

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 10 November – 16 November, 2022

Temperature:

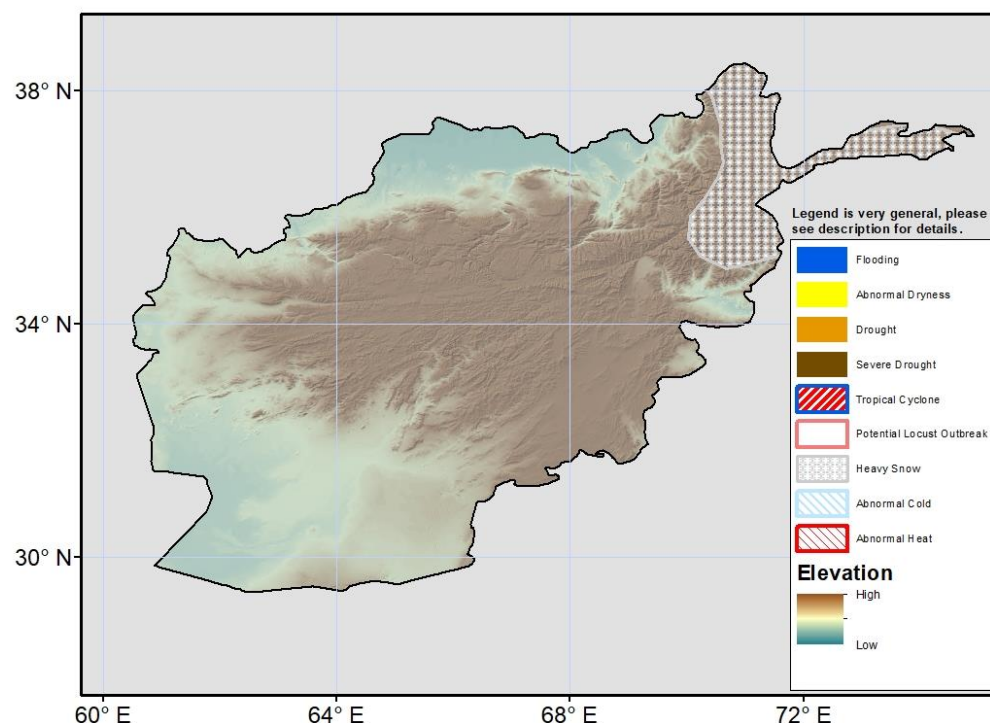
Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were warmer than average for portions of southwestern Afghanistan, registering 1-2°C positive anomalies. Cooler than average conditions were registered in the northeast with 1-2°C negative anomalies. Minimum temperatures were warmer than average in northern and western Afghanistan, but cooler than average in the Southeast. They dipped below freezing through much of the eastern half of the central highlands and the northeastern mountains by as much as 10°C.

The GEFS model forecast shows below-average maximum temperatures over Afghanistan. Maximum temperature anomalies of 1-4°C are expected, with the larger departures in the North. Minimum temperature is expected to be below average in the north and below average in the South. Subfreezing temperatures will remain widespread in the highlands.

Precipitation:

During the past 7 days, precipitation covered the majority of Afghanistan. Central portions of the country received 5-25mm of rain while more than 25mm (liquid equivalent) was observed in northern and northeastern provinces. Much of this fell as snow at higher elevations. Over the last 30 days, precipitation performance has improved, with near or above average total precipitation now prevalent in the 30-day anomaly. As such, early-season snow pack is improving, but some provinces still lag behind average.

For the outlook period, models indicate that light to moderate precipitation (5-25mm liquid equivalent) is expected across the northern two thirds of Afghanistan. Significant snowfall is expected in the Northeast as well as widely throughout the central highlands for the first time this year. Snowfall totals of 5-20cm are expected. This snow should further improve 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.

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