

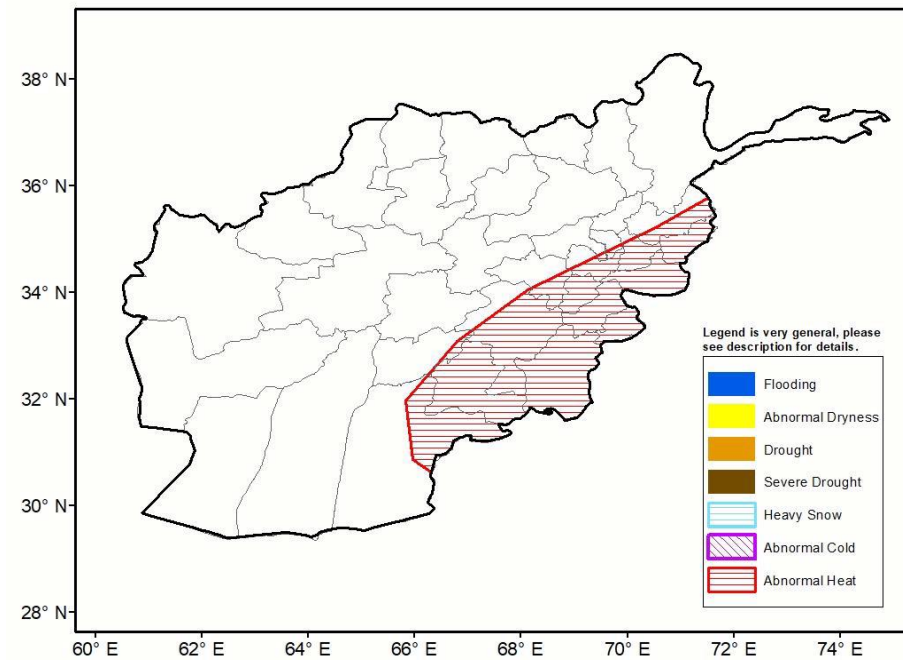
## Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET August 6 - 12, 2020

### Temperatures:

During the past week, Afghanistan experienced above-average mean maximum temperatures. Anomalies up to 8°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. An abnormal heat hazard is posted in the east with the more anomalous conditions. Southwestern provinces could see maximum temperatures exceed 45°C.

### Precipitation:

During the last week, light rain showers, totaling less than 25mm, were observed in northeastern Afghanistan associated with the Indian monsoon. The remainder of the country was dry. Vegetation health remains mostly good. Several provinces along the northern border are the exception where satellite derived indices show less healthy vegetation conditions. During the second week of August, only a few scattered showers or thunderstorms (10-25mm total) are likely along the Pakistani border in eastern Afghanistan, while the rest of the country stays seasonably dry.



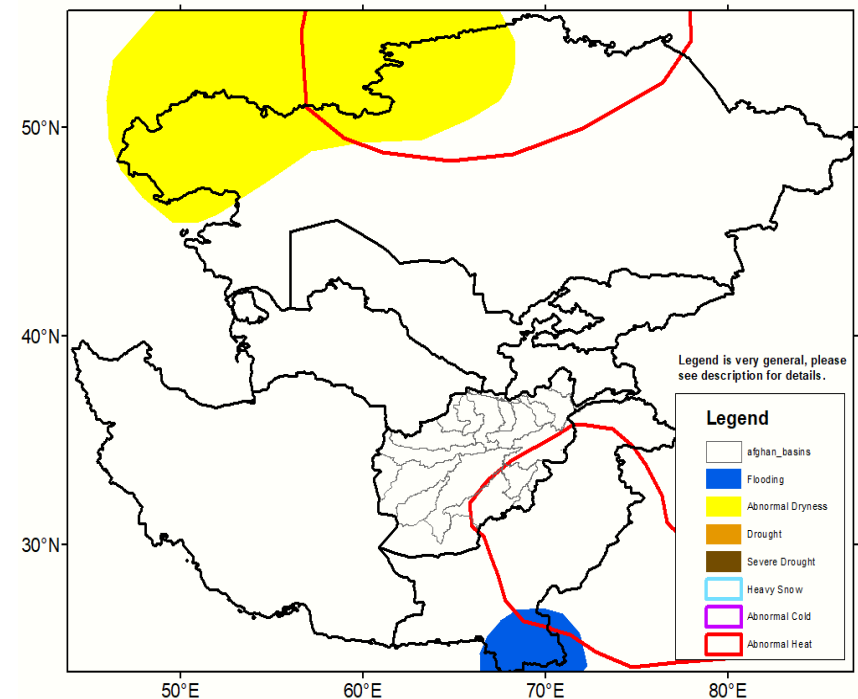
## Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook August 6 - 12, 2020

### Temperatures:

Above-normal temperatures prevailed across much of the region from July 27 to August 2 with the largest positive anomalies (more than 4 degrees C) throughout northern Kazakhstan. Maximum temperatures reached 40 degrees C as far north as north-central Kazakhstan, while maximum temperatures were near 45 degrees C at the lower elevations of Afghanistan, Pakistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. During the outlook period, an abnormal heat hazard is posted for north-central Kazakhstan and parts of Pakistan where maximum temperatures are forecast to average more than 4 degrees C above normal. According to the GFS model, maximum temperatures are likely to exceed 35 degrees across north-central Kazakhstan.

### Precipitation:

During late July into the beginning of August, mostly dry weather returned to Kazakhstan with rainfall, associated with the Indian Monsoon, limited to southeast 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 beneficial rainfall (more than 25 mm) across northwest Kazakhstan which would alleviate ongoing short-term dryness. Meanwhile, the enhanced phase of the Madden-Julian Oscillation (MJO) recently propagated eastward from the Indian Ocean to the Maritime Continent. This MJO evolution typically enhances the Indian Monsoon and the GFS monsoon indicates a monsoon low tracking west into southeast Pakistan where there is an increased risk of flash flooding.



**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.**

