

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 2 November – 8 November 2023

Temperature:

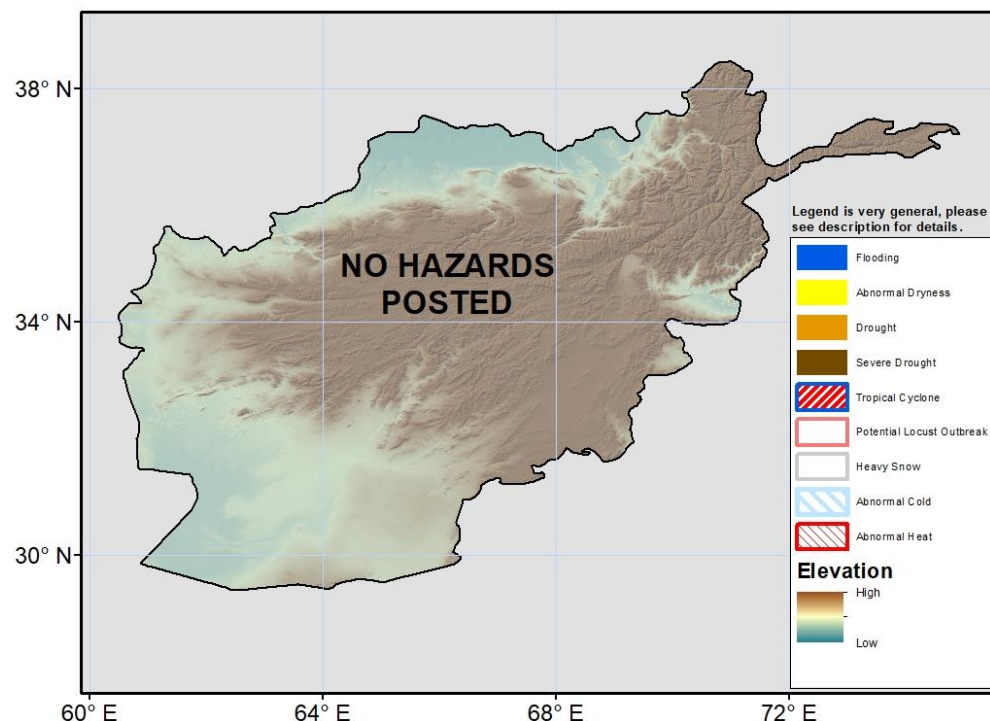
Mean maximum temperatures were well-above average (4-10°C anomalies) for northern and western provinces of Afghanistan and near-average in the Southeast. Maximum temperature exceeded 30°C during the period in Herat, Farah, Nimroz, Hilmand, and Kandahar provinces. Many other lowland areas observed 25-30°C. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average by 2-6°C in Southern, Western, and Northern Afghanistan. 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 2-6°C above average across the northern half of Afghanistan. Closer to average conditions are expected in the South. Mean maximum temperature will exceed 25°C in the Southwest. 7-day mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be 2-6°C above average across Afghanistan with the exception of the central Highlands. Smaller positive anomalies are expected there. Subfreezing temperatures are expected in parts of the Central Highlands.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, little in the way of precipitation was observed across Afghanistan. Rainfall analysis for the past 2 months shows generally slightly below-average rainfall over eastern and northeastern zones. Snowfall performance to date has been subpar in the mountains where negative snow depth anomalies are widely present.

For the outlook period, light to moderate precipitation is expected in Afghanistan. Total liquid equivalent precipitation should be 5-25 mm across the southern two thirds of Afghanistan and 2-10 mm in northeastern Afghanistan where precipitation will be slightly suppressed. Snowfall (5 to 15 cm) is likely in the Northeast 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.

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