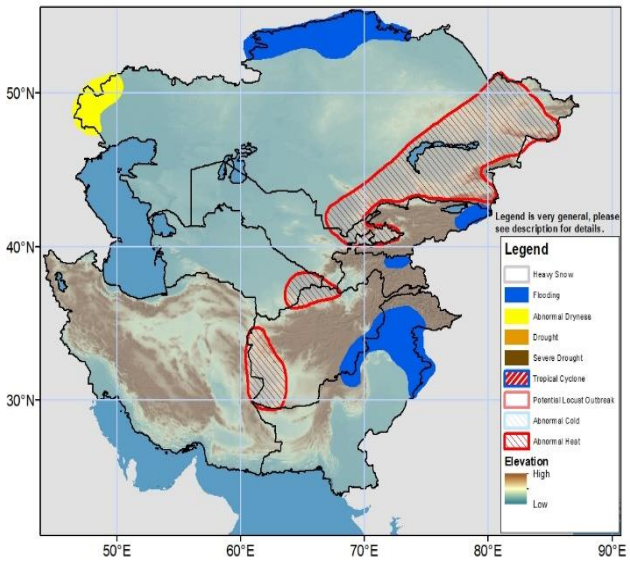
Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
15 Aug 2024 – 21 Aug 2024

Temperature:

Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average around 2 to 4ºC in many parts of southern, southeastern and eastern Kazakhstan, southern Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, central, eastern and northern Turkmenistan, western Tajikistan, and northeastern, northern, western, southern, central and eastern Afghanistan during the period 06Aug2024 – 12Aug2024, with warmest anomalies around 4 to 6 in some parts of southern Kazakhstan and western Afghanistan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperatures were below average around -4 to -2ºC in northern parts of Kazakhstan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 35º to 40ºC in southwestern and southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and northern Turkmenistan, with around 40-45 ºC in many parts of western-central, southern and eastern Turkmenistan and northern, western and southern Afghanistan. Maximum temperature exceeded 45ºC in Farah and Nimroz provinces of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average around 4 to 6ºC in some parts of southern and southeastern Kazakhstan, central Uzbekistan and northwestern Turkmenistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean maximum temperature around 1 to 6ºC in northeastern, eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and northeastern, central and southern Afghanistan during the period 15Aug2024 – 21Aug2024. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted below average around -6 to -1 ºC in western, northern, southwestern, central and southern Kazakhstan, and many parts of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan. An abnormal heat hazard is posted in eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan where daily maximum temperature anomaly is above normal around 4 to 10ºC and daily maximum temperature is forecasted around 35 to 45ºC during the period 15-16Aug2024. An abnormal heat polygon is also posted in some parts of northern, western and southern Afghanistan and northeastern Turkmenistan where daily maximum temperature is forecasted around 4 to 8 ºC and maximum temperature is forecasted around 45 to 50ºC in Farah and Nimroz provinces and some parts of northern Afghanistan during the starting few days of outlook period.



Precipitation:

According to reports, heavy rainfall has triggered flash floods in Balochistan and Punjab provinces of Pakistan resulting in 3 fatalities and 5 people were injured over 24 hours period from 12 to 13August, 2024. Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed in northwestern, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and northern, eastern and southern Pakistan during the period 06Aug2024 – 12Aug2024. Higher amounts of precipitation around 50mm to 75mm fell in some parts of northern Aktobe, northern Kostanay and central Akmola regions of Kazakhstan. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in northwestern, northern, and central Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and eastern and southeastern Afghanistan. According to vegetation health indices, vegetation is healthy and dense in many parts of northwestern, northern and northeastern Kazakhstan due to plentiful rains over recent weeks.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation in northern, eastern and southeastern Kazakhstan, western, northern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, northeastern Tajikistan, eastern and southeastern Afghanistan, and northern, northwestern, eastern and southern Pakistan during the period 15Aug2024 – 21Aug2024. Light precipitation is forecasted in central and northeastern Kazakhstan, western Turkmenistan, and southern Kyrgyzstan. A flooding polygon is placed in northern Kazakhstan, some parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan, northern Kyrgyzstan, northeastern Tajikistan, and northern Pakistan 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, jverdin@usaid.gov