

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 23 February – 01 March, 2023

Temperature:

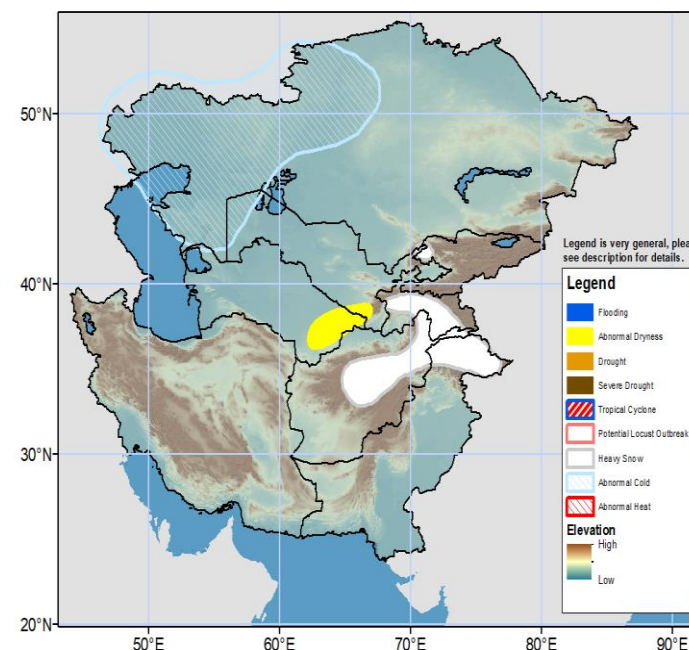
Weekly average minimum temperatures were below normal (-6 to -2 °C) across northeast Kazakhstan during 14 Feb – 20 Feb 2023, with -8 to -6 °C in southeast Pavlodar, Kazakhstan. In contrast, above normal minimum temperatures were observed across Aktobe and southern regions of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, western, northern and eastern Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, and Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -30 to -20 °C across northern and eastern Kazakhstan, while minimum temperatures were observed around -15 to 0 °C across Kyrgyzstan, northwest, central and eastern Tajikistan, central and northeast Afghanistan, western Uzbekistan, and western, central and southern Kazakhstan.

The GEFS model forecasts above normal temperature (1 to 6 °C) across northern, central, southern and eastern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, Afghanistan and Tajikistan during 23 Feb – 01 Mar 2023, with 6 to 8 °C in eastern Pavlodar, Kazakhstan and parts of eastern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures are forecast around -15 to -5 °C across northwest, northern, and eastern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, northwest and central Tajikistan, and central and northeast Afghanistan, with -25 to -20 °C in eastern Tajikistan. An abnormal cold hazard is posted across western and northwest Kazakhstan where temperature anomaly is below normal around -6 to -4 °C and daily minimum temperature is around -25 to -20 °C in starting few days of outlook period.

Precipitation:

Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed across western, northern, northeast and some of the central provinces of Afghanistan, Tajikistan, southern and western Kyrgyzstan, central and eastern region of Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, and northwest, southern and central parts of Kazakhstan during 14 Feb – 20 Feb 2023. Light to moderate precipitation was overserved across western and southern Turkmenistan, northern Kyrgyzstan, and northern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan. Some greater amount of precipitation (25 to 50mm) was observed in western and central Tajikistan, northern and northwest Afghanistan, northeast Uzbekistan, southern Kyrgyzstan, and southern Jambyl region of Kazakhstan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation across western and central Tajikistan, southern and southwest Kyrgyzstan, central, eastern and northern Afghanistan, eastern Uzbekistan, northwest, eastern and southern Kazakhstan, and northern Pakistan during 23 Feb – 01 Mar 2023. Heavy snowfall is predicted across central and northwest Tajikistan, central and northeast Afghanistan, northern Pakistan, and southwest Kyrgyzstan. Therefore, a heavy snow polygon is posted.



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. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdind@usaid.gov.