

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 03 August – 09 August 2023

Temperature:

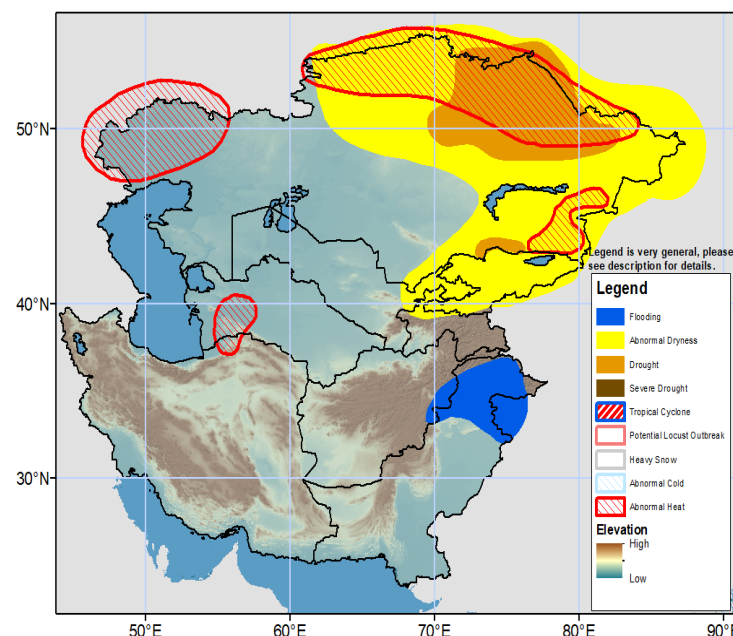
Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average (2 to 6°C) across northern, central, southern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, many parts of Turkmenistan and Kyrgyzstan, and north and west regions of Afghanistan during the period 25Jul – 31Jul 2023, with warmest anomalies around 4 to 6 °C in the southern and southeast Kazakhstan and central and southern Uzbekistan. In contrast, maximum temperatures were below normal in parts of south and southeast Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 40 to 45°C across southern Kazakhstan, many regions of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and parts of north, west and south regions of Afghanistan. Maximum temperature exceeded 45 °C near the border of Farah and Nimroz provinces of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above normal (2 to 6 °C) across southern and central Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, central and eastern Turkmenistan, southern Kyrgyzstan, western Tajikistan, and parts of north and west Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above normal weekly mean maximum temperature (1 to 6°C) across northern, eastern, southeast, central and western Kazakhstan, western parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, western Tajikistan, and east and central regions of Afghanistan during the period 03Aug – 09Aug 2023, with maximum anomalies 4 to 6 °C in the northern, eastern, and northwest regions of Kazakhstan. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecast around 40 to 45°C in many regions of Turkmenistan, and Hilmand, Nimroz, Farah, Jawzjan, Balkh, Kunduz provinces of Afghanistan. An Abnormal Heat hazard is posted in northern, southeast and northwest regions of Kazakhstan and western Turkmenistan, where the hybrid Heat Index (HI) and maximum temperature is likely to exceed the 85th percentile for 3 or more consecutive days. The weekly average minimum temperature are forecast above normal around 1 to 6 °C in Kazakhstan, many parts of Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and northeast, north, west, and south provinces of Afghanistan.

Precipitation:

According to reports, heavy rainfall has triggered flash flood in the Maidan Wardak province of Afghanistan on 22 July 2023, resulting in 31 fatalities and 41 people were missing. During the past week, heavy rain fell over India and Pakistan that led to flooding in central part of India and northern Pakistan, resulting in 23 fatalities in India and 179 fatalities due to flooding in Pakistan this season and infrastructures damages. Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed across east, southeast, central and south parts of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and western Akmola and east Kazakhstan during the period 25Jul – 31Jul, 2023. Light to moderate precipitation was observed across northern, eastern and western Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan and eastern Tajikistan. A drought polygon is placed in Kazakhstan's regions of Pavlodar, eastern Akmola, eastern North Kazakhstan, northeastern Karaganda, Abai and southern Jambyl where 25% to more than 85% of cropland was affected by drought conditions (FAO). Negative ground impacts are also strongly reflected in vegetation health indices in those regions.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation (10 to 50mm) across northern Pakistan (locally heavy rainfall up to 75mm), northern Kazakhstan, western, northern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, and Kunar, Nangarhar, Paktya, Khost, and Paktika provinces of Afghanistan during the period 03Aug – 09Aug, 2023. A flooding polygon is placed in the northern regions of Pakistan and Kunar, Nangarhar, Paktya and Khost provinces of 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 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. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov.