

## Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 2 May – 8 May 2024

### Temperature:

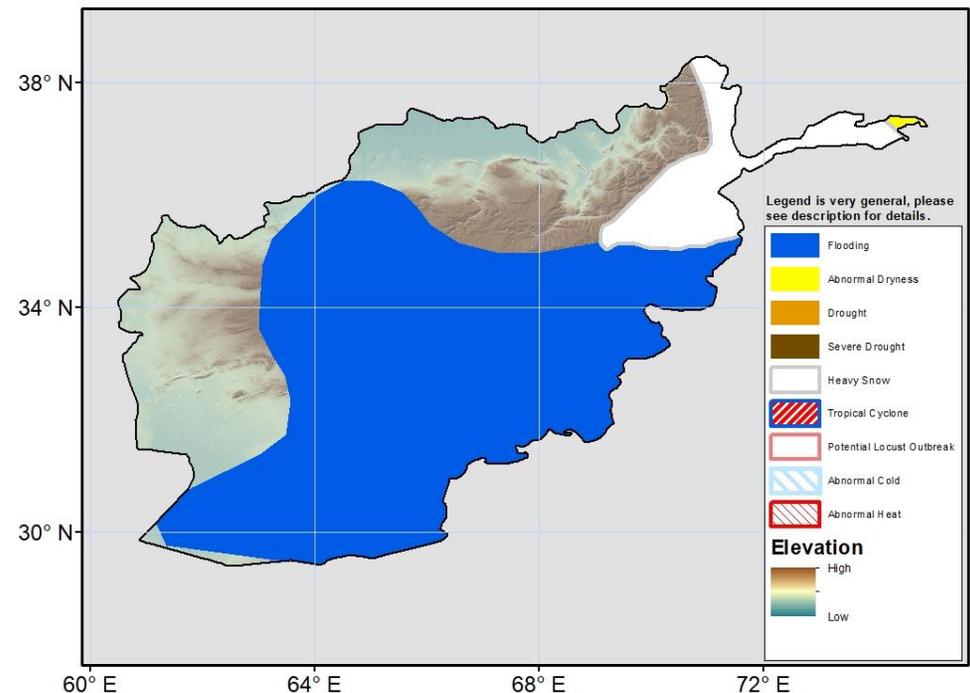
Mean maximum temperatures were below average across Afghanistan with negative anomalies of 2-6°C. Maximum temperatures reached above 30°C in Nimroz province in the southwest. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were mostly near average across the country but below average by 2-4°C in southwestern Afghanistan. Mean minimum temperatures were -5°C to 5°C in the Northeast's mountains and 0°C to 5°C in the Central Highlands.

During the outlook period, 7-day mean temperatures are expected to be colder than average in the southern half of Afghanistan and slightly warmer than average in the northern half. 7-day mean maximum temperature negative anomalies of 1-4°C and positive anomalies of 1-2°C are forecasted. Overnight temperatures will be mixed slightly above or below average. Temperatures in the Central Highlands will remain above 0°C.

### Precipitation:

During the last 7 days, southern, eastern, northern and central portions of Afghanistan received moderate to heavy rain and snow (25 mm to around 75 mm liquid equivalent). Western parts of the country received less than 25 mm. 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 in addition the 70 fatalities that had already occurred since 12 April. With recent snowfall, snow water volume has improved in the mountains of Afghanistan Based on USGS snow water equivalent (SWE) analysis, with areas of positive and negative anomalies present. Rainfall estimates for the last 30-day period depict wetter than average conditions in the South and East and slightly dryer than average conditions in the North Region. Long-term dryness remains present in parts of Badakhshan province.

For the outlook period, a storm system will bring another round of precipitation across the country over the weekend. Many parts of the country are likely to receive 10 mm to locally more than 25mm liquid equivalent precipitation. A large flooding hazard is posted where forecasted precipitation coupled with mountain snowmelt is raising stream flows. A heavy snow hazard is posted where mountain snows will accumulate from 20 cm to 50 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)