

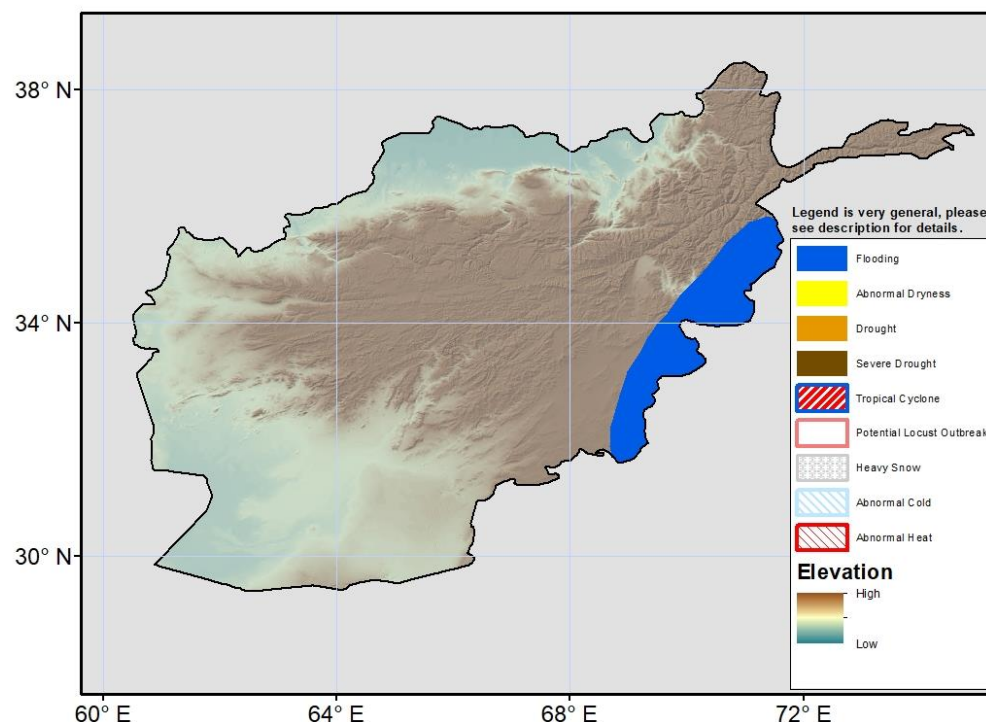
Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 28 July – 3 August, 2022

Temperatures

Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were warmer than average across many northern and western parts of Afghanistan. These areas registered 2-6°C anomalies. In the Northeast, temperatures were closer to average. The highest weekly mean maximum temperatures were 45°C to 50°C in the Southwest, and 40°C to 45°C were widespread through lower elevations of the North. The forecast is for above-normal temperatures to expand across Afghanistan. Mean temperature anomalies of 1-4°C are likely over the country. The GEFS model forecasts that the highest maximum temperatures will continue to exceed 40°C in the Southwest and several northern border provinces.

Precipitation

According to reports, heavy rainfall has triggered flash flooding in the eastern regions of Afghanistan on 24 July, 2022 resulting in 13 fatalities, 20 injuries, and infrastructures damages. This past week, moderate rains were observed in eastern and southeastern Afghanistan as an extension of the Indian Monsoon. Satellite estimated 7-day rainfall totals ranged from 5mm to 25mm and locally more. During the past 30 days, monsoon related rainfall in the East has been enhanced and rainfall surpluses exceed 50-100mm for the period. Based on vegetation health Indices, vegetation is struggling in many central and northern regions after the previous poor rainy season. Some moisture is expected to continue along the Pakistan border into the outlook period, but rainfall should be less prolific than the previous weeks. Totals are expected to remain around 25mm or less.



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