

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 19 Sep 2024 – 25 Sep 2024

Temperature:

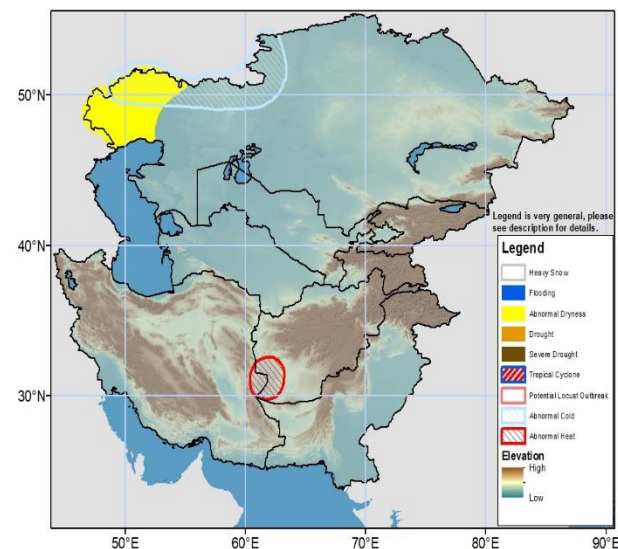
Weekly average maximum temperatures were below average around -4 to -2°C in eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, northwestern and northern Kyrgyzstan, southeastern Uzbekistan, and some parts of northern Tajikistan and northeastern Afghanistan during the period 10Sep2024 – 16Sep2024, with lowest anomaly around -6 to -4°C in many parts of Abia and Jetisu provinces of Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperatures were above average around 2 to 6°C in western parts of Kazakhstan and some parts of western Turkmenistan and eastern Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 25 to 30°C in western Kazakhstan and 10 to 20°C in eastern Kazakhstan, northern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Tajikistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were below average around -6 to -2°C in southeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, central and southern Kyrgyzstan, central and eastern Tajikistan, and some parts of northeastern and northern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -5 to 0°C in some parts of northeastern Kyrgyzstan, northeastern Tajikistan and for eastern Kazakhstan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean maximum temperature around 1 to 4°C in eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and eastern parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan during the period 19Sep2024 – 25Sep2024, with warmest temperature anomalies around 4 to 6°C in central, eastern and northern Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan and many parts of Afghanistan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted below average around -2 to -1°C in some parts of northwestern and Kostanay province of Kazakhstan. An abnormal cold polygon is posted in some parts of northwestern and Kostanay provinces of Kazakhstan where daily minimum temperature anomaly is forecasted below average around -8 to -6°C during 24Sep2024 – 25Sep2024, with lowest minimum temperature anomaly up to -10°C in some localized places in northwestern Kazakhstan, and daily minimum temperature is forecasted around 0 to 5°C. An abnormal heat polygon is posted in some parts of southern Afghanistan where daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted above average up to 6°C and daily maximum temperature is forecasted up to 45°C in some parts of southern Afghanistan during last five days of outlook period.

Precipitation:

Light to moderate precipitation was observed in some parts of eastern Kazakhstan and northern Kyrgyzstan during the period 10Sep2024 – 16Sep2024. Light amounts of precipitation fell in some parts of eastern Afghanistan and Pavlodar and northern Abai provinces of Kazakhstan. Over the past 30 days, CPC unified gauge rainfall was above-average in northern and northeastern 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 depicted. According to vegetation health indices, vegetation is healthy and dense in northern and northeastern Kazakhstan, much of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, eastern Uzbekistan, and eastern and southeastern Afghanistan. However, some parts of northern and western Afghanistan and central-southern and southeastern Turkmenistan exhibit degraded vegetation conditions.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts light to moderate precipitation in northern, central and northwestern Kyrgyzstan, and northern, northeastern, eastern and southwestern Kazakhstan during the period 19Sep2024 – 25Sep2024. Heavy precipitation around 25 to 50mm is forecasted in some localized regions in western Kyrgyzstan/Almaty province 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, jverdind@usaid.gov