FEWS NET
Famine Early Warning Systems Network

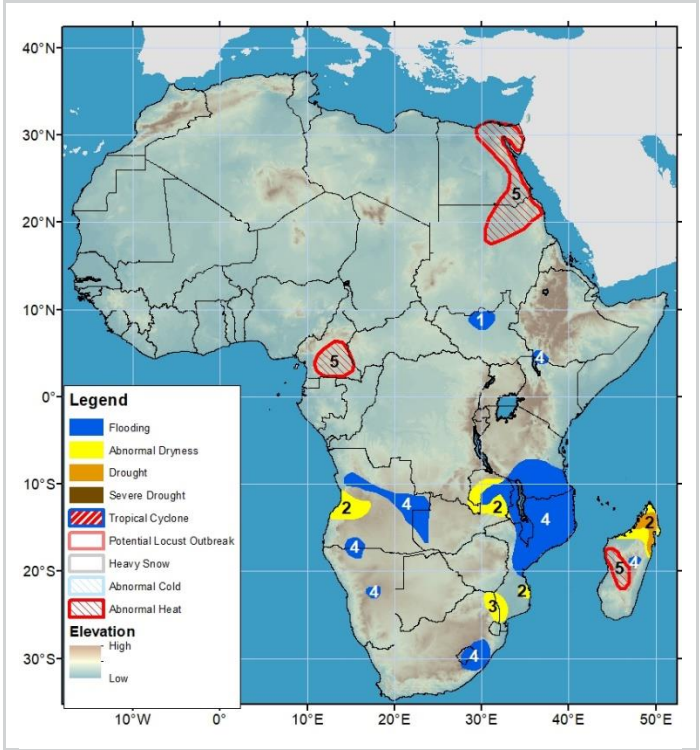
Global Weather Hazards Summary March 27, 2025 – April 02, 2025

Global Overview: La Niña conditions are present and ENSO-neutral conditions are expected to develop in April. Flooding persist in southern Africa, Colombia and Venezuela, and areas across central Asia.

Africa Weather Hazards

Seasonal rainfall progresses in eastern Africa; flooding lingers in southern Africa.

1. Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
2. Dryness persists in western Angola, southern Mozambique, and northern Madagascar. Prolonged dryness has led to drought in northern Madagascar.
3. Below-average rainfall since late February has led to dryness in northeastern South Africa and southwestern Mozambique.
4. Flooding persists over areas of Angola, Namibia, Zambia, Malawi, southeastern South Africa, northern Mozambique, and central Madagascar.
5. Abnormally hot conditions are likely to occur in southeastern Cameroon, northeastern Sudan, eastern Egypt, and western Madagascar.



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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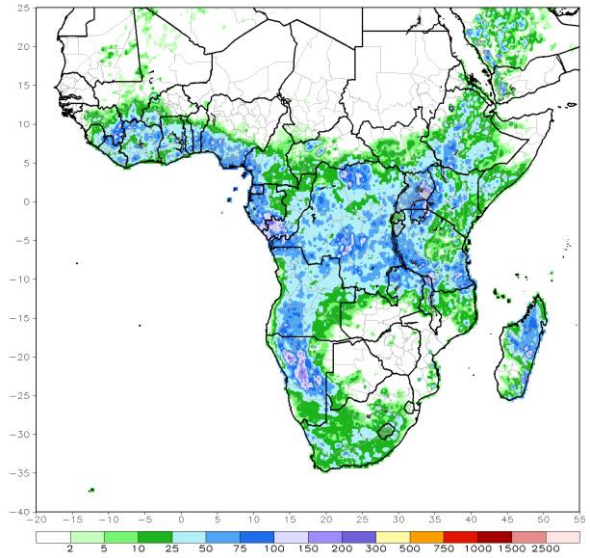
Africa Overview

Seasonal rainfall continues in eastern Africa.

During the past week, scattered moderate to heavy rainfall continued in eastern Africa. Southwestern and central Ethiopia, southwestern and central Kenya, and southeastern South Sudan saw moderate to heavy rainfall (**Figure 1**). Heavy rainfall also occurred in southern Uganda, western and southern Tanzania. In contrast, light to moderate rainfall was received in western South Sudan, northern Kenya, northwestern and southern Somalia. Consequently, rainfall was above-average in southwestern and central Ethiopia, northern Kenya, and part of southern Somalia over the past 30 days. However, rainfall remained below-average over areas of western and eastern Ethiopia, southwestern South Sudan, western Uganda, western Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and south-central Somalia. Additionally, surface temperatures were above-average across much of eastern Africa over the recent weeks

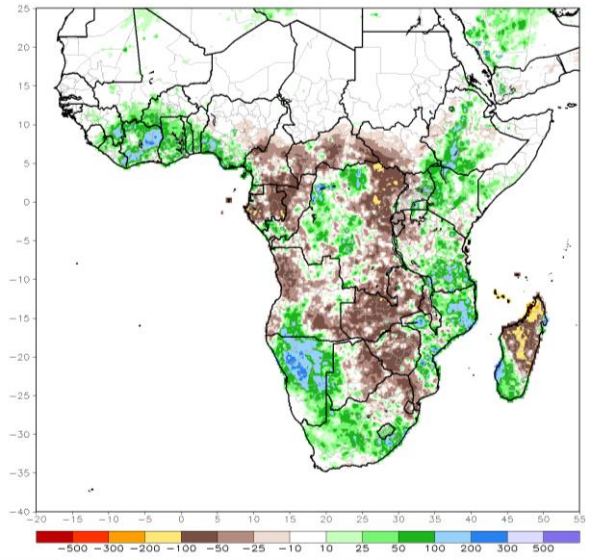
Next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast in southern Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. Light to moderate rainfall is expected in southern and central Ethiopia and Uganda, while little rainfall is possible in South Sudan, northern Kenya, and southern Somalia. Meanwhile, hot conditions are likely to occur in southeastern Cameroon, northeastern Sudan, and eastern Egypt.

Figure 1: **7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 19 Mar 2025 – 25 Mar 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 2 **30-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 24 Feb 2025 – 25 Mar 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

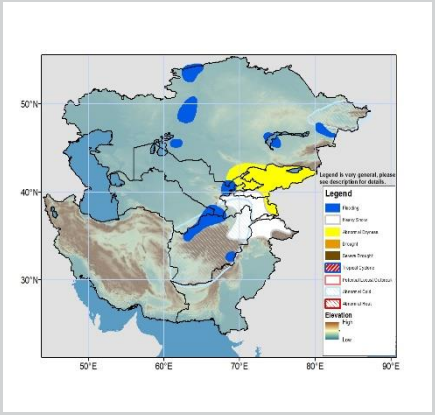
Rainfall subsides in central southern Africa.

During the past week, dry conditions dominated over central and eastern southern Africa, with suppressed rainfall encompassing southeastern Angola, northeastern Namibia, Zambia, Botswana, Zimbabwe, northeastern South Africa, southern Malawi, much of Mozambique, and southwestern Madagascar. In contrast, heavy downpours occurred in southwestern Angola, central Namibia, pocket areas of South Africa, and central Madagascar. As a result, over the past 30 days, rainfall was below-average over many areas of Angola, Zambia, eastern Botswana, Zimbabwe, northeastern South Africa, Eswatini, southwestern South Africa, southern Mozambique, central and northern Madagascar. Conversely, rainfall remained above-average in southwestern Angola, Namibia, western Botswana, central and southeastern South Africa, southern Malawi, the northern two-thirds of Mozambique, and southern Madagascar (**Figure 2**).

Next week, heavy and above-average rainfall is forecast across Angola, northern Zambia, northern Malawi, northern Mozambique, Lesotho, and eastern South Africa, maintaining high flooding risks over many local areas. In contrast, little to no rainfall is expected over northeastern Botswana, southern Zimbabwe, northeastern South Africa, southern Mozambique, and southern Madagascar. Also, hot conditions are likely to occur in western Madagascar.

Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

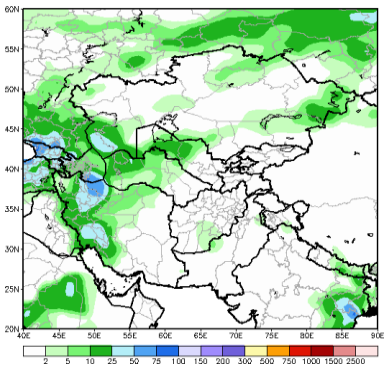


During the past week, mean minimum temperatures were above-average in Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, western Tajikistan, and northeastern, northern, southern and southeastern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperature was observed 0 to 10ºC in western, southern and southeastern Kazakhstan leading to the melting of snow and resulting in the development of flooding conditions. Next week, below-average mean minimum temperature is forecasted in Tajikistan, Afghanistan, southeastern Kyrgyzstan, and some parts of eastern Kazakhstan, and above-average mean minimum temperature is forecasted in western, northwestern, and northern Kazakhstan, and western and central parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. An abnormal cold polygon is placed in eastern Kazakhstan, western Tajikistan, and Afghanistan, where daily minimum temperature anomaly is forecasted below average around -10 to -4ºC during the period 27Mar2025 – 29Mar2025.

Precipitation

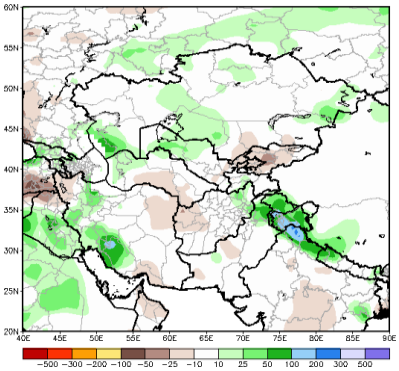
During the past week, light to moderate precipitation was observed in parts of southwestern, far-western, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, western Turkmenistan, and southeastern Afghanistan (**Figure 3**). Over the past 30 days, CPC Unified Gauge rainfall was above-average in southwestern and eastern Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, and parts of northeastern Afghanistan, and below-average precipitation in Kyrgyzstan, and some parts of southern Kazakhstan, southern Turkmenistan and western Afghanistan (**Figure 4**). Next week, moderate to heavy precipitation is forecasted in Tajikistan, northeastern, eastern and central Afghanistan, eastern Uzbekistan, southeastern Kyrgyzstan, and northern Pakistan. A snow polygon is placed in Tajikistan, northeastern, central and eastern Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan, where 30cm to locally up to 80cm snowfall could be possible. Based on flood detection tools, flooding polygons are placed in parts of Kostanay and Abai provinces of Kazakhstan and northern Afghanistan.

Figure 3 **7-Day CPC Unified Gauge Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 18 Mar 2025 – 24 Mar 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

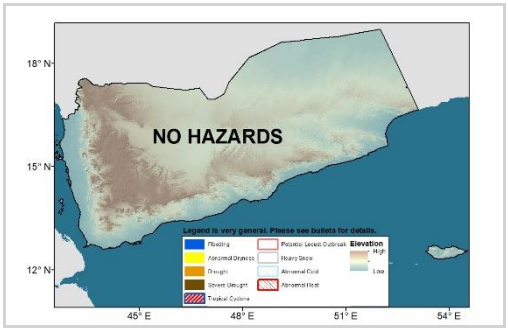
Figure 4 **30-Day CPC Unified Gauge Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 23 Feb 2025 – 24 Mar 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Yemen Overview

Temperature



During the past week, mean temperatures were slightly above-average over Yemen. Next week, colder weather pattern is forecast for much of Yemen, except for the west, where above-average mean temperatures are anticipated. In general, mean temperatures will range between 20-30**°C.**

Precipitation

During the past week, heavy rainfall occurred over localized areas of western Yemen. As a result, rainfall was above-average in western Yemen, but remained near to slightly below-average elsewhere. Next week, drier-than-average conditions, with suppressed rainfall are forecast in Yemen.

Central America Overview

Near-average rainfall is forecasted across the region.

Lack of rainfall continues in most of Central America. Rainfall ranging from 25 mm to 150 mm was observed in central and eastern Guatemala and central Costa Rica (**Figure 5**). For the past 30 days, below-average rainfall ranging from 10 mm to 50 mm has been registered in most parts of Central America, except in central Costa Rica, where above-average rainfall was recorded (**Figure 6**). Furthermore, the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index shows near-average to above-average vegetation conditions predominantly in Central America. Additionally, warmer-than-average minimum temperatures continue in areas of Guatemala, El Salvador, and western Honduras, with values from 2°C to 8°C above the mean. Similarly, above-average maximum anomalies of 2 – 4°C were observed in western El Salvador, eastern Honduras, and northern Nicaragua.

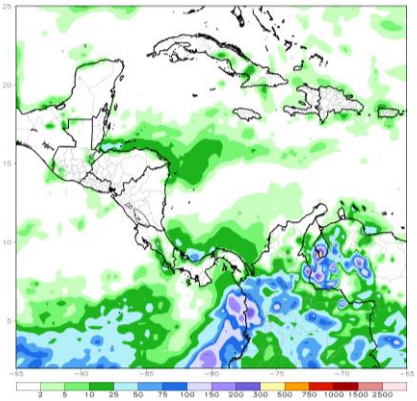
During the next week, the GEFS forecast suggests light rainfall in most of Central America. Rainfall totals ranging from 25 – 150 mm are expected along southeastern Honduras, eastern Nicaragua, most parts of Costa Rica, and coastal areas in Panama. Furthermore, eastern Panama will likely receive rainfall totals between 75 mm and 150 mm. Most of the region will observe near-average rainfall conditions. Moreover, the forecast suggests that maximum anomalies will be above-average with positive anomalies ranging from 2°C to 4°C in southwestern Guatemala, eastern Honduras, and northern Nicaragua.

Hispaniola Overview

Moderate rainfall is forecast in most parts of Hispaniola.

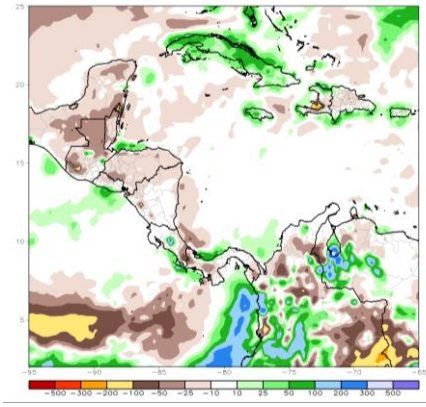
During last week, a lack of rainfall was observed in Hispaniola (**Figure 5**). However, near-average conditions were recorded across the island, except in the northwestern Dominican Republic, which observed slightly negative anomalies of 10 – 25 mm. For the past 30 days, above-average rainfall conditions have been observed in northern and southwestern Haiti and northwestern Dominican Republic. On the contrary, below-average conditions ranging from 25 – 50 mm have been observed in central and southern Haiti (**Figure 6**). For the next week, Haiti will likely observe rainfall totals ranging from 10 mm to 50 mm, and the Dominican Republic will observe rainfall totals between 25 mm to 75 mm. Furthermore, above-average maximum temperatures between 1°C and 2°C are expected in western Dominican Republic.

Figure 5 7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 18 March 2025 – 24 March 2025



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 6 30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 23 February 2025 – 24 March 2025

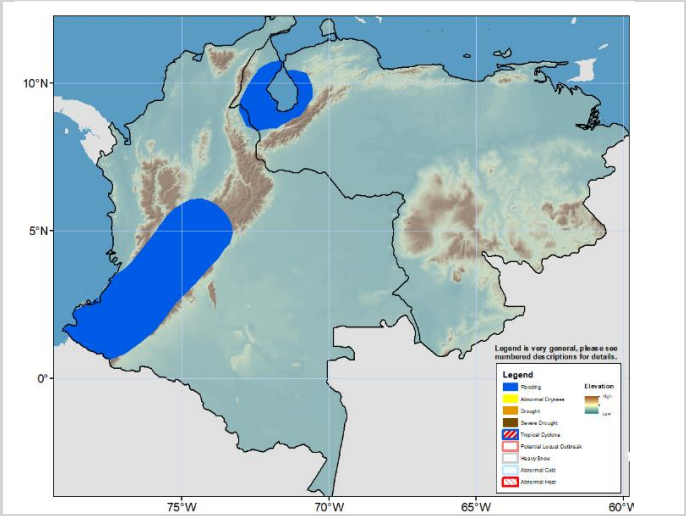


Source: NOAA/CPC

Northern South America Overview

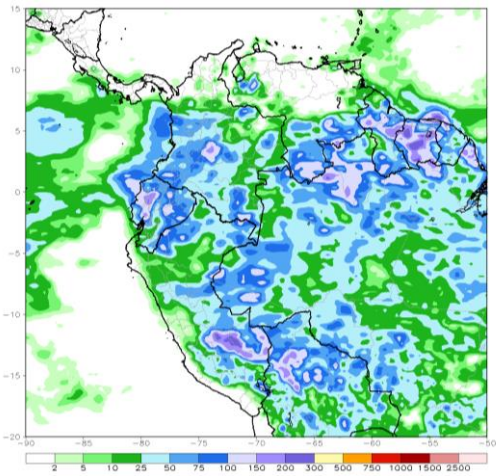
Flood hazards are likely in the Colombian Andes and northwestern Venezuela.

During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed in Colombia and western, southern, and eastern Venezuela (**Figure 7**). Positive anomalies of 50 mm to 300 mm were observed in southern Maracaibo Lake and northwestern Venezuela. Reports indicated that the heavy rainfall triggered floods and river overflow in some places in the Colombian Andes and in northern Venezuela. For the past 30 days, above-average conditions have prevailed in central-western and southeastern Colombia and northwestern and southeastern Venezuela. Meanwhile, below-average rainfall has been observed in southern and eastern Colombia (**Figure 8**). Moreover, the Vegetation Health Index (VHI) shows that vegetation health has deteriorated east of the Colombian Andes and northwestern Venezuela.



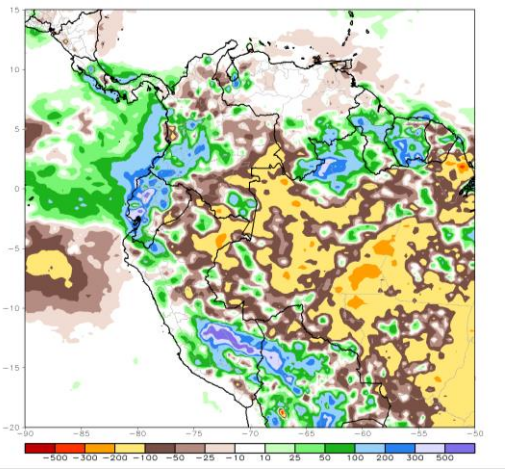
Next week, moderate to heavy rainfall is forecast across Colombia and northwestern and southern Venezuela. Wetter-than-average conditions are expected in western and southern Colombia; however, eastern Colombia and western Venezuela expect below-average conditions. The continuation of heavy rains in the Colombian Andes and areas surrounding the Maracaibo Lake have saturated the soil moisture. In addition, the University of Maryland's flooding tools show an increase in flood in these regions. Therefore, considering these forecasts and last week's heavy rain, flood hazard is likely to happen in parts of Andean Colombia and northwestern Venezuela. Regarding temperatures, forecasts suggest above-average maximum temperatures in eastern Colombia (2 – 4 °C).

Figure 7 **7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm). Period: 18 March 2025 – 24 March 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 8 **30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 23 February 2025 – 24 March 2025**



Source: NOAA/CPC

About Weather Hazards

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