

## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 22 Aug 2024 – 28 Aug 2024

### Temperature:

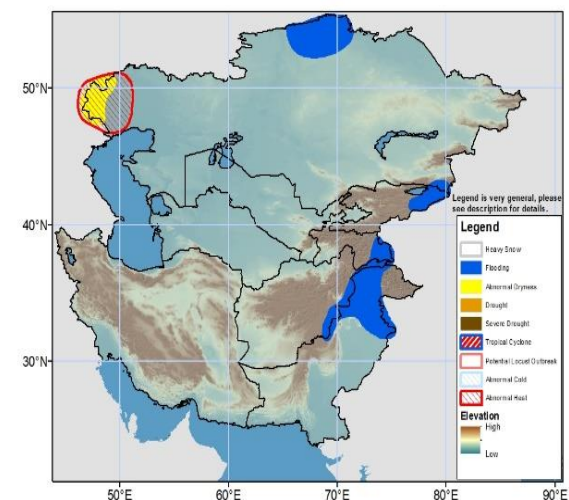
Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average around 2 to 4°C in eastern Kazakhstan, northern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, central southern and eastern Tajikistan, and many parts of northeastern, northern, western, southern, central and eastern Afghanistan during the period 13Aug2024 – 19Aug2024, with warmest temperature 4 to 8°C in some parts of Farah province of Afghanistan. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperatures were below average around -6 to -2°C in many parts of western, southwestern and northern Kazakhstan and western Turkmenistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed around 35° to 40°C in southern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan and central and eastern Turkmenistan, with around 40 to 45°C in northern, western and southern Afghanistan. Maximum temperature exceeded 45°C in Nimroz province of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average around 4 to 6°C in some parts of southeastern Kazakhstan, southeastern Uzbekistan, western Tajikistan, eastern Turkmenistan and northern, western and southern Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean maximum temperature around 1 to 6°C in western and eastern Kazakhstan and much of Kyrgyzstan during the period 22Aug2024 – 28Aug2024. In contrast, weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted below normal around -2 to -1 °C in many parts of central-northern and southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, and northern, western, southern, central, eastern and southeastern Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted around 40 to 45°C in some parts of Nimroz province of Afghanistan. An abnormal heat hazard is posted in for western Kazakhstan where daily maximum temperature anomaly is above normal around 4 to 8°C and daily maximum temperature is forecasted around 35 to 40°C during last two days of outlook period.

### Precipitation:

According to reports, floods impacted agricultural areas, houses, and roads in the Matta Khan district of Paktika province of Afghanistan on August 19, 2024. Heavy rainfall has been affecting the Issyk-kul region in eastern Kyrgyzstan over the past few days, triggering mudslides and causing flash floods resulting in widespread damage (nearly 500 houses and several roads damaged). Recent heavy rainfall has triggered flash floods in many parts of Pakistan resulting in 14 fatalities and 29 people were injured and 126 houses fully or partially damaged. Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed in northern and southeastern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, southeastern Afghanistan, and many parts of Pakistan during the period 13Aug2024 – 19Aug2024. Some parts of northern Kazakhstan and northern Kyrgyzstan received rainfall up to 50mm. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in northwestern and northern Kazakhstan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and some parts of eastern Afghanistan. According to vegetation health indices, vegetation is healthy and dense in many parts of northwestern, northern and northeastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and eastern and southeastern Afghanistan due to plentiful rains over recent weeks.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation in northern Kazakhstan, northern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, some parts of Nuristan, Kunar, Nangarhar, Logar, Paktya, Khost and Badakhshan provinces of Afghanistan, and northern and eastern Pakistan during the period 22Aug2024 – 28Aug2024. Light precipitation is forecasted in northeastern and eastern Kazakhstan and western Kyrgyzstan. A flooding polygon is placed in some parts of northern Kazakhstan, some parts of eastern, northeastern and southeastern Afghanistan, northern and northeastern Kyrgyzstan, 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](mailto: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](mailto:jverd@usaid.gov).