

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 01 February 2024 – 07 February 2024

Temperature:

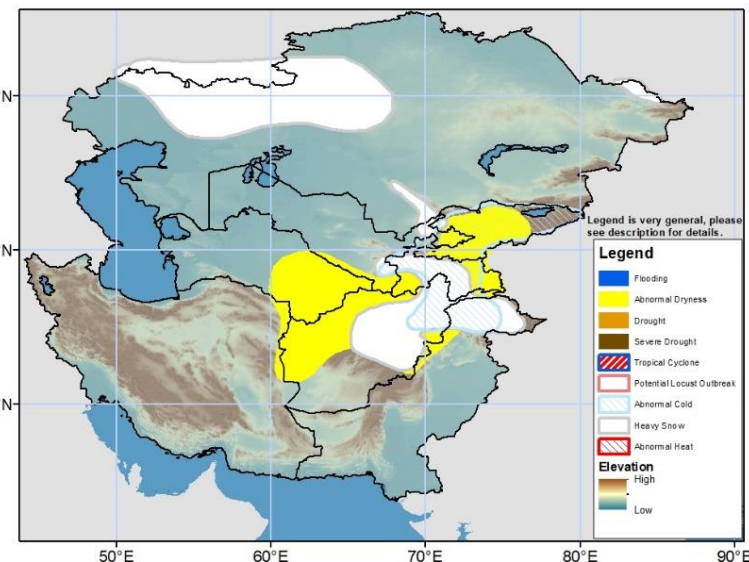
Weekly average minimum temperatures were below average (-4 to -2°C) in some parts of western Kazakhstan during the period 23 – 29 January. In contrast, minimum temperatures were above average (2 to 6 °C) in northern and parts of eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern Uzbekistan, southern Turkmenistan, western and central Tajikistan, and southern and northeastern portions of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -30 to -20°C in eastern Kazakhstan, with -20 to -5°C in many parts of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, northwest, central and eastern Tajikistan, central, northeastern, and southeastern Afghanistan, and western and northern Uzbekistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average (4 to 8 °C) across Tajikistan, northeastern, eastern, western and southern Afghanistan, and northeastern Kazakhstan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (2 to 6°C) across the majority of Kazakhstan (except southeastern) and a small region in eastern Tajikistan during the period 30Jan – 05Feb, with warmest minimum temperature anomalies around 8 to 12°C in northeastern and northwestern Kazakhstan. In contrast, below normal minimum temperature is forecasted with 2-6°C anomalies across Kyrgyzstan, much of Tajikistan, and northeastern, central and eastern Afghanistan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -20 to -5 °C in northern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, northwestern Tajikistan, and central and northeastern Afghanistan, with -25 to -20 °C in central and eastern Tajikistan. An Abnormal cold hazard is posted across Kyrgyzstan, northwestern and central Tajikistan, northeastern and eastern Afghanistan, and Pakistan where minimum temperature is 8 to 4°C below normal and daily minimum temperature is forecasted around -20 to -10° C in the early few days of this outlook period.

Precipitation:

Light to moderate precipitation was observed across northern, central, and southern Kazakhstan, southern and eastern Uzbekistan, many parts of Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and northeastern, northern, central highland, central, eastern and southeastern Afghanistan during the period 23 – 29 January. 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 Afghanistan, and western and eastern regions of Kyrgyzstan. The CPC Unified Gauge rainfall estimates of 90-day depicts below normal rainfall around 50 mm in many parts of northeastern, central, central highland, northern, western, eastern, and southeastern Afghanistan, eastern Turkmenistan, and central parts of Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to locally heavy precipitation across western Tajikistan, northeastern, much of Afghanistan, eastern Uzbekistan, and northwestern, central, southern and northeastern Kazakhstan during the period 01Feb – 07Feb. Light precipitation is forecasted in many parts of Uzbekistan, western Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Turkmenistan, eastern Tajikistan, and western Afghanistan. A heavy snow polygon is posted in central and northwest Tajikistan, southern/western Kyrgyzstan, northeastern, central highland, eastern and southeastern Afghanistan, and some regions in northwestern, southern, and northeastern Kazakhstan 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, jverdind@usaid.gov.