

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 24 August – 30 August 2023

Temperature:

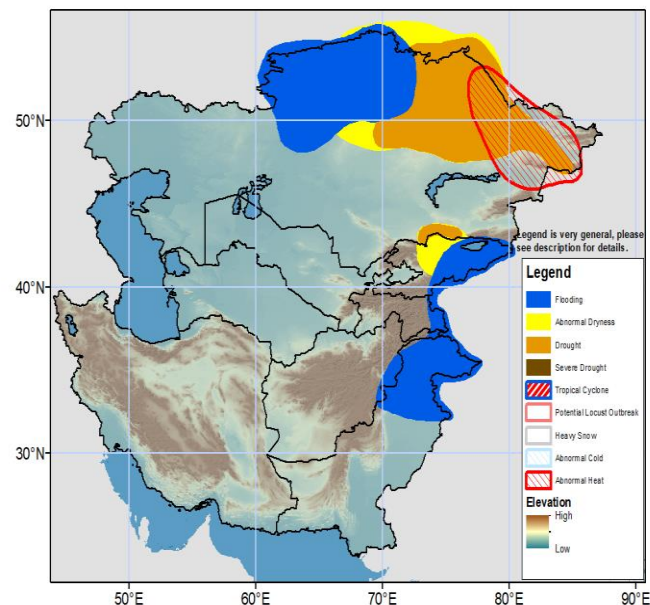
Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average (2 to 6°C) across western and northwest regions of Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, and western-central and northern Pakistan, and Kunar, Nangarhar, Khost, and Paktika provinces of Afghanistan during the period 15Aug – 21Aug 2023, with warmest anomalies around 4 to 6 °C in the northwest regions of Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperatures were below normal (-4 to -2 °C) in the northeast and eastern regions of Kazakhstan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 35 to 40°C across southwest and southern regions of Kazakhstan, many parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and north, west and south parts of Afghanistan, with warmest temperature around 40 to 45 °C near border of Farah and Nimroz provinces of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were below normal (-4 to -2 °C) across eastern and southwest regions of Kazakhstan, western Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, northern, central and eastern Iran, and west and central parts of Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above normal weekly mean maximum temperature (1 to 6°C) across northeast and eastern regions of Kazakhstan and northern Kyrgyzstan during the period 24Aug – 30Aug 2023. In contrast, below normal maximum temperatures are forecasted in Kostanay, Aktobe, western and southern regions of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, western and northern Turkmenistan Tajikistan, and central and northeast regions of Afghanistan, with -6 to -4 °C below normal in Aktobe region of Kazakhstan. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecasted around 35 to 40°C in Turkmenistan, and north, west and south parts of Afghanistan, with warmest temperature around 40 to 45 °C near the border of Farah and Nimroz provinces of Afghanistan. An Abnormal Heat hazard is posted in northeast and eastern regions of Kazakhstan, where maximum temperature is above normal around 4 to 8 °C and average maximum temperature is forecasted around 30 to 35° C in starting few days of outlook period.

Precipitation:

Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed across eastern Karaganda, northeast and eastern region of Kazakhstan during the period 15Aug - 21Aug 2023. Light to moderate precipitation fell in east and southeast regions of Afghanistan, northern Kyrgyzstan, northwest regions of Kazakhstan, and northern Pakistan. A drought polygon is placed in Kazakhstan's regions of Pavlodar, eastern Akmola, eastern North Kazakhstan, and northeastern Karaganda, southern parts of Abai and East Kazakhstan, and eastern 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. Since the start of August, many parts of northeast, eastern and southeast Kazakhstan received moderate to heavy precipitation that has led to improved moisture across these regions. Therefore, the current abnormal dryness hazard has been removed from the northeast, eastern and southeast regions of Kazakhstan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecast moderate to heavy precipitation across northern, central and eastern Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, and central and northern Pakistan, eastern Afghanistan, and southeast, northern and central regions of Kazakhstan during the period 24Aug – 30Aug 2023. Light to moderate precipitation is forecasted across northwest, southern and eastern Kazakhstan, southern Kyrgyzstan, and western and central Tajikistan. A flooding polygon is placed in eastern Afghanistan, northern Pakistan, eastern Tajikistan, eastern, central and northern Kyrgyzstan, and Kostanay, northern Ulytau and northern regions of 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, jverd@usaid.gov.