

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 9 November 2023 – 15 November 2023

Temperature:

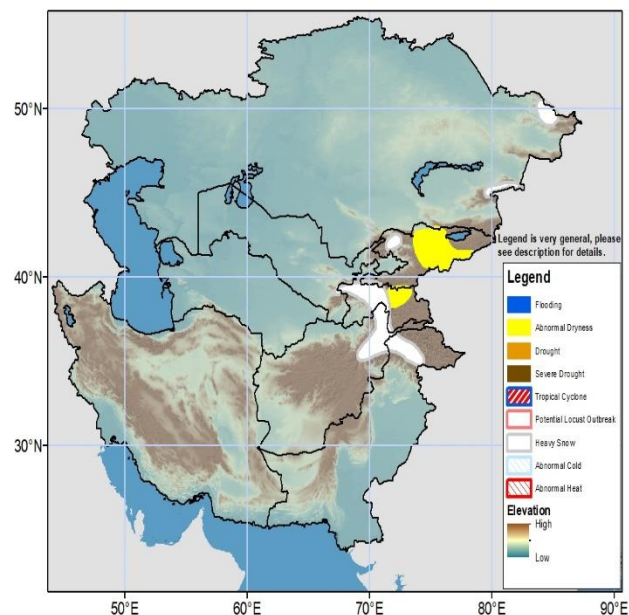
Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average (2 to 6°C) in western, northwest, central and eastern Kazakhstan, central and eastern Uzbekistan, many parts of Turkmenistan, north, west, south, southeast and central parts of Afghanistan, western Tajikistan, and northern Kyrgyzstan during the period 31Oct – 06Nov 2023. In contrast, weekly average minimum temperatures were below average around -4 to -2 °C in the eastern parts of Tajikistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -10 to 0°C in eastern Tajikistan, central, northern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, northern and northeast Kazakhstan, and in many parts of Bamyan and Badakhshan regions of Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average around 2 to 6 °C across western, central, and southern regions of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan, northern and northeast parts of Afghanistan, southern and eastern Kyrgyzstan, and western Tajikistan, with warmest temperature anomalies around 6 to 8 °C in western Kazakhstan, in for western Uzbekistan, and northwest Turkmenistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (2 to 6°C) across Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and northeast, north, west, south, southeast and central parts of Afghanistan during the period 09Nov – 15Nov 2023, with warmest temperature anomalies around 6 to 8 °C in the northern parts of Kazakhstan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -15 to 0 °C in northwest, central and eastern Tajikistan, central and northeast parts of Afghanistan, central, eastern and northern Kyrgyzstan, and eastern Kazakhstan regions, with -25 to -15 °C in eastern Tajikistan and eastern Badakhshan region of Afghanistan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around 0 to 10 °C in western, central, northern and southern parts of Kazakhstan. The weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted above average (2 to 6°C) across Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and north, west and central parts of Afghanistan, with warmest temperature anomalies around 6 to 8 °C in the northern parts of Kazakhstan.

Precipitation:

Moderate to heavy precipitation (10 to 50mm) was observed across eastern and northeastern Kazakhstan during period 31Oct – 06Nov2023, with 50 to 100mm in many parts of East Kazakhstan province of Kazakhstan. Light precipitation (2 to 10mm) fell in the central, northern and southeastern Kazakhstan, southwest Kyrgyzstan, central Tajikistan, northeast Uzbekistan, and eastern, southern and southeastern region of Afghanistan. The 30-days precipitation analysis depicts 50 to 100mm surpluses in East Kazakhstan province of Kazakhstan. Based on USGS snow depth and snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, negative snow depth and SWE anomalies currently exist across eastern, central, northwest Tajikistan, northeast Afghanistan, and western and eastern regions of Kyrgyzstan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation across western and central Tajikistan, western and southern Kyrgyzstan, northeast Afghanistan, and northwest, central, southeast and eastern Kazakhstan during the period 09Nov – 15Nov2023. Light precipitation is forecasted in many parts of Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, central and eastern Kyrgyzstan, eastern Tajikistan, and in central and eastern parts of Afghanistan. A heavy snow polygon is posted in northwest and central Tajikistan, northeast Afghanistan, northern Pakistan, southwest Kyrgyzstan, and northeast and southeast Kazakhstan during the outlook period.



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.