





Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 28 December 2023 – 03 January 2024

Temperature:

Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average (2 to 6 °C) across much of Afghanistan, most of Uzbekistan, western and central Tajikistan, southwestern, eastern, and northern Kyrgyzstan, southern, parts of central, and northeastern Pakistan, Turkmenistan, southwestern, northeastern Kazakhstan, and northwestern and northeastern Iran from 19–25Dec2023. Anomalies were slightly higher (6 to 12 °C) in north-central Kyrgyzstan, western and southeastern Uzbekistan, west-central Tajikistan, and much of northern and central Kazakhstan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were also above average (6 to 12 °C) in much of northern and central Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, central Tajikistan, central Tajikistan, southwestern and parts of northern Kyrgyzstan, eastern Afghanistan, and northeastern Iran.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperatures (more than 2 °C) across most of Central Asia except for parts of north-central Iran, eastern Uzbekistan, south-central Kazakhstan, and northern Kyrgyzstan. Larger anomalies (6 to 10+°C) are expected across eastern Tajikistan, central Afghanistan, parts of northern Pakistan, and most of central Kazakhstan from 28Dec2023 – 03Jan2024. Maximum temperatures are expected to be above average (6 to 10 °C) in parts of central Afghanistan, eastern Tajikistan, parts of northern Pakistan, and northern and central Kazakhstan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -15 to 0 °C in northwestern and central Tajikistan, central, parts of eastern, and northern Kazakhstan. Minimum temperatures are expected to be colder in eastern Tajikistan (-25 to -15 °C), parts of southern Kyrgyzstan (-20 to -15 °C), northeastern Afghanistan (-25 to -15 °C), far north-central and northeastern Kazakhstan (-20 to -15 °C). Weekly mean maximum temperatures are expected to be below freezing in much of northern and eastern Kazakhstan, most of Kyrgyzstan, central and eastern Tajikistan, northeastern and parts of central Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan.

Precipitation:

Light to moderate precipitation (5 to 25mm) was observed across eastern, central, and northern Kazakhstan, northeastern and western Uzbekistan, northwestern Kyrgyzstan, and western Iran from 19 – 25Dec2023. Heavier precipitation (25 to 50 mm) fell in west-central Iran (Kermanshah). Negative SWE anomalies exist across eastern, central, and northwestern Tajikistan, central, northern, northeastern, and eastern regions of Afghanistan, southern and most of central Kyrgyzstan, and some northeastern, central, and northwestern regions of Kazakhstan. In addition, precipitation across these regions (outside of northern Kazakhstan) is below normal (10 to 50 mm) over the last 30 days. Abnormal dryness is present in western and central Kyrgyzstan, central, parts of eastern and southwestern Tajikistan, and northeastern, parts of northern, and eastern Afghanistan.

The GEFS weekly ensemble forecasts light to moderate precipitation across much of northern, eastern, and south-central Kazakhstan, northern and western Kyrgyzstan, eastern Uzbekistan, southeastern Turkmenistan, western and central Tajikistan, parts of northern Afghanistan, northeastern Pakistan, and northern and western Iran from 28Dec2023 – 03Jan2024. Heavy precipitation (25 to 75+ mm) could fall in northwestern, north-central, and northeastern Kazakhstan. Heavy snowfall polygons are posted in eastern (East Kazakhstan, Abai, Almaty), north-central (Kostanay, North Kazakhstan, Akmola, Karaganda, Ulytau), northwestern (Aktobe), and south-central (Turkistan) Kazakhstan, northeastern Uzbekistan (Tashkent), and northwestern and west-central Kyrgyzstan (Jalal-Abad). Snowfall accumulations in East Kazakhstan could surpass 50 cm.



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