

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 27 Jun 2024 – 03 Jul 2024

Temperature:

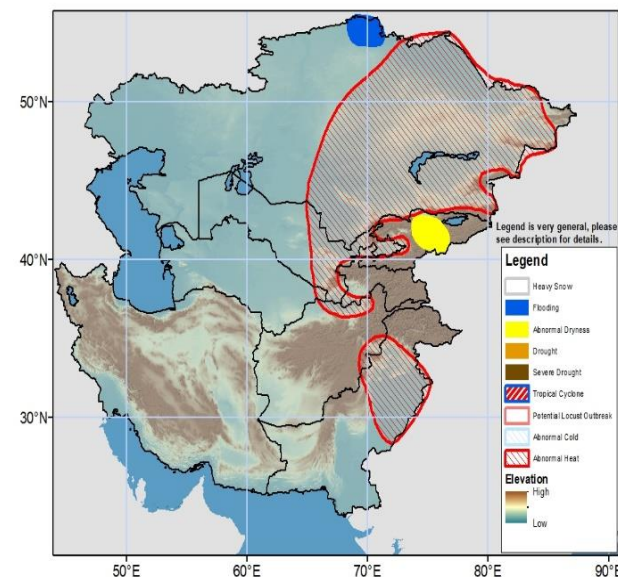
Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average around 2 to 6°C in many parts of western, northwestern, northern, southern, central and southeastern regions of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, western and northern Kyrgyzstan, some parts of eastern Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan during the period 16Jun2024 – 22Jun2024, with warmest temperature 6 to 8°C in some parts of northwestern Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperatures were below average around -4 to -2°C in some parts of northern and eastern Tajikistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 30° to 40°C in many parts of western, northwestern, southern and some parts of central Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, with 40 to 45°C in central-northeastern Turkmenistan and southern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average around 4 to 6°C in western, southwestern and northern Kazakhstan and western, northern and central Uzbekistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean maximum temperature around 2 to 6°C in central, northeastern, southeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and northern, central and western Pakistan during the outlook period, with warmest above average temperature around 6 to 8 °C in the eastern Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted below average around -6 to -2 °C in western and northwestern Kazakhstan and western parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. Weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted around 40 to 45 °C in northeastern Turkmenistan, and western and southern Afghanistan, with more than 45 °C in many parts of central, southern and eastern Pakistan regions. An abnormal heat hazard is posted in central, northeastern, eastern and southern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, and some parts of northeastern and eastern Afghanistan, where the maximum temperature is above normal around 4 to 10°C and average maximum temperature is forecasted around 35 to 45°C in the starting few-days of outlook period.

Precipitation:

Moderate precipitation was observed in northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan, northern and southeastern Kyrgyzstan, central and northern Tajikistan, and some parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan during the period 16Jun2024 – 22Jun2024. Light precipitation fell in some parts of northwestern Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, and northwestern and eastern Tajikistan. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in northern, northeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, central and northern Tajikistan, and some parts of northeastern and eastern Afghanistan. In contrast, rainfall is below-average in central and western Kyrgyzstan and southeastern Kazakhstan. Based on USGS snow depth analysis, negative snow depth anomalies currently exist across central Tajikistan, some parts of northeastern and eastern Afghanistan, and some parts of western and eastern Kyrgyzstan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation in many parts of Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, some parts of Badakhshan and Nuristan provinces of Afghanistan, northwestern, northern and northeastern Kazakhstan during the outlook period. Light precipitation is forecasted in southwestern and northeastern Kazakhstan and western Turkmenistan. A flooding polygon is placed in some parts of 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