Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
8 February– 14 February, 2024

Temperature:

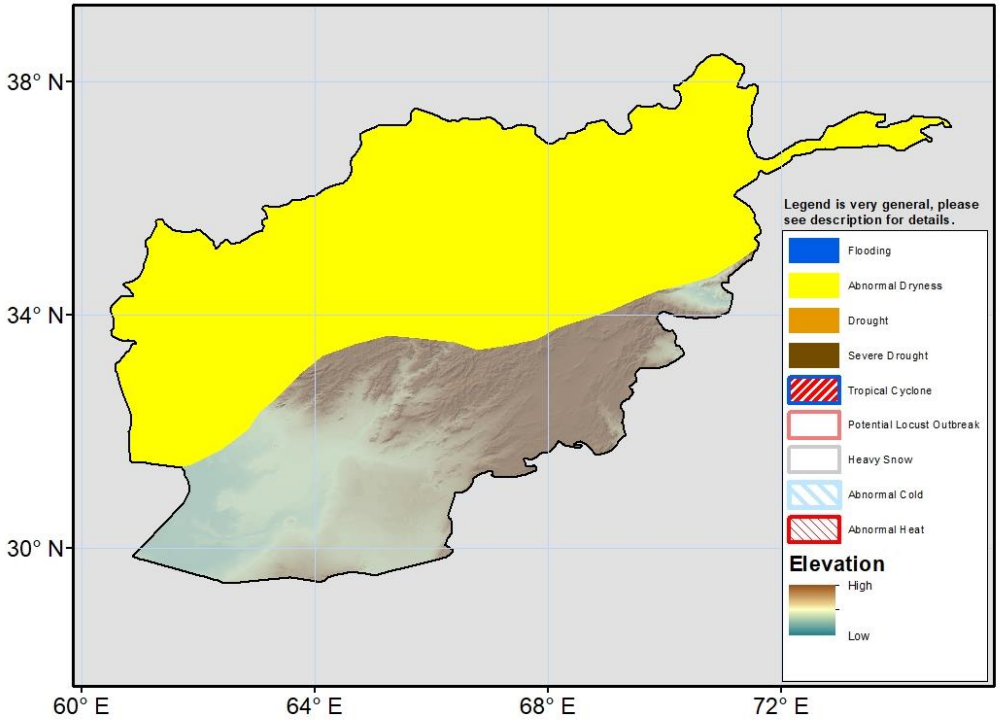
Mean maximum temperatures were near average across Afghanistan. Mean maximum temperatures remained below freezing across the central highlands and the Northeast. Weekly average minimum temperatures were above average (2-6°C anomalies) in parts of many southern and eastern provinces but near-average elsewhere. Mean minimum temperatures ranged from -10°C to -20°C in the Northeast's mountains and -5°C to -15°C in the Central Highlands, with subfreezing temperate down to fairly low elevations.

During the outlook period, 7-day mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be much warmer than average across the country. The greatest positive anomalies will be 6-12°C across northern and western provinces. The warm conditions should persist through much of the period. 7-day mean minimum temperatures are likewise forecasted to be above average by at least 2°C and as much as 4-8°C across northern and western provinces. Minimum temperatures are likely to be -20 to -10°C in the Central Highlands and as cold as 20 to 30°C below freezing in the Northeast.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, moderate to heavy precipitation was received across much of the country excepting parts of southern and western Afghanistan, much of it in the form of snow at higher elevations. Total liquid equivalent was 10 to 50 mm. Based on USGS snow depth and snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, snow depth and SWE have improved over the past week but negative anomaly are still dominant in most of the basins/regions in the Afghanistan. After recent week's storms, rainfall estimates of 30-day precipitation depict improved rainfall performance with 10-50mm positive anomalies now present in central, eastern, and northeastern parts of Afghanistan. As such the abnormal dryness hazard has been removed from some regions in Nangarhar, Paktya, Khost and Paktika provinces of Afghanistan.

For the outlook period, little to no precipitation is expected across the country. This means that moisture recovery may be short lived with a return to below average precipitation conditions



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