

## Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 18 January, 2024 – 24 January, 2024

### Temperature:

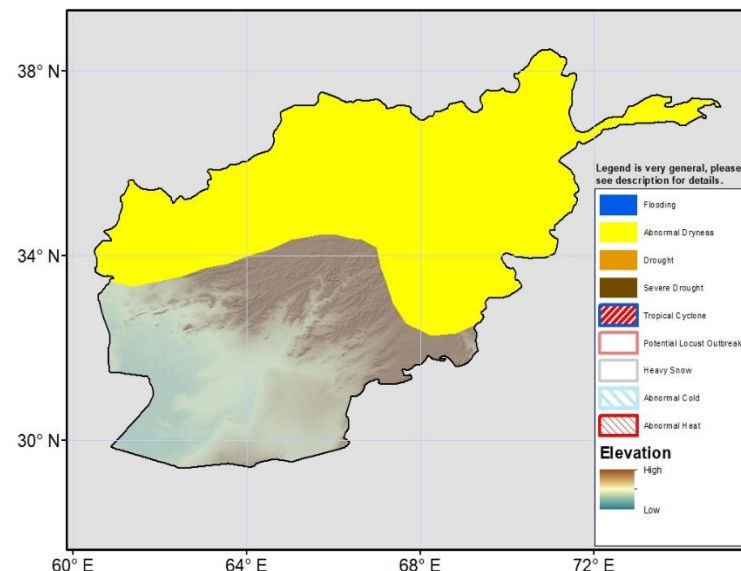
Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average by 2 to 6 °C in northeastern, northern, western, central, central highland, eastern and southeastern regions of Afghanistan during the period 09 – 15 Jan 2024. Some locations in northeastern and western regions recorded 6 to 8 °C above average minimum temperatures. Weekly average minimum temperatures were -15 to 0 °C in central highland, central, northeast, eastern and southeast regions of Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average (6 to 12 °C) in northeastern, eastern, northern and western Afghanistan, with 2 to 6 °C in central, southeastern, and southern parts of Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (2 to 6 °C) across Afghanistan during the period 18 – 24 Jan 2024, with the warmest minimum temperature anomalies between 6 to 10 °C in central highland and central regions of Afghanistan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -15 to 0 °C in many parts of central, northeastern, eastern, and southeastern regions of Afghanistan, with -20 to -15 °C in some locations in northeastern Afghanistan. The weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be above average by 4 to 8 °C in many parts of Afghanistan. Weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted around 10 to 20 °C in many parts of northern, western and southern regions of Afghanistan.

### Precipitation:

Light precipitation was observed in pocket of region in northeastern Afghanistan during the period 09 – 15 Jan 2024. Above average temperatures across northeastern, northern, eastern, central and southern regions of Afghanistan since the start of January could lead to an increase in snowmelt across these regions. Based on USGS snow depth and snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, negative snow depth and SWE anomalies currently exist across central highland, central, northeastern, eastern, and southeastern Afghanistan. The multiple rainfall estimates of 30-day precipitation depict below normal rainfall in northeastern, northern, western, central and eastern parts of Afghanistan. The current abnormal dryness hazard is extended to some region in western Afghanistan.

Mostly dry weather is forecasted across Afghanistan during the period 18 – 24 Jan 2024.



**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).