

## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 18 April 2024 – 24 April 2024

### Temperature:

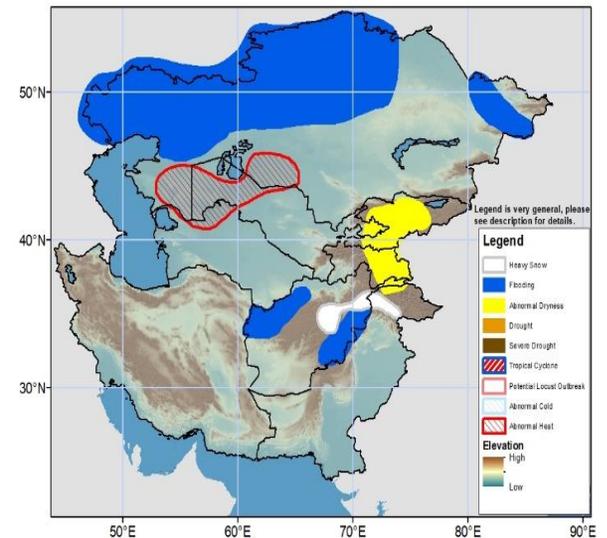
Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average (2 to 6°C) in western, northwestern, northeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, central and eastern Uzbekistan, western and southern Turkmenistan, and southern Afghanistan during the period 07Apr - 13Apr, 2024. The largest anomalies were observed in some parts of western and northwestern Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average minimum temperatures were below average in eastern Tajikistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -10 to 0°C in central, northern and eastern Kyrgyzstan and central and eastern Tajikistan, with -5 and 0°C in some parts of eastern Kazakhstan and northeastern Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average by 4 to 8°C in western and northwestern Kazakhstan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (4 to 10 °C) in many parts of Kazakhstan, western, central, and northern Uzbekistan, northern Turkmenistan, and central Kyrgyzstan during the outlook period, with warmest minimum temperature anomalies around 8 to 10°C in many parts of western and northwestern Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average minimum temperature is forecasted below average around -4 to -1 °C in many parts of southern and southeastern Afghanistan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -15 to -5 °C in central and eastern Tajikistan, eastern Kyrgyzstan, and northeastern Afghanistan. An Abnormal Heat hazard is posted in some parts of southwestern Kazakhstan and western Uzbekistan, where the maximum temperature is above normal around 6 to 10 °C and average maximum temperature is forecast around 30 to 35°C in last 3-days of this outlook period.

### Precipitation:

According to reports, severe floods and flash floods mainly due to snowmelt and above-average temperature continue to affect southwestern Russia and western and northern Kazakhstan regions, resulting in nearly 117,000 people evacuated in Kazakhstan, approximately 5,500 flooded Houses, nearly 180 flooded roads, and 9 bridges collapsed across Akmola, Kostanay, Atyrau, and North Kazakhstan regions. Heavy rainfall has triggered flash floods in large parts of Afghanistan since 12Apr2024 resulting in 50 fatalities, 36 people injured, and 706 houses were destroyed, and around 1,606 houses damaged, and 400 livestock have been lost. Heavy rain fell mainly in northern and northwestern Pakistan has led to at least 62 fatalities, 37 people were injured, and 1,026 houses have been damaged. According to reports heavy rains expected on April 15-16 may cause mudflows in the foothill areas of Chui, Talas, Osh, Jalal-Abad and Batken regions of Kyrgyzstan. Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed in many parts of northeastern, eastern, central and southeastern Afghanistan, western and central Tajikistan, eastern Uzbekistan, southwestern Turkmenistan, eastern and northern Kazakhstan, northern and western Pakistan, and western and southeastern Iran during the period 08Apr-14Apr2024.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy (10 to 50mm) precipitation in many parts of northeastern, eastern, central, southeastern, central highlands, and southern Afghanistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern Uzbekistan, and southeastern Kazakhstan, northern Pakistan and southeastern Iran during the outlook period. Heavy precipitation is forecasted in eastern and southeastern regions of Afghanistan, and southeastern Iran. Heavy snowfall polygons are posted in central and eastern Afghanistan. Recent precipitation and snowmelt may result in flooding in north-west and eastern Afghanistan, and northwestern, northern and central regions 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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdind@usaid.gov)