

## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 10 June – 16 June, 2021

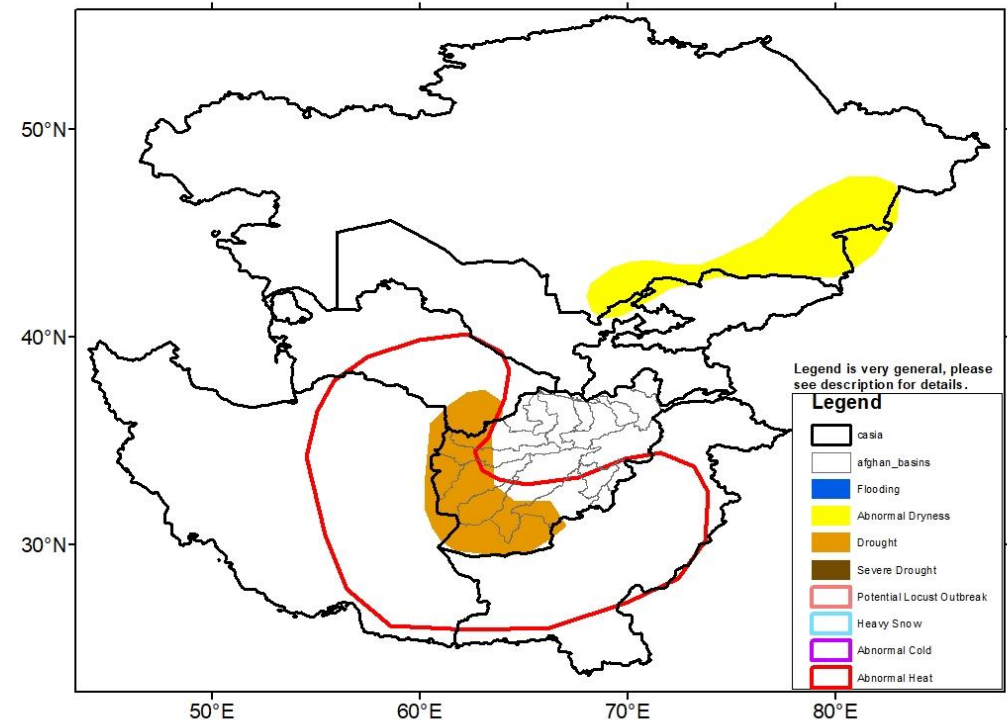
### Temperatures:

Weekly maximum temperatures were warmer than normal across the entire region. Maximum temperatures in the central part of the region reached as much as 8 to 12 degrees C above normal during the first week of June. Temperatures reached above 40°C as far north as southern Kazakhstan and as high as 45°C in southwestern Afghanistan.

The GEFS model depicts that a period of cooler temperatures will move across Kazakhstan. Negative anomalies of 2-4°C are likely. Meanwhile, southern portions of the region are forecast to remain warmer than average, especially in southern Afghanistan where anomalies could reach more than 6 degrees Celsius. Maximum temperatures may exceed 45°C there, but also exceed 40°C in Iran, Pakistan, and Turkmenistan. An abnormal heat hazard is posted for these areas.

### Precipitation

Light to moderate rain was widespread throughout the northern two thirds of the Central Asia region. According to satellite estimates, 10-50mm of rain was widely observed across Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. Over the last 30 days, moisture deficits are growing in southeastern Kazakhstan. Vegetation health indices are starting to indicate a negative ground response to the deficits. As such, an abnormal dryness hazard is placed there. In western Afghanistan, a drought hazard remains posted where ground conditions are still poor after inconsistent rainfall the spring. The GFS model indicates that dry conditions will be prevalent in the region this coming week. Some light rainfall (10-25mm) is possible in Kyrgyzstan and parts of northern Kazakhstan.



**Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.**

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