

Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 30 November 2023 – 06 December 2023

Temperature:

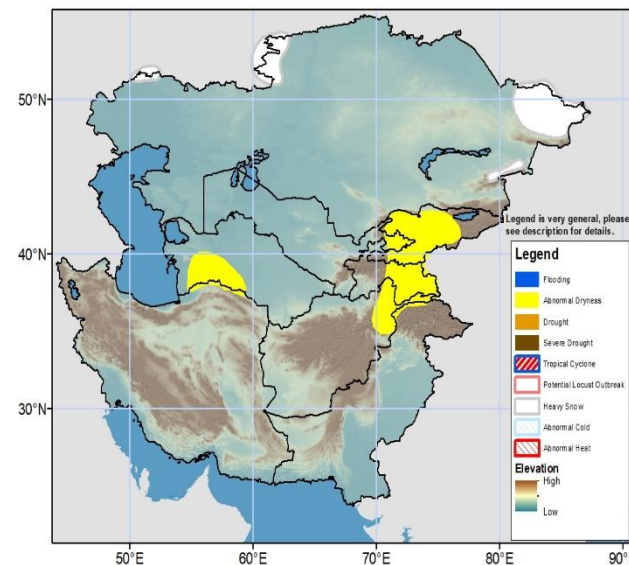
Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average (4 to 8 °C) across Kazakhstan, western Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and north, west and southern regions of Afghanistan during the period 21Nov – 27Nov2023, with 8 to 12 °C in northern Karaganda and Kyzylorda provinces of Kazakhstan, central Uzbekistan, and pockets of western Afghanistan and northern and southeast Turkmenistan. Weekly average minimum temperatures were observed around -10 to 0 °C in central and eastern Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, northwest, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, and central and northeast Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average around 4 to 8 °C across southwest, southern, central, northern and eastern Kazakhstan, northern and southwest Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, and northeast, north, west, central and eastern parts of Afghanistan, with 8 to 12 °C in northern Karaganda and eastern Kyzylorda provinces of Kazakhstan, northern and central Uzbekistan, and northwest Turkmenistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (2 to 6 °C) across Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, and northeast, north, west and southern Afghanistan during the period 30Nov – 06Dec2023, with warmest temperature anomalies around 6 to 10 °C in western, northern, central and eastern Kazakhstan, western Uzbekistan, and central Turkmenistan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -15 to 0 °C in northwest, central and eastern Tajikistan, central and northeastern 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 (1 to 6 °C) across Central Asia, with warmest temperature anomalies around 6 to 8 °C in many parts of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan.

Precipitation:

Moderate precipitation (10 to 25mm) was observed across western, northern, southern and southeast regions of Kazakhstan, eastern Uzbekistan, northwest Tajikistan, and pockets of southwest and northeastern Turkmenistan during the period 21Nov – 27Nov2023. Higher amounts of precipitation (25 to 50mm) fell in northern West Kazakhstan province of Kazakhstan. Light precipitation (2 to 10mm) fell in central and eastern Kazakhstan, southwest Kyrgyzstan, western, southern and eastern Turkmenistan, northeast and northern Afghanistan and southern parts of Nimroz and Helmand provinces of Afghanistan. Above average temperatures across northeast, north, central and southern Afghanistan region since start of the November could lead to an increase in snowmelt across these regions. 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, central, northeast and eastern regions of Afghanistan, western and eastern Kyrgyzstan. The multiple rainfall estimates of 30-day precipitation depict below normal rainfall around 25 mm across southern Kyrgyzstan, central Tajikistan, and northeast Afghanistan. The current abnormal dryness hazard is extended to southern Kyrgyzstan, central and eastern Tajikistan, and northeast Afghanistan.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation across northwest, Kostanay, Akmola and eastern regions of Kazakhstan during the period 30Nov – 06Dec2023. Light precipitation is forecasted in northern, central and southeast Kazakhstan, western Kyrgyzstan, and Nuristan and Badakhshan provinces of Afghanistan. A heavy snow polygon is posted in western Kostanay, pockets of northwest, and eastern regions of 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.