Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
3 August –9 August, 2023

Temperature:

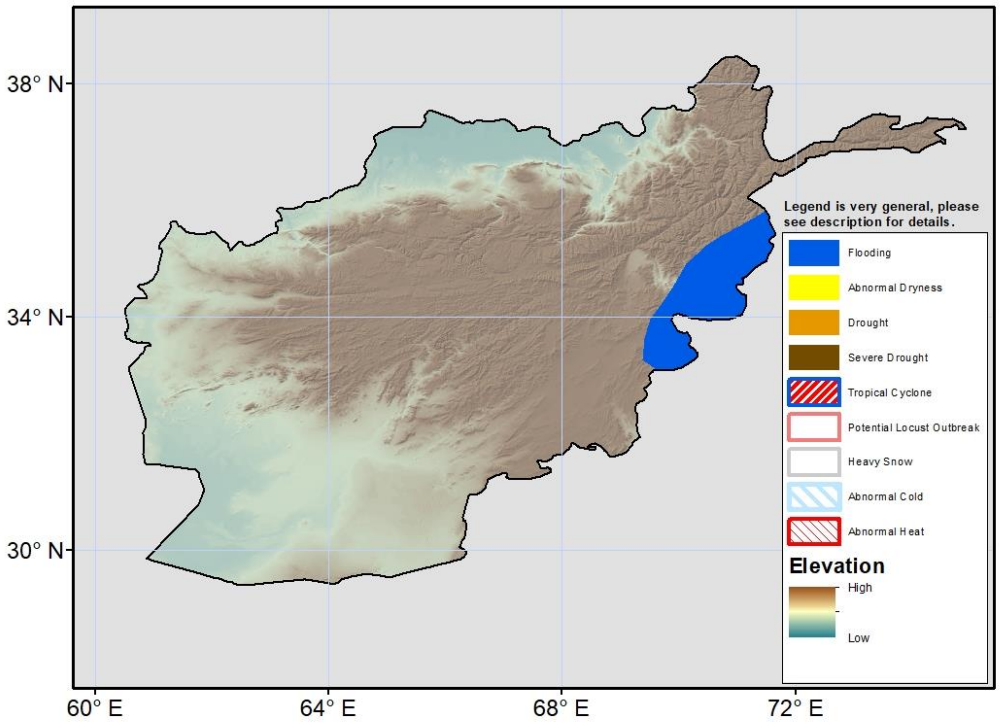
Mean maximum temperatures were above average (2-4°C anomalies) across northern and western portions of Afghanistan, with negative anomalies (2-6°C) in the South and Southeast. Maximum temperature exceeded 40°C in parts of Farah, Nimroz, Hilmand, and Kandahar, as well as many northern provinces during the period and exceeded 45°C in Nimroz. Weekly minimum temperatures were 2-6°C below average in southern and eastern Afghanistan and 2-4°C above average across the North and West. Minimum temperatures were 5-10°C in the highest elevations, while low elevations (below ~1500m) remained higher than 20°C or even above 30°C in the Southwest.

During the outlook period, mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to be near or above average across Afghanistan with the largest 1-4°C anomalies across central and eastern provinces. As is typical this time of year, maximum temperatures will exceed 40°C in many of the lower elevations (below ~1500m). Mean minimum temperatures are forecasted to be 1-6°C above average across the country, especially for lower elevations.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, southern and eastern areas of Afghanistan received light to moderate rain. Rainfall totals of 5mm to locally as much as 50mm were observed according to both gauges and satellite estimates. 30-day rainfall analysis shows positive anomalies of 10-100mm over southeastern and eastern zones. Vegetation health indices show considerably degraded ground conditions in northern and western provinces due to the previous season's poor rains, but increasingly lush conditions in the East and Southeast.

For the outlook period, light to locally moderate rain is likely in eastern Afghanistan associated with the northern extent of the Indian Monsoon. Total rainfall of 2-25mm is expected which will keep localized flooding concerns in place. The remainder of the country is seasonably 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