

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 25 – 31 May, 2023

Temperature:

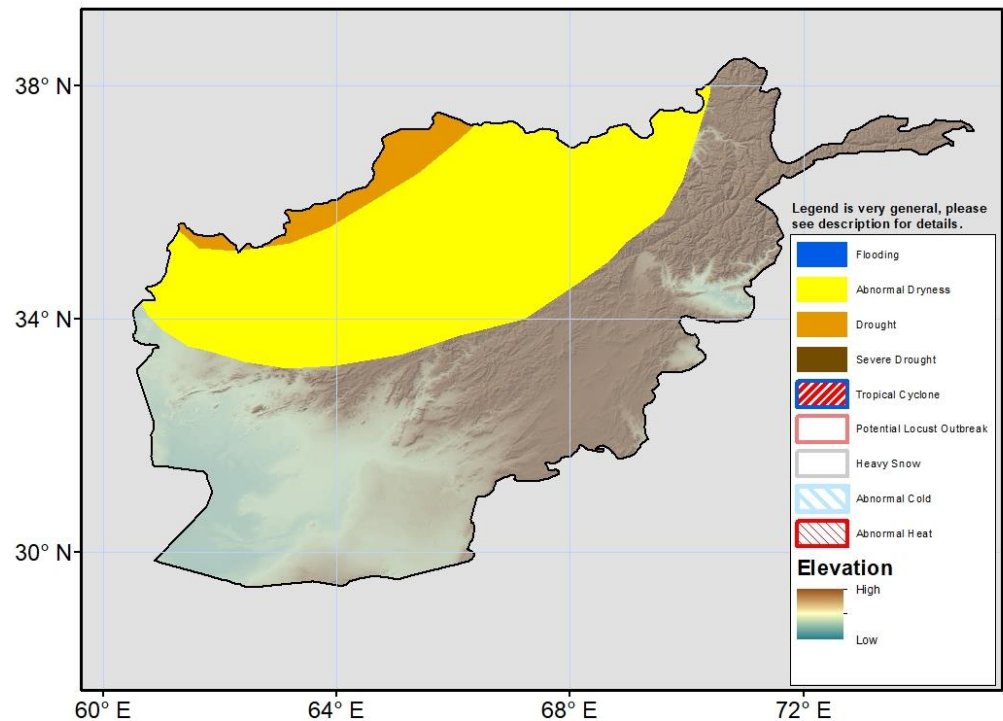
Mean maximum temperatures were generally close to average across Afghanistan during the past week. Maximum temperature was 2-4°C cooler than average in the Central zone and 2-4°C warmer than average in Farah, Nimroz, and Hilmand provinces where it exceeded 40°C during the period. Weekly minimum temperatures were 2-6°C below average for provinces in Central and East regions. Minimum temperatures were 0-5°C and low elevations remained above 15°C.

During the next week, maximum temperatures are forecasted to be cooler than average across eastern, southeastern and some southern provinces with anomalies of 1-4°C. The rest of the country should be near average. Minimum temperatures are likewise forecasted to be cooler than average, but with negative anomalies also present in the north. Temperatures overall are expected to show a small warming trend over the outlook period. Only Nimroz province will likely experience maximum temperature above 40°C during the period.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, central, eastern, and northeastern areas of Afghanistan received scattered light to moderate precipitation. Rainfall totals of 5-25mm were observed according to satellite estimates. Small parts of Central and East zones received more than 25mm. 30-day rainfall analysis shows small negative anomalies of 10-25mm over Central, Northern and Western zones. 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 the poor rains.

For the outlook period, light to moderate precipitation is forecast for eastern and northeastern zones of Afghanistan. At least 5mm of precipitation is widely expected with some pockets receiving more than 25mm. Some precipitation may still fall as snow at the highest elevations.



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