

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 10 Oct 2024 –16 Oct 2024

Temperature:

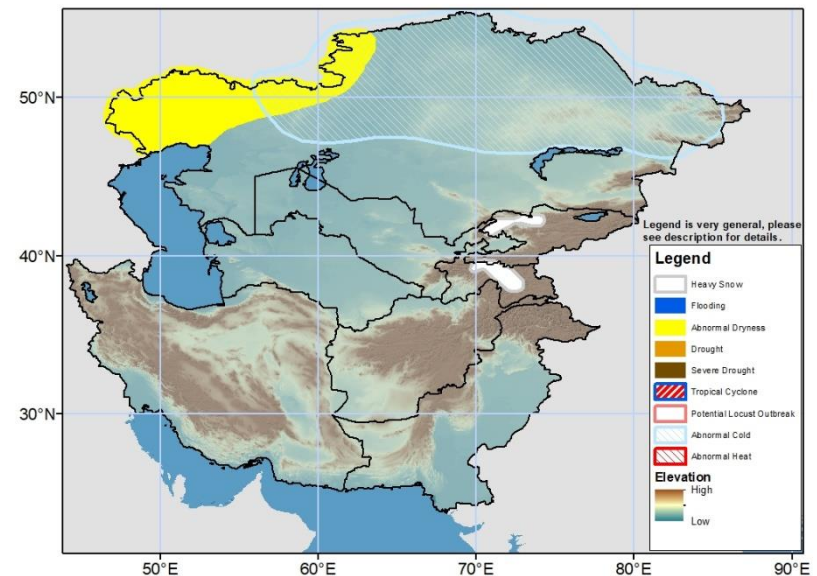
Weekly mean minimum temperatures were below average by 2 to 4°C in a few parts of north-central Kazakhstan during the past week. In contrast, mean minimum temperatures were around 2 to 6°C above average in south-central Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, eastern parts of Turkmenistan, western Tajikistan, and much of Afghanistan. Southern Uzbekistan and southern and southeastern regions of Afghanistan observed the largest anomalies of 4 to 8°C. Weekly average minimum temperatures were around -5 to 0°C in a few parts of northern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Tajikistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were 2 to 6°C above average in much of Afghanistan and central/eastern Kazakhstan, with larger 6 to 8°C anomalies in eastern Afghanistan and western Kazakhstan. Average maximum temperatures were 35 to 40°C in southern Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts 7-day mean minimum temperature to be 2 to 6°C above average in parts of eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, southern Tajikistan, and Afghanistan during the outlook period. In contrast below average minimum temperatures are forecasted across northern/western Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan. 7-day average minimum temperature of -15 to 0°C is expected in northern and eastern Tajikistan and northeastern Afghanistan, with -5 to 0°C in Kyrgyzstan and northern Kazakhstan. 7-day average maximum temperature is forecasted to be 2 to 8°C below average across Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and near to above average elsewhere in the region. Behind the next storm system, cold air is expected to drop daily minimum temperatures to 8-10°C below average by the middle of period in northern and central parts of Kazakhstan where an abnormal cold hazard is placed. These same areas will receive frosts and freezes with minimums as cold as -10°C. Negative anomalies will also overspread Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and Kyrgyzstan by late in the period.

Precipitation:

Scattered light to moderate precipitation was observed across central and eastern portions of the region, bringing shower activity to central and western Afghanistan for the first time in several months. Northern Pakistan received the highest rainfall totals of 25 – 50 mm. Over the past 30 days, CPC unified gauge rainfall was below-average in northwestern portions of Kazakhstan and has now spread further east across the countries northern tier. An abnormal dryness polygon covers northwestern regions of Kazakhstan where degraded ground conditions (low soil moisture and low vegetation health indices) are observed as a result of the rainfall deficits. However vegetation remains healthy in northeastern Kazakhstan and eastern Afghanistan.

The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts moderate to locally heavy precipitation in central and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, northwestern and central Tajikistan, and northeastern Afghanistan during the outlook period. Light precipitation is forecasted in western Kazakhstan. A heavy snow polygon is placed in central Tajikistan and northern Kyrgyzstan where at least 25 cm of snowfall will occur. Many parts of northern Kazakhstan may receive the first measurable snowfall of the season with up to 10 cm possible.



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