

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET September 12 – 18, 2019

Temperatures:

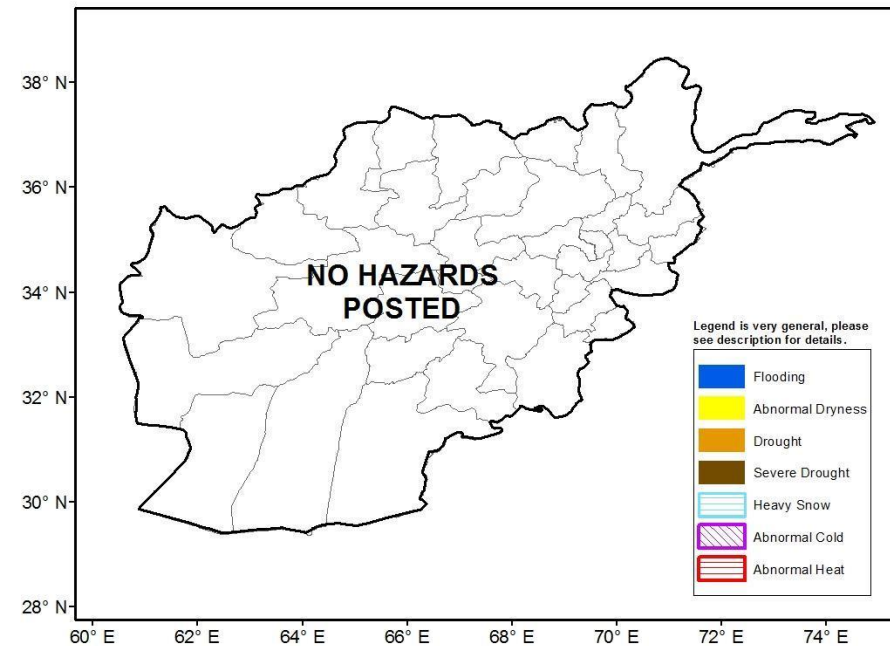
During the past week, mean temperatures varied across Afghanistan. Positive temperature anomalies as large as 8°C were observed in southern and eastern portions of the country, while small negative anomalies were observed in the north. With autumn beginning, temperatures are beginning to cool slightly - Maximum temperatures topped out in upper 30s degrees C across the lower elevations.

Cooler-than-average temperatures are forecast for the northern two thirds of Afghanistan during the outlook period. Conversely, warmer than average conditions are likely to persist in the southeast. Maximum temperatures should still reach into the upper 30s degrees in the southern provinces. Subfreezing temperatures are possible in mountainous regions.

No Hazards

Precipitation:

Conditions were seasonably dry across much of Afghanistan during the past 7 days. A few scattered light rain showers (less than 10mm) were observed in the northeast. Vegetation health is still generally favorable. A few northern provinces show lower VHI values likely due to earlier high temperatures and evapotranspiration. The forecast during the outlook period is for seasonably dry conditions over the country. A shower or two can't be ruled out along the northeastern border with Pakistan.



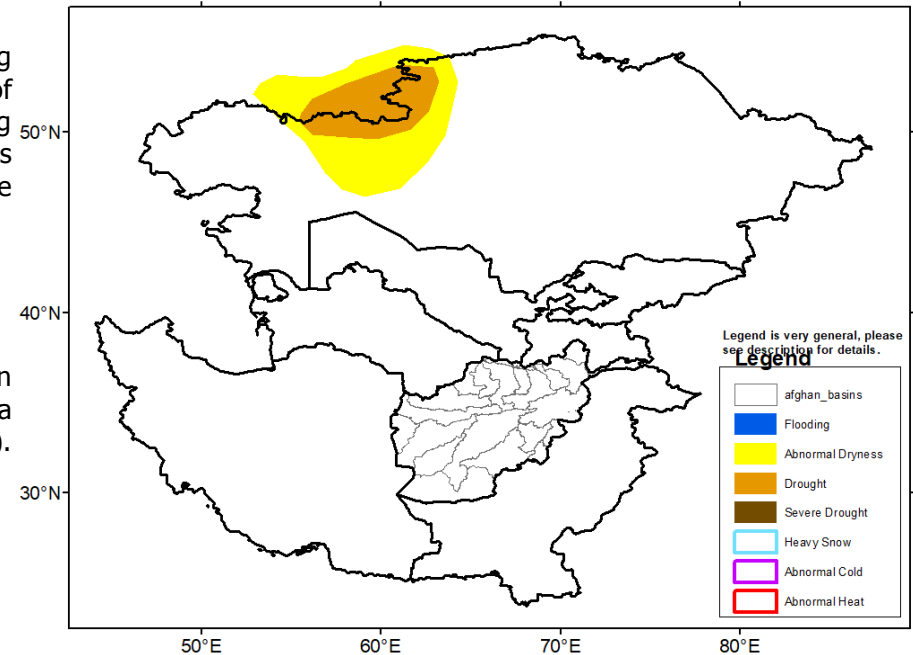
Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook September 12 – 18, 2019

Temperatures:

Below normal temperatures (-1 to -6 degrees C) were observed across Central Asia during the first week of September. Minimum temperatures fell to 1 degrees C across parts of northern and central Kazakhstan where the first frost of the season likely occurred. During the next week, temperatures are forecast to moderate with above-average temperatures developing the end of the outlook period. Subfreezing temperatures are expected to be limited to northeast Kazakhstan.

Precipitation:

Widespread rainfall fell throughout the northern third of Kazakhstan, but the heaviest rain (more than 25 mm) occurred east of the ongoing drought area. The drought hazard area currently covers areas where 90-day precipitation deficits are the largest (50 to 100 mm). Also, the VHI values are poor in the drought designated area.



Note: The Hazards outlook map is based on current weather/climate information, short and medium range weather forecasts (up to 1 week) and assesses their potential impact on crop and pasture conditions. Shaded polygons are added in areas where anomalous conditions have been observed. The boundaries of these polygons are only approximate at this continental scale. This product does not reflect long range seasonal climate forecasts for indicate current or projected food security conditions.