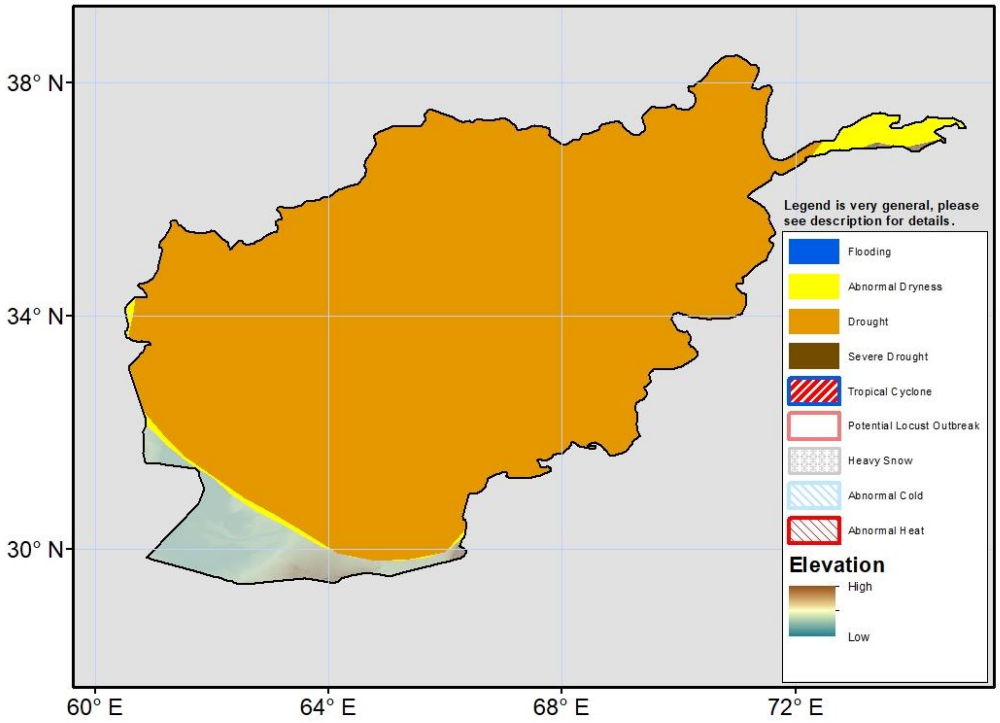
Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
30 June – 6 July, 2022

Temperatures

Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were cooler than average across the eastern half of Afghanistan. These areas registered 2-4°C negative anomalies. The highest weekly mean maximum temperatures were 40°C to 45°C across southern regions. The forecast is for above-normal weekly mean temperatures to return to the region as a mid-level ridge sets up over the region. The GEFS model forecasts 2-4°C, and locally larger, positive anomalies across the country during the outlook period. Maximum temperatures will likely exceed 45°C in parts of the South and exceed 40°C along the northern border.

Precipitation

Heavy rainfall has triggered flash flood in the eight Provinces of northern and western Afghanistan on 20 to 22 June resulting 11 fatalities, 50 injuries and infrastructure damages according to reports. Moderate to heavy precipitation was observed in eastern Afghanistan during the last 7 days. Total rainfall between 25 and 75mm was measured. Seasonal performance has been poor over the last 3-4 months as significant precipitation deficits (25-100mm) are widespread over the country. Negative ground impacts in the form of low soil moisture and poor vegetation health due to these seasonal deficits are being observed over most areas. Therefore, the current drought hazard is posted over the majority of Afghanistan. Most of the streamflow hydrographs in the southern regions are depicting low streamflow. The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts little rainfall over the country outside of a few scattered light showers in the East.



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