

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 31 August – 6 September 2023

Temperature:

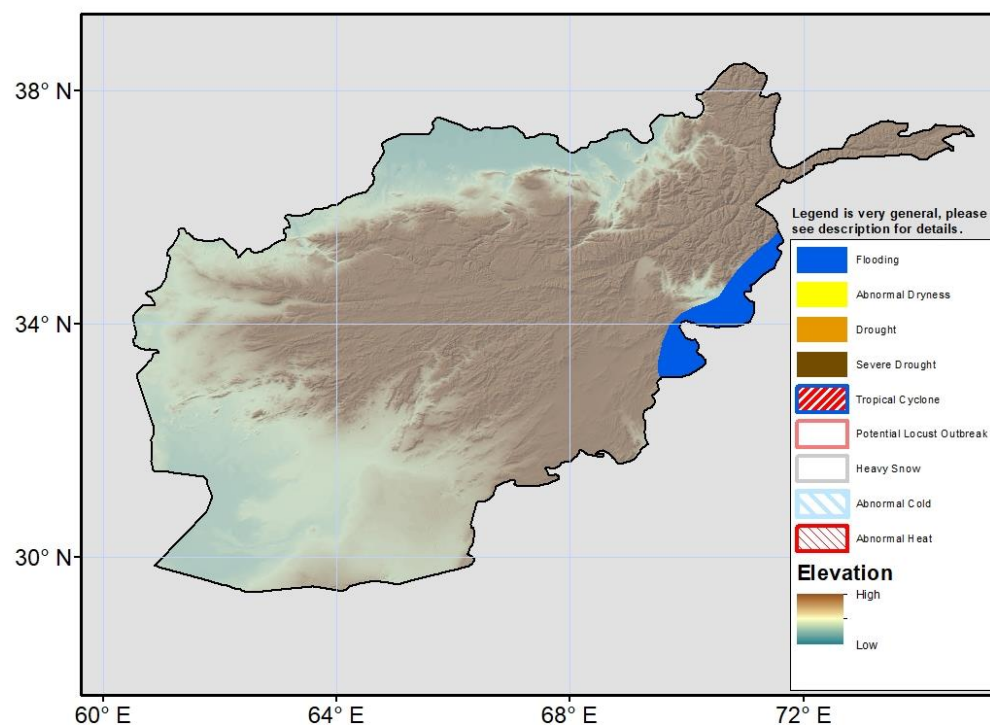
Mean maximum temperatures were slightly above average (2-4°C anomalies) for some southeastern provinces of Afghanistan, slightly below average in northeastern provinces, and near average elsewhere. Maximum temperature exceeded 40°C in parts of Farah, Nimroz, and Hilmand, and exceeded 35°C for many other lower elevation regions during the period. Weekly average minimum temperatures were 2-4°C above for many northern and southern portions of the country. Temperatures were near-average elsewhere. Minimum temperatures were 5-10°C in the highest elevations, while low elevations (below ~1500m) remained higher than 20°C or above 25°C in the Southwest.

During the outlook period, mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be slightly below average by 1-4 degrees C across Afghanistan's northern border regions. Above-average temperatures (1-4°C anomalies) are expected in the South, Central, and Eastern regions. Maximum temperature will exceed 35°C in parts of Farah, Nimroz, Hilmand, and Kandahar provinces during the period, with most lower elevations (below ~1500m) between 30°C and 35°C. Mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be 1-4°C above average across the majority of the country.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, locally heavy rain was observed in eastern Afghanistan. Rainfall totals exceeding 25mm in localized areas were observed according to both gauges and satellite estimates. 30-day rainfall analysis shows generally near-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.

For the outlook period, light to moderate rain is likely in eastern Afghanistan. Total rainfall should range between 5 and 25mm with isolated higher amounts possible. There is a continued risk for localized flash flooding. 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