





Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 15 – 21 June, 2023

Temperature:

Weekly average minimum temperatures were 2-8°C warmer than normal from central to eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Turkmenistan, eastern and central Uzbekistan, northeastern Iran, western and central Tajikistan, and southern and northern Afghanistan between 06 – 12 June 2023. Conversely, parts of eastern Tajikistan, east-central Afghanistan, and parts of east-central Pakistan experienced cooler than normal minimum temperatures (2-6 °C colder than normal). Furthermore, mean minimum temperatures were below freezing in higher elevations of northeastern Pakistan. Likewise, mean maximum temperatures in central, eastern, and parts of western Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, western and central Tajikistan, and northern Afghanistan were primarily 2-8 °C warmer than normal. Eastern and central Turkmenistan, most of Uzbekistan, south-central and southeastern Kazakhstan, southern Iran, and most of the lower lying areas of Pakistan recorded mean maximum temperatures above 35°C (and above 40 °C in southern and parts of north-central Afghanistan, northeastern Turkmenistan, southeastern and southwestern Iran, and parts of southern and central Pakistan).

The GEFS model predicts mean minimum temperatures that are 2-6°C warmer than average primarily over south-central and southwestern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, parts of eastern Turkmenistan, western and southern Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Afghanistan, parts of western Pakistan, and central and eastern Iran. Mean minimum temperatures are expected to be 2-4 °C below normal in north-central and northeastern Kazakhstan, as well as in north-central Uzbekistan. Likewise, mean maximum temperatures are predicted to be 2-8°C warmer than average over eastern and south-central Kazakhstan, central and eastern Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, northern, central, and western Afghanistan, eastern Iran, and the higher elevations of northwestern Pakistan, conversely, most of central and eastern Pakistan, as well as north-central Kazakhstan could experience mean maximum temperatures up to 8 °C below normal. Northeastern Tajikistan will likely record below freezing nighttime temperatures, along with some higher elevations of northern Pakistan and northeastern Afghanistan. The GEFS model forecasts also indicate mean maximum temperatures will exceed 40°C in southern, northern, and parts of western Afghanistan, eastern and central Turkmenistan, parts of southeastern and northeastern Uzbekistan, southern, central, and eastern Maximum temperatures by the end of the forecast period throughout much of Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan. South-central Kazakhstan, lower lying areas of western Kyrgyzstan, eastern Uzbekistan, western Tajikistan, and northern Afghanistan may observe maximum temperatures that are between 4-8 °C above average for three or more consecutive days with light winds and little cloud cover.

Precipitation:

Much of Central Asia remained largely dry. According to the CPC Unified Gauge Analysis, northwestern and north-central Kazakhstan, eastern and western Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, eastern Afghanistan, northern Iran, central Turkmenistan, southwestern Uzbekistan, and central and northern Pakistan observed light to moderate precipitation up to 50 mm from 06 – 12 June 2023. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region of northern Pakistan reported flooding in the districts of Bannu, Lakki Marwat, Dera Ismail Khan, and Karak due to high rainfall rates (20-40 mm in a 24 hour period). Similarly, Iran experienced flooding in 13 provinces (particularly in northwestern and north-central Iran), and assistance was sent to areas such as Isfahan, Tehran, and Semnan. Based on USGS snow water equivalent analysis, negative SWE anomalies persisted across eastern and northwestern Tajikistan, most of northeastern and central Afghanistan, and western Afghanistan, southern Uzbekistan, southern Uzbekistan, western and northern Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, and northern and southeastern Kazakhstan.

Northern and southeastem Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern and northern Tajikistan, eastern Afghanistan, parts of northern and central Pakistan, and northwestern Iran are expected to receive light to moderate (10-50 mm) precipitation. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa region of Pakistan and areas to its east may observe precipitation up to 75 mm and could impact downstream communities that experienced flooding last week. The Sindh region of Pakistan and India's state of Gujarat will be impacted by Tropical Cyclone Biparjoy, which is expected to make landfall near the border of the two countries on 15 June. Biparjoy could cause storm surge >1m in coastal communities, waves up to 3m, winds up to 130 kilometers per hour at landfall, and accumulated rainfall up to 250mm (especially along the southern Sindh region of Pakistan and northern Gujarat state of India). Winds over 60 kilometers per hour could extend more than 130 kilometers from the center of the storm, impacting cities such as Karachi and Hyderabad (Pakistan). Below normal precipitation is expected to fall across much of eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern and northwestern Tajikistan, and northeastern Afghanistan.

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 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 field and home offices, POAA-CPC, USGS, USDA, NASA, and a number of activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, <u>jverdin@usaid.gov</u>

