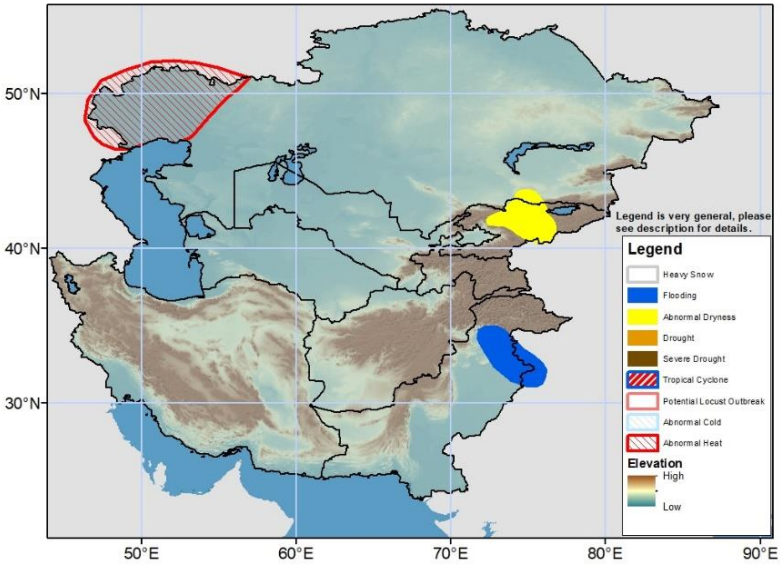
Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
4 July – 10 July 2024

Temperature:

Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average by 4 to 8°C in eastern Kazakhstan and 2 to 4°C in parts of Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Pakistan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperatures were below average by 4 to as much as 12°C in western Kazakhstan. Remaining portions of the region were closer to average. The hottest weekly average maximum temperatures of more than 40°C were observed in many parts of Iran, southern and western Afghanistan, and Pakistan. The lowest weekly average maximum temperatures, less than 25°C, were observed in northern Kazakhstan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average by 2 to 6ºC in eastern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, and parts of Kyrgyzstan.

During the outlook period, the GEFS model forecasts above-average 7-day mean maximum temperatures (2 to 6°C anomaly) in western Kazakhstan, with the largest 6 to 8°C anomalies in far-western Kazakhstan. Slightly warmer than average conditions are expected in Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, central/southern Afghanistan. In contrast, 7-day mean maximum temperature is forecasted to be 1 to 2°C below average in east-central Kazakhstan and Pakistan. 7-day mean maximum temperature is forecasted to be 40 to 45°C in parts of Turkmenistan and low elevations of Afghanistan, and above 45°C in parts of southern Pakistan and southern Iran. An abnormal heat hazard is posted in western Kazakhstan where the maximum temperature is 4 to 8°C above normal and average maximum temperature is forecasted to be 30 to 40°C.



Precipitation:

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed in northern and western regions of Kazakhstan. The past 7 day's totals were widely 10 mm to locally as much as 75 mm. Scattered light to moderate rain fell in parts of southeastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and eastern Afghanistan. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in northern, northeastern, and parts of eastern Kazakhstan, as well as Tajikistan and some parts of northeastern and eastern Afghanistan. In contrast, rainfall is below-average in central Kyrgyzstan and central and southeastern Kazakhstan. According to satellite based vegetation health indices, vegetation is quite lush across northern Kazakhstan but relatively unhealthy across southern Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

During the outlook period, models forecast moderate rainfall in many parts of Kyrgyzstan, eastern/northern Tajikistan, northern and eastern Kazakhstan during the outlook period. Locally moderate rain associated with monsoonal flow is also likely in eastern provinces of Afghanistan along with heavier rain (up to 100 mm) in northern Pakistan. Light and below-average rainfall is forecasted in northwestern Kazakhstan.

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