Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
5 September – 11 September 2024

Temperature:

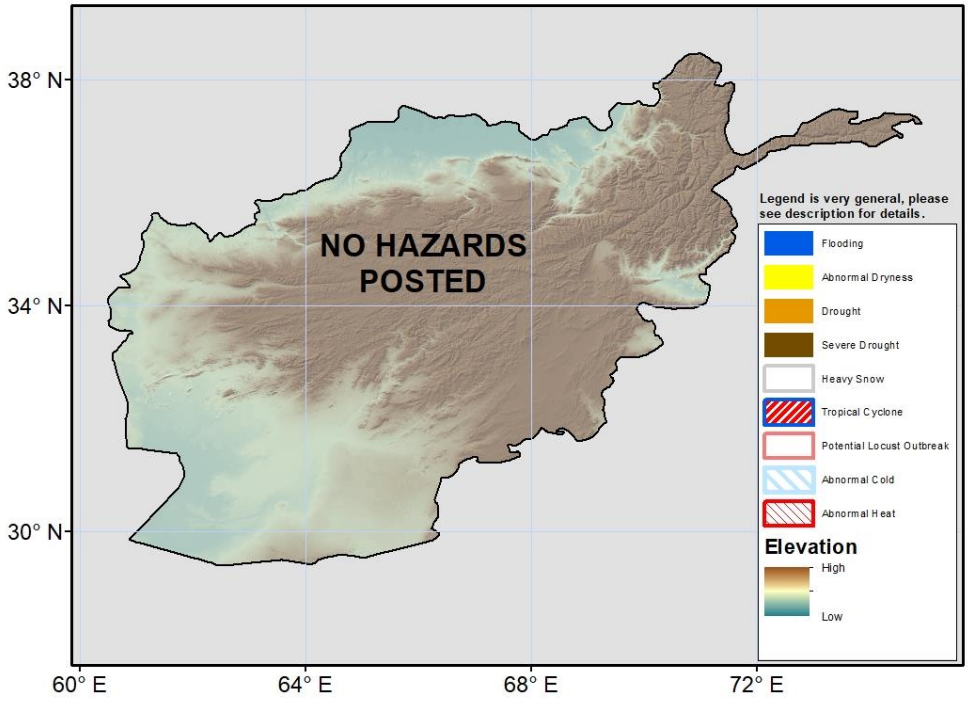
Mean maximum temperatures were near to below average across Afghanistan during the past 7 days. Negative anomalies of 2 – 4°C were observed in some southern parts of the country. Maximum temperatures exceeded 40°C in Farah, Nimroz, and Hilmand provinces, and were above 35°C across many other lower elevation areas of the South and North. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were mostly near average with some areas of warmer than average conditions (2 – 4°C anomalies) in the South and East.

During the outlook period, mean maximum temperatures are expected to be 1 to 4°C below average across many northern and western provinces, while other portions of the country remain closer to average. Maximum temperatures should remain below 40°C - even in the hottest regions. Mean minimum temperatures will exhibit positive anomalies of 1 – 4°C across southern and central portions of the country, and will be below average to the north.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, moderate to locally heavy rains fell in Eastern and Southeastern Afghanistan. 7-day totals of 10 mm to 50 mm were observed. This is slightly wetter than average for late August. Over the past 30 days, rainfall has been above average in the East and Southeast regions by 10 mm to 50 mm. Vegetation health is close to or better than average for many southeastern and eastern areas according to satellite analysis. However, northern, southern, and western provinces exhibit degraded vegetation according to Vegetation Health Index.

For the outlook period, a few light showers are expected in eastern Afghanistan, with totals of 2 – 10 mm. These conditions are slightly dryer than average for early September. 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