

## Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 9 May – 15 May 2024

### Temperature:

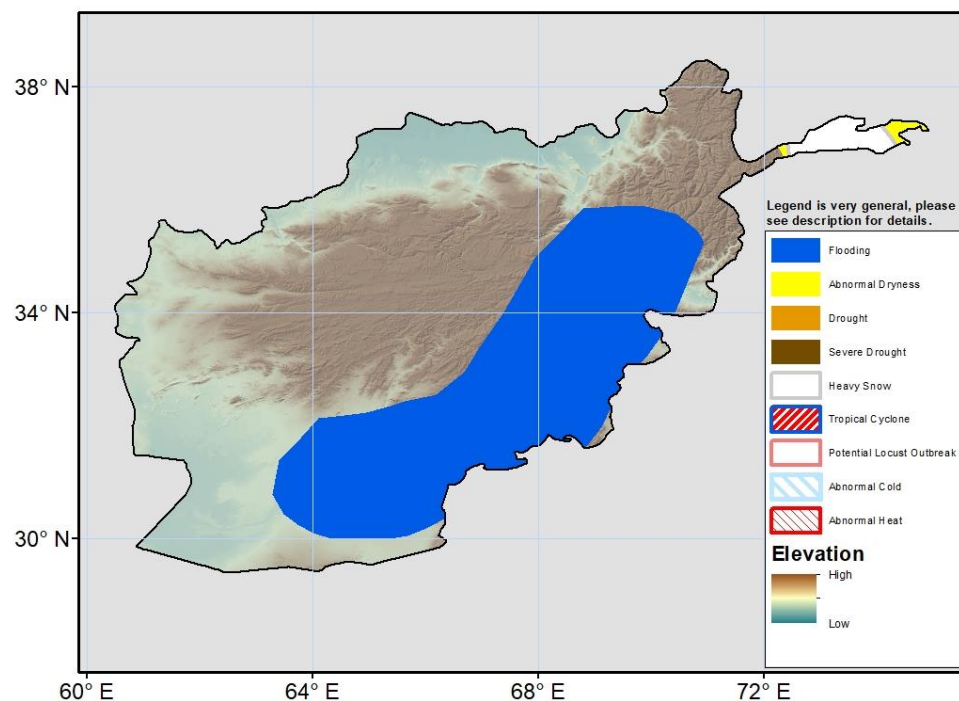
Mean maximum temperatures were below average across southern and northeastern Afghanistan with negative anomalies of 2-6°C. Near-average conditions prevailed elsewhere. Maximum temperatures reached above 35°C in Nimroz province in the southwest. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were near to below average across the country. They were below average by 2-6°C in southwestern Afghanistan and 2-4°C in central and northeastern Afghanistan. Mean minimum temperatures were -5°C to 0°C in the Northeast's mountains.

During the outlook period, 7-day mean temperatures are expected to be colder than average in southern, western, and northern Afghanistan and warmer than average in central and northeastern Afghanistan. Both negative and positive 7-day mean maximum temperature anomalies are forecasted to be 1-4°C. Overnight temperatures are expected to exhibit a very similar pattern.

### Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, many portions of Afghanistan outside of the southern region received light to moderate rain and snow (5 mm to around 25 mm liquid equivalent). Western and northern parts of the country received the most – between 10 and 25 mm. Local authorities in Ghor province recently reported devastating floods that caused property damages, people displacements, and 2 fatalities. The rains and snow melt triggered additional riverine flooding, especially along the Kabul River around the Jalalabad area. In the past several days, 11 people were killed on top of the 70 fatalities that were already reported in ECHO Flash since 12 April. Livelihoods have been severely impacted across 20 provinces. With recent snowfall, snow water volume has improved in the mountains of Afghanistan Based on USGS snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis.

For the outlook period, a storm system will bring another round of precipitation across the country. Northern and northeastern parts of the country are likely to receive 10 mm to 50 mm liquid equivalent precipitation. A large flooding hazard is posted where recent precipitation coupled with mountain snowmelt is raising stream flows. A heavy snow hazard is posted where mountain snows will accumulate from 20 cm to 30 cm.



**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](mailto: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](mailto:jverdin@usaid.gov)