

## Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 27 October – 2 November, 2022

### Temperature:

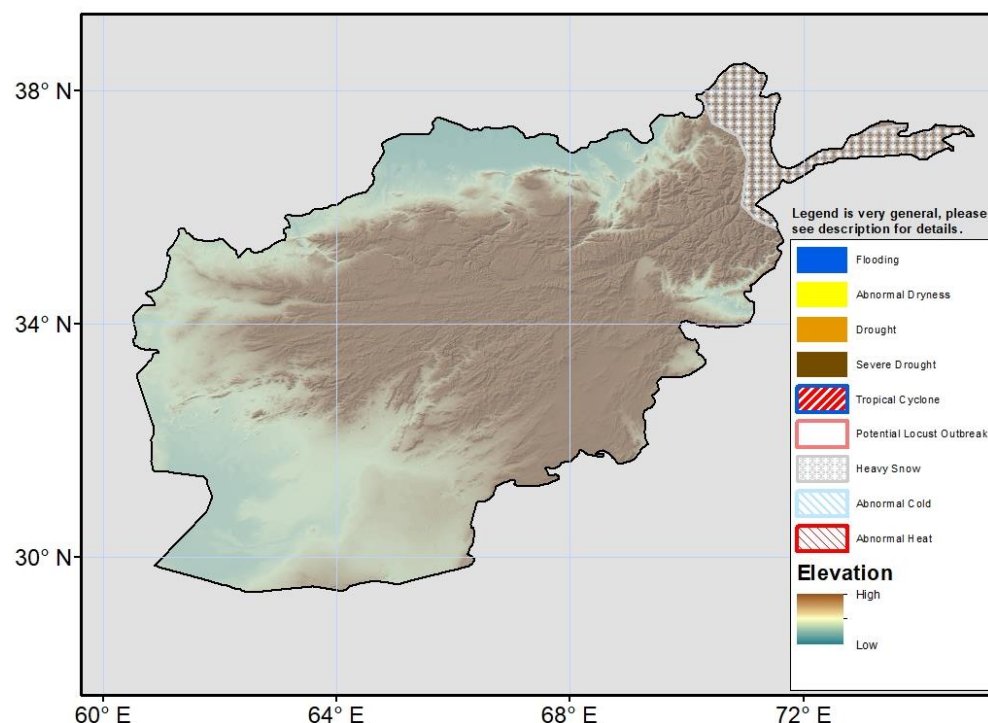
Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were warmer than average for a pocket of east-central and portions of southwestern Afghanistan. Those areas registered 2-4°C positive anomalies. Weekly average maximum temperatures between 30°C and 35°C were observed in southwestern Afghanistan and Nangarhar province. Minimum temperatures were cooler than average in eastern Afghanistan and 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 warmer than average maximum temperatures across the southern two thirds of Afghanistan. Positive maximum temperature anomalies of 1-2°C are expected in the East and anomalies of 1-4°C in the South. Subfreezing temperatures are forecasted in the central highlands and the northeastern mountains, while widespread positive minimum temperature anomalies (2-6°C) are forecasted for lower elevations.

### Precipitation:

During the past 7 days, some heavy mountain snows were observed in northeastern Afghanistan, while some light rains (2-10mm) were observed across other northern provinces. The past 30 day's rainfall performance was slightly below average in the Northeast. As such, early-season snow pack is lesser than normal, though some increases occurred during the past week.

For the outlook period, models indicate that light to locally heavy precipitation is expected in northern Afghanistan. Liquid equivalent totals will range from 2-10mm for north central provinces to more than 25mm in the northeast where heavy mountain snowfall is expected. A heavy snow polygon is placed where 15-30cm snowfall is possible. This snowfall should further 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](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)