

Global Weather Hazards Summary

October 22, 2026 – October 28, 2026

Global Overview: El Niño continues to strengthen. Flood threats in Central and Eastern Africa, Central America, Hispaniola, Colombia, and eastern Afghanistan.

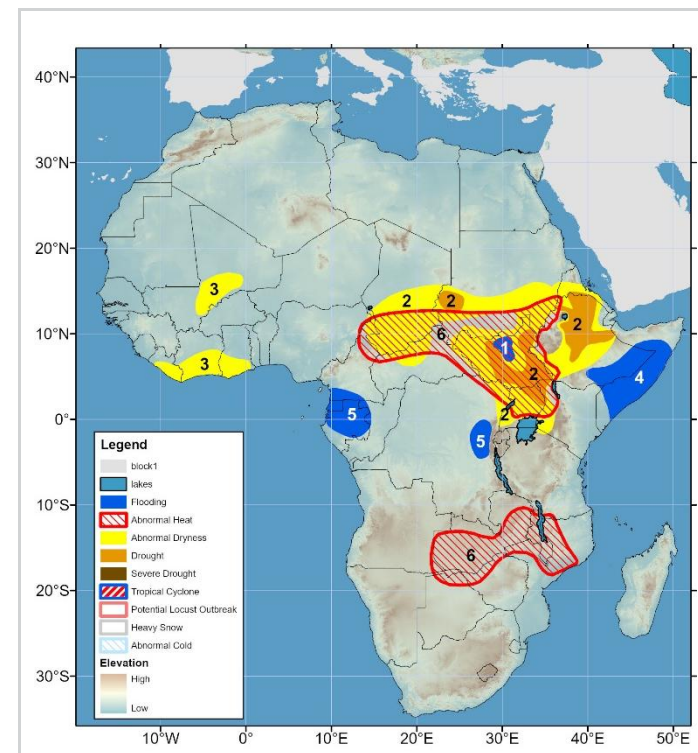
Africa Weather Hazards

• **Abnormal heat is forecast in the eastern Sahel, parts of eastern and southern Africa; High risks of flooding with ongoing heavy rain in the horn of Africa.**

- 1) Inundation in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan persists.
- 2) Large 90-day rainfall deficits have led to abnormal dryness across Chad and large parts of Eastern Africa. As a result, deteriorated vegetation conditions, driven by drought, have been observed over western Sudan, southern and southeastern South Sudan, northern Uganda, and parts of Ethiopia's northern, eastern, and central regions.
- 3) Central Mali and central/eastern Liberia and southern Cote D'Ivoire are under Abnormal Dryness because of sustained below-average rainfall over the past 30 and 90 days.
- 4) Recent heavy rainfall has caused flooding in southern Ethiopia and parts of Somalia with more heavy rains ongoing. many gauges along the Shabelle river exceed the high flood risk level.
- 5) Recent rains plus forecasted heavy rainfall elevates flood risk in southern Cameroon, Equatorial Guinea, and Gabon and east central DRC.
- 6) Abnormal heat is forecast in southern Chad, northern/eastern CAR, southern Sudan, South Sudan, Uganda, and northwestern Kenya, as well-above-average temperatures are expected to persist for 3 or more consecutive days in this region during the next week. Another region of Abnormal Heat is forecast over Zambia, Malawi, and central Mozambique.

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

Very heavy rains bring large surpluses to the Horn of Africa.

Over the past week, light to moderate rainfall occurred over parts of eastern Ethiopia and Somalia. Western Ethiopia, western Kenya, and Uganda received above-average moderate to heavy rainfall. Meanwhile, South Sudan also received moderate rain (**Figure 1**). Eastern Kenya and central Ethiopia largely remained dry. Over the past 30 days, the East Africa region is split into a dry regime across the western half and a wet regime across the East. Deficits are present through many parts of southern Sudan, South Sudan, northeastern DRC and western Ethiopia. Recent large increases in rain led to surpluses of 100 – 300 mm or more across the Horn. Over 90 days, significant deficits occurred in western and southern Sudan, South Sudan, western Uganda, southwestern Kenya, and parts of Ethiopia, negatively impacting vegetation and causing drought in western Sudan, South Sudan, and Ethiopia's northern and central regions (**Figure 2**). Hotter than average temperatures observed across the western parts of East Africa are expected to continue into next week.

Next week, moderate rainfall is forecast in southern/eastern Ethiopia and Somalia. Previous rainfall is leading to flooding in areas along the Juba and Shabelle rivers and further rain can exacerbate the situation. Light to moderate and below-average rainfall is expected in western Ethiopia, South Sudan, Uganda, and western Kenya. Little rain is expected in northern Ethiopia and Sudan as the season ends.

Above-average rains continued along the Gulf of Guinea countries this past week.

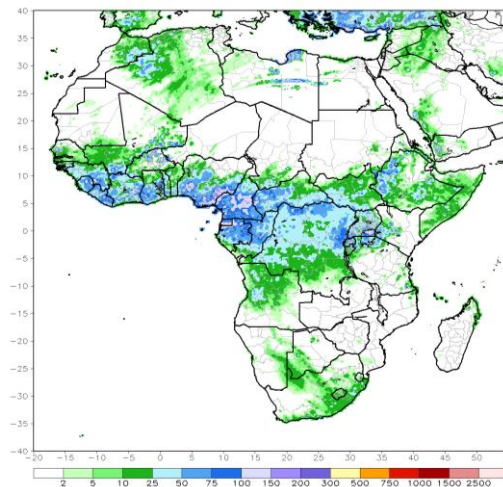
Over the past week, the heaviest rain was observed in Sierra Leone, Cote D'Ivoire, southern Nigeria, and Cameroon (**Figure 1**). Scattered moderate to heavy rain also spread northward through Burkina Faso and eastern Mali. Rainfall was above average for most of the Gulf of Guinea countries except in southern Cote D'Ivoire. Rains were slightly below average in southern Senegal and western Mali as well. Over the past 30 days, the Sahel, Sudano-Guinean region, as well as southeastern Nigeria and Cameroon experienced rainfall surpluses. However, deficits persisted over Sierra Leone, Liberia, and much of the southern region of the Gulf of Guinean countries. Over the past 90 days, large rainfall deficits affected southeastern Senegal, western/central Mali, western Guinea-Conakry, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Côte D'Ivoire, southern Ghana, northern Cameroon, Chad, and Central African Republic (**Figure 2**).

Next week, heavy rainfall is predicted for southern Cameroon and moderate rainfall is predicted for Sierra Leone Liberia, and southern Nigeria. Otherwise, little to light, below-average rainfall will dominate West Africa as the ITF retreats very quickly south.

Southern Africa has been unusually wet over recent weeks.

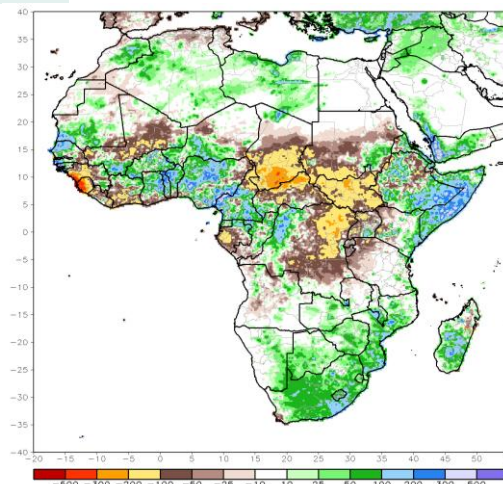
Over the past week, rainfall decreased. Light to moderate rain showers were widespread across South Africa, southern Botswana and Namibia last week. Despite a general decrease in rainfall across the region compared to previous weeks, significant 30-day surpluses are prevalent. Some of the most anomalously wet areas are southern Madagascar, South Africa, Lesotho, and Mozambique. Besides moderate rainfall in northern Angola, little to no rain is forecasted across Southern Africa next week.

Figure 1: 7-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall (mm). Period: 13 October – 19 October 2026.



Source: NOAA/WPC

Figure 2 90-Day Satellite & Gauge Estimated Rainfall Anomaly (mm). Period: 22 July – 19 October 2026.

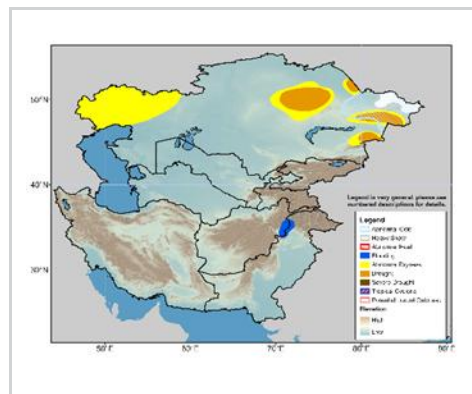


Source: NOAA/WPC

Central Asia Overview

Temperatures

During the past week, below-normal mean temperatures were observed in eastern Kazakhstan, part of central Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Tajikistan, while near to above-normal temperatures were recorded elsewhere. Minimum temperatures averaged between -10°C and 0°C, which were up to 6°C below normal in southeastern Kazakhstan, central Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Tajikistan. Next week, colder weather conditions, with mean temperatures potentially dropping up to 6°C below normal, are expected in eastern Kazakhstan, central Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. Meanwhile near to above-normal temperatures are anticipated elsewhere.

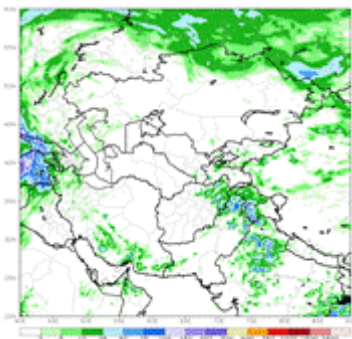


Precipitation

During the past week, moderate to heavy precipitation occurred in far northeastern Kazakhstan, eastern Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan, while light to moderate precipitation was observed in northern Kazakhstan, western Tajikistan, east-central Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan (**Figure 3**). Due to a recent increase in precipitation, the 30-day total precipitation was above-normal in most areas of Central Asia, including central Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, western Tajikistan, eastern Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan, except western and southeastern Kazakhstan, which experienced below-normal precipitation (**Figure 4**). Next week, moderate to heavy precipitation and heavy snowfall are forecast in eastern and northeastern Kazakhstan, whereas additional, little to light precipitation is predicted over already-saturated areas of eastern Afghanistan, maintaining elevated risks for flooding.

Figure 3

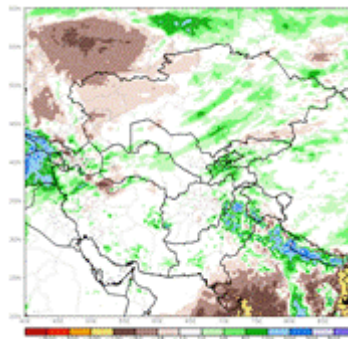
**7-Day GPM IMERG Total Rainfall (mm).
Period: 13 October – 19 October 2026.**



Source: NASA

Figure 4

**30-Day GPM IMERG Rainfall Anomaly (mm).
Period: 20 September – 19 October 2026.**



Source: NASA

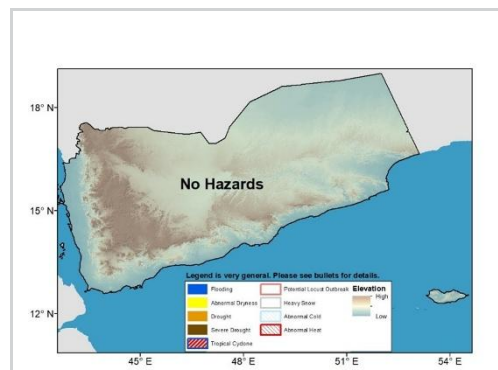
Yemen Overview

Temperature

Over the past week, maximums reached 30–40°C except for 25°C to 30°C in the highlands, running above average. Minimums were largely 1–4°C above average, reaching 4–6°C above average in the central-north region. Next week, maximum temperatures will be above average in many places, and near average along the western coast. Minimum temperatures will be above average across most of the country.

Precipitation

Last week, light to locally moderate rainfall fell in the western highlands, parts of the central, southeastern, and northeastern areas of Yemen. Over the past 30 days, parts of the western highlands and central regions recorded above-average totals. Next week, light to moderate rainfall is predicted in the western highlands and southern coastal plains. Expected rainfall will be slightly above average in the southwestern highlands and near average elsewhere.



Central America Overview

Drought persists in parts of Central America, while flood risk remains elevated in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama.

During the past week, heavy rainfall, ranging from 100 mm to 200 mm, persisted across many parts of Guatemala, most of Belize, northern and eastern Honduras, northeastern and northwestern Nicaragua, central and eastern Costa Rica, and western and central Panama (**Figure 5**). Local news reports confirmed that heavy rainfall caused flooding and landslides in several countries across the region. Over the past 30 days, rainfall has been erratic, with localized deficits of 25–200 mm below average across El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama (**Figure 6**). Over the past 90 days, rainfall deficits exceeding 200 mm have persisted in western Guatemala, northern Belize, El Salvador, western Honduras, western Nicaragua, western Costa Rica, and most of Panama. Maximum temperatures were 1–4°C above average across the Pacific tier of Central America. Erratic rainfall distribution since the beginning of the Postrera and second rainy seasons, combined with above-average temperatures, continues to adversely affect vegetation health and water availability in parts of Central America.

During the outlook period, rainfall accumulations ranging from 25 mm to 150 mm are forecast for Guatemala, Costa Rica and Panama. Below-average rainfall conditions are expected across the region. Flood hazards are likely in areas that have received heavy rainfall during the past seven days, particularly where forecasts indicate that moderate to heavy rainfall will continue throughout the outlook period. Abnormal heat risk is expected in areas where maximum temperatures are forecast to exceed the 90th percentile for at least three consecutive days.

Hispaniola Overview

Flooding is expected across much of Hispaniola.

During the past week, moderate to heavy rainfall was observed across Haiti and most of the Dominican Republic (**Figure 5**). Over the past 30 days (**Figure 6**), positive rainfall anomalies have persisted in central Haiti and west-central Dominican Republic, while below-average rainfall has continued in northern Haiti, and in northwestern and eastern Dominican Republic. Abnormal Dryness and Drought conditions continue in parts of Hispaniola. During the outlook period, flood hazards are possible across Haiti and much of Dominican Republic, where rainfall accumulations could exceed 75 mm and reach up to 200 mm. Maximum temperatures are forecast to be 1–2°C below average in central and southern Haiti and in southern Dominican Republic.

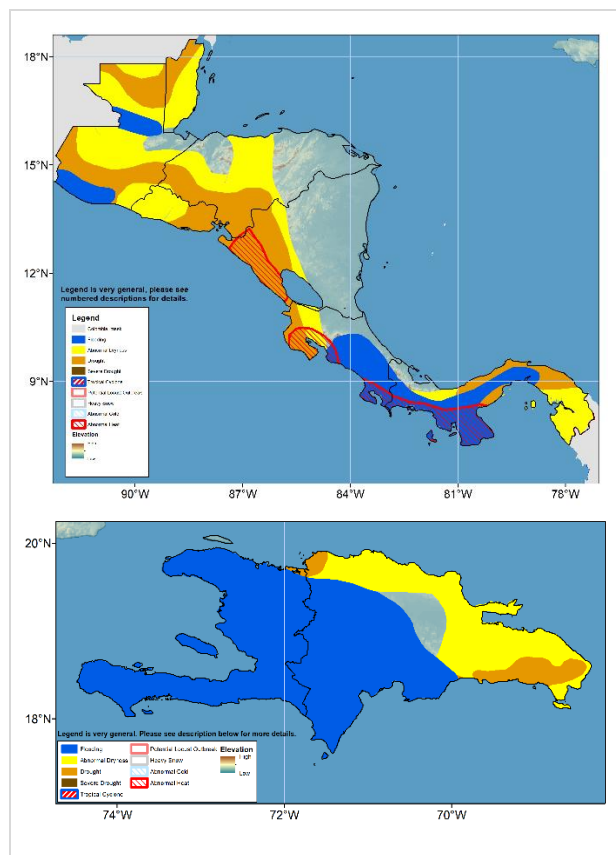
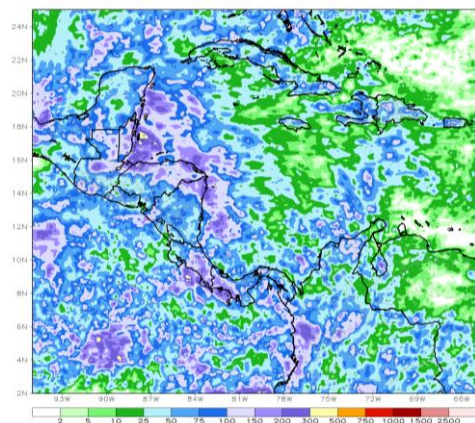
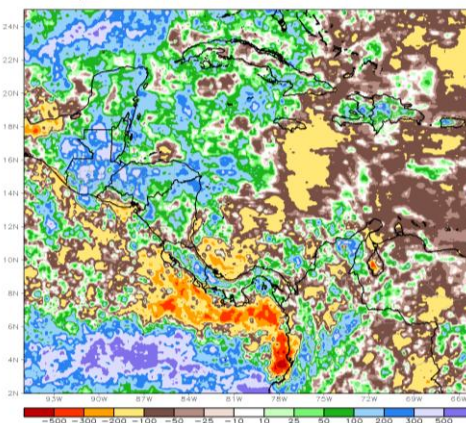


Figure 5 7-Day IMERG Total Rainfall (mm).
Period: 13 – 19 October 2026



Source: NASA

Figure 6 30-Day IMERG Rainfall Anomaly (mm).
Period: 20 September – 19 October 2026

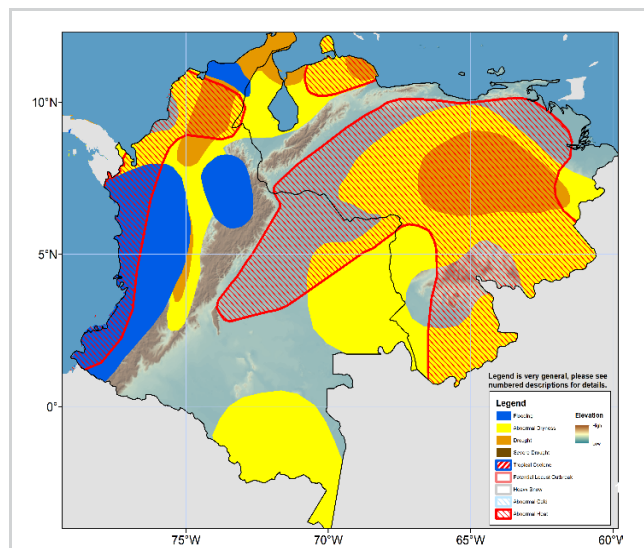


Source: NASA

Northern South America Overview

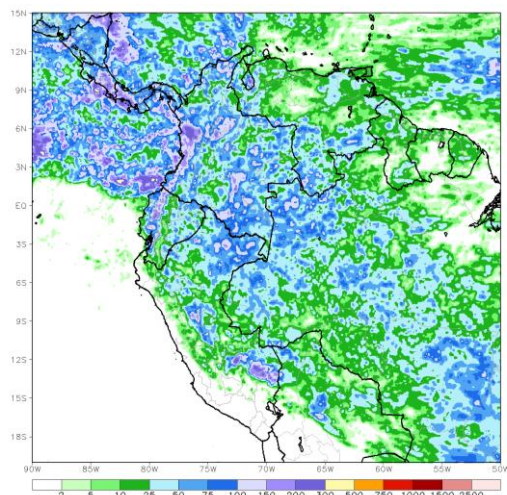
Abnormal Heat risk is likely across most of the region.

During the past week, heavy rainfall, with accumulations ranging from 100 mm to 300 mm, persisted in western Colombia and other localized areas of the country (**Figure 7**). Local news reports confirmed flooding in the department of Antioquia and Cundinamarca, and Bogotá Capital District. Over the 30-day period (**Figure 8**), rainfall deficits of 25–300 mm below average persisted in western, northern, southern, and eastern Colombia, as well as in northern, central, and southern Venezuela. Over the 90-day period, rainfall deficits of 5–80% relative to normal were observed across most of the region. Above-average temperatures, ranging from 2°C to 6°C above normal, were observed across most of the region. The combination of prolonged periods of erratic rainfall and high temperatures continues to contribute to abnormal dryness and drought across many parts of the region, adversely affecting vegetation health, water availability and increasing fire risk in Colombian Amazon.



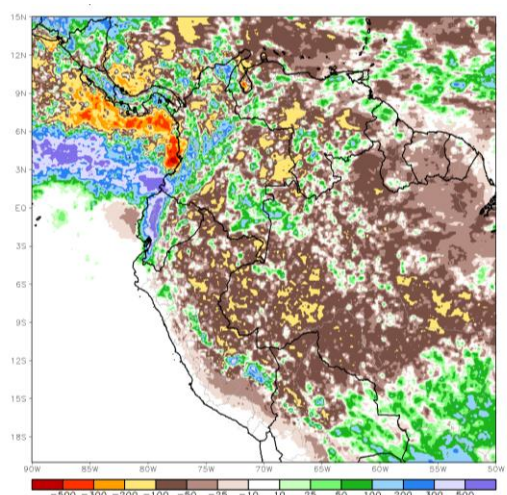
During the outlook period, heavy rainfall, with accumulations of 100–200 mm, is forecast for western and northern Colombia, while the rest of the region is expected to receive less than 100 mm. Flood risk is expected to remain elevated in western and northern Colombia, where heavy rainfall in recent weeks has saturated the soil and heavy rainfall is forecast during the outlook period. Maximum temperatures are forecast to exceed the 90th-percentile threshold for at least three consecutive days in western and eastern Colombia and across most of Venezuela.

Figure 7 7-Day IMERG Total Rainfall (mm).
Period: 13 – 19 October 2026



Source: NASA

Figure 8 30-Day IMERG Rainfall Anomaly (mm).
Period: 20 September – 19 October 2026



Source: NASA

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.