

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 08 February 2024 – 14 February 2024

Temperature:

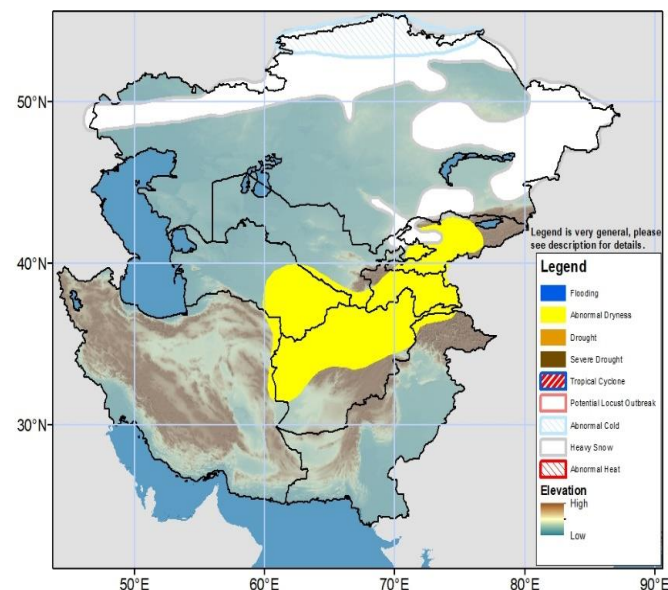
Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average (2 to 6°C) in many parts of western, northern and northeastern Kazakhstan, central Kyrgyzstan, and southern Afghanistan during the period 30Jan – 05Feb2024, with warmest temperature around 6 to 8°C in some parts western and northeastern Kazakhstan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -25 to -15°C in northern and eastern Kazakhstan, northeastern Kyrgyzstan and eastern Tajikistan, with -15 to -5°C in many parts of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, northwestern and central Tajikistan, central, northeastern, eastern and southeastern Afghanistan, and western and central Uzbekistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average (4 to 8°C) across northwestern, Kostanay, and northeastern Kazakhstan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (2 to 8 °C) across western, central, southern and eastern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, western and eastern Tajikistan, and Afghanistan during the period 08 Feb – 14Feb 2024, with warmest minimum temperature anomalies around 8 to 10 °C in southwestern and northeastern Kazakhstan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -20 to -5 °C in northwestern, central, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, northwestern Tajikistan, and central and northeastern Afghanistan, with -30 to -20 °C in central and eastern Tajikistan. An Abnormal cold hazard is posted in northern Kazakhstan, where minimum temperature is below normal -8 to -4 °C and daily minimum temperature is forecasted around -30 to -20° C in the last four days of this outlook period.

Precipitation:

According to reports, heavy rainfall in the last few days has triggered flash floods in Kesh District, Balochistan Province, Pakistan resulting in 1 fatality and 2 people were injured and road and houses damaged. Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed across northeastern, northern, eastern, southeastern, central highland, central, and some parts of western Afghanistan, central, eastern and southwestern Turkmenistan, eastern Uzbekistan, western and central Tajikistan, southern and northwestern Kazakhstan, northern, central and southern Pakistan, and northern and northwestern Iran during the period 30Jan – 05Feb2024. Due to heavy precipitation in the last one week, the CPC Unified Gauge rainfall estimates of 30-day anomalies depict above normal rainfall around 10 to 50 mm in some parts of central, eastern, and southeastern Afghanistan and southwest Tajikistan. Therefore, the current abnormal dryness hazard has been removed from some regions in Nangarhar, Paktya, Khost and Paktika provinces of Afghanistan. Based on USGS snow depth and snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, negative snow depth and SWE anomalies currently exist across central and eastern Tajikistan, in many parts of northeastern, central highland and eastern Afghanistan, and western and eastern Kyrgyzstan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation in many parts of western, northern, central, eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, western and southwestern Kyrgyzstan and pockets of region in northeastern Uzbekistan during the period 08Feb – 14Feb 2024. Light precipitation is forecasted in some parts of southern Kazakhstan and central Kyrgyzstan. Mostly dry weather (no precipitation) is forecasted for the Afghanistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. A heavy snow polygon is posted in some regions in western, northwestern, northern, eastern, central and southeastern Kazakhstan, and southwestern 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, jverdind@usaid.gov.