

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET August 13 - 19, 2020

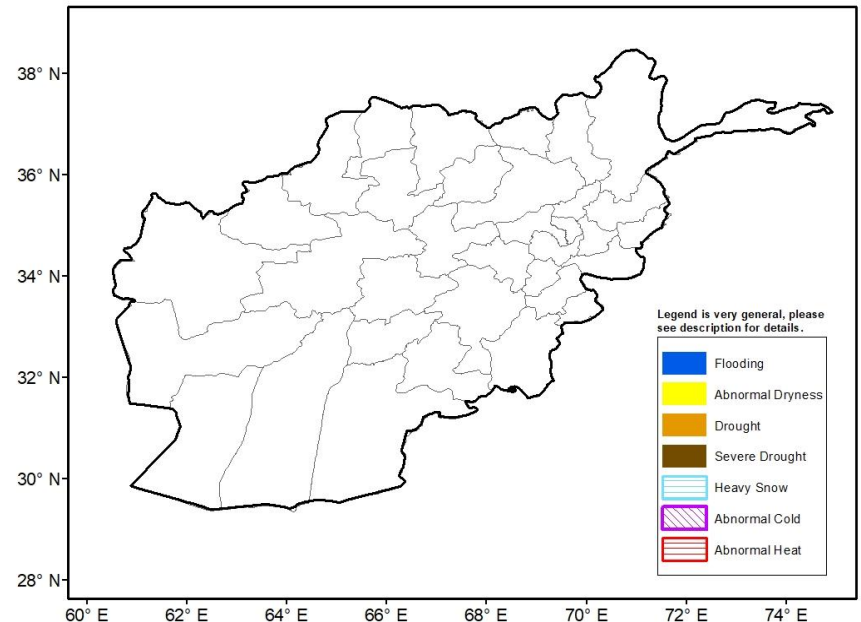
Temperatures:

During the past week, Afghanistan experienced above-average mean temperatures. Anomalies up to 4-6°C were observed in the east and the west. Maximum temperature climbed as high as 48 degrees Celsius in western Afghanistan and 40+°C temperatures were recorded in many lower elevation areas. During the outlook period, warmer than average temperatures are expected in most areas outside of the central highlands. Larger departures from normal are expected in minimum temperatures. Southwestern provinces could see maximum temperatures exceed 45°C.

Precipitation:

During the past week, light rain showers, totaling less than 25mm, were observed along the Pakistani border associated with the Indian monsoon. The remainder of the country was dry. While light rains have been persistent week to week in eastern Afghanistan, totals since July 1 have been slightly less than average.

During the third week of August, only a few scattered showers or thunderstorms (5-10mm total) are likely along the Pakistani border in eastern Afghanistan, while the rest of the country stays seasonably dry.



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook August 13 - 19, 2020

Temperatures:

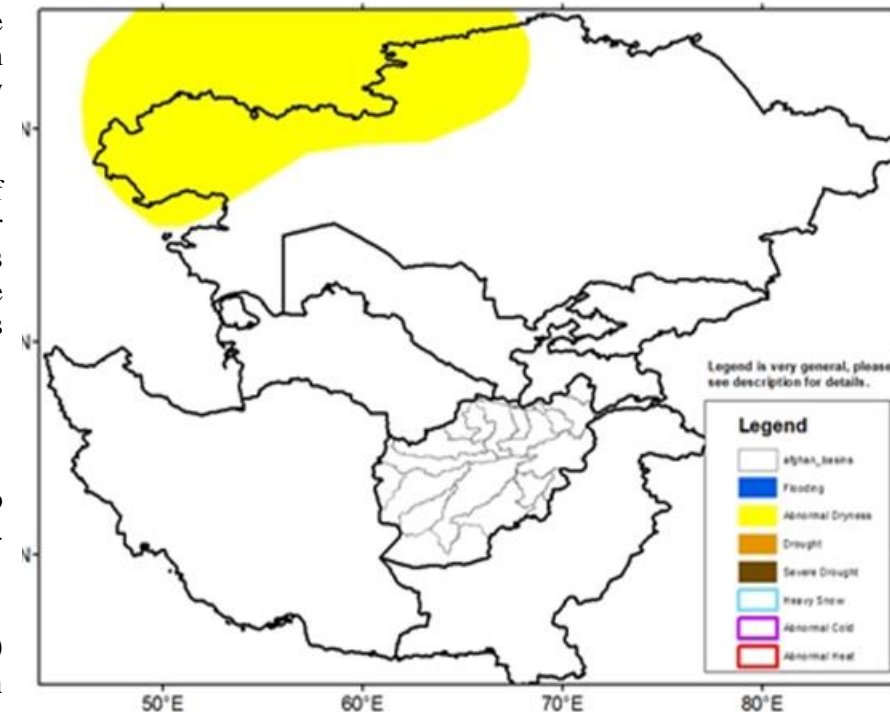
Above-normal temperatures persisted across much of the region from August 2 to 8 with the largest positive anomalies (up to +8 degrees C) throughout northern Kazakhstan. Maximum temperatures reached 44 degrees C as far north as northwest Kazakhstan which likely exacerbated ongoing abnormal dryness.

A major pattern change occurred during the second week of August as a strong area of upper-level low pressure developed at the higher latitudes of Central Asia. Much cooler temperatures are likely during mid-August due to this pattern change. The GFS model indicates maximum temperatures remaining below 30 degrees C across northern Kazakhstan during the outlook period, with maximum temperatures above 40 degrees C limited to the lower elevations of Afghanistan along with parts of Pakistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.

Precipitation:

During the first week of August, isolated heavy rain (more than 25 mm) fell across northern Kazakhstan, while the most widespread rainfall (2 to 34 mm) limited to Pakistan. Based on 30-day precipitation deficits, recent heat, VHI values, and 30 to 90-day SPI values, an abnormal dryness hazard is posted for northwest Kazakhstan.

During the outlook period, the GFS model deficits widespread rainfall (10 to 50 mm) across northern Kazakhstan. Locally heavy rain (more than 50 mm), associated with the Indian Monsoon, is forecast to be limited to northern Pakistan.



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.

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