Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
18 August – 24 August, 2022

Temperature:

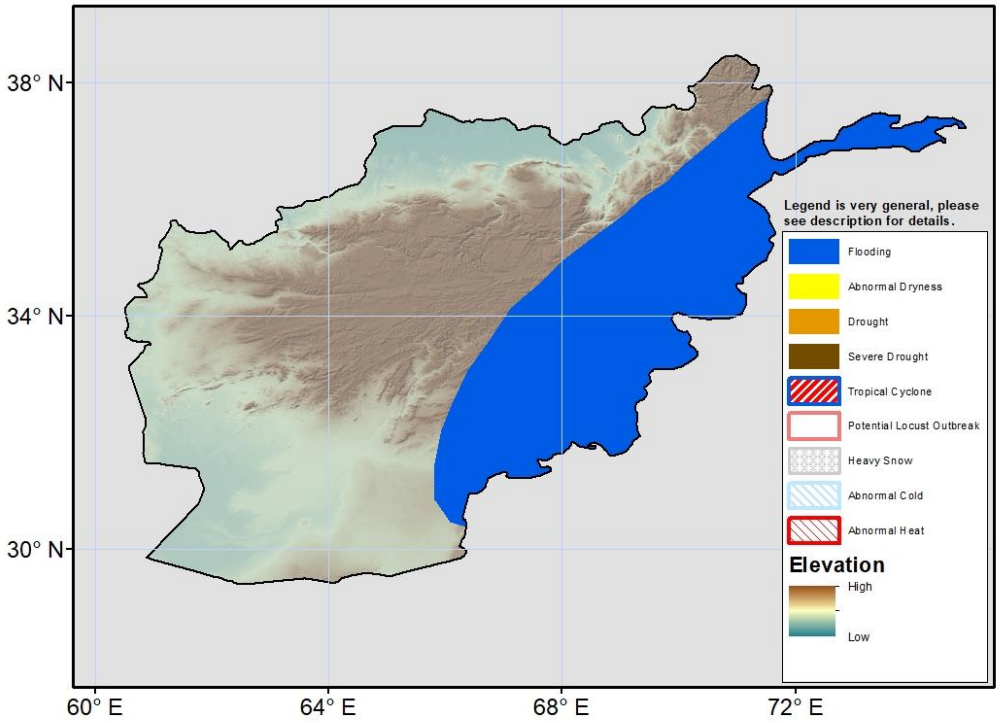
Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were near average across much of Afghanistan, except for some slightly warmer-than-average regions in the Northeast. Weekly average maximum temperatures between 40°C to 45°C were observed across southwestern Afghanistan, and 35-40°C temperatures overspread the majority of lower elevation regions.

The GEFS model forecast shows below-average mean temperatures across the lower-elevation regions. Negative anomalies around 1-4°C can be expected. Maximum temperature is expected to even cooler than average with negative anomalies of 2-6°C for a wide portion of the country. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecast remain lower than 40°C and 35°C or higher temperatures may be confined to southwestern provinces.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, moderate and locally heavy rains spread over Eastern Afghanistan. Totals were broadly 10-25 with locally higher amounts during the period. According to reports, heavy rainfall has triggered flash flood in the northern Parwan Province, Afghanistan on 13 August resulting in 30 fatalities. Seasonal rainfall performance has been wetter than normal in eastern Afghanistan after an active Indian monsoon. Seasonal surpluses in the East run from 50mm to 200mm which have predisposed ground conditions for flooding.

The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts continue elevated chances for heavy rainfall along eastern areas of Afghanistan. Moderate to locally heavy rainfall totals of 10-75mm are forecasted by models, mainly during the first half of the period. Due to expected higher-than-average rainfall, a flooding polygon is posted across eastern Afghanistan for the 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