Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
3 November – 9 November, 2022

Temperature:

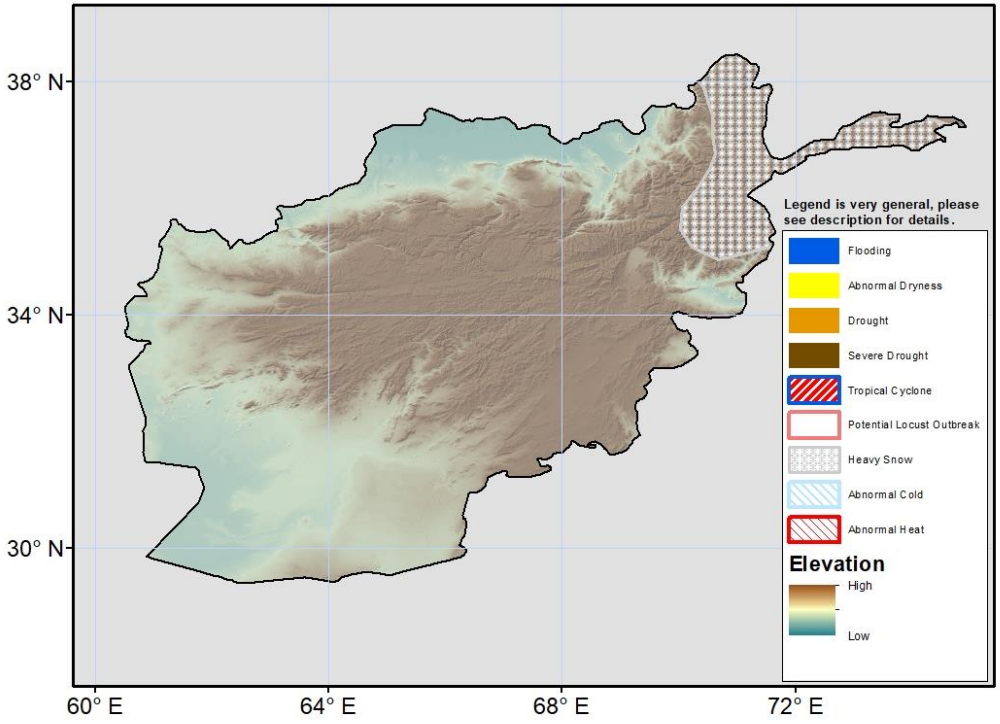
Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were warmer than average for a pocket of east-central and portions of southwestern Afghanistan. Those areas registered 2-4°C positive anomalies. Weekly mean maximum temperatures between 30°C and 35°C were observed in southwestern Afghanistan. Minimum temperatures were warmer than average in northwestern Afghanistan, but cooler than average in the Southeast. They dipped below freezing in many parts of the central highlands and the northeastern mountains by as much as 10°C.

The GEFS model forecast shows near-average maximum temperatures in central Afghanistan, with regions of above-average temperatures in the south and below-average temperatures along the northern border. Maximum temperature anomalies of plus or minus 1-2°C are expected. Minimum temperature is expected to be 2-6°C warmer than average across the country.

Precipitation:

During the past 7 days, light to locally moderate (2-25mm totals) precipitation was observed in northern Afghanistan. Snows were observed in the Northeast's higher elevations. The last 30 day's precipitation performance was slightly below average in the Northeast. As such, early-season snow pack is below average.

For the outlook period, models indicate that moderate to locally heavy precipitation (10-50mm liquid equivalent) is expected across northern Afghanistan. Heavy mountain snowfall is expected in the Northeast. A heavy snow polygon is placed where 15-30cm snowfall is possible. This snowfall should improve upon lesser than normal early-season snowpack in the region.



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