

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 24 Oct 2024 – 30 Oct 2024

Temperature:

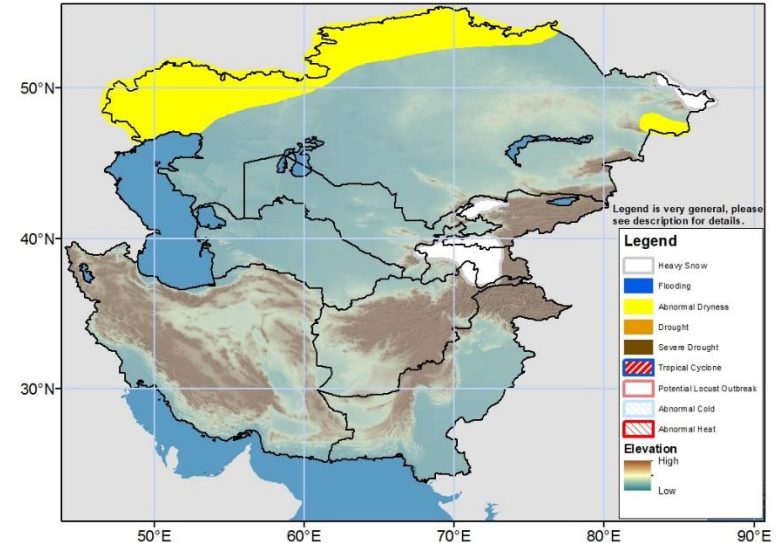
Weekly mean minimum temperatures were 2 to 4°C above average in Iran, many parts of Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Negative anomalies (more than 2°C) were present in northeastern Uzbekistan, southern and northern Kazakhstan. The largest negative anomalies across northern Kazakhstan reached 4-6°C. Weekly mean minimum temperatures were -10 to 0°C in parts of Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, northeastern and central highlands of Afghanistan and northern Kazakhstan. Weekly mean maximum temperatures were at least 2 to 6°C above average in Iran, most of Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Negative anomalies were present to the north across Kazakhstan, western Turkmenistan, and Kyrgyzstan. Negative anomalies were as large as 4-6°C in eastern Kazakhstan. Weekly mean maximum temperatures were 35 to 40°C in southwestern Afghanistan, parts of Iran and Pakistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above-average weekly mean minimum temperatures over much of the region during the outlook period. Positive mean anomalies are likely to exceed 4°C in northeastern Kazakhstan, as well as parts of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Conversely, negative anomalies will be present in parts of northern Iran and Turkmenistan. This region of below-normal temperatures will expand through the week. Weekly mean minimum temperature is forecasted to be -15 to -5°C in eastern Tajikistan, eastern Kyrgyzstan, far-eastern Kazakhstan, and Badakhshan Afghanistan. Maximum temperature anomaly should follow a similar pattern to minimum temperatures, but with negative anomalies covering more areas of southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and northern/western Afghanistan.

Precipitation:

Moderate precipitation was observed in eastern, southeastern, and western Kazakhstan, as well as northern Tajikistan. Heavier rainfall (25-50 mm) was observed in parts of western Kazakhstan and eastern Uzbekistan. Amounts in those areas were higher than average for mid-October and much of the precipitation fell as snow in Uzbekistan's higher elevations. Over the past 30 days, CPC unified gauge rainfall was below-average in northern and some parts of eastern Kazakhstan as well as eastern Afghanistan. The abnormal dryness polygon remains across northern Kazakhstan, although recent rain has improved conditions somewhat in the Northwest. An abnormal dryness polygon is present in parts of East Kazakhstan province where the standard precipitation index (SPI) depicts below-normal values.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts widespread light to moderate precipitation across central and northern parts of the region during the outlook period. Heavier and above-average precipitation is forecasted by models in far-eastern Kazakhstan, western Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and northeastern Afghanistan. This will likely be received as heavy snow (25-50 cm) at higher elevations.



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.