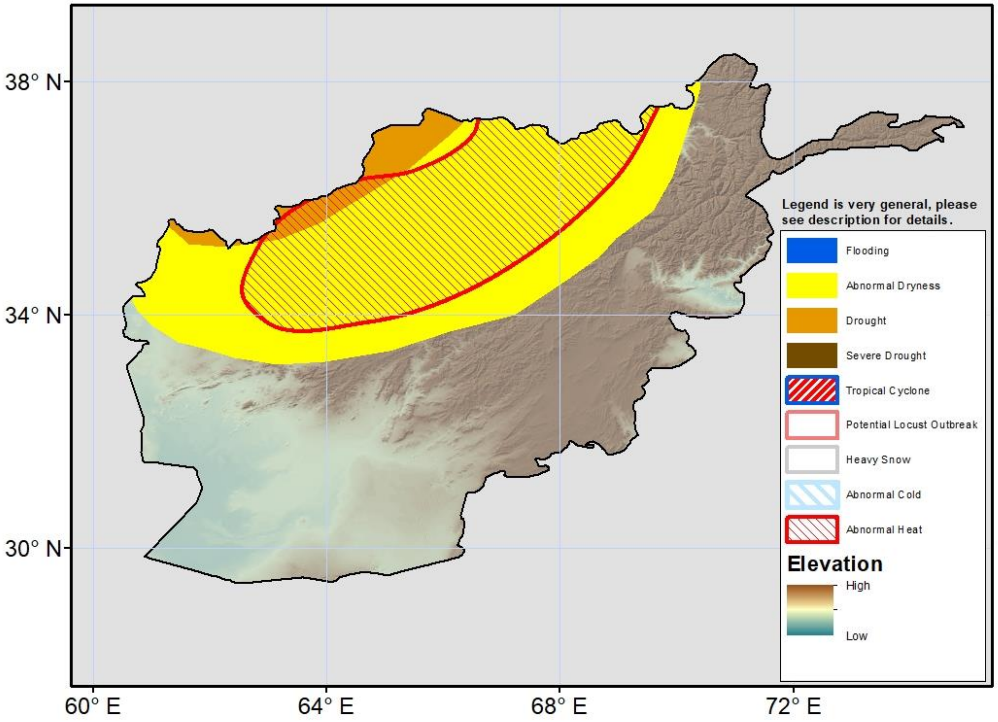
# Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
# 15 – 21 June, 2023

## Temperature:

Mean maximum temperatures were above average across northern and northeastern Afghanistan and near average elsewhere during the past week. Maximum temperature anomalies were 2-4°C, and perhaps larger in northern Badakhshan. In Farah, Nimroz, Hilmand, southern Kandahar, as well as northern Faryab, Jawzjan, and Balkh provinces, maximum temperature exceeded 40°C during the period. Weekly minimum temperatures were 2-6°C below average in central and eastern Afghanistan. Minimum temperatures were warmer than average by 2-4°C in parts of the South, North and West. Minimum temperatures were as low as 0-5°C in the highest elevations and low elevations (below ~1500m) remained above 20°C.

During the next week, mean maximum and minimum temperatures are forecasted to be well warmer than average across Afghanistan with anomalies of 2-6°C. The largest maximum temperature anomalies are expected across the northern tier where an abnormal dryness is posted. With the abnormally warm air mass, maximum temperatures will exceed 40°C in many of the lower elevations (below ~1500m) and likely exceed 45°C in parts of Farah and Nimroz.




## Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, eastern, northeastern, and central highland areas of Afghanistan received rain showers. Rainfall totals of 5-25mm, and locally more than 25mm in Kunar and Badakhshan provinces, were observed according to satellite estimates. 30-day rainfall analysis shows small negative anomalies of 10-50mm over southeastern and northeastern zones. Longer-term deficits (25-50mm) also remain present according to 90-day analysis in northern and western areas – more than 50% decrease compared to normal. As such, a drought hazard is placed along the Turkmenistan border within a broader region of abnormal dryness. Vegetation health indices show considerably degraded ground conditions northern and western provinces because of the poor rains.

For the outlook period, light rain is possible in far-eastern Afghanistan. Total rainfall of 5-25mm of precipitation is expected. The remainder of the country is seasonably dry.

**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**