

## Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 23 November – 29 November 2023

### Temperature:

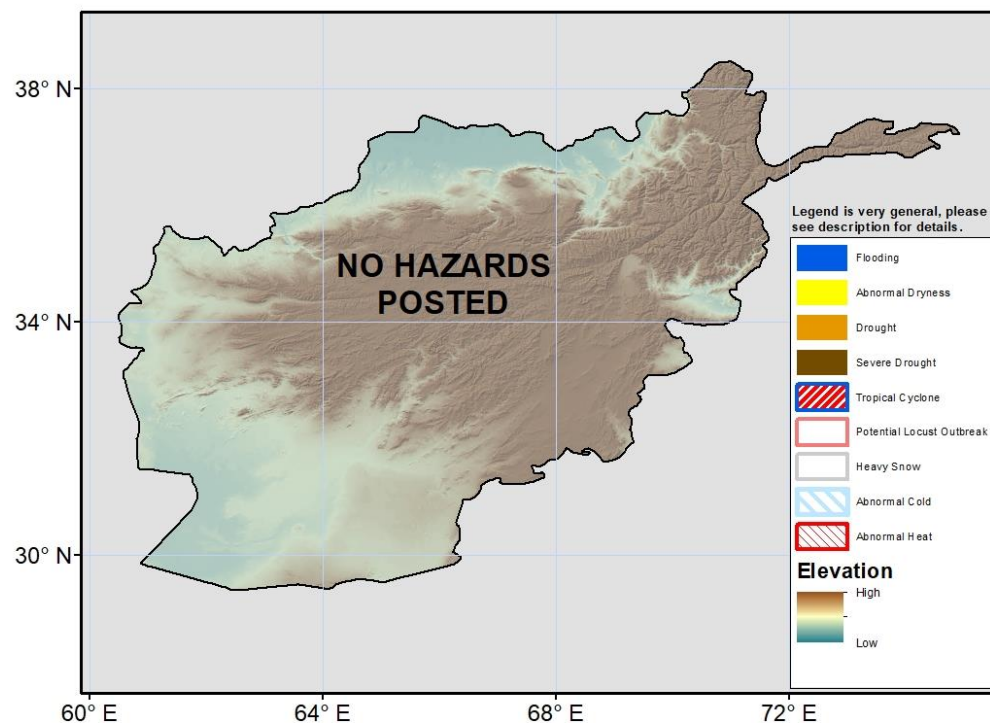
Mean maximum temperatures were well-above average across Afghanistan. Positive anomalies were as large as 8-12°C in northern, western, and west-central provinces. Maximum temperature exceeded 25°C in many lowland areas across the country. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average by 2-6°C across northern, western, and southern areas of Afghanistan. Near-average conditions were present in the East and Southeast. Minimum temperatures were below -5°C in the Northeast's mountains and between -5°C and 0°C in the Central Highlands. Minimum temperatures averaged 10-15°C in the South and a few lowland areas of the North.

During the outlook period, 7-day mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be above average by at least 2°C across Afghanistan. The largest anomalies (4-8°C) are forecast for the Afghanistan's northern border provinces. Mean maximum temperature will exceed 20°C widely over low-elevation areas. 7-day mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be similarly well-above average. The largest anomalies (6-8°C) are forecast for the North and West regions. Minimum temperatures are likely to reach up to 10 degrees below freezing in the Central Highlands and much colder in the Northeast. Lower elevation regions can expect minimum temperatures to average higher than 10°C.

### Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, little to no rainfall was received over Afghanistan. Rainfall analysis for the past 2 months shows generally below-average rainfall over many portions of the country. Snowfall performance to date has been subpar in the mountains where negative snow depth anomalies are widely present.

For the outlook period, light rain and mountain snow is expected in northeastern Afghanistan. Total liquid equivalent precipitation between 2 and 5 mm. This is resulting in drier than normal conditions in northeastern Afghanistan. Additional light to moderate rain is forecasted in some west-central and southern provinces with weekly totals between 5 and 25 mm.



**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 considers 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 several other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned.

Questions or comments about the hazard's outlooks may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, [wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov](mailto:wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov). Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, [jverdin@usaid.gov](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)