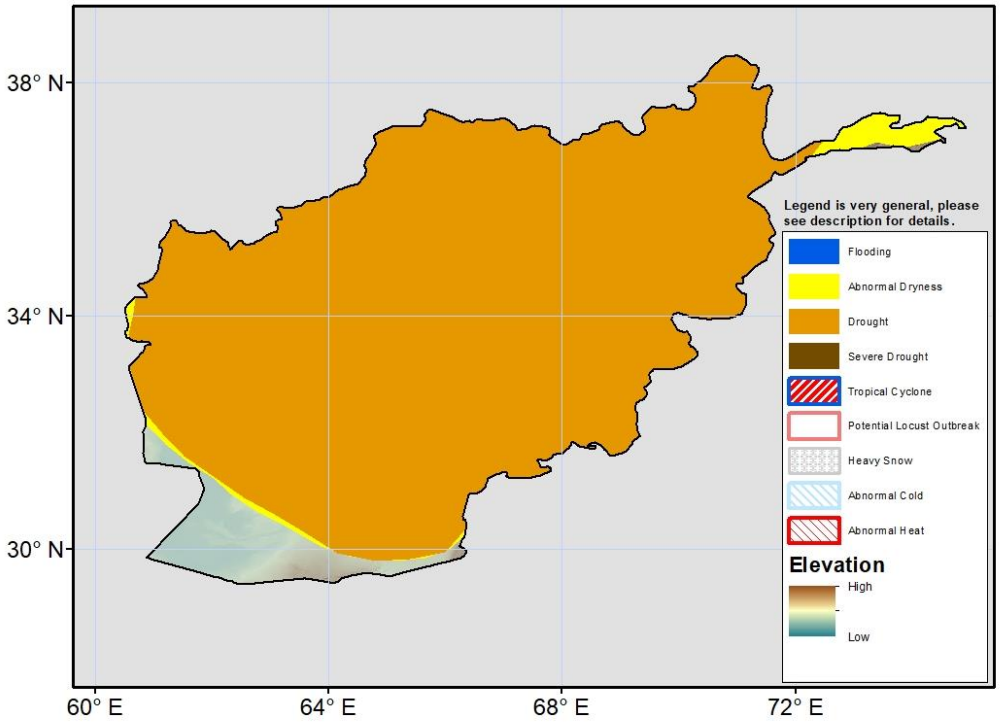
Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
7 July – 13 July, 2022

Temperatures

Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were warmer than average across the western and northern parts of Afghanistan. Western areas registered 2-4°C anomalies, and anomlaies reached 6-8°C in the North. The highest weekly mean maximum temperatures were 40°C to 45°C across southern regions and Jawzjan and Balkh provinces in the North. The forecast is for above-normal temperatures to shift toward central and eastern portions of the country where small mean anomalies of 1-2°C are likely. Slightly cooler than average mean temperatures will move into northern areas. The GEFS model forecasts 2-4°C mean negative anomalies there during the outlook period. The highest maximum temperatures will exceed 40°C in parts of the South.

Precipitation

In an update to previous reports, earlier heavy rainfall triggered flash flooding in the provinces of Kunar, Laghman, Nangarhar and Nuristan eastern Afghanistan on 22 June 2022 resulting in 19 fatalities, 131 injuries, and infrastructure damages. This past week, some light rains (2-10mm) were observed in southern Afghanistan. Overall, 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. The Indian Monsoon has progressed quickly across India and Pakistan and is expected to enhance moisture across eastern Afghanistan this week. The GEFS weekly ensemble mean forecasts moderate to locally heavy rainfall of 25mm to more than 50mm in the East. Therefore a flooding polygon is posted across eastern Afghanistan.



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.

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