

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 18 January 2024 – 24 January 2024

Temperature:

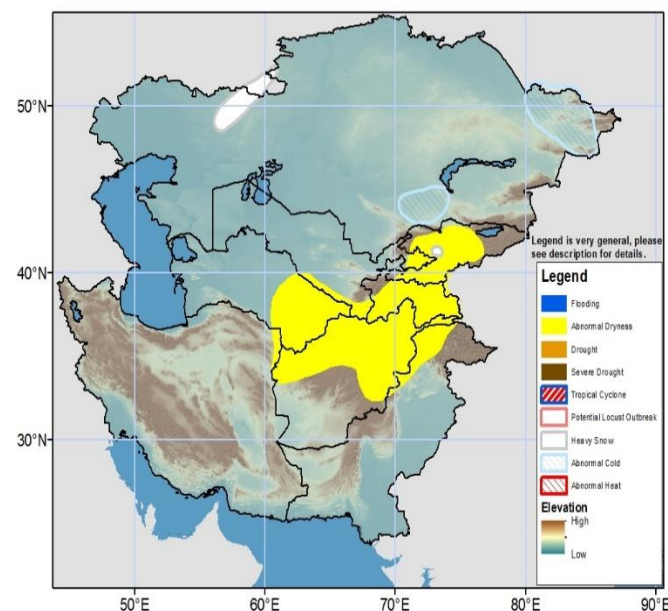
Weekly average minimum temperatures were below average (-12 to -6 °C) across west Kazakhstan, Atyrau, and western and northern Aktope provinces of Kazakhstan during the period 09Jan – 15Jan2024, with -6 to -2 °C in many parts of Kostanay, north Kazakhstan and Akmola provinces of Kazakhstan. In contrast, minimum temperatures were above average (4 to 12 °C) in many parts of southern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern regions of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, Tajikistani, and northeast, north, and western Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -25 to -15°C in northwest and northern region of Kazakhstan, with -15 to 0 °C in many parts of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, northwest, central and eastern Tajikistan, and central, northeast, eastern and southeast regions of Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were below average (-8 to -2 °C) in west Kazakhstan, Atyrau, western and northern Aktope, and Kostanay provinces of Kazakhstan. In contrast, maximum temperatures were above average (4 to 12 °C) in southern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and eastern parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (2 to 6 °C) in western and northern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and western and eastern Uzbekistan during the period 18Jan – 24Jan2024, with warmest minimum temperature anomalies around 6 to 10 °C in central Afghanistan. In contrast, below normal minimum temperature is forecasted in southeast regions of Kazakhstan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -20 to -5 °C in many parts of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, northwest and central Tajikistan, and central and northeast Afghanistan, with -30 to -20 °C in central and eastern Tajikistan. The weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted above average (2 to 6 °C) across western Kazakhstan, central and southern Kyrgyzstan, western and eastern Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Afghanistan. An Abnormal cold hazard is posted in eastern Kazakhstan, where minimum temperature is below normal -10 to -4 °C and average minimum temperature is forecasted around -30 to -25° C in the starting few days of this outlook period. An Abnormal cold hazard is posted in Jambyl province of Kazakhstan where minimum temperature is below normal around -8 to -4 °C.

Precipitation:

Light to Moderate precipitation was observed across Kazakhstan, southern Kyrgyzstan, western and central Uzbekistan, western and central Turkmenistan, and central Tajikistan during the period 09Jan – 15Jan2024. Higher amounts of precipitation (25 to 50mm) fell in Abai and central and southern Jambyl provinces of Kazakhstan. Above average temperatures across northeast, north, east, central and southern regions of Afghanistan since the start of January could lead to an increase in snowmelt across these regions. Based on USGS snow depth and snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, negative snow depth and SWE anomalies currently exist across eastern and central Tajikistan, central highland, central, northeastern, eastern, southeastern regions of Afghanistan, and western and eastern regions of Kyrgyzstan. The multiple rainfall estimates of 30-day precipitation depict below normal rainfall around 25 mm in some western parts of Afghanistan. The current abnormal dryness hazard is extended to some western region of Afghanistan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts light to moderate precipitation across northwestern and southeastern regions of Kazakhstan and western Kyrgyzstan during the period 18Jan – 24Jan2024. A heavy snow polygon is posted in northern Aktope province of Kazakhstan and pocket of southern Kyrgyzstan during the outlook period.



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.