



FORTNIGHTLY DROUGHT BULLETIN

(1st to 15th February, 2026)



National Drought Monitoring and Early Warning Centre

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

Rainfall Distribution and Anomalies

From 1 to 15 February 2026, light rainfall was recorded in most parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), northern Balochistan and a few parts of northwestern Punjab. Whereas, the other parts of Punjab, Sindh and southern Balochistan remained dry. Figure 1 illustrates the spatial distribution of rainfall, based on data from meteorological observatories.

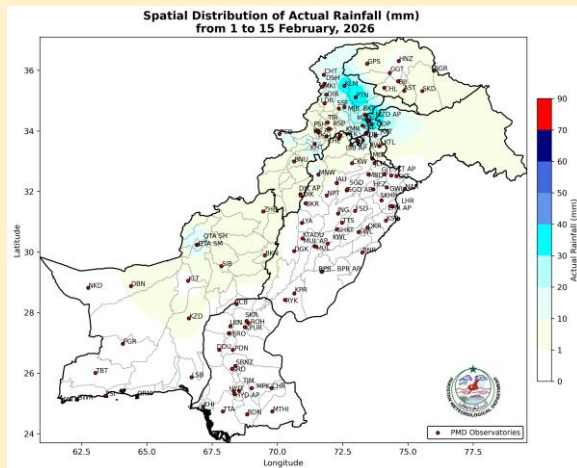


Figure 1: Spatial Distribution of Rainfall (mm)

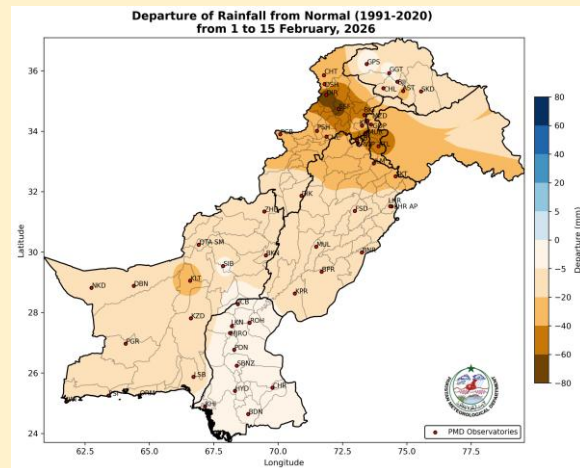


Figure 2: Departure of Rainfall (mm)

Figure 2 illustrates the departure of rainfall from normal (1991-2020) during the first half of February 2026. Below normal rainfall from -20 mm to -40 mm was observed in most parts of the country with significant anomalies in upper parts of the country reaching -80 mm.

Mean Temperature Distribution and Anomalies

Figure 3 presents the deviation of mean temperature for first fortnight of February, 2026, from the climatic normal (1991-2020), indicating values ranging between 1°C and 7°C. During this period, most parts of the country experienced temperatures ranging from 1°C to 4°C above long-term normal.

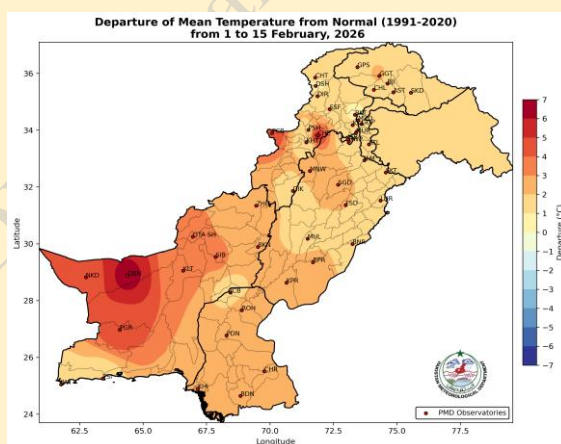


Figure 3: Departure of Mean Temperature(°C)

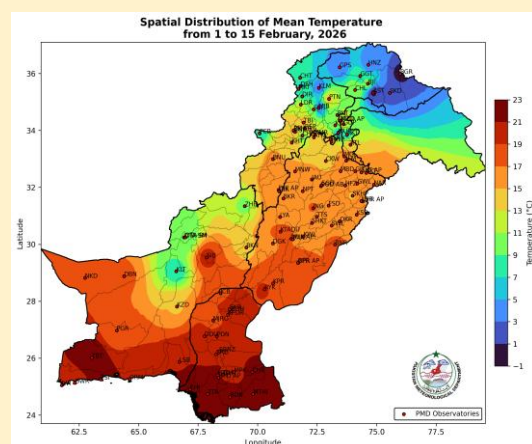


Figure 4: Spatial Distribution of Mean Temperature(°C)

Figure 4 illustrates the spatial distribution of mean temperatures across the country during this period, ranging between -1°C and 23°C. The lowest average temperatures were observed in the upper parts of the country, reflecting cooler conditions at higher elevations. In contrast, moderate

temperatures prevailed across central parts of the country. The highest temperatures, reaching up to 23°C, were recorded in southern parts of the country.

Climate Normals: Temperature and Rainfall

Figure 5 presents the long-term average rainfall distribution for 1-15 February, based on 30-year normal (1991-2020). Most of the upper and central parts of the country typically receive average rainfall of 30 mm to 90 mm. In contrast, parts of Balochistan, southern Punjab and Sindh, receive comparatively less rainfall. Figure 6 depicts the spatial distribution of mean temperature during the first fortnight of February, based on the climatological period (1991-2020). Mean temperatures range between -1°C and 21°C across the country. The lowest temperatures are observed in the mountainous regions, where values range between -1°C and 15°C, whereas the central and southern regions experience higher mean temperatures, typically between 15°C and 21°C.

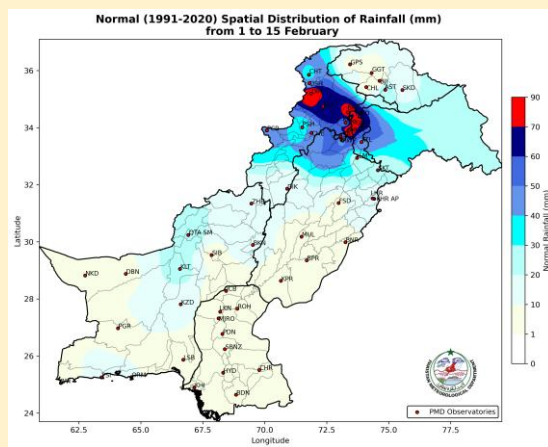


Figure 5: Normal Distribution of Rainfall(mm)

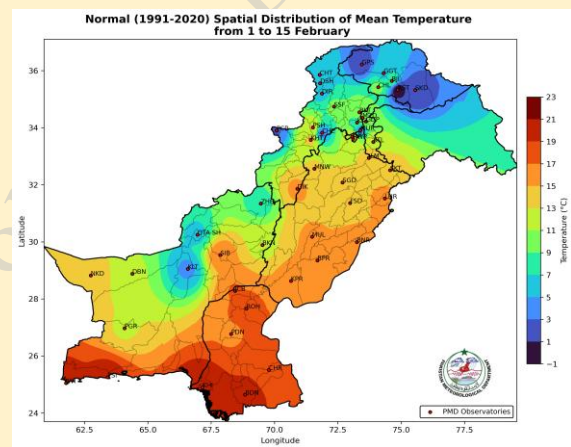


Figure 6: Normal Distribution of Mean Temperature(°C)

Maximum Length of Consecutive Dry Days (CDD)

The Consecutive Dry Days (CDD), calculated for the period from 2nd October 2025 to 15 February 2026, are illustrated in Figure 7. The maximum CDD was recorded at Thatta (137 days). In contrast, CDD values across most parts of the country range up to 40 days.

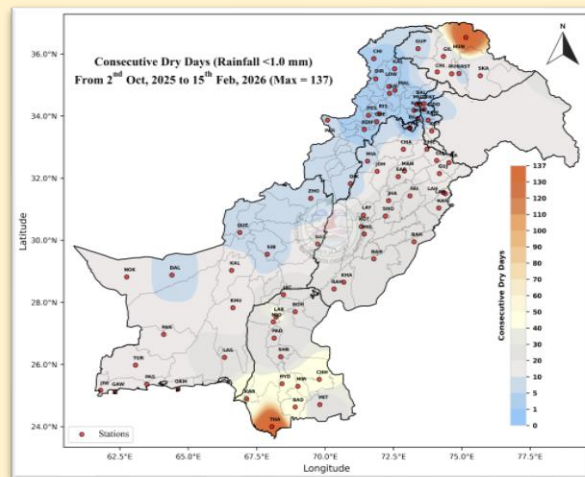


Figure 7: Spatial Distribution of Consecutive Dry Days

Reservoir Water Level Dynamics in Early February, 2026

During the first fortnight of February 2026, water levels in Rawal, Simly and Khanpur dams almost remained constant whereas, gradual decrease was recorded in Tarbela and Mangla dams. The current level (ft) as of 16th February, 2026, in Tarbela, Mangla, Khanpur, Simly and Rawal is 1483.4, 1190.8, 1960.9, 2291.1 and 1747.7 respectively.

Weather Forecast for the Second Half of February

Cold and dry weather is expected over most parts of the country, while very cold conditions will prevail in hilly areas, particularly during morning and night hours. On 16 February, rain with wind/thunderstorm is likely at isolated places in Balochistan, lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and southern Punjab, with a chance of isolated hailstorm. On 17 February, isolated rain-wind/thunderstorm is expected in north/central Balochistan and western Sindh, while dry conditions continue elsewhere.

Summary

During the first half of February 2026, light rainfall was recorded in most parts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), Balochistan, and a few parts of northwestern Punjab, while the other parts of Punjab, Sindh, and southwestern Balochistan remained dry. Consequently, negative rainfall anomalies prevailed over the country particularly pronounced in the upper regions where anomalies reached up to -80 mm. Mean temperature anomalies indicated positive deviations from the climatic normal, with most parts of the country experiencing temperatures ranging from 1°C to 4°C above normal. Dry conditions were further reflected by the Consecutive Dry Days (CDD) analysis, which showed a maximum CDD of 137 days recorded at Thatta, while CDD values across most other parts of the country ranged up to 40 days. Water levels in reservoirs including Khanpur, Simly, and Rawal remained almost constant, whereas a gradual decrease was recorded in the major Tarbela and Mangla dams.

Overall, the prevailing rainfall deficits, extended dry spells in specific regions, and decreasing water levels in major reservoirs highlight the continued need for close drought monitoring and proactive water resource management, particularly in dry regions.

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