



FORTNIGHTLY DROUGHT BULLETIN

(1st to 15th July, 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 July 2026, moderate rainfall was recorded in most parts of the country. In contrast, western Balochistan, most of Sindh and parts of southern Punjab remained dry. Figure 1 illustrates the spatial distribution of rainfall, based on data from meteorological observatories.

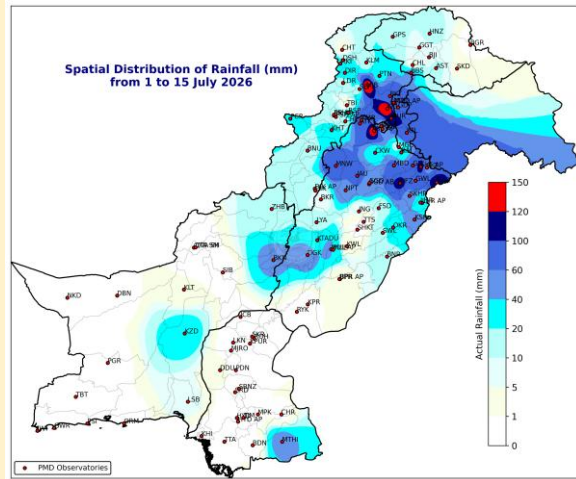


Figure 1: Spatial Distribution of Rainfall (mm)

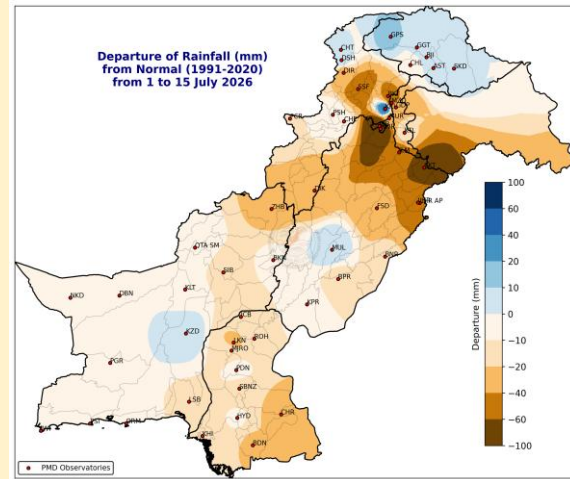


Figure 2: Departure of Rainfall (mm)

Figure 2 illustrates the departure of rainfall from normal (1991-2020) during the first half of July 2026. Most parts of the country received below-normal rainfall of up to -100 mm substantially over upper parts known for origin for summer monsoon as well as some of southeastern parts of Sindh. However, parts of upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) and Gilgit Baltistan (GB,) received slightly above-normal rainfall.

Mean Temperature Distribution and Anomalies

Figure 3 presents the deviation of mean temperatures for the first fortnight of July, 2026, from the climatic normal (1991-2020). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal temperature with up to 2°C above-normal temperature in majority of areas.

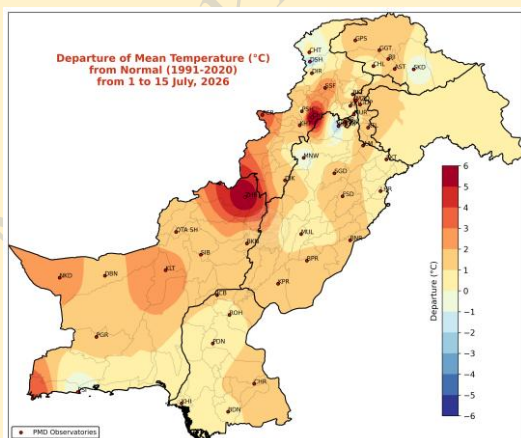


Figure 3: Departure of Mean Temperature(°C)

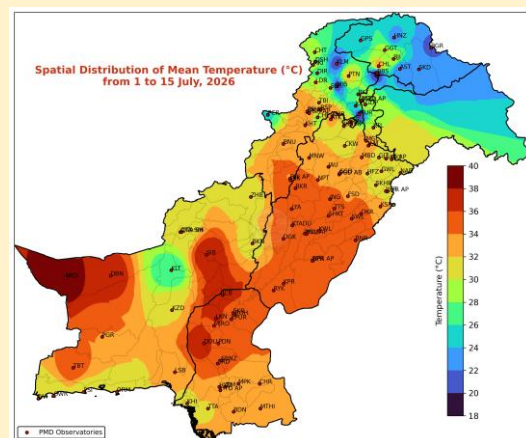


Figure 4: Spatial Distribution of Mean Temperature(°C)

Figure 4 illustrates the spatial distribution of mean temperatures across the country during this period, ranging between 18°C and 40°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 40°C, were recorded in southern and western parts of the country.

Climate Normals: Temperature and Rainfall

Figure 5 presents the long-term average rainfall distribution for 1-15 July, based on 30-year normal (1991-2020). Most of the country typically receives an average rainfall of up to 40 mm, whereas the upper parts of the country receive relatively higher amount of rainfall ranging between 40 mm and 150 mm. Figure 6 depicts the spatial distribution of mean temperature during the first fortnight of July, based on the climatological period (1991-2020). Mean temperatures range between 20°C and 38°C across the country. The lowest temperatures are observed in the mountainous regions, where values range between 20°C and 32°C, whereas the central and southern regions experience higher mean temperatures, typically between 32°C and 38°C.

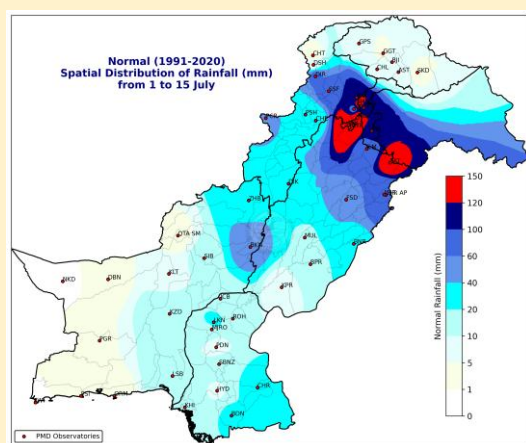


Figure 5: Normal Distribution of Rainfall(mm)

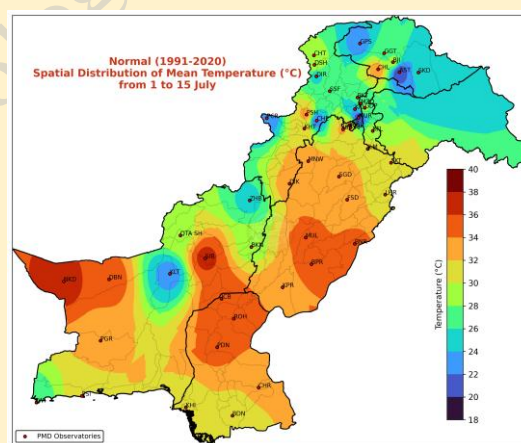


Figure 6: Normal Distribution of Mean Temperature(°C)

Maximum Length of Consecutive Dry Days (CDD)

The Consecutive Dry Days (CDDs), calculated for the period from 20 March 2026 to 15th July 2026, are illustrated in Figure 7. The maximum CDDs were recorded in Badin (up to 118 days). In contrast, CDD values across most parts of the country range up to 10 days.

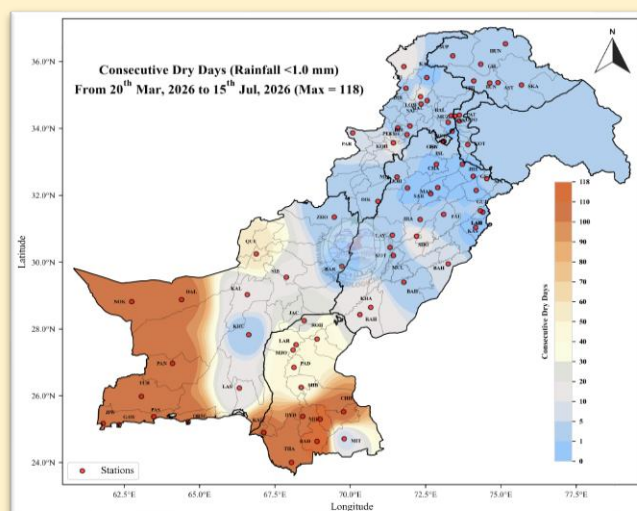


Figure 7: Spatial Distribution of Consecutive Dry Days

Reservoir Water Level Dynamics in Early July, 2026

During the first fortnight of July 2026, water levels in Rawal, Simly and Khanpur dams slightly increased due rainfall events during the period. The current level (ft) as of 16th July, 2026, in Tarbela, Mangla, Khanpur, Simly and Rawal is 1504.2, 1173.2, 1952.3, 2270.1 and 1742.0 respectively.

Summary

During the first half of July 2026, moderate but largely below-normal rainfall and predominantly warmer temperatures contributed to a generally drier climatic profile across most of the country. However, regional disparities persist, with significant dry conditions remaining noticeable in western Balochistan, most of Sindh, and southern Punjab, whereas parts of upper KP and GB experienced slightly above-normal rainfall. Dry spells have generally remained brief (up to 10 days for most regions). However, localized areas in Sindh, notably Badin, recorded exceptionally long consecutive dry periods of up to 118 days. Meanwhile, the recent rainfall has mildly replenished specific major reservoirs, prompting slight increases in the water levels of Rawal, Simly, and Khanpur dams.

Overall, these indicators suggest a broadly warmer and precipitation-deficient landscape compared to historical normals, and the uneven moisture distribution highlights the continued value of routine observation, particularly in the persistently dry southern and western peripheral areas.

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