

## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 07 – 13 September 2023

### Temperature:

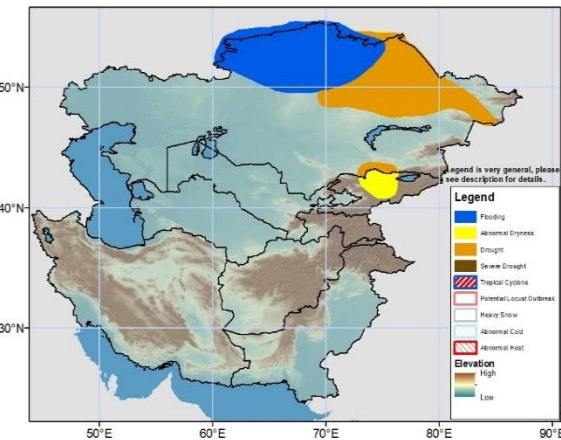
Weekly average maximum temperatures were much below average (up to 6-12°C below normal) across northern and central provinces of Kazakhstan, while except for eastern and western border regions of Kazakhstan most of its provinces experienced 2-8°C cooler than normal maximum temperatures during the period 29 August – 4 September 2023. Similarly, much of Uzbekistan and bordering areas of Turkmenistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan experienced 2-6°C cooler than normal maximum temperatures during the week. The coldest anomalies of up to 12°C below average maximum temperatures were observed in parts of Qostanay and Aqmola provinces of Kazakhstan, where maximum weekly average temperatures stayed between 10-20°C. The warmest maximum temperatures recorded this past week were in southwestern Afghanistan, where average weekly temperatures were 45°C and higher. The highlands of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan recorded minimum temperatures between 0-5°C.

During the next week, the GEFS model predicts cooler than average maximum temperatures (-6 to -1°C) from Aqtöbe to Qaraghandy provinces of Kazakhstan, and in western Uzbekistan and western Turkmenistan, where maximum temperatures are predicted to be 20°C and higher in Kazakhstan and between 25-35°C in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In contrast, maximum temperature anomalies are expected to be 1-4°C warmer than average in eastern Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, and much of eastern parts of Afghanistan. In these regions, maximum temperatures are expected to remain between 30-35°C in Kyrgyzstan and eastern Tajikistan and higher than 35°C in southwestern Afghanistan.

### Precipitation:

Heavy precipitation continued over northern and southern Kazakhstan and over western Kyrgyzstan. Some locations in Qostanay, Aqmola, and South Kazakhstan provinces received 25-50mm, which were 10-50mm above average for the week. Eastern and central Kazakhstan, and parts of Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan received moderate rainfall (10-25mm). The 30-day precipitation follow similar patterns as the weekly totals, with excesses of 25-100 mm dotting northern, eastern and southern provinces of Kazakhstan. Over the 90-day period, deficits have been very large in western Pavlodar and eastern Aqmola provinces of Kazakhstan and especially over central Kyrgyzstan, which only received less than 25% of normal during this period.

During the coming week, the GEFS model predicts 10-50mm precipitation in northern, eastern and western Kazakhstan, which will result in wetter than average rainfall by up to 30 mm for the week. There are also enhanced probabilities for predicted precipitation to be in the top tercile (wetter) category in northern Kazakhstan. Few showers are expected in northern and eastern Kyrgyzstan. A flooding polygon is maintained in the northern Kazakhstan where both GEFS and GFS predict heavy precipitation.



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](mailto:wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov). Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, [jverdind@usaid.gov](mailto:jverdind@usaid.gov).