





Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 08 May 2025 – 14 May 2025

Temperature:

Weekly average maximum temperatures were above-average by 2 to 6° C in Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, eastern and western Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, and southeastern and southern Kazakhstan during the period 29 April 2025 – 05 May 2025, with the warmest anomalies between 6 to 10° C in some parts of eastern and central Afghanistan, southern Kazakhstan and southwestern Kyrgyzstan. In contrast, it was below-average by -4 to -1° C in parts of western, northern and central Kazakhstan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed between 35 to 40° C in parts of western and southern Afghanistan, with warmest maximum temperature reaching up to 45° C in parts of Nimroz province of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above-average by 2 to 6° C in eastern, southern and southeastern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, northeastern Turkmenistan, western Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and northeastern, eastern, western and southern Afghanistan, with the warmest anomalies between 6 to 10° C in some parts of central and southeastern Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above-average weekly mean maximum temperature between 4 to 8° C in central, eastern, northeastern, southeastern, southern, southwestern and parts of northern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, central and northwestern Tajikistan, and western Turkmenistan during the period 08 May 2025 – 14 May 2025. The model is forecasted 2 to 4° C above average maximum temperatures in eastern Turkmenistan, eastern Tajikistan, and many parts of Afghanistan. The weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted between 30 to 35°C in southwestern and southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, with 35 to 40°C in southern and some parts of northern Afghanistan, central-southern and northeastern Turkmenistan and southeastern Uzbekistan. An abnormal heat polygon is placed in southwestern and southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and some parts of northern Afghanistan, where daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted above-average by 4 to 10°C during many days of the outlook period, and daily maximum temperatures are forecasted to be between 30 to 40°C, with 40 to 45°C in Turkmenistan and southern Uzbekistan in last two days of outlook period.

Precipitation:

Heavy rainfall triggered flash flooding in northeastern Afghanistan during the period 02-04 May 2025, resulting in 2 fatalities and widespread destruction in Baharak and Jurm districts, and heavy rainfall and thunderstorms affected central and northern Pakistan resulting in 6 fatalities during 03-04 May, 2025. Due to rising water levels in the Yessil River in northern Kazakhstan, 148 people have been evacuated to temporary evacuation centers. Light to moderate precipitation was observed in parts of western, northern, eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, western Turkmenistan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and some regions in eastern and southeastern Afghanistan during the period 29 April 2025 – 05 May 2025. The current abnormal dryness polygon has expanded to parts of western, central highland and southeastern Afghanistan and southeastern Kazakhstan, where multiple rainfall products depict below average precipitation up to 50mm in the last one month.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation (10 to 50mm) in parts of eastern, southeastern and northeastern Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, northwestern and central Tajikistan, parts of northwestern, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, and northern Pakistan (up to 75mm) during the period 08 May 2025 – 14 May 2025. Light precipitation is forecasted in parts of western, central and northeastern Kazakhstan, eastern Tajikistan, southeastern Kazakhstan, and northwestern Uzbekistan. Higher amounts of precipitation up to 75mm is forecasted by models in parts of western, central and southern Gujarat in western parts of India. Based on flood detection tools, flooding polygons are placed in parts of northern and northeastern Kazakhstan. Flooding polygons are placed in some parts of eastern Afghanistan and western Kyrgyzstan as higher amounts of precipitation (25 to 50mm) is forecasted during the outlook period.

Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), sub-seasonal forecasts up to 4 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 takes into account 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. 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 this product may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, <u>wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov</u>. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, <u>iverdin@usaid.gov</u>

