

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 25 April 2024 – 1 May 2024

Temperature:

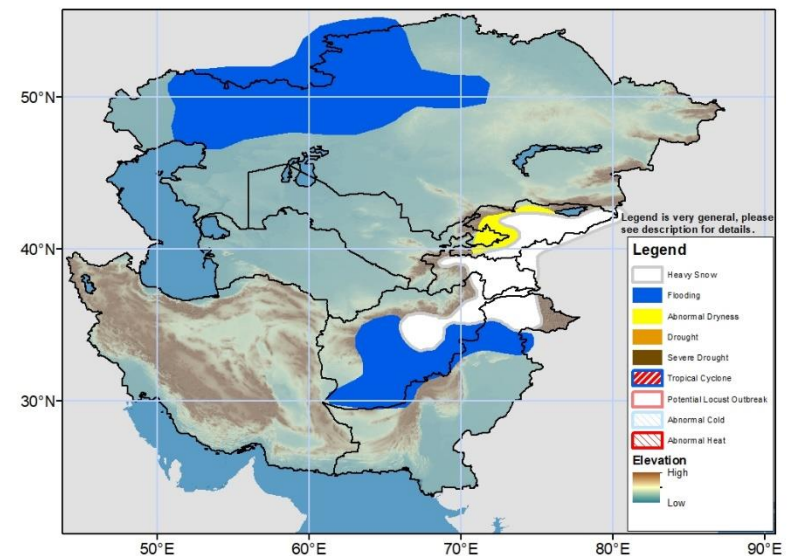
Weekly average maximum temperatures were 4 to 8°C above average though much of Kazakhstan. In contrast, average minimum temperatures were much below average by 4 to 12°C in central and southern Iran, southern Uzbekistan, southern Turkmenistan, western Pakistan and Afghanistan. Smaller negative anomalies were observed in Kyrgyzstan and eastern Kazakhstan. Average minimum temperatures were above average by 4-8°C across the western and northern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan. Average minimum temperatures were 4-12°C below average in central Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures around -10 to 0°C were observed in central, northern, and eastern Kyrgyzstan and northeastern Kazakhstan, with -20 to -10°C in some parts of eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Tajikistan, and northeastern Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean maximum temperature (2 to 8°C anomalies) in central and western Kazakhstan, northern Uzbekistan, and northern Turkmenistan during the outlook period, with warmest maximum temperature anomalies around 6 to 8°C in western Kazakhstan. In contrast, below average weekly average maximum temperature (4 to 8°C anomalies) is forecasted in many parts of central and eastern Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Weekly maximum temperature will likely reach 25-30°C in southern and western Kazakhstan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures will follow a similar pattern.

Precipitation:

Moderate to heavy and above average precipitation was received across southern Iran, much of Afghanistan and Pakistan during the past 7 days. The heavy rainfall triggered flash floods across Afghanistan since 12 April resulting in 70 fatalities, 56 people injured, 2600 houses damaged, 95000 acres of lost agriculture, and 400 lost livestock across 20 provinces. Heavy rain and thunderstorms are still affecting Pakistan (Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Azad Jammu, and Kashmir provinces) as well. Light precipitation was observed in northern Kazakhstan. However rapid snowmelt has caused many rivers to rise out of their banks in northwestern Kazakhstan. With recent snowfall, snow water volume has improved in the mountains of Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan. Early-season vegetation health appears to be struggling according to satellite analysis in Afghanistan, while it appears very good in northwestern Kazakhstan.

The GEFS model forecasts 7-day mean moderate to heavy (25 to 100mm) precipitation in many parts of northeastern, eastern, central, southeastern, and central highlands Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and parts of central Iran during the outlook period. Some of this will be in the form of heavy snow in the mountains where a hazard is posted. Lighter rains are likely across Kazakhstan and many northern and eastern portions of Iran. Additional heavy rain falling on areas with recent precipitation and snowmelt will likely result in additional flooding in many parts of Afghanistan.



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, jverd@usaid.gov