

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 7 September – 13 September 2023

Temperature:

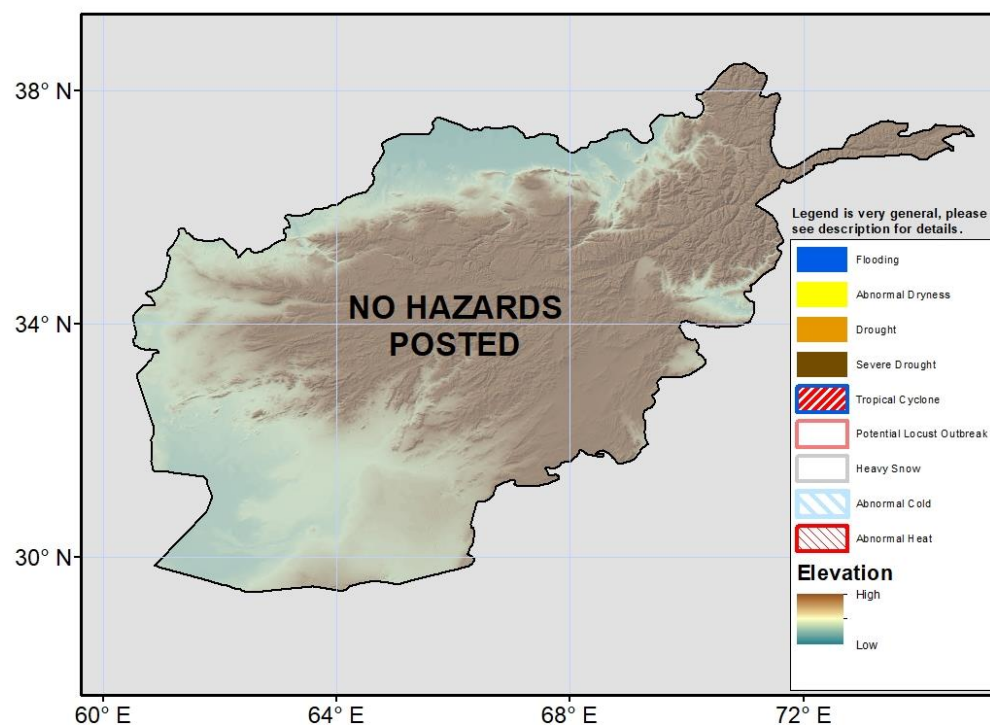
Mean maximum temperatures were slightly above average (2-4°C anomalies) for southwestern and eastern provinces of Afghanistan and near average elsewhere. Maximum temperature exceeded 40°C in parts of Farah, Nimroz, Hilmand, and Kandahar while they exceeded 35°C for many other lower elevation regions during the period. Weekly average minimum temperatures were 2-4°C below average for southern portions of the country. Temperatures were near-average elsewhere. Minimum temperatures were 0-5°C in the highest elevations, while lower elevations (below ~1500m) remained higher than 15°C and above 25°C in the Southwest.

During the outlook period, mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be above average by 1-4 °C across Afghanistan, with the largest positive anomalies in the central and eastern portions of the country. Maximum temperature will exceed 40°C in parts of Farah and Nimroz provinces during the period, with many lower elevations (below ~1500m) between 35°C and 40°C. Mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be 2-6°C above average across the majority of the country. Temperatures are likely to cool by the end of the period across northern Afghanistan.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, light to locally moderate rain was observed in far-eastern Afghanistan. Rainfall totals possibly exceeded 25mm in Kunar province according to satellite estimates. 30-day rainfall analysis shows generally near or slightly below-average rainfall over southeastern and eastern zones. Vegetation health indices show degraded ground conditions for much of the country with the worst conditions in northern and western provinces. More positive conditions are present in the East and Southeast.

For the outlook period, scattered light to moderate showers are possible in eastern and northeastern Afghanistan. Total rainfall should range between 2 and 25 mm. 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, jverdin@usaid.gov