

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 4 July – 10 July 2024

Temperature:

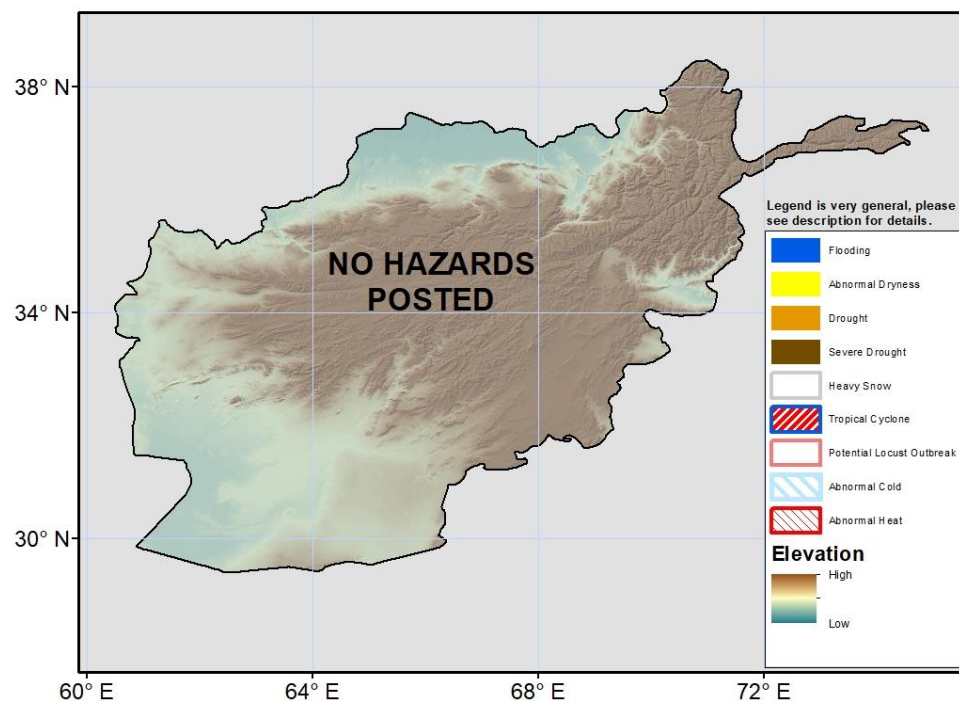
Mean maximum temperatures were near average across most of Afghanistan. However, the East region and northern Badakhshan province registered 2-4°C positive anomalies. Maximum temperatures exceeded 40°C in Southern and parts of Western Afghanistan as well as Jawzjan, Balkh, and Nangarhar provinces. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were similarly near or slightly warmer (2-4°C anomalies) than average across the country.

During the outlook period, 7-day mean maximum temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2°C warmer than average across some central and southern portions of the country. Temperatures will be slightly cooler in the middle of the outlook period. Maximum temperatures will likely exceed 40°C in portions of southern and western Afghanistan, as well as several northern provinces. Mean minimum temperatures will be 1-4°C warmer than average in northern, western, southern and southeastern regions.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, light scattered showers (2-10 mm totals) were received over southeastern and eastern regions of Afghanistan. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was slightly above average for a few parts of southeastern, eastern, and northeastern Afghanistan. Northeastern snow pack is still running well-below average and melting quickly. Vegetation health is close to or better than average for most areas according to satellite analysis, though a portion of the North Afghanistan region exhibits some degradation.

For the outlook period, light to moderate rainfall is forecasted along Afghanistan's eastern border. 7-day totals may locally exceed 25 mm. little to no rainfall is forecasted elsewhere in the country.



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, jverd@usaid.gov