Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
11 July – 17 July 2024

Temperature:

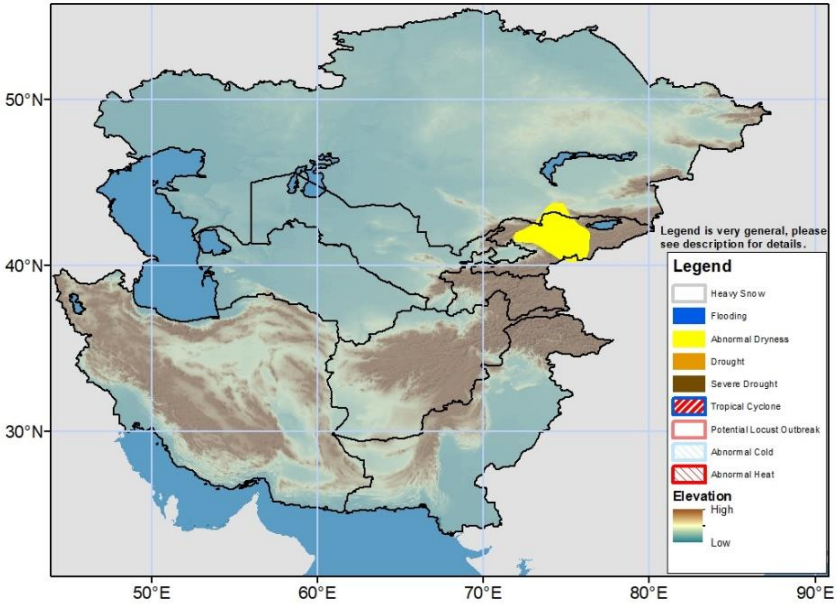
Weekly average maximum temperatures were 2 to 8°C above average in western Kazakhstan, and 2 to 4 °C above average in parts of Iran, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperatures were below average by 2 to 8°C in central and eastern Kazakhstan. The hottest weekly average 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 and eastern Kazakhstan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average by 2 to 6ºC parts of Iran, southern/eastern Afghanistan, and Pakistan.

During the outlook period, the GEFS model forecasts above-average 7-day mean maximum temperatures (1 to 4°C anomaly) in far-northwestern, north-central, and eastern Kazakhstan. In contrast, 7-day mean maximum temperature is forecasted to be 1 to 2°C below average in portions of southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan Turkmenistan, and northern/western Afghanistan. 7-day mean maximum temperature is forecasted to be 40 to 45°C in southern Afghanistan, and above 45°C in parts of Pakistan and southern Iran.

Precipitation:

Moderate to locally heavy rainfall was observed in north-central and eastern regions of Kazakhstan. The past 7 days' totals were widely 10 mm to locally as much as 50 mm. Light rain fell in many parts of Kyrgyzstan. A surge of monsoonal moisture brought moderate to heavy rains into central and northern Pakistan up to the Afghanistan border. Totals locally exceeded 100mm there, while fatalities due to flash floods and landslides were reported in southern Pakistan. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in northern and parts of eastern Kazakhstan, as well as localized portions of Kyrgyzstan. In contrast, rainfall is below-average in northeastern Afghanistan, central Kyrgyzstan, and central, northwestern, and parts of 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 light to moderate rainfall across Kazakhstan and moderate rainfall in parts of eastern/northern Tajikistan during the outlook period. Increased amounts of 25-75 mm of rain is forecast across Kyrgyzstan. Locally moderate rain (25 – 50 mm) associated with monsoonal flow is likely in eastern provinces of Afghanistan and in northern Pakistan.



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