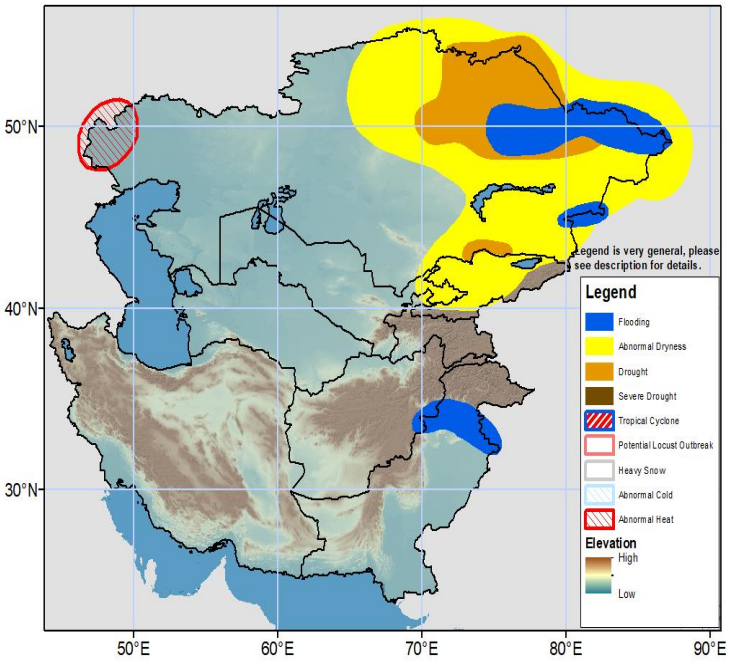
Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
10 August – 16 August 2023

Temperature:

Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average (2 to 6ºC) in many regions of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and north, west and southern regions of Afghanistan during the period 01 Aug – 07 Aug 2023, with warmest anomalies around 4 to 6 ºC in the Akmola, eastern Karaganda, Almaty and North Kazakhstan regions. In contrast, maximum temperatures were slightly below normal in eastern parts of Tajikistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 40 to 45ºC in many regions of Turkmenistan and north, west and south regions of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above normal (2 to 6 ºC) across northern, eastern, southern and central Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, southwest Kyrgyzstan, and north and west regions of Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above normal weekly mean maximum temperature (1 to 6ºC) across western Kazakhstan, southeast Kyrgyzstan, and eastern parts of Tajikistan and Afghanistan during the period 10 Aug – 16 Aug 2023, with maximum anomalies 4 to 6 ºC in the northwest regions of Kazakhstan. In contrast, below normal maximum temperatures (-4 to -1 ºC) are forecast in northeast, eastern, central and southern regions of Kazakhstan, central and eastern regions of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and northeast, north, west and southern parts of Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecast around 40 to 45ºC in Hilmand, Nimroz, and Farah provinces of Afghanistan. An Abnormal Heat hazard is posted in northwest regions of Kazakhstan, where maximum temperature is above normal around 4 to 6 ºC and average maximum temperature is forecast around 30 to 40 ºC in starting few days of this outlook period. The weekly average minimum temperatures are forecast above normal around 1 to 6 ºC in western Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, and west and southern regions of Afghanistan. In contrast, below normal minimum temperatures are forecast in northern Kazakhstan.



Precipitation:

Light to moderate precipitation was observed across the northern, central and eastern region of Kazakhstan, northeast Kyrgyzstan, and eastern parts of Afghanistan during the period 01 Aug – 07 Aug, 2023. Higher amount of precipitation (25 to 75mm) was observed in the northern region of Pakistan. 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 observed rainfall estimates of 30-day depicts improved moisture across northern Kostanay region of Kazakhstan and northeast Kyrgyzstan. Vegetation conditions are also improved across these regions. Therefore, the current abnormal dryness hazard has been removed from northern Kostanay and northeast Kyrgyzstan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation (10 to 50mm) across northeast and eastern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, Nangarhar and Kunar provinces of Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan (locally heavy rainfall up to 75mm) during the period 10 Aug – 16 Aug, 2023. A flooding polygon is placed in the northern regions of Pakistan, Nangarhar, Kunar, Paktya and Khost provinces of Afghanistan, and Jetisu region and northeast Kazakhstan.

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