





Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 29 June – 05 July, 2023

Temperature:

Weekly average minimum temperatures were $2-6^{\circ}$ C warmer than normal in eastem Turkmenistan, southeastem Uzbekistan, eastem Iran, western Tajikistan, southwestern Kyrgyzstan, western and northern Pakistan, and southern, western, and northern Afghanistan from 20 - 26 June 2023. Parts of northwestern Pakistan observed minimum temperatures between $6-8^{\circ}$ C warmer than normal. Conversely, parts of east-central Afghanistan, western Uzbekistan, and western and central Kazakhstan experienced cooler than normal minimum temperatures ($2-6^{\circ}$ C colder than normal), with the largest anomalies in northwestern and north-central Kazakhstan ($6-8^{\circ}$ C below normal). Likewise, mean maximum temperatures in western, southern, and northern Afghanistan, western mad southern Tajikistan, parts of northern and western Pakistan, southem Kyrgyzstan, southeastern Uzbekistan, and central and eastern Iran were primarily $2-6^{\circ}$ C warmer than normal. Mean maximum temperatures were between $6-12^{\circ}$ C colder than normal in northwestern and north-central Kazakhstan. Parts of northeastern Turkmenistan, southern, western, north-central, and parts of east-central Afghanistan, eastern, central, and southwestern Iran, and western and central Pakistan.

The GEFS model predicts mean minimum temperatures that are 2-4°C warmer than average primarily over north-central Kazakhstan, parts of central and eastern Tajikistan, western, southern, and northeastern Afghanistan, northeastern, southeastern, and southwestern Uzbekistan, parts of northern and western Pakistan, and much of eastern, central Kazakhstan and north-central Uzbekistan. Likewise, mean maximum temperatures are expected to be 2-4 °C below normal in northeastern and south-central Kazakhstan and north-central Uzbekistan. Likewise, mean maximum temperatures are predicted to be 2-6°C warmer than average over parts of eastern and north-central Kazakhstan and north-central Uzbekistan. Likewise, mean maximum temperatures are predicted to be 2-6°C warmer than average over parts of eastern and north-central Kazakhstan, northeastern Uzbekistan, western Kyrgyzstan, parts of northeastern Afghanistan, and parts of northeastern Pakistan. Conversely, most of southern Pakistan, and far southeastern and north-central, and west-central Afghanistan, northeastern Turkmenistan, southeastern Uzbekistan, southern, eastern, and central Iran, and much of western and central Pakistan. Above normal maximum temperatures will be observed from western Kazakhstan to eastern Iran in the beginning of the forecast period, from central and eastern Kazakhstan to Afghanistan by the middle of the forecast period. The largest anomalies are expected from north-central and parts of eastern Iran may observe two or more consecutive days (in the middle of the forecast period) with maximum temperatures above 45 °C and up to 4 °C above normal.

Precipitation:

According to the CPC Unified Gauge Analysis, northwestern, north-central, and parts of eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Kyrgyzstan, southeastern Afghanistan, northwestern Iran, and central and northern Pakistan observed light to moderate precipitation up to 50 mm from 20 – 26 June 2023. The remnants of Tropical Cyclone Biparjoy and the progression of the monsoon into northwestern India brought heavy rainfall that resulted in flooding in the state of Rajasthan. Heavy rainfall also fell especially in the eastern Punjab region of Pakistan (up to 150 mm). Negative SWE anomalies persisted across eastern and northwestern Tajikistan, most of northeastern and parts of central Afghanistan, and parts of western and eastern Kyrgyzstan. Because of the continuing large 30-day/90-day precipitation deficits and degrading vegetation conditions, an abnormal dryness polygon covers western and northern Afghanistan, southern and eastern Kazakhstan. A drought polygon covers eastern Turkmenistan, central Kyrgyzstan, and parts of southeastern Kazakhstan. A drought polygon has been added to Kazakhstan's regions of Pavlodar, eastern Akmola, and northeastern Karaganda, which have 25 to >85% of cropland affected by severe drought conditions (FAO).

Northern and eastern Kazakhstan, the higher elevations of Kyrgyzstan, northern and eastern Tajikistan, eastern Afghanistan, and parts of northern and central Pakistan are expected to receive light to moderate (10-50 mm) precipitation. The National Disaster Management Authority of Pakistan has warned that the forecasted rainfall could result in flash flooding in regions that have received above normal rainfall over the last few weeks (central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and northern Punjab). Flash flooding is also possible in eastern regions of Afghanistan in the first few days of the forecast period, primarily from the Nuristan to the Paktika provinces. A heavy snowfall polygon has been drawn in a small region of northern Pakistan that could receive upwards of 30 cm of snowfall. Below normal precipitation is expected to fall across much of northern and eastern Kazakhstan, western Kyrgyzstan, and parts of northern and central Pakistan.

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, jverdin@usaid.gov

