

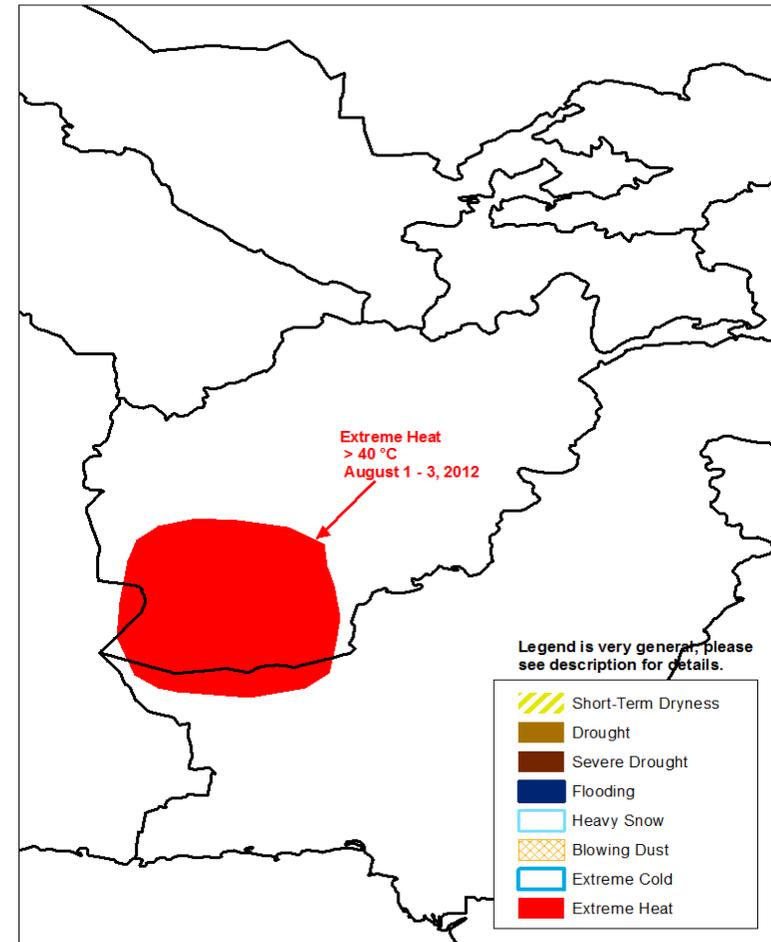
Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET August 1 – August 7, 2012

Temperatures:

Since the beginning of July, daily maximum temperatures have continued to exceed 30 degrees C throughout the lower elevations of the country, with the greatest temperature anomalies (4 - 8 degrees C) observed in the northern and southern lowlands. Moderately below average temperatures continued in the highest elevations of northeastern Afghanistan. Last week, a gradual cooling trend was observed, with the highest temperatures (~40 degrees C) recorded in the southwest. For the first week in August, temperatures are expected to be near average for most of the country; however the potential for temperatures to exceed 40 degrees C remains in the south during the earlier portion of the outlook period.

Precipitation

During the last seven days, the distribution of precipitation has remained seasonable, with the highest weekly accumulations (5-15mm) received in the northeast mountains and along the border with Pakistan. Locally heavier precipitation (>50mm) was observed east of the Kabul region in Pakistan. For the upcoming outlook period, little to no rainfall is expected across much of Afghanistan for the next seven days, as the potential for the highest rainfall (5-20mm) is forecast along the eastern border. Locally heavy rains and increased moisture have been associated with the northwestward advancement of the Indian monsoon during late July.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week), and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts or indicate current or projected food security conditions.

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