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Supplement to
the WMO *State of
the Climate 2025*
reports

Significant Weather and Climate Events 2025



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Chair, Publications Board
World Meteorological Organization (WMO)
7 bis, avenue de la Paix
P.O. Box 2300
CH-1211 Geneva 2, Switzerland

Email: publications@wmo.int

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We need your feedback

This year, the WMO team has launched a process to gather feedback on the State of the Climate reports and areas for improvement. Once you have finished reading the publication, we ask that you kindly give us your feedback by responding to this **short survey**. Your input is highly appreciated.



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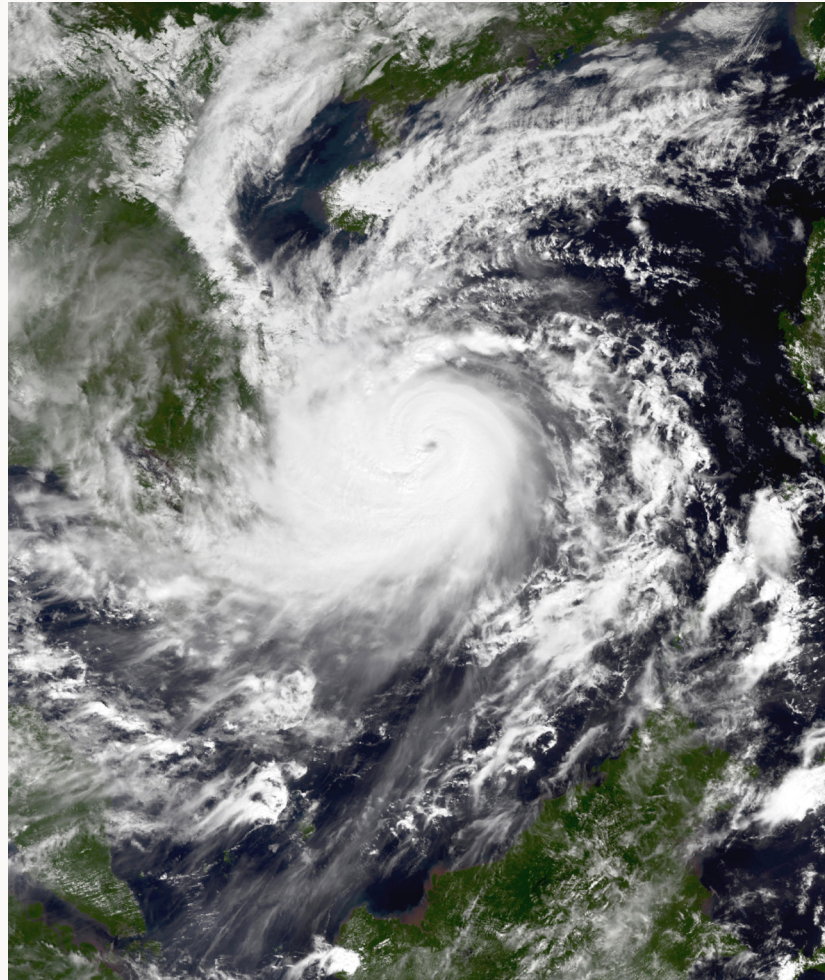
This is a supplement to the WMO *State of the Climate 2025* reports (global and regional). It expands on the summary of significant high-impact events in the main reports, covering a broader range of events, including some events which were climatically extreme but had limited immediate impacts. Regional sections here in some cases vary slightly from WMO regional boundaries, in order to most effectively cover events that affect more than one region.

Tropical cyclones

Global tropical cyclone numbers in the analysis period¹ were slightly above the long-term average, with a total of 90 cyclones. The 2024/2025 season was especially active in the South Indian Ocean. There were 13 cyclones in the South-West Indian Ocean (west of 90°E) and 11 in the Indian Ocean part of the Australian region, making it the third most active season on record for the South Indian Ocean as a whole. The full Australian region, with 12 cyclones, had its most active season since 2005/2006. In contrast, activity in 2024/2025 in the South Pacific was well below average and it was the first season since 2008/2009 when there were no severe² cyclones east of 160°E.

Overall activity in the North Atlantic was near average, with 13 tropical cyclones, although this was the lowest number since 2015. The Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) index, which combines numbers with intensity and duration, was near its long-term average. There were 20 cyclones in the North-East Pacific, the most since 2018, with ACE also near long-term averages in this basin. In the North-West Pacific, there were 27 cyclones – above the long-term average – but many of them were relatively weak, with only one super typhoon, and ACE values were well below average. The North Indian Ocean had four cyclones – close to average – but all were of relatively low intensity, with no system having a minimum central pressure below 987 hPa.

Notable individual tropical cyclones in 2025 are discussed within the relevant regional section(s).



The 2024/2025 tropical cyclone season was the third most active on record for the South Indian Ocean.

Figure 1. Typhoon *Kalmaegi*
Source: Japan Meteorological Agency

Africa

For the third year in succession, the Democratic Republic of the Congo was badly affected by floods. The worst impacts occurred in metropolitan Kinshasa, which was affected by flash flooding, combined with river inundation and landslides, in early April. A total of 165 deaths³ were reported in the city. There was also significant flooding later in the season in the east of the country. Flash flooding also severely impacted Nigeria, with the most significant event occurring in the country's west on 29–30 May, following extreme localized rainfall. At least 208 deaths⁴ were reported, the majority of them in the city of Mokwa. There were also major agricultural impacts in the area. While seasonal flooding in the Sahel was much less severe than in 2024, significant impacts were still reported in some countries, especially South Sudan where significant displacement occurred.⁵

Severe flooding affected the Eastern Cape province of South Africa after a storm in the second week of June, with the worst affected areas in and around the city of Mthatha. Heavy snow also fell at higher elevations. At least 103 deaths were attributed to the flooding,⁶ and over 15 000 people were displaced, according to local authorities.⁷

Tropical cyclones and flooding affected various parts of southern Africa in the early part of 2025. Mozambique was hit by Cyclone *Dikeledi* in January and *Jude* in March, adding to the effects from the impact of Cyclone *Chido* in December 2024. Cyclone *Dikeledi* also affected Madagascar, while moisture from *Jude* also contributed to flooding in Malawi and Namibia.

More than 1 million people were affected by Cyclone *Jude* in Mozambique, with 16 deaths⁸ and over 492 000 displacements reported; 234 000 people were affected by Cyclone *Dikeledi*,⁹ while large areas of cropland were affected by both cyclones.

There was significant flooding from 16–20 February in Botswana and neighbouring areas of South Africa, as well as in eastern parts of South Africa, with the floods in the Gaborone area considered the most significant in southern Botswana since the 1950s. Twenty-two deaths were reported in South Africa and nine in Botswana.¹⁰ The generally wet conditions in southern Africa in early 2025 resulted in the easing of drought conditions which had affected parts of the region in 2023 and 2024.



The Democratic Republic of the Congo was badly affected by floods, with 165 deaths reported in Kinshasa.

Figure 2. Flooding in the Democratic Republic of Congo

Source: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC)

Tropical Cyclone *Garance* affected the western Indian Ocean in late February and early March. It crossed directly over La Réunion on 28 February, with peak wind gusts of 234 km/h in Gros-Piton Sainte-Rose. There was also extremely heavy rain, with 141 mm falling in an hour at La Possession, and significant storm surge and wave damage on the north coast. Heavy rain also fell in Mauritius. Five deaths were reported on La Réunion, and it was the costliest tropical cyclone on record there.¹¹

Morocco has been affected by long-term drought for several years, with six successive years of below-average rainfall from 2019 to 2024, including the driest hydrological year on record in 2023/2024. The 2024/2025 hydrological year was also drier than normal despite heavy rain in March 2025. However, abnormally heavy rain fell in December, continuing into the early weeks of 2026. This eased the drought considerably but also resulted in significant flooding in places. On 14 December, 52 deaths were reported¹² in flash flooding in Safi, on the Atlantic coast. Heavy snow fell at higher elevations, with depths exceeding 100 cm reported as of 17 December at a number of locations.

Significant drought returned to the Greater Horn of Africa in 2025, following average to below-average rainfall in the first half of the year and a short, particularly dry, rainy season associated with the negative phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole. Particularly dry conditions affected central and eastern Kenya and the southern half of Somalia, with poor crop and pasture conditions. Over 490 000 displacements¹³ and significant food insecurity were reported in Somalia. Drought also affected the Seychelles from April to December, with water restrictions in place.

Asia

Monsoon season flooding had major impacts in parts of South Asia from late May onwards. The most severe impacts occurred in Pakistan, where 1 037 flood-related deaths were reported during the season,¹⁴ the majority in flash flooding which affected the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province in mid-August. Over 229 000 houses were damaged or destroyed and over 3 million people required assistance. The extreme rainfall was relatively localized, with countrywide monsoon season rainfall from July to September at 23% above the 1961–2010 average, compared with 77% above average in 2022, a year which also saw major flooding.¹⁵ Severe flash flooding also affected northern India and Nepal, while flooding in Bangladesh in late May and early June had substantial impacts on refugee camps there.¹⁶ A total of 142 lightning-related deaths¹⁷ were reported in India in June.

One of the region's most significant tropical cyclones of the year was Cyclone *Ditwah* in the North Indian Ocean, which tracked along the east coast of Sri Lanka from 27–29 November. While it was of relatively low intensity, prolonged, slow-moving heavy rains resulted in destructive flooding in many parts of Sri Lanka. Vavuniya, in the island's north, received 797 mm of rain in the week 22–28 November, with a highest daily total of 356 mm, and daily totals exceeding 200 mm at numerous other locations. A total of 640 deaths¹⁸ were attributed to the cyclone in Sri Lanka and over 114 000 houses were damaged or destroyed.

It was an active tropical cyclone season in the South China Sea. Macao, China, reported 14 tropical cyclone impacts during the year, the most in a single year. One of the most significant

Monsoon season flooding had major impacts in Pakistan, where 1 037 flood-related deaths were reported during the season.



Figure 3. Floodwater in Punjab, Pakistan's most populous and hardest-hit province
Source: UNICEF/Fahad Ahmed

systems of the year was *Ragasa*, the most intense system in the North-West Pacific during 2025. After crossing the Philippines (see South-West Pacific section), it passed close to the south of Hong Kong, China, and Macao, China, before making landfall near Yangjiang, in the western part of China's Guangdong province, on 24 September. Taishan observed its strongest wind gust on record (241 km/h). The remnants of *Ragasa* also affected Viet Nam. The most significant impacts occurred in eastern Taiwan, province of China, where a temporary dam created by a landslide during Typhoon *Wipha* in July failed, resulting in a flood and debris flow and at least 18 deaths.¹⁹

Severe flooding affected many parts of northern and central Viet Nam between late September and late November. Typhoons *Bualoi*, *Ragasa*, *Matmo* and *Kalmaegi* contributed to the floods, as did a number of other systems. Bach Ma, a mountain site near Hue (Viet Nam), received 1 739.6 mm of rain in 24 hours on 26–27 October, a national record,²⁰ and many rivers in the region reached record flood heights. In total at least 200 deaths^{21, 22} and 1.9 billion US dollars (US\$) in economic losses were attributed to the floods, and over 50 000 hectares of cropland was affected.

The summer rainy season was abnormally wet in parts of northern China, with regional July–August rainfall 160% above average. The peak of the rainfall was from 23 to 29 July, when Xinglong, northeast of Beijing, received 650 mm in 7 days, and significant flooding was reported. It was the most intense event on record in Inner Mongolia. Further south, Hong Kong, China, received 368.9 mm rain on 5 August, its heaviest daily total on record for August.

For the third successive year, it was an exceptionally hot summer in many parts of eastern Asia. Japan, China and the Republic of Korea all had their hottest summers on record. In Japan, mean summer temperatures were 2.36 °C above the 1991–2020 average, 0.60 °C above the previous record set in 2023 and 2024, and more than 1 °C above any summer prior to 2023. A national record high temperature of 41.8 °C was set at Isesaki on 5 August. China had its third longest heatwave on record, and 56 stations reported their highest temperature on record, including Dongkan, Turpan (48.7 °C) and Wuxi, Chongqing (44.2 °C).

The largest known wildfires in the Republic of Korea occurred in late March, with the eastern part of the country impacted by fires which spread quickly in unseasonably

warm and windy conditions following a dry winter. Gyeongsang-do province was the worst affected. In total, 104 000 hectares were burned. Twenty-seven deaths were reported²³ and economic losses were estimated at US\$ 744 million.

There were repeated episodes of abnormal heat in Central Asia during the spring and summer. Kazakhstan experienced record high temperatures for the time of year in March, April, June and July. Shymkent observed its highest July temperature of 43.7 °C on 22 July during a period of six consecutive days above 40 °C, where records had earlier been set for April (35.6 °C) and May (38.2 °C). From late May to early July there were major wildfires in the Trans-Baikal region of the Russian Federation, with 2.6 million hectares burned. In northern and eastern Mongolia, the forest and steppe fire season extended from early March to early November without interruption, covering 1.3 million hectares.

The largest known wildfires in the Republic of Korea occurred in late March, with 27 deaths reported and estimated economic losses of US\$ 744 million.



Figure 4. A forest fire in Sancheong County

Source: South Gyeongsang Province

South America

Significant drought occurred during 2025 in parts of southern South America. Northern parts of Argentine Patagonia were particularly affected, with annual rainfall more than 40% below average in places. Esquel had its driest year on record (243.6 mm). The drought also impacted much of Chile from Santiago southward, with the most significant anomalies in and around the Los Lagos region. The dry conditions contributed to major wildfires in both countries²⁴ during the 2025/2026 summer.

There was some recovery from long-term drought in the Amazon region with many areas receiving near-average rainfall in 2025. After reaching record lows in 2023 and 2024, the Rio Negro at Manaus (Brazil) returned to normal levels during the second half of 2025. It was also a relatively inactive fire year, with 69 958 fires reported in Brazil's Amazonia Legal region,²⁵ about half the 1999–2025 median and the lowest since 2000.

Severe storms affected parts of Argentina in early March. The worst affected area was around Bahía Blanca, where local falls of up to 290 mm in 12 hours occurred on 7 March. Eighteen deaths were attributed to the storm.²⁶ Later in the year, two tornadoes of F4 intensity occurred on 7 November in the area of Rio Bonito do Iguaçu in southern Brazil, associated with a supercell with a path length of 270 km. A total of 1 500 houses were damaged or destroyed and seven deaths were reported.²⁷

A major cold spell affected many parts of South America in late June and early July. A number of locations in Argentina had their lowest temperatures on record, including Trelew (−13.2 °C on 1 July), Puerto Deseado (−11.5 °C on 30 June) and Concordia (−5.2 °C on 1 July). Extreme cold extended to Chile with readings including −9.3 °C at Chillán and −8.1 °C at Puerto Montt. Iñapari, in the Amazon region of Peru, also had a record low temperature (10.4 °C). Crop impacts were reported in Argentina and Chile.

Two tornadoes on 7 November in Rio Bonito do Iguaçu in southern Brazil led to 1 500 damaged houses and seven reported deaths.



Figure 5. Extensive damage in Rio Bonito do Iguaçu

Source: Roberto Dziura

North America, Central America and the Caribbean

Hurricane *Melissa* affected the Caribbean region in late October. It made landfall in western Jamaica on 28 October at near-peak intensity with maximum sustained winds of 298 km/h and a central pressure of 892 hPa, the equal-most intense landfall on record for a North Atlantic storm.²⁸ After crossing Jamaica, *Melissa* went on to impact eastern Cuba, while Haiti and the Dominican Republic experienced severe flooding from heavy rains associated with the early stages of the hurricane. In Jamaica, Knock Patrick received 454.7 mm rain in one day and 817 mm in four, while in the southern Dominican Republic, seven-day totals included 704.4 mm at Polo and 435.1 mm at Santo Domingo. The hurricane caused widespread destruction in Jamaica, with 45 deaths reported and physical damage estimated by the World Bank at US\$ 8.8 billion, 41% of Jamaica's GDP.²⁹ An additional 46 deaths were reported in Haiti,³⁰ where an estimated 1.25 million people were affected, while 40% of Cuba's vegetable crop was destroyed.³¹ The outer rain bands of *Melissa* also brought heavy rain to Costa Rica. The Osa Peninsula recorded 698 mm in five days (24–28 October), while the Nicoya Peninsula registered 290 mm in two days (27–28 October).

No hurricanes made landfall on the mainland of the United States of America during 2025, with the remaining two Category 5 hurricanes of the season (*Erin* in August and *Humberto* in September) remaining offshore. Nevertheless, *Erin* passed close enough to various Caribbean islands and the east coast of the United States to have widespread coastal impacts through heavy seas and high surf, as well as causing significant flooding in Cabo Verde during its early development. Tropical Storm *Jerry* in October

Hurricane *Melissa* tied for the most intense landfall on record to have affected the Caribbean region.



Figure 6. Homes in Westmoreland, Jamaica, were devastated by Hurricane *Melissa*.

Source: IOM/Nicholas Renford

brought heavy rain to Antigua and Barbuda, with 190.4 mm falling on 9 October at V. C. Bird International Airport, its fourth wettest day on record. The most significant hurricane of the North-East Pacific season was *Erick*, which made landfall on 19 June as a Category 3 system in western Oaxaca (Mexico), with significant impacts both there and from associated flooding in Guatemala. After undergoing extratropical transition and crossing the North Pacific, Typhoon *Halong* resulted in severe coastal flooding in western Alaska with significant inundation in a number of coastal First Nations communities.

In the United States, major wildfires impacted southern California from 7 to 31 January, driven by severe Santa Ana winds in combination with extreme dry conditions in the preceding months. Los Angeles only received 4 mm of rain from July 2024 to January 2025. The worst impacts were in northern and western parts of the Los Angeles metropolitan area, where the Eaton and Pacific Palisades fires resulted in 31 deaths³² and destroyed over 16 000 structures.³³ Estimated economic losses were over US\$ 60 billion,³⁴ the largest ever for a wildfire event. More than 260 000 people were displaced.³⁵

Canada experienced widespread drought in 2025. By the end of October, 84% of the country, including 80% of the country's agricultural landscape, was assessed as having abnormally dry conditions or being in moderate to exceptional drought.³⁶ Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba were very dry in spring and summer, and eastern Ontario in summer, while the Atlantic provinces were at their driest in late summer and autumn, with a number of sites in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island having their driest July–September on record. There were significant agricultural impacts in many parts of the country, while some vessels were stranded by low river levels on the St. Lawrence River in eastern Ontario and Quebec, and hydroelectric output was affected in British Columbia.

The drought in Canada significantly contributed to a very active wildfire season, with 8.9 million hectares burned, second only to 2023.³⁷ Almost every province and territory was affected at some point during the season. In British Columbia, some fires revived after smouldering underground through two winters. The largest fires were in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, peaking in May and June and accounting for about half of the national area burned. A total of 75 000 people were displaced, predominantly from First Nations communities, and two deaths occurred. Extensive smoke pollution affected many parts of the region and adjacent areas of the United States, with Winnipeg having

its smokiest July on record. Rain in August eased conditions in this region, but further east in the Atlantic provinces August and September were the peak of the season. In contrast, following the Los Angeles event at the start of the year, wildfire activity in the United States was below average with the area burned being 28% below the 2001–2020 average. In Mexico, 46 000 hectares were burned in a fire in Chihuahua state in May. Drought conditions eased in Mexico through the year, but Cuba reported drought conditions between April and August.

Extreme heat affected parts of north-western Mexico and the south-western United States in August. In Mexico, Mexicali reported 52.7 °C on 12 August, the highest temperature on record in Mexico. In the United States, Phoenix reached 47.8 °C on 7 August, its highest August temperature on record, and Arizona had its second hottest August on record.

Severe flash flooding affected central Texas (USA) on 4–5 July, with rainfall of up to 500 mm, much of it in a few hours. At least 135 deaths were reported during the flooding, making it the most significant inland flood disaster in the United States in nearly 50 years. Numerous other destructive flash floods occurred in various other parts of the United States during July.

Parts of eastern Mexico experienced major flooding in October, with Hidalgo state, north-east of Mexico City, among the worst affected. Tlanchinol received 323.1 mm of rain on 9 October, its wettest day on record, and records were set at numerous other sites. Eighty-three deaths³⁸ were attributed to the flooding. Later in the month, flash flooding in Honduras on 16 October resulted in at least 15 deaths.³⁹

There was above-average severe storm activity in the United States in 2025.⁴⁰ The preliminary number of tornadoes was 27% above the 1991–2020 average, the second successive year with well-above-average activity. This included the first confirmed EF5 intensity tornado in the United States since 2013, near Enderlin, North Dakota, on 20 June. Other major outbreaks included those of 14–16 March, 2–4 April and 15–16 May; the latter included the most destructive single tornado of 2025, with 19 deaths⁴¹ from an EF4 tornado in London and Somerset, Kentucky. Total estimated losses from the May event were US\$ 6.3 billion and there were 21 separate storm events during 2025 with losses of US\$ 1 billion or above.⁴²

At least 135 deaths were reported from severe flash flooding in central Texas, making it the most significant inland flood disaster in the United States in nearly 50 years.

An exceptional snowstorm affected the Gulf coast of the United States from 21–23 January as Arctic air reached abnormally far south, with snow totals as high as 35 cm in parts of Louisiana. New Orleans reported 20 cm over two days, its heaviest snowfall on record, while falls of 25 cm in the Pensacola area were the heaviest daily snowfalls observed in Florida; Mobile also had its heaviest daily snowfall (19 cm). Several locations in Louisiana and eastern Texas also observed their lowest temperatures on record, including Lafayette ($-15.6\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ on 21 January) and Baton Rouge ($-13.9\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ on 22 January).

In Canada, the eastern half of Ontario and adjacent parts of Quebec were affected by a major ice storm at the end of March. Freezing rain fell continuously for 35 hours in Trenton, 26 hours in Sudbury and 21 hours in Ottawa, with peak ice accumulations of 15 to 25 mm in places. In eastern Ontario it was the most significant ice storm since 1998, leaving 380 000 households without power at the storm's peak on 30 March.⁴³ Earlier, heavy snow affected the region in mid-February, with Montreal having its snowiest 4-day period on record, with 71 cm from 14–17 February.



Figure 7. Flooding near Kerrville, Texas, 5 July 2025

Source: US Coast Guard

South-West Pacific

Cyclone *Senyar*, the first known system in the satellite era to reach tropical cyclone intensity in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, resulted in severe flooding in late November. *Senyar* first made landfall in northern Sumatra on 26 November before returning across the Straits and making a second landfall in Malaysia. The most extreme rainfall was in far northern Indonesia, southern Thailand and northern Malaysia. In Thailand, Hat Yai received 1 282 mm of rain in the eight days 19–26 November as the system developed, including 370.2 mm on 21 November. The heaviest daily total in Thailand was 624.2 mm on 22 November at Amphoe Mueang in Narathiwai province on the east coast near the Malaysia border, while nearby in Malaysia, Kota Bharu received 485.6 mm on the same day. In Indonesia, the highest daily total was 411 mm on 26 November in the Bireuen Regency. A total of 1 240 deaths were reported in Indonesia,⁴⁴ and a further 276 in Thailand.⁴⁵

The Philippines, one of the world's most tropical cyclone-prone countries, was severely impacted by several cyclones during the year. The most significant of these was Typhoon *Kalmaegi (Tino)*, which traversed numerous islands in the central Philippines after making its initial landfall on 4 November. In total, 253 deaths were reported in the Philippines, mostly from flooding, and 5.4 million people were affected.⁴⁶ After crossing the South China Sea, *Kalmaegi* went on to make a further landfall in central Viet Nam, exacerbating flooding there as well as in Thailand (see Asia section). Other cyclones to have significant impacts in the Philippines included *Wipha (Crising)* in July, *Ragasa (Nando)* and *Bualoi (Opong)* in September, and *Fung-Wong (Uwan)* in November. *Ragasa* was the season's strongest landfall in the North-West Pacific, reaching a minimum central pressure of 905 hPa and making landfall at near-peak intensity on 24 September in the Babuyan Islands in the far north. It also had major impacts elsewhere (see Asia section).

The most significant tropical cyclone in the Australian region during the year was *Alfred*, which was the first cyclone since 1974 to make landfall so far south in Queensland. After peaking in the Coral Sea as a Category 4 system,⁴⁷ it moved west towards the southern Queensland coast in early March. It made landfall as a Category 1 system on Moreton

Cyclone *Senyar*, the first known system in the satellite era to reach tropical cyclone intensity in the Straits of Malacca and Singapore, resulted in severe flooding in late November. The most extreme rainfall was in Indonesia, where 1 240 deaths were reported.



Figure 8. Flooding in Sumatra

Source: (Top) Rahmatdenas; (bottom) NASA Earth Observatory

Island, just offshore from Brisbane, overnight on 7–8 March and then stalled before moving onto the mainland as a subtropical low on 8 March. Heavy rain fell in many parts of southern Queensland and northern New South Wales. Upper Springbrook had a weekly total of 1 146 mm, while Brisbane had its wettest day since 1974 on 10 March, with 275.4 mm. There was widespread river and flash flooding and extensive coastal erosion, and more than 500 000 properties lost power. Insurance claims exceeded 1.5 billion Australian dollars (US\$ 1 billion).⁴⁸

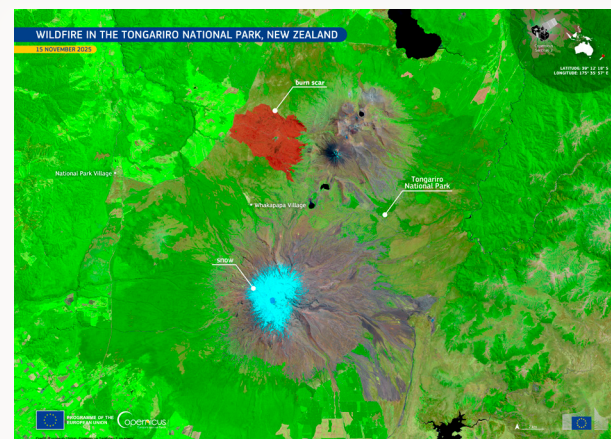
Another major cyclone in Australia in 2025 included *Zelia*, which made landfall on 14 February as a Category 4 system east of Port Hedland and brought significant flooding. Early in the southern hemisphere 2025/2026 season, *Fina* made landfall as an early-season Category 3 system on the Cobourg Peninsula, east of Darwin, on 21 November (the earliest landfall for a season on record in Australia), with impacts on the Tiwi Islands and in the Darwin area. None of the South Pacific systems other than *Alfred* had major impacts in their tropical phase, although following extratropical transition, *Tam* in April brought heavy rain and flooding to Norfolk Island and parts of northern New Zealand, and brought damaging surf to the New South Wales coast, contributing to a number of drownings.

Major flooding in Australia affected areas of inland Queensland from late March as a result of extremely heavy rainfall in normally dry areas of the interior. Sunbury, south of Longreach, received 347 mm on 27 March, close to its annual average, and a weekly total of 602 mm for the week ending 31 March. Record flood levels were observed on the Cooper Creek at Jundah and on the Bulloo River at Thargomindah, and several communities were significantly inundated. The floodwaters made their way slowly downstream over the following months, leading to one of the most significant fillings of Kati Thanda-Lake Eyre in the last 40 years from July onwards, and closing the Birdsville Track for several months, significantly disrupting regional transport. Another significant Australian flood occurred in May, with heavy rain in coastal New South Wales north of Sydney from 19–22 May. The Manning River at Taree reached its highest peak on record. Wingham had 278.8 mm on 20 May, its wettest day on record, and 592.6 mm for the three days 20–22 May. Five deaths were reported and over 50 000 people were displaced.⁴⁹

A second year of drought conditions affected parts of southern Australia, especially South Australia and southern and western Victoria. While 2025 was generally slightly

less dry than 2024 in this region, rainfall was still widely below average and some areas around Adelaide and south-east of Melbourne had their driest two-year period on record. Tasmania had its second driest January–August on record before wetter conditions returned from September onwards. The dry conditions contributed to significant wildfire activity⁵⁰ during the 2025/2026 summer. In the Pacific, rainfall was below average in many areas near and south of the Equator east of 150°E, typical of La Niña conditions. Areas near the Equator between 160°E and 160°W, including Nauru and much of Kiribati, had less than 50% of their average annual rainfall.

New Zealand had its warmest spring on record with temperatures 1.3 °C above the 1991–2020 average. Locally dry conditions in the area (Taumaranui had its fourth driest spring on record) contributed to major wildfires in the Tongariro National Park in the central North Island, which burned about 2 800 hectares. There were also significant wildfires in the Kaikoura region of the eastern South Island on 21–23 October, associated with severe windstorms which also led to extensive power outages in the southern South Island and the Wellington region. A wind gust of 194 km/h was reported at South West Cape.



Major wildfires in the Tongariro National Park, New Zealand, burned about 2 800 hectares.

Figure 9. Wildfire extent in New Zealand

Source: European Union, Copernicus Sentinel-2

Europe, Eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East

Many parts of the eastern Mediterranean region and the Middle East continued to experience severe drought in 2025. Türkiye had its driest year of the post-1964 period with annual rainfall 28% below normal, averaged nationally, and more than 60% below normal in parts of the south-east. Severe water shortages were reported in the Islamic Republic of Iran, with spring rainfall 44% below normal and dry conditions extending into the early part of the 2025/2026 rainy season during the autumn. Armenia experienced its driest winter (2024/2025) since 1935, at 52% of the seasonal average rainfall. In the Syrian Arab Republic, the 2024/2025 rainy season was the poorest in over 20 years nationally and 60 years locally, and September and October 2025 were also very dry. Jordan had its driest January–May since 1995, with significant crop impacts, and early 2025 was also very dry in Israel. However, Israel experienced widespread heavy rain from 7–12 December, with falls of 150–200 mm in many locations and flash flooding in places.

The region was also affected by extreme heat in July and early August. A temperature of 50 °C was observed in Türkiye for the first time when it reached 50.5 °C at Silopi on 25 July, with 66 stations experiencing their hottest days on record. In Israel, the temperature reached 49.7 °C at Gilgal on 14 August, the second highest temperature in Israel in the post-1948 period, while a daily minimum temperature of 37.1 °C at Sedom was a national record. Numerous stations in Jordan set all-time records in the second week of August, including 49.6 °C at King Hussein International Airport, near Aqaba. Bahrain had 10 consecutive days above 40 °C from 26 July to 4 August. The heat was accompanied by significant wildfires, particularly in Cyprus, which had its most destructive wildfire on record from 23–25 July. A total of 13 000 hectares were burned in the Limassol district, with 706 buildings lost and two deaths.⁵¹ Significant fires also occurred in the Syrian Arab Republic, with 22 000 hectares of forest affected, and in Greece and Türkiye, both of which reported significant displacements.

It was a very hot and dry summer in many parts of Spain and Portugal. Portugal had its driest summer of the post-1931 period and rainfall was also well below normal in western and north-western Spain, with summer rainfall more than 75% below normal in parts

of the north-west. There were major heatwaves in late June and August. Mora reached 46.6 °C on 27 June, a Portuguese national record for June, while over the 16 days from 3–18 August, temperatures in Spain were 4.6 °C above normal, making it more intense than any previous comparably long heatwave. At least 264 excess deaths⁵² were reported in Portugal. Both heatwaves also affected Morocco; the June heatwave affected northern and western parts of Algeria, and the August heatwave also extended into southern France. The dry and hot conditions contributed to major wildfires which peaked in the first half of August, with northern Portugal and north-western Spain the worst affected areas. Over 670 000 hectares of land were burned across the two countries during 2025, nearly four times the 2006–2024 average.⁵³

An extended heatwave affected many parts of central and south-eastern Europe in late June and early July. In France the heatwave lasted from 19 June to 4 July, with only the 2003 heatwave maintaining greater intensity over such a duration. Extended heatwave conditions were also reported in northern and central Italy, Switzerland (which had its second hottest June on record), Serbia (which had its hottest June on record) and Czechia. A national June record was set in Slovenia (38.4 °C at Dobljče on 26 June), with other locations setting June records, including Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina) (38.8 °C on 26 June) and Serbia (40.7 °C at Čuprija on 26 June).

A prolonged period of heat affected parts of the Nordic region in July and early August. Norway had its third warmest July on record, with a heatwave peaking from 11 to 25 July. Namsskogan and Gartland, north of Trondheim, each recorded 13 consecutive days with maximum temperatures of 30 °C or above, a national record, while Færder lighthouse had 10 consecutive nights above 20 °C. A temperature of 30 °C was observed somewhere in Finland every day from 12 July to 2 August, also a record long run. In Ireland, the third highest temperature on record – and the highest of the year – was 32.2 °C, recorded at Connemara National Park on 13 July. Iceland experienced its warmest May on record, and also recorded a temperature of 29.8 °C at Egilsstaðir on 16 August, which was a national record temperature for August and the highest temperature in Iceland in any month

since 1946. Earlier in the year, an early-season heatwave in April saw national records for the month set in Latvia (28.4 °C at Skriveri on 18 April), Estonia (27.8 °C at Valga on 18 April and Võro on 19 April) and Lithuania (29.1 °C on 18 April at Kretinga, Pagegiai, Taurage and Silute).

Significant drought was reported through many parts of Europe in the spring and summer. Serbia and Slovenia⁵⁴ had their driest Junes on record, while Republic of Moldova, Hungary and Slovakia also reported summer drought. There were impacts to agriculture and disruptions to Danube River transport. Uccle (Belgium) had its driest

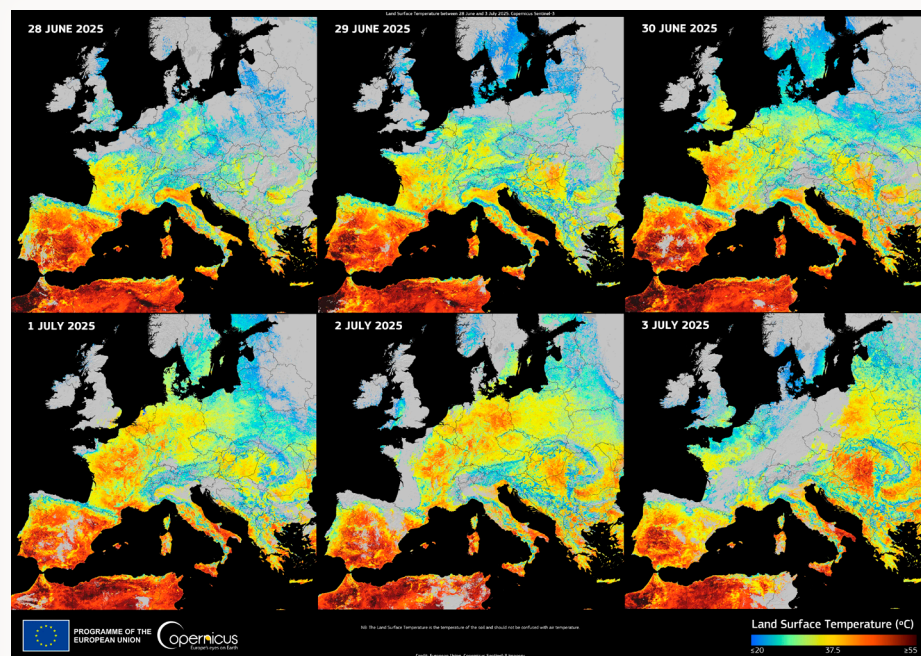


Figure 10. Summer heatwaves across Europe

Source: European Union, Copernicus Sentinel-3 imagery

March–August since 1921, and Germany its driest February–May on record. Rainfall in many parts of southern England in March–August was more than 50% below normal, and there was abnormal wildfire activity in parts of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It was the driest spring for England for over 130 years.

There were a number of local floods and storms in Europe in late summer and autumn. In Italy, stationary convective storms with up to 300 mm of rain in nine hours on 16 November resulted in severe flash flooding in the municipality of Cormons, near Trieste, with two deaths and over US\$ 100 million in economic losses reported.⁵⁵ Flooding and landslides were also very severe just across the border in Goriška brda, in neighbouring Slovenia, where some stations reported station records for daily and subdaily rainfall.⁵⁶ There was also significant flooding north of Milan on 20–22 September with daily rainfall totals up to 220 mm. Flooding on the east coast of Sweden, centred in Västernorrland county, on 6 September caused major transport disruptions, including a train derailment.⁵⁷ At Myckelgensjö, 140.0 mm of rain fell, the second highest September daily rainfall on record in Sweden.

Heavy rain on the southern Black Sea coast of Bulgaria on 2–3 October, including 250.7 mm of rain in 12 hours at Kosti, resulted in flash flooding with four deaths reported.⁵⁸ This event also brought record-breaking daily precipitation totals in central and eastern Serbia, as well as abnormal early-season snow in parts of Slovenia, Serbia and Kosovo.⁵⁹ It was the wettest October on record at several locations in Serbia, with more than three times the monthly average precipitation at Kruševac and Leskovac, and flooding was also reported in Romania.

A number of damaging windstorms affected various parts of western and northern Europe during the year. Storm *Éowyn* had major impacts in Ireland when it hit on 23–24 January, with a peak wind gust of 184 km/h (a provisional national record) at Mace Head, County Galway, and an estimated minimum mean sea-level pressure on land of 940.0 hPa at Belmullet, County Mayo. At the storm's peak there were 768 000 power outages in Ireland and other utilities were also disrupted, while there was also significant damage to forests. The storm had significant impacts in the United Kingdom as well, particularly Northern Ireland and Scotland. January was a very wet month in western France, with Brittany having its third wettest month on record.

Other windstorms in the later part of the year with significant impacts included *Amy*, *Claudia* and *Hannes*. *Amy*, in early October, largely affected Ireland, the United Kingdom, France and Norway, while *Claudia*, in mid-November, had widespread impacts in Portugal and led to flooding in Ireland. During *Amy*, the pressure fell below 948 hPa on the Shetland Islands, an October record for the United Kingdom. Ireland had (provisionally) its fourth wettest autumn on record, 135% of its 1991–2020 average.

There were also tornadoes in the Algarve region (Portugal) on 15 November, with estimated winds to 220 km/h and one death reported.⁶⁰ An EF2 tornado on 20 October impacted the Val d'Oise area, near Paris. In late December, Windstorm *Hannes* (*Johannes*)⁶¹ affected Finland and Sweden, with widespread gusts of 90–110 km/h in western and northern Finland. Sweden reported its worst forest damage since 2007,⁶² along with four deaths and widespread power outages. While the autumn was less active for storms in the eastern Mediterranean than some recent years, hail 7–8 cm in diameter

was reported on 27 September at Zultan (Libya). In the Middle East, repeated heavy rains in the second half of August and early September in Yemen led to widespread flooding, with 82 deaths reported and over 450 000 people affected.⁶³ Satellite datasets indicate that over 300 mm of rain fell in August in parts of Yemen, several times the monthly average.

Late-season frosts had agricultural impacts in various parts of central and eastern Europe. Frosts in Bulgaria in the second week of April resulted in losses of 80%–90% of stone fruit and walnut crops in some places, with Türkiye also reporting agricultural losses, and crop losses reported in Hungary. Later in the spring, significant frost damage was reported in May in Latvia and Lithuania. In Latvia, it was the coldest May since 1999. In the autumn, a record early-season snowstorm affected Iceland in late October, with Reykjavik observing a snow depth of 40 cm on 28 October, well above the previous October record of 15 cm.



Repeated heavy rains in Yemen led to widespread flooding, with 82 deaths reported and over 450 000 people affected.

Figure 11. Flooding in Yemen

Source: Yemen Al-Khair for Relief and Development (YARD) foundation

Endnotes

1. The analysis period is from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025 for northern hemisphere basins, and 1 July 2024 to 30 June 2025 for southern hemisphere basins.
2. Category 3 or higher on the Australian scale
3. EM-DAT International Disaster Database
4. European Commission's Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO): <https://reliefweb.int/map/nigeria/nigeria-l-flood-impact-mokwa-town-dg-echo-daily-map-13062025>
5. <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/unhcr-new-deadly-floods-displace-over-100-000-in-south-sudan-conflict-and-funding-cuts-impede-aid/>
6. National contribution from South Africa
7. Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC), 2025: [internal-displacement.org](https://www.internal-displacement.org)
8. United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA): <https://reliefweb.int/report/mozambique/mozambique-multi-cluster-initial-rapid-assessment-mira-tropical-cyclone-jude-nampula>
9. International Organization for Migration Displacement Tracking matrix (IOM-DTM), January 2025: <https://dtm.iom.int/dtm-insights/january-2025-edition/data-update-climate-mozambique>
10. National contributions from South Africa and Botswana
11. National contribution from France
12. IFRC, 31 December 2025: <https://reliefweb.int/report/morocco/morocco-flood-2025-dref-operation-mdrma011>
13. OCHA: <https://reliefweb.int/report/somalia/somalia-2025-drought-emergency-situation-report-no-3>
14. National Disaster Management Authority dashboard, as at 5 February 2026: <https://ndma.gov.pk/sitrepm>
15. http://cdpc.pmd.gov.pk/Pakistan_Climate_2025.pdf
16. IOM: <https://reliefweb.int/report/bangladesh/iom-bangladesh-rohingya-humanitarian-crisis-response-situation-update-april-june-2025>
17. National contribution from India
18. Disaster Management Center Situation Report, 13 December 2025: https://www.dmc.gov.lk/images/dmcreports/Situation_Report_at_1630hrs_on_2025__1765623695.pdf
19. Central Emergency Operation Center, quoted in <https://focustaiwan.tw/society/202509290008>
20. Currently under assessment by a WMO committee as a potential northern hemisphere record
21. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF): <https://reliefweb.int/report/viet-nam/unicef-viet-nam-situation-report-no-01-typhoons-bualoi-and-matmo-north-and-central-viet-nam-reporting-date-10-october-15-october>
22. IFRC: <https://reliefweb.int/report/viet-nam/viet-nam-central-flood-2025-dref-operation-mdrvn026>
23. National contribution from Republic of Korea
24. To be covered in more detail in the State of the Climate 2026 report
25. Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas Espaciais (INPE): https://terrabrasilis.dpi.inpe.br/queimadas/situacao-atual/estatisticas/estatisticas_estados/
26. National contribution from Argentina
27. National contribution from Brazil
28. Tied for the strongest hurricane to make landfall in the Atlantic basin (with Dorian in 2019 in the Bahamas and the Labor Day Hurricane in 1935 in the Florida Keys): https://www.nhc.noaa.gov/data/tcr/AL132025_Melissa.pdf
29. National contribution from Jamaica
30. UNICEF: <https://reliefweb.int/report/haiti/unicef-haiti-flash-update-no-3-hurricane-melissa-24-october-24-november-2025>
31. <https://reliefweb.int/report/jamaica/wfp-expands-support-beyond-food-distributions-driving-recovery-hurricane-melissas-wake>
32. National contribution from USA
33. CalFire incident reports: <https://www.fire.ca.gov/incidents/2025>
34. National contribution from USA
35. IDMC, 2025: [internal-displacement.org](https://www.internal-displacement.org)
36. https://agriculture.canada.ca/atlas/data_donnees/canadianDroughtMonitor/maps_cartes/en/monthlyReport/2025/cdm_2510_mn_en.pdf. See also Environment Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/top-ten-weather-stories/2025.html>
37. Environment Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/top-ten-weather-stories/2025.html>
38. National contribution from Mexico

39. National contribution from Honduras
40. Despite no landfalling hurricanes in the USA: https://www.aoml.noaa.gov/hrd/hurdat/All_U.S._Hurricanes.html
41. National Centers for Environmental Information (NCEI) annual tornadoes report: <https://www.ncei.noaa.gov/access/monitoring/monthly-report/tornadoes/202513>
42. Climate Central: <https://www.climatecentral.org/climate-matters/2025-in-review>
43. Environment Canada: <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/top-ten-weather-stories/2025.html>
44. National Agency for Disaster Management (BNPB) dashboard, viewed 5 February 2026: <https://gis.bnpb.go.id/BANSORSUMATERA2025/>
45. National contribution from Thailand
46. National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Council: https://ndrrmc.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2025/11/Situational_Report_No._30_for_the_Effects_of_Tropical_Cyclone_TINO_2025.pdf
47. Australian tropical cyclone categories
48. Insurance Council of Australia: <https://insurancecouncil.com.au/news-hub/current-catastrophes/catastrophe-252-ex-tropical-cyclone-alfred/>
49. Natural Hazards Research Australia: https://www.naturalhazards.com.au/sites/default/files/2025-08/NSW%20Mid%20North%20Coast%20flood%20impact%20and%20resilience%20research_RiskFrontiers_FINAL.pdf
50. To be covered in more detail in the State of the Climate 2026 report
51. National contribution from Cyprus
52. National contribution from Portugal
53. European Forest Fire Information System (EFFIS): <https://forest-fire.emergency.copernicus.eu/apps/effis.statistics/estimates>
54. https://meteo.arso.gov.si/uploads/probase/www/climate/text/sl/climate/archive/2025/2025_07-Podnebne%20znacilnosti%20junija%202025.pdf
55. National contribution from Italy
56. https://meteo.arso.gov.si/uploads/probase/www/climate/text/sl/weather_events/padavine-ohladitev-sneg_15-18nov2025.pdf
57. <https://www.krisinformation.se/en/hazards-and-risks/disasters-and-incidents/2025/several-roads-cut-off-after-heavy-rainfall-in-vasternorrland-county/>
58. National contribution from Bulgaria
59. All references to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).
60. National contribution from Portugal
61. Hannes is the designation in Finland and Johannes the designation in Sweden.
62. National contribution from Sweden
63. ECHO: <https://reliefweb.int/report/yemen/yemen-floods-update-dg-echo-un-ocha-noaa-central-asia-echo-daily-flash-30-september-2025>

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