Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
23 May – 29 May 2024

Temperature:

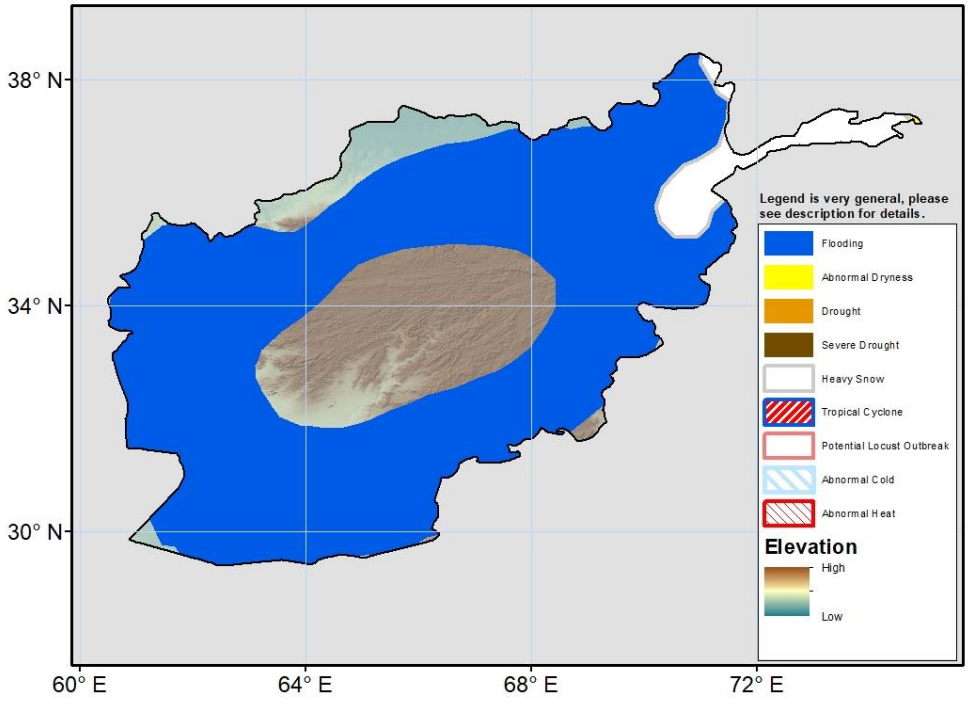
Mean maximum temperatures were above-average in eastern Afghanistan and below average in northwestern portions of the country with anomalies of plus or minus 2-4°C. Near-average conditions were observed elsewhere across Afghanistan. Maximum temperatures reached above 35°C in the southern region as well as Nangarhar province. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were mainly near average across the country. A pocket of 2-4°C positive anomalies were observed in the South and small pocket of 2-4°C negative anomalies in the East.

During the outlook period, 7-day mean temperatures are expected to be warmer than average in central, southern, eastern, and northeastern Afghanistan. Positive anomalies of 1-4°C are forecasted. Conversely, temperatures will be cooler than average by 1-4°C in some northern and western provinces. Overnight temperatures are expected to exhibit a very similar pattern.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, moderate to locally heavy rain was received throughout most of Afghanistan. Totals for the 7-day period were widely more than 10mm and the highest amounts, mainly across the North, were greater than 25 mm and, in localized places, 50 mm. High elevations received snow (10 mm to 25 mm liquid equivalent). According to media reports, heavy rainfall in Ghor and Faryab provinces triggered devastating flash floods last week and caused the deaths of 84 people and damaged nearly 80 per cent of the city of Feroskoh. Streamflows in Farah Adraskan in the western and Ghazni in the East are the highest in their respective records for the month. Many hydrograph in the eastern, southeastern and southern regions depicted significantly high magnitudes of streamflows.

For the outlook period, moderate rainfall is forecasted across northeastern and some nearby central areas. 10mm to more than 25mm of rainfall is likely. Other portions of the country are likely to remain much drier. A large flooding hazard is posted where recent precipitation coupled with mountain snowmelt is raising stream flows. A heavy snow hazard is posted in the Northeast 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. Questions about the USAID FEWS NET activity may be directed to Dr. James Verdin, Program Manager, FEWS NET/USAID, jverdin@usaid.gov