southwest Sudan is likely to receive 5-20 mm, and the northern part of Ethiopia is expected to receive 10-40 mm of below-average rainfall. Meanwhile, the eastern part of Ethiopia, southern Eritrea, and Djibouti may experience abnormally hot conditions.

**Figure 1: 7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 08 Jul 2025 – 14 Jul 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

**Figure 2: 30-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 15 Jun 2025 – 14 Jul 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

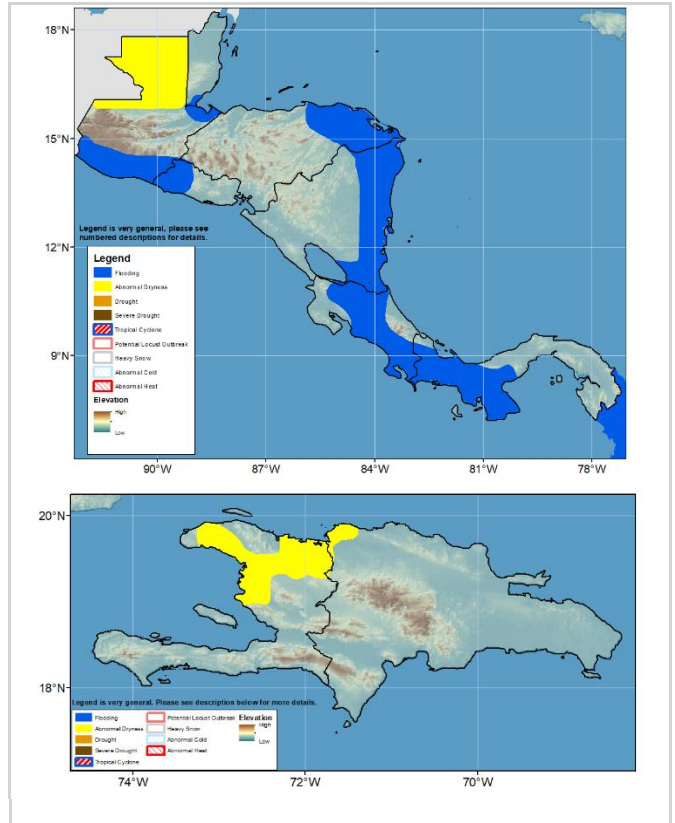


### Central America Overview

#### The risk of flooding persists in several areas across Central America.

Last week, heavy rainfall ranging from 50 mm to 200 mm fell in several areas of Central America. The most significant values were observed between 100 mm and 200 mm in southern, western, and eastern Guatemala, El Salvador, a local area in western Honduras, and southeastern Nicaragua (Figure 5). Heavy rainfall, floods, and overflowing rivers were reported in Guatemala, El Salvador, Panama, and Honduras. A delay in sowing activities for beans remains due to soil oversaturation. Over the 30 days, northern Guatemala, as well as central Panama, exhibits rainfall deficits of 100-200 mm. Conversely, most of Central America exhibits positive rainfall anomalies ranging from 25 mm to 500 mm (Figure 6). The Vegetation Health Index indicates poor vegetation health in the Petén Department of Guatemala, northern Belize, southeastern Honduras, and northeastern Nicaragua.

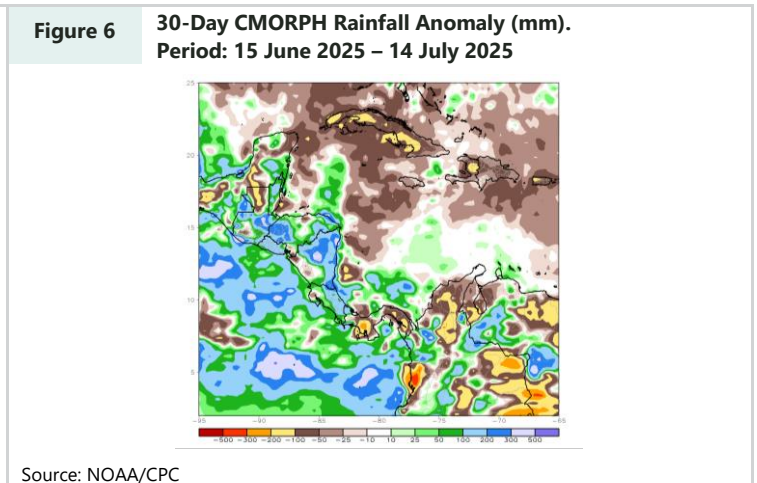
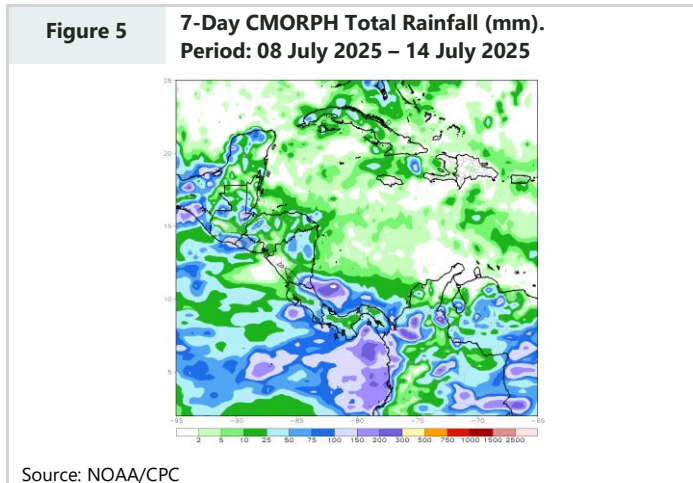
Next week, rain from 10 mm to 50 mm is expected in most of Guatemala, El Salvador, Belize, and Honduras. Heavy rainfall, ranging from 50 mm to 150 mm, is likely in eastern Belize, eastern Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama. However, below-average conditions are likely to persist next week, the risk of flooding remains due to previous rainfall that has oversaturated the soil, and additional rain could lead to flash floods and rivers overflowing. Moreover, an earthquake affected El Salvador and Guatemala on July 10th, which has caused unstable ground conditions, which together with the oversaturated soils pose a risk of flash flooding, particularly in central Guatemala.



### Hispaniola Overview

#### Rainfall deficits might improve in the coming week.

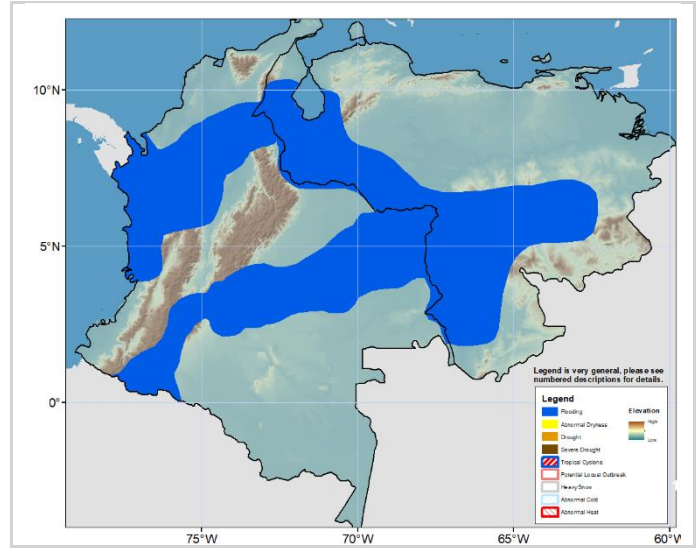
Last week, little to no rain was observed in Hispaniola. Central Haiti, as well as western and eastern parts of the Dominican Republic, observed rainfall between 2 mm and 10 mm (Figure 5). Over the 30-day period, negative rainfall anomalies have prevailed across Hispaniola, registering deficits of 10-200 mm (Figure 6). The rainfall forecast for next week suggests light to moderate rainfall over Hispaniola (10-50 mm). The lack of rainfall, soil moisture deficits, and stressed vegetation conditions support abnormal dryness conditions in northern Hispaniola.



## Northern South America Overview

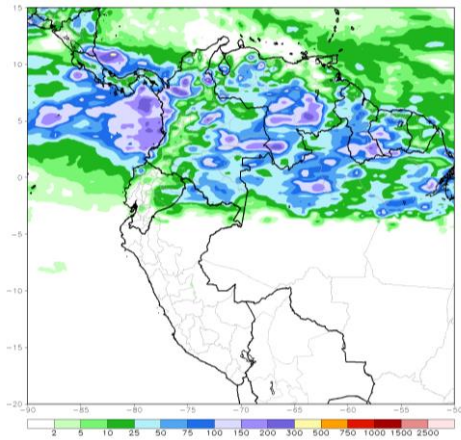
### Flood risk continues in Colombia and Venezuela.

During the previous week, rainfall from 25 mm to 200 mm was observed in most parts of Northern South America. The heaviest rainfall, ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm, was observed mainly in northwestern and eastern Colombia, as well as in the Bolivar department in Venezuela (**Figure 7**), bringing positive anomalies between 50 mm and 100 mm over those areas. Local reports indicate that floods occurred in Colombia’s department of Santander, as well as in Venezuela’s states of Barinas, Portuguesa, Monagas, and Amazonas. Furthermore, within the 30-day term, wetter-than-average conditions, ranging from 100 mm to 500 mm, have been registered in northwestern, northeastern, and eastern Andes in Colombia, as well as in western and central-southern Venezuela. On the contrary, rainfall deficits of 100-300 mm have been observed in northern and eastern Colombia and northern and southern Venezuela (**Figure 8**). Moreover, slightly above-average temperatures by 2 °C were registered in western Colombia and northeastern Venezuela.



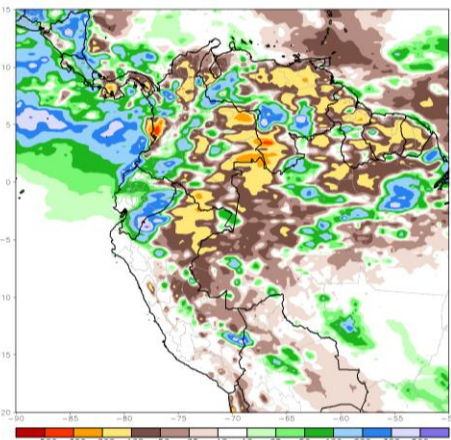
Next week, the forecast suggests heavy rainfall, ranging from 10 mm to 150 mm, in the region. Heaviest rainfall, between 100 mm and 200 mm, is expected in northwestern Colombia and in central and southern departments of Venezuela during the following week. The forecast suggests positive anomalies of 20 mm to 100 mm in northwest Colombia and in southern Venezuela. The flood risk persists due to oversaturated soil moisture in the region, and thus, any additional rain could cause further flooding

**Figure 7** 7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm).  
Period: 08 July 2025 – 14 July 2025



Source: NOAA/CPC

**Figure 8** 30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm).  
Period: 15 June 2025 – 14 July 2025



Source: NOAA/CPC

### 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.