

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 2 June – 8 June, 2022

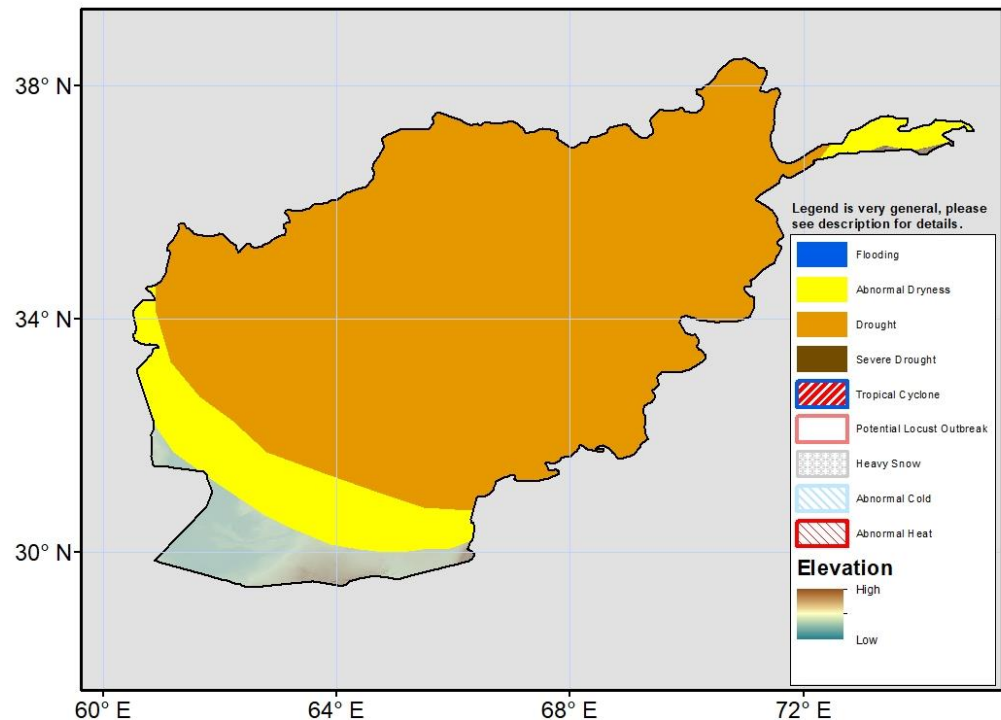
Temperatures

Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were slightly warmer than average by 2 to 4°C across eastern Afghanistan. Near-normal temperatures were observed elsewhere. The highest weekly mean maximum temperatures were 35°C to 40°C across southern regions of Afghanistan. Weekly mean minimum temperatures were generally not far removed from average. The GEFS model forecasts below-normal weekly mean temperature across southern, western, and northern Afghanistan, along with slightly elevated temperatures in the Northeast during the outlook period. The negative temperature anomalies are expected to be around 1-4°C – keeping maximum temperature under 40°C.

Precipitation

During the last 7 days, some light rainfall was observed across eastern Afghanistan. Total rainfall amounts were 2-10mm. The rest of the country remained largely dry. Seasonal performance has been poor over the last 3 months as significant precipitation deficits (25-100mm) are widespread over the country. According to USGS analysis, historically negative snow water equivalent anomalies currently exist across northeast Afghanistan. Stream flow values and vegetation health indices are also below average. As such, drought has expanded to cover most of the country.

The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts moderate rainfall in parts of northeast Afghanistan during the outlook period. Totals of 25mm to 50mm are possible. In general, this pattern is drier than normal for early June. This will further help degrade ground 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, jverd@usaid.gov