

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 18 July – 24 July 2024

Temperature:

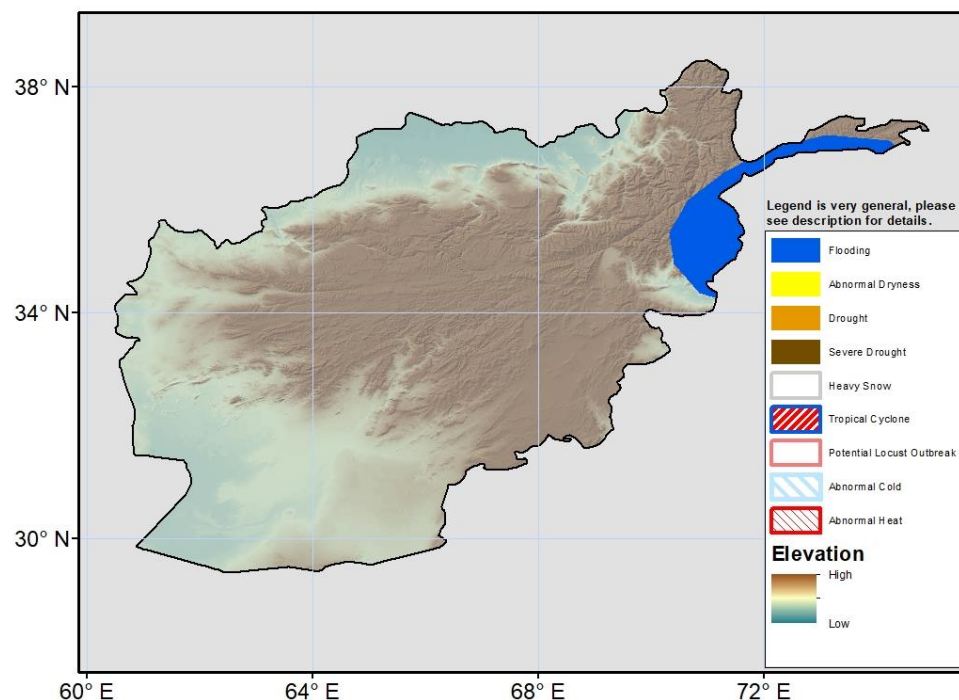
Mean maximum temperatures were near average across Afghanistan during the past 7 days. Maximum temperatures exceeded 40°C in Farah, Nimroz, Hilmand, and Kandahar provinces. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were similarly near average, except for small positive anomalies (2 – 4°C) in some areas in the North and South.

During the outlook period, 7-day mean maximum temperatures are expected to be 1 to 2°C cooler than average across some northern and western portions of the country. Temperatures are likely to be cooler in the first half of the period. Maximum temperatures will likely exceed 40°C across much of the South and in Balkh province. Mean minimum temperatures will likely be 1 – 4°C warmer than average in many portions of the country but closer to average in the Central Highlands.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, locally heavy rain and storms were observed in eastern and northeastern provinces. Totals locally exceeded 75 mm and 55 fatalities due to floods and severe weather (including Hail and strong winds) were reported in several provinces. Crops and orchards were also damaged. The remainder of the country stayed dry. Over the past 30 days, rainfall has been below average across northeastern Afghanistan by 10 to 50 mm. Vegetation health is close to or better than average for many areas according to satellite analysis. However, Northern provinces exhibit somewhat degraded vegetation.

For the outlook period, moderate to locally heavy and above-average rainfall associated with the Indian Monsoon is anticipated in eastern and northeastern Afghanistan. Totals of 10 mm to locally 25 – 50 mm are forecast according to weather models. Continued flooding is possible in these areas. The rest of the country should remain 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