

Pakistan Meteorological Department



Monthly Drought Bulletin For the Month of June, 2026

Highlights

- Overall, rainfall during June 2026 remained normal in most parts of the country, with above-normal rainfall in upper Sindh and upper and central Baluchistan.
- Mean temperatures during June 2026 ranged between -1°C to 1°C compared to long-term normal in most regions.
- Extended dry spells were observed in southern regions, but no widespread drought conditions developed.
- Considering the weather outlook for July 2026, near-normal to slightly below-normal rainfall is expected with above-normal temperatures nationwide.

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1. Monthly Rainfall and Temperature Analysis for the Month of June, 2026

During the month of June, rainfall was recorded over most parts of the country. Significant amounts of rainfall were received in the upper regions, including Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK), upper Sindh, Punjab, and upper and central Balochistan, as depicted in Figure 1. However, no rainfall was recorded over the southern parts of Sindh and south western Balochistan. Figure 2 illustrates the departure of monthly rainfall from the climatological normal (1991–2020). Plain areas of Punjab, and areas of central Khyber Pakhtunkhwa received below-normal rainfall, whereas upper Sindh, southern Punjab, and Northern Balochistan experienced above-normal rainfall. Major amounts of rainfall recorded during the period are depicted in Figure 3.

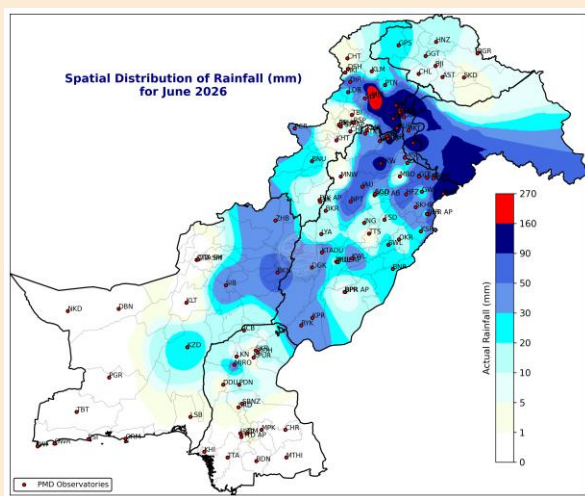


Figure 1: Spatial Distribution of Rainfall

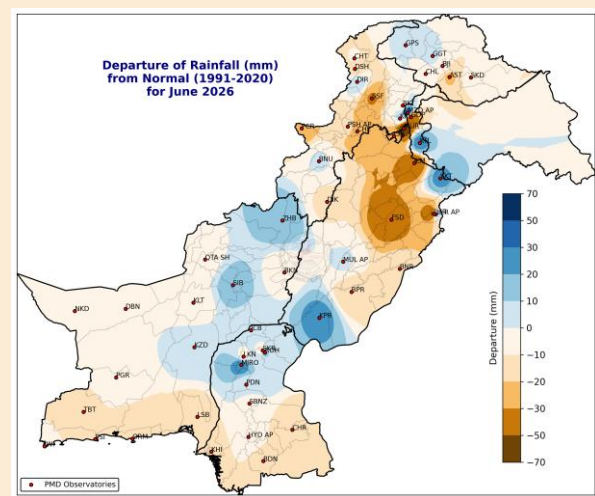


Figure 2: Departure of Rainfall from Normal

Figure 3: Major Amount of Rainfall (mm)

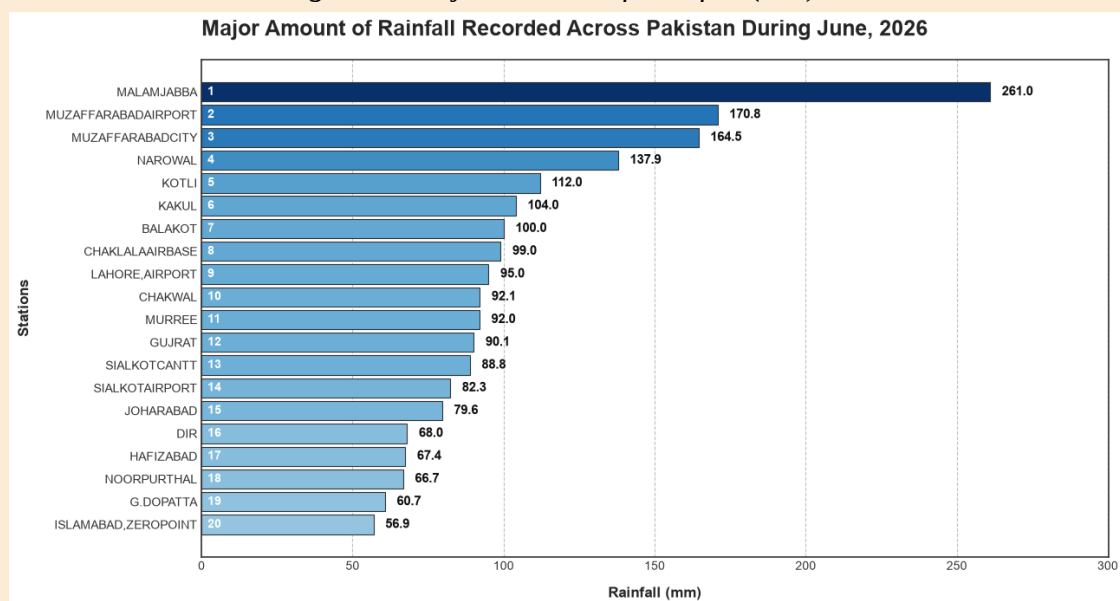


Figure 4 illustrates the spatial distribution of mean temperatures recorded at PMD stations during June 2026, highlighting significant regional variations across the country. Overall, mean temperatures ranged between 16°C and 40°C. Relatively lower temperatures, between 16°C and 32°C, were observed over parts of upper Balochistan, upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, AJK, and Gilgit-Baltistan. In contrast, relatively higher temperatures prevailed over southern Punjab, Sindh, and western Balochistan, where mean values ranged between 32°C and 40°C.

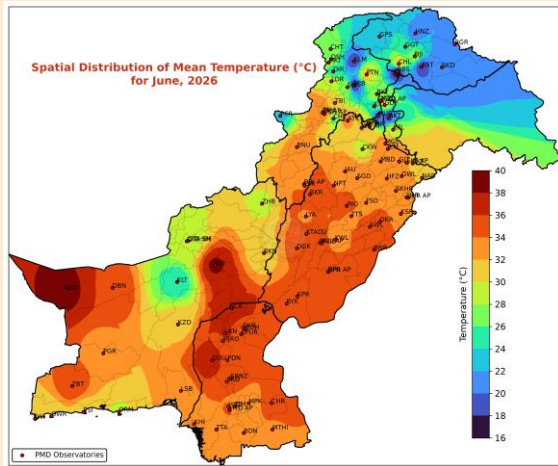


Figure 4: Monthly Mean Temperature (°C)

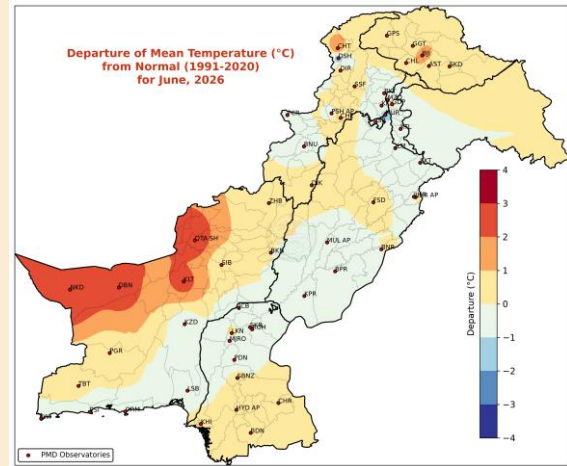


Figure 5: Monthly Departure from Normal Mean Temperature

Figure 5 illustrates the deviation of mean temperatures from the climatological normal (1991–2020), indicating disparities temperatures over most parts of the country. Positive temperature anomalies reached up to 3°C in western Balochistan; however, in most parts of the country, mean temperatures remained upto to 1°C above normal. In contrast, parts of upper & southern Punjab, AJK, Upper Sindh, most parts of KPK and eastern Baluchistan experienced slightly below-normal temperatures, with negative anomalies of up to -1°C. Figures 6 and 7 present the monthly normal rainfall and mean temperature for June, respectively, based on the 1991–2020 reference period.

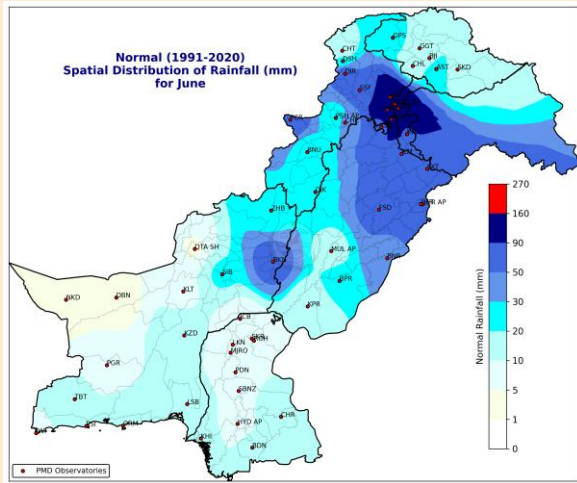


Figure 6: Monthly Normal Rainfall (mm)

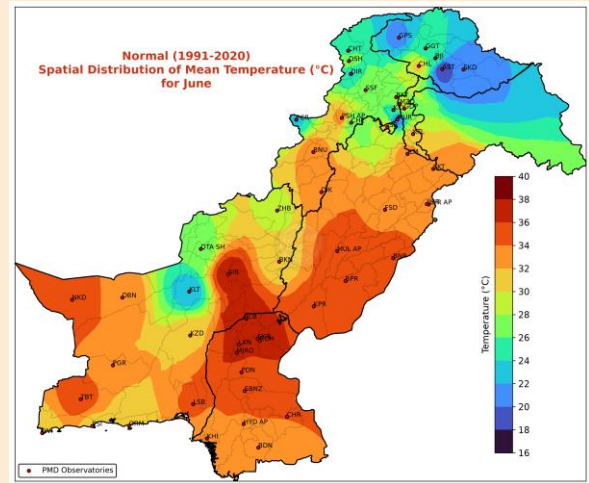


Figure 7: Monthly Normal Mean Temperature (°C)

2. Comparison of Actual to Normal Monthly Rainfall for June, 2026

Figure 8 presents a regional comparison of actual rainfall with the climatological normal (1991-2020) for June 2026, shown separately for different regions: Khyber Pakhtunkhwa [Figure 8(a)], Sindh [Figure 8(b)], Punjab [Figure 8(c)], Balochistan [Figure 8(d)], and Gilgit-Baltistan and Azad Jammu & Kashmir [Figure 8(e)]. Overall, rainfall across the country remained below normal during the month; however, positive anomalies were observed in some parts of the country.

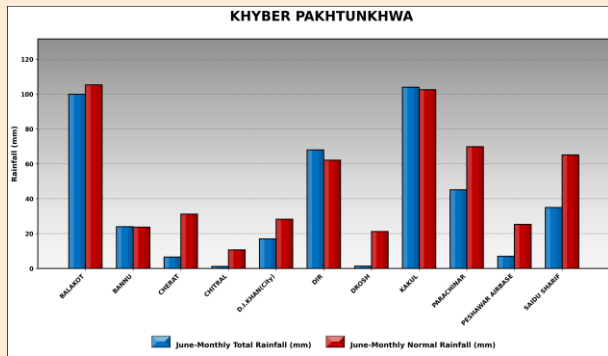


Figure 8a

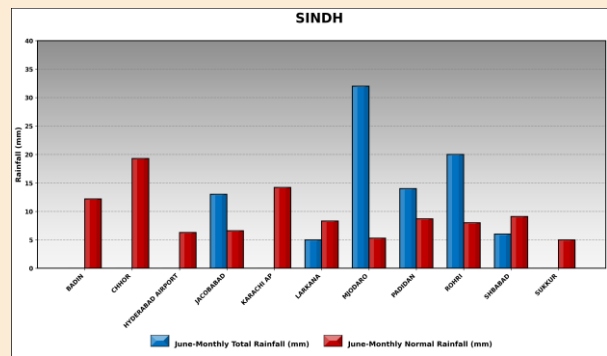


Figure 8b

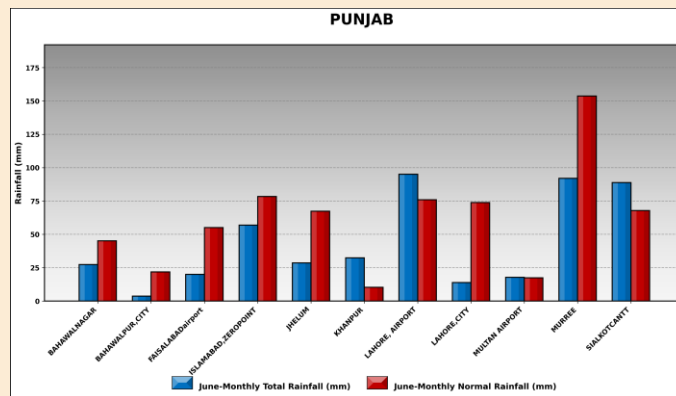


Figure 8c

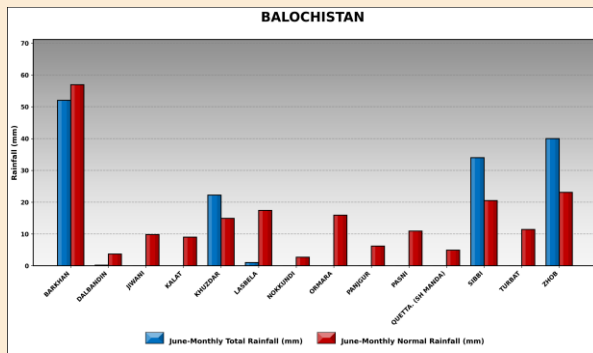


Figure 8d

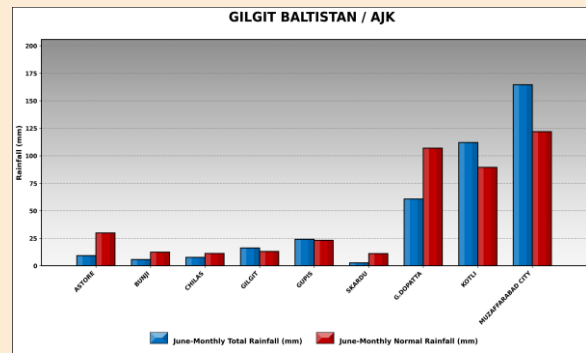


Figure 8e

3. Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI)

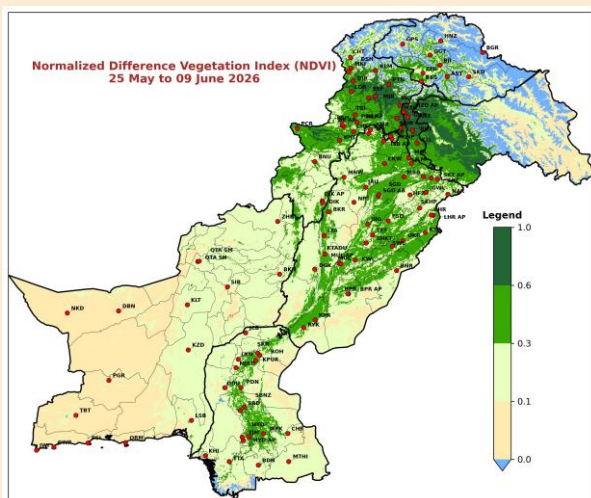


Figure 9: NDVI

Figure 9 presents the Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) values for the period 25 May to 09 June, 2026. Higher NDVI values were observed across AJK, Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and along the Indus Basin, reflecting extensive vegetation cover in these regions. These conditions indicate healthy plant growth supported by adequate chlorophyll accumulation. However, western and southern Balochistan exhibited low NDVI values.

4. Land Surface Temperature (LST)

Figure 10 depicts the Land Surface Temperature (LST) distribution for the period 25 May to 1 June, 2026. During this period, most parts of the country recorded LST values ranging from 0°C to 55°C. Higher LST values, between 45°C and 55°C, were observed in parts of Balochistan, Sindh and Punjab.

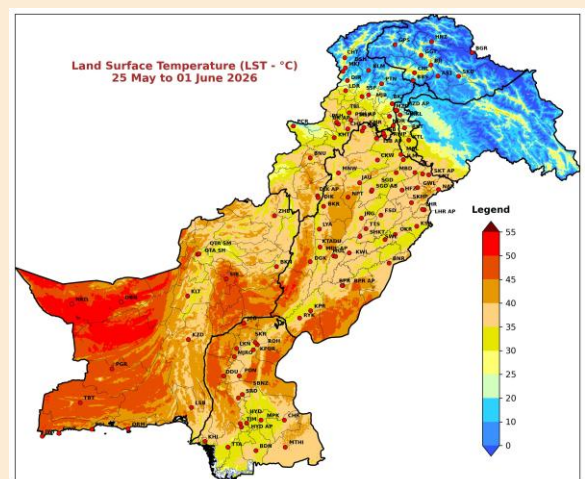


Figure 10: Land Surface Temperature (°C)

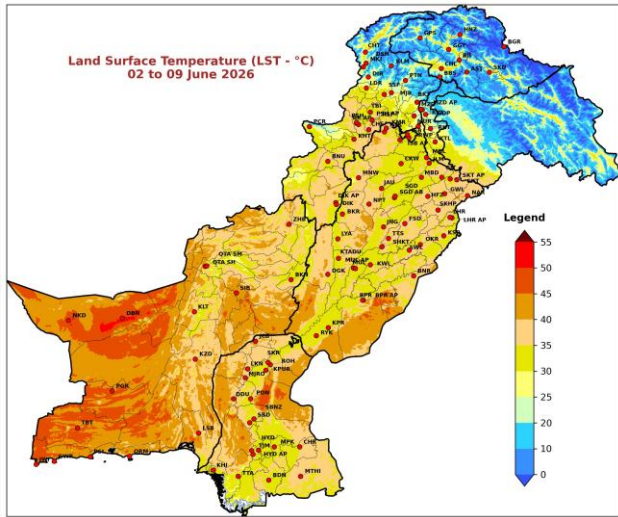


Figure 11: Land Surface Temperature (°C)

Figure 11 illustrates the Land Surface Temperature (LST) conditions from 02 to 09 June, 2026. During this period, a considerable decrease in LST was observed in Punjab, Sindh and parts of Balochistan.

5. Temperature Vegetation Dryness Index (TVDI)

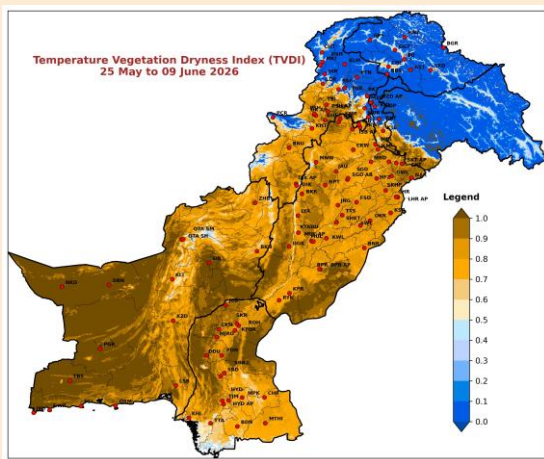


Figure 12: TVDI

Figure 12 presents the Temperature Vegetation Dryness Index (TVDI) from 25 May to 09 June, 2026. The TVDI highlights dry-like conditions across the country, especially in Sindh and western/southwestern Balochistan and parts of Punjab. These elevated TVDI values reflect dryness and soil moisture deficits in these regions.

6. Length of Consecutive Dry Days up to 30th June, 2026

Figure 13 presents the maximum length of Consecutive Dry Days (CDDs) across the country. The longest CDDs, up to 103 days, are prevailing in Badin (Sindh). Moreover, CDDs have started to rise in southern Sindh and western Balochistan.

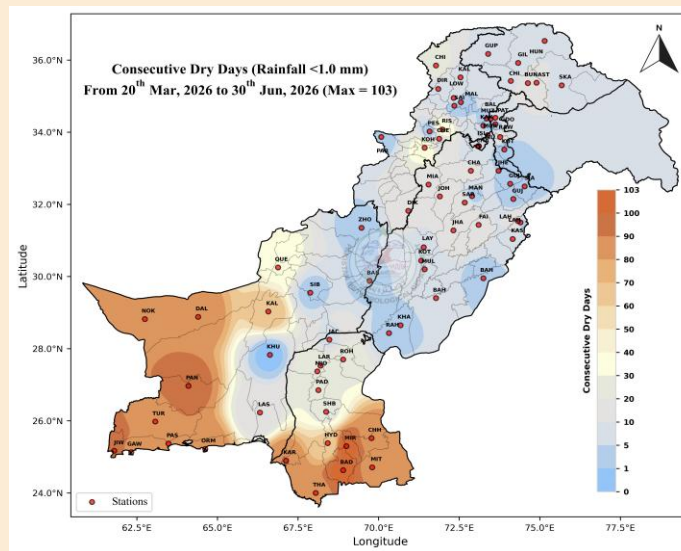


Figure 13: No. of consecutive dry days

7. Drought Monitor for the Month of June, 2026

Figure 14 illustrates the countrywide drought situation for June 2026, based on an integrated analysis of multiple drought-monitoring indicators and ground-based observations from meteorological stations. Currently normal conditions are prevailing across the country.

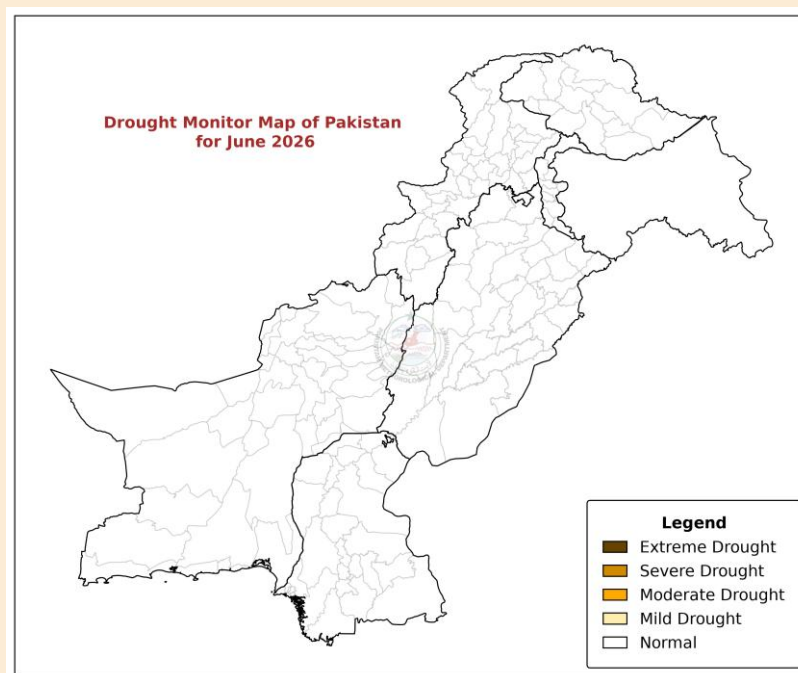


Figure 14: Drought Monitor of Pakistan for the month of June, 2026

8. Water Availability/ Dams Flow Data:

Figure 15 illustrates the water inflow, outflow, and storage levels of major reservoirs, including Mangla, Tarbela, Khanpur, Rawal, and Simly, during June 2026. The water level at Mangla Reservoir increased during the month due to rainfall received over the catchment areas. However, the water levels in Tarbela, Rawal, Khanpur, and Simly reservoirs slightly decreased owing to increased water demand during the summer season. The water levels at the major reservoirs, Tarbela and Mangla, averaged 1,449.45 feet and 1,162.95 feet, respectively.

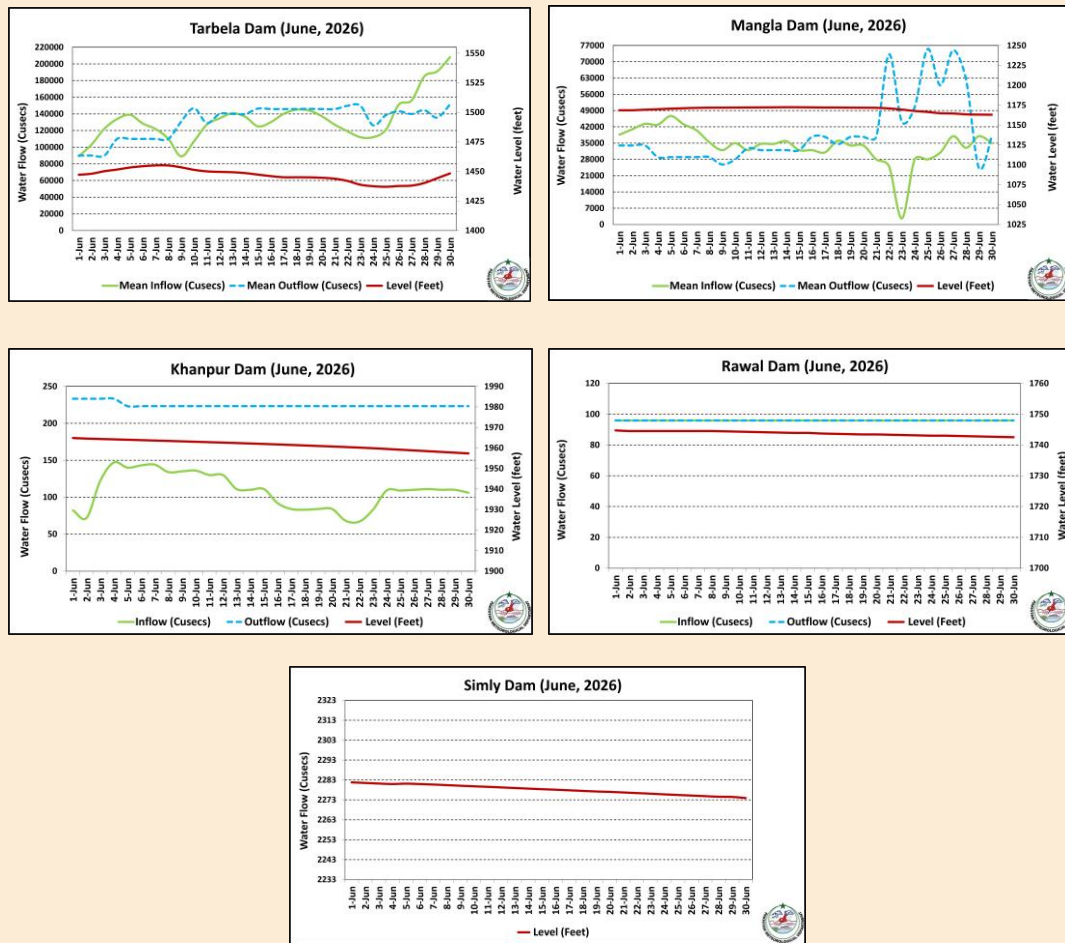


Figure 15: Water inflow, outflow and level of Tarbela, Mangla, Khanpur, Rawal and Simly Dams, June 2026

9. Weather Outlook for July, 2026

A general tendency for below-normal rainfall is anticipated across most parts of the country during July 2026, with the most pronounced negative anomalies expected over northeastern Punjab, adjoining areas of Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, as well as the southeastern parts of Sindh. In contrast, near-normal to slightly above-normal rainfall is expected over the northern regions, particularly Gilgit-Baltistan and northeastern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Overall, July 2026 is expected to be characterized by below-normal rainfall over most parts of Pakistan, while relatively wetter conditions are likely to prevail over the

northern regions. Mean temperatures are expected to remain above normal across the country, with the maximum positive departures likely over eastern Gilgit-Baltistan and central to northeastern Punjab during July 2026.

10. Drought Outlook for July, 2026

Below-normal rainfall is anticipated during July 2026, along with above-normal temperatures across most parts of the country. As a result, these conditions may contribute to the emergence of drought-like conditions.

11. Crop Condition & Advice for Farmers

- July is expected to be warmer than normal, with below-normal rainfall over most parts of the country. Farmers should remain vigilant for localized heavy rainfall, waterlogging, and heat stress on crops.
- Cotton, rice, maize, sesame, and millet crops require timely irrigation and regular field monitoring to minimize moisture stress and sustain healthy crop growth under the expected warm conditions.
- Warm and humid weather may increase the incidence of insect pests and crop diseases, particularly in cotton and vegetable crops. Farmers are advised to undertake regular crop scouting and timely pest and disease management.
- In areas receiving heavy rainfall, excess water should be drained from fields promptly to prevent waterlogging and root damage, especially in cotton, maize, and vegetable fields.
- In rain-fed areas, farmers should adopt soil moisture conservation practices, including weed control, field leveling, and rainwater harvesting, to improve water availability during dry spells.
- Overall, July is a critical month for Kharif crop development, and timely irrigation, efficient drainage, and weather-based crop management practices will be essential to protect yields and ensure healthy crop growth.

People and all concerned departments are advised to make efforts to save water and promote its judicious use

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