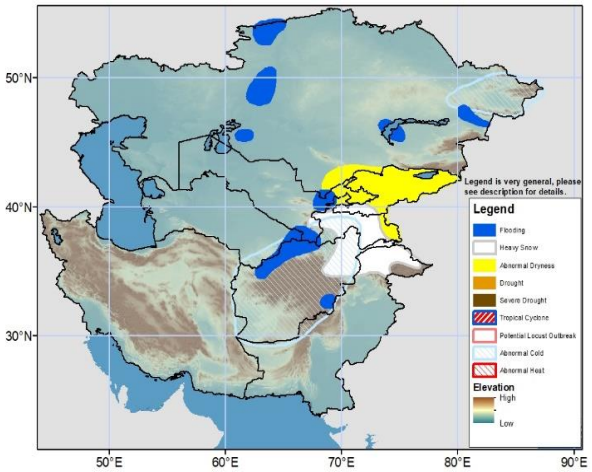
Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
27 Mar 2025 – 02 Apr 2025

Temperature:

Weekly average minimum temperatures were above-average around 4 to 8ºC in many parts of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and northern Afghanistan during the period 18Mar2025 – 24Mar2025, with warmest anomaly up to 10ºC in northern and some parts of southern Kazakhstan and central Uzbekistan. It was above-average up to 6ºC in many parts of Kyrgyzstan, western Tajikistan, and parts of northeastern, northern, southern and southeastern Afghanistan. In contrast, weekly average minimum temperatures were below-average up to -4ºC in eastern Tajikistan and some parts of central-eastern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -15 to -5ºC in parts of eastern Kazakhstan, central, northern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, central and eastern Tajikistan, and some parts of Badakhshan provinces of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperature was observed 0 to 10ºC (above freezing temperature) in parts of western, southwestern, southern and southeastern Kazakhstan leading to the melting of snow and resulting in the development of flooding conditions.

The GEFS model forecasts below-average weekly mean minimum temperature around -4 to -1ºC in parts of eastern Kazakhstan, southeastern Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, southeastern Kyrgyzstan, and many parts northeastern, northern, central, eastern, southeastern and southern Afghanistan during the period 27Mar2025 – 02Apr2025. In contrast, it is forecasted around 2 to 6ºC above-average in western, northwestern, and northern Kazakhstan and western and central parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, with warmest anomaly up to 10ºC in for northwestern and northern Kazakhstan. Weekly average minimum temperature is forecasted around -20 to -10ºC in eastern Tajikistan and eastern Kyrgyzstan. The weekly average minimum temperature is forecasted around 0 to 10ºC in western, northwestern, northern, southern and southeastern Kazakhstan could lead to melting the snow. An abnormal cold polygon is placed in parts of eastern Kazakhstan, western Tajikistan, many parts of Afghanistan and some parts of eastern Turkmenistan, where daily minimum temperature anomaly is forecasted below average around -10 to -4ºC during the period 27Mar2025 – 29Mar2025.



Precipitation:

Light to moderate precipitation was observed in parts of southwestern, far-western, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, western Turkmenistan, and southeastern Afghanistan during the period 18Mar2025 – 24Mar2025. Over the past 30 days, CPC Unified Gauge rainfall was above-average in parts of southwestern, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, and parts of northeastern and eastern Afghanistan, and below-average in western, central and southern Kyrgyzstan, some parts of southern Kazakhstan, southern Turkmenistan, and western Afghanistan. Based on USGS snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis using Noah-MP land surface model, below-average SWE anomalies currently exist in many parts of Kyrgyzstan, central and eastern Tajikistan, parts of eastern and northeastern Afghanistan, and western, northwestern, northern and central regions of Kazakhstan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation in much of Tajikistan, northeastern, eastern, and central Afghanistan, eastern Uzbekistan, southeastern Kyrgyzstan, and northern Pakistan during the period 27Mar2025 – 02Apr2025. Light precipitation is forecasted in parts of northern and central highlands of Afghanistan, much of Kyrgyzstan, and parts of western, northwestern, northern, southern, southeastern and far-eastern Kazakhstan. A snow polygon is placed in Tajikistan, northeastern, central and eastern Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan, where 30cm to locally up to 80cm snowfall could be possible. Based on flood detection tools, flooding polygons are placed in parts of Kostanay and Abai provinces of Kazakhstan, northern Afghanistan and some parts of eastern Uzbekistan.

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