

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 1 – 7 December, 2022

Temperature:

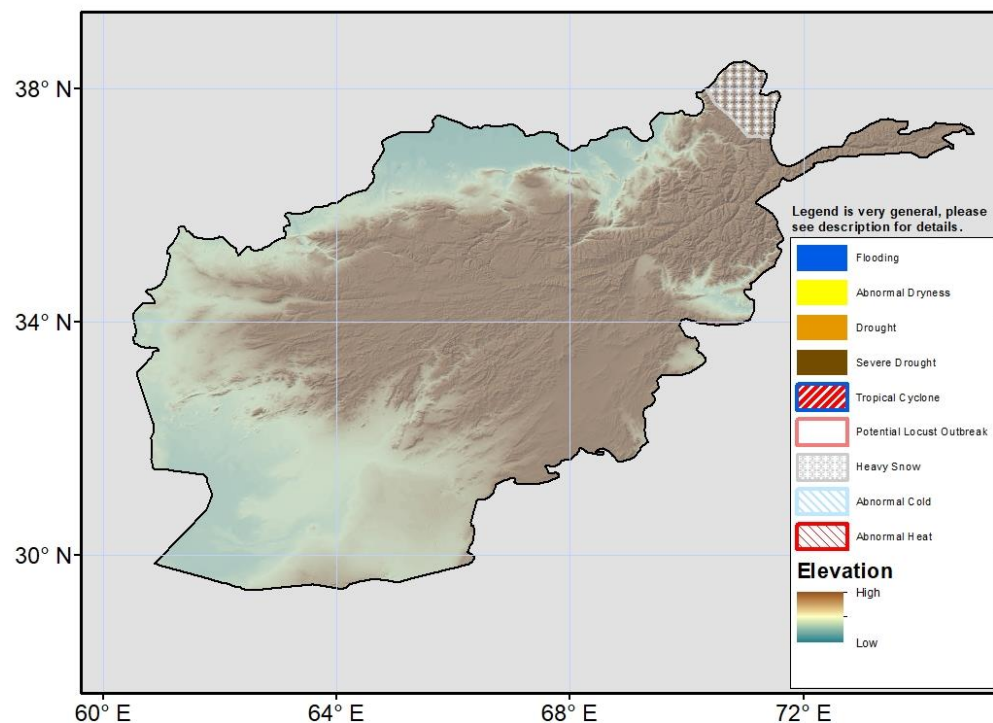
Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were well-warmer than average for much of Afghanistan, registering 4-12°C positive anomalies. The largest anomalies occurred in the Northwest as well as the capital region. Minimum temperatures remained close to average with only a few scattered areas of small anomalies. Subfreezing mean minimum temperatures widely encompassed the central highlands and the northeastern mountains with lows between 0 and -10°C.

The GEFS model forecast shows colder than average conditions moving into northern Afghanistan as part of large anomalous cold air mass moving through the larger region. Maximum temperature anomalies of negative 2-4°C are expected. However, warmer than average conditions are favored to persist over the Central Highlands, facilitating more melting conditions.

Precipitation:

During the past 7 days, little to no precipitation was received in Afghanistan with a break in the storm track. Over the past month, precipitation performance has improved in the country, with above-average total precipitation (25-50mm anomalies) present in the northeast for the past 30 days. As such, snow pack was improved, but parts of Badakhshan province still lag behind average. Melting of snow cover in the central highlands has occurred during the past week.

For the outlook period, precipitation returns to northern portions of Afghanistan. Moderate to heavy snowfall is expected in the Northeast, while some light rain or snow is expected in other parts of the North. A heavy snow hazard is posted in northern Badakhshan province where total accumulation could exceed 25cm.



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. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov