

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET Aug 22 - 28, 2019

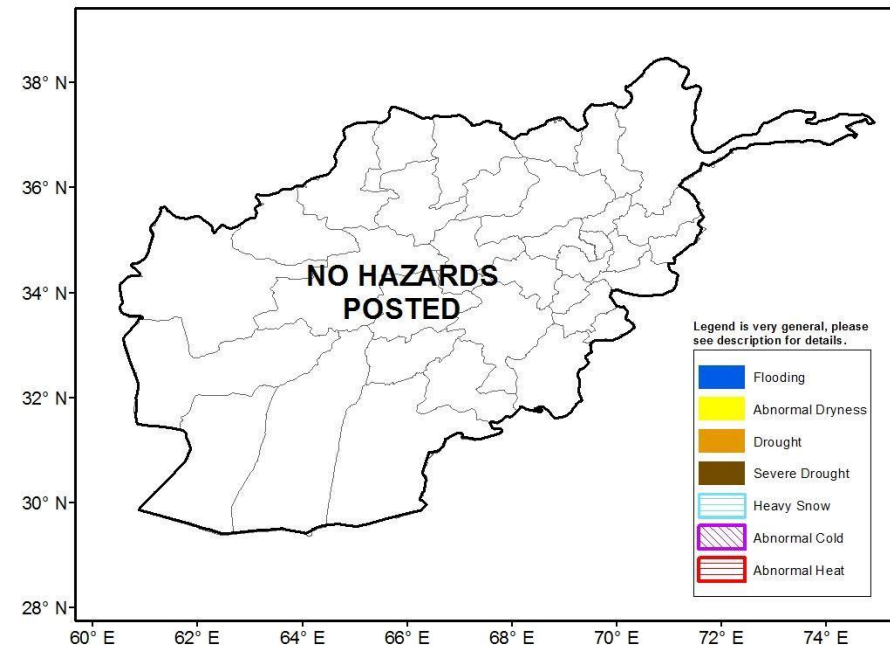
Temperatures:

From August 11-20, mean temperatures averaged below-normal across the northern and northeastern Provinces of Afghanistan. In contrast, above-normal temperatures, with warm anomalies ranging between 4-8 degrees Celsius were recorded over parts of the Helmand and Farah Provinces to the southwest. Maximum temperature, generally, averaged in the mid to upper 30's across the low-lying areas of the country; however, high temperature in the lower 40's was observed over southwestern Afghanistan. During the outlook period, near-normal temperatures are expected over much of Afghanistan, with maximum temperature, still expected to exceed 40 degrees Celsius over the southwest.

No Hazards

Precipitation:

During the past seven days, scattered light (< 25 mm) rains were observed over the eastern parts of Afghanistan along the border with Pakistan, while suppressed conditions but typical pattern of the year was registered elsewhere. Rainfall anomalies over the past thirty days showed some small moisture deficits over parts of the southern regions of Afghanistan and mostly neutral conditions elsewhere. During the outlook period, model forecasts indicated possible light to moderate (up to 50 mm) rainfall over the eastern parts of the country along the northern portions of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border.



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook Aug 22 - 28, 2019

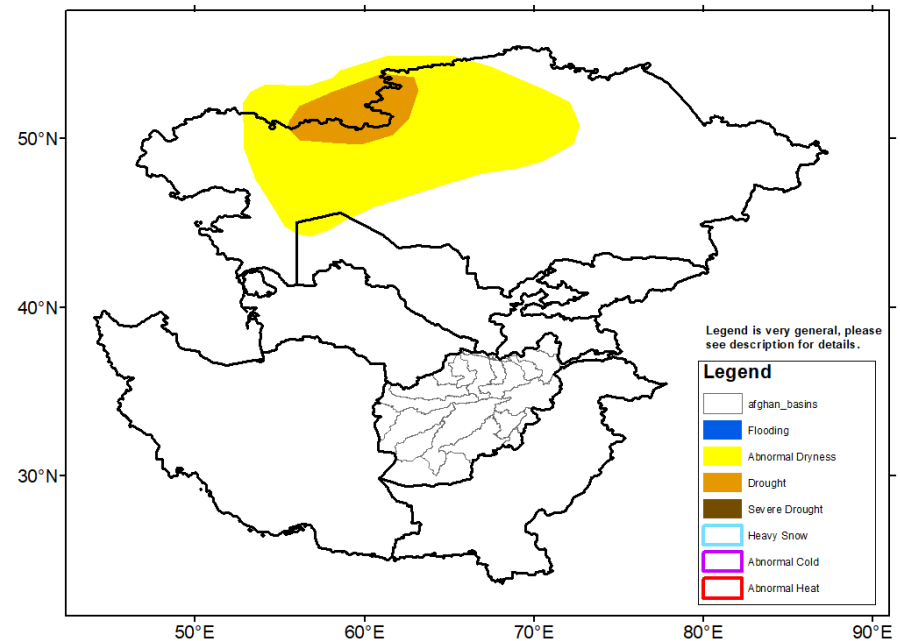
Temperatures:

Temperatures averaged 1 to 4 degrees C below normal across much of the region from August 11 to 17. Although temperatures averaged below normal in northwest Kazakhstan, extreme maximum temperatures reached the middle 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:

Much needed rainfall (2 to 22 mm) was observed across northwest Kazakhstan with locally more than 50 mm reported in north-central Kazakhstan. Based on this recent rainfall, the drought hazard area was decreased in spatial coverage and currently covers areas where 90-day precipitation deficits are the largest.

During the next week, widespread rainfall (10 to 50 mm) is forecast to be limited to northeast Kazakhstan. The GFS ensemble mean indicates that monsoon rainfall is likely to be suppressed across Pakistan during late August. This may signal an earlier than normal withdrawal of the Indian Monsoon from 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.