





Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET January 14 - 20, 2021

Temperatures:

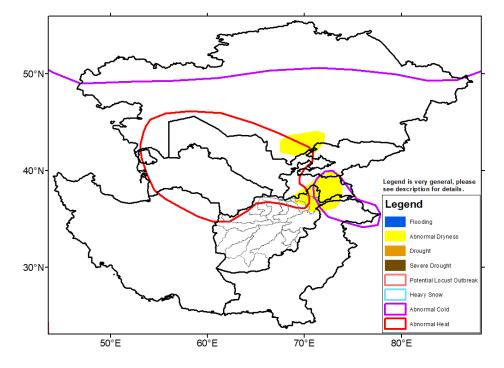
From January 3-9, well below-normal surface temperatures dominated over Central Asia. The largest cold anomalies exceeded 10 degrees Celsius below normal and were observed across much of Kazakhstan and the southern parts of Turkmenistan, southern Uzbekistan, and northern Afghanistan. Over Kazakhstan, minimum temperature fell below -30 degrees Celsius over a wide portion of the country.

For next week, model temperature forecasts indicate below-normal temperatures over northern Kazakhstan, and parts of Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and Pakistan, where minimum temperature could fall several degrees Celsius below normal. Abnormal cold hazards are posted over the region. In contrast, above-normal temperatures are forecast across Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, parts of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan. An abnormal heat hazard is posted, where maximum temperature is expected to rise 8 degrees Celsius or more above normal.

Precipitation

During the past week, moderate to heavy snowfall fell in northern Kazakhstan and northern Pakistan. Suppressed precipitation was observed elsewhere. Over both the short and long-term, precipitation anomalies have indicated large (>50 mm liquid equivalent) deficits over portions of southern and western Kazakhstan, eastern Tajikistan, and northern Afghanistan. Abnormal dryness hazard is posted over southern Kazakhstan, eastern Tajikistan, eastern Tajikistan, and northeast Afghanistan, where negative snow depth anomalies were also registered, based on recent analysis.

For next week, model forecasts suggest scattered moderate (up to 25 mm liquid equivalent) precipitation in northwestern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and western Tajikistan, while dry and suppressed conditions are expected elsewhere.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.

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