

## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 21 – 27 September 2023

### Temperature:

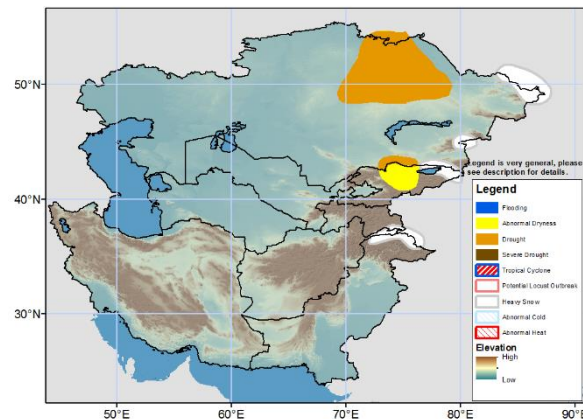
Weekly average maximum temperatures were below average (up to 2-8°C below normal) across primarily some western, central, and eastern provinces of Kazakhstan, with the largest anomalies (4-8°C below normal) observed in the western Abai, southern Jetisu, and southern Almaty regions during the period 12 September – 18 September 2023. Similarly, central and northeastern Uzbekistan, northern Turkmenistan, parts of northern Kyrgyzstan, and northwestern Iran observed 2-6°C cooler than normal maximum temperatures during the week. Southern, eastern, and western Afghanistan, most of Tajikistan, southern Kyrgyzstan, western and central Pakistan, and eastern, southern, and central Iran observed maximum temperatures that were 2-6°C above normal. Southwestern Afghanistan, central and southwestern Pakistan, and southeastern and southwestern Iran observed mean maximum temperatures above 40°C. The highlands of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, eastern Kazakhstan, most of northern Pakistan, and central and northeastern Afghanistan observed mean minimum temperatures primarily between 0-10°C.

During the next week, the GEFS model predicts cooler than average maximum temperatures (1-6°C below normal) in most of eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, northern, central, and eastern Iran, western, northern, and southern Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, western Tajikistan, and southwestern and eastern Pakistan. Maximum temperatures are predicted to be 15°C and higher in Kazakhstan (outside of the higher elevations of eastern Kazakhstan) and between 25-30°C in central and eastern portions of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. In contrast, maximum temperature anomalies are expected to be 2-6°C warmer than average in far northern Kazakhstan, northern Pakistan, and parts of northeastern Afghanistan. Maximum temperatures are expected to be between 0-15°C in much of central and southern Kyrgyzstan, eastern and northern Tajikistan, northeastern and parts of central Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan. Mean maximum temperatures could be below freezing in northeastern Tajikistan and far northern Pakistan and above 40°C in southern Iran and central Pakistan. Minimum temperature are expected to be below freezing (-15-0 °C) in the higher elevations of eastern Kazakhstan (above 2000m), southern, eastern, and central Kyrgyzstan (above 3000m), central and eastern Tajikistan (above 3500m), central and northeastern Afghanistan (above 4000m), and in northern Pakistan (above 6000m).

### Precipitation:

Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed over northeastern and parts of northwestern Kazakhstan, parts of northern and southeastern Pakistan, northwestern Iran, and parts of eastern Kyrgyzstan. Light precipitation fell over parts of southeastern and central Kazakhstan and eastern Afghanistan. Some locations in the eastern Akmola, eastern North Kazakhstan, southern Pavlodar, northern East Kazakhstan, and southwestern Atyrau regions of Kazakhstan received 25-75mm which was 10-50mm above average for the week. Areas east of Islamabad in Pakistan and northwestern Iran received 50-150mm, which was up to 100mm above average for the week. The heavy rainfall in Iran led to flooding in the cities of Astara and Talesh, injuring 20 people and damaging bridges in the region. The 30-day precipitation product shows surpluses of 25-100 mm covering northwestern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, northwestern Iran, and northern, central, and some southern regions of Kazakhstan. Deficits between 10-50 mm cover parts of eastern Afghanistan, central Kyrgyzstan, and central, eastern, and northern Pakistan. Over the 90-day period, deficits have been large (25-100 mm) in a small area (including Kabul) of eastern Afghanistan and over central Kyrgyzstan, the latter of which received less than 25% of normal precipitation.

During the coming week, the GEFS model predicts 10-50mm precipitation in eastern Kazakhstan, northern, eastern, and parts of southern Kyrgyzstan, parts of eastern and northeastern Afghanistan, and northern and central Pakistan, resulting in positive anomalies up to 30mm. Northeastern Kyrgyzstan could receive around 30cm of snowfall, and similar accumulations could be seen across higher elevations of eastern Kazakhstan, northeastern Afghanistan, southeastern Tajikistan, and northern Pakistan. Little to no precipitation is expected across northwestern Kazakhstan, resulting in negative anomalies.



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, [jverd@usaid.gov](mailto:jverd@usaid.gov).