

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 04 January – 10 January 2024

Temperature:

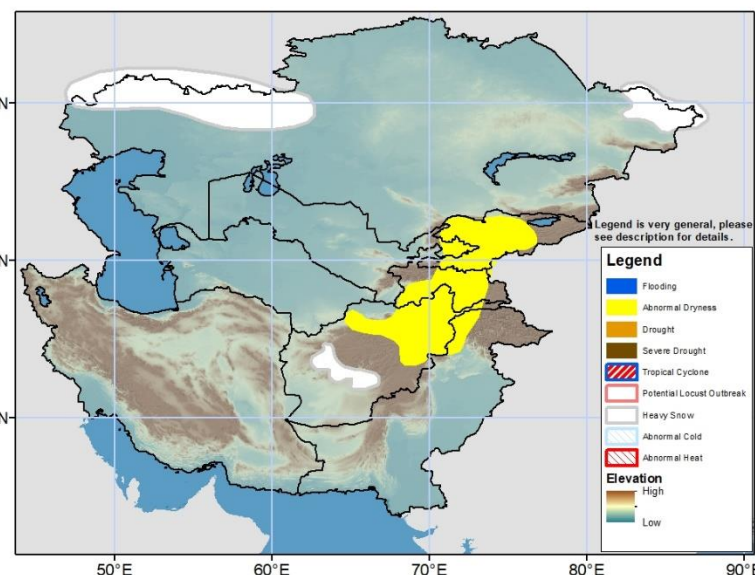
Weekly average minimum temperatures were well-above average (8 to 15°C) across Kazakhstan and northern Uzbekistan during the past 7 days. Minimum temperatures remained generally warmer than -10°C. Central and southern portions of the region also observed warmer than average minimum temperatures but with smaller anomalies (2 to 6°C). Weekly average maximum temperatures were also above average (4 to 12°C) in much of the region with the exception of southern and eastern parts of Pakistan. Central and eastern Kazakhstan observed the largest anomalies (greater than 8°C).

The GEFS model forecasts above average 7-day mean minimum temperatures (> 2°C anomaly) across most of Central Asia except for far-northern Kazakhstan from 04 – 10 Jan, 2024. Larger anomalies (6 to 10°C) are expected through much of Kazakhstan, though negative anomalies are possible along the north-central and northwestern border with Russia. Maximum temperatures are also expected to be above average (4 to 10°C) for most of the region with the exception of southern Iran and Pakistan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -15 to 0°C in northwestern Tajikistan, central, parts of eastern, and northeastern Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, parts of western Iran, and much of Kazakhstan. Minimum temperatures are expected to be colder (-25 to -15°C) in eastern Tajikistan, northeastern Afghanistan, and far north-central Kazakhstan, and northern Pakistan. 7-day mean maximum temperatures are expected to be below freezing in northern and eastern Kazakhstan, as well as high elevation areas of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan.

Precipitation:

Light to moderate precipitation (5 to 25mm liquid equivalent) was observed across Kazakhstan, eastern and western Uzbekistan, northern and western Kyrgyzstan, and western Tajikistan during the past 7 days. Heavier precipitation (25 to 50 mm) fell in pockets of northern, central, and south-central Kazakhstan. Negative snow water equivalent (SWE) anomalies exist across Tajikistan, elevated regions of Afghanistan, and much of Kyrgyzstan. Many regions of Kazakhstan also exhibit negative SWE anomalies, however pockets of north-central and eastern Kazakhstan exhibit positive SWE. In addition, precipitation across the middle latitudes of Central Asia is below normal (10 to 100 mm) over the last 30 days. As such, 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 model forecasts light to moderate precipitation across much of northwestern, northern, eastern, and south-central Kazakhstan, western Kyrgyzstan, eastern Uzbekistan, southern Turkmenistan, western and central Tajikistan, central Afghanistan, western Pakistan, and northern Iran from 04 – 10 Jan, 2024. Heavy precipitation (25 to 50 mm) could fall in localized pockets of northwestern and northeastern Kazakhstan. Heavy snowfall polygons are posted in East Kazakhstan, West Kazakhstan and Aktobe provinces, and southern and western slopes of the central highlands of Afghanistan. Snowfall accumulations will likely surpass 50 cm in East Kazakhstan and 25mm otherwise.



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.