

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 23 November 2023 – 29 November 2023

Temperature:

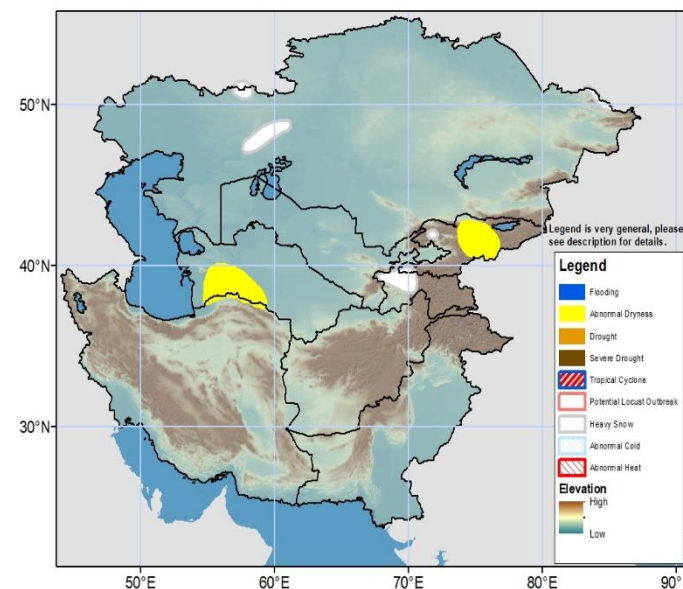
Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average (6 to 12 °C) across Aktobe, Mangystau, central, northern and eastern region of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and northern and eastern Turkmenistan during the period 14Nov – 20Nov2023, with 2 to 6 °C in western and southeast Kazakhstan, western and southern Turkmenistan, and northern, western and southeastern Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -10 to 0 °C in central and eastern Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, eastern and northern Kazakhstan, and central and northeast Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average around 4 to 8 °C across Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, northern, western and central parts of Afghanistan, western Tajikistan and western and southern Kyrgyzstan, with warmest temperature anomalies around 8 to 12 °C in northeast and southern Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan and north and west regions of Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (2 to 6 °C) across northern, central, southern and eastern regions of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Kyrgyzstan during the period 23Nov – 29Nov 2023, with warmest temperature anomalies around 6 to 10 °C in northeast, eastern, central and southern Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, eastern Turkmenistan, and north, and west parts of Afghanistan. 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 northwest, northern and eastern Kazakhstan regions, with -20 to -15 °C in eastern Tajikistan. The weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted above average (2 to 6 °C) across the Central Asia, with warmest temperature anomalies around 6 to 10 °C in the northeast, central, southeast and southern regions of Kazakhstan, central and eastern Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, north and northeast Afghanistan, and southwest Tajikistan.

Precipitation:

Moderate precipitation (10 to 25mm) was observed across northwest and northern Kazakhstan during the period 14Nov – 20Nov2023. Higher amounts of precipitation (25 to 50mm) fell in central and northern North Kazakhstan province of Kazakhstan. Light precipitation (2 to 10mm) fell in western, northern, eastern and southeastern regions of Kazakhstan and southwest Kyrgyzstan. The multiple rainfall estimates of 30-day precipitation depict below normal rainfall around 25 mm across southwest Turkmenistan. An abnormal dryness hazard is posted across this region where standard precipitation index (SPI) depicted below normal values. Based on USGS snow depth and snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, negative snow depth and SWE anomalies currently exist across eastern, central and northwest Tajikistan, northeast Afghanistan, western and eastern regions of Kyrgyzstan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation across northwest, southwest, southeast and northeast regions of Kazakhstan, southern parts of Aktobe and Kostanay provinces of Kazakhstan, western and southwest Kyrgyzstan, western Tajikistan, and northeast and central highland regions of Afghanistan during the period 23Nov – 29Nov2023. Light precipitation is forecasted in southern and central parts of Afghanistan, eastern Uzbekistan, and northern, central and eastern regions of Kazakhstan. A heavy snow polygon is posted in the northwest Tajikistan, northern and central Aktobe province of Kazakhstan, and pockets of northeast Kazakhstan and southern Kyrgyzstan 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.