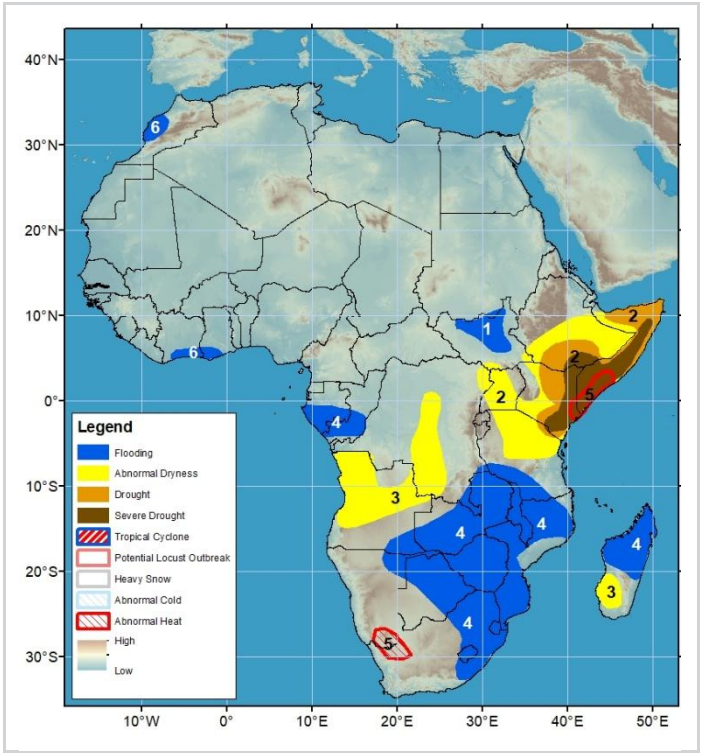
Global Weather Hazards Summary December 18, 2025 – December 24, 2025

Global Overview: La Niña is present. Severe drought conditions worsen in Eastern Africa, while abnormal dryness persists in parts of Africa, most of Central Asia, southeastern Honduras, and eastern Colombia.

Africa Weather Hazards

Eastern Africa faces worsening drought as the rainy season ends, while Southern Africa remains at high risk of flooding.

1. Inundation continues in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.
2. Below-average rainfall since the beginning of the season has led to abnormal dryness across southern, western, and central Ethiopia, Somalia, Kenya, Uganda, and northern and central Tanzania. These dry conditions have resulted in severe drought over much of Somalia and in eastern, northeastern, and southeastern Kenya.
3. Insufficient rainfall since October has led to abnormal dryness across the south-central and central regions of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). Persistent rainfall deficits since the beginning of the season have also led to abnormal dryness in western, northwestern, and central Angola, as well as in western and southern Madagascar, where rainfall deficits have exceeded 50–200 mm over the past 30 days.
4. Flooding is likely across much of Zambia, Malawi, northern, eastern, and central Mozambique, Zimbabwe, eastern Botswana, Lesotho, eastern, southeastern, and northeastern South Africa, and northern, eastern, and central Madagascar due to heavy rainfall and saturated soils over recent weeks. Forecasted additional heavy rainfall will maintain elevated flooding risks in these areas.
5. Abnormally hot conditions are forecast across southern Somalia, northeastern Kenya, parts of Namibia and South Africa.
6. Southern Côte d'Ivoire and southwestern Ghana face heightened flooding risks following a month of above-average rainfall and saturated soils. In recent days, torrential rainfall has also triggered flooding in Safi, central-western Morocco.



Note

Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather and climate information, including short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts from 2 to 4 weeks, and monthly and seasonal forecasts. The outlook provides an assessment of 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. FEWS NET is a DOS funded activity whose purpose is to provide objective information about food security conditions. Its views are not necessarily reflective of those of DOS or the U.S. Government.

Note: The FEWS NET weather hazards outlook process and products include participation by FEWS NET field and home offices, NOAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and a number of other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned. Questions or comments about the hazards outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Deputy Director, CPC/NOAA, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov. Questions about the DOS FEWS NET may be directed to Dr. Kiersten Johnson, Program Manager FEWS NET/DOS, johnsonkb2@state.gov.

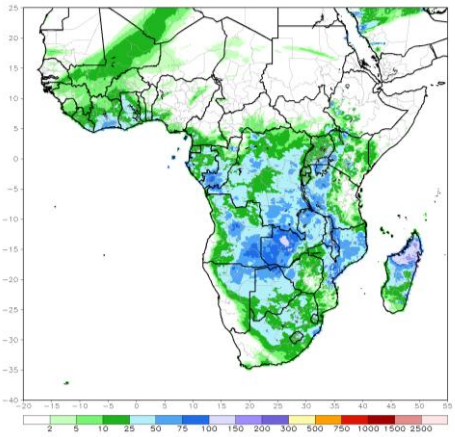
Africa Overview

Drought conditions worsen in Somalia and eastern and southeastern Kenya.

During the past week, below-average rainfall conditions have continued across many areas of East Africa, although some light rainfall was observed in southern Somalia, southwestern and western Ethiopia, southern South Sudan, and parts of Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi. Western and southern Tanzania received light to moderate rainfall (**Figure 1**). Over the past 30 days, dry conditions have dominated much of the region, with significant rainfall deficits (50–100 mm, locally more) reported in southwestern Ethiopia, southern and central Somalia, southern and southeastern Kenya, much of Uganda, and most areas of Tanzania (except the far southern areas). In Somalia, drought has increasingly affected many regions, particularly the southern and northern regions. Over the past 90 days, dry conditions have affected large parts of East Africa, including Somalia, southern, central, and southeastern Ethiopia, much of Kenya (except the southwestern), much of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, and most areas in Tanzania. In contrast, above-average conditions remain in western and northern Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, southern and eastern Sudan, parts of South Sudan, and southeastern Tanzania.

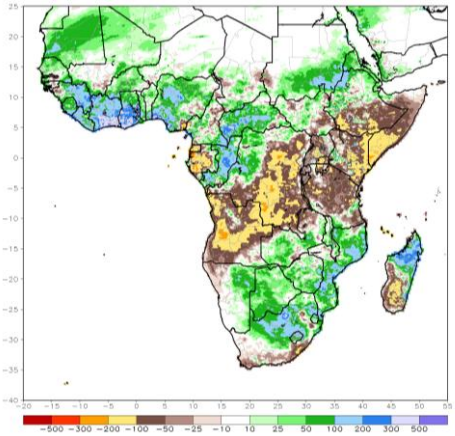
Next week, dry conditions are expected to persist across much of the region, which may maintain or worsen existing rainfall deficits. Light rainfall is forecast only in a few areas, including southern Kenya and southern and central Uganda, while moderate rainfall is expected across Rwanda, Burundi, and much of Tanzania. Meanwhile, abnormally hot conditions are likely to continue across southern Somalia and northeastern Kenya.

Figure 1: **7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 09 Dec 2025 – 15 Dec 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 2 **90-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 17 Sept 2025 – 15 Dec 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

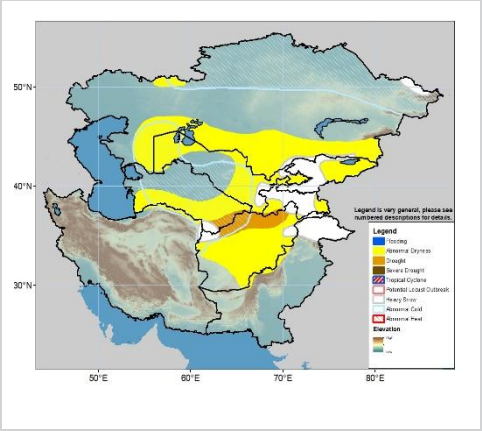
Widespread heavy rainfall continues, increasing flood risks across Southern Africa.

Over the past seven days, much of Southern Africa continued to experience moderate to heavy rainfall, including Zambia, Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa (except the western regions), Lesotho, northern, eastern, and central Namibia, and Angola. Torrential rainfall (>100 mm) was observed in northern and eastern Madagascar and in north-central Zambia. Over the past 30 days, above-average conditions have persisted across much of Southern Africa, particularly in the eastern, central, and southern regions. Significant rainfall surpluses (100–200 mm, locally higher) were recorded in southeastern Zimbabwe, southern, eastern, and central Mozambique, as well as northern and eastern Madagascar. In contrast, dry conditions continued in western and eastern Zambia, much of Angola, northern Namibia, and western and southern Madagascar. Prolonged rainfall deficits since the beginning of the season have exacerbated dryness conditions in western and central Angola, as well as in western and southern Madagascar. Over the past 90 days, rainfall anomaly patterns have been similar to those observed over the past 30 days, with surpluses across eastern, southern, and central Southern Africa and deficits across western and northern areas, as well as southern, western, and central Madagascar (**Figure 2**).

For the upcoming week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast across much of Southern Africa, including eastern and northern Madagascar, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, eastern and northern Botswana, eastern South Africa, Angola, and northern Namibia. These conditions may further elevate flooding risks across many areas. In addition, unusually hot conditions are expected in parts of Namibia and South Africa.

Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

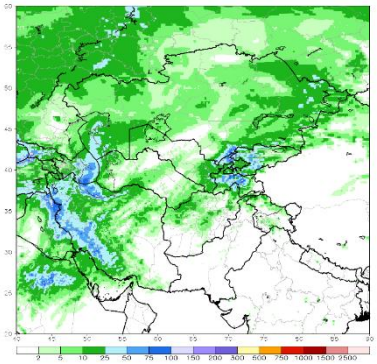


During the past week, weekly average minimum temperature anomalies were above-average in eastern and southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan and Pakistan, with largest positive anomalies of minimum temperature by up to 8ºC in southeastern Uzbekistan and northern Pakistan. Next week, the forecast is for 2 to 6°C above-average weekly mean minimum temperature anomalies in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Pakistan, much of Afghanistan, and western Kazakhstan. In contrast, they are forecasted to below average in northern and eastern Kazakhstan, eastern parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and far-western Afghanistan. An abnormal cold polygon is placed in parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan and northern and eastern Kazakhstan. Daily minimum temperatures are forecasted to be between -30 to -20ºC in northern and eastern Kazakhstan during period 21 Dec 2025 – 22 Dec 2025.

Precipitation

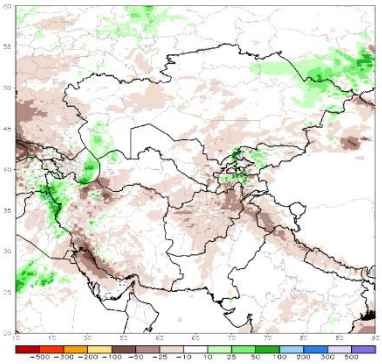
During the past week, moderate to heavy amounts of precipitation was recorded in eastern, southeastern, far-southern and southwestern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, eastern Uzbekistan, southern Turkmenistan, and northeastern and western Afghanistan (**Figure 3**). For the past 30 days, precipitation has been below average in central and southern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan, and above average in northeastern Kazakhstan (**Figure 4**). Next week, model forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation (10 to 50mm) in eastern Turkmenistan, eastern Uzbekistan, many parts of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan, far-eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, and northern Pakistan, with 50 to 75mm amounts of precipitation in northwestern Tajikistan. Models forecast 20 to 75cm amounts of snowfall in Tajikistan, southern Kyrgyzstan, northeastern and western Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan.

Figure 3 **7-Day MSWEP v2.8 Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 09 Dec 2025 – 15 Dec 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

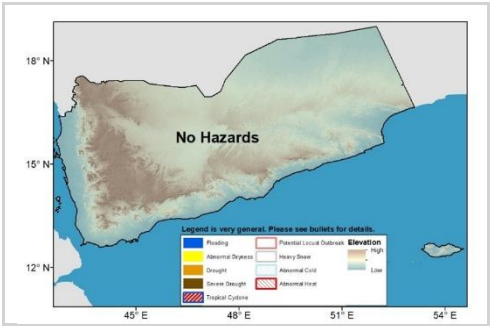
Figure 4 **30-Day MSWEP v2.8 Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 16 Nov 2025 – 15 Dec 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Yemen Overview

Temperature



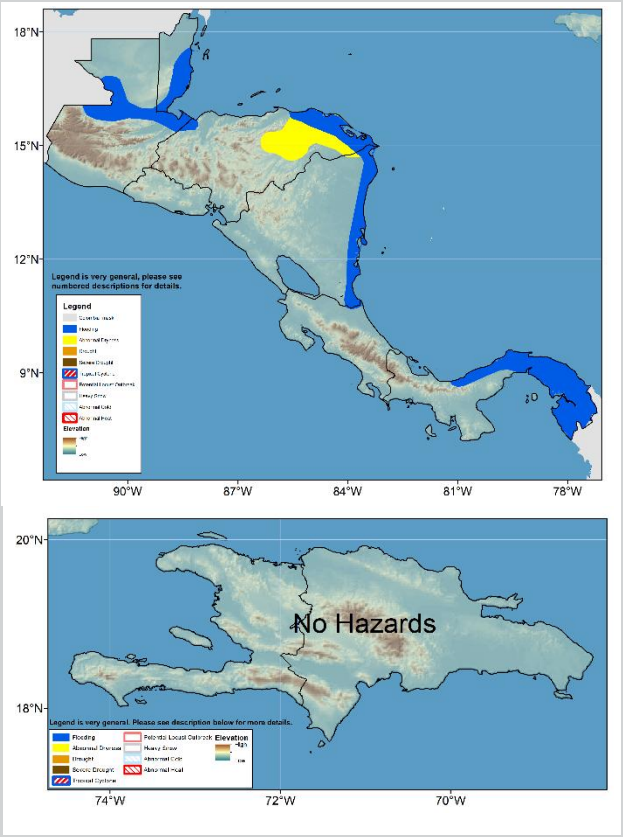
Last week, northern Yemen was slightly warmer than average, while other areas were near to below-average. Minimum temperatures were below-average in western and southern Yemen, and above-average in the rest of country. Next week, maximum temperatures are expected to be below-average across the country, with minimum temperatures above-average in the western areas and slightly below-average elsewhere.

Precipitation

Over the past seven days, dry conditions prevailed across Yemen. Over the past 30 days, near-average rainfall was observed across much of the country, except in parts of the western highlands, where slightly below-average rainfall occurred. Next week, most areas of Yemen are expected to remain dry, except for the western highlands, where little rainfall is forecast. No hazards are anticipated.

Central America Overview

Flood risk exists due to already saturated soil in parts of Central America.



Heavy rainfall was observed in western-central and northern-central Guatemala, the Gulf of Honduras, southern coastal areas of Panama, where rainfall values were between 100 mm to 300 mm (**Figure 5**). Local reports confirm the floods that occurred over the last few days in the Alta Verapaz department due to heavy rainfall. On the contrary, parts of southern Guatemala, western Honduras, western Nicaragua, western Costa Rica, and western and central Panama observed no rainfall to light rain. Furthermore, rainfall analysis for the last 30 days shows positive anomalies of 100 mm or more in western-central; the Gulf of Fonseca, central-northern Honduras, and coastal areas facing the Caribbean Sea in Panama. Conversely, rainfall deficits of 50–200 mm are observed in parts of southern Guatemala, southeastern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, western Costa Rica, and western Panama. Additionally, maximum temperatures ranged from 2°C to 4°C above normal in northwestern Guatemala.

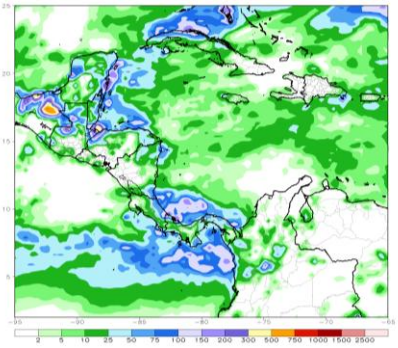
For the upcoming week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast for most of Guatemala, Belize, western and eastern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, northeastern Costa Rica, and most of Panama. There is a risk of flooding in some areas in Central America, because heavy rainfall last week might have helped to saturate soils, and the forecast suggests at least 25 mm of rainfall in these areas which might lead to localized flooding in Guatemala, Belize, and along the coastal areas facing the Caribbean Sea of Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama. Regarding temperatures, warmer-than-average maximum and minimum temperatures are forecasted mostly in northern parts of Central America.

Hispaniola Overview

Light rainfall prevails in Hispaniola during the coming week.

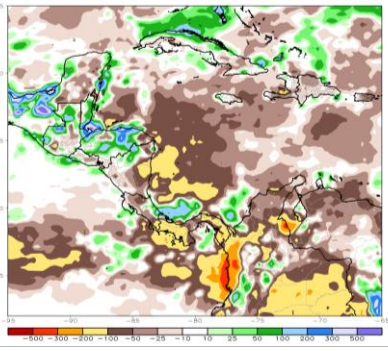
During the past week, light rainfall was observed in southwestern Haiti and eastern Dominican Republic, where observed rainfall totals ranged from 05 mm to 25 mm (**Figure 5**). Over the past 30 days (**Figure 6**), rainfall patterns indicate negative anomalies of 25–100 mm in southern Haiti and western and northwestern Dominican Republic. Maximum and Minimum temperatures were slightly above average over Hispaniola. For next week, the forecast suggests rainfall total values up to 50 mm in Hispaniola. Maximum temperatures in the northern Dominican Republic are expected to be between 2°C to 4°C warmer than normal.

Figure 5 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 09 Dec 2025 – 15 Dec 2025.**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 6 **30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 16 Nov 2025 – 15 Dec 2025.**

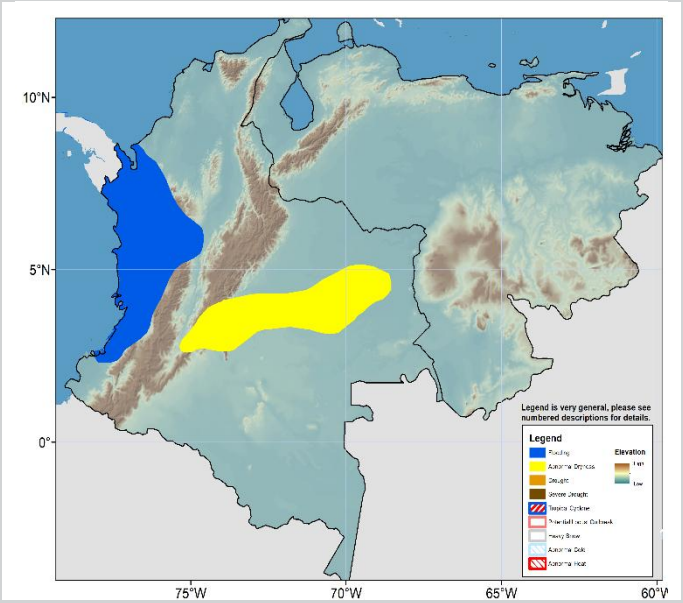


Source: NOAA/CPC

Northern South America Overview

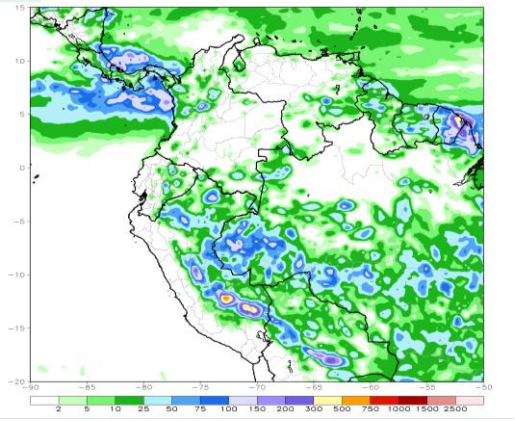
Heavy rainfall forecast in portions of western Colombia.

Last week, heavy rainfall ranging from 50 mm to 200 mm was observed in areas of northwestern Colombia and eastern Venezuela. No rainfall and light rainfall were observed elsewhere in Northern South America (**Figure 7**). In terms of anomalies, most of Colombia and northwestern and southern Venezuela observed negative anomalies. Over the past 30 days (**Figure 8**), rainfall deficits greater than 50 mm continues in the Meta and Vichada departments of Colombia, where abnormal dryness conditions prevails because the below-average rainfall (100–200 mm deficits) and negative Standardized Precipitation Index (SPI) values ranging from –0.7 to below –2 during the past 30 days, and the presence of poor vegetation conditions some areas in these departments. Below-average maximum temperatures, ranging from -2°C to –4°C below normal, were reported in eastern Venezuela, while above-average conditions were observed in northern and southern Colombia.



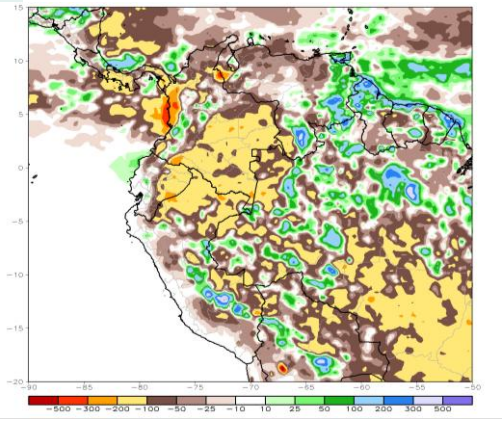
For the Upcoming week, rainfall totals of 50 mm or more are forecast in western Colombia, southern Colombia, and southern Venezuela. Below-average conditions of 30 mm below the mean are expected in southern and eastern Colombia, and southwestern Venezuela. Flooding remains a concern in portions of western Colombia due to heavy rainfall during the past seven days and the forecast suggesting heavy rainfall during the outlook periods. Regarding temperatures, above-average maximum temperatures (2–4°C above normal) are forecast for southern and eastern Colombia.

Figure 7 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 09 Dec 2025 – 15 Dec 2025.**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 8 **30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 16 Nov 2025 – 15 Dec 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.