Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
25 July – 31 July 2024

Temperature:

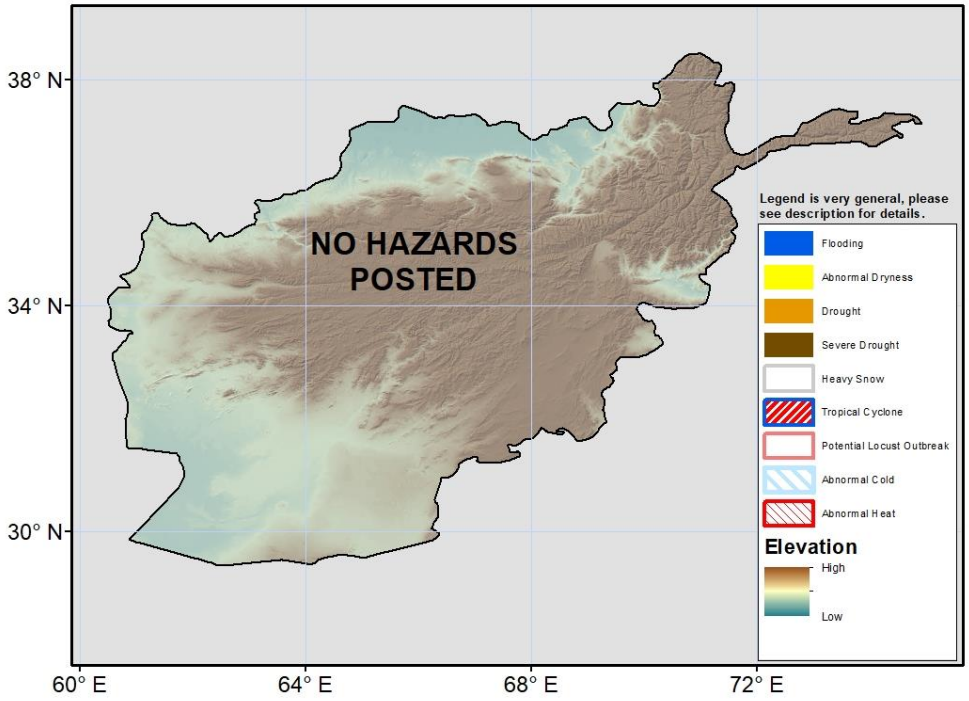
Mean maximum temperatures were near average across the vast majority of Afghanistan during the past 7 days. Maximum temperatures exceeded 40°C in Farah, Nimroz, Hilmand, and Kandahar provinces. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were slightly above average (2 – 4°C anomalies) in southern and eastern provinces and slightly below average in northeastern areas.

During the outlook period, 7-day mean maximum temperatures are expected to be 2 to 4°C warmer than average across the country. The temperature pattern is likely to be consistent through the duration of the period. Maximum temperatures will reach 40°C across much of the South and North, and may exceed 45°C in Nimroz, and Hilmand provinces. Mean minimum temperatures will likely exhibit larger departures with 2 – 6°C anomalies across the country.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, locally heavy rain and storms were observed in eastern and northeastern provinces. Totals locally were 25 – 50 mm, but amounts of at least 10 mm had more coverage. Negative impacts from flooding likely persisted for a 2nd week. Over the past 30 days, rainfall has been below average in northeastern Afghanistan by 10 to 50 mm, but above average in East region by as much as 50 mm locally. 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 rainfall with totals of 5 mm to around 25 mm associated with the Indian Monsoon is anticipated in eastern and northeastern Afghanistan. These totals are slightly below average for late-July by about 5 – 10 mm. With these conditions, there is hope that flooding conditions will improve this week. 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