

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 1 August – 7 August 2024

Temperature:

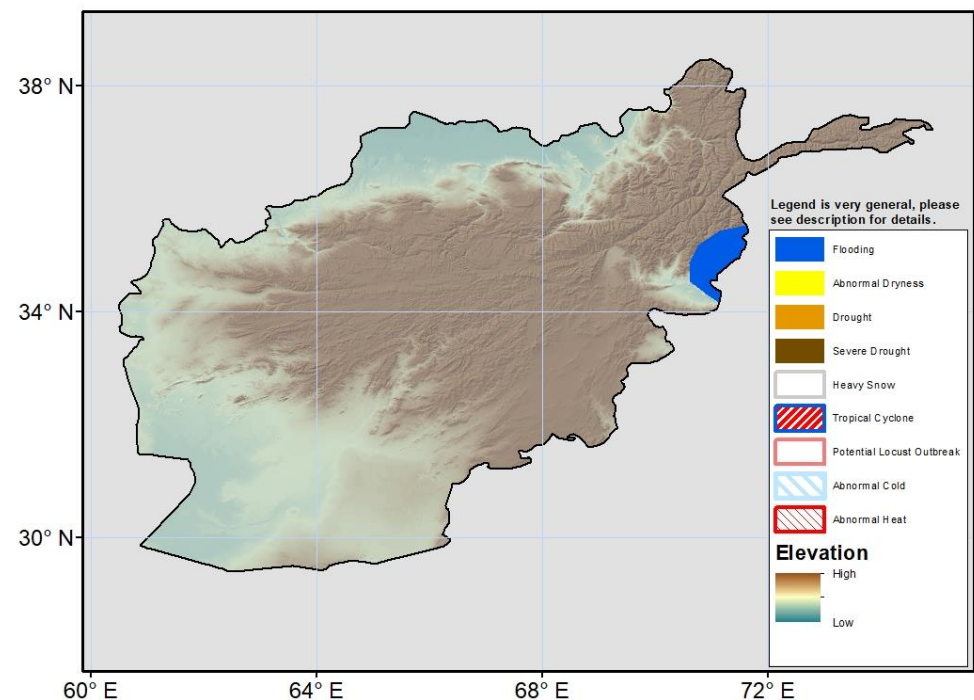
Mean maximum temperatures were above average across Afghanistan during the past 7 days. Anomalies were 2 – 4°C with the larger anomalies in northern and western Provinces. Maximum temperatures exceeded 45°C in Farah, Nimroz, and Hilmand provinces, and were above 40°C across all lower elevations. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were also above average (2 – 6°C anomalies) in most areas of the country besides the eastern region.

During the outlook period, mean maximum temperatures are expected to be 1 to 4°C warmer than average across most of the country. The northern half of the country should experience the larger anomalies. The warm temperature pattern is likely to be consistent through the period. Meanwhile, below-average temperatures are forecast along the border with Pakistan in association with monsoonal cloud cover, especially mid-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 slightly larger anomalies of 2 – 6°C across the country.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, locally heavy rain and storms were observed in eastern provinces. Totals locally were as high as around 100 mm. This may have led to flash flooding in and around Kunar province. 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 locally as much as 50 mm. Vegetation health is close to or better than average for many areas according to satellite analysis. However, Northern provinces exhibit slightly degraded vegetation.

For the outlook period, moderate to heavy rainfall, with totals of 10 – 75 mm, associated with the Indian Monsoon is anticipated in eastern and southeastern Afghanistan. These totals are above average for early August. As such, there is a strong likelihood that floods and landslides will continue for another 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

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