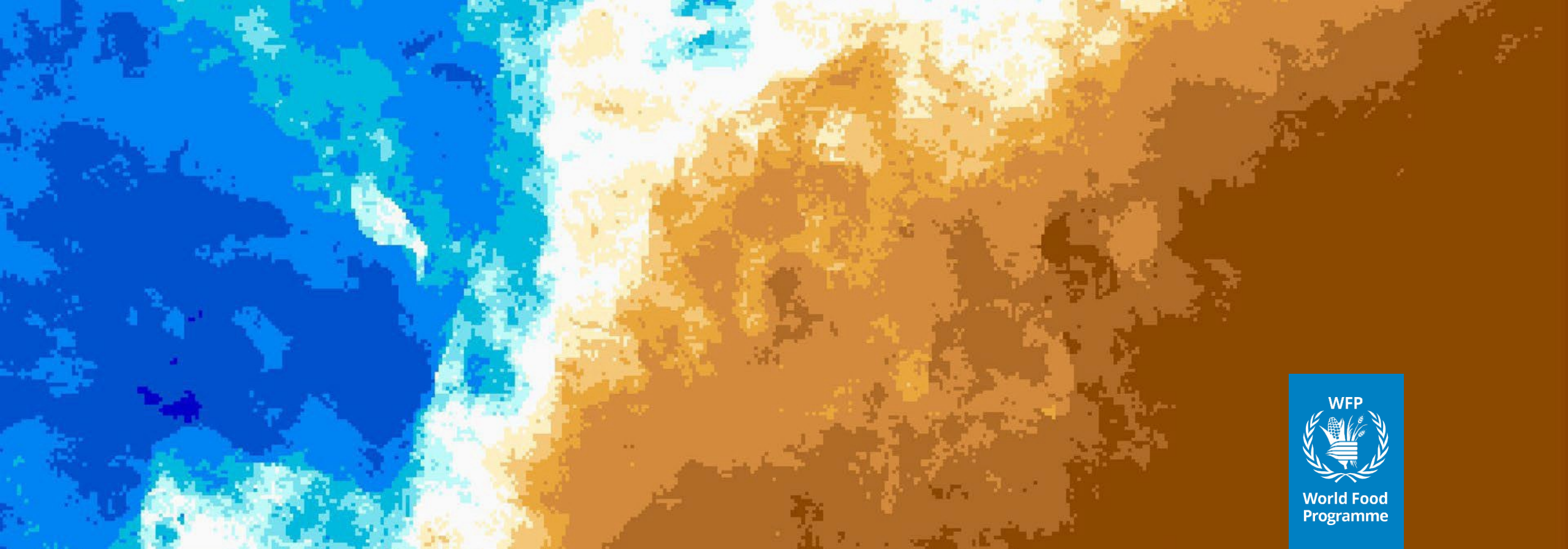




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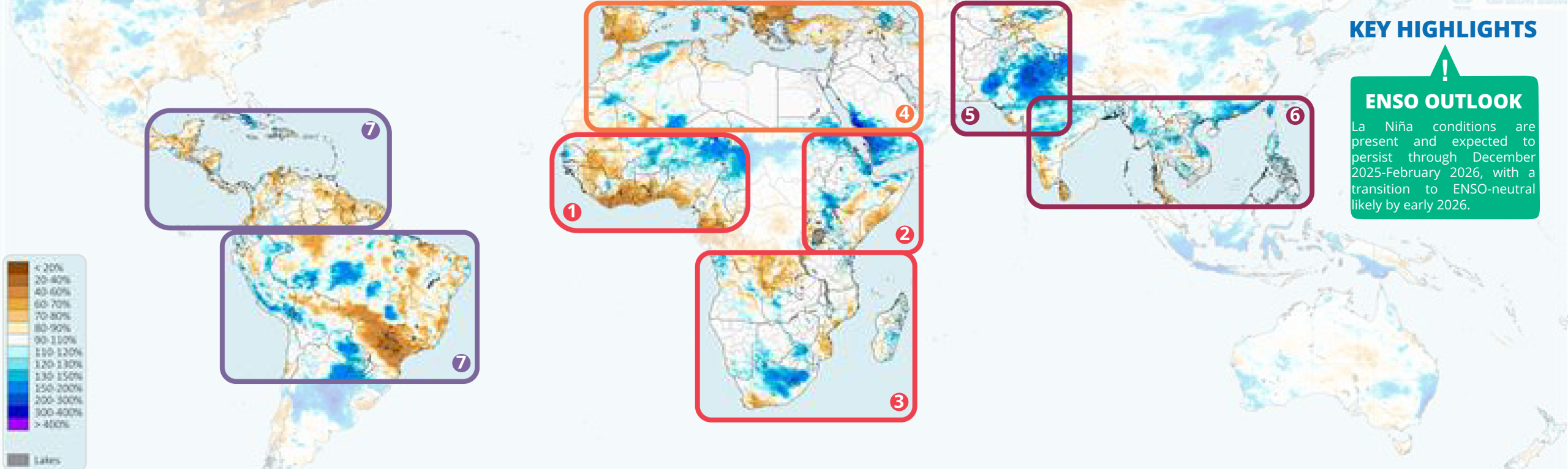
Global Seasonal Outlook

October 2025



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



KEY HIGHLIGHTS



ENSO OUTLOOK

La Niña conditions are present and expected to persist through December 2025-February 2026, with a transition to ENSO-neutral likely by early 2026.

1 WESTERN AFRICA drought flood

Regional production is projected to be slightly above average. However, concerns persist in areas impacted by localized dry spells, flooding, and ongoing conflict.

2 EASTERN AFRICA + YEMEN flood

Crop prospects for the current season in East Africa remain favorable overall. However, major flooding has affected South Sudan, with flood risks continuing in Ethiopia and Sudan. In contrast, Yemen is expected to face below-average yields.

2 HORN OF AFRICA drought

The 2025 Deyr/Short Rains rains have started weakly due to La Niña-like conditions and a record negative Indian Ocean Dipole. Dry weather is expected to persist through January, raising concern for agricultural and pastoral activities.

3 SOUTHERN AFRICA flood cyclone

Developing La Niña conditions are expected to bring above-average rainfall and heightened flood risks, while northern areas deal with more variable weather patterns. An average tropical cyclone season is forecasted.

4 MENA drought

Forecasts indicate a second consecutive dry winter in the Middle East, likely worsening the region's ongoing water crisis

5 CENTRAL ASIA drought

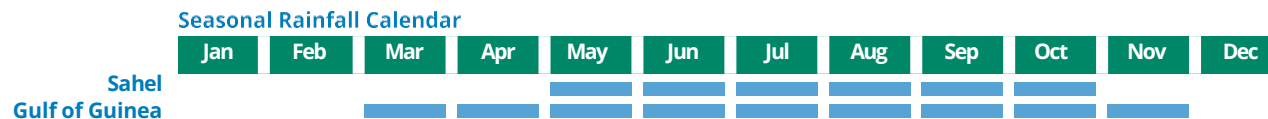
Forecasts point to a second straight dry winter across the region, deepening concerns over crop production and water availability.

6 SOUTH & S. E. ASIA flood cyclone

Above-average rainfall has supported crop growth but led to localized flooding. Recent intense monsoon rains triggered floods and landslides in several countries, damaging infrastructure and cropland.

7 LATAM flood

Following a dry Primera season in Central America, wetter-than-normal forecasts for the Postrera season may improve crop yields but increase flood risks.



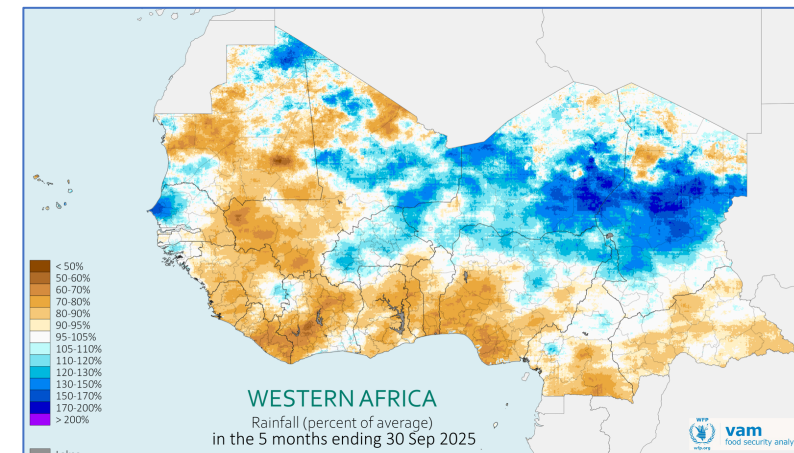
Good Prospects for Cereal Production 2025

Seasonal rainfall has been below average along the Gulf of Guinea, stretching from Guinea to southern Cameroon, as well as in western Mali. In contrast, the Sahelian belt experienced above-average rainfall, particularly across central Chad, much of Niger, northern Nigeria, and Burkina Faso, resulting in widespread flooding. More recently, heavy rains have also been recorded along the Gulf of Guinea, while flooding continues to affect southern Chad and northern Nigeria.

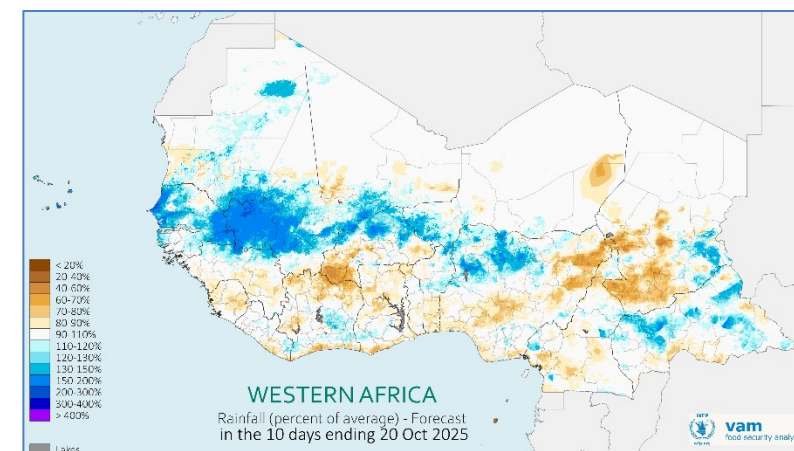
Despite localized climate-related impacts main season cereal crops have generally benefited from favorable agroclimatic conditions, with regional production expected to be slightly above average (PREGEC).

Concern persist in conflict-affected regions throughout the Sahel where insecurity negatively impact farmers' access to fields.

The Sahel's rainfall season is nearing its end, with above-average conditions likely to persist except in the eastern areas.



Rainfall **May to Sept 2025**, as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall



Rainfall forecast for the 10 days **20 Oct 2025** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall

Seasonal Rainfall Calendar

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec

Eastern Africa

Sudans and Ethiopia (Meher)

Vegetation continues to recover, flood risk remains high

Initial dry seasonal conditions in some areas have shown improvement, leading to enhanced vegetation growth and generally favorable crop prospects. However, delayed start, localized flooding, and ongoing insecurity are raising concerns about possible disruptions to crop production in affected areas.

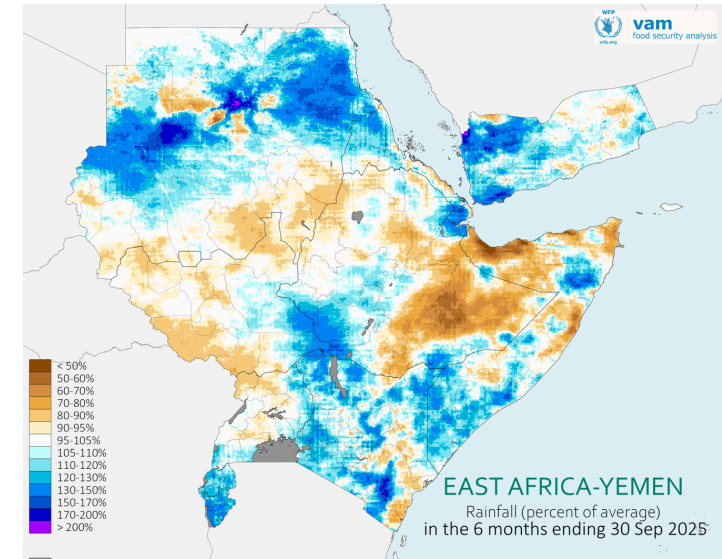
In South Sudan, the 2025 flood extent is projected to be a major flood year, slightly less severe than 2024. Flooding is now more concentrated in Unity and Jonglei states. Water levels along the Nile remain above alert threshold sustained by high inflows from Lakes Albert and Victoria. Although the overall inundation extent has stabilized, continued monitoring is required to assess whether October rains could trigger a secondary rise. Approximately 640,000 people have been affected, including 175,000 displaced (OCHA)

In Sudan, heavy rainfall in August and September has worsened flooding in the eastern, central, and Blue Nile regions, causing local crop and infrastructure damage. Saturated soils and persistently high river discharge are expected to sustain localized flooding through October–November, especially downstream of the Blue and White Nile confluence.

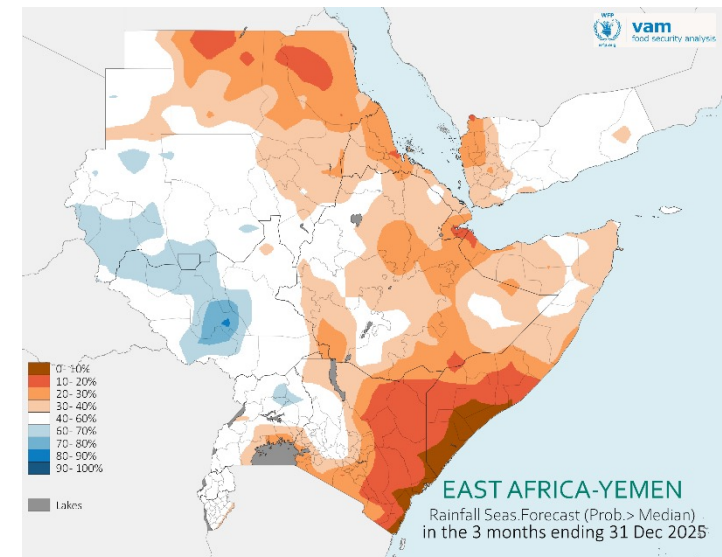
In Ethiopia, abundant late-season rains have contributed to favorable Meher crop development across the northwest and highland regions. However, the excessive rainfall has also led to localized flooding in low-lying areas and river valleys, with the risk of further flooding remaining elevated.

In Yemen, dry conditions followed by extreme rainfall events and ongoing conflict are expected to result in crop production 15 percent below average (GEOGLAM)

Across most areas, the rainfall season has ended or is nearing completion. However, forecasts for the October–December 2025 period raise concerns about continued above-average rainfall over regions in South Sudan that are already experiencing flooding.

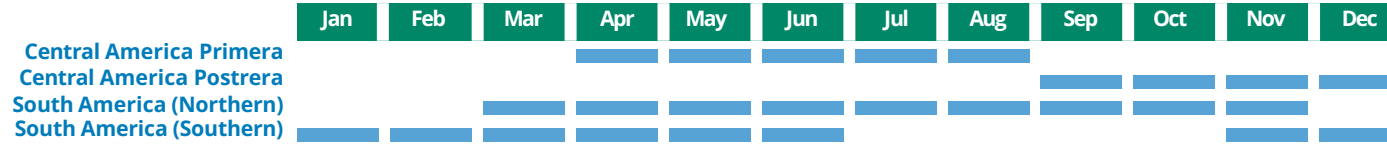


Rainfall **Apr** to **Sept 2025**, as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall



Rainfall forecast for the 3-month periods **Oct-Dec 2025** as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual conditions

Seasonal Rainfall Calendar



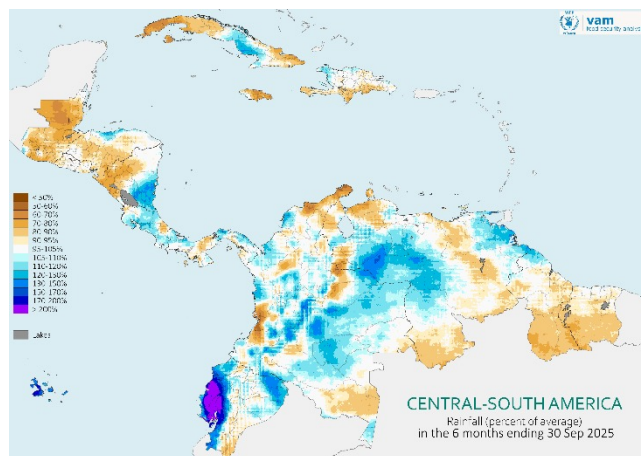
Contrasting Rainfall Patterns Under a Developing La Niña

Central America and the Caribbean: The 2025 Primera season ended with below-average rainfall across northern Central America, especially within the Dry Corridor—covering regions of Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. Erratic precipitation patterns and elevated temperatures disrupted planting schedules and placed significant stress on crops, raising concerns about food production and rural livelihoods in these areas.

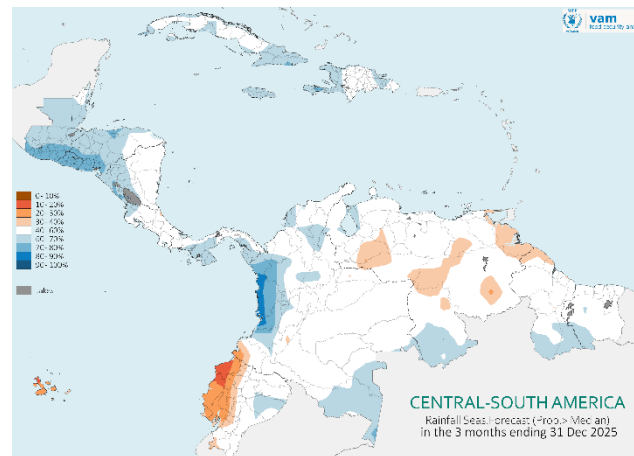
Looking ahead, planting for the October-December Postrera season began under hot and dry conditions, but forecasts indicate above-average rainfall across the region. This may improve soil moisture and benefit crop production, but it raises concerns about localized flooding, pest outbreaks, and potential crops losses. Haiti remains especially exposed to rainfall variability, with continued risks for crop stress.

The 2025 Atlantic Hurricane season has recently brought Hurricane Erin near to the Caribbean islands. As La Niña conditions begin to take hold, the possibility of late-season hurricanes cannot be ruled out.

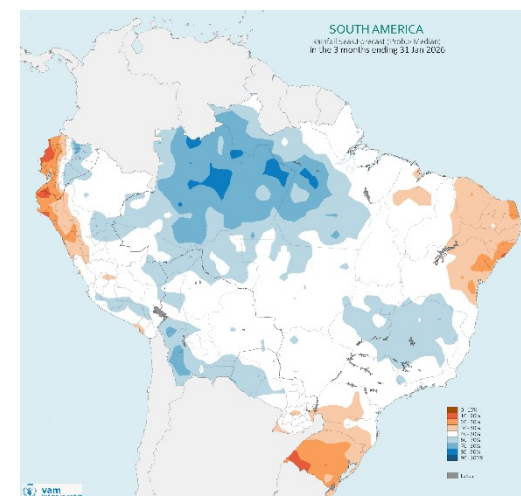
South America: The developing La Niña is expected to influence regional rainfall patterns. Forecasts indicate below-average rainfall over southern Brazil, and eastern Ecuador and Peru, suggesting a dry start to the rainy season in November and raising concerns about potential dry spells later in the season. In contrast, above-average rainfall has dominated much of Colombia and Venezuela, supporting agriculture but also triggering localized floods. While near-average rainfall are expected in the coming months, flood risks in the north and dryness in the south remain a key concerns under a La Niña influenced outlook.



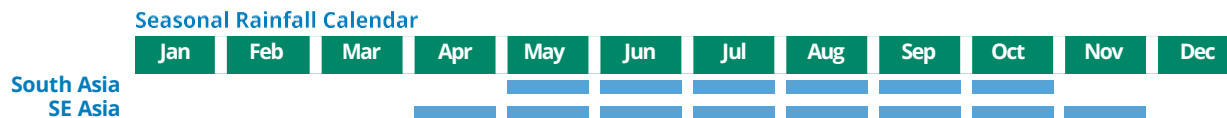
Rainfall **Apr to Sept 2025**, as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall



Rainfall **forecast for Oct-Dec 2025** as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual condition



Rainfall **forecast for Nov 25 - Jan 26** as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual condition



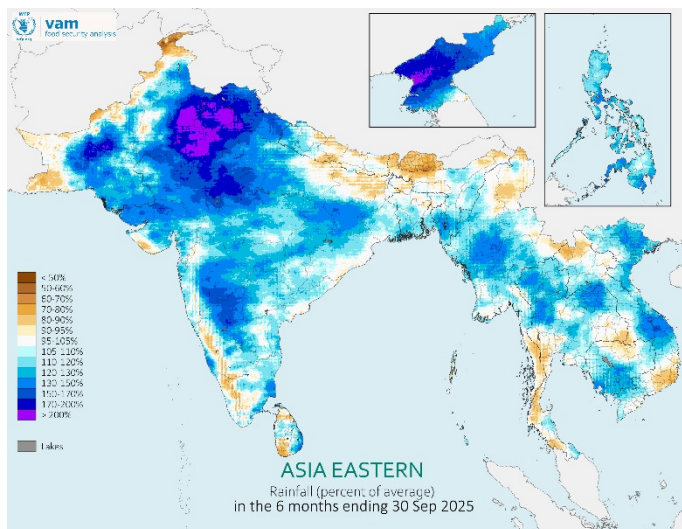
Wet Monsoon Season Triggers Extreme Flood Events

Across South and Southeast Asia, above-average rainfall has prevailed over much of the region during the current monsoon season. These rains have benefited crop growth, though some areas have faced rainfall extreme events and tropical cyclones, particularly in Pakistan, southern Myanmar, Nepal, northern Vietnam and Philippines

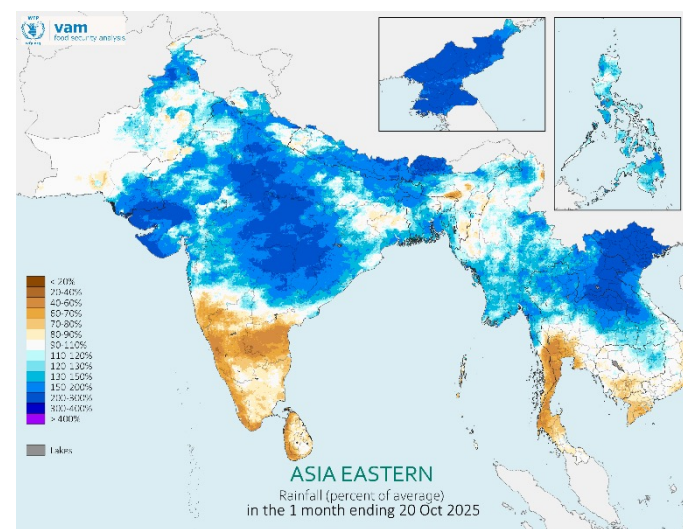
Pakistan has faced its most devastating flooding in over decades years, triggered by intense monsoon rains and dam discharges. The disaster led to the evacuation of nearly 3 million people, widespread infrastructure damage. Recently, national authorities reported that approximately 2.5 million acres of farmland were damaged in Punjab province alone, underscoring the scale of agricultural losses.

Looking ahead, the outlook for the remainder of the rainy season suggests near to above-average rainfall, particularly across northern parts of the region. The developing La Niña could sustain wetter than average conditions in localized areas, and the impacts of the floods will continue to affect food security and livelihoods in the hardest-hit areas.

Forecasts suggest that tropical storm activity is expected to remain near average for the remainder of the season.



Rainfall **Apr to Sept 2025**, as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall



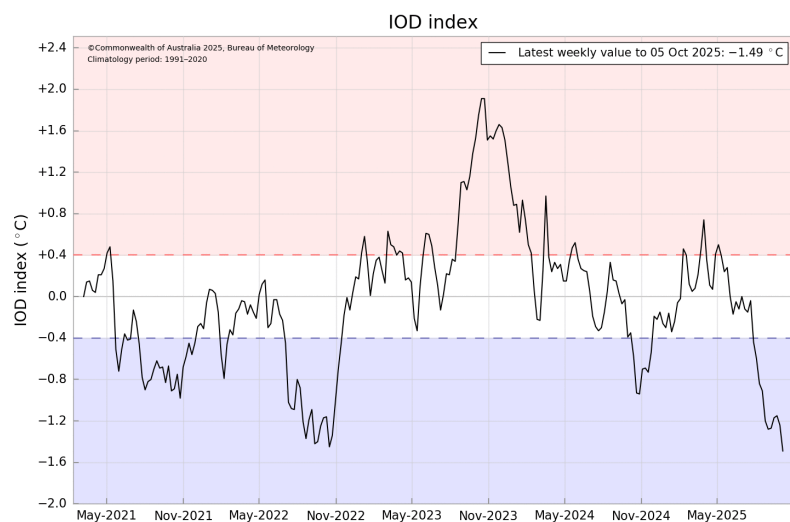
Rainfall observed and forecasted in 1 month ending **20 Oct 2025** as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall



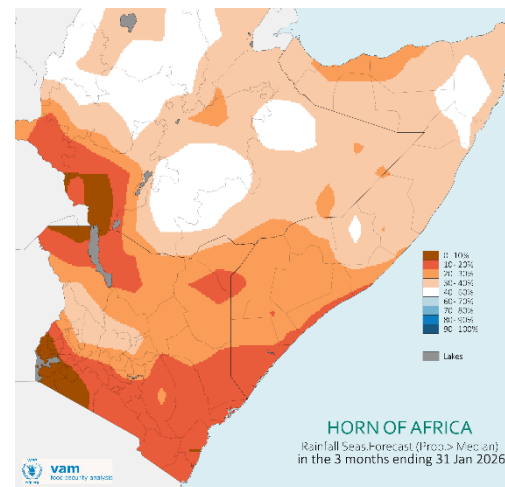
Dry Outlook Intensifies Across the Region

Horn of Africa is entering the October–December Deyr/Short Rains season under an increasingly dry outlook linked to La Niña-like conditions and a strong negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD). The current IOD value (-1.49°C as of early October 2025) ranks among the lowest on record and is projected to significantly depress rainfall across Somalia, north-eastern Kenya, and southeastern Ethiopia.

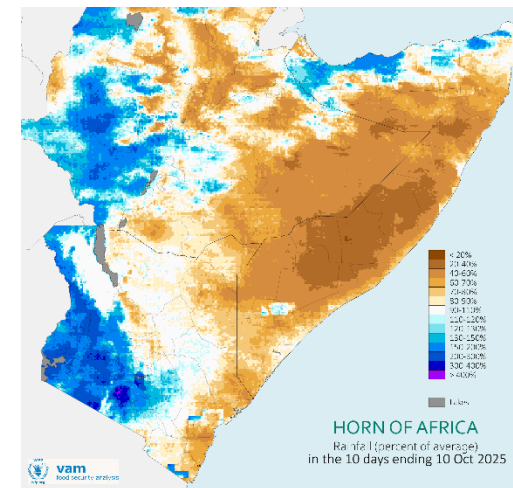
Recent rainfall and forecasts through 20 October already indicate below-average rainfall and a likely delayed onset of the Deyr/Short Rains across most of the eastern Horn. If these conditions persist, as current seasonal forecast suggests, dry anomalies could extend into December and January, constraining crop development and pasture regeneration. This would intensify drought stress for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities, potentially undermining food security and livelihoods in the region.



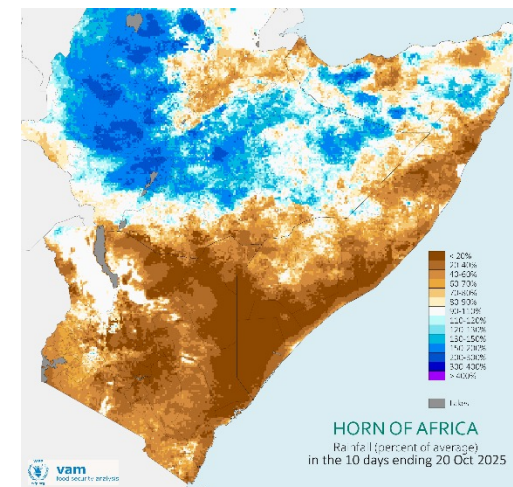
Recent Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) values



Rainfall forecast for the 3-month periods **Nov 2025–Jan 2026** as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual conditions



Rainfall in the 10 days ending 10 Oct 2025, as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall



Rainfall forecast in the 10 days ending 20 Oct 2025, as a proportion of the long-term average. Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall

Food security and climate patterns (2020–2025)

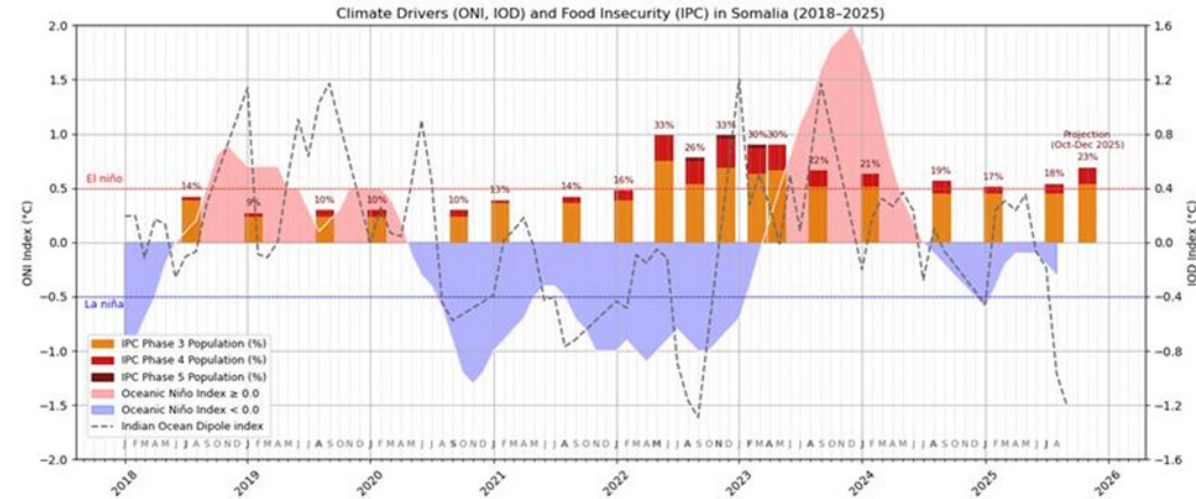
This section uses a look back at recent years to show how global climate patterns, such as El Niño, La Niña, and the Indian Ocean Dipole, can have a strong effect on food security in Somalia.

Between 2020 and 2022, Somalia went through five poor rainy seasons in a row. This was due to repeated La Niña events and a negative Indian Ocean Dipole, which caused long dry spells. Crops failed, soil dried out, and millions of people faced serious hunger. By mid-2022, over 5 million Somalis, about one-third of the population, were in crisis-level food insecurity.

Things improved slightly in 2023–2024, when El Niño and a positive Indian Ocean Dipole brought heavy rains. Pastures recovered, harvests improved, and fewer people went food insecure. But even then, food insecurity stayed worse than before the crisis.

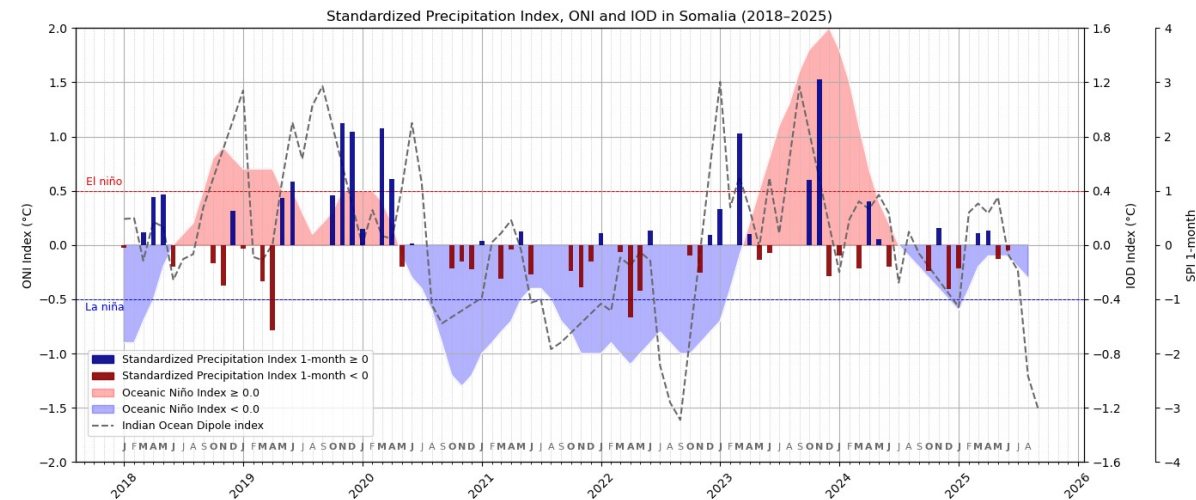
Climate doesn't affect food security all at once, it's a gradual process. Each failed rainy season makes things harder, less food is grown, prices go up, and families struggle to cope. Over time, these effects build up and make recovery more difficult.

Now, another La Niña and negative Indian Ocean Dipole are developing, and forecasts point to a potentially dry rainy season ahead. If these conditions materialize, Somalia's already fragile food security conditions could deteriorate further.



The prevalence of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 and above) shown in the chart is based solely on the current acute food insecurity analysis.

Approximately 7.1 million people across Somalia were projected to experience high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) between June and September 2022.



Seasonal Rainfall Calendar											
Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Southern Africa											

Favorable Seasonal Outlook with Flood Risk

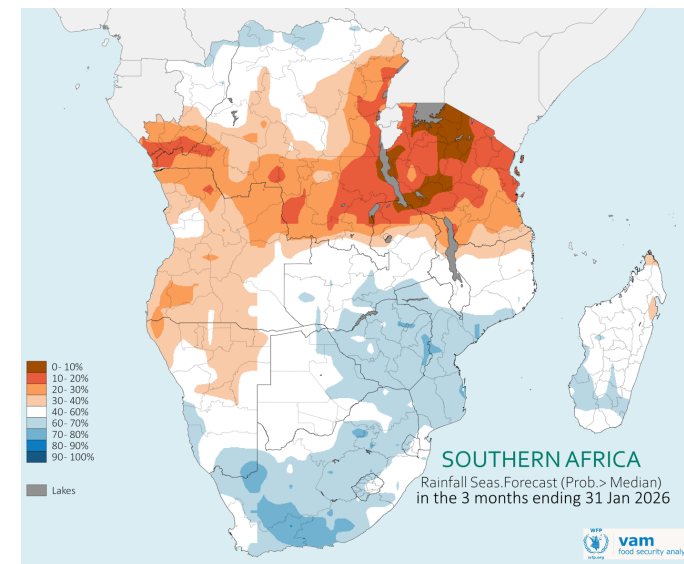
As the 2025/26 season nears, emerging La Niña conditions point to above-average rainfall in southern and central areas, while northern regions face more variable patterns typical of the Horn of Africa

While increased rainfall may benefit agricultural and pastoral systems, it also raises the risk of flooding, especially along major river basins such as the Zambezi and Limpopo.

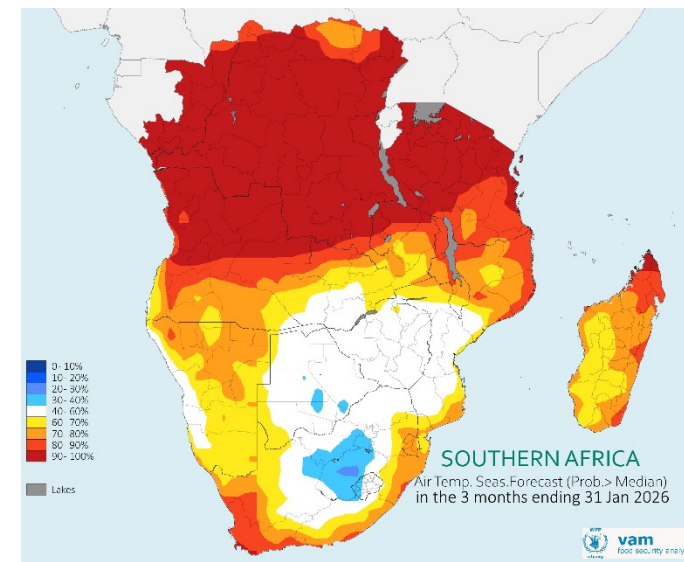
The latest forecasts show an early wet signal across southern Zambia, Zimbabwe, southern and central Mozambique, and southern Madagascar should help recharge soil moisture and support generally favourable planting conditions, while Angola, northern Mozambique, DRC and Tanzania are likely to experience below-average rainfall and delayed planting.

Air temperature forecasts point to warmer-than-average conditions across the northern part of the region. This is expected to drive higher rates of evapotranspiration, increasing water demand for crops

The ECMWF SEAS5 forecast for November 2025 to April 2026 indicates near-average tropical storm activity across the Southwest Indian Ocean, suggesting a typical cyclone season for Madagascar and coastal southern Africa. Although overall storm numbers are close to normal, localized heavy rainfall events and isolated strong systems remain possible under the influence of the developing La Niña pattern.



Rainfall forecast for the 3-month periods **Nov 2025-Jan 2026** as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual conditions



Air Temperature forecast for the 3-month periods **Nov 2025-Jan 2026** as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (Red) shades for likely hotter (colder) than usual conditions

Seasonal Rainfall Calendar												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Mena Region												

Seasonal Rainfall Calendar

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Central Asia												

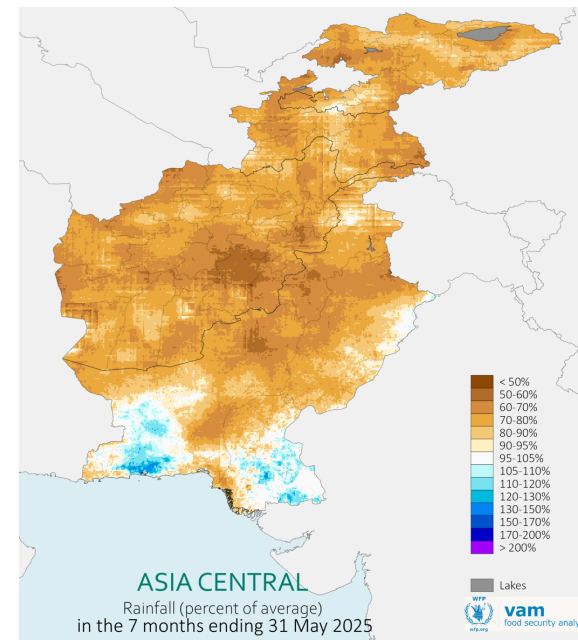
Another Drought Looms in Central Asia

Across Central Asia, the 2024/25 winter season (October 2024 – May 2025) was notably dry, accompanied by minimal snow accumulation. In Afghanistan, a series of dry winters since 2020, excluding the relatively wetter 2023/24 season, has significantly diminished groundwater recharge and snowmelt inflows, further straining water availability and increasing vulnerability across agricultural and pastoral systems

The Kajakai and Arghandab basins, critical for irrigation in Helmand and Kandahar, recorded their lowest water level since 2016–2019, while Darunta reservoir on the Kabul River ranks among its driest years since 1993. Persistent drawdown reflects both rainfall deficits and reduced upstream inflows.

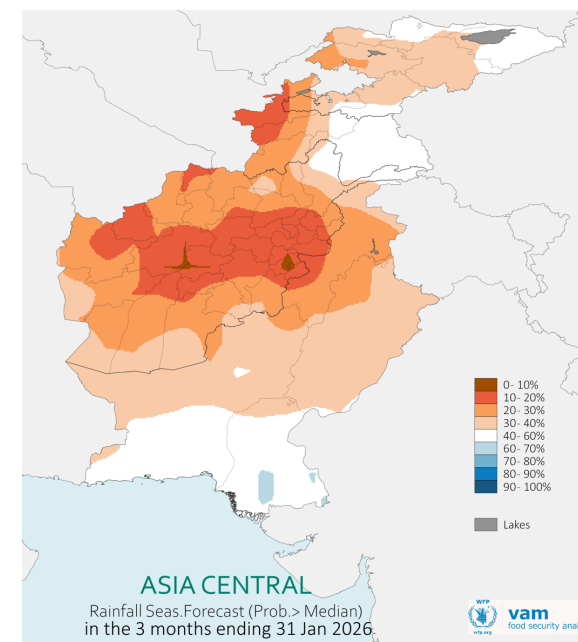
The seasonal forecast for November 2025 to January 2026 indicates below-average rainfall across much of the region, signaling a likely second consecutive dry winter

Persistent multi-year dryness and record-low lake levels are expected to further strain regional reservoirs, disrupt agricultural and pastoral activities, and threaten water-dependent livelihoods



Rainfall from Oct 2024 to May 2025, as a proportion of the long-term average.

Blue and purple (orange and brown) shades correspond to above (below) average rainfall



Rainfall forecast for the 3-month periods Nov 2025-Jan 2026, as the likelihood of exceeding the long-term median. Blue (orange) shades for likely wetter (drier) than usual conditions

All satellite data (rainfall, vegetation index and land surface temperature) both current and historical are stored and processed at the WFP-HQ Humanitarian Data Cube AWS cloud system.

Rainfall: Primary dekadal data (CHIRPS) from Univ California St Barbara Climate Hazards Centre (<https://www.chc.ucsb.edu/data/chirps>)

Various accumulations are computed on a dekadal basis and anomalies derived relative to a 25 year-long mean (1994-2018). Rainfall charts from WFP Seasonal Explorer (https://dataviz.vam.wfp.org/seasonal_explorer/rainfall_vegetation/visualizations)

Land Surface Temperature: Primary data from MODIS-AQUA (NASA), cloud cleared and gap-filled, both daytime and nighttime images. Thermal amplitude derived from difference between the two. Long term averages 2002-2018 used to derive anomalies

Vegetation Index: Primary data from MODIS-AQUA and TERRA (NASA), cloud cleared and gap-filled. Long term averages 2002-2018 used to derive anomalies

Seasonal Forecast: [ECMWF seasonal forecasts](#) (SEAS5) | The forecast anomalies are presented as the probability of exceeding the median, indicating the likelihood that seasonal precipitation will be above the median of the 24-year climatological distribution. These anomalies are derived from a 51-member forecast ensemble and are calculated relative to a 24-year model climatology (based on a 25-member ensemble reforecast) spanning 1993–2016

Water level in reservoirs: [G-REALM](#) data from USDA Foreign Agricultural Service.

Flood Forecast: [GLOFAS](#)-Copernicus and [GOOGLE Flood Hub](#)

Prepared by: Irene Ferrari, Diego Oliveira De Souza, Sirio Modugno, Giancarlo Pini

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