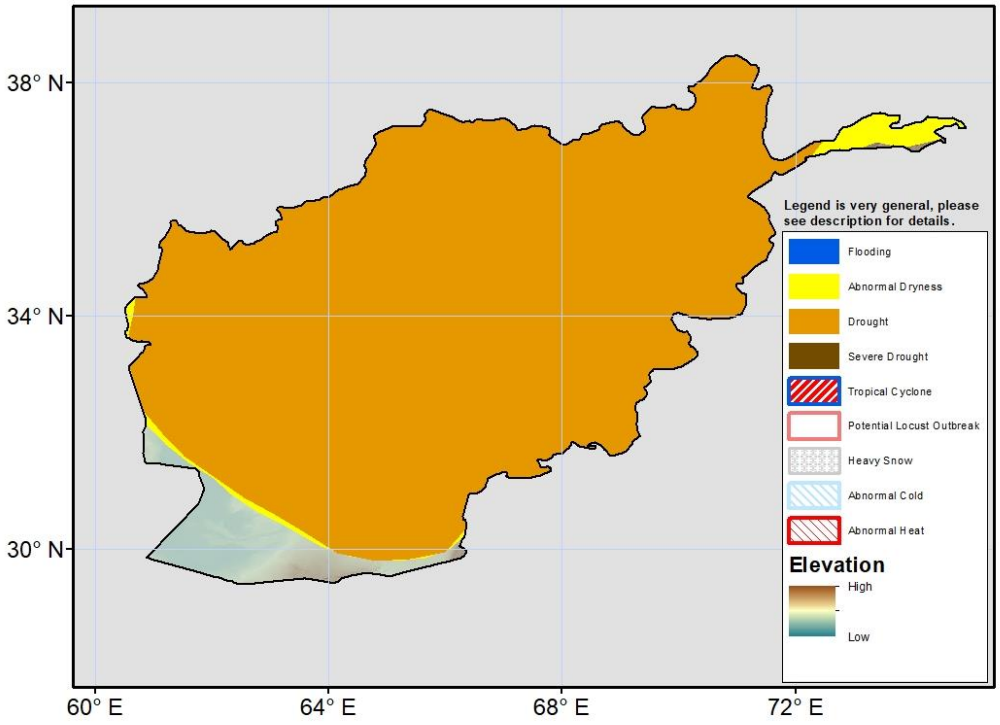
Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
23 June – 29 June, 2022

Temperatures

Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were slightly hotter than average across some parts of Afghanistan. Western and some eastern areas registered 2-4°C positive anomalies. The highest weekly mean maximum temperatures were 40°C to 45°C across southern regions. Weekly mean minimum temperature anomalies were generally small, except for a positive area in the South and a negetive area further east. The GEFS model forecasts above-normal weekly mean temperatures for northern and western Afghanistan during the outlook period. Those temperature anomalies are expected to be around 1-4°C. Meanwhile, in eastern areas of the country, 1-4°C negative anomalies are forecasted. Maximum temperatures will likely exceed 40°C in the South and lower elevations in the North.



Precipitation

During the last 7 days, scattered light to moderate rains were observed across eastern and northeastern Afghanistan. Seasonal performance has been poor over the last 3 months as significant precipitation deficits (25-100mm) are widespread over the country. Negative ground impacts in the form of low soil moisture and poor vegetation health due to these seasonal deficits are being observed over most areas. Therefore, the current drought hazard is posted over the majority of Afghanistan. Most of the streamflow hydrographs in the southern regions are depicting low streamflow. The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts a few light rain showers in northeastern Afghanistan during the outlook period. Little to no rainfall accumulation is expected for most of the country.

According to media reports, an earthquake of magnitude 5.9 M at a depth of 10 km occurred in the Spera District, eastern Afghanistan on 21 June, 2022 resulting in 920 people have died, over 600 people have been injured and infrastructure was damaged.

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