



Regional Stakeholder Consultation on Climate Services for the Third Pole Region

Jaipur, India
9-11 March 2016

Afghanistan

National capabilities for production,
management, delivery and application of
climate services

General information about Afghanistan meteorological department



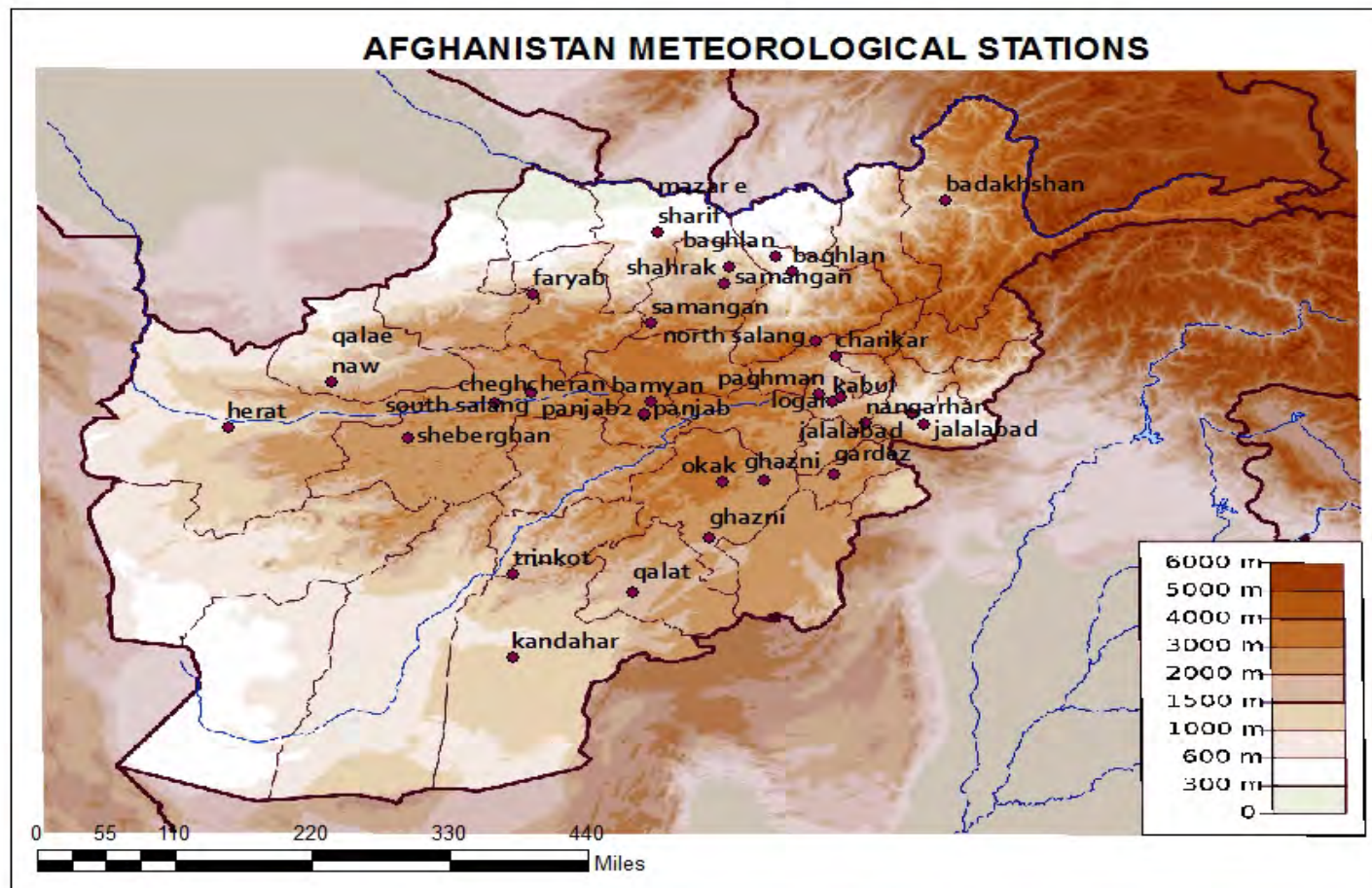
History

- Afghanistan meteorological department was established in year 1955 and it became the member of WMO at 1956 .
- Between the year of **1979-1990** it was the most powerful meteorological department in Asia region at meteorological observation.
- On the previous the met department of Afghanistan had 70 synoptic station, 200 climate stations, 3 aerological station, 32 agriculture stations with 600 professional staffs .
- During the civil wars all the equipment's of AMD had been destroyed .

Currently the afghan met office has 24 synoptic stations, 3 automatic stations which are running by 147 staff of met department.



Meteorological stations



Legend

• station



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Prepared by Afghanistan Met Dep (Forecast team)

Capacities for provision of climate services (slide 1/2)

- Surveying and locating the exact and correct place for establishing weather stations.
- Data collection, changing data to normal, Data correction.
- Surface and upper observation.
- Analysing and discovering of warm and cold front core.



Capacities for provision of climate services (slide 2/2)

- Preparing SPECI, TAF and METAR which is very important for flight safety and hand this reports for all national and international airlines.
- Making short and medium range forecast.
- Research on precipitation, temperature... other meteorological phenomena.



Current status of provision of climate services to sectors and existing user interface mechanisms (e.g. NCOF/NCF) (slide 1/2)

- Preparing METAR, TAF and SPECI for flight safety reports for all national and international airlines.
- Making short and medium range forecast and share it with other sectors.
- Data exchange with WMO .

Current status of provision of climate services to sectors and existing user interface mechanisms (e.g. NCOF/NCF) (slide 2/2)

- Data collection by telecommunication from centre and provinces.
- Performing the NGOs and companies data orders freely .
- Analysing Afghanistan climate situation.

Gaps and challenges (slide 1/2)

- Lack of sufficient stations and equipment.
- Security problems
- Data loss during Civil War
- Lack of trained and professional staff

Gaps and challenges (slide 2/2)

- Lack of adequate structure in AMD
- Lack of training in the section of climate
- Lack of cooperation between stockholders

Future perspectives for improved climate services (slide 1/2)

- Upgrade and increase Meteorological stations
- Create a Forecast center in AMD
- Recover gaps data
- Providing Meteorology training for AMD staff in all field
- Better Planning and Management



Thank you