



FORTNIGHTLY DROUGHT WATCH BULLETIN

(16th to 31st January, 2025)



Pakistan Meteorological Department

National Drought Monitoring Centre

Ph No 051-9250598

1. Actual Rainfall Analysis during Second Fortnight of January, 2025

Light to moderate rainfall was observed over Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Baluchistan, Murree, Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Upper KP received major amounts of rainfall. The spatial distribution of the rainfall during the period 16-31 January, 2025 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					
Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)	Sr.No.	Station	Rainfall(mm)
1	Kalam	36.0	6	Quetta (Sh Manda)	17.5
2	Dir	29.0	7	Astore	17.0
3	Chitral	26.9	8	Malamjabba	17.0
4	Dalbandin	24.0	9	Drosh	16.6
5	Pattan	19.0	10	Mirkhani	16.1

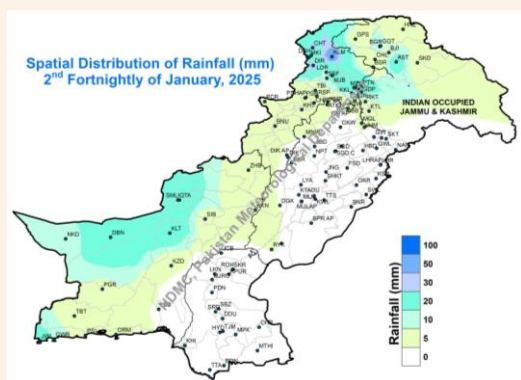


Figure 1: Spatial distribution of rainfall (mm)

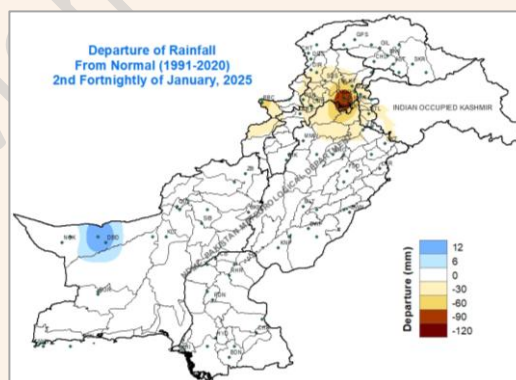


Figure 2: Departure of rainfall (mm)

2. Departure of Rainfall during Second Fortnight of January 2025

Figure 2 depicts the departure of rainfall from the Normal (1991-2020) during the fortnight. Above normal rainfall was recorded in Dalbandin. Below normal rainfall was received over Kashmir, Parachinar, Hazara division of KP, Murree.

Normal (1991-2020) distribution of rainfall (mm) during the fortnight of January is shown in Figure 3. The normal rainfall across most of Pakistan ranges from 1 to 20 (mm), whereas for Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Potohar region, it ranges from 21 to 120 (mm).

Normal distribution of temperature is shown in Figure 4 for the second fortnight of January 2025, using the mean temperature data for the period 1991-2020.

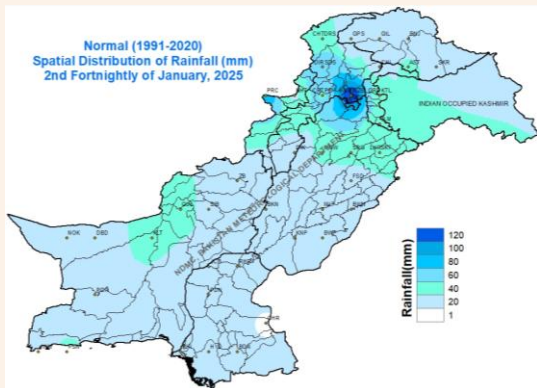


Figure 3: Normal distribution of rainfall (mm)

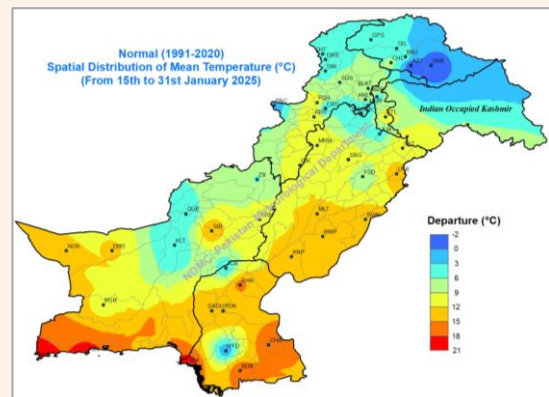


Figure 4: Normal distribution of mean Temperature (°C)

3. Mean Temperature Analysis during the Second Fortnight of January 2025

The spatial distribution of mean Temperature (°C) during the second fortnight of January is shown in Figure 5. Lowest mean temperature has been recorded at Quetta, Kalat, Parachinar, upper KP, north Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan while moderate temperatures were observed in remaining parts of the country.

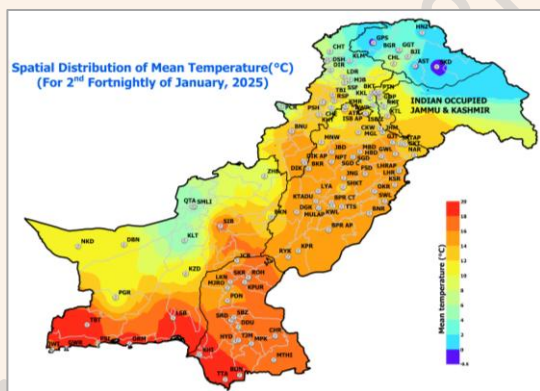


Figure 5: Spatial distribution of Mean Temperature (°C)

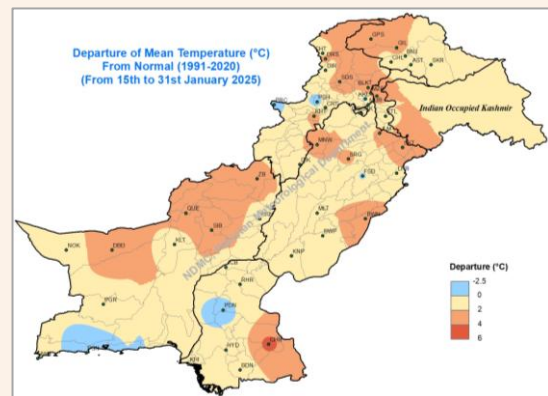


Figure 6: Departure of Mean Temperature (°C) from Normal (1991-2020)

4. Departure of Temperature during the Second Fortnight of January 2025

The Figure 6 illustrates the departure of mean temperature from normal (1991-2020) during second fortnight of January 2025. Temperatures remain 1-6°C above normal over major part of the country whereas 0 to 2.5°C below normal temperatures were observed at isolated places such as Pasni, Gawadar, Paddidan, Parachinar and Faisalabad.

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 Turbat (178), northern Sindh and southeast Punjab. CDD have also increased in central Punjab, Potohar region and southeast Baluchistan.

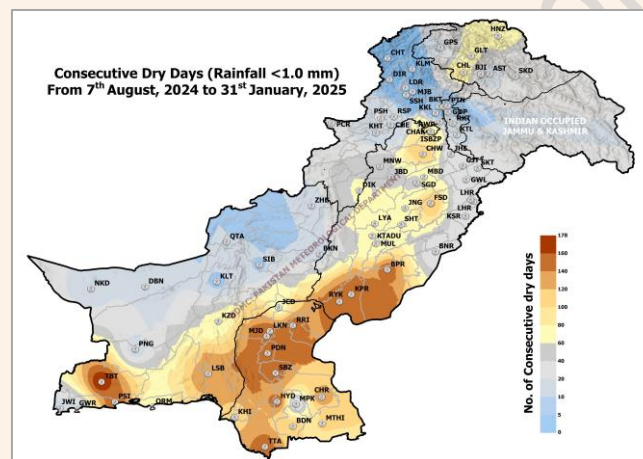


Figure 7: Spatial Distribution of Dry Days Spell

6. Drought Situation Analysis

Below normal rainfall was observed across most part of Pakistan except Dalbandin (Baluchistan), Chitral and Astore. The temperature remained above than normal by 1-6°C over most part of country. Pasni, Gawadar, Paddidan and Faisalabad experienced below normal temperatures. The length of the consecutive dry days increased majorly in Turbat, northern Sindh, southeast Punjab and Potohar region.

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.