

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 03 July 2025 – 09 July 2025

Temperature:

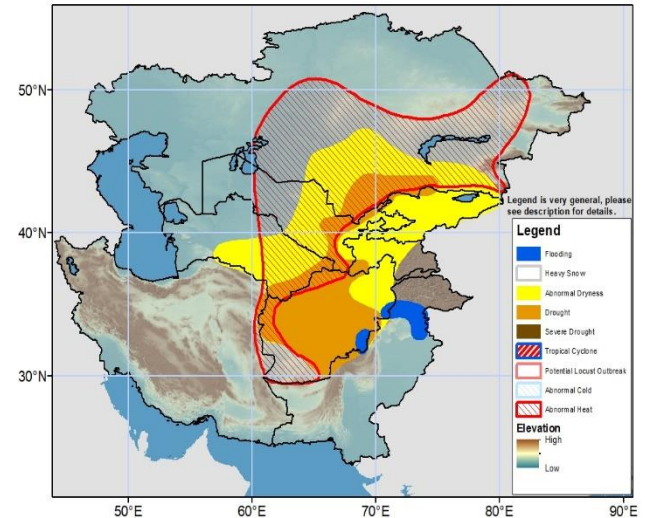
Weekly average maximum temperatures were above-average by 1 to 4°C in eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, parts of northern, southwestern and southern Kyrgyzstan, parts of central, southern and eastern Tajikistan, northeastern Uzbekistan, and parts of northeastern and southern Afghanistan during the period 23 June 2025 – 29 June 2025. In contrast, it was below average between -6 to -1°C in western, southwestern, northern and central Kazakhstan, western, northern and southern Uzbekistan, and western, northwestern and southern Turkmenistan, with coolest anomalies by up to -8°C in parts of central and southern Mangystau and western Aktobe provinces of Kazakhstan. Weekly observed average maximum temperatures were between 40 to 45°C in the southern Afghanistan region. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above-average by 1 to 4°C in eastern Kazakhstan, northern and southern Kyrgyzstan, many parts of Tajikistan, eastern Uzbekistan, northeastern Turkmenistan, and parts of northeastern, southeastern and southern Afghanistan, and below average by -4 to -1°C in western, southwestern and northern Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, and western Turkmenistan.

The GEFS model forecasts 2 to 6°C above-average weekly mean maximum temperature in northern, central, southern and eastern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, central, eastern, northern and southern Uzbekistan, northern and eastern Turkmenistan, and much of Afghanistan during the period 02 July 2025 – 08 July 2025, with warmest temperature anomalies between 6 to 8°C in much of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan. In contrast, it is forecasted to be below average by up to -4°C in western Kazakhstan and western Turkmenistan. An abnormal heat polygon is placed in southern, central, and eastern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, where daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted above-average by 6 to 10°C during the period 02 July 2025 – 06 July 2025, with 2 to 6°C above average temperature anomalies in parts of Afghanistan. Daily maximum temperatures are forecasted to be between 35 to 45°C in these regions, with warmest daily temperature reaching by up to 50°C in eastern parts of Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, and southern Afghanistan.

Precipitation:

Heavy rainfall triggered flash flooding in parts of eastern, central and southeastern Afghanistan during the last few days resulting in 4 fatalities and significant financial damage. Heavy rainfall affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Balochistan, and Sindh parts of Pakistan in the last five resulting in 46 fatalities, 68 people were injured, and 89 houses have been damaged. Light to moderate precipitation was observed in western, northwestern, northern, central, northeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and eastern and southeastern Afghanistan during the period 23 June 2025 – 29 June 2025. Higher amounts of precipitation between 25 to 75mm was recorded in eastern Akmola, western Pavlodar and northern Karaganda province of Kazakhstan, with 50 to 150mm in northern and eastern Pakistan. The multiple rainfall estimates of 90-day depicts below normal precipitation between 25 to 100mm in southern Kazakhstan, western, central and eastern Kyrgyzstan, and many parts of Afghanistan. Vegetation conditions exhibit degraded conditions across these regions. The magnitude of streamflow at multiple hydrograph locations is much lower (lowest 25th percentile) in northern and western Afghanistan in June 2025.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate precipitation in parts of northwestern, northern and northeastern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan and parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan during the period 02 Jul 2025 – 08 Jul 2025. Higher amounts of precipitation is forecasted around 25 to 50mm in far northern and eastern Kazakhstan and Kunar, Khost and Paktika provinces of Afghanistan, with 50 to 150mm amount of precipitation is forecasted in northern Pakistan. A flooding polygon is placed in some parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan as higher amounts of precipitation 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, 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.