

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 9 January – 15 January, 2025

Temperature:

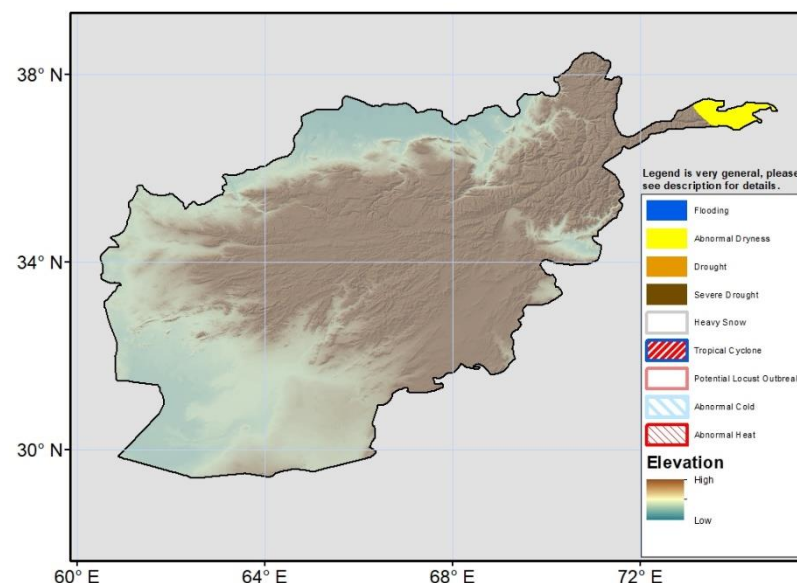
During the past 7 days, mean maximum temperatures were below average over southern, western, and northern parts of the country. Negative anomalies were 2 - 4°C. Maximum temperatures in eastern and northeastern Afghanistan were near or slightly warmer than average. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were below average by 1 - 4°C across western Afghanistan and near-average to a couple of degrees above average elsewhere. Minimum temperatures were as low as -15°C in the Central Highlands and as low as -20°C in the Northeast.

The forecast is for a return to above-average 7-day mean maximum temperatures across the country during the outlook period. Positive anomalies will generally be 1 - 4°C. Slightly cooler than average temperatures are possible in the South. 7-day mean minimum temperature is likewise forecasted to be warmer than average across most of Afghanistan. Meanwhile, a few southern and western portions of the country are likely to remain near average. The mean minimum temperature is forecasted to be as cold as -20°C in the Central Highlands and as cold as -25°C in the Northeast.

Precipitation:

A strong storm brought moderate to heavy precipitation across Afghanistan. Most of the country received at least 5mm of liquid equivalent precipitation, while parts of the Northwest received 25-50mm and the northeast received 25-75mm of liquid equivalent. Much of this fell in the form of snow. Over the past 30 days, precipitation pattern have become more favorable with negative anomalies switching to positive anomalies in northwestern and northeastern parts of the country. Checking in on snow depth reveals that snow pack has improved greatly across the country. However, parts of the Central Highlands and the northeastern mountains still exhibit negative snow depth anomaly.

The GEFS ensemble mean forecasts little to no precipitations across most of Afghanistan during the outlook period with only a few light showers in the Northeast. Liquid equivalent amounts of less than 5mm are forecasted by models.



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, jverdind@usaid.gov