

## Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET 12 May, 2022 – 18 May, 2022

### Temperature:

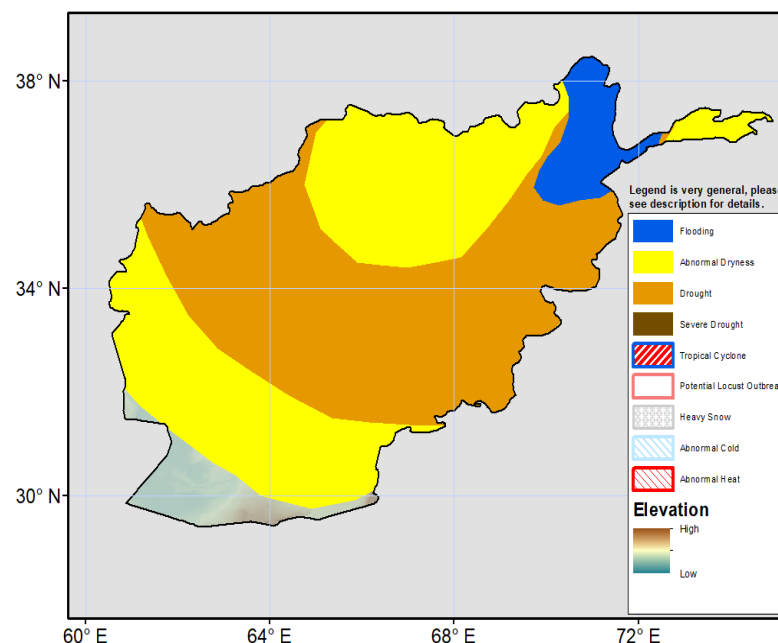
Recent 7-day mean minimum temperatures were warmer than average by 2 to 4 °C across western and southeast Afghanistan. Weekly mean maximum temperatures were also above normal (2 to 6 °C) across northeast, eastern, and southern Afghanistan. Weekly mean maximum temperatures reached around 35 to 40 °C across southern regions of Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above normal temperature (1 to 4 °C) across eastern and northeast Afghanistan during 12 May, 2022 – 18 May, 2022. In contrast, below normal mean temperatures are forecast across western and southern Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecast around 35 to 40 °C across southern regions of Afghanistan.

### Precipitation:

Heavy rainfall has triggered flash floods in the areas of Badakhshan, Herat, Badghis, Helmand, Takhar, Parwan, Kandahar, Wardag, Kunduz, Baghlan, Logar, and Juzjan, Afghanistan on 2 and 3 May 2022, resulting 22 fatalities and infrastructures damages according to reports. During the last 7 days, moderate to heavy precipitation was observed across northeast, northern, central, and northwest Afghanistan. Heavy precipitation (25mm to 50mm) was observed across northeast Afghanistan. Based on USGS snow depth and snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, negative snow depth and SWE anomalies currently exist across central and northeast Afghanistan.

The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts moderate to heavy precipitation across northeast and northwest Afghanistan during 12 May, 2022 – 18 May, 2022. Heavy precipitation around 25mm to 50mm is predicted across northeast and northern Afghanistan. Therefore, a flooding polygon is posted across northeast 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 takes into account 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 a number of other national and regional organizations in the countries concerned. Questions or comments about this product may be directed to Dr. Wassila Thiaw, Head, International Desks/NOAA, [wassila.thiaw@noaa.gov](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov).