Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
25 January, 2024 – 31 January, 2024

Temperature:

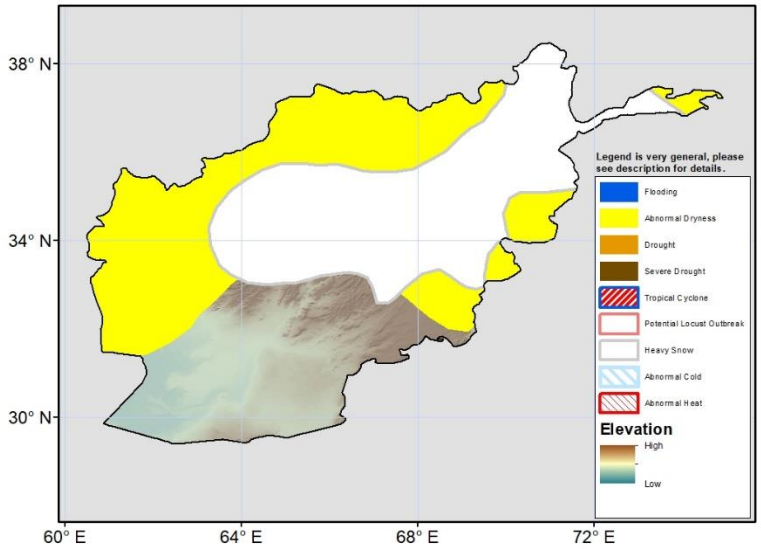
Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average by 2 to 4 ºC in northeastern, eastern, southeastern and southern regions of Afghanistan during the period 16 Jan – 22 Jan 2024. Some locations in northeastern Afghanistan recorded 4 to 8 ºC above average minimum temperatures. Weekly average minimum temperatures were -15 to 0 ºC in central highland, central, northeastern, eastern and southeastern regions of Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures were above average (6 to 12 ºC) in some parts of northeastern and western Afghanistan, with 2 to 6 ºC in many parts of Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean minimum temperature (2 to 6 ºC) across Afghanistan during the period 25 Jan – 31 Jan 2024, with the warmest minimum temperature anomalies between 6 to 10 ºC in central highland, central, and some parts of southern and southeastern Afghanistan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures are forecasted around -10 to 0 ºC in many parts of central highlands, central, northeastern, eastern, and southeastern regions of Afghanistan, with -20 to -10 ºC in northeastern Afghanistan. The weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be above average by 4 to 8 ºC in many parts of Afghanistan. Weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted around 15 to 25 ºC in western and southern regions of Afghanistan.

Precipitation:

Light precipitation was observed in pocket of region in the northern Badakhshan in northeastern and southern Nimroz in southern Afghanistan region during the period 16 Jan – 22 Jan 2024. Above average temperatures across all the regions of Afghanistan since the start of January could lead to an increase in snowmelt across Afghanistan. Based on USGS snow depth and snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, negative snow depth and SWE anomalies currently exist across almost all the basins/regions in the 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.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation in many parts of northeastern, northern, western, eastern, central highland, central, and southeastern regions of Afghanistan during the period 25 Jan - 31Jan 2024. Light to moderate precipitation is forecasted in many parts of southern Afghanistan. A heavy snow polygon is posted in northeastern, central, central highland, southeastern, eastern and some regions northern and western Afghanistan during this outlook period.



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