



FORTNIGHTLY DROUGHT WATCH BULLETIN

(1st to 15th November, 2025)



National Drought Monitoring and Early Warning Centre

Pakistan Meteorological Department, Pitras Bokhari Road, Post Box No. 1214,
Sector H-8/2, Islamabad, Pakistan

URL: <https://ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/new/>

Rainfall Distribution and Anomalies:

During 1st to 15th November 2025, light rainfall was recorded in some regions of Pakistan. Significant rainfall occurred over Saidu Sharif (61 mm), Kashmir (AJK) and the Hazara and Potohar regions. In contrast, other parts of the country remained predominantly dry. Figure 1 illustrates the spatial distribution of rainfall, and Table 1 lists the top 10 meteorological stations with the highest rainfall amounts, based on data from meteorological observatories.

Table 1. Top 10 stations with highest rainfall accumulation (01-15 November 2025)

Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)	Sr. No.	Station	Rainfall (mm)
1.	Saidu Sharif	61	6.	Garhi Dopatta	18
2.	Mithi	22	7.	Dir	16
3.	Kakul	20	8.	Pattan	15
4.	Lower Dir	20	9.	Kalam	13
5.	Kasur	19	10.	Astore	13

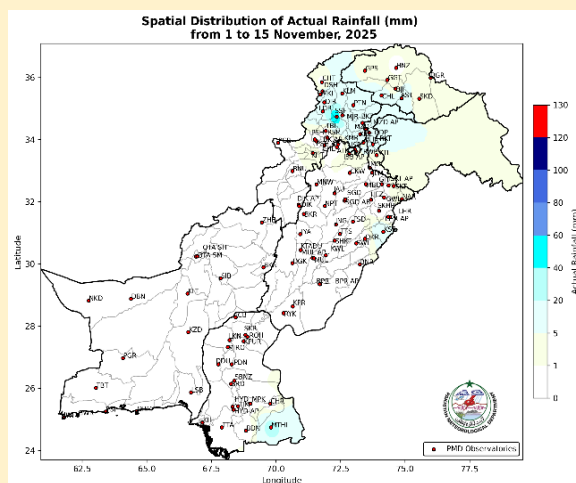


Figure 1: Spatial Distribution of Rainfall (mm)

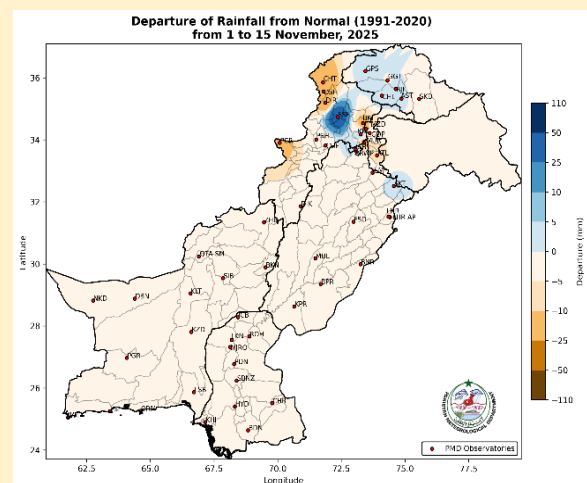


Figure 2: Departure of Rainfall (mm)

Figure 2 illustrates the spatial deviation of rainfall from the 1991–2020 climatological average during the first half of November 2025. Substantial negative rainfall anomalies of up to 25 mm were observed in the northeastern regions. Whereas, the rest of the country experienced negative anomalies of up to 10 mm during the same period.

Mean Temperature Distribution and Anomalies:

Figure 3 presents the fortnightly deviation of mean temperature from the climatic normal (1991–2020), indicating values ranging from -9°C to 9°C . During this period, most parts of the country experienced temperatures close to the long-term average. However, notable positive temperature anomalies were recorded in the Parachinar and Swat districts, while substantial negative anomalies were observed over the Skardu and Islamabad districts.

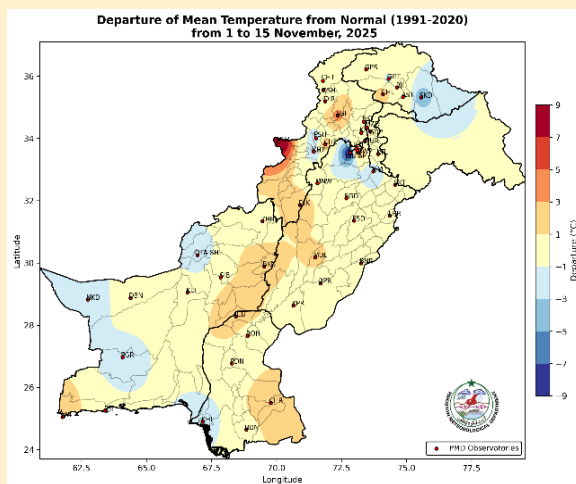


Figure 3: Departure of Mean Temperature($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

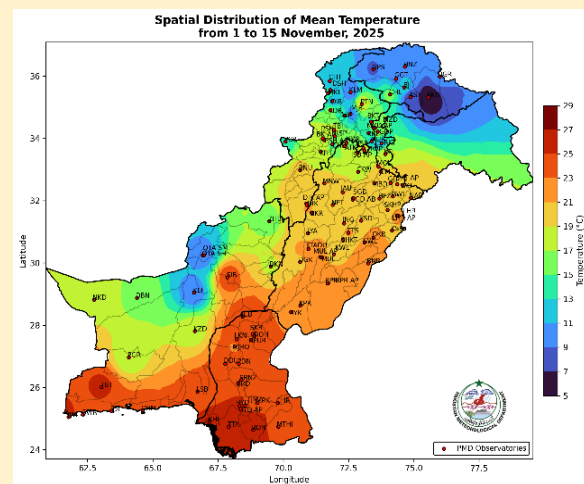


Figure 4: Spatial Distribution of Mean Temperature($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

Figure 4 illustrates the spatial distribution of mean temperatures across the region during this period, ranging between 5°C and 29°C . The lowest average temperatures were observed in the northern mountains and the Kalat, Quetta, and Rawalpindi divisions. In contrast, moderate temperatures prevailed across the remaining parts of the country. The highest temperatures, reaching up to 29°C , were recorded in southern Punjab, Sindh and southern Balochistan.

Climate Normals: Temperature and Rainfall

Figure 5 shows the long-term average rainfall for 1–15 November, based on the 1991–2020 climate record. During this period, most upper areas including upper Balochistan usually receive up to 40 mm of rain whereas central areas typically receive 5 mm rainfall. In contrast, the southern parts of the country generally remain dry.

Figure 6 depicts the spatial distribution of mean temperature during the first fortnight of November, based on the climatological period (1991–2020). Mean temperatures range between 5°C and 29°C across the country. The lowest temperatures are observed in mountainous regions, where values range between 5°C and 13°C, whereas the central and southern regions experience higher mean temperatures, typically between 23°C and 29°C.

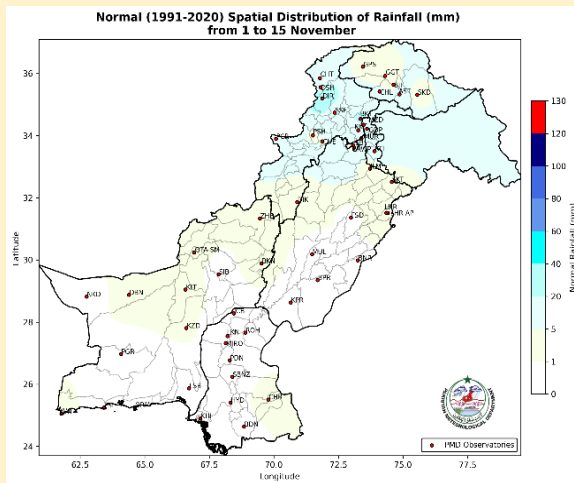


Figure 5: Normal Distribution of Rainfall(mm)

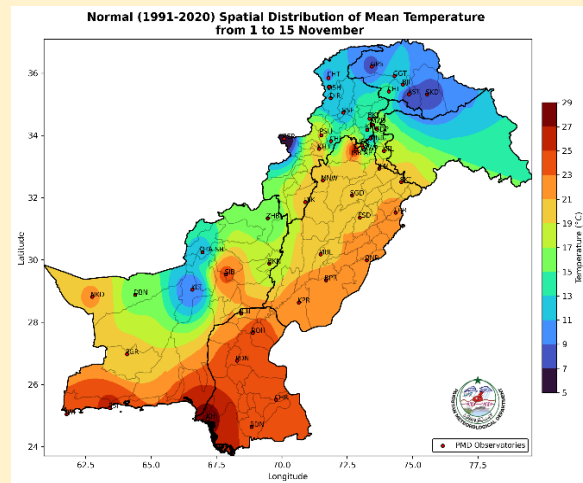
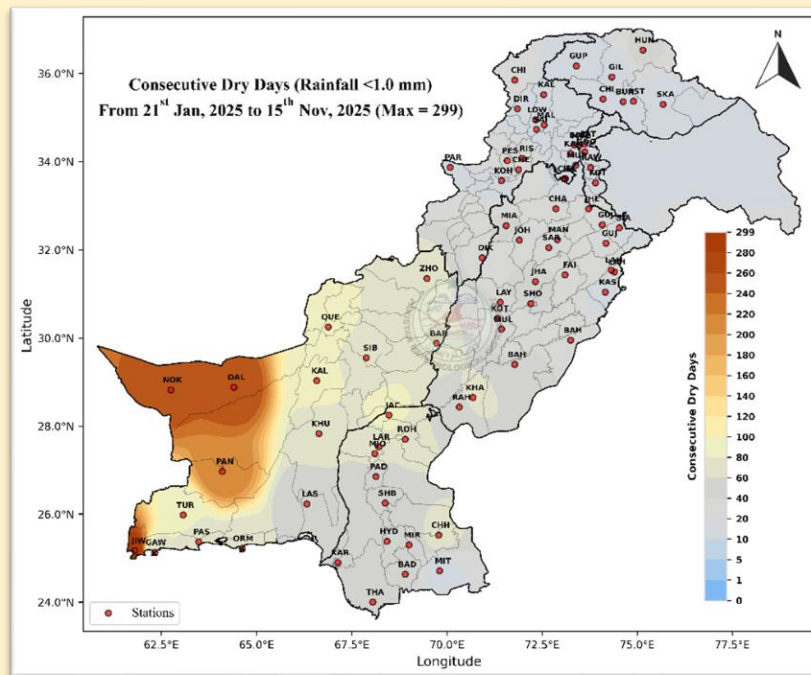


Figure 6: Normal Distribution of Mean Temperature(°C)

Maximum Length of Consecutive Dry Days (CCD)

Consecutive Dry Days (CDD), defined as periods with daily rainfall below 1 mm, is shown across the country (Figure 7). The maximum CDD duration was recorded in western Balochistan (220–299 days). In contrast, most parts of the country recorded CDD frequencies of up to 40 days, which may exacerbate water scarcity in the coming days.



Reservoir Water Level Dynamics in First Half of November, 2025

During the first fortnight of November 2025, water levels in both major and minor reservoirs across the region have begun to decrease due to the limited rainfall received during this period. The Tarbela and Mangla Reservoirs slightly declined, reaching levels of around 1,527 and 1,225 feet, respectively. Similarly, smaller reservoirs such as Rawal, Khanpur, and Simly also experienced declines in their water levels, primarily due to reduced precipitation in the upper catchment regions.

Weather Forecast for the Second Half of November

For second Fortnight of November, the forecast indicates predominantly dry weather across most parts of the country during the period, with cold conditions in mountainous areas. In contrast, southern Punjab, Sindh, and most parts of Balochistan are likely to remain mostly dry. Temperatures are expected to remain slightly below normal in the northern and western regions, with cool and dry conditions prevailing, especially during the night and early morning hours.

Summary

During the first half of November 2025, precipitation showed significant regional variability. Rainfall occurred over AJK, the Hazara and Potohar regions, while the rest of the country remained mostly dry. Negative rainfall anomalies were observed across the country. Temperatures were generally close to the long-term average. The lowest temperatures were recorded in Mountainous regions, whereas the highest temperatures occurred in southern Punjab, Sindh and southern Balochistan.

Drought indicators showed concerning persistence, especially in western Balochistan (220-299 CDD). Water levels in both major and minor reservoirs across the region have started to decline due to less amount of rainfall received in this period.

PMD forecast indicates mostly dry weather across the country, with cold conditions in hilly areas and partly cloudy over upper KPK, GB, and AJK. Southern parts of the country will remain mainly dry, while temperatures stay slightly below normal in northern and western regions, especially during night and early morning hours.

For drought update, visit NDMC official website:
<https://ndmc.pmd.gov.pk/new/bulletins.php>