

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 13 October – 19 October, 2022

Temperature:

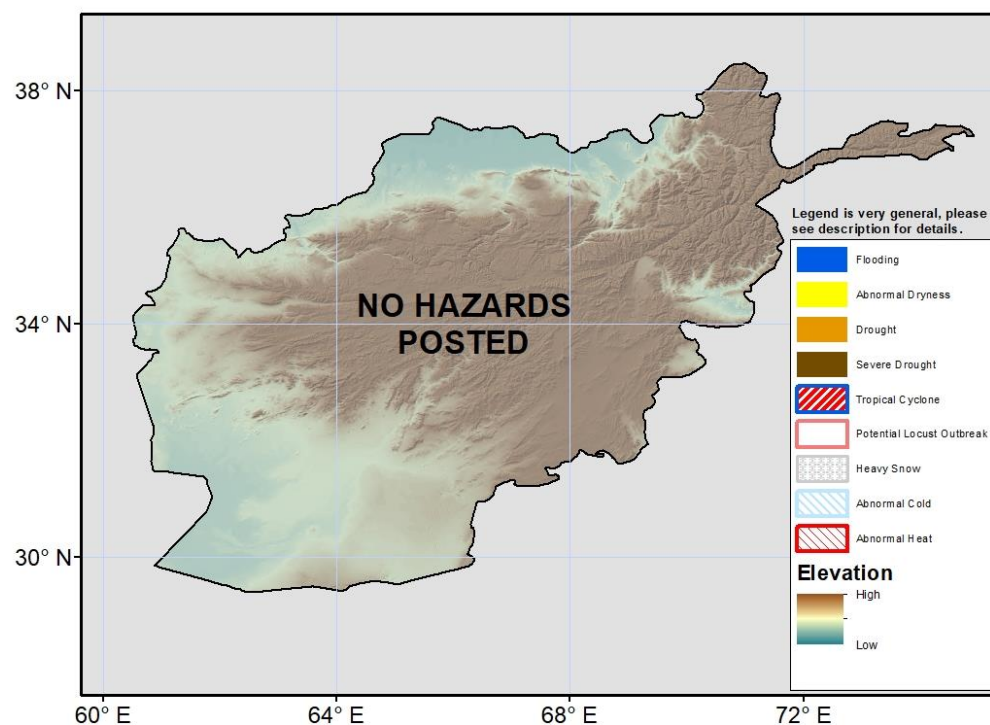
Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were warmer than average for east-central portions of Afghanistan. The area registered 2-6°C positive anomalies. Weekly average maximum temperatures between 30°C and 35°C were observed in southwestern Afghanistan. Minimum temperatures, were slightly cooler than average, dipped below freezing in many parts of the central highlands and the northeastern mountains.

The GEFS model forecast shows warmer than average maximum temperatures moving into the region. Positive maximum temperature anomalies of 1-4°C are expected across the country's northern and western regions. Weekly average maximum temperatures of 30-35°C will be confined to the southwestern provinces. Subfreezing temperatures are widely forecasted in the central highlands and the northeastern mountains, despite widespread positive minimum temperature anomalies.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, a few light rain or snow showers (2-10mm total) were registered in northeastern Afghanistan. The past 30 days rainfall performance was near or slightly below average in the Northeastern. According to NDVI, vegetation health appears largely good across eastern/southern Afghanistan and generally slightly below average in the North heading into the cold season.

During the outlook period, models indicate that dry conditions will dominate. Little observed precipitation will lead to a drier than average week. The likely pattern will build upon some small early-season moisture and snow pack deficits in northeastern Afghanistan.



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