



FORTNIGHTLY DROUGHT WATCH BULLETIN

(1st to 15th November, 2024)



Pakistan Meteorological Department

National Drought Monitoring Centre

Ph No 051-9250598

1. Actual Rainfall Analysis during First Fortnight of November, 2024

Rainfall was reported over Kashmir, Gilgit Baltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Murree while rest of the country remained dry. Upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received major amounts of rainfall. The spatial distribution of the rainfall during the period 1-15 November, 2024 is shown in Figure No.1, while chief amounts of rainfall recorded at different stations of Pakistan are shown in Table-1 below;

Rainfall Table					
S. No	Station	Rainfall (mm)	S. No	Station	Rainfall (mm)
1.	Dir	64.0	6.	Saidu Sharif	20.0
2.	Kalam	55.2	7.	G.Dopatta	14.0
3.	Pattan	32.0	8.	Mirkhani	12.8
4.	Kakul	27.0	9.	Drosh	10.2
5.	Malamjabba	26.0	10.	Murree	10.0

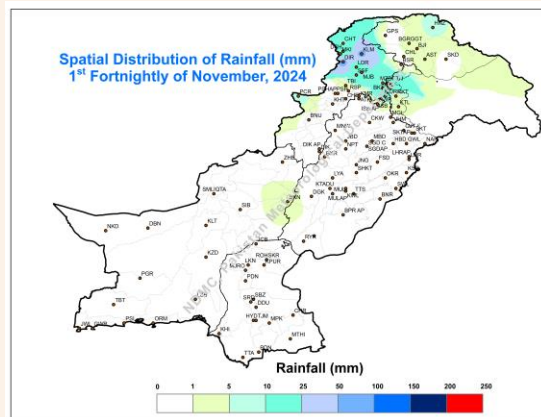


Figure 1: Spatial distribution of rainfall (mm)

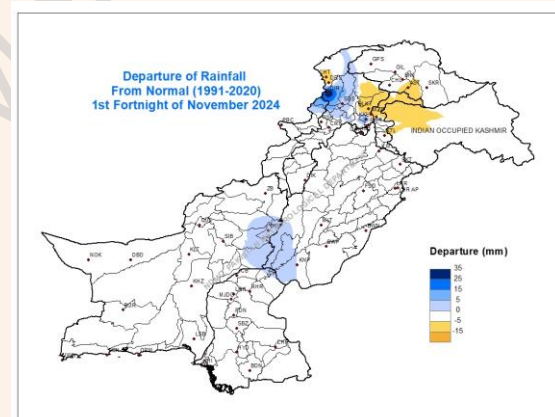


Figure 2: Departure of rainfall (mm)

2. Departure of Rainfall during First Fortnight of November 2024

Figure 2 depicts the departure of rainfall from the Normal (1991-2020) during the fortnight. Weather remained dry across most of the country as similar to its climate normal. Below normal rainfall was received over Kashmir, Astore and adjoining areas of Hazara division whereas Dir, Swat, Abbotabad and Barkhan received above normal rainfall.

Normal (1991-2020) distribution of rainfall (mm) during the fortnight of November is shown in Figure 3. The normal rainfall across most of Pakistan ranges from 1 to 10 (mm), whereas for Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Potohar region, it ranges from 11 to 30 (mm).

Normal distribution of temperature is shown in Figure 4 for the first fortnight of November 2024, using the mean temperature data for the period 1991-2020.

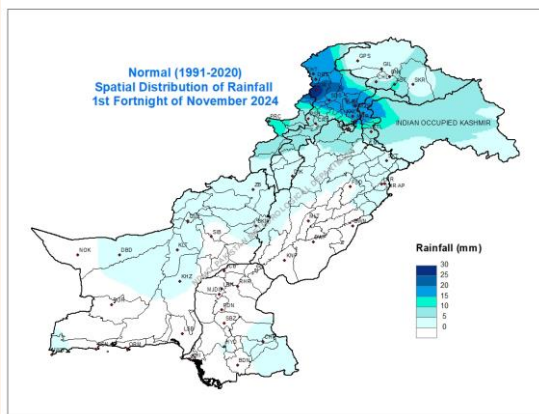


Figure 3: Normal distribution of rainfall (mm)

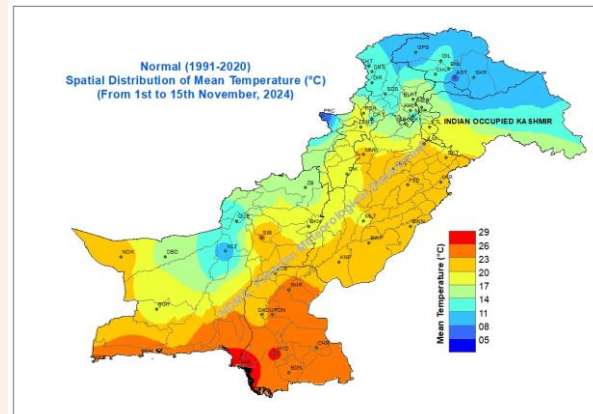


Figure 4: Normal distribution of mean Temperature (°C)

3. Mean Temperature Analysis during the First Fortnight of November 2024

The spatial distribution of mean Temperature (°C) during the first fortnight of November is shown in Figure 5. Highest mean temperature has been recorded at Sindh, Turbat and Ormara (Baluchistan), while moderate temperatures were observed in remaining parts of the country.

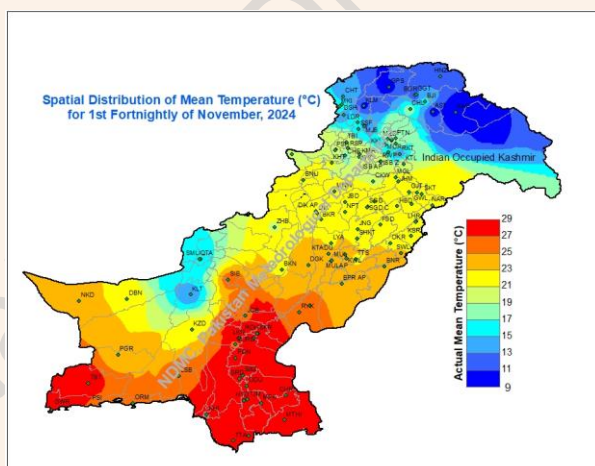


Figure 5: Spatial distribution of Mean Temperature (°C)

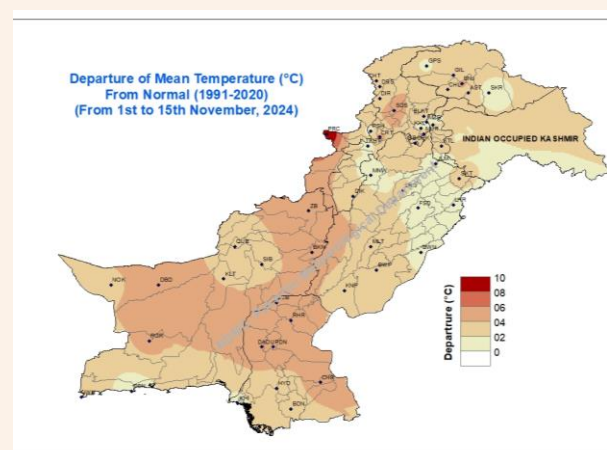


Figure 6: Departure of Mean Temperature (°C) from Normal (1991-2020)

4. Departure of Temperature during the First Fortnight of November 2024

The Figure 6 illustrates the departure of mean temperature from normal (1991-2020) during first fortnight of November 2024. Overall temperatures remained above normal across most of the country and ranged between 1 - 10 °C.

5. Maximum Length of Consecutive Dry Days

The Maximum length of dry spell is calculated from the day receiving less than one (1) mm of rainfall. The spatial distribution of the Consecutive Dry Days (CDD) are shown in Figure 7. Highest number of consecutive dry days are observed at districts of Nokkundi (180) and Dalbandin(106), while rest of the Balochistan and upper parts of Sindh and southern Punjab have also experienced 60-100 consecutive dry days spells .

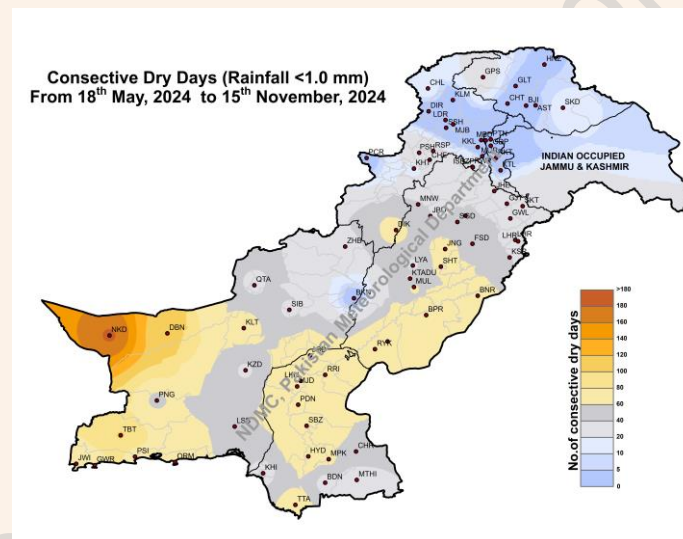


Figure 7: Spatial Distribution of Dry Days Spell

6. Drought Situation Analysis

Weather remained dry over most parts of the country as normal climate of November, however, below normal rainfall was observed over Kashmir and adjoining areas of Hazara division. The temperature remained above than normal by 1-10 °C over most parts of the country. The length of the consecutive dry days increased majorly in Nokkundi and Dalbandin districts.

Keeping in view in the above climatic conditions, all stake holders are advised to keep eye on the latest weather advisories and plan the disaster risk reduction (DRR) in accordance with the prevailing climatic conditions.