





Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 29 September, 2022 – 05 October, 2022

Temperature:

Weekly average maximum temperatures were above normal across all of Central Asia, except for eastern Tajikistan and southern Afghanistan. The region of North Kazakhstan observed maximum temperature anomalies between 12-15 °C, and anomalies between 8-12 °C extended from the Aktobe region to East Kazakhstan between 20 September 2022 – 26 September 2022. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 35 to 40 °C across southern Afghanistan and central/southern Turkmenistan, and temperatures between 30 to 35 °C were observed in southwestern Tajikistan, northern/eastern/western Turkmenistan, most of Uzbekistan, southern/southewstern/southeastern Kazakhstan, and northern/southern Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above normal mean temperature (anomalies between 2 to 6 °C) across western Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, eastern Tajikistan, and parts of central/southern Afghanistan between 29 September 2022 – 05 October 2022. Below normal mean temperatures are expected from the central Aktobe region of Kazakhstan to eastern Kazakhstan and down to northeastern Turkmenistan, with the highest anomalies (8 to 10 °C) situated at the junction of the Pavlodar, Karaganda, and Abai regions of Kazakhstan. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecast around 30 to 35 °C across northern/southern regions of Afghanistan. Weekly minimum temperatures are forecast to be below freezing – around -5 to 0 °C from the regions of northeastern Kostanay to East Kazakhstan, throughout central/southern Kyrgyzstan, and from central/eastern Tajikistan to northeastern Afghanistan. Some localized regions could be colder (5 to 15 °C below normal), such as the Altay Mountains in Kazakhstan and parts of eastern Tajikistan/northeastern Afghanistan.

Precipitation:

This past week, there were no reports of flooding in Afghanistan/Pakistan, although light to moderate precipitation was observed across eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan. Eastern Kyrgyzstan and northwestern/northern Kazakhstan also received light to moderate precipitation during the period of 20 September 2022 – 26 September 2022. SPI, VHI, and soil moisture levels have continued to decrease from the eastern Pavlodar to northern Abai regions of Kazakhstan.

The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts light to moderate precipitation across most of Kyrgyzstan, eastern/central Tajikistan, eastern/northeastern Afghanistan, and most of northwestern Kazakhstan between 29 September 2022 – 05 October 2022. Moderate to heavy rainfall/snowfall is expected in the west Kostanay region and a small area that includes the city of Almaty between southeastern Kazakhstan and northern Kyrgyzstan.



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, <u>wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov</u>. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, <u>jverdin@usaid.gov</u>