

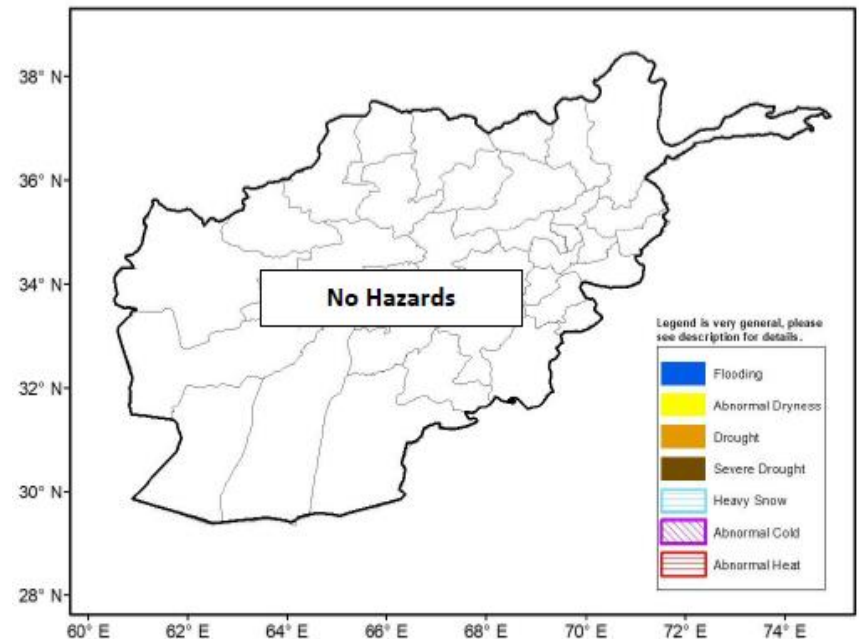
**Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
November 5 - 11, 2020**

Temperatures:

7-day temperatures averaged slightly below normal across the lower elevations of Afghanistan during the final week of October. Subfreezing temperatures were observed across northwest Afghanistan. During the outlook period, the GFS model depicts that temperatures are likely to average above normal with subfreezing temperatures limited to the central highlands and northeast mountains.

Precipitation:

Based on RFE satellite estimates, mostly dry weather persisted across Afghanistan from late October into the beginning of November. 30-day precipitation deficits are around 25mm in the northeast mountains. This short-term dryness will be monitored in subsequent weeks as snowfall typically begins to accumulate across the mountains of northeast Afghanistan during November. According to the GFS model, mostly dry weather is likely to continue through at least early November as the storm track remains north of the country.



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook November 5 - 11, 2020

Temperatures:

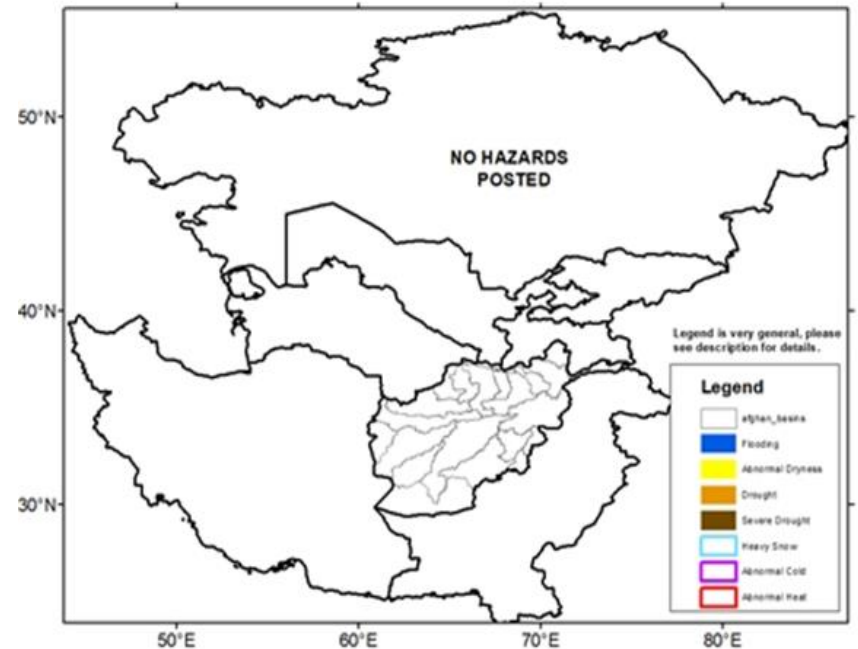
Near to slightly above normal temperatures were observed across most of Kazakhstan during the final week of October, while near to slightly below normal temperatures prevailed throughout the remainder of the region. Subfreezing temperatures occurred as far south as the lower elevations of western Afghanistan during late October.

The GFS model depicts that temperatures are likely to average above normal during early November. Subfreezing temperatures are forecast to be limited to northern and eastern Afghanistan along with the higher elevations of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

Precipitation:

Widespread precipitation (10 to 41 mm, liquid equivalent) was observed across the northern third of Kazakhstan from October 25 to 31, while dry weather prevailed throughout the remainder of Central Asia. This recent precipitation alleviated short term dryness across northern Kazakhstan. Based on RFE satellite estimates, 30-day precipitation deficits have increased to around 25 mm across southeast Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and northeast Afghanistan. This short-term dryness will be monitored in subsequent weeks as snowfall typically begins to accumulate across the mountains of northeast Afghanistan.

A pair of low-pressure systems and trailing fronts are forecast to cross Kazakhstan, beginning on November 7. However, total precipitation amounts are forecast to be less than 25 mm, liquid equivalent. The GFS model indicates that snowfall may begin to increase across northeast Afghanistan by mid-November.



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.

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