

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 06 October – 12 October, 2022

Temperature:

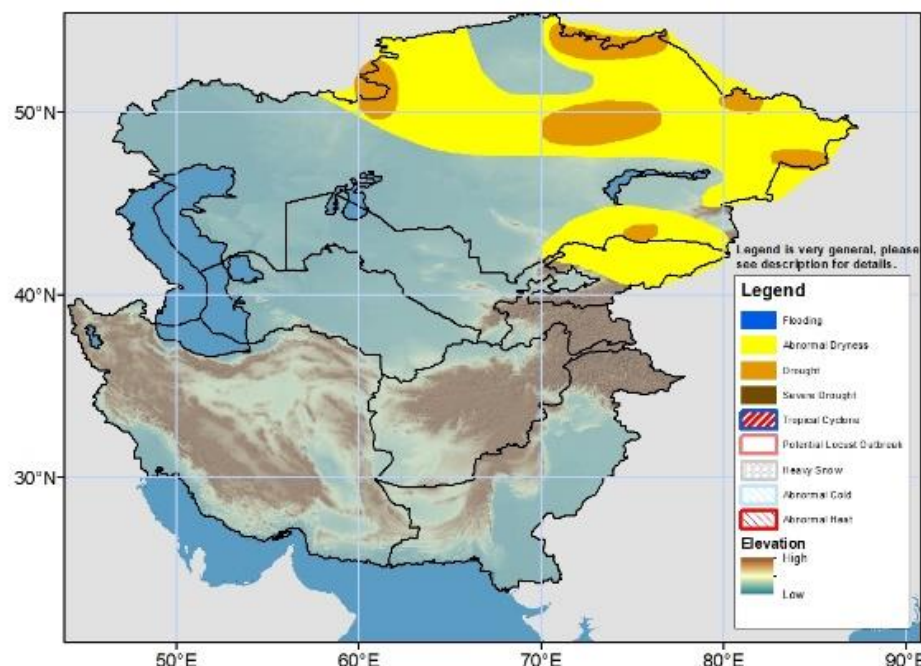
Weekly mean maximum temperatures were below normal across northern and eastern portions of Kazakhstan. Observed negative anomalies were 4-12°C. Portions of northern Iran, Turkmenistan, and eastern Afghanistan exhibited positive anomalies of 2-6°C. Maximum temperatures still exceeded 30°C for many of Afghanistan's lower elevations. Weekly average minimum temperatures were slightly below average by 2-4°C in western Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, parts of Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Minimum temperatures dipped below freezing in northern Kazakhstan and the central highlands of Afghanistan. The lowest temperatures being in north-central and far-eastern Kazakhstan.

The GEFS model forecasts warmer and above-average maximum temperature (2 to 6°C anomalies) across Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, with the lesser anomalies in southwest Kazakhstan. Meanwhile, below-average maximum temperatures (anomalies between 2 to 6°C) are forecasted to the south across southern and western Afghanistan and much of Pakistan. Weekly minimum temperatures are forecast to be near freezing in eastern Kazakhstan. Sub-freezing temperatures are widely expected for Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, the central highlands and northeastern mountains of Afghanistan.

Precipitation:

This past week, light to moderate precipitation (2-25mm liquid equivalent) was observed along Kazakhstan's northern border. Light precipitation was observed across eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan as well as southern and eastern Kyrgyzstan. SPI, VHI, and soil moisture levels have decreased in the Kostanay region leading to expanded abnormal dryness and improved in the Akmola region.

The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts little precipitation across the majority of the region. Light rains are possible in northern Kazakhstan. Light to moderate rain and high elevation snow is expected for northeastern Afghanistan and eastern Tajikistan. Locally heavier snowfall amounts exceeding 25mm are not out of the question in far-northeastern 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, jverd@usaid.gov.