

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 22 May 2025 – 28 May 2025

Temperature:

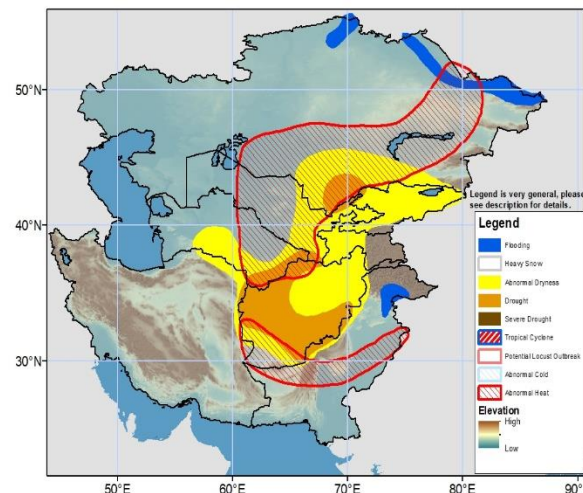
Weekly average maximum temperatures were above-average by 6 to 10°C in parts of central, southern, southeastern, northeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, northern and northeastern Uzbekistan, southwestern and southern Kyrgyzstan, western Tajikistan, and central, southeastern and some parts of western Afghanistan during the period 13 May 2025 – 19 May 2025. It was above-average by 2 to 6°C in southwestern Kazakhstan, parts of central and northern Kyrgyzstan, central Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, western and southern Uzbekistan, and parts of northern, western, southern and northeastern Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 35 to 40°C in southern Kazakhstan, northern, central and southern Uzbekistan, northern and eastern Turkmenistan, and parts of northern, western and southern Afghanistan, with the warmest maximum temperature reaching up to 45°C in parts of Farah, Nimroz and Hilmand provinces of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above-average by 4 to 8°C in northern, northeastern, central, eastern and southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, northern Turkmenistan, and parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above-average weekly mean maximum temperature between 2 to 6°C in parts of eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and far eastern parts of Uzbekistan during the period 22 May 2025 – 28 May 2025, with warmest anomalies up to 8°C in some parts of central Highlands and northeastern Afghanistan and eastern Tajikistan. In contrast, it is forecasted to be below average up to -4°C in western, southwestern, northwestern and northern Kazakhstan, western and central Uzbekistan, and northern Turkmenistan. An abnormal heat polygon is placed in parts of southern, central and northeastern Kazakhstan, central, eastern, southern and northern Uzbekistan, northern and eastern Turkmenistan, parts of northern and southern Afghanistan, and southwestern and central-eastern Pakistan, where daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted above-average by 6 to 10°C in many of these regions during the period 22 May 2025 – 23 May 2025. Daily maximum temperatures are forecasted to be between 30 to 40°C in these regions, and 40 to 45°C in parts of southern Afghanistan, with warmest temperature up to 50°C in central and eastern Pakistan.

Precipitation:

Moderate precipitation was observed in western, northern and eastern Kazakhstan during the period 13 May 2025 – 19 May 2025. Higher amounts of precipitation between 25 to 50mm was recorded in southern and eastern Akmola, and central-northern Mangystau provinces of Kazakhstan. Light precipitation fell in some parts of southern, southeastern, and central-eastern Kazakhstan and northern Kyrgyzstan. The multiple rainfall estimates of 90-day depicts below average precipitation between 50 to 100mm in western, central highland and southeastern Afghanistan and southern Kazakhstan, where vegetation conditions exhibit degraded conditions. The magnitude of streamflow at multiple hydrograph locations is much lower (lowest 25th percentile) in northern, western and southern Afghanistan in May 2025.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate precipitation in parts of northern, eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, southeastern Kyrgyzstan, central Tajikistan, and some parts of eastern and northeastern Afghanistan during the period 22 May 2025 – 28 May 2025. Higher amounts of precipitation (25 to 50mm) is forecasted in parts of western, northern, central and southern Kyrgyzstan, some parts of far-northern, southeastern and far-eastern Kazakhstan, northern Tajikistan, and northern Pakistan. Light precipitation is forecasted in northeastern and central-eastern Kazakhstan. Based on flood detection tools, flooding polygons are placed in parts of northern and northeastern Kazakhstan and northern Pakistan. Higher amounts of precipitation (50 to 150mm) is forecasted in far western parts of Gujarat, India.



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, wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdind@usaid.gov.