

## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 05 October – 11 October 2023

### Temperature:

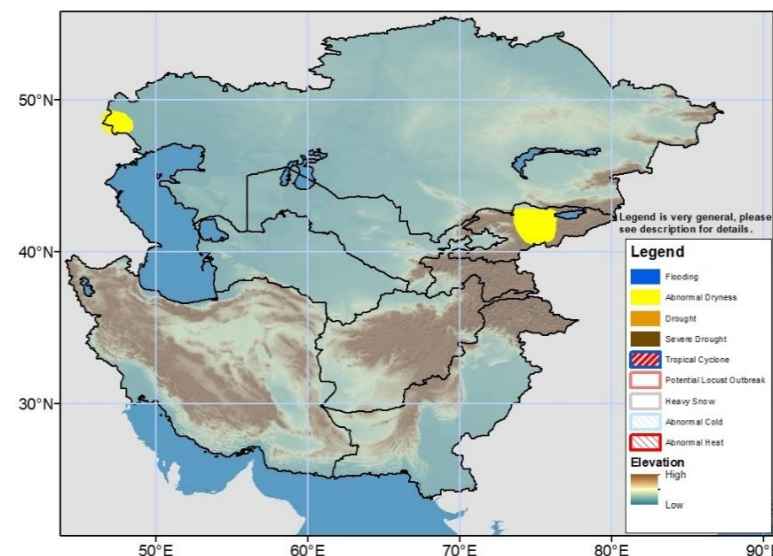
Weekly average maximum temperatures were below average (up to 2-6°C anomalies) in the East Kazakhstan province, central Kyrgyzstan, much of Tajikistan, northeastern and southern Afghanistan, as well as eastern Iran observed maximum temperatures 2-6°C cooler than average. The largest anomalies (4-8°C) were in Tajikistan. North-central, western, and southern Kazakhstan, northern Uzbekistan, and east-central parts of Afghanistan observed 2-6°C above normal maximum temperatures with the largest anomalies in West Kazakhstan. Much of Pakistan, central and southern Iran, as well as southwestern Afghanistan observed mean maximum temperatures above 30°C. The highlands of central and eastern Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, northern Pakistan, and parts of eastern Kazakhstan, northeastern and central Afghanistan observed mean minimum temperatures below freezing.

During the outlook period, the GEFS model predicts warmer than average maximum temperatures for much of the region. The largest anomalies (4-8°C) are expected in northeastern Kazakhstan. Maximum temperatures throughout the rest of the region should be generally 1-4°C above normal, except for northern Iran and parts of western Kazakhstan which should be below-average. In Pakistan and southern Iran, maximum temperatures are predicted to be higher than 35°C. Mean minimum temperatures are likewise forecast to be above average for most places. Mean minimum temperatures between 6 and 8°C above normal are forecast for northeastern Kazakhstan, with 2-6°C anomalies in many other places. With above-normal temperatures in place, sustained subfreezing minimum temperatures should be confined to the mountains of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan and northern Pakistan (above 3500m).

### Precipitation:

Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed over parts of eastern/central Kazakhstan. Light precipitation fell over eastern Kyrgyzstan parts of Tajikistan, northern Pakistan, and northwestern Iran. Some locations in East Kazakhstan and northern Karaganda provinces, as well as northern Pakistan received 25-50mm liquid equivalent which was 10-25 mm above average for the week. The 30-day precipitation product shows surpluses of 10-50+ mm covering southwestern, northern, and eastern Kazakhstan. The remainder of the region is generally close to average, though minor deficits are present locally in northwestern Kazakhstan, central Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Afghanistan. Over the 90-day period, significant deficits (25-100 mm) remain in a small area of eastern Afghanistan, parts of north-central Kazakhstan, and in central Kyrgyzstan. The drought polygons in northern and southeastern Kazakhstan were removed due to end of growing season, as well as improved short and long-term moisture conditions.

During the outlook period, the GEFS model predicts 5-25mm of precipitation in northwestern and north-central Kazakhstan, northeastern Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and northern Pakistan. Lighter precipitation, remaining less than 10mm liquid equivalent, is forecasted for eastern Kazakhstan and much of Kyrgyzstan. Totals across the mountainous regions are expected to be near to below average. Higher elevations of Kyrgyzstan, eastern Kazakhstan, northeastern Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and northern Pakistan could receive snowfall up to around 15cm. Little to no precipitation is expected across northeastern Kazakhstan.



**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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdind@usaid.gov).