

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 08 Aug 2024 – 14 Aug 2024

Temperature:

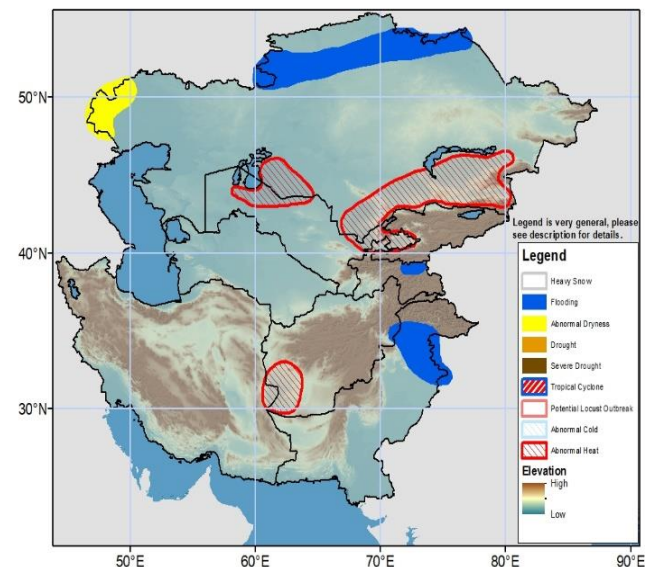
Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average around 2 to 4°C in many parts of central, northeastern, eastern and southeastern regions of Kazakhstan, northern, southwestern and southern Kyrgyzstan, many parts central and eastern Tajikistan, some parts of eastern Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and many parts of northeastern, northern, western and southern Afghanistan during the period 30Jul2024 - 05Aug2024, with warmest temperature 4 to 6°C in eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan and central Tajikistan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperatures were below average around -4 to -2°C in western and central part of Kandahar province of Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 35° to 40°C in many parts of southern and southeastern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and western, central and northern Turkmenistan, with around 40 to 45°C in northeastern Turkmenistan, and western, southern and some parts of northern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average around 4 to 6°C in some parts of southeastern Kazakhstan and eastern Uzbekistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean maximum temperature around 1 to 4°C in central, southern, southeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, central and eastern parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and Afghanistan during the period 08Aug2024 – 14Aug2024, with warmest anomalies up to 6°C in eastern Kazakhstan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted below average in northwestern and northern Kazakhstan and western Turkmenistan. An abnormal heat hazard is posted in some parts of southern Kazakhstan and northwestern Uzbekistan where daily maximum temperature anomaly is above normal around 4 to 8°C and daily maximum temperature is forecasted around 40 to 45°C during the period 08 - 09Aug2024. An abnormal heat hazard is also posted in southeastern Kazakhstan, where daily maximum temperature anomaly is above average around 4 to 8°C and daily maximum temperature is forecasted around 35 to 45°C in the starting few-days of outlook period. Daily maximum temperature is forecasted around 45 to 50°C in Farah and Nimroz provinces of Afghanistan during several days in outlook period.

Precipitation:

According to reports, heavy rainfall has triggered flash floods in northern and northwestern Pakistan in the past 2-days resulting in at least 15 fatalities and 28 people were injured across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Moderate precipitation was observed in northwestern, northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and eastern and southeastern regions of Afghanistan during the period 30Jul2024 – 05Aug2024. Heavy precipitation around 50 to 150mm fell across northern, southeastern and southern parts of Pakistan and Kunar province of Afghanistan. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in northern, central and eastern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and many parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan. According to vegetation health indices, vegetation is healthy and dense in northern Kazakhstan due to plentiful rains over recent weeks.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation in many parts of northwestern, northern, central, northeastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, western, northern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, some parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan, and northern Pakistan during the period 08Aug2024 – 14Aug2024. Heavy precipitation (50 to 150mm) is forecasted in northern parts of Pakistan and some localized regions in northern Kazakhstan. A flooding polygon is placed in northern Kazakhstan, some parts of eastern Afghanistan and northern Pakistan region during the outlook period.



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.