

## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 30 January – 05 February 2025

### Temperature:

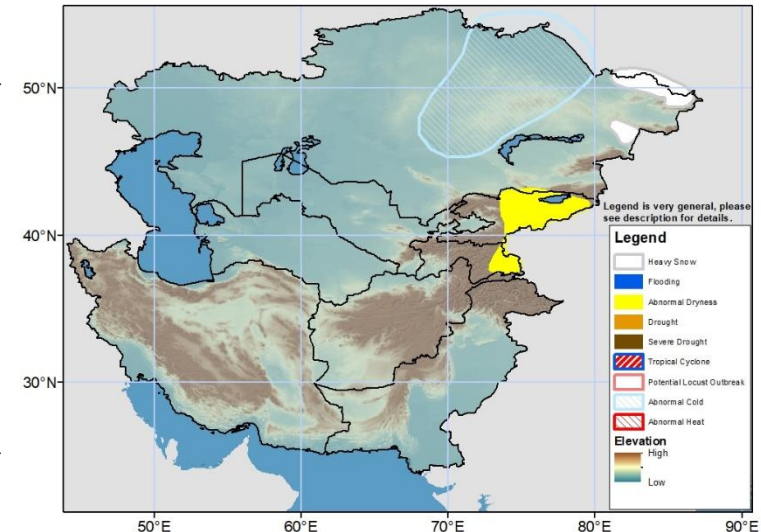
Weekly average minimum temperature anomalies were below-average by 1-4°C in parts of southwestern Afghanistan, northeastern Tajikistan, and parts of southern and western Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average minimum temperatures were above-average by 2-6°C in eastern, western, and southern Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, western Turkmenistan, and northeastern Kyrgyzstan, and southeastern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -25 to -5°C in Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, much of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, northern Turkmenistan and parts of northeastern and central Afghanistan, and were subfreezing over entire region, except over southern parts of Turkmenistan, and southern Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were above-average in Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, northern, northeastern and western Afghanistan, southern and eastern parts of Kazakhstan. Meanwhile, central Kazakhstan and southern Afghanistan registered below-average temperatures.

The GEFS model forecasts below-average weekly mean minimum temperature with anomalies of 1 to 4°C in parts of central and southern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, northern and western Afghanistan. In contrast, weekly average minimum temperature is forecasted to be above average by 2 to 8°C in northern and western Kazakhstan, eastern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperature is forecasted to be subfreezing, around -20 to -5°C, in much of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, northeastern and central Afghanistan during the outlook period. Maximum temperature patterns are forecasted to be very similar to those of minimum temperatures. An abnormal cold polygon is placed based on below-average temperature conditions during January 31 to February 02 over the central/northern region of Kazakhstan.

### Precipitation:

Light to moderate (5-20mm) precipitation was observed in parts of northern, northeastern, eastern, southern and central Kazakhstan, western Turkmenistan, eastern Uzbekistan, western Tajikistan, parts of northeastern, northwestern and southern Afghanistan, with the heaviest precipitation (50-75mm) registered along parts of the southern border of Kazakhstan with Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Over the past 30 days, below-average precipitation by around 10 to 20 mm was observed over most of the region, with above-average precipitation registered over northeastern, northwestern, and southern Afghanistan and some pockets of eastern/northern Kazakhstan. Based on USGS snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, negative SWE anomalies currently exist in central and northeastern Afghanistan, eastern Tajikistan, and much of Kyrgyzstan and positive anomalies exist over pockets of Afghanistan and central/eastern Kazakhstan.

The GEFS ensembles mean forecasts light to moderate precipitation (5-25 mm) in northern, eastern, and northeastern Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and some parts of northern and central Afghanistan during the outlook period, while much of the remaining region remains dry. A heavy snowfall polygon is also placed as suggested by the model over northeastern and eastern parts of Kazakhstan.



**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, [jverd@usaid.gov](mailto:jverd@usaid.gov).