

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 12 Sep 2024 – 18 Sep 2024

Temperature:

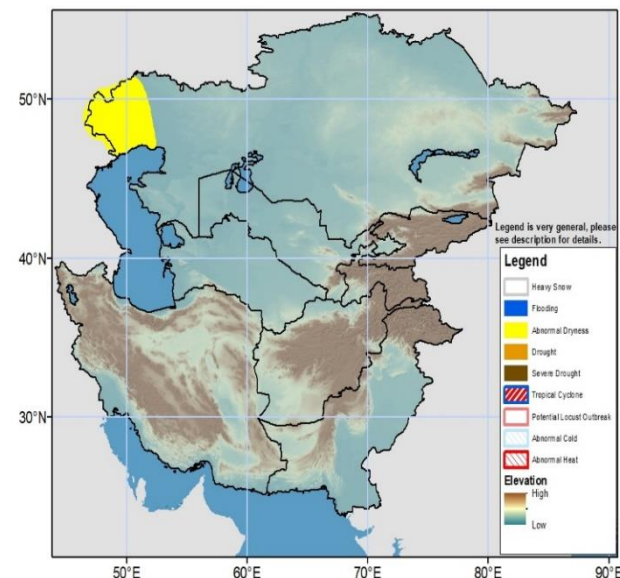
Weekly average maximum temperatures were below average around -6 to -2°C in many parts of northern, central, southwestern, southern, southeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, much of Uzbekistan, northern and northeastern Turkmenistan, western Kyrgyzstan, and northern Tajikistan during the period 03Sep2024 – 09Sep2024. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperatures were above average around 2 to 4°C in some parts of eastern Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 10° to 20°C in many parts of northern-central and northeastern Kazakhstan and northern and northeastern Kyrgyzstan. Maximum temperatures exceeded 40°C in southern Nimroz province of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were below average around -4 to -2°C in central, southern and southeastern Kazakhstan, western-central Kyrgyzstan, western and northern-central Uzbekistan and central and southeastern Turkmenistan.

The GEFS model forecasts below average weekly mean maximum temperature around -4 to -1°C in some parts of northeastern, eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, southern and southeastern Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and many parts of northeastern, northern, western, central highland and southeastern Afghanistan during the period 12Sep2024 – 18Sep2024. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted above-average around 1 to 6°C in some parts of western, northwestern and northern Kazakhstan and southern Kyrgyzstan. Weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted around 10 to 20°C in many parts of northern-central and eastern Kazakhstan. Daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted above-average around 4 to 10°C in some parts of western and northwestern Kazakhstan where daily maximum temperature is forecasted around 25 to 30°C. Daily minimum temperature anomaly is forecasted below average around -6 to -2°C in some parts eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan during the starting few days of outlook period where daily minimum temperature is forecasted around 0 to 15°C.

Precipitation:

Light to moderate precipitation was observed in many parts of northern, northeastern, eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan during the period 03Sep2024 – 09Sep2024. Higher amounts of precipitation around 25 to 50mm fell in Pavlodar and eastern Akmola provinces of Kazakhstan. Light precipitation is observed in some parts of southeastern Afghanistan. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in northwestern and northern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan and some parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan, and rainfall was below-average in some parts of western Kazakhstan. The abnormal dryness polygon is expanded in some parts of western Kazakhstan, where poor and degraded vegetation conditions were also depicted. According to vegetation health indices, vegetation is healthy and dense in many parts of northwestern, northern and northeastern Kazakhstan, much of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, eastern Uzbekistan, and eastern and southeastern Afghanistan due to plentiful rains over recent weeks and groundwater. However, some parts of northern and western Afghanistan and central-southern Turkmenistan exhibit slightly degraded vegetation.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts light to moderate precipitation in northern, central and eastern Kyrgyzstan, some parts of northeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Tajikistan, and some parts of Nuristan, Kunar, Nangarhar, Logar, Paktya, Khost and Badakhshan provinces of Afghanistan during the period 12Sep2024 – 18Sep2024.



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.