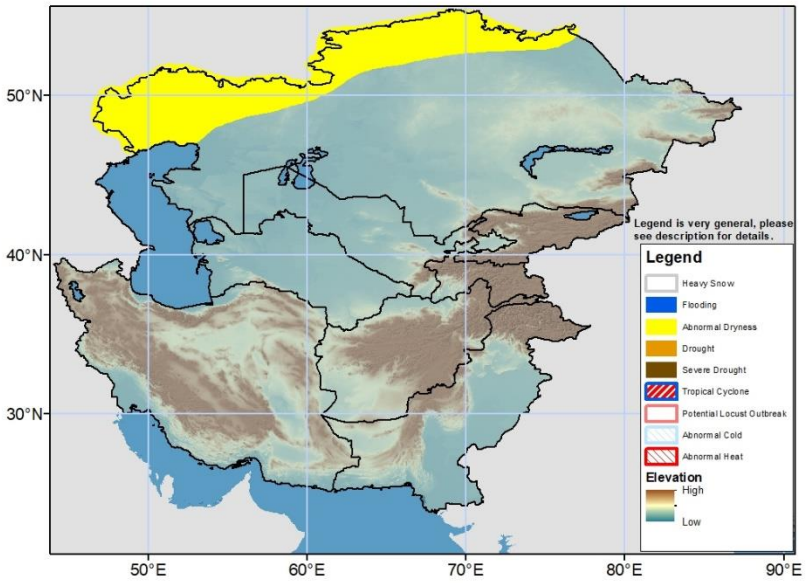
Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
31 Oct 2024 – 6 Nov 2024

Temperature:

Weekly mean minimum temperatures were 2 to 6°C above average Kazakhstan, Pakistan, parts of Uzbekistan, and many parts of Afghanistan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures were -10 to 0°C in parts of Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, northeastern and central highlands of Afghanistan, and small parts of northern and eastern Kazakhstan. Weekly mean maximum temperatures were 2 to 4°C above average in northeastern Kazakhstan, Pakistan and southern Afghanistan. Positive anomalies were as large as 6-8°C in eastern Afghanistan. Below-average mean maximum temperatures were observed in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, southern Kazakhstan, northern Iran, and northern Afghanistan. The largest negative anomalies reached 6-8°C in Turkmenistan and Afghanistan. Weekly mean maximum temperatures were 30 to 35°C in southwestern Afghanistan, southern Iran, and Pakistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above-average weekly mean minimum temperatures over much of the region during the outlook period – largely 2-6°C anomalies. Conversely, negative anomalies will be present in western Kazakhstan. Weekly mean minimum temperature is forecasted to be -20 to -5°C in eastern Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, far-eastern Kazakhstan, and Badakhshan Afghanistan. Sub-freezing minimum temperatures are likely in scattered areas of northern and eastern Kazakhstan and the central highlands of Afghanistan. Maximum temperature anomaly will be well-positive in eastern and southern portions of the region, but with small negative anomalies covering areas of northwestern Kazakhstan.



Precipitation:

Light to moderate precipitation (5-50mm) was widely observed over central and northern portions of the region. Heavy rainfall (more than 100 mm) was observed in parts of northern Iran where flooding has been reported. Much of the precipitation fell as snow in the region's higher elevations. Current snow depth is a mixed bag of anomalies in Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Kazakhstan, but is generally increasing. Over the past 30 days, CPC unified gauge rainfall was below-average in northern parts of Kazakhstan as well as eastern Afghanistan, and central Kyrgyzstan. The abnormal dryness polygon remains across northern Kazakhstan, although recent rain has improved conditions somewhat across the area.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts widespread light to moderate precipitation (2-25 mm) across Kazakhstan during the outlook period. Some light snow is possible in the North. Moderate snowfall (5-20 cm) is likely in far-eastern Kazakhstan, and central Tajikistan. Little precipitation and dryer than average conditions are expected in Kyrgyzstan, eastern Uzbekistan, and northern Pakistan.

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