Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
30 May – 5 June 2024

Temperature:

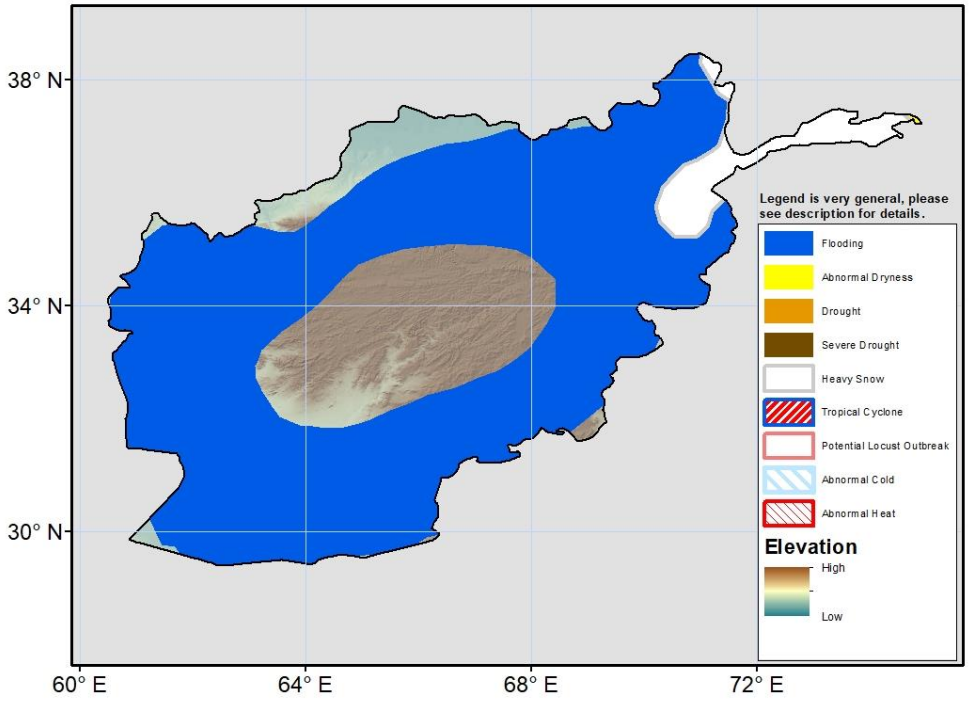
Mean maximum temperatures were above-average in the South, East, and Central regions of Afghanistan and slightly below average in northwestern portions of the country. Positive anomalies of 2-8°C were recorded with the largest in central and eastern regions. Maximum temperatures reached above 40°C in the Southern region as well as Nangarhar province. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were mainly near average across the country, but 2-6°C positive anomalies were observed in the South.

During the outlook period, 7-day mean temperatures are expected to be warmer than average in eastern and northeastern Afghanistan. Positive anomalies of 1-2°C are forecasted. Maximum temperatures may exceed 40°C in Nimroz and Hilmand provinces. Conversely, temperatures will be cooler than average by 1-2°C in northern, western, and some southern provinces. Overnight temperatures are expected to exhibit a very similar pattern.

Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, moderate rain was received in many Northern, Northeastern, and Central Highland provinces. Totals for the 7-day period were 5 mm to about 25 mm. High elevations received snow. According to Tolo News, the Ministry of Disaster Management in Afghanistan reported that 21 people died and 19 others injured due to flooding in seven provinces last week. Many hydrograph in the eastern, southeastern and southern regions depicted significantly high magnitudes of streamflow.

For the outlook period, moderate rainfall is forecasted across the Northeast. 10 mm to 50 mm of rainfall is likely. Other portions of the country are likely to remain dry. A large flooding hazard is posted where recent precipitation coupled with mountain snowmelt has raised 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