Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
26 June 2025 – 2 July 2025

Temperature:

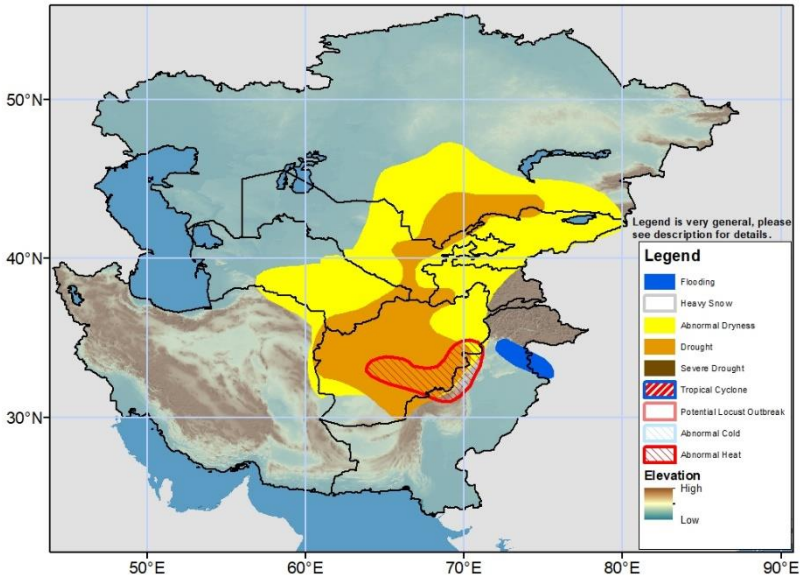
Mean maximum temperatures were 2 to 6°C above average across central and eastern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, much of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, much of Afghanistan, and parts of Pakistan during the last 7 days. In contrast, they were 2 to 4°C below average in western Kazakhstan and western Turkmenistan. Observed 7-day mean maximum temperatures were 35 to 40°C across southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, with the warmest maximum reaching higher than 40°C in Afghanistan's lower elevations, parts of eastern Uzbekistan, and much of Pakistan. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were 1 to 6°C above average over most of the region.

The GEFS model forecasts 2 to 6°C above-average 7-day mean maximum temperature in southeastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, central, eastern, and northeastern Afghanistan, and northern/central Pakistan during the outlook period. Negative anomalies (2 - 6°C) are forecasted in western Kazakhstan, northern Turkmenistan, and western Uzbekistan, with smaller negative anomalies across central Kazakhstan. Maximum temperatures are forecasted to be 35 - 40°C in southern Kazakhstan, southern Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, 40 – 45°C in eastern Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan's lower elevations, and hotter than 45°C in Pakistan. An abnormal heat hazard is placed in Afghanistan where significant anomalies early in the period combined with humidity will create potentially disruptive heat. The mean minimum temperature anomaly pattern is forecasted to be similar to that of maximum temperatures.

Precipitation:

Light to moderate precipitation (2 mm to around 25 mm) was observed across northern, western and eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Kyrgyzstan during the last 7 days. Higher amounts were observed in parts of northern Pakistan. Ninety-day rainfall estimates from CPC Unified Gauge and a number of satellite rainfall estimates depict 50 to 200 mm precipitation deficits in northwestern, central, and eastern Afghanistan, southern Kazakhstan, and eastern Uzbekistan. Evidence for highly insufficient rainfall is bolstered by large negative soil moisture anomalies and degraded vegetation conditions across these regions. Streamflow magnitude at hydrograph locations in northern and western regions of Afghanistan is quite low (lowest 25th percentile).

The GEFS 7-day ensemble mean forecasts light to moderate precipitation (5 mm to locally around 25 mm) across northern, western and eastern Kazakhstan, as well as eastern Kyrgyzstan. The pattern is dryer than average for eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan during the outlook period. Conversely, a surge of Indian monsoon moisture into northern Pakistan will bring heavy rain up to 75mm and potential for flooding. Light rains may spread into eastern Afghanistan.



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, jverdin@usaid.gov