

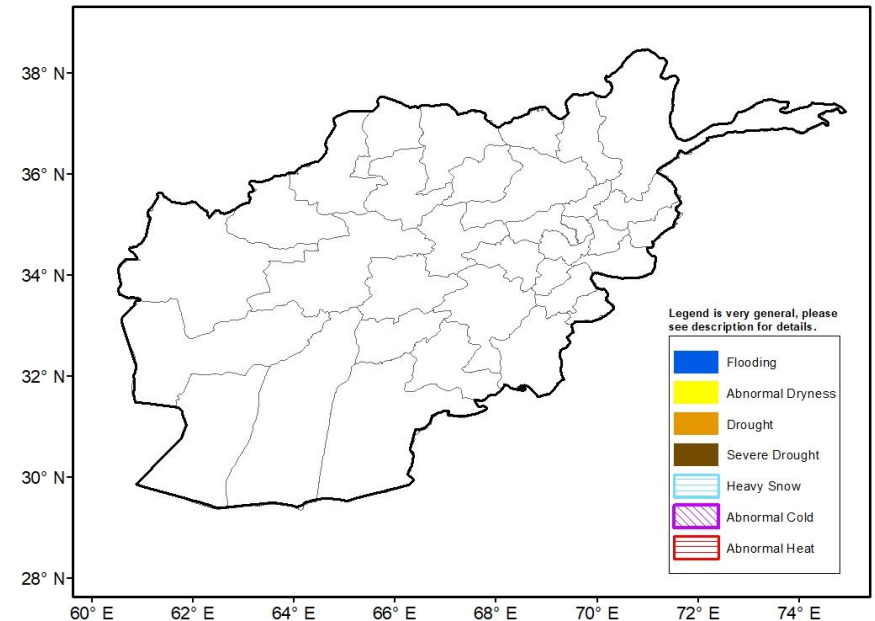
Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook For USAID / FEWS-NET September 10 - 16, 2020

Temperatures:

During the past week, temperatures were generally near average across Afghanistan. Some areas of eastern Afghanistan experienced slightly below-normal minimum temperatures. Meanwhile, an area of western Afghanistan in Herāt and Ferāh provinces observed above-normal maximum temperatures that exceeded 40°C. During the outlook period, maximum temperatures are forecast to be below normal (2-6-degree anomalies) in parts of the central highlands and closer to normal elsewhere. Maximum temperatures are expected to stay below 40°C. Minimum temperatures are forecast to be warmer than normal in the lower elevations. Subfreezing temperatures are expected in the central highlands

Precipitation:

During the past week, a little light rain was observed in northeastern Afghanistan. 7-day rainfall totals were about 25mm or less. Dryer weather in recent days likely helped recovery efforts after locally heavy rains associated with the Indian monsoon caused deadly and destructive flooding a couple of weeks ago. During the outlook period, no more than a stray shower is expected across eastern Afghanistan as the monsoon retreats back into India. 7-day totals of 2-10mm are forecast by weather models.



Climate Prediction Center's Central Asia Hazards Outlook September 10 - 16, 2020

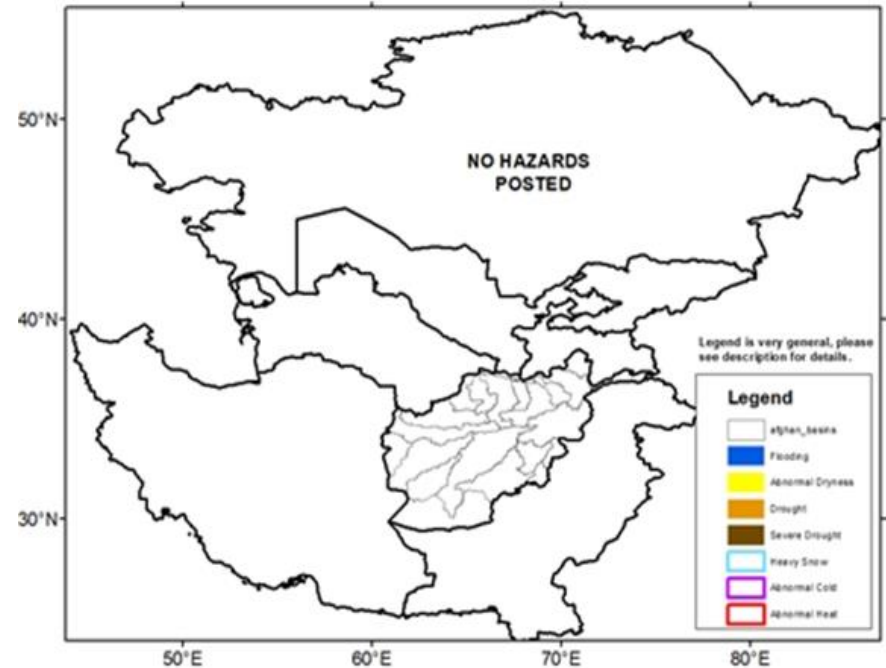
Temperatures:

Weekly temperatures averaged 1 to 3 degrees C above normal across Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan from August 30 to September 5, while weekly temperatures averaged near to slightly below normal across the remainder of the region. The first frost of the season likely occurred in parts of northern Kazakhstan where minimum temperatures fell below 5 degrees C. However, frost is not unusual for this time of year at such a high latitude. The GFS model depicts that temperatures average near to above normal during mid-September.

Precipitation:

Heavy rain triggered flooding across Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan from late August through the beginning of September. However, since the 2nd of September, drier weather has prevailed which has likely eased flooding and aided recovery efforts. Mostly dry weather was observed across the remainder of the region from August 30 to September 5, although light precipitation fell over eastern Kazakhstan.

The GFS model indicates much drier weather across Pakistan and eastern Afghanistan during mid-September as thunderstorms, associated with the Indian Monsoon shift well eastward. Elsewhere, light precipitation (less than 25 mm) is forecast to be limited to northern Kazakhstan.



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.

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