

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 04 May – 10 May, 2023

Temperature:

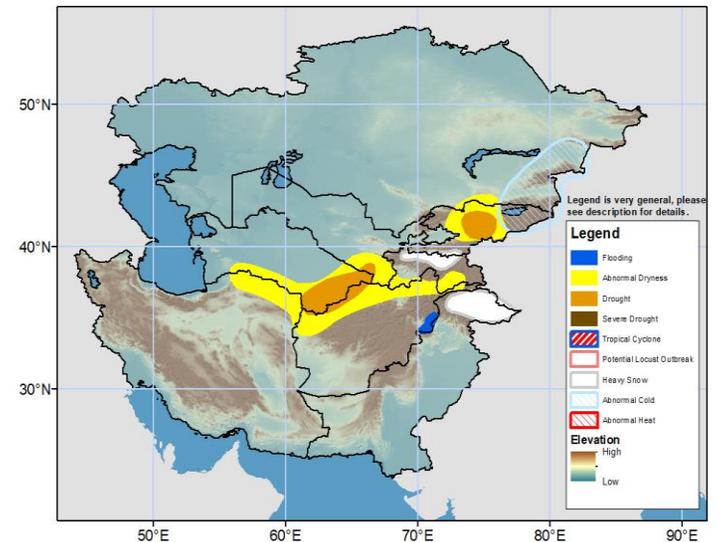
Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average (2 to 6°C) across western, southwest, and northern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan during the period 25 Apr – 01 May 2023, with 6 to 8°C in eastern Atyrau and northern Mangystau regions of Kazakhstan. In contrast, below normal minimum temperature were observed across eastern Tajikistan, and parts of eastern and northeast Afghanistan. Maximum temperatures depicted above average temperature (4 to 8°C) across western, northern, central and southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, southern Kyrgyzstan, western Tajikistan, and parts of west, north and northeast Afghanistan, with 8 to 12°C in the western Uzbekistan and parts of Mangystau, eastern Atyrau, and southern Aktobe regions of Kazakhstan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -5 to 0°C across higher elevations of eastern Kyrgyzstan (>3000 m), the higher elevations of eastern Tajikistan (>4000 m), in for eastern Kazakhstan, and the higher elevations of the northeast Afghanistan (>4000 m). Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 30 to 35°C across southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and parts of north, west and south Afghanistan region, with 35 to 40°C in Farah and Nimroz provinces of Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above normal weekly mean minimum temperature (2 to 6°C) across northern Kazakhstan during the period 04 May – 10 May 2023. In contrast, below normal minimum temperatures (-6 to -1°C) are forecast across southeast, southern and southwest Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and parts of northern, western and southern Afghanistan. The weekly average maximum temperatures are forecasts around 4 to 8°C in northern parts of Kazakhstan where mean maximum temperature are forecasts around 20 to 30°C. Weekly average minimum temperatures are forecast between -15 to 0°C across higher elevations of eastern Tajikistan and eastern Kyrgyzstan and the higher elevations of the northeast Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecasts around 35 to 40°C in Farah and Nimroz provinces of Afghanistan. An abnormal cold hazard is posted across southeast Kazakhstan and northern Kyrgyzstan, where minimum temperature anomaly is below normal around -10 to -6 °C and daily minimum temperature is around -15 to 0°C in starting few days of outlook period.

Precipitation:

According to reports, heavy rainfall has triggered flash flood in the Balochistan province of Pakistan on 29 April 2023, resulting in 4 fatalities. Light precipitation was observed across northwest and in for eastern region of Kazakhstan and parts of northeast, east and southeast Afghanistan during 25 Apr – 01 May 2023. Some greater amount of precipitation was observed across northern Pakistan. Based on USGS snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, negative SWE anomalies persist across eastern and northwestern Tajikistan, most of northeast and central Afghanistan, and western and eastern Kyrgyzstan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation (10 to 50mm) across central and northwest Tajikistan, central and southern Kyrgyzstan, parts of western Turkmenistan, and parts of northeast, central and eastern (specially, 25 to 50mm in Kunar and Nangarhar provinces), southeast regions of Afghanistan during the 04May – 10May 2023. Some greater amount of precipitation (25 to 75mm) is predicted across northern Pakistan. Heavy snowfall is predicted across central and northwest Tajikistan and northern Pakistan. Therefore, heavy snow polygons are posted in these regions. A flooding polygon is placed across Kunar and Nangarhar 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