

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 31 August – 06 September 2023

Temperature:

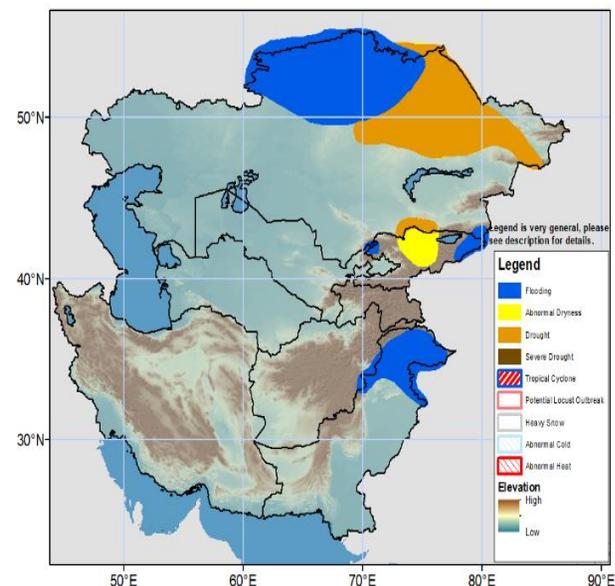
Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average (2 to 4°C) across northeast, eastern and eastern Karaganda regions of Kazakhstan, western-central Pakistan, and southeast region of Afghanistan during the period 22Aug – 28Aug 2023, with warmest anomalies around 4 to 6 °C in the Abai and east Kazakhstan provinces of Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperatures were below average around -4 to -2 °C in the west Kazakhstan, Aktobe and Kostanay provinces of Kazakhstan, central Kyrgyzstan, central and eastern Tajikistan, and northeast regions of Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 40 to 45°C in Farah, Nimroz and Hilmand provinces of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average around 2 to 4 °C across central, eastern and southeast regions of Kazakhstan, eastern regions of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and many parts of north, west and south regions of Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts below normal weekly mean maximum temperature (-6 to -1°C) across Aktobe, Kostanay, northern, central and southern region of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and north and west parts of Afghanistan during the period 31Aug – 06Sep 2023, with coldest anomalies around -6 to -4 in Aktobe, Kostanay, Akmola, Ulytau, Turkistan and western and central Karaganda provinces of Kazakhstan. In contrast, above normal maximum temperatures are forecasted in eastern regions of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan, central and northern Pakistan, and east, central, southeast and southern parts of Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecasted around 15 to 25 °C in many parts of Kazakhstan, with warmest temperature around 35 to 40 °C in west and southern parts of Afghanistan. The GEFS model is forecasted below normal daily maximum temperature around -10 to -4 °C in starting few days across Aktobe, Kostanay, Ulytau, Akmola, Karaganda, Turkistan, and Kyzylorda regions of Kazakhstan where daily maximum temperature is forecasted around 10 to 25 °C in those regions.

Precipitation:

Heavy rainfall has triggered flash flood in Vahdat, Rudaki, Dushanbe, Hisor, Varzob, Rasht, Sangvor and Tajikabad districts of Tajikistan on 27 August, 2023 resulting in 13 fatalities and widespread infrastructures damages, according to report. Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed across Akmola, northern, southern and in for eastern regions of Kazakhstan, northern and southern Kyrgyzstan, western and eastern Tajikistan, central and northern Pakistan, and eastern parts of Afghanistan during the period 22Aug – 28Aug, 2023. Light to moderate precipitation fell in western and central Kazakhstan, western Turkmenistan, and central Tajikistan. The multiple rainfall estimates of 30-day precipitation depicts improved moisture across eastern Kostanay and western parts of Akmola and north Kazakhstan provinces of Kazakhstan. Therefore, the current abnormal dryness hazard has been removed from those regions.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation across Kostanay, Akmola, north Kazakhstan, northern Karaganda, Almaty, Jetisu, and east Kazakhstan provinces of Kazakhstan, northern, eastern and southwest Kyrgyzstan, central and northern Pakistan, and eastern Afghanistan during the period 31Aug – 06Sep, 2023. Light to moderate precipitation is forecasted across northeast and southeast Kazakhstan and in for eastern Tajikistan. A flooding polygon is placed in Kostanay, north Kazakhstan and Akmola provinces of Kazakhstan, northern and southwest region of Kyrgyzstan, northern Pakistan, and Kunar, Nangarhar, Paktya and Khost 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, jverdind@usaid.gov.