Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
Aug 15 – 21, 2019

Temperatures:

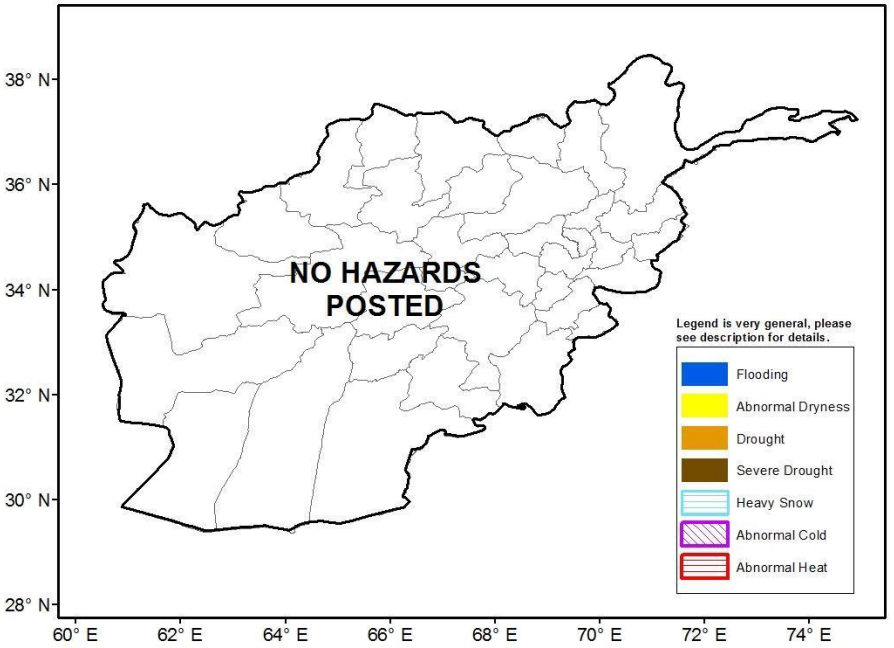
During the second week of August, mean temperatures averaged above normal across Afghanistan by as much as 9°C. Maximum temperature anomalies were largest in central and western regions. Maximum temperatures reached into the low 40s (degrees C) across most of Afghanistan's lower elevations. Temperatures as hot as 46°C were observed at a station in Helmand province.

After a cooler air mass has moved over the country, temperatures should remain below average for most of the period. Models indicate that maximum temperatures 2-6°C below average for many areas, especially central and northern portions. Maximum temperatures are still likely to exceed 40°C in parts of the southern provinces.

No Hazards

Precipitation:

Conditions were seasonably dry across much of Afghanistan during the past 7 days. Eastern provinces along the Pakistani border received scattered light rains (around 25mm or less) in conjunction with the Indian monsoon. Stemming from the wet spring, vegetation health is widely positive. A few northern provinces show lower VHI values likely due to high temperatures and evapotranspiration. The forecast during the outlook period is for seasonally dry conditions over most of the country. A few monsoonal showers or thunderstorms may continue along the northeastern border.



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook
Aug 15 – 21, 2019

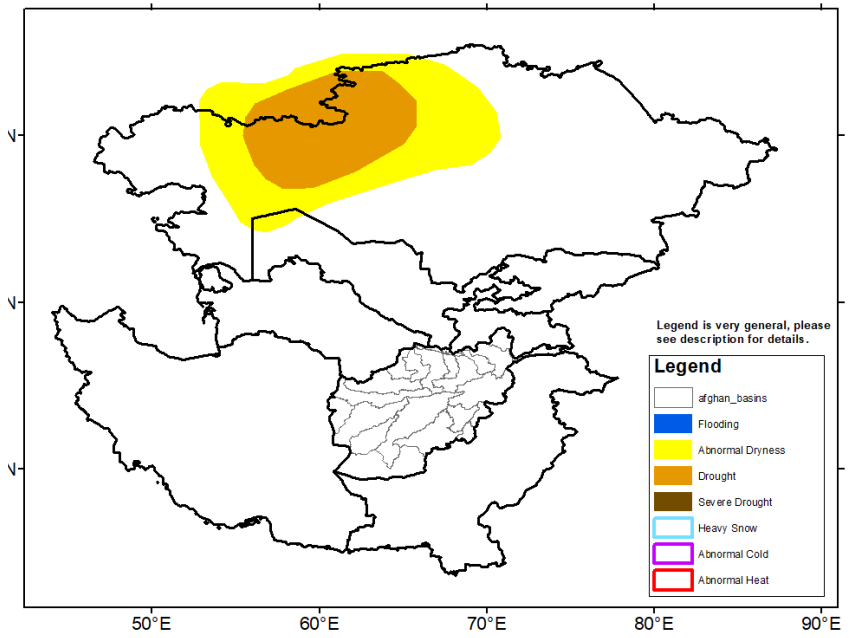
Temperatures:

Temperatures averaged slightly below normal across northwest Kazakhstan from August 4 to 10. Above normal temperatures were observed throughout the remainder of the region with the largest positive anomalies (5 to 9 degrees C) in Afghanistan. Although temperatures averaged slightly below normal in northwest Kazakhstan, extreme maximum temperatures reach the low to mid 30s (degrees C) across drought stressed areas. The GFS model indicates that temperatures are likely to average above normal across Kazakhstan which will likely exacerbate ongoing drought conditions.

Precipitation

Dry weather prevailed across a majority of Central Asia with rainfall limited to Pakistan, associated with monsoonal moisture. The drought area in northwest Kazakhstan is based on large 90-day precipitation deficits (50 to 100 mm) along with poor VHI and SPI values. Also, drought impacts to spring grains in the Kostanay Oblast area of northwest Kazakhstan were reported at the beginning of August.

During the next week, scattered showers are forecast for the northern third of Kazakhstan but the heaviest rainfall is likely to occur east of the ongoing drought area. Monsoon rainfall is forecast to continue across Pakistan where locally heavy amounts (more than 50 mm) are most likely in northern Pakistan. Reports indicate that locust numbers will likely increase across Pakistan through September.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week) and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts for indicate current or projected food security conditions.