

Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 24 April – 30 April, 2025

Temperature:

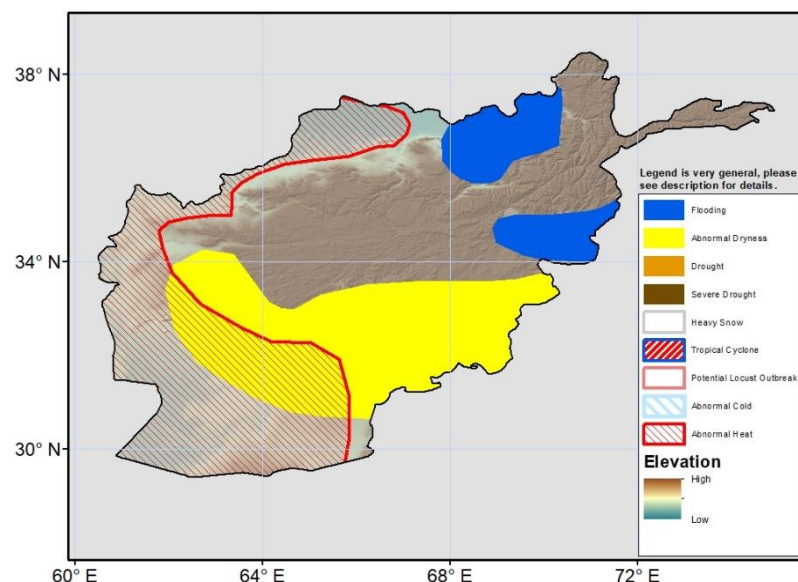
During the past 7 days, mean maximum temperatures were above average over southern and eastern Afghanistan. Positive anomalies ranged from 2 to 8°C. Temperatures were colder than average in the North and West. Maximum temperatures exceeded 30°C in the South and in Nangarhar province. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were also warmer than average in the South and East, while they were closer to average in the North and West.

During the outlook period, above-average temperatures are forecasted to dominate the country. Positive 7-day mean maximum temperature anomalies of 2 - 8°C are expected, with the larger anomalies to the north and west. Mean maximum temperatures will exceed 35°C in southwestern provinces and 30°C for most other lower elevation areas. The minimum temperature pattern is forecasted to also be warmer than average with anomalies mainly between 2 and 4°C. Mean minimum temperature is forecasted to stay above freezing in the Central highlands. Temperatures will stay consistently warm through the outlook period.

Precipitation:

During the past 7 days, moderate precipitation (10 mm to > 25 mm liquid equivalent totals) was observed in the Northeast. Northwestern Afghanistan received light to moderate rainfall (5 – 25 mm). Over the past 30 days, rainfall is above average (25 – 100 mm anomalies) in the Northeast, and below average by 10 – 50+ mm across many southeastern, central, and northwestern areas. Snow water equivalent values remain largely below average across the higher elevations of Afghanistan with rapid melting ongoing. As a result of the rapid snowmelt, streamflow is increased in some rivers, especially in northern and eastern regions of the country, while conditions further west appear to have improved.

Some scattered light precipitation is expected for northeastern Afghanistan during outlook period. Precipitation totals of around 5 mm or less are forecasted with a bit of snow in the mountains. Meanwhile, the remainder of the country can expect little rainfall and drier than normal conditions. Coupled with the warm conditions, this will further degrade dry conditions on the ground.



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