

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 15 September – 21 September, 2022

Temperature:

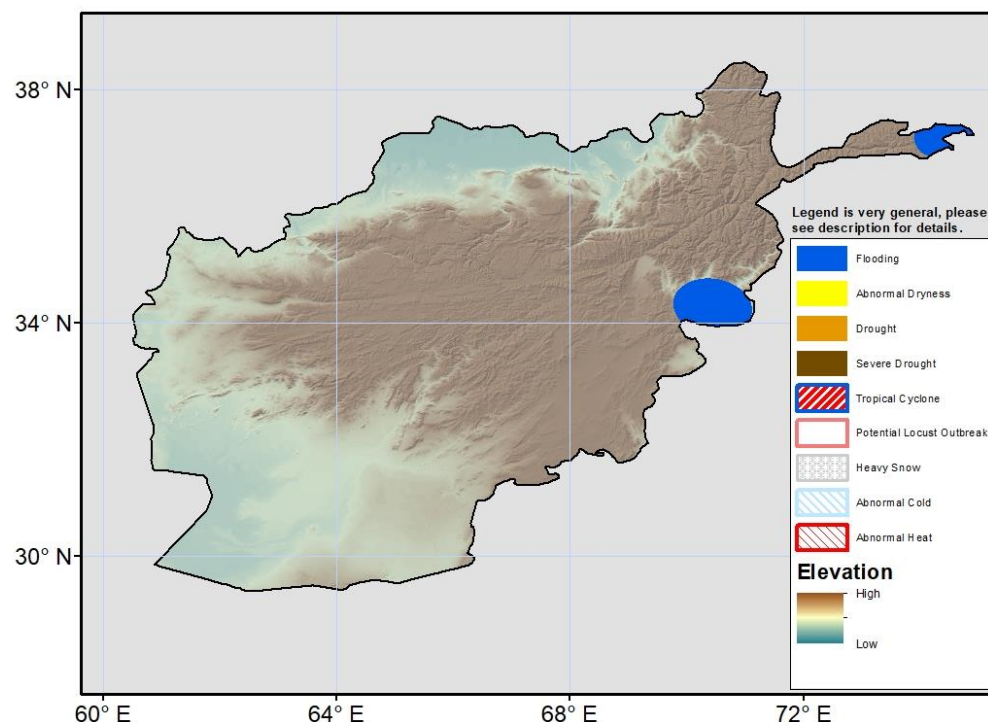
Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were 2-4°C above average across northern and western Afghanistan. Weekly average maximum temperatures between 35°C and 40°C were observed in most of Afghanistan's lower elevations and above 40°C in parts of the Southwest.

The GEFS model forecast shows above average maximum temperatures across Afghanistan. The largest departures in the Northeast are forecast to be 2-4°C. Some negative anomalies are expected in the Southeast. Weekly average maximum temperatures are forecast to be at least 30-35°C in most lower-elevation regions, with slightly warmer temperatures in the Southwest. Meanwhile, mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be 1-6°C warmer than average.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, a little light rain (2-10mm) was registered in eastern Afghanistan. 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 equate to 4-6 times the average rainfall. Many flood-related impacts resulted in recent weeks. After such excessive seasonal rainfall, river flows are slow to return back to normal over the next week in some Nangarhar province.

During the outlook period, the GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts light to moderate precipitation across eastern Afghanistan. Moderate to heavy precipitation is expected in the higher elevations of and northeastern Afghanistan (eastern Badakhshan province). Any rainfall could exacerbate flood prone conditions near Jalalabad.



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