



FORTNIGHTLY DROUGHT WATCH BULLETIN

(1st - 15th February, 2025)



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National Drought Monitoring Centre
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1. Analysis of Actual Rainfall during First Fortnight of February, 2025

Light to moderate rainfall was recorded over upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Kashmir, Jhelum, Chakwal, Quetta and Kalat, where as Upper KP received major amount of rainfall. The rest of the country experience the dry and cold days. The spatial distribution of the rainfall during the period 1-15 February, 2025 is shown in Figure No.1. The chief amount of rainfall recorded at different stations of Pakistan are shown in table-1 below;

Table-I: PMD stations with chief amount of Rainfall (mm) during the period

S. No	Station	Rainfall (mm)	S. No	Station	Rainfall (mm)
1.	Dir	23.0	6.	Pattan	15.0
2.	Malamjabba	19.0	7.	Mirkhani	12.5
3.	Garhi Dupatta	17.2	8.	Jhelum	12.0
4.	Kalam	16.5	9.	Balakot	10.0
5.	Murree	16.1	10.	Muzaffarabad City	9.9

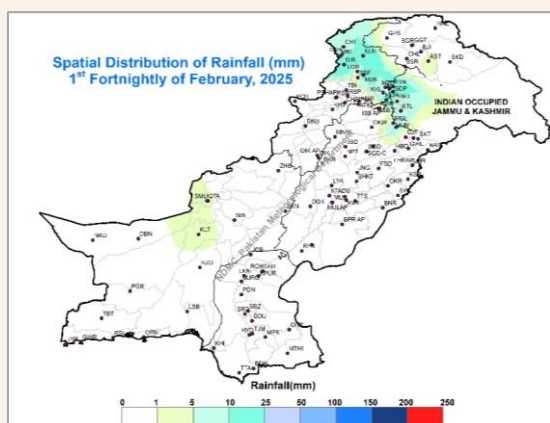


Figure 1: Spatial distribution of rainfall (mm)

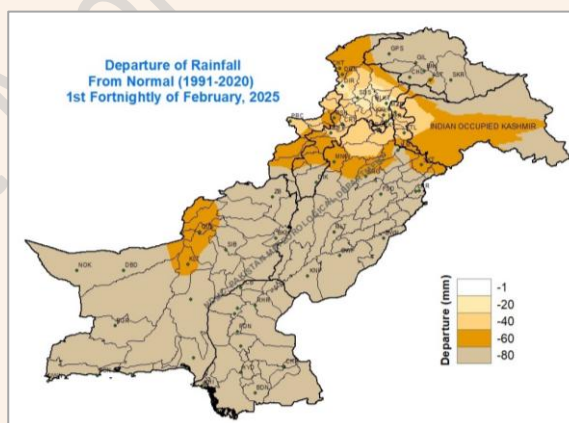


Figure 2: Departure of rainfall (mm)

2. Departure of Rainfall during First Fortnight of February, 2025

The departure of rainfall from the Normal (1991-2020) during the first fortnight of February 2025 is shown in Figure 2. Overall below normal rainfall was received throughout the country. The highest departure was recorded in southern parts of the country which added up to the consecutive dry days and prolonged dry spell.

Normal (1991-2020) distribution of rainfall (mm) during the first fortnight of February is shown in Figure 3. The normal rainfall across most of Pakistan ranges from 0 to 15 (mm), whereas for Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Potohar region, it ranges from 30 to 90 (mm).

Figure 4 depicts the normal distribution of temperature using the mean temperature data for the period 1991-2020.

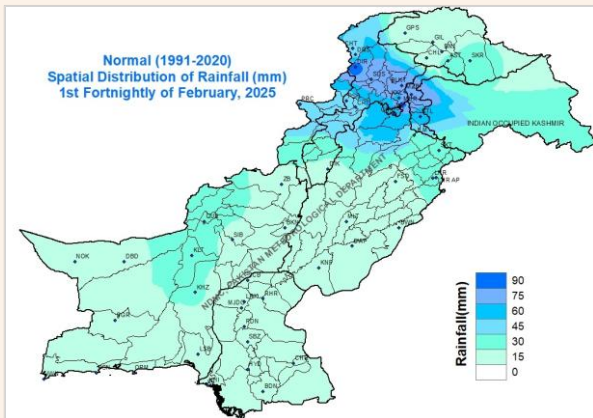


Figure 3: Normal distribution of rainfall (mm)

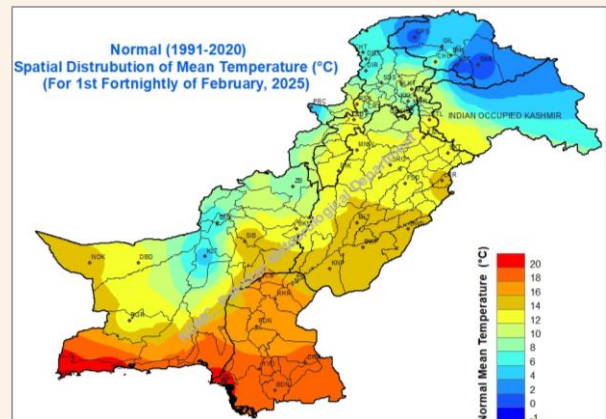


Figure 4: Normal distribution of mean Temperature (°C)

3. Mean Temperature Analysis during the First Fortnight of February, 2025

The spatial distribution of mean Temperature (°C) during the first fortnight of February, 2025 is shown in the Figure 5. Lowest mean temperatures are experienced in Quetta, Kalat, Parachinar, upper KP and Gilgit Baltistan while moderate temperatures are the climatic features of the Punjab, Sindh and lower Balochistan regions of the country.

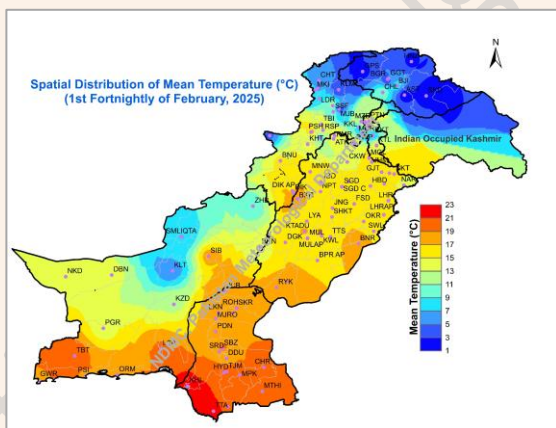


Figure 5: Spatial distribution of Mean Temperature (°C)

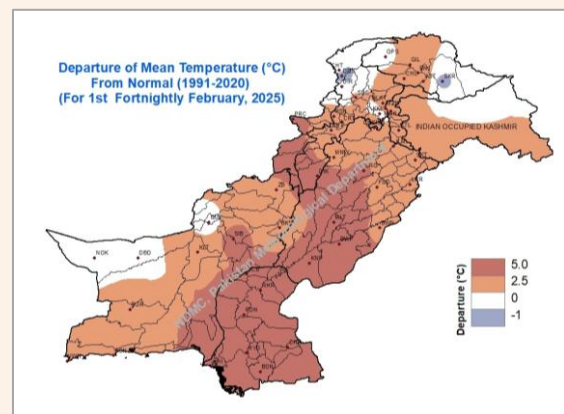


Figure 6: Departure of Mean Temperature (°C) from Normal (1991-2020)

4. Departure of Temperature during the First Fortnight of February, 2025

The Figure 6 illustrates the departure of mean temperature from normal (1991-2020) during first fortnight of February 2025. Temperatures remained 1-5°C above normal over the most parts of the country. The major change is experienced in the south Punjab, Lower KP, Sindh and adjoining areas of Balochistan.

5. Maximum Length of Consecutive Dry Days (CDD)

The Maximum length of dry spell is calculated from the day, receiving less than one (1) mm of rainfall at any observing station. The spatial distribution of the Consecutive Dry Days (CDD) is shown in Figure 7. Highest number of consecutive dry days (CDD) are observed in Turbat (192), coastal areas of Balochistan, Sindh and south Punjab, where it is experienced 100-180 days. While central Punjab and Potohar region have experienced 80-120 CDD.

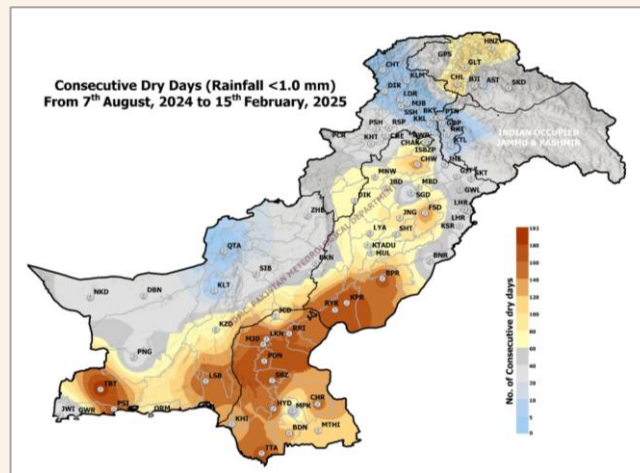


Figure 7: Spatial Distribution of Dry Days Spell

6. Drought Situation Analysis

Below normal rainfall was observed all across the country. The temperature remained above normal by 1-5°C over the most parts of country. The maximum length of the consecutive dry days reached upto 192 days in Turbat. The moderate drought like conditions emerged in Sindh, Lower Balochistan and south Punjab, while the rainfed areas of Upper Punjab, especially Potohar region and some areas of central Punjab are experiencing mild drought conditions.

The below normal rainfall during past months and the increasing temperatures in coming months, may exacerbate the drought conditions in already effected areas. It will increase the water demand for irrigation as well as domestic use. To meet such increased demand, the judicious use of water is recommended.

Keeping in view the above climatic conditions, all stakeholders are advised to keep an eye on the latest weather advisories and plan the disaster risk reduction in accordance with the prevailing climatic conditions, if required.