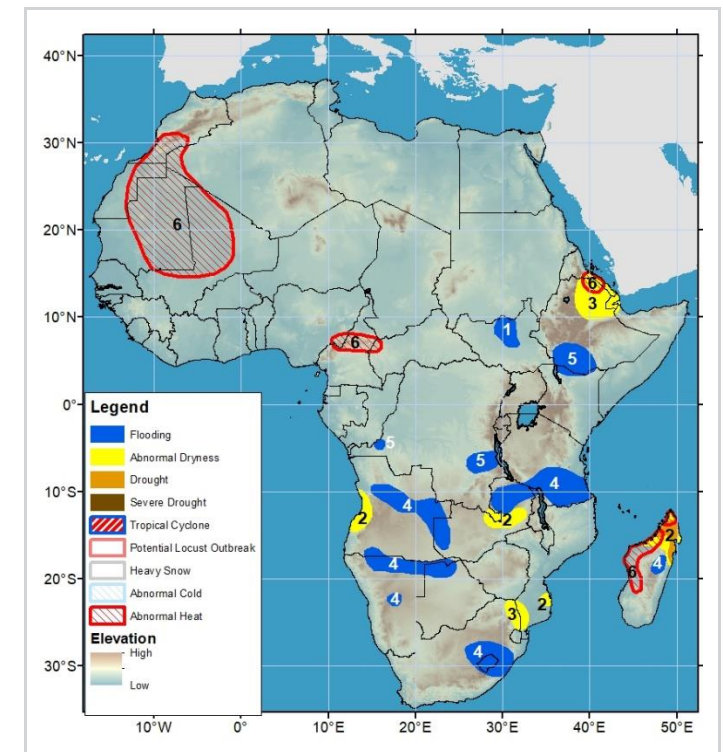


Global Overview: ENSO-neutral conditions have returned since March 2025. Dryness develops in eastern Africa and Central Asia, while flooding persists in Central America, Hispaniola, and northern South America.

Africa Weather Hazards

Ongoing rainfall has caused floods to persist across Eastern Africa; whereas above-average rainfall has reduced dryness even as flooding persists in Southern Africa.

1. Inundation remains in the Sudd wetlands of northern South Sudan.
2. Dryness persists in western Angola, northern Zambia, southern Mozambique, and northern Madagascar. Prolonged dryness has led to drought in eastern and northern parts of Madagascar.
3. Deficient rainfall since late February has led to dryness in northeastern South Africa and southwestern Mozambique. Similarly, continuous dry conditions since March have resulted in abnormal dryness in the northern part of Ethiopia, central and southern Eritrea, and Djibouti.
4. Flooding continues over areas of Angola, Namibia, Botswana, Zambia, Malawi, Tanzania, and central Madagascar. Continued heavy rainfall and expected above-average rainfall may lead to flooding in South Africa and Lesotho.
5. Continuous rainfall has triggered flooding resulting in casualties in southwestern Ethiopia, north-central Kenya, Kinshasa (the capital), and Tanganyika Province, all located in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.
6. Abnormally hot conditions are likely to occur in southern Morocco, north and eastern parts of Western Sahara, much of Mauritania, north and central Mali, central Cameroon, the northern parts of Ethiopia, central Eritrea, northern and western parts of 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 necessarily reflective of those of USAID or the U.S. Government.

Africa Overview

Central Kenya has experienced heavy with above-average rainfall in Eastern Africa.

During the past week in Eastern Africa, moderate to locally heavy rainfall has occurred in southwestern Ethiopia, western and central Kenya, and parts of western and southern Tanzania. The central part of Kenya registered 100-150 mm of rainfall. Light rain was experienced in various places in the sub-region (**Figure 1**). Compared to the previous weeks, rainfall has increased in Kenya while dryness persists in a few locations. Over the past 30 days, Kenya has experienced increased rainfall, while southwestern Ethiopia and parts of western and southern Tanzania continue to see above-average rainfall. In contrast, southwestern South Sudan, western Uganda, northern Ethiopia, Djibouti, and central Tanzania are experiencing rainfall deficits ranging from 10 to 50 mm. The report indicates heavy rainfall in central and western Kenya (mainly Isiolo and Baringo) has caused the Majimoto River to overflow, resulting in floods with casualties and damage. Similarly, flooding and damage have also been reported in Tanganyika and Tshopo provinces of the Democratic Republic of the Congo due to heavy rainfall over the past week.

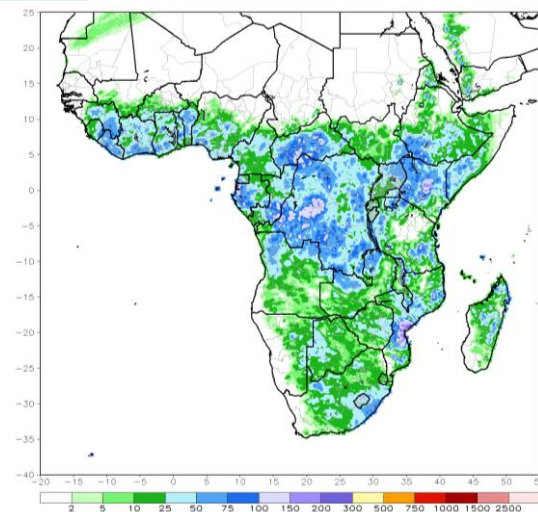
Next week, light to moderate rainfall is forecast in much of Tanzania, Rwanda, Burundi, and western and southern Ethiopia. Light rain is expected in South Sudan, Kenya, Somalia, and Uganda. Below-average rainfall (10-50 mm) is likely to occur in central and southern Ethiopia, Somalia, Uganda, and western and central Kenya, as well as Rwanda and Burundi, compared to the long-term average. In contrast, the western part of Ethiopia and southern Tanzania will experience above-average rainfall (5-20 mm). In addition, abnormally hot conditions are forecast to occur in southern Morocco, the northern and eastern parts of Western Sahara, much of Mauritania, northern and central Mali, central Cameroon, the northern parts of Ethiopia, and central Eritrea.

Continuous rainfall has alleviated dry conditions in central and eastern Southern Africa.

The 3-month total rainfall anomaly shows above-average rainfall continues in much of the Southern Africa region. Especially in southern Angola, northern Namibia, western Botswana, and northern Mozambique, exceptional rainfall was observed, leading to 100-300 mm above-average. Enhanced rainfall in the sub-region has caused dry conditions to reduce in a few locations, including the northern part of Zambia and southern Mozambique. In contrast, dryness continues in the western part of Angola, west and southern Zambia, northeastern South Africa, Eswatini, and northwestern Madagascar (**Figure 2**). Dry conditions have improved in Zambia, Malawi, Zimbabwe, and central Madagascar over the past 30 days, attributed to the rainfall received in the past weeks. Also, in the recent week, heavy rainfall of 100-300 mm in the southern part of Mozambique has caused significant above-average rainfall (100-200 mm) in that location. Rainfall surpluses (25-100 mm) remain in northern Angola, central and eastern Namibia, much of Botswana, parts of South Africa, Lesotho, and central Madagascar.

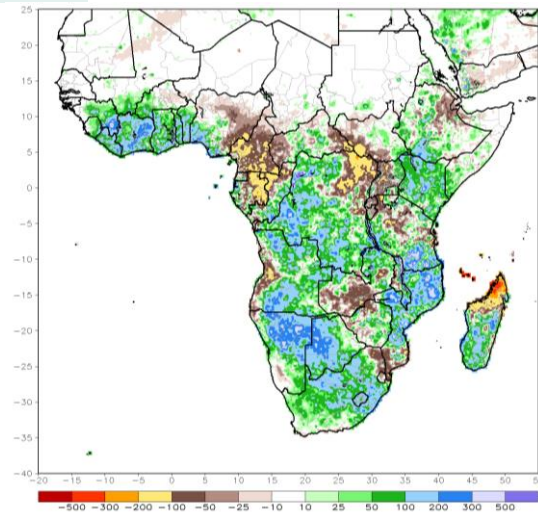
Next week, light to moderate rainfall is forecasted in much of Angola, the western and northern parts of Zambia, and the eastern part of South Africa. The west and central parts of the sub-region are likely to experience little to light rainfall. Compared to the long-term average, Angola, western Zambia, northern Mozambique, eastern Botswana, the eastern part of South Africa, and Eswatini are expected to experience above-average rainfall (10-50 mm). Meanwhile, abnormally hot conditions will likely occur in the northern and western parts of Madagascar.

Figure 1: 7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 15 Apr 2025 – 21 Apr 2025



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 2: 3-Mon Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 01 Feb 2025 – 21 April 2025

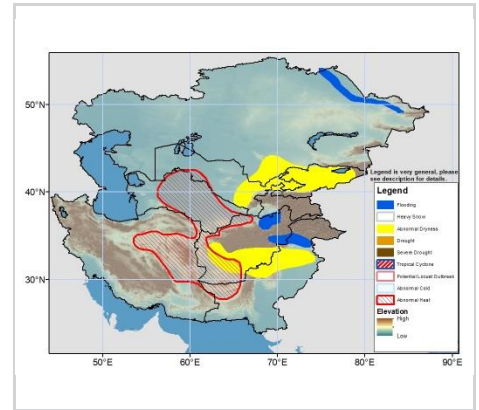


Source: NOAA/CPC

Central Asia Overview

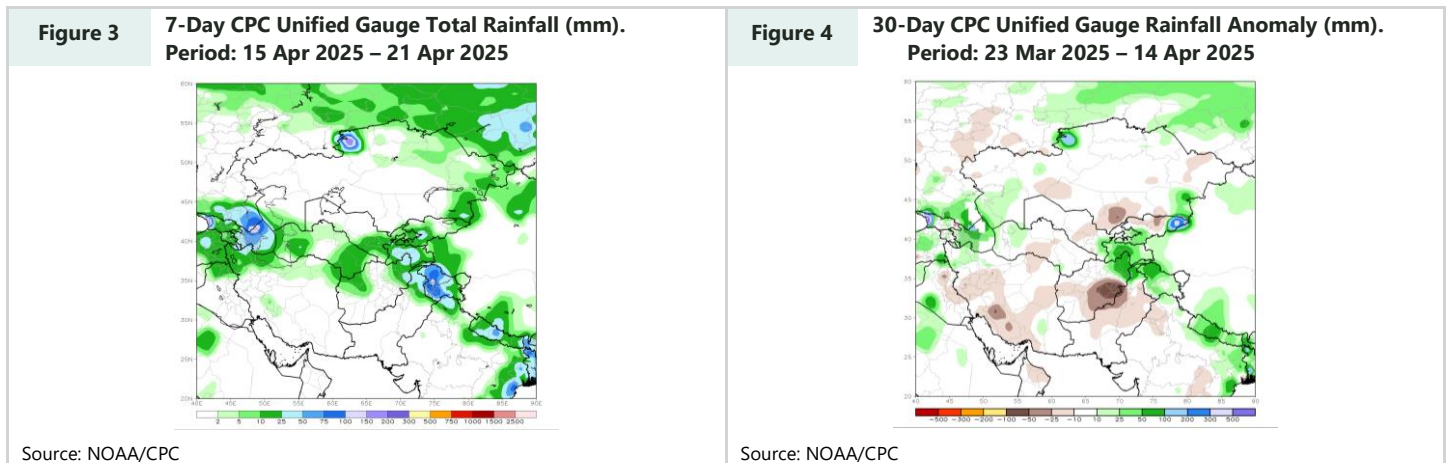
Temperatures

During the past week, mean maximum temperatures were well-above average over western Kazakhstan, with the largest anomalies in central and eastern Afghanistan during the past week. Eastern Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, southern Uzbekistan, northern Afghanistan, and parts of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan saw below average temperatures. Minimum temperatures were slightly more moderate but exhibited the same general pattern, with the exception of warmer than average conditions in parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Next week, models forecast above-average mean maximum temperatures across Central Asia with the largest anomalies expected across central Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Iran, and northwestern Afghanistan. The hottest temperatures and largest anomalies will be present where abnormal heat is posted for Turkmenistan, Iran, and Afghanistan’s lower elevations. The minimum temperature pattern is forecasted to be very similar to that of maximum temperatures, but with smaller anomalies.



Precipitation

During the past week, light to moderate precipitation was observed across northern and eastern Kazakhstan. Light to moderate precipitation was observed in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, northeastern and north-central Afghanistan, and Turkmenistan. Northern Pakistan received heavy rain and strong storms (Figure 3). For the past 30 days, rainfall is above average in parts of southwestern and southeastern Kazakhstan, northeastern Afghanistan, and Tajikistan, while it is below average in Kyrgyzstan, southern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, other places in Afghanistan, and Pakistan (Figure 4). Next week, below-average precipitation is forecasted for Central Asia with negative anomalies especially in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan. Moderate precipitation is forecasted in southeastern Kazakhstan. Light to moderate precipitation is expected across northern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and northern Pakistan.



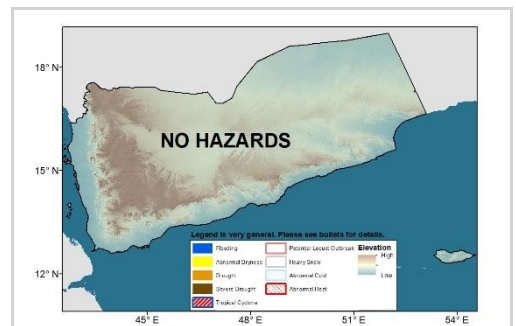
Yemen Overview

Temperature

Last week, Yemen's maximum temperatures were 1-4°C above-average, between 30 and 45°C. Minimum temperatures in the central region were 0.5-2°C above average, while the western and eastern areas recorded near to below average, from 15 to 25°C. Next week, maximum temperatures 1-2°C above average across Yemen, and 2-4°C above-average along the northern border. Minimum temperatures will be near to below average (0.5-2°C) in parts of the north and central regions, while western, southern, and eastern areas will experience near to above-average conditions (0.5-2°C).

Precipitation

Last week, western Yemen experienced light to moderate rainfall, with heavier rainfall in the southwest. Next week, light rain (2-10 mm) is forecast for western Yemen. Below-normal rainfall (5-30 mm) is anticipated compared to the long-term average.



Central America Overview

High flooding risks over many areas

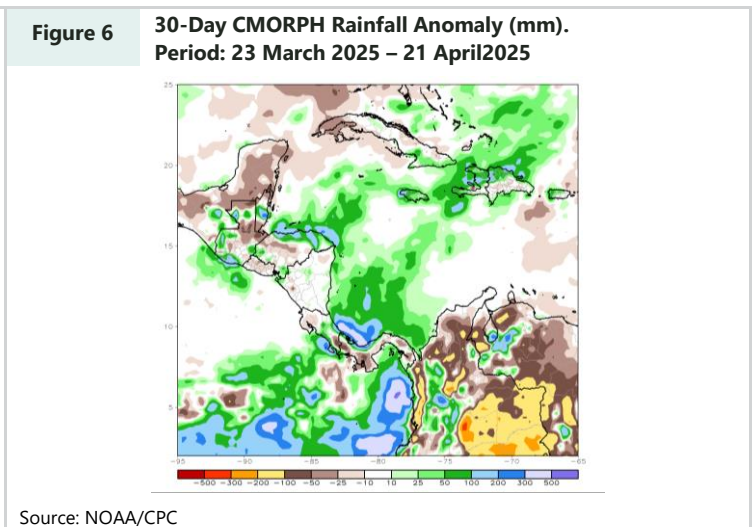
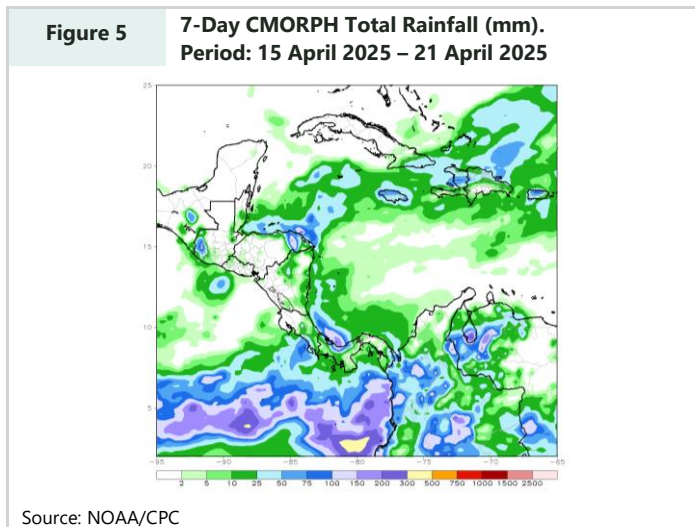
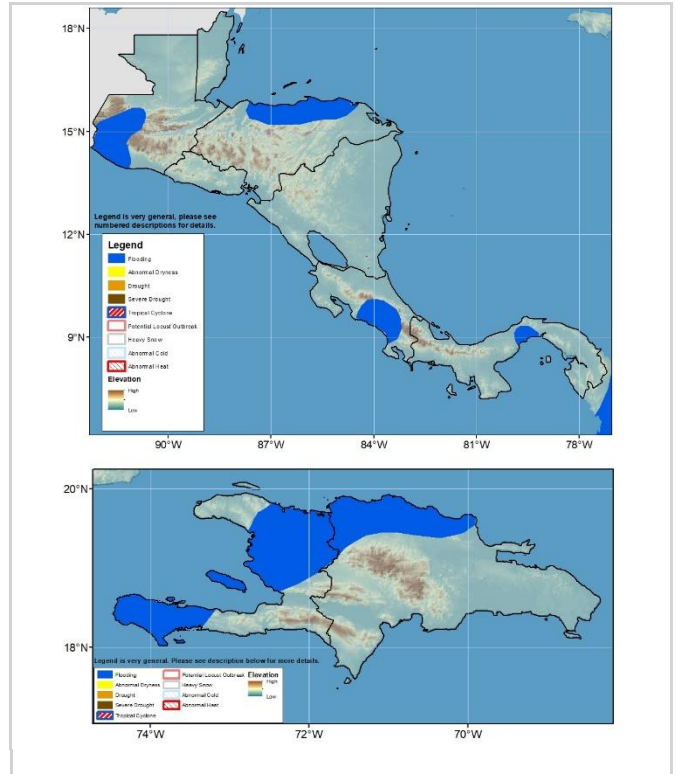
During the past week, western Guatemala, eastern Honduras, and coastal areas of Costa Rica and Panama received moderate to heavy rainfall, while dry conditions dominated the interior of Central America (**Figure 5**). In Guatemala, local areas of Quiché and Quetzaltenango recorded extremely heavy rainfall over the recent days, according to reports. Over the past 30 days, mixed rainfall conditions continued over Central America. While areas of Guatemala, central Belize, northern Honduras, central Costa Rica, and coastal Panama registered above-average rainfall, parts of northern and eastern Guatemala, El Salvador, western Honduras, and portions of Costa Rica and Panama experienced below-average rainfall (**Figure 6**).

Next week, southwestern Guatemala, eastern El Salvador, southwestern Costa Rica, southwestern and eastern Panama may receive moderate to locally heavy rainfall, potentially causing flooding over many areas. Meanwhile, the interior of Central America will see little to light rainfall.

Hispaniola Overview

Flooding continues over Hispaniola.

During the past week, northwestern and central Haiti and northern Dominican Republic saw widespread moderate and above-average rainfall, while the southern parts of Haiti and the Dominican Republic experienced reduced rainfall (**Figure 5**). Heavy rainfall has caused major flooding in Sosua in northern Dominican Republic, according to reports. Due to the past few weeks' consistent rainfall, above-average rainfall prevailed over most areas of Haiti and northern Dominican Republic over the past 30 days (**Figure 6**). However, below-average rainfall persisted over south-central Dominican Republic. Next week, southwestern and central Haiti and the Dominican Republic will receive widespread, moderate to heavy rainfall, which maintains high risks for flooding and landslides over many local areas.



Northern South America Overview

Wet conditions persist in northern South America.

During the past week, western, central, and southern Colombia, and western and southern Venezuela recorded heavy rainfall (**Figure 7**). In Colombia, heavy rainfall has caused landslides in Dagua in the Valle del Cauca region, according to reports. In western Venezuela, heavy rainfall has also triggered major flooding in Barinas in the Punta Gorda region, according to the media. Meanwhile, northernmost Colombia and northern Venezuela continued to experience dry conditions. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in western Colombia, part of western, southern, and eastern Venezuela, whereas rainfall was below-average in southern Colombia and southern Venezuela (**Figure 8**).

Next week, northern South America will receive widespread, heavy rainfall, maintaining high risks for flooding and landslides over many local areas. Also, part of the Amazon Basin in southern Colombia will face hot conditions.

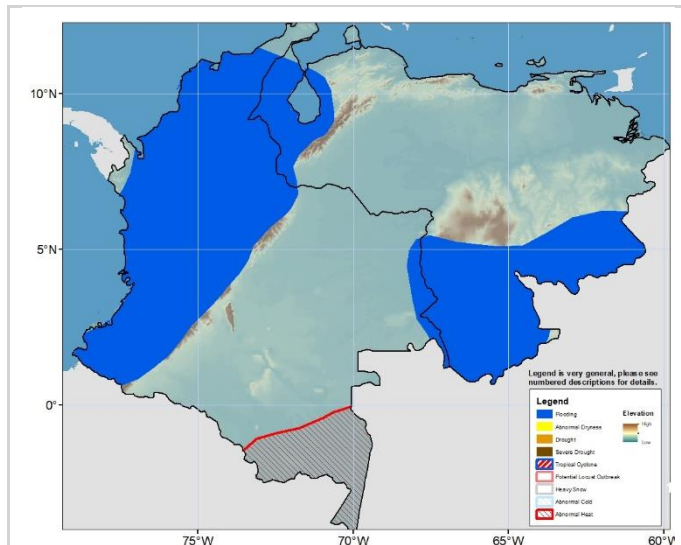
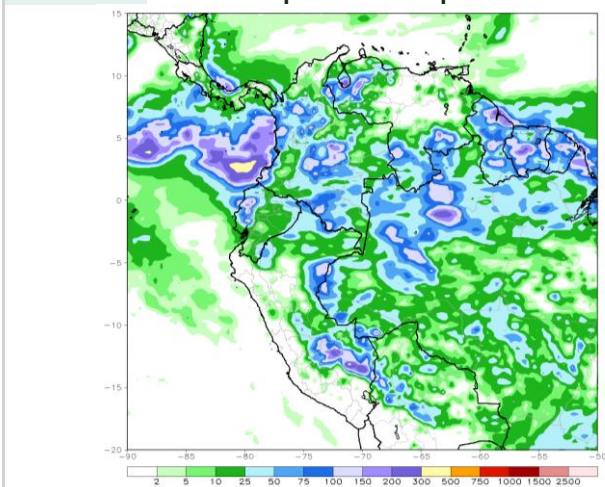
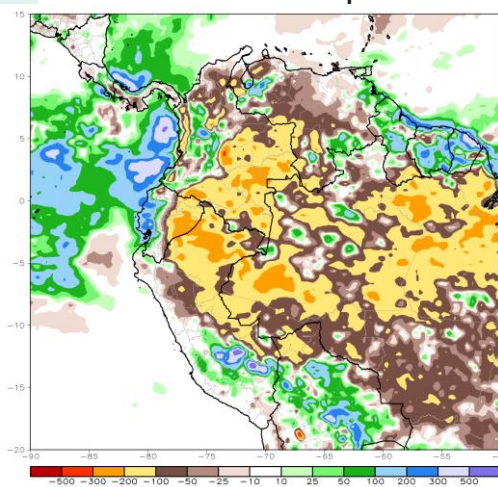


Figure 7 7-Day CMORPH Total Rainfall (mm).
Period: 15 April 2025 – 21 April 2025



Source: NOAA/CPC

Figure 8 30-Day CMORPH Rainfall Anomaly (mm).
Period: 23 March 2025 – 21 April 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.