

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 19 September – 25 September, 2024

Temperature:

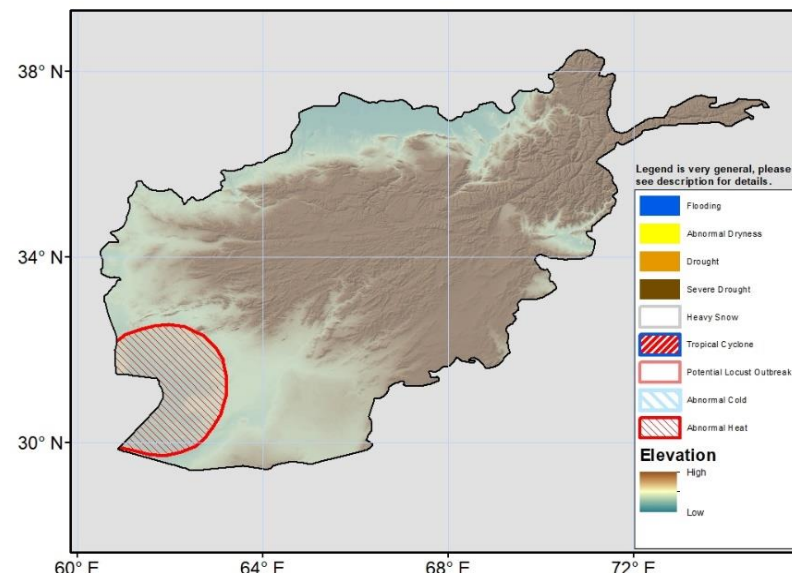
Weekly Mean maximum temperatures were above average by around 2 to 4°C in the East region of Afghanistan during the past 7 days. At the same time, northern and western provinces exhibited 2-4°C negative anomalies. Weekly mean maximum temperatures were observed around 35 to 40°C in western and southern regions. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were also above average by 2 to 4°C in some parts of eastern, southeastern and southern regions of Afghanistan, While the northern and western provinces were below average. Weekly mean minimum temperatures of around 0 to 15°C were observed in central highland, central and northeastern regions of Afghanistan.

The GEFS model forecasts above average weekly mean maximum temperature with anomalies around 2 to 4°C across the country during the outlook period. Weekly average maximum temperature is forecasted to be 35 to 40°C in southern provinces of Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperature is forecasted to be 2 to 8°C warmer than average across Afghanistan. Weekly average minimum temperature is forecasted to be -5 to 0°C in some parts of Badakhshan province of Afghanistan and stay above freezing in the central highlands.

Precipitation:

Light precipitation is observed in some parts of northeastern Afghanistan during the past 7 days. Totals were only a few millimeters. Over the past 30 days, rainfall was above-average in some parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan. According to vegetation health indices, vegetation is healthy and dense in eastern and southeastern Afghanistan due to plentiful rains over recent weeks and groundwater. However, some parts of northern and western regions of Afghanistan exhibit slightly degraded vegetation.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts close to zero rainfall for Afghanistan, though and isolated light shower is possible in the Northeast region. Though this is not a wet period for the country, slightly drier than average conditions should be present in the Northeast.



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