Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
1 September – 7 September, 2022

Temperature:

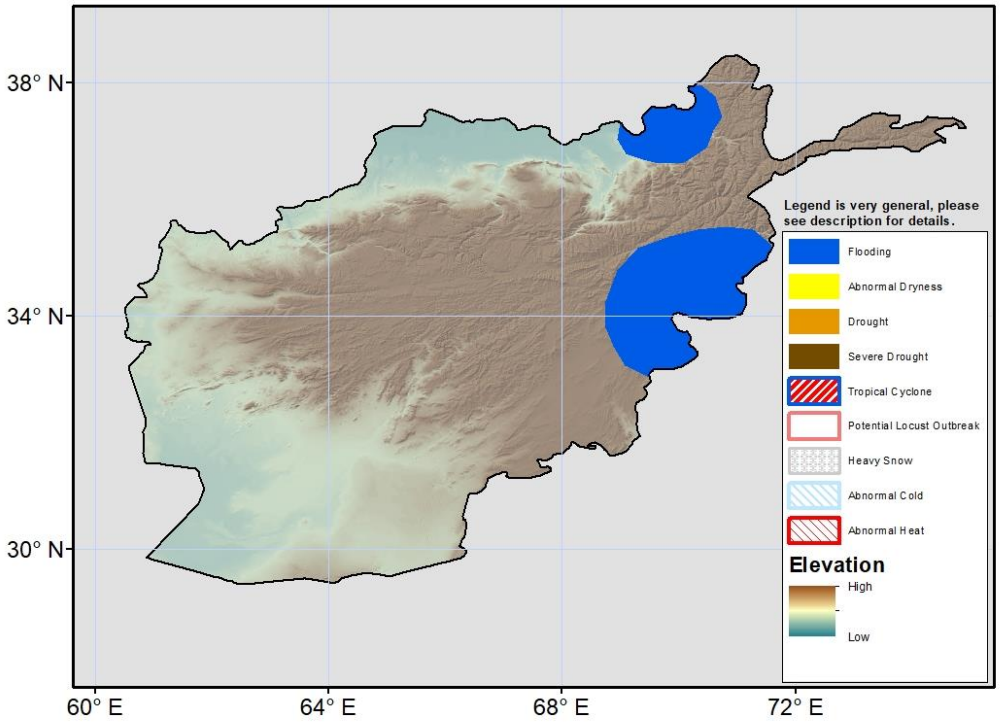
Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were below average across Afghanistan. Eastern and northern areas were most abnormal where negative anomalies were as much as 4-8°C. Weekly average maximum temperatures between 35°C and 40°C were observed in southwestern Afghanistan, and 30-35°C temperatures were observed in the lower-elevation regions of the North.

The GEFS model forecast shows below-average maximum temperatures in southeastern Afghanistan. Negative anomalies of 1-4°C are expected. Meanwhile, above-average temperatures are expected across the North associated with strong ridging over central Asia. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecast to climb above 35°C again for lower elevations.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, moderate to heavy rains spread over eastern Afghanistan. Totals were broadly 25-50mm with localized regions receiving close to 100mm during the period. According to reports, ongoing heavy monsoon rain has triggered flash floods in eastern Kunar province on 28 August resulting in 18 fatalities and 40 people injured. Seasonal rainfall performance has been much wetter than normal in eastern Afghanistan after an extremely active Indian monsoon. Seasonal surpluses in the East run from 100mm to 300mm which have predisposed ground conditions for flooding.

Much drier conditions are expected for the outlook period. Weather models predict little rainfall across the country as a strong ridge builds into the region. A few scattered light showers bringing 2-10mm of rainfall are possible in the Northeast. Due to continuation of elevated river flows after heavy rains, flooding hazards are posted in eastern and northern 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