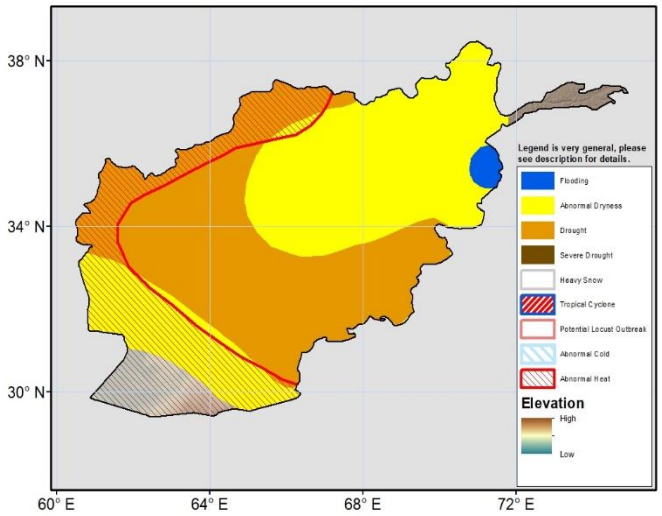
Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook
15 May 2025 – 21 May 2025

Temperature:

During the past 7 days, mean maximum temperatures were above average across Afghanistan. Positive anomalies ranged from 2 to 8˚C across Afghanistan, with the larger anomalies between 4 to 8ºC in parts of northern, northeastern, central and eastern areas. Weekly average maximum temperatures were observed between 35 to 40ºC in parts of western, southern and northern Afghanistan, with the warmest maximum temperature reaching up to 45ºC in parts of Nimroz province of Afghanistan. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were above-average by 2 to 6ºC in parts of northeastern, northern, central, eastern and southeastern Afghanistan.

During the outlook period, above-average weekly mean maximum temperatures are forecasted to dominate the country. Positive 7-day mean maximum temperature anomalies of 4 - 6°C are expected, with the larger anomalies up to 8ºC in some parts of central highlands and northeast Afghanistan. The weekly mean maximum temperatures will exceed 35°C in parts of northern, western and southern Afghanistan, with the warmest maximum temperature reaching up to 45ºC in Nimroz province of Afghanistan. An abnormal heat polygon is placed in parts of northern, western and southern Afghanistan, where daily maximum temperature anomaly is forecasted to be above-average by 4 to 10ºC in parts of Afghanistan during several days of outlook period. Daily maximum temperatures are forecasted to be between 40 to 45ºC in these regions. The minimum temperature pattern is also forecasted to be warmer than average with anomalies between 1 and 6˚C in many parts of Afghanistan, with largest anomalies in the northeast region.



Precipitation:

During the past 7 days, light to moderate precipitation was observed in Kunar province of eastern Afghanistan. Drought polygons have been placed in parts of northern, western, southern and southeastern Afghanistan, where standard precipitation index (SPI) depicts below normal value, and vegetation products exhibit degraded conditions. The multiple rainfall estimates of 90-day depict below normal precipitation between 50 to 100mm across these regions. 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 precipitation in some parts of eastern and northeastern Afghanistan during the period 15 May 2025 – 21 May 2025. Meanwhile, the rest of the country can expect dry conditions. Based on flood detection tools, a flooding polygon is placed in some parts of eastern Afghanistan.

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