

## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 16 September – 22 September, 2021

### Temperature:

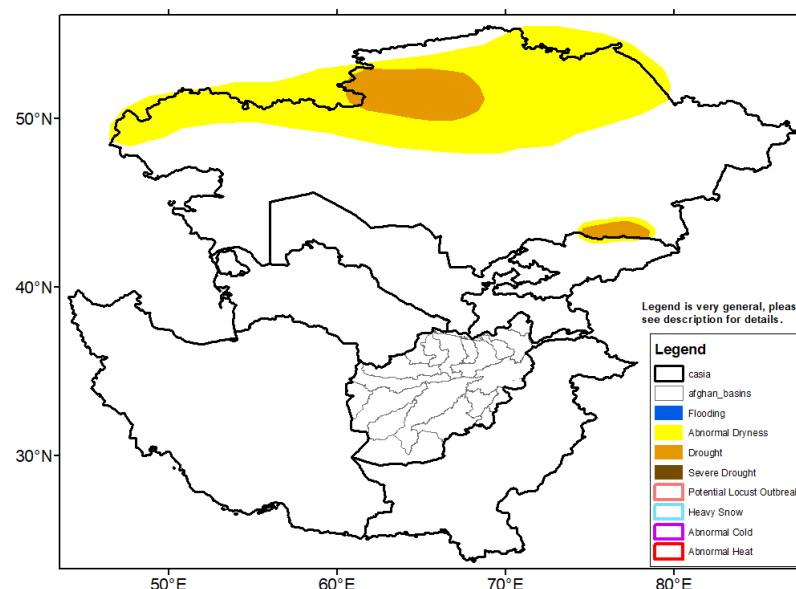
Weekly average maximum temperatures were slightly above-normal (2 to 6 °C) across eastern Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, eastern Uzbekistan, and in for eastern Kazakhstan during 07 September - 13 September. In contrast, slightly below-normal (2 to 4 °C) was observed across northwest Kazakhstan. Near normal mean temperatures prevailed across Turkmenistan, western and central Uzbekistan, central and southern Afghanistan, and central Pakistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above-normal temperatures across eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Turkmenistan, eastern Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, and southern Pakistan during 16 September – 22 September. In contrast, below normal mean temperatures are forecast across northwest and northcentral Kazakhstan.

### Precipitation:

Heavy rainfall has triggered mudslides in areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province in northwestern Pakistan on 08 September 2021 resulting 20 fatalities according to reports. Light to moderate precipitation was observed across northern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and northeast Afghanistan during 07 September - 13 September. Some greater amount of precipitation (25 mm to 100 mm) was observed in northern and southeast Pakistan. Moisture deficits persists over northwest Kazakhstan in the CMORPH estimate where poor and degraded vegetation conditions were also depicted. Therefore, the current abnormal dryness hazard is extended to the northwest region of Kazakhstan.

The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts light precipitation across northern Kazakhstan, northeast Kyrgyzstan, northeast Afghanistan, and northern and southeast Pakistan during 16 September – 22 September. Mostly dry weather is forecast for the remaining areas of Central Asia.



**Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.**

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