FORTNIGHTLY DROUGHT WATCH BULLETIN

(16th to 28th February, 2025)

Pakistan Meteorological Department

National Drought Monitoring Centre

Ph No 051-9250598

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

Moderate to heavy rainfall was recorded over upper Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), most part of Baluchistan, Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan. Upper KP received major amount of rainfall. The spatial distribution of the rainfall during the period 16-28 February, 2025 is shown in Figure No.1, while chief amounts 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	159.0	6.	Rawalakot	119.3
2.	Garhi Dupata	153.1	7.	Murree	119.0
3.	Muzaffarabad City	147.0	8.	Pattan	107.0
4.	Muzaffarabad Airport	136.6	9.	Kakul	105.0
5.	Balakot	126.0	10.	Lower Dir	96.0

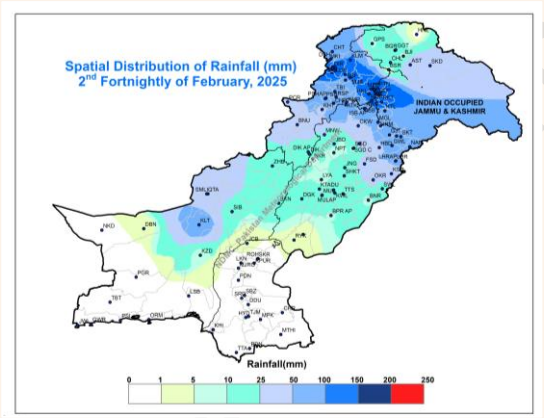

Figure 1: Spatial distribution of rainfall (mm)

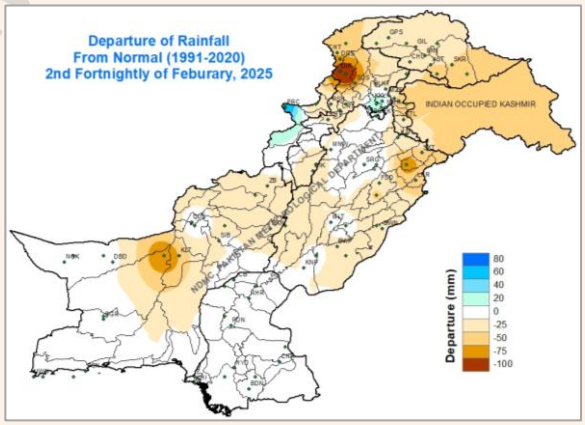

Figure 2: Departure of rainfall (mm)

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

Figure 2 depicts the departure of rainfall from the Normal (1991-2020) during the fortnight. Overall below normal rainfall was received throughout the country except Parachinar. The highest departure was recorded in Kashmir, Murree, KP, Quetta and Kalat.

Normal (1991-2020) distribution of rainfall (mm) during the Second fortnight of February is shown in Figure 3. The normal rainfall across most of Pakistan ranges from 0 to 60 (mm), whereas for Kashmir, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Potohar region, it ranges from 61 to 160 (mm).

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

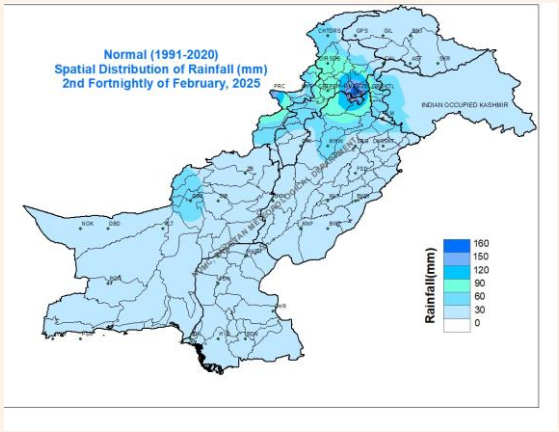

Figure 3: Normal distribution of rainfall (mm)

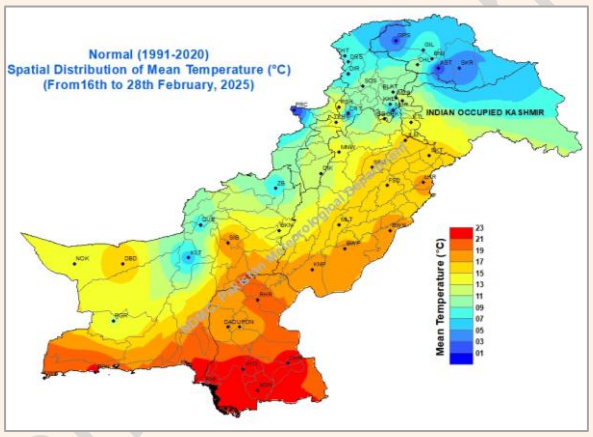

Figure 4: Normal distribution of mean Temperature (°C)

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

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

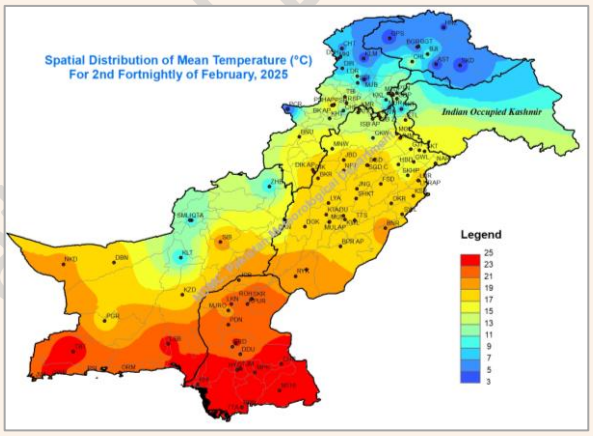

Figure 5: Spatial distribution of Mean Temperature (°C)

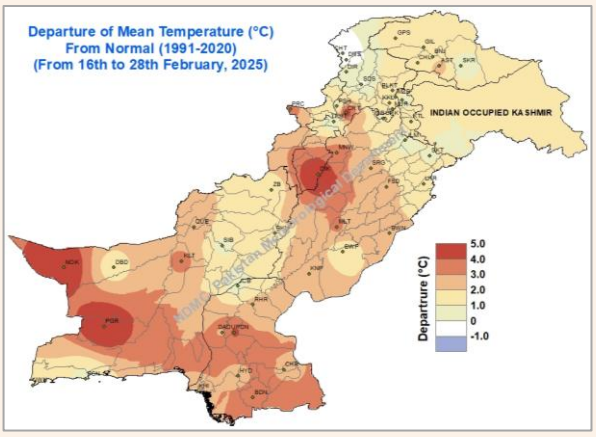

Figure 6: Departure of Mean Temperature (°C) from Normal (1991-2020)

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

The Figure 6 illustrates the departure of mean temperature from normal (1991-2020) during second fortnight of February 2025. Temperatures remained 1-5°C above normal over the country.

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 Consective Dry Days (CDD) is shown in Figure 7. Highest number of consective dry days are observed in Turbat (206), while Lesbella and Sindh also experienced 140-200 consecutive dry days.

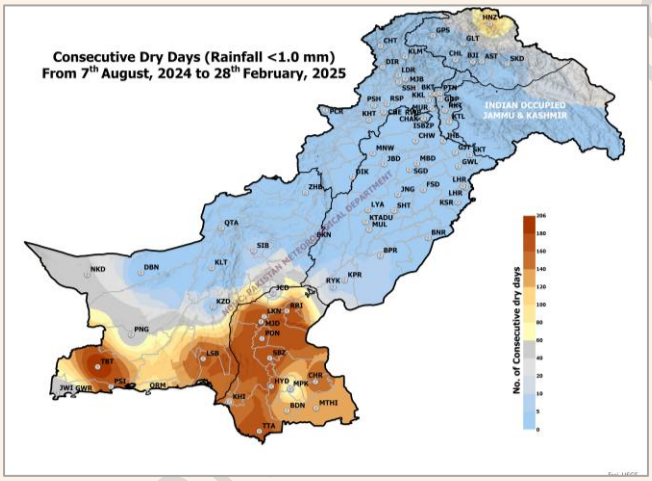

Figure 7: Spatial Distribution of Dry Days Spell

6. Drought Situation Analysis

Below normal rainfall was observed across the country. The temperature remained above normal by 1-5°C over the most parts of country. The length of the consecutive dry days increased majorly in Turbat, Lesbella and whole Sindh.

As the country has received below normal rainfall for last few months and the temperatures remained above normal, the drought conditions may exacerbate in already effected areas of Sindh and Baluchistan. Hence, residents and businesses should reduce water usage. Implement water-saving measures such as fixing leaks, using water-efficient appliances, and limiting watering of lawns and gardens to early morning or late evening to reduce evaporation.

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.