Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
25 August – 31 August, 2022

Temperature:

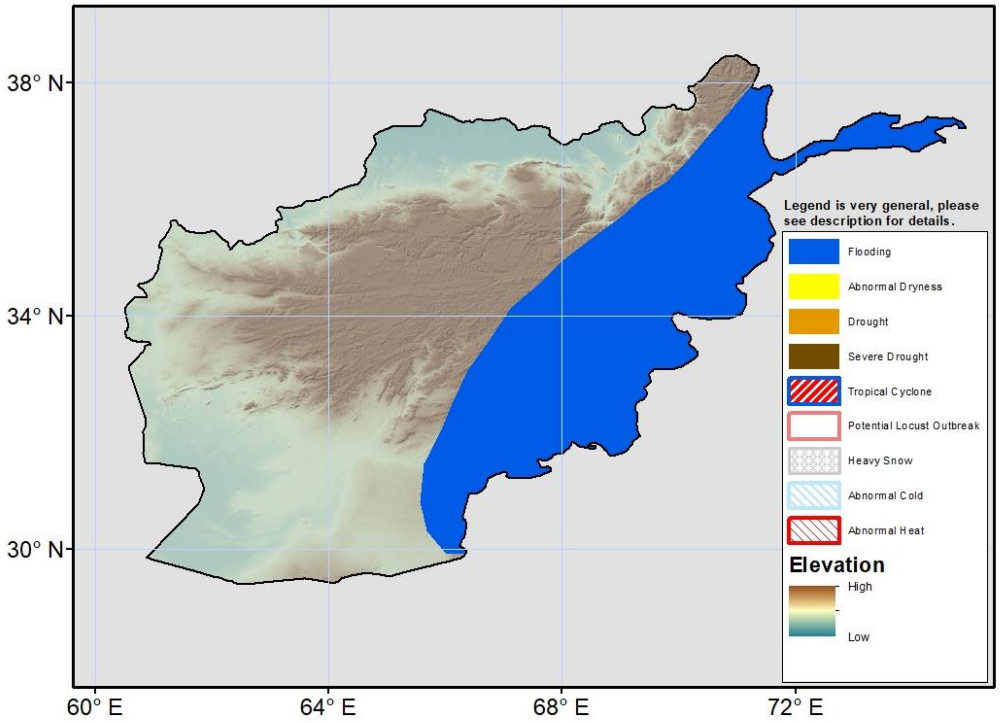
Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were near average across northern and western Afghanistan and cooler than normal in eastern areas. Negative anomalies were as much as 4-6°C. Weekly average maximum temperatures between 40°C to 45°C were observed in southwestern Afghanistan, and 35-40°C temperatures were observed in the lower-elevation regions of the North.

The GEFS model forecast shows below-average maximum temperatures across the country. Negative anomalies of 2-6°C can be expected, with the largest anomalies in the East. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecast to remain lower than 40°C, and 35°C or higher temperatures should be confined to southwestern provinces.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, moderate to locally heavy rains spread over Eastern Afghanistan. Totals were broadly 25-50mm with localized regions receiving close to 100mm during the period. Floods have been ongoing with a recent report of heavy rainfall triggering flash flooding in the Logar Province, Afghanistan on 21 August resulting in 20 fatalities, 30 people injured, and widespread infrastructures damages. Seasonal rainfall performance has been much wetter than normal in eastern Afghanistan after an active Indian monsoon. Seasonal surpluses in the East run from 50mm to 200mm which have predisposed ground conditions for flooding.

The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts continue elevated chances for heavy rainfall along eastern areas of Afghanistan. Moderate to heavy rainfall totals of 25-75mm are forecasted by models, mainly during the first part of the period. Due to more expected higher-than-average rainfall, a flooding polygon is posted across eastern 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