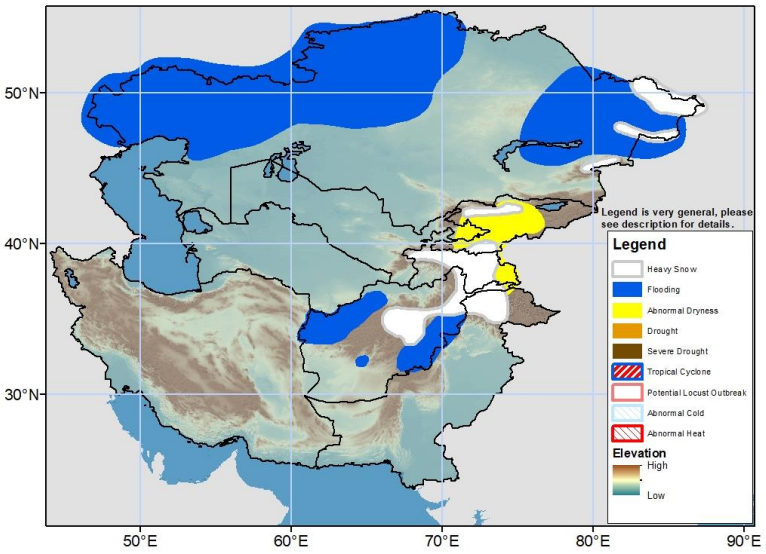
Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
11 April 2024 – 17 April 2024

Temperature:

Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average (2 to 6ºC) in many portions of western, northern, northeastern and eastern Kazakhstan during the period 01Apr - 07Apr, 2024. The largest anomalies were observed in northwestern and northeastern region of Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average minimum temperatures were below average in central Kyrgyzstan, central and eastern Tajikistan and southern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -10 to 0ºC in many parts of Kyrgyzstan and central and eastern Tajikistan, with -5 and 0ºC across northern and eastern Kazakhstan and some parts of central and northeastern Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average by 4 to 12ºC in western, northwestern and northeastern Kazakhstan and some parts of northwestern Uzbekistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (1 to 6 ºC) in many parts of Kazakhstan, Kyrgystan and Tajikistan, western parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and northeastern Afghanistan during the period, with warmest minimum temperature anomalies around 6 to 8ºC in western Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average minimum temperature is forecasted below average by 1 – 4ºC in western and southern parts of Afghanistan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -15 to -5 ºC in many parts of central and eastern Tajikistan, eastern Kyrgyzstan, northeastern Afghanistan and eastern Kazakhstan regions.



Precipitation:

According to reports, recent heavy precipitation and snowmelt due to above-average temperature triggered flooding in western, northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan. Ten regions of Kazakhstan (Akmola, Aktobe, Atyrau, West Kazakhstan, Karaganda, Kostanay, Pavlodar, North Kazakhstan, Ulytau, and Abai) have declared states of emergency due strong flooding, resulting in two fatalities, and 3,745 buildings have also been damaged, and nearly 75,982 people displaced. Recent precipitation and snowmelt may result in flooding in northern, western and eastern regions of Afghanistan. Seven people have died and 384 families affected in heavy rains that occurred on 21 and 26-27 March. Light to moderate precipitation was observed in northwestern, northeastern and southern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, northern Kyrgyzstan, northwestern and central Tajikistan, southeastern Turkmenistan, eastern Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy (10 to 50mm) precipitation across Afghanistan, Tajikistan, western, central and southern Kyrgyzstan, eastern Uzbekistan, and eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan during the period. Heavy precipitation (50 to 150mm) is forecasted in Nuristan, Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar, and Kabul, Logar, Paktya and Khost provinces of Afghanistan, northern Pakistan, northwestern Tajikistan, eastern Kazakhstan, western and southwestern Iran. Moderate precipitation is forecasted in southwestern and eastern Turkmenistan and northwestern and northern Kazakhstan. Heavy snowfall polygons are posted in central, eastern and northeastern Afghanistan, northwestern and central Tajikistan, southern and northwestern Kyrgyzstan, and eastern regions of Kazakhstan. Recent precipitation and snowmelt may result in flooding in north-west and eastern Afghanistan, and northwestern, northern and eastern regions 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. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov