Climate change impact in Afghanistan

7th most affected country in the world

+4.8°C rise
(1950–2020)

0.07% total contribution
to global Greenhouse Gasses (GHGs) emissions

2,300,000 displaced
(2018–2021)

13,000,000 affected
(2018–2021)

170,000 affected by floods in
2024

22,900,000 need aid
2025

Source: World Bank Climate Knowledge, Save the children Afghanistan

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Poor water quality is not just an environmental issue it is a crisis of health, economic stability, and social conflict in communities.

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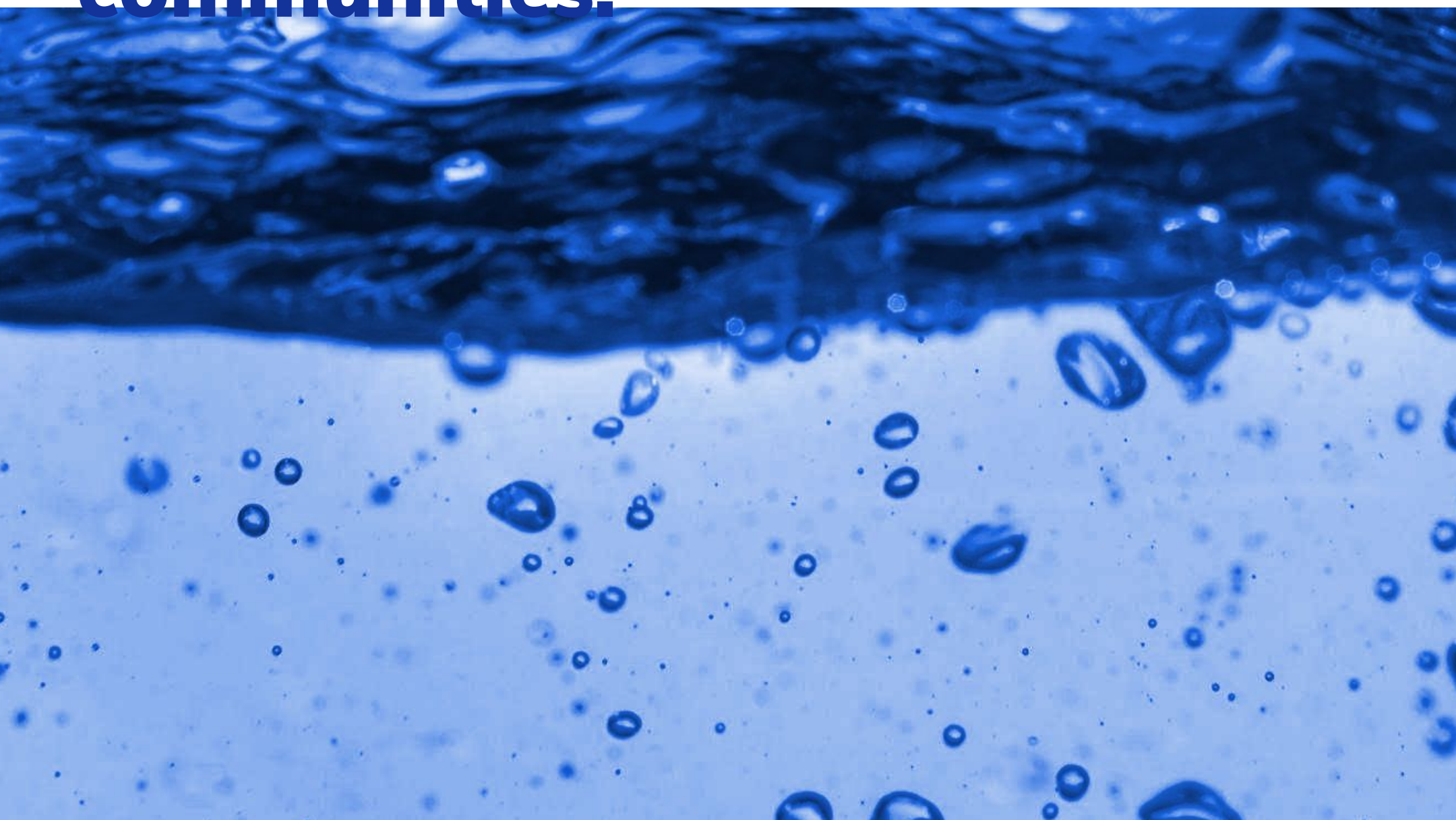
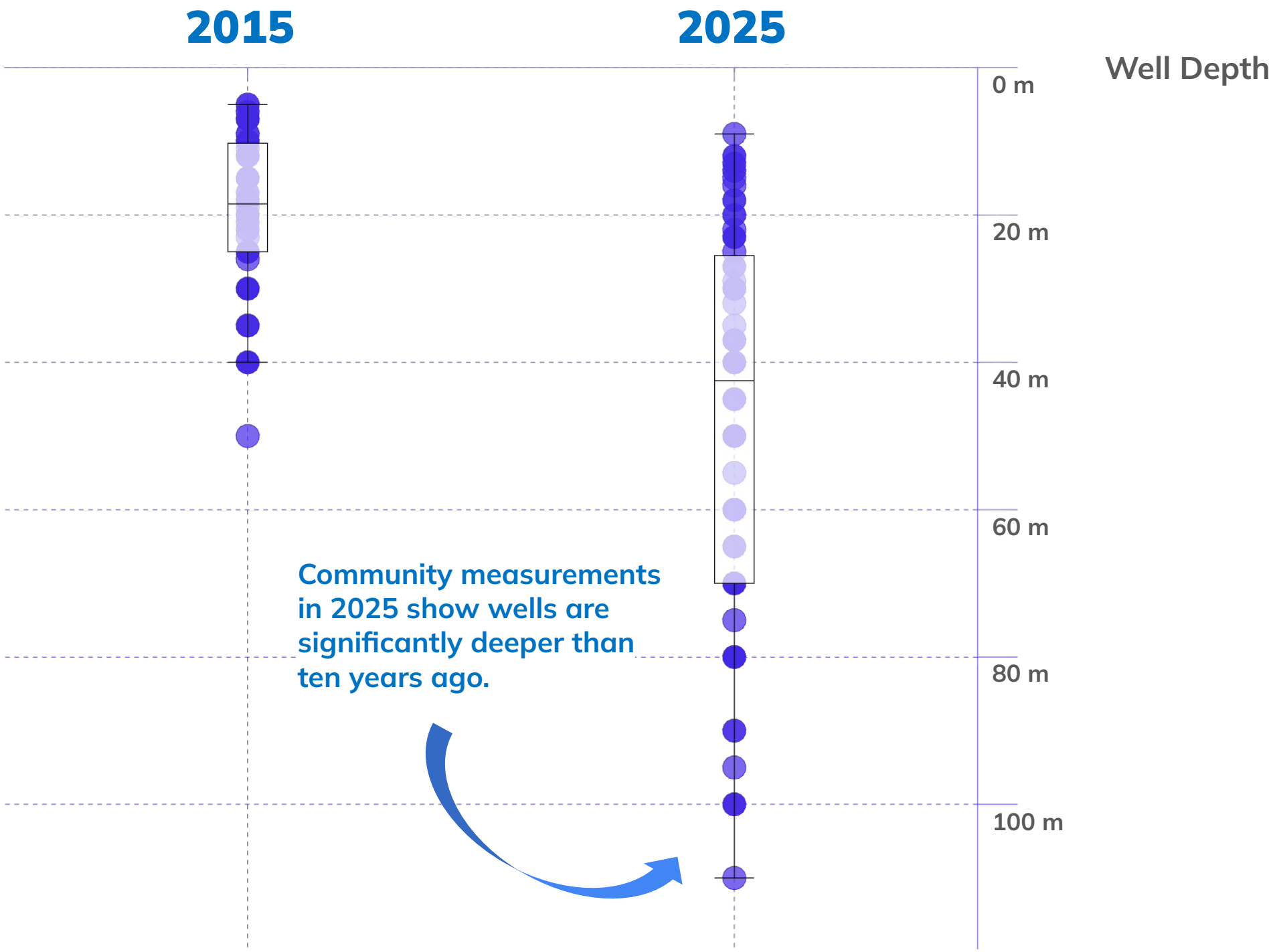


Afghanistan is digging deeper and deeper for water.



Soon, there'll be no water left.

Source: ECOFA Measurements (2025) and Community Estimates (2015)

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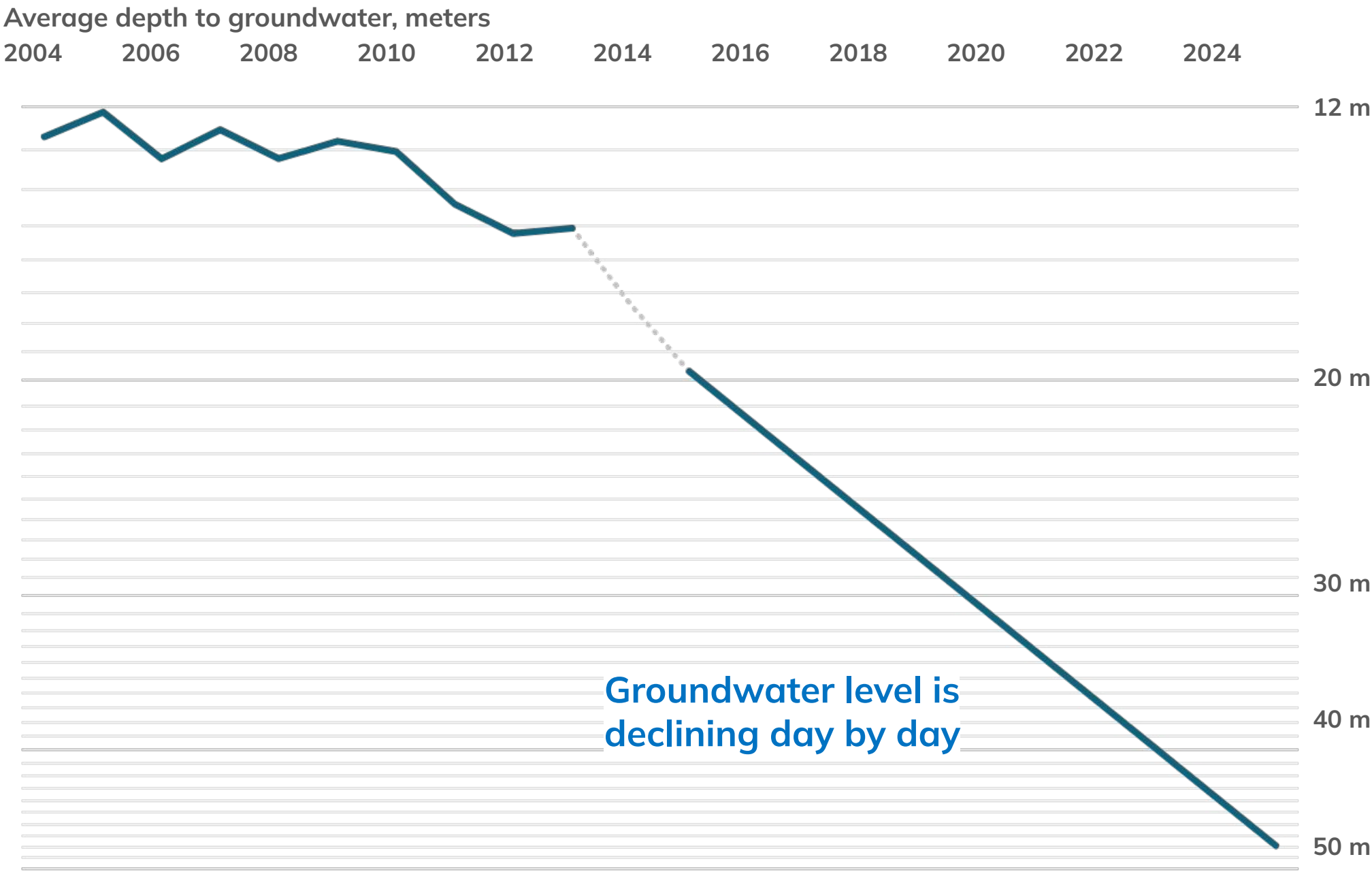
The science lines up.

Research station measurements from 2004-2013 confirm the 2015 community estimates, and highlight the drastic decline in groundwater depth over the past decade.



Source: 2004–2013: Annual Groundwater Level Dataset (Jasechko et al. 2024, Nature), 2015 and 2025: ECOFA

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We are working with communities on practical fixes, testing water, improving wells, and helping farmers manage salinity, so children have a chance at a greener future.

Source: ECOFA female session in Bamyan 2025

Impacts of Climate Change in Afghanistan

- Rising temperature is reshaping communities in Afghanistan
- From drought to floods, the climate crisis is no longer tomorrow's threat; it is today's reality.

Source: ECOFA field photos

People in Bamyan & Kabul want to reflect their voices for donors and NGOs to work for a climate change resilience mechanism.

Field survey in Bamyan province ECOFA

Partner with ECOFA to target hotspots now.

Surface water management Dams, Trenches, Pools

Groundwater Management

Drinking water supply

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Public awareness directly with communities

Data collection for mitigation measurement

Standard Irrigation system

Opportunities for local people

Decreasing poverty rate

The salty waters of Kabul and Bamyan Provinces

Would you drink this cup of tea?

In a village in Bamyan, we tested well water in a glass teacup.

The cup looks harmless.

The meter says otherwise.

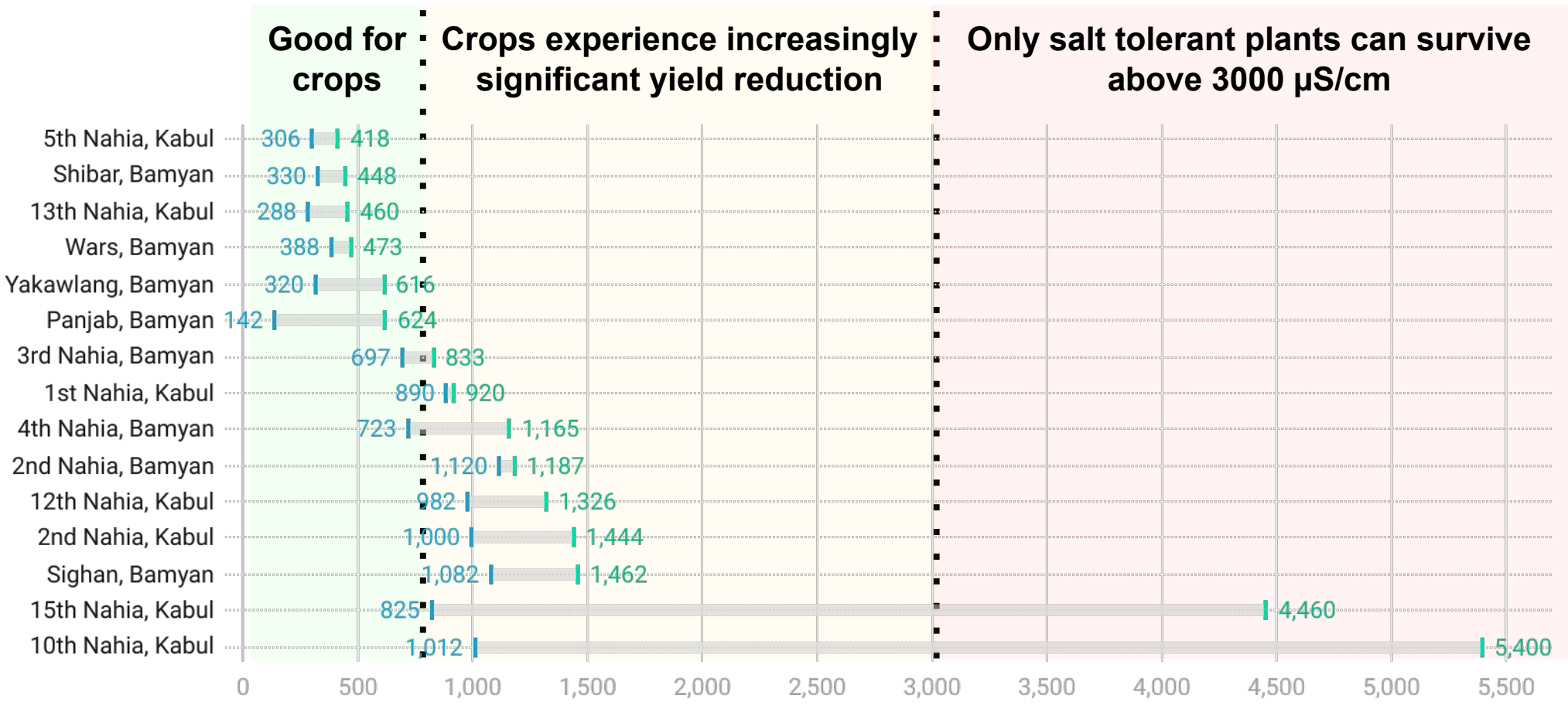
At EC = 2,036 µS/cm, this “tea” is too salty for many crops.

For people, high salinity is linked to a greater risk of hypertension.

Source: Environment Conservation Organization for Afghanistan (ECOFA)

Why it matters

Electrical Conductivity at the district level in Kabul and Bamyan provinces



Source: Environment Conservation Organization for Afghanistan (ECOFA)

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What does it mean for Kabul and Bamyan?

In Bamyan, most districts have safe salinity levels, but areas like Sighan and 2nd Nahia are much higher — enough to hurt potato and cereal harvests. If nothing is done, rising salinity will damage the soil and put farmers' food security at risk.

In Kabul, salinity is much worse. Some areas reach 5,400 µS/cm, where only salt-tolerant crops can grow. This threatens harvests and could leave farmland unusable, putting farmers' livelihoods at risk.

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What is needed now!

- Target urgent support to Kabul & Bamyan provinces
- Improve irrigation management
- Flush salts from soils to protect crop roots.
- Community-based EC and groundwater depth tracking to safeguard priority wells.

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Partner with us now!

We are building the resilience and livelihoods today for tomorrow.

Salty Waters: Kabul and Bamyan Confront Rising Salinity Crisis

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