

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 6 July – 12 July, 2023

Temperature:

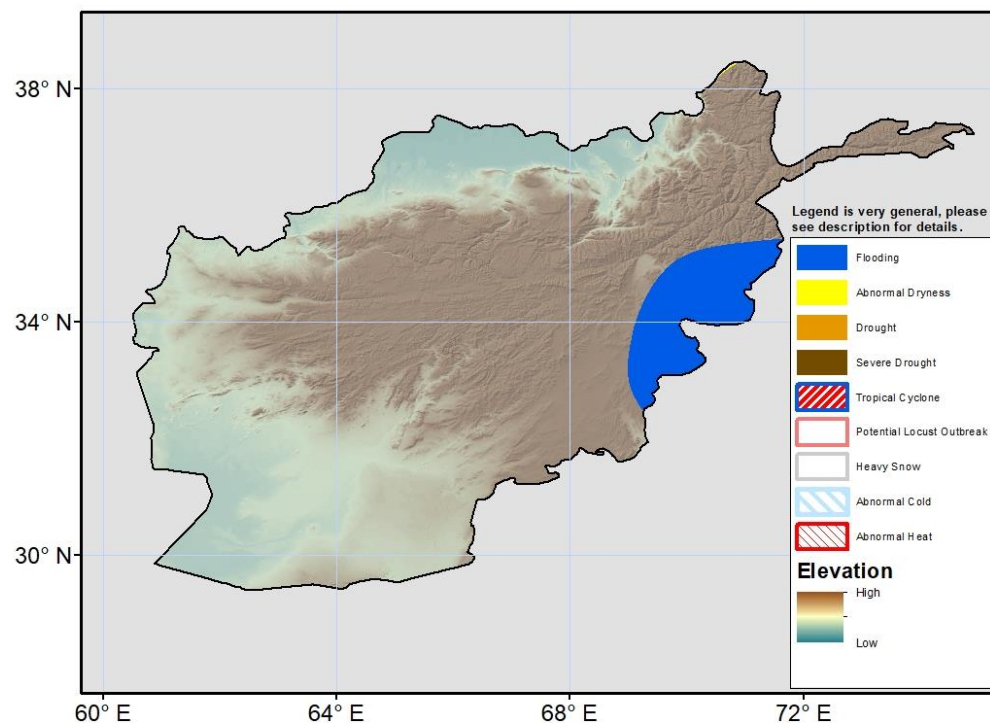
Mean maximum temperatures were above average in parts of western and southern Afghanistan and near average elsewhere during the past week. Maximum temperature anomalies were 2-4°C. Maximum temperature exceeded 40°C in many lower-elevation provinces during the period and exceeded 45°C in Farah, Nimroz, and Hilmand. Weekly minimum temperatures were 2-4°C above average in Herat and Badghis provinces and 1-4°C below average in eastern/southeastern Afghanistan. Minimum temperatures were cooler than average by 2-4°C in parts of the Central and East regions. Minimum temperatures were 5-10°C in the highest elevations and low elevations (below ~1500m) remained above 20°C.

During the next week, below-average mean maximum temperatures are forecasted across Afghanistan. Maximum temperature anomalies across southern and eastern Afghanistan are likely to be 2-4°C. As is typical this time of year, maximum temperatures will exceed 40°C in many of the lower elevations (below ~1500m). Mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be 1-4°C above average in central and eastern regions, and 1-4°C above average in western regions.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, southeastern areas of Afghanistan received moderate rain. Rainfall totals of 10-25mm were observed according to satellite estimates. 30-day rainfall analysis shows 10-100mm positive anomalies over southeastern and eastern zones. Longer-term deficits (25-50mm) remain present according to 90-day analysis in northern and western areas. With the dry season well underway across northern and western Afghanistan, the drought and abnormal dryness polygons are removed. Vegetation health indices show greatly degraded ground conditions in northern and western provinces persisting into boreal summer, but improved conditions in the Southeast.

For the outlook period, moderate rain and locally strong thunderstorms are possible in eastern Afghanistan associated with the northern extent of the Indian Monsoon. Total rainfall of 10-50mm of precipitation is expected and may lead to flooding. The remainder of the country is seasonably dry.



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, jverd@usaid.gov