

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 26 October – 1 November 2023

Temperature:

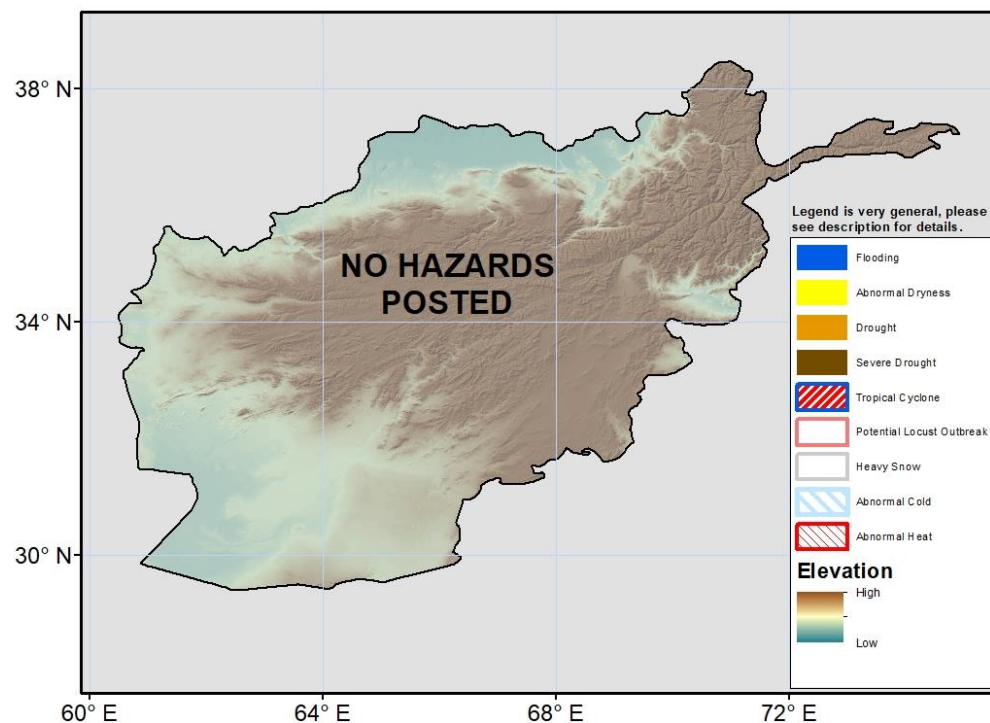
Mean maximum temperatures were above average (2-4°C anomalies) for western provinces of Afghanistan and near-average elsewhere. Maximum temperature exceeded 30°C during the period in Farah, Nimroz, Hilmand, and Kandahar provinces. Many other lowland areas observed 25-30°C. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average by 2-6°C in southern Afghanistan and 2-4°C in the North and West. Near-average conditions were present elsewhere. Minimum temperatures were below 0°C in the Northeast's high elevations (above ~3000 m) and the Central Highlands, while minimum temperatures averaged 15-20°C in the Southwest.

During the outlook period, 7-day mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be 2-4°C above average across northern and northeastern regions of the country. Smaller positive anomalies are expected elsewhere. A slightly cooler air mass is possible by the last day of the period. Mean maximum temperature will exceed 35°C in many of the lower elevation areas (below ~1000 m) of the South, West, and North. 7-day mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be 2-8°C above average throughout the country with the largest anomalies in the North and West. Subfreezing temperatures are still likely to occur in parts of the Central Highlands.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, light rains (<10 mm) were observed in central and northern Afghanistan. Slightly greater rainfall (10-25 mm or more) was observed in the East according to gauges and satellite estimates. Rainfall analysis for the past 2 months shows generally slightly below-average rainfall over eastern and northeastern zones. Snowfall performance to date has been mixed in the northeastern mountains.

For the outlook period, light and slightly suppressed precipitation is expected in Afghanistan. Total liquid equivalent precipitation should be only a few millimeters in central Afghanistan and 2-10 mm in eastern and northeastern Afghanistan. Snowfall (5 to 15 cm) is likely in the Northeast's and central highlands higher terrains above ~2,500 m.



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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