

## Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 20 July – 26 July, 2023

### Temperature:

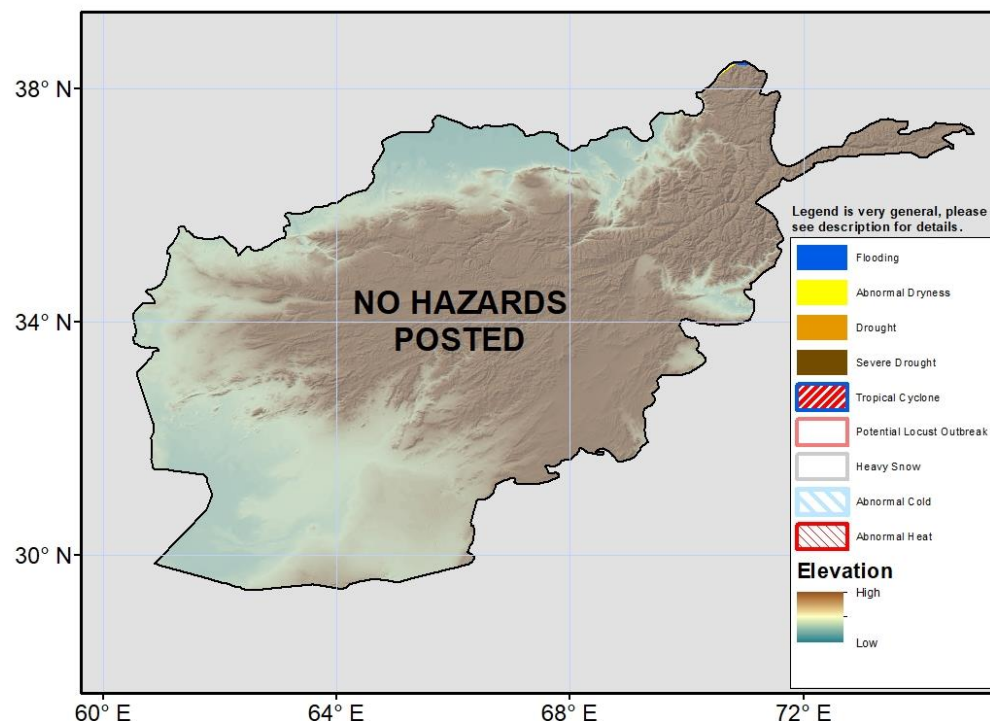
Mean maximum temperatures were above average across northern and western parts of Afghanistan and near average elsewhere during the past week. Maximum temperature anomalies were 2-4°C. Maximum temperature exceeded 45°C in parts of Farah, Nimroz, and Hilmand during the period and exceeded 40°C over many other lower elevation regions. Weekly minimum temperatures were 2-6°C below average in central and eastern Afghanistan and 2-4°C average in a few parts of the North. Minimum temperatures were 5-10°C in the highest elevations and low elevations (below ~1500m) remained above 20°C or even above 30°C in the Southwest.

During the outlook period, mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be near to average across Afghanistan with the largest 2-4°C anomalies in the highlands. As is typical this time of year, maximum temperatures will exceed 40°C in many of the lower elevations (below ~1500m) and likely exceed 45°C in parts of Nimroz province. Mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be 1-4°C above average across the country.

### Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, eastern areas of Afghanistan received a few light rain showers. Rainfall totals of 2mm to 10mm were observed according to both gauges and satellite estimates. 30-day rainfall analysis shows positive anomalies of 10-100mm over southeastern and eastern zones. Longer-term deficits (10-50mm) still remain present according to 90-day analysis in northern and western areas in association with the end of the previous season. Those regions are in the midst of their dry season. Vegetation health indices show considerably degraded ground conditions in northern and western provinces due to the poor rains, but increasingly lush conditions in the East and Southeast.

For the outlook period, light to locally moderate rain is likely in eastern Afghanistan associated with the northern extent of the Indian Monsoon. Total rainfall of 10-50mm of precipitation is expected. 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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)