

## Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 15 February– 21 February, 2024

### Temperature:

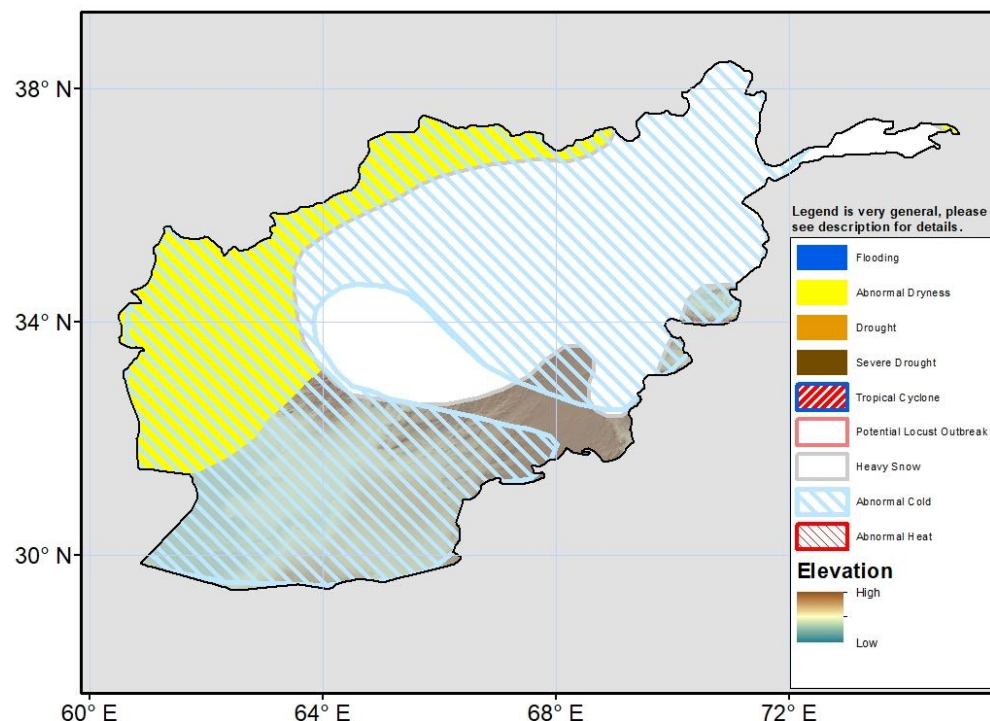
Mean maximum temperatures were above average across Afghanistan. Anomalies were as large as 8-12°C in northern and western regions. Mean maximum temperatures averaged above freezing across the central highlands. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average (2-8°C anomalies) in northern and western regions, but near-average elsewhere. Mean minimum temperatures ranged from -15°C to -20°C in the Northeast's mountains and -5°C to -15°C in the Central Highlands, with subfreezing temperatures down to fairly low elevations.

During the outlook period, maximum temperatures are forecasted to be warmer than average across the country early in the period, before below average temperatures move in during the latter half of the period. Early-period positive anomalies may reach 4-10°C. Conversely, temperatures will widely dip to 4-8°C below average later in the period. Consequently minimum temperatures are forecasted to be -25 to -10°C in the Central Highlands and as cold as -30 to -25°C in the Northeast. Freezing conditions are expected in the lower elevations of the North West and Southeast. An abnormal cold is placed.

### Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, little to no precipitation was observed across the country. Based on USGS snow depth and snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, snow depth and SWE deficits are maintained over the past week in most of the basins/regions in the Afghanistan. Rainfall estimates of 30-day precipitation depict 10-50 mm positive anomalies in central, eastern, and northeastern parts of Afghanistan. In the North and West, 10-50 mm deficits still exist and the abnormal dryness remains. Despite recent moisture increases, significant long-term deficits are still prevalent across the country.

For the outlook period, widespread moderate to heavy precipitation is expected across the country, especially in center and northeastern portions. Liquid equivalent totals are predicted to be 25-75 mm. much of this will fall as snow and could amount to 25-30 cm in the Central Highlands and more than 50 cm in the northeastern mountains.



**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)