

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 5 June 2025 – 11 June 2025

Temperature:

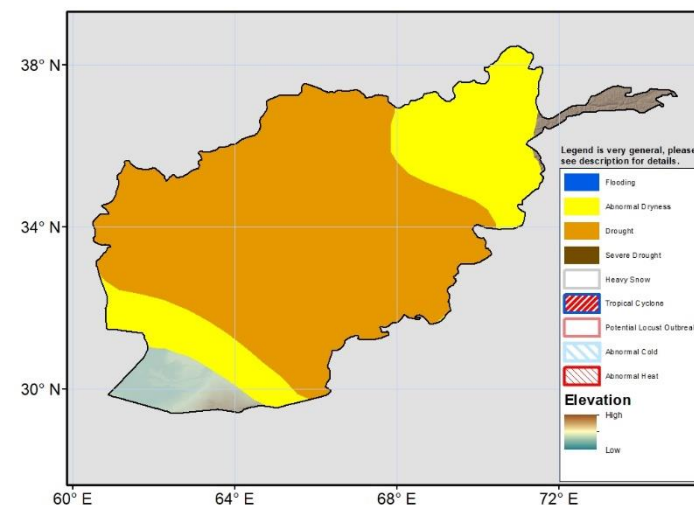
During the past 7 days, mean maximum temperatures were near to above average in eastern Afghanistan. Northern and western parts of Afghanistan were slightly cooler than average. Observed 7-day average maximum temperatures were between 35 to 40°C across most of the lower elevation areas of southern and eastern Afghanistan. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were above average by 1 to 4°C across southern and eastern parts of the country, and slightly cooler than average in western parts of the country.

During the outlook period, above-average weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to cover the Central Highlands, Northeast and North regions of the country. Positive 7-day mean maximum temperature anomalies of 1 – 6°C are expected, with the larger anomalies in parts of the Northeast. Western Afghanistan is forecasted to be 1 – 4°C cooler than average. The weekly mean maximum temperatures will exceed 35°C in the lower elevation and 40°C in Nimroz and Hilmand provinces. The minimum temperature pattern is also forecasted to be similar to that of the maximum temperatures.

Precipitation:

During the past 7 days, light rain was observed in northeastern and eastern Afghanistan. The remainder of the country was dry. Multiple rainfall estimates at the 90-day timescale depict below normal precipitation with anomalies of 50 to more than 100 mm across these regions. Significant deficits are also evident over the recent 30 days, despite a seasonal decrease in climatology. Drought polygons are expanded in parts of northern and central Afghanistan where 90-day deficits have increased, and soil moisture and vegetation health products exhibit degraded conditions. The magnitude of streamflow at multiple hydrograph locations is much lower (lowest 25th percentile) in northern, western, southern, and southeastern Afghanistan in May 2025.

The GEFS weekly ensembles mean forecasts light to moderate rain in parts of northern Afghanistan and moderate precipitation, possibly greater than 25 mm, in northeastern Afghanistan during the outlook period. Meanwhile, the rest of the country can expect dry conditions.



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, jverd@usaid.gov