



Climate Prediction Center's Afghanistan Hazards Outlook 3 July 2025 – 9 July 2025

Temperature:

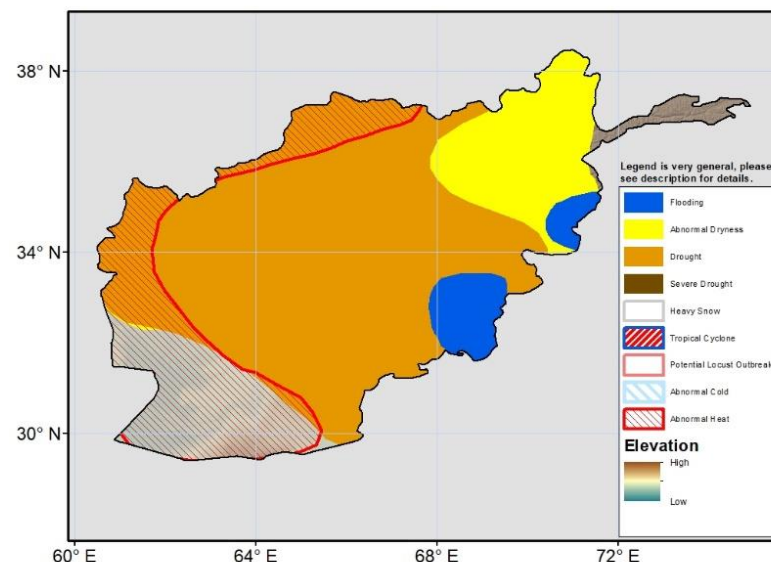
During the past 7 days, mean maximum temperatures were above average (1 – 4°C anomalies) across southern, eastern, and northeastern portions of Afghanistan. The Northeast had the largest anomalies. Observed 7-day average maximum temperatures were between 35 to 40°C across most of the lower elevation areas and were above 40°C in the South region and Balkh province. 7-day mean minimum temperatures were above average by 2 to 6°C across southern, southeastern, and northeastern parts of the country, and 1 to 4°C below average in western, central, and eastern parts of the country.

During the outlook period, above-average 7-day mean maximum temperatures are forecasted across the country. Positive 7-day mean maximum temperature anomalies of 2 – 6°C are expected, with the larger anomalies in the Central Highlands and Northeast. The 7-day mean maximum temperatures will exceed 40°C and even 45°C in the lower elevations of the South, East, and North. An abnormal heat polygon is placed where maximum temperature will reach potentially harmful levels, especially early in the period. The minimum temperature pattern features warmer-than-average as well with anomalies in the range of 2 – 6°C.

Precipitation:

Heavy rainfall triggered flash flooding in parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan during the last few days resulting in 4 fatalities and significant financial damage. Rainfall during the past 7 days locally reached 25 – 50 mm. 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 western, northern, central, and eastern Afghanistan. Over the recent 30 days, no anomalies are visible largely due to a dry climatology. Drought and abnormal dryness polygons are placed over much of Afghanistan where 90-day deficits are significant, and soil moisture and vegetation health products exhibit degraded conditions.

The GEFS weekly mean forecasts moderate rain in the East and Southeast regions associated with the Indian monsoon. Locally higher amounts (25 to 50 mm) are possible in Kunar, Khost, and Paktika provinces. The rest of the country can expect dry conditions. A flooding polygon is placed in some parts of eastern and southeastern Afghanistan where rain is ongoing and higher amounts of precipitation are forecasted during the outlook period.



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, jverdina@usaid.gov