

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 1 August – 7 August 2024

Temperature:

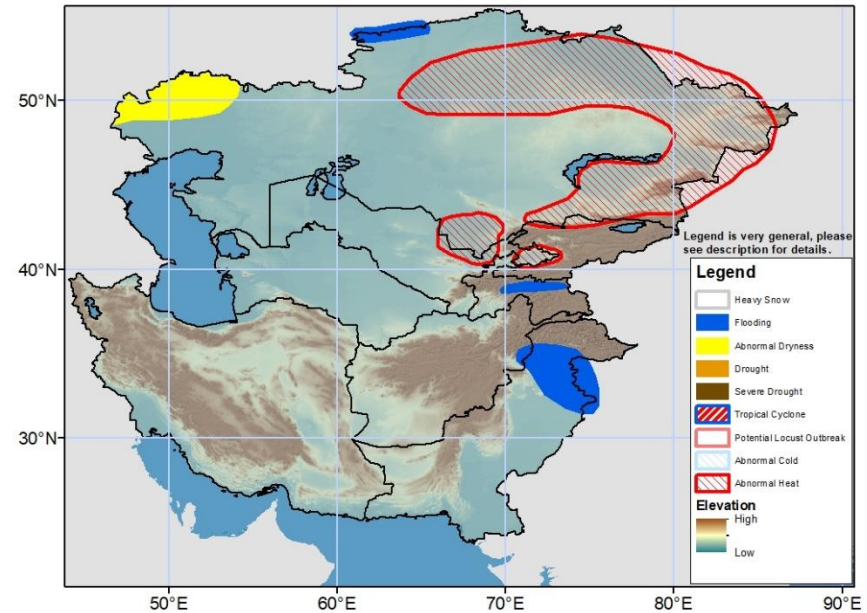
Temperatures were below average across much of northern and western Kazakhstan this past week. Negative mean maximum temperature anomalies were 2 - 6°C. Most of the rest of the region observed warmer than average temperatures with anomalies of 2 - 6°C. The hottest 7-day mean maximum temperatures of more than 40°C were observed in parts of Turkmenistan, southern Uzbekistan, Iran, Pakistan, and the lower elevations of Afghanistan. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were generally near or above average, but with some below-average temperatures in northwestern Kazakhstan.

During the outlook period, the GEFS model forecasts above-average 7-day mean maximum temperatures across Central Asia. The largest anomalies (4 to 6°C) are expected in northern and eastern Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan. In contrast, 7-day mean maximum temperature is forecasted to be 2 to 6°C below average in Pakistan, due to increased clouds and rainfall. 7-day mean maximum temperature is forecasted to be 40 – 50°C in Iran and southwestern Afghanistan and 40 – 45°C in eastern Turkmenistan, eastern Uzbekistan, far-southern Kazakhstan and a few parts of Pakistan. Abnormal heat hazards are posted in areas of Kazakhstan and eastern Uzbekistan where temperatures will reach more than 4°C above average and higher than 30°C during the period.

Precipitation:

Heavy rainfall (50 – 150 mm) was observed in Kostanay and North Kazakhstan regions of Kazakhstan. Many other areas of central, northern, and eastern Kazakhstan observed light to moderate rainfall. Light rain fell in Kyrgyzstan. Monsoonal moisture brought heavy rains to northern Pakistan and a few eastern provinces of Afghanistan. Totals locally exceeded 100 mm in Kunar Afghanistan and northern Pakistan. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in north-central and parts of eastern Kazakhstan. In contrast, rainfall is below-average in northwestern Afghanistan (where abnormal dryness is placed), much of Pakistan, and parts northeastern Kazakhstan. According to vegetation health indices, vegetation is lush across northern Kazakhstan due to plentiful rains over recent months, but relatively unhealthy across central, southeastern, and far-western Kazakhstan after dry season heat waves.

During the outlook period, models forecast light to moderate rainfall across northern Kazakhstan and moderate rainfall across eastern Kyrgyzstan. Rainfall of 5 – 25 mm is likely in northern Kazakhstan during the outlook period. Heavy and above average, rain (50 – 150 mm) associated with monsoonal flow is likely in northern Pakistan. In central Pakistan and nearby eastern Afghanistan 25 – 75 mm of rainfall, also resulting in positive anomalies, are expected. Flooding associated with the strong monsoon is likely. High river levels are also forecasted in central Tajikistan and Kostany 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, jverd@usaid.gov