

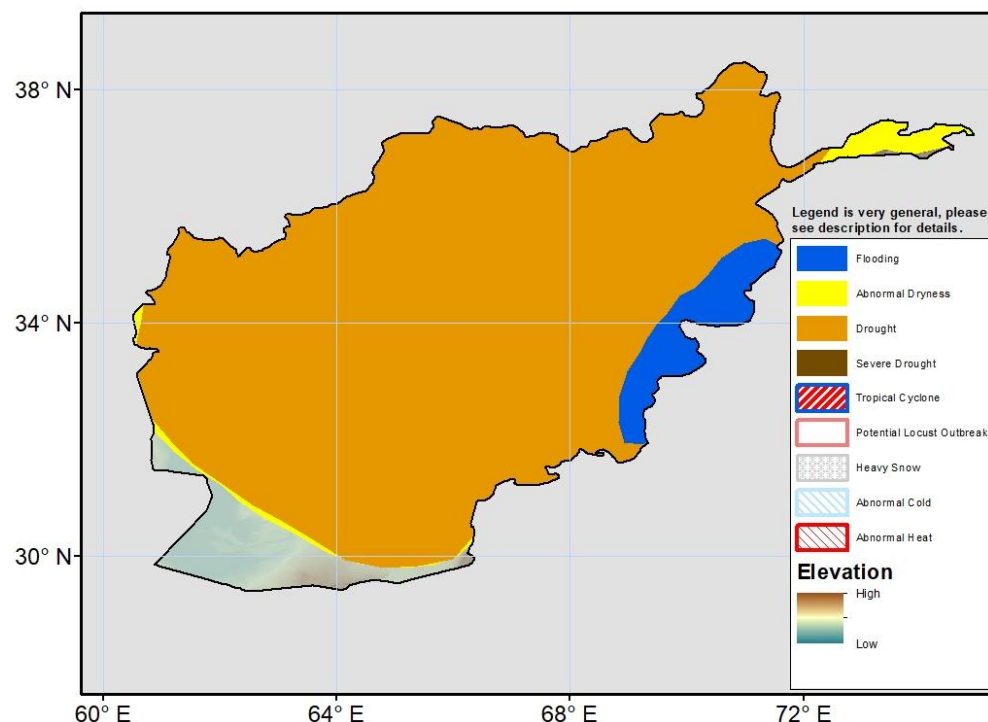
Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 14 July – 20 July, 2022

Temperatures

Recent 7-day mean maximum temperatures were cooler than average across many northern and southern parts of Afghanistan. These areas registered 2-4°C anomalies. However, In the Northeast, positive anomalies reached 4-6°C. The highest weekly mean maximum temperatures were 40°C to 45°C across southern regions. The forecast is for above-normal temperatures to expand across the country. Mean maximum temperature anomalies of 1-2°C are likely in much of Afghanistan. The GEFS model forecasts that the highest maximum temperatures will exceed 40°C in the South and several northern border provinces.

Precipitation

This past week, ample rains were observed along the eastern border with Pakistan as an extension of the Indian Monsoon. Satellite estimated 7-day rainfall totals ranged from 10mm to locally more than 50mm. As a result, flooding was reported in 9 provinces according to the United Nations and there were at least 39 fatalities. Overall, seasonal performance was poor over the last 3-4 months as significant precipitation deficits (25-100mm) were widespread over the country. Negative ground impacts in the form of low soil moisture and poor vegetation health are being observed over most areas. Therefore, the current drought hazard remains posted over the majority of Afghanistan. Some monsoon related moisture is expected to continue into the outlook period, but rainfall should be less than the previous week. Totals are expected to remain less than 25mm.



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