

## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 26 October – 1 November 2023

### Temperature:

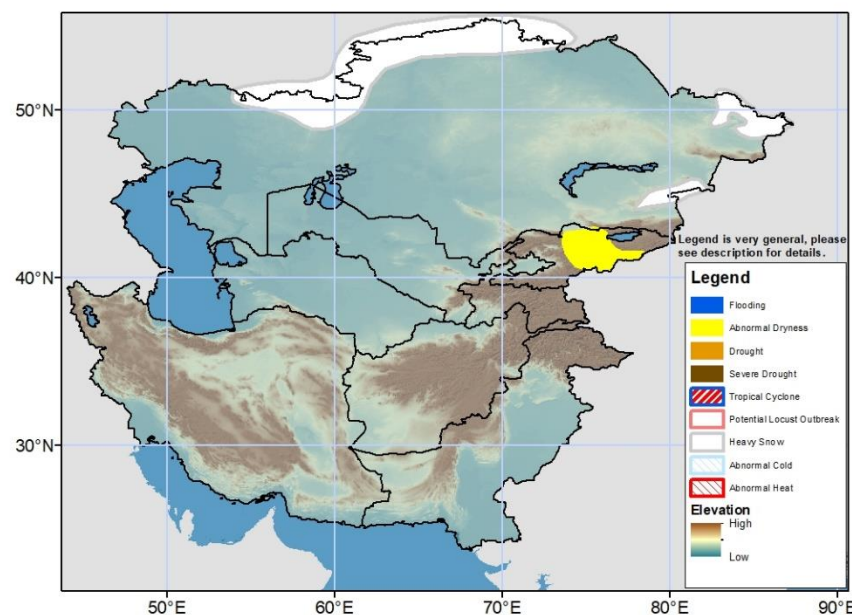
Weekly average maximum temperatures were above normal by 2-6°C in the eastern half of Kazakhstan, much of Kyrgyzstan, and western Afghanistan. Maximum temperatures were 2-4°C below normal in Pakistan and western Kazakhstan. Southern Pakistan, southern and eastern Iran, as well as southwestern Afghanistan observed mean maximum temperatures above 30°C. Meanwhile, mean minimum temperatures were above average for many scattered portions of Central Asia. Northern Kazakhstan, the highlands of eastern and Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, northeastern and central Afghanistan observed mean minimum temperatures below freezing.

During the outlook period, the GEFS model predicts a strip of much-above average maximum temperatures across the center of the Central Asia region. This area should broadly expect temperature anomalies of more than 2°C with larger 4-6°C anomalies in Turkmenistan, southwestern Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan. Conversely, below-average temperatures (1-4°C anomalies) are forecast in north-central Kazakhstan. Mean maximum temperatures are predicted to exceed 20°C in southern Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Iran, western and northern Afghanistan and exceed 30°C in Pakistan and southern Iran. Above-average mean minimum temperatures are forecast over the entire Central Asian region except for northern Kazakhstan. These areas are likely to see anomalies from 2°C to as much as 10°C with the largest anomalies in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and northern/western Afghanistan. A cooler air mass behind the next low pressure system will usher in below-average (1-4°C anomalies) and sub-freezing minimum temperatures to northern Kazakhstan.

### Precipitation:

Moderate precipitation was observed over western and north-central Kazakhstan totaling 10 to 50 mm. Eastern Afghanistan, eastern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and parts of Kyrgyzstan received lighter precipitation less than 10 mm. Meanwhile, Pakistan received moderate rainfall and mountain snow. The 30-day precipitation analysis shows surpluses of 10-50 mm in southern, eastern, and western Kazakhstan. Larger positive anomalies were recorded locally in southern Uzbekistan, northern Tajikistan, and northern Pakistan. Conversely, rainfall has been slightly suppressed in northern Kazakhstan. Over the 90-day period, significant deficits (25-100 mm) remain in central Tajikistan, as well as in Kyrgyzstan where an abnormal dryness hazard is placed. Early-season snow depth is also below average for the mountains of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

During the outlook period, the GEFS model predicts 10 mm to locally more than 25 mm of precipitation across northern and eastern Kazakhstan with the passage of another strong low pressure. This system will have enough cold air to bring a swath of moderate to locally heavy snow. Lighter precipitation is likely for Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan. A Heavy Snow hazard is posted across north-central and eastern Kazakhstan. Lighter mountain snow is also expected in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and 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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov).