

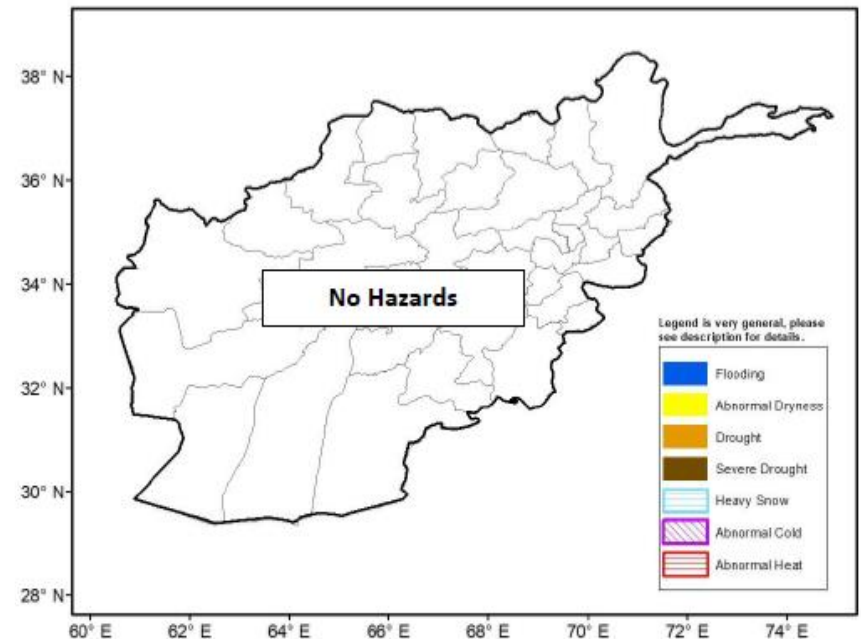
**Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
For USAID / FEWS-NET
October 29 – November 4, 2020**

Temperatures:

During the fourth week of October, maximum temperatures were not far from average across Afghanistan. Minimum temperatures averaged warmer than normal in central provinces of the country. However, the coolest lows of the period were well-below normal in many areas, leading to frosts for many lower elevation regions throughout the center of the country. During the outlook period, cooler-than-average temperatures are expected across the country, followed by a warmup to near-average temperatures late in the period. Subfreezing temperatures will be felt across many lower elevation areas.

Precipitation:

During the past week, a little scattered light rain or high elevation snow was observed in northeastern Afghanistan. Based on RFE satellite estimates, 30-day precipitation deficits are now around 25mm in the northeast. This short-term dryness will be monitored in subsequent weeks as snowfall typically begins to accumulate across the mountains of northeast Afghanistan. A quiescent weather pattern is in place as the calendar flips to November. According to the GFS model, little precipitation is expected across the country. A light rain or snow shower is possible in the northeast.



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook October 29 – November 4, 2020

Temperatures:

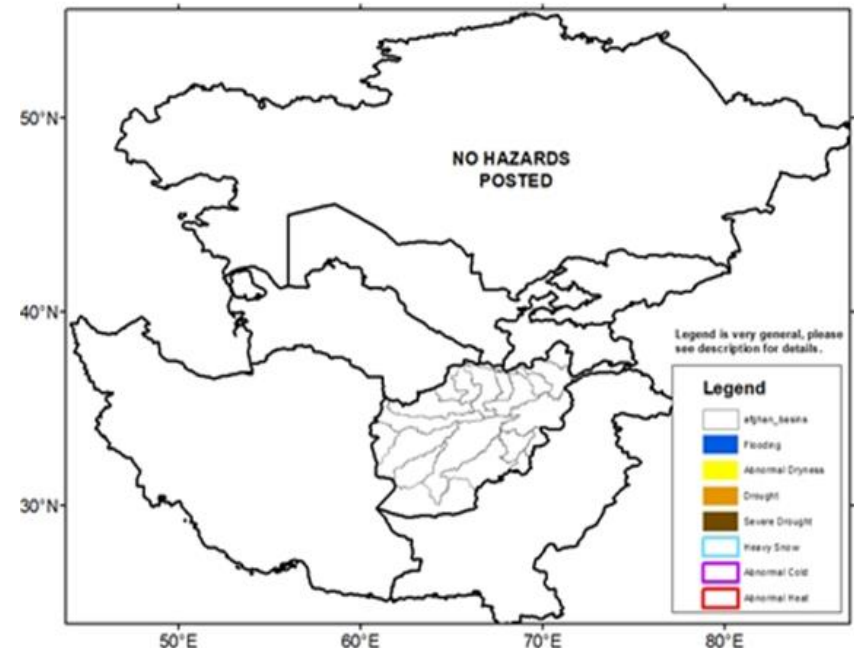
Near to slightly above normal temperatures were observed across most of Central Asia from October 18 to 24. Minimum temperatures fell below -10 degrees C throughout north-central Kazakhstan during this time period, while frost likely occurred across the lower elevations of Afghanistan where minimum was below 5 degrees C.

The GFS model depicts that temperatures are likely to average slightly above normal from the end of October through the beginning of November. The coldest temperatures (below -10 degrees C) during the outlook period are forecast at the higher elevation of Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.

Precipitation:

Light precipitation (less than 10 mm) was observed across northern and eastern Kazakhstan, while dry weather prevailed throughout the remainder of Central Asia. Based on RFE satellite estimates, 30-day precipitation deficits have increased to around 25 mm across southeast Kazakhstan, 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.

According to the GFS model, mostly dry weather is forecast to prevail throughout Kazakhstan during the outlook period. Only light snow (less than 25 mm, liquid equivalent) is forecast at the higher elevations of northeast Afghanistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan.



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.

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 Wassila.Thiaw@noaa.gov or 1-301-683-3424. Questions about the USAID FEWSNET activity may be directed to Gary Eilerts, USAID Program Manager for FEWSNET, 1-202-254-0204 or geilerts@usaid.gov.