

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 25 January 2024 – 31 January 2024

Temperature:

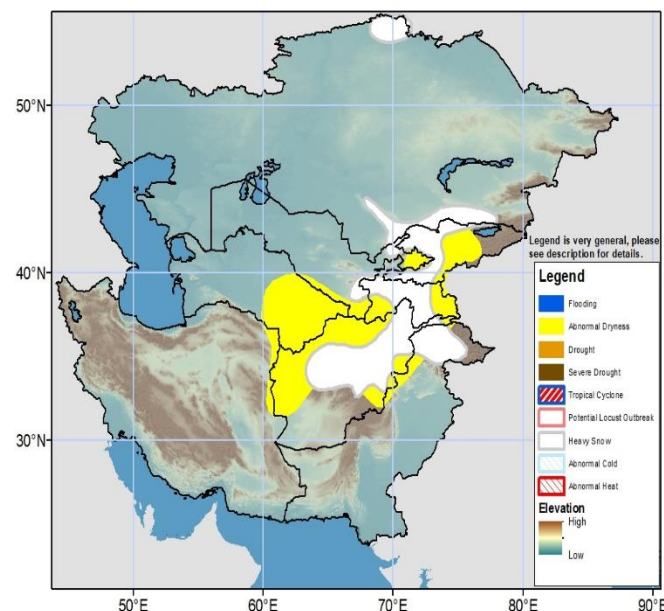
Weekly average minimum temperatures were below average (-6 to -2 °C) across northern, central, eastern and southern Kazakhstan and northern Uzbekistan during the period 16Jan - 22Jan2024, with -12 to -6 °C in southeastern Kostanay, Jambyl, and northern parts of Abai and East Kazakhstan provinces of Kazakhstan. In contrast, minimum temperatures were above average (2 to 6 °C) in northern, central and eastern Kyrgyzstan, central and western Tajikistan, eastern Uzbekistan, many parts of northeastern, southeastern and southern Afghanistan, and western Kazakhstan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -35 to -20°C in northeastern and northern Kazakhstan, with -20 to -5 °C in many parts of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, northwest, central and eastern Tajikistan, and central, northeastern and southeastern Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were below average (-6 to -2 °C) in central, southeastern, northeastern and eastern Kazakhstan. In contrast, maximum temperatures were above average (4 to 8 °C) in many parts of Afghanistan and Tajikistan, southeastern Kyrgyzstan, and eastern region of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (2 to 6 °C) across northern, central, southern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and central and eastern regions of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan during the period 25Jan - 31Jan2024, with warmest minimum temperature anomalies around 6 to 10 °C in central highland, central and some parts of southern and southeastern Afghanistan, and southern Pavlodar and northern Abai provinces of Kazakhstan. In contrast, below normal minimum temperature is forecasted in some regions in southwestern 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 -25 to -20 °C in eastern Tajikistan.

Precipitation:

Light to Moderate precipitation was observed across southeastern and northwestern Kazakhstan, northern, western and southern Kyrgyzstan, northwestern Tajikistan, and eastern Uzbekistan during the period 16Jan – 22Jan2024. Based on USGS snow depth and snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, negative snow depth and SWE anomalies currently exist across eastern, central and northwest Tajikistan, almost all the basins/regions in the Afghanistan, and western and eastern regions of Kyrgyzstan. The multiple rainfall estimates of 30-day precipitation depict below normal rainfall around 25 mm in western parts of Afghanistan. The current abnormal dryness hazard is extended in some western regions of Afghanistan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation across western and central Tajikistan, northeastern, northern, western, eastern, central highland, central, and southeastern regions of Afghanistan, central and eastern Uzbekistan, eastern and southern Turkmenistan, western and southern Kyrgyzstan, and central and southern Kazakhstan during the period 25Jan - 31Jan2024. Light precipitation is forecasted across western and central Turkmenistan, western Uzbekistan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and northern, central, southwest, and eastern Kazakhstan. A heavy snow polygon is posted in central and northwest Tajikistan, northeastern, central, central highland, southeastern and eastern Afghanistan, eastern Uzbekistan, western and southern Kyrgyzstan, and southeastern and pockets of region in northern 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. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdind@usaid.gov.