Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
8 – 14 June, 2023

Temperature:

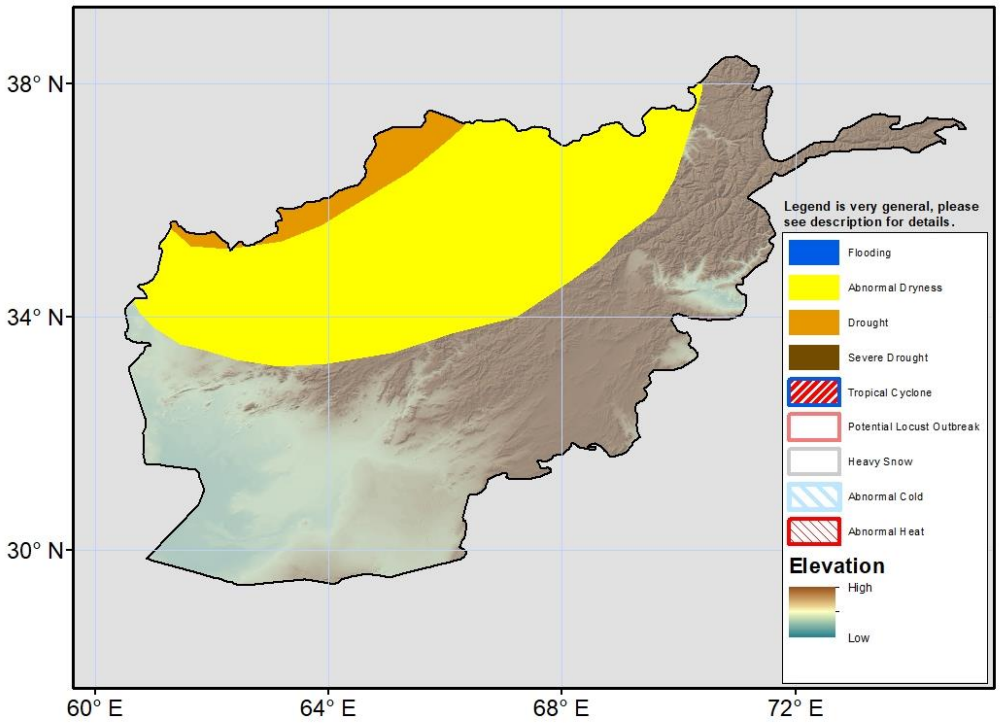
Mean maximum temperatures were above average across northern and western Afghanistan and below average along the eastern border during the past week. Maximum temperature was as much as 4-6°C cooler than average in Badakhshan, Kunar, and Paktika provinces. In Farah, Nimroz, Hilmand provinces, maximum temperature exceeded 40°C during the period. Temperatures were above 35°C at lower elevations (below ~1500m). Weekly minimum temperatures were a few degrees below average in southeastern Afghanistan. Minimum temperatures were 0-5°C in the highlands and low elevations (below ~1500m) remained above 15°C.

During the next week, mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be warmer than average across the northern half of Afghanistan with anomalies of 1-4°C. Mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be warmer than average by 1-4°C across the majority of the country. Many provinces in the South, West and North zones will likely experience maximum temperature above 40°C during the period.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, eastern and southeastern areas of Afghanistan received scattered light to moderate rainfall. Rainfall totals of 5mm to locally more than 25mm were observed according to satellite estimates. 30-day rainfall analysis shows small negative anomalies of 10-25mm over central, northern and eastern zones. Longer-term deficits (25-100mm) have also accrued according to 90-day analysis in northern and western zones – more than 50% decrease compared to normal. As such, a drought hazard is placed along the Turkmenistan border within the region of abnormal dryness. Vegetation health indices show considerably degraded ground conditions along the northern and western border because of poor rains this year.

For the outlook period, light rain is possible across the central highlands. More moderate precipitation is forecast for eastern and northeastern zones where At least 10-50mm of precipitation is expected.



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