



State of Pakistan Climate in 2025

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1. Pakistan Climate highlights in 2025

- The year 2025 happened to be near average with annual rainfall being **-3%** of average.
- Annual rainfall was above average over Sindh (**+34%**) and GB (**+20%**). Punjab (**+12%**) was slightly above average, while below average over Balochistan (**-22%**), KP (**-21%**) ranked 8th driest. The rainfall over AJK was near average with a negative departure of (**-6%**).
- The country witnessed (**-9%**) Apr-Jun (AMJ) 2025 seasonal rainfall and (**+23%**) Jul-Sep (JAS) seasonal rainfall.
- National winter (JFM) rainfall (**-41.2%**) ranked 9th driest and post-monsoon (OND) seasonal rain were both well below average with (**-20%**).
- National **annual mean temperature**, for Pakistan as a whole, was **1.09 °C** above average and ranked as the 2nd highest (the record is **23.95°C** in 2002).
- The **annual mean maximum temperature** at country-level was **1.33 °C** warmer than average and ranked 4th highest (the record is **31.1°C** in 2016).
- The **annual mean minimum temperature** was **1.40 °C** warmer than the country-average and ranked as the 1st highest on record (the record is **16.63 °C** in 2022).

2. Significant Climate Events in 2025

The significant climate events over the year across the country are depicted in Fig. 1.

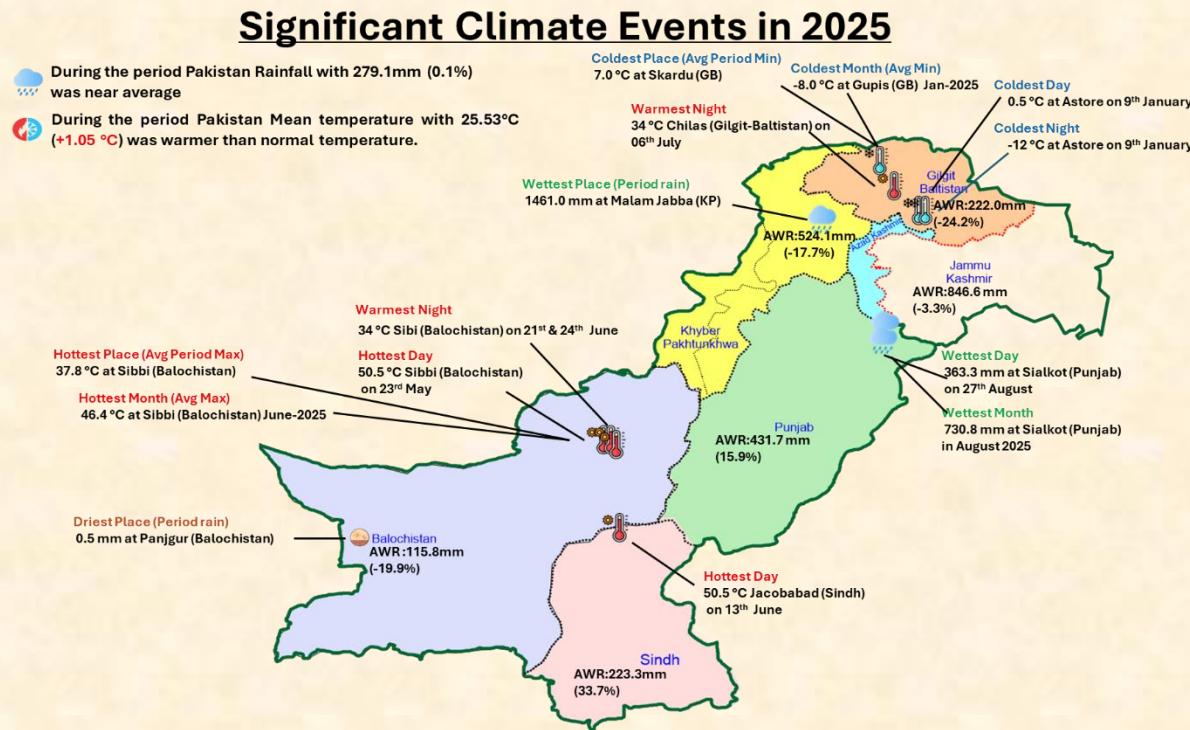


Figure 1. Significant Climate Events during the year

3. Synoptic Features of 2025

January 2025

In January dry continental air with dense foggy conditions remained predominant over most parts of the country. Four weak westerly waves (1–6, 11–12, 17–21, and 28–31 January) affected KP, GB, AJK, northern Punjab, and northwest Balochistan, bringing light to moderate rain and snowfall over hilly areas. For the rest of the month, persistent high pressure led to cold wave conditions and dense fog over the plains of Punjab and Sindh.

February 2025

In February Western Disturbance (WDs) are most dominated during the month. Four back-to-back (WDs) spells (1–5, 8–12, 14–21, and 24–28 Feb) affected KP, Punjab, GB, Kashmir, and north/northwest Balochistan. The first three caused light to moderate rain, while the last brought heavy to very heavy rain, isolated hailstorms, and snowfall over hilly areas. Upper Sindh and Makran coast received light rain, while southern Sindh and southern Balochistan remained dry. Remaining days stayed under dry continental air.

March 2025

In March four Western Disturbances affected the country during 1–4, 9–16, 19–20, and 24–28 March, impacting KP, Punjab, GB, Kashmir, and northwest Balochistan. These systems caused heavy to very heavy rainfall, isolated hailstorms, and snowfall over hilly areas, with light rain/drizzle in northwest/northeast Balochistan and isolated parts of upper Sindh. Central and southern Balochistan and Sindh remained severely dry, while the remaining days were dominated by dry continental air.

April 2025

In April Three Western Disturbances (2–6, 8–11, and 16–26 April) affected KP, Punjab, GB, Kashmir, and northwest Balochistan, causing moderate to heavy rain, few hailstorms, and light drizzle in northwest/northeast Balochistan. Heat low and heatwave-like conditions prevailed over southern Punjab, Balochistan, and Sindh, with temperatures 5–7°C above normal in upper Sindh and 4–6°C above normal in lower Sindh. Hot and dry weather dominated toward the month's end.

June 2025

In June, five westerly troughs (1–4, 7–10, 13–17, 20–23, and 25–30 June) affected GB, KP, AJK, north & central Punjab, and northeast Balochistan. Heat lows prevailed over southern Punjab and eastern Sindh during early and mid-June, while the seasonal low persisted over northwest Balochistan. Moist currents from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal strengthened from mid-June, with a monsoon low developing near the Sindh coast on 26 June, marking the onset of monsoon. Widespread rain and thundershowers occurred during the last week, causing flash floods in upper KP and Punjab, while heatwave conditions affected southern Punjab, Balochistan, and upper Sindh for a few days.

July 2025

In July monsoon currents from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal strengthened, spreading over upper and central Pakistan. Westerly waves affected KP, GB, Kashmir, and Punjab. A monsoon low moved from the Bay of Bengal into southern Punjab mid-month. The seasonal heat low stayed over northwest Balochistan, while low-pressure troughs affected southeast/eastern Sindh. Heavy to very heavy rain (locally extremely heavy) caused flash floods in KP, GB, Kashmir, Punjab, and parts of Balochistan and Sindh.

August 2025

In August monsoon currents from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal dominated the month. A recurring westerly trough affected KP, GB, Kashmir, Punjab, and Balochistan throughout August. A monsoon low developed over the Bay of Bengal on 13th, moving to West Rajasthan and eastern Sindh by 18–21 August. Seasonal/heat low persisted over northwest Balochistan. Widespread torrential rains occurred across KP, GB, Kashmir, Punjab, Balochistan, and Sindh, causing extreme floods in Punjab and flash/GLOF floods in KP, GB, and Kashmir.

September 2025

In September monsoon remained active, with westerly waves affecting KP, GB, Kashmir, and Punjab. Strong monsoon currents from the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal penetrated upper, central, and southern Pakistan during the first half of the month. A rare deep depression developed over the Bay of Bengal on 4th–8th September, moving into southeast Sindh and adjoining India, causing widespread heavy to extremely heavy rain in KP, Punjab, GB, Kashmir, Sindh, and moderate to heavy rain in Balochistan. A low-pressure area over Gujarat affected southeastern Sindh during the last two days. Seasonal heat low persisted over northwest Balochistan. The monsoon retreated on 20th and withdrew on 22nd September.

October 2025

In October, a prominent synoptic feature of the month was the formation and subsequent intensification of Cyclonic Storm “SHAKHTI”. October was a transitional month following the monsoon withdrawal. A westerly trough affected KP, Kashmir, and Punjab during the first week, while weak low-pressure areas formed over Sindh and northwest Balochistan. Cyclonic Storm “SHAKHTI” developed over the northeast Arabian Sea (1-7 October), intensified into a severe cyclonic storm. It caused heavy to very heavy rainfall in KP, Punjab, GB, Kashmir, Sindh, and light to moderate rain in parts of Balochistan. After the cyclone, dry continental air dominated the country until the end of the month. Another low-pressure system formed over the northeast Arabian Sea on 22 October but had no significant impact on Pakistan.

November 2025

In November dry continental air dominated most of the country throughout the month. A westerly wave affected KP, GB, Kashmir, and northern Punjab from 3–5 November, while a trough developed over southeast Sindh. This caused rain/thunderstorms with isolated heavy to moderate falls in KP, GB, Kashmir, northern Punjab, and southeast Sindh. Afterwards, dry weather returned, while central and southern Punjab experienced severe smog and shallow fog, leading to dangerously poor air quality for most of the month.

December 2025

In December dry continental air with dense fog dominated most of the country throughout month. Three weak western disturbances (12–16, 19–23, and 29–31) affected KP, GB, Kashmir, Punjab, Balochistan, and Sindh, bringing light to moderate rain, with isolated heavy rainfall and snowfall over hilly areas. The rest of the month remained dry.

4. Rainfall: Below-Average Annual Rainfall

The national total rainfall (288.5 mm) for the year 2025 was near average of 297.6mm (1961–2010) with slight negative departure of **-3%**. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 543.4 mm (**-21%**) ranked 8th Driest (least rainfall was 502.0mm in 1985) and Balochistan with 125.2 mm (**-22%**) observed below average. AJK with 879.3 mm (**-6%**) was near average. It was above average over Sindh with 230.1 mm (**+34%**), Gilgit-Baltistan with 232.2 mm (**+20%**) and Punjab with 434.6 mm (**+12%**) (Table-1). The temporal (monthly) rainfall distribution is given in (Fig-4) and spatial distribution is given in Fig-5 [actual (left) & departure (right)].

Table 1: Annual area-weighted rainfall-2025 of Pakistan and sub-regions

Region	Rank (of 65)	Normal (mm)	Average (mm)	Departure (percent)	Comment
Pakistan	30	297.6	288.8	-3	----
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	30	939.4	879.3	-6	----
Balochistan	21	159.9	125.2	-22	----
Gilgit Baltistan	52	193.6	232.2	20	----
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	08	684.2	543.4	-21	08th driest (502.0mm rainfall recorded in 1985)
Punjab	39	387.0	434.6	12	----
Sindh	47	171.9	230.1	34	----

Rank ranges from 1 (lowest) to 65 (highest).

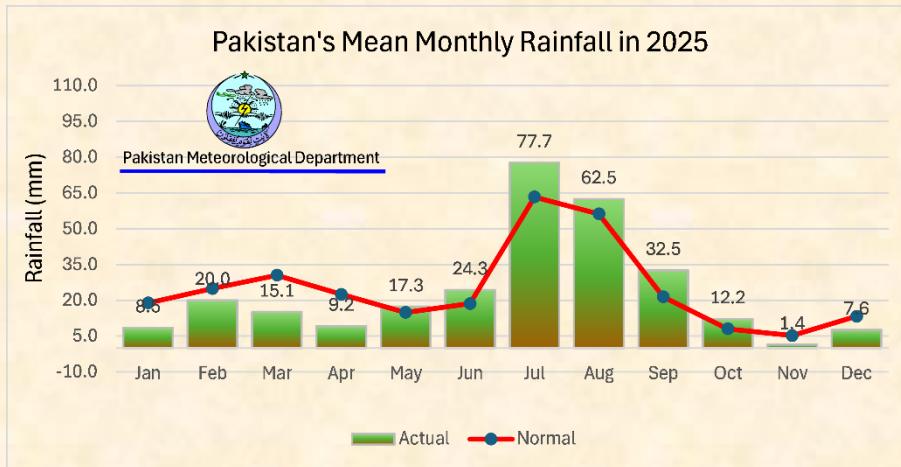


Figure 2: Monthly mean rainfall in 2025 versus corresponding averages.

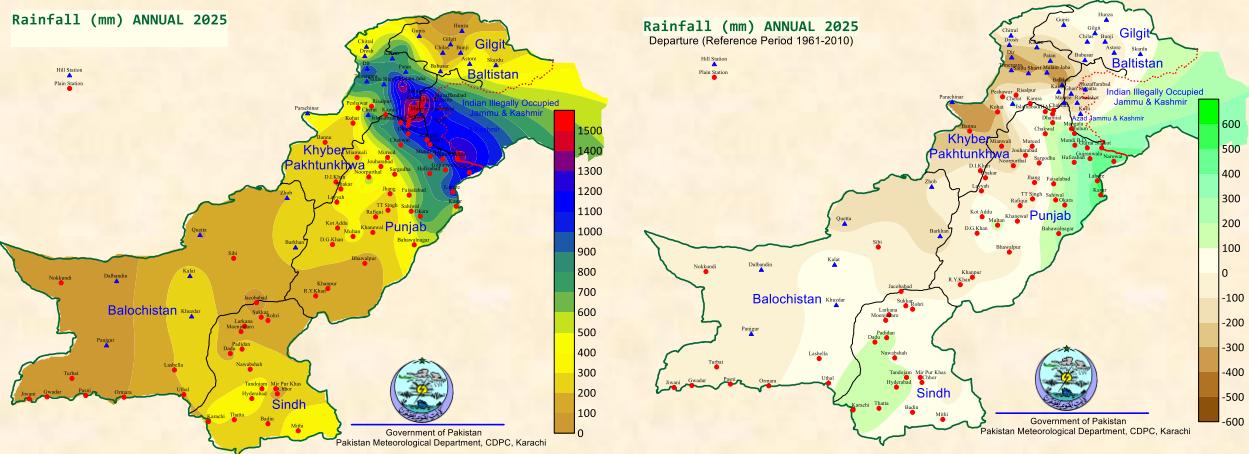


Figure 3: Pakistan spatial distribution of 2025 annual rainfall, actual (left) and departure (right)

4.1. Seasonal (Jan-Mar, JFM) Rainfall

The national quarterly (Jan-Mar, JFM 2025) rain with 43.7 mm (-41.2%) recorded the 9th driest well below average rainfall. Similarly, on regional scale, Sindh with 0.7mm (-94.3%) recording 4th driest, Balochistan with 22.0mm (-61.7%) ranked 8th and Punjab with 32.5mm (-51.3%) recording 9th, KP with 144.4mm (-28.6%) and AJK with 206.5mm (-16.8%) experienced largely below average rainfall, whereas, GB with (+26%) was the only region to observe above-average rain.

The year 2025 started with an excessively below-average rainfall (-55% anomaly) in **January 2025** with only 8.5 mm against the 18.9 mm average rainfall with a similar large deficiency observed in the regions too. On regional scale, even worst situation prevailed in Sindh and Punjab, where, former with only 0.1 mm (-96%) and later with only 1.3 mm (-92%) both have recorded extremely below-average rainfall with Punjab recorded its 7th driest January (the driest one with 0.0 mm been in three different years 1963, 1966 & 1967) The situation became more or less same in the following two months, i.e. in **February 2025**, National area-weighted rainfall (20.1 mm) was -19.4% slightly below average with GB is the only region having recorded above average rainfall with 24.4 mm (+31%), while, Sindh observed severe deficient rain with only 0.2mm (-97%). In **March 2025**, national area-weighted rainfall of 15.1 mm was -50% significant below average. Similarly, on regional scale, Balochistan with 1.0 mm (-95%) ranked 2nd driest (record driest 0.0mm in 2024), Sindh with 0.4 mm (-90%), Punjab with 9.9 (-65%) all recorded excessively well below average rainfall. Whereas GB was the only region with 40.0mm (+53.2%) recorded largely above-average rain in the month.

4.2. Pre-Monsoon (Apr-Jun, AMJ) Rainfall

Hence, the **Pre-Monsoon (April-June, AMJ 2025)** came up with -9% below average rainfall. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 90.2 (-41%) recording the 4th driest (record is 70.8mm rainfall recorded in 2000), Balochistan with 17.4 mm (-33%) AJK with 183.9 mm (-11%) all exhibited below average pre-monsoon rain. On the other hand Sindh with 44.1 mm (+172%) recorded 7th wettest season rainfall (the record is 72.2mm rainfall recorded in 2023). The region GB with 85.9mm (+21%) recorded slightly above average rainfall and Punjab received near average rainfall (+4%) during the season.

April 2025, with national area-weighted rainfall of 9.2 mm (-59%), happened to be the 7th driest April since 1961 (least rainfall is 2.9mm recorded in 2000). On regional scale, Sindh with 0.0mm (-100%), rainfall also has been recorded in ten other different years), KP with 22.5mm (-70%) 03rd driest (least rainfall 9.7mm recorded in 2000), Punjab with 3.4 mm (-83%) and Balochistan with only 0.2mm (-98%) both recorded both recorded excessively below average and ranked 4th driest (least rainfall is 0.9mm in 2000 & 0.0mm recorded in 1999 respectively). In contrast, the GB with 60.1 (+85%) recorded excessively above average rainfall and ranked 9th wettest (wettest of the month is 146.3mm in 1999). In sharp contrast to the preceding month, **May 2025** with 17.30mm (+16%) rainfall was slightly above average for Pakistan as a whole. On regional scale:

Sindh with 10.20mm (+248%) ranked 4th highest (58.7mm rainfall recorded in May-1999) and Balochistan with 10.70 mm (+79%) both regions observed excessively above average rainfall. Whereas a dry condition observed in Gilgit-Baltistan with 16.70 mm (-39%), and Khyber

Pakhtunkhwa with 30.30 mm (**-30%**) rainfall were below average. **June 2025** with 24.3 mm (**+31%**) rainfall was above average for Pakistan. The situation was diverse on regional scale, i.e. Sindh with 33.90 mm (**+232%**) consistently observed an excessively above average rainfall and ranked 8th wettest (51.6mm rainfall recorded in June-1964). Punjab with 42.50 mm (**+44%**) also observed above average rainfall. In contrast, Balochistan with 6.50 mm (**-28%**), GB with 9.10 mm (**-16%**) and AJK with 55.50 mm (**-12%**) observed below-average rainfall.

4.3. Monsoon (Jul-Sep, JAS) Rainfall

The 3-months (Jul-Sep, JAS 2025) aggregate rainfall proved to be above average (+23%) with national total 172.8 mm. It was so in Punjab with 310.1mm (+34%), GB with 51.9mm (+31%), Balochistan with 74.8 mm (+28%), Sindh with 168.8 mm (+26%) all exhibited above average rainfall, while AJK with 407.8 mm (+5%) and KP with 260.7mm (+2%) saw near average monsoon rain.

July 2025, the first monsoon month of the year, brought 77.7 mm of rainfall, was above average with an anomaly of (**+23%**). However, the situation was more or less similar on regional scale i.e. Punjab with 163.50 mm (**+57%**) and ranked 8th wettest (**244.9mm rainfall recorded in 1978**) and Gilgit Baltistan with 20.20 mm (**+52%**) both observed largely above average rainfall. Balochistan with 39.30 mm (**+33%**) and AJK with 197.70 mm (**+14%**) observed above average rainfall. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 111.50 (**+05%**) observed near average rainfall. The Sindh with 31.6 mm (**-47.5%**) was the only region to observe a well below average rainfall. **August 2025**, with 62.5 mm (**+11%**), counted to be slightly above average rainfall. On regional scale a diverse situation observed in the month i.e. Gilgit-Baltistan with 24.0 mm (**+44%**), and Balochistan with 27.8 mm (**+24%**) observed as above average rainfall. Whereas AJK with 167.1 mm (**+11%**) and Punjab with 103.3 mm (**+11%**) both observed slightly above average rainfall. The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 111.3 mm (**+7%**) and Sindh 54.2 mm (**+1%**) were the regions to have exhibited near average rainfall. The third Monsoon month of **September 2025** was largely above average (**+52%**) with National area-weighted rainfall of 32.5mm. Whereas a diverse situation was observed on regional scale. i.e., an excessively above average rainfall occurred at Sindh with 82.9 mm (**+317%**) and ranked 8th wettest (**record is 216.9 mm in Sep-2011**). Punjab with 43.9 mm (**+25%**) and Balochistan with 7.7 mm (**+24%**) observed above average rainfall. Whereas AJK with 43.10 mm (**-34%**), Gilgit-Baltistan with 7.60 mm (**-22%**), and KP with 37.90 mm (**-18%**) were the regions to have exhibited below average rainfall.

4.4. Post-Monsoon (Oct-Dec, OND) Rainfall

*The post-monsoon season (October to November, OND 2025) aggregate rainfall with 21.5 mm (**-19%**) was below average across Pakistan. A similar situation found across the regions during the season. Balochistan with 11.0 mm (**-40%**), KP 48.1 mm (**-34%**), GB with 17.7 mm (**-22%**) and AJK with 81.0 mm (**-14%**) all observed below average rain. Whereas Punjab, with 23.9 mm (**+6%**) observed near average rainfall. Sindh was the only region with 16.5 mm (**+77%**) observed significantly above average rainfall.*

October 2025 (with 12.2 mm) rainfall with a positive anomaly of +53% was largely above average for Pakistan as a whole. Among the regions, there were largely above average rainfall observed at Punjab with 20.9mm (**+159%**) and ranked **7th highest** (record 83.1 mm in **Oct-1997**), Sindh with 9.6 mm (**+123%**) ranked **10th highest** (record as 66.2mm rainfall in **Oct-2004**) and the AJK with 48.4 mm (**+56%**). Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, with 29.1mm (**+16%**) observed

slightly above average rainfall. Whereas Gilgit-Baltistan with 7.4 mm (-5%) observed near average rainfall. Balochistan with 1.6 mm (-45%) was the only region to have exhibited well below average rainfall, **November 2025** rainfall with only 1.4 mm was excessively below average with a negative departure of -72% for the country. Whereas the situation was more or less similar on regional scale. i.e., Absolutely no rainfall at Balochistan with (-100%) was **excessively below average** (this condition has occurred 15 times in the past during past 65 years). The regions Punjab with 0.5 mm (-89%), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 5.4mm (-70%), AJK with 9.0 mm (-59%) and Gilgit-Baltistan with 2.7 mm (-38%) were the regions to have exhibited a below to largely below average rainfall. Whereas the Sindh with 1.8mm (+14%), was the only region to observe slightly above average rainfall. **December 2025** rainfall with only 7.8mm was well below average with a negative departure of -41% during past 65 years. Whereas the situation was more or less similar on regional scale. i.e., a largely below average rainfall occurred at Punjab with 2.5 mm (-76%). Whereas Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 13.1 mm (-54%), AJK with 23.6 mm (-43%), Balochistan with 9.4 mm (-27%) and Gilgit-Baltistan with 7.6 mm (-28%) were the regions to have exhibited largely to below average rainfall. Whereas Sindh was the only region to observe well above average rainfall with 5.1 mm (+48%) and ranked **9th highest** of the month (the record being 46.9mm in Dec-2008).

The year 2025 all-months rainfall time series plot is shown in Fig. 6.

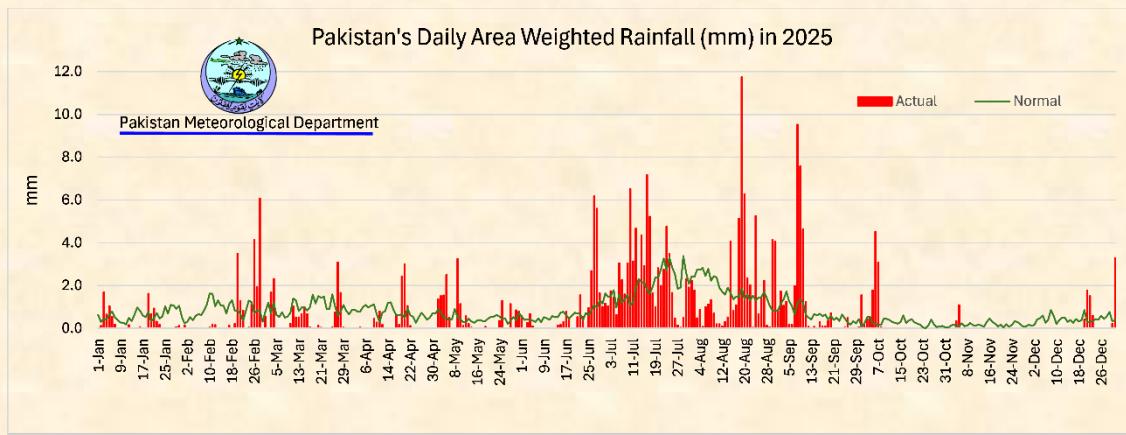
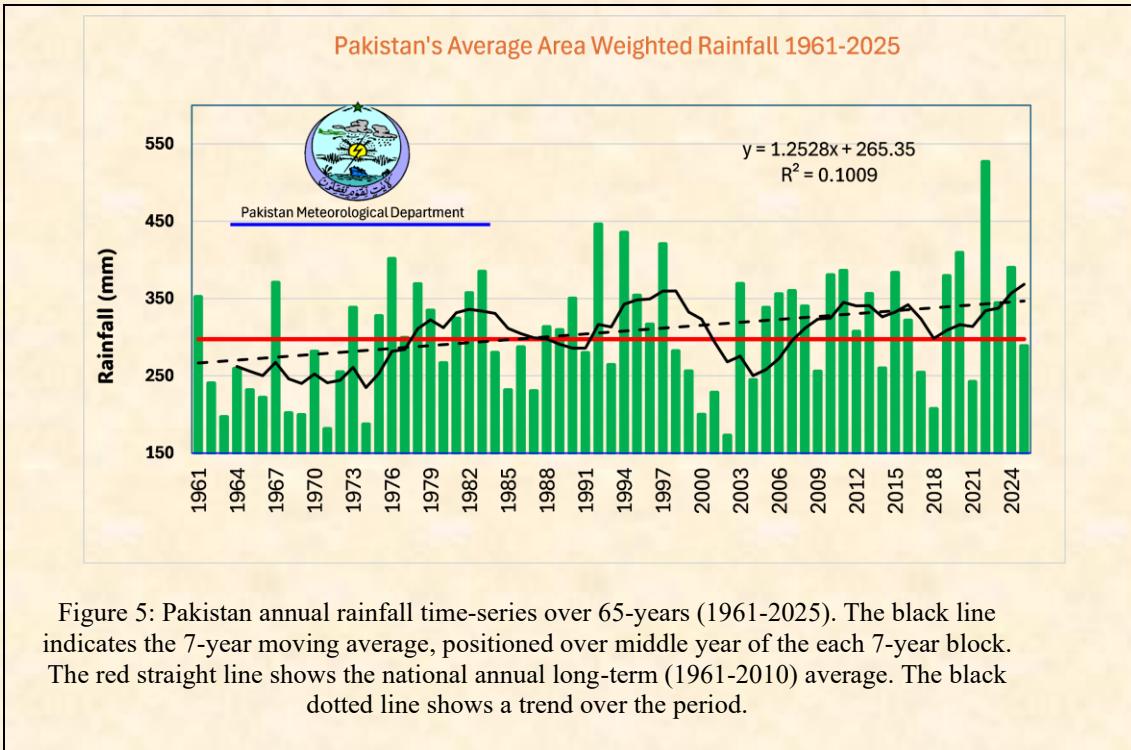


Figure 4: Pakistan daily area-weighted observed & normal rainfall during 2025

Moreover, to have a glance of all 65-year annual rainfall trend a time series plot is shown in Fig. 7, which depicts three episodes of deficient, drier-than-average (1961- 1972, 1984- 1987, 1998- 2002 & 2017- 2018, with some mixed trends within) and surplus, wetter-than-average (1975- 1983, 1988- 1997, 2003 & 2005 onwards with 2009, 2014, & 2021 being deficient) rains each. Apart from these distinct trends, there is some noticeable interannual rainfall variability over the analyzed period. The dotted black line shows a rising trend (about 1.25 mm/year but with lesser R^2 value) especially after the year 2003.



5. Temperature: Another warm year of Pakistan

5.1. Annual Mean Temperature

Pakistan national annual 2025 mean temperature of 23.90°C , was $+1.09^{\circ}\text{C}$ warmer than average of 22.80°C (baseline period 1961–1990), ranked as the **2nd warmest** year on record during past sixty-five years (Table 2) (the record being 23.95°C in 2002). A similar situation of well above average temperatures prevailed across all the sub-regions: for AJK with 17.77°C ($+1.56^{\circ}\text{C}$), Gilgit-Baltistan with 15.46°C ($+1.24^{\circ}\text{C}$) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 20.89°C ($+1.29^{\circ}\text{C}$) all ranked **1st highest** during the past 65-years (the records are 17.43°C in 2001, 15.3°C in 1971 & 20.63°C in 2022 respectively), Sindh with 27.67°C ($+1.09^{\circ}\text{C}$) ranked **4th highest** (the record is 27.89°C in 2018), Balochistan with 24.24°C ($+1.13^{\circ}\text{C}$) ranked **5th highest** (record 24.99°C in 2002) and Punjab with 25.35°C ($+0.8^{\circ}\text{C}$) ranked **9th highest** (the record is 25.62°C in 1970) annual mean temperature (Table-2, Fig. 9).

5.2. Annual Mean Maximum Temperature

The annual mean maximum temperature at country-level was 31.02°C being $+1.33^{\circ}\text{C}$ warmer than average of 29.69°C . The regional conditions are also warmer than average w. r. t. mean maximum temperatures i.e. AJK with 24.41°C ($+1.97^{\circ}\text{C}$) ranked as **1st highest** (record is 24.1°C in 2001), GB with 22.72°C ($+1.97^{\circ}\text{C}$), Balochistan with 31.74°C ($+1.7^{\circ}\text{C}$) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 27.85°C ($+1.59^{\circ}\text{C}$) all ranked as **2nd highest** of past 65 years (records are 22.96°C in 2001, 31.89°C in 2016 & 27.86°C in 2001 respectively). Similarly, Sindh with 34.71°C ($+0.65^{\circ}\text{C}$) and 31.98°C ($+0.48^{\circ}\text{C}$) also recorded warmer than average temperatures. The spatial distribution of annual mean maximum temperature across Pakistan is given in Fig. 10.

5.3. Annual Mean Minimum Temperature

The annual mean minimum temperature was 16.74°C , being $+1.40^{\circ}\text{C}$ warmer than the country-average of 15.34°C which proved to be the **1st highest** on record (the record is 16.63°C in 2022). A similar trend prevailed across all the sub-regions, For AJK 11.07°C ($+1.13^{\circ}\text{C}$) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 13.89°C ($+0.9^{\circ}\text{C}$) both ranked **1st highest** (record 10.84°C in 2022 & 13.88°C in 1970 respectively), Sindh 20.59°C ($+1.54^{\circ}\text{C}$) and Balochistan with 16.76°C ($+1.42^{\circ}\text{C}$) ranked **2nd highest** (record being record 20.93°C in 2024 & 16.81°C in 1999 respectively), the Punjab with 18.66°C ($+1.71^{\circ}\text{C}$) ranked the **3rd highest** (record is 18.8°C in 2022), and GB with 8.15°C ($+0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) ranked the **5th highest** (record is 8.56°C in 1971) in the past 65 years (Table-2). The spatial distribution of annual mean minimum temperature across Pakistan is depicted in Fig. 11.

Table 2: The 2025 annual area-averaged temperatures and anomalies across Pakistan and sub-regions

Annual Area-Averaged Temperatures ($^{\circ}\text{C}$) in 2025 and anomalies from normal 1961-1990						
Regions	Maximum Temperature		Minimum Temperature		Mean Temperature	
	Actual	Anomaly	Actual	Anomaly	Actual	Anomaly
Pakistan	31.02	4 th	+1.33	16.74	1 st	+1.40
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	24.41	1 st	+1.97	11.07	1 st	+1.13
Balochistan	31.74	2 nd	+1.7	16.72	2 nd	+1.42
Gilgit-Baltistan	22.72	2 nd	+1.97	8.15	5 th	+0.50
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	27.85	2 nd	+1.59	13.89	1 st	+0.90
Punjab	31.98		+0.48	18.66	3 rd	+1.71
Sindh	34.71		+0.65	20.59	2 nd	+1.54

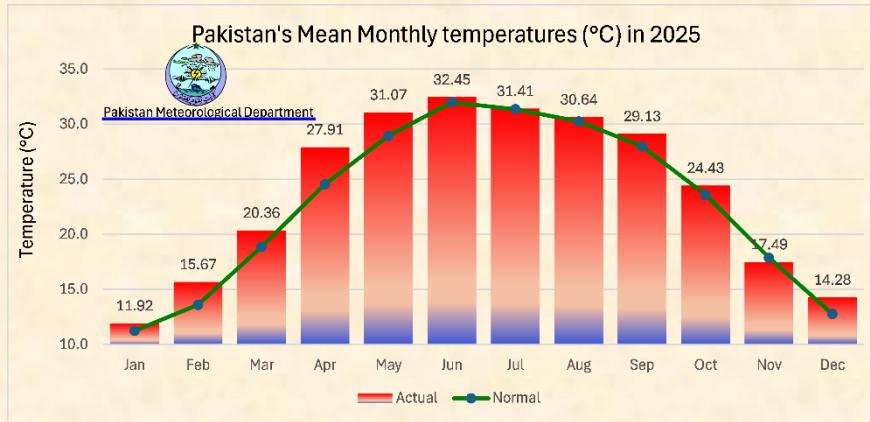


Figure 6: Monthly mean Temperature 2025 verses corresponding averages.

5.4. Seasonal (Jan-Mar, JFM) Mean Temperature

The Mean temperatures of the **season JFM** in Pakistan remained $+1.39^{\circ}\text{C}$ warmer than average and ranked **7th highest** (record 16.68°C in 2018). The similar situation on regional scale, AJK with 9.32°C ($+1.79^{\circ}\text{C}$) & KP 12.23°C ($+1.49^{\circ}\text{C}$) both ranked **6th highest** (record 9.87°C in 2010 & record 12.99°C in 2021 respectively), Punjab 17.61°C ($+1.49^{\circ}\text{C}$) and Sindh 21.42°C ($+1.62^{\circ}\text{C}$) both ranked **7th warmest** (the record are 17.92°C in 1966 & 22.4°C in 2018 respectively), Balochistan with 16.13°C ($+1.21^{\circ}\text{C}$) & GB with 5.63°C ($+1.49^{\circ}\text{C}$) all observed warmer then average.

January 2025 with national mean monthly temperature of 11.92°C was **0.69 °C** warmer than average at country-level. So was the case in the sub-regions: KP with 9.36°C (+1.36 °C), AJK with 6.36 °C (+1.55 °C) and Punjab with 13.44°C (+0.79 °C) recorded the **6th 7th and 9th warmest** January respectively during the past 65 years (the records in the same order are 9.81 °C in 1966, 7.14 °C in 2010 and 15.13 °C in 1965). The other regions, i.e. GB with 1.94 °C (+1.09 °C), Sindh with 16.64 °C (+0.48 °C) and Balochistan with 11.93 °C (+0.36 °C) too exhibited warmer than average temperatures. So were the maximum (daytime) temperature with anomalies range of +0.19 °C to +2.48 °C across Pakistan and sub-regions were well above average. The minimum (nighttime) temperatures also remained warmer than average with anomalies range from +0.08°C to +2.7°C except GB with a slight negative anomaly by only -0.07 °C. **February 2025 national mean temperatures** at country-level and across the sub-regions significantly warmer than average by +2.07 °C and ranked **8th highest** mean temperature during the past 65 years (record is 17.79 °C in 2006). The situations were similar on regional scale i.e. Sindh with 21.35°C (+2.44 °C), AJK with 9.24 °C (+2.69 °C), Punjab with 17.24°C (+2.05 °C) and GB with 5.72°C (+2.24) ranked the **6th, 7th, 8th & 9th highest** mean temperatures respectively in February during the past 65 years (the record being 23.02°C, 10.97°C, 19.05°C & 7.49°C respectively all in Feb 2006). The regions Balochistan with 15.81 °C (+1.96 °C) and KP with 11.38 °C (+1.63 °C) too exhibited significantly warmer than average mean temperatures. Similarly, the daytime maximum temperatures were also warmer than the country-average of 23.05 °C with a notable anomaly of +2.57 °C and ranked **10th highest** mean maximum in February during the past 65 years (the record is 25.37°C in 2006) The night-time minimum temperature (8.28 °C) has also been notably warmer, by +2.07 °C, than average 6.20 °C and ranked **8th highest** mean minimum temperature (the record is 10.39°C in 2006). **March 2025 national mean temperature** at country-level was well above-average by +1.50°C than the average of 18.86°C. Similarly, the sub-regions remained warmer than average i.e., Sindh with 26.28°C (+1.94 °C) ranked **9th highest** mean temperature of the month during past 65 years (the record being 28.05 °C in 2010). Punjab with 22.13 °C (+1.62 °C), Balochistan with 20.63°C (+1.51 °C), KP with 15.94°C (+1.50 °C) and AJK with 12.34°C (+1.12 °C) all recorded **warmer** than average temperatures. A similar trend of larger anomalies prevailed for the month's maximum (daytime) and minimum (nighttime) temperatures during the month.

5.5. Seasonal (Apr-Jun, AMJ) Mean Temperatures

The mean temperatures in the pre-monsoon season AMJ 2025 remained warmer than average by +1.94 °C than the country average 28.53°C and ranked **2nd highest** (record 30.49°C in 2000). The same situation existed on regional scale, i.e., AJK with 23.43°C (+2.36°C) and KP with 27.33°C(+2.43°C) both ranked **1st highest** (records were 23.32°C in 2022 & 27.2°C in 2000 respectively), Sindh with 33.97° (+1.61°C) ranked the **2nd season's highest** (record is 33.97°C in 2022 & 2025), Balochistan 30.81°C(+1.99°C) & GB with 21.28°C(+2.20°C) both ranked **3rd highest** (record are 21.66°C in 2001 & 31.07°C in 2000 respectively), Punjab with 32.52°C (+1.68°C) ranked the **5th warmest** (record is 32.94°C in 2000).

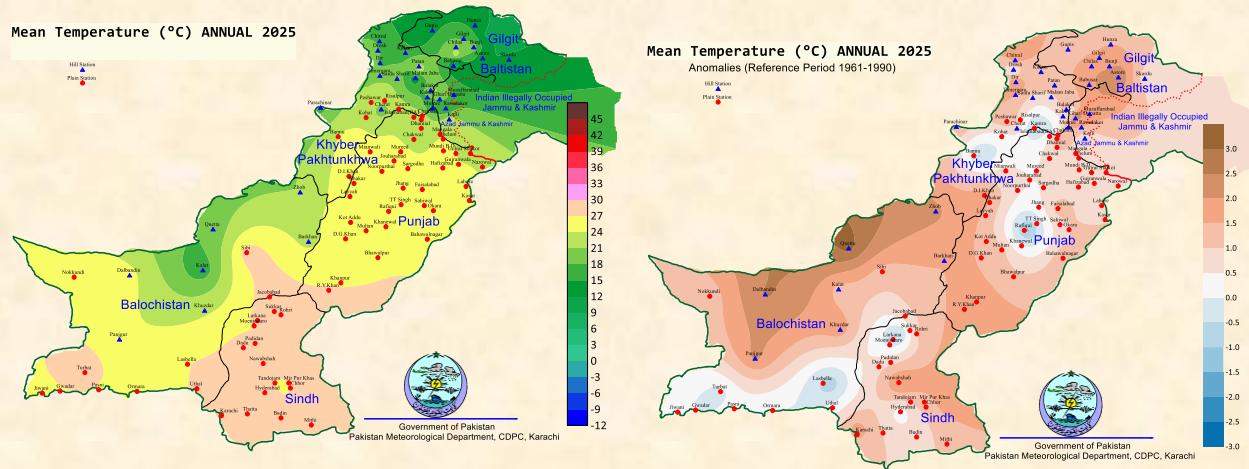


Figure 7: Pakistan spatial distribution of 2025 annual mean temperature, actual (left) and anomaly (right)

The **April 2025 mean temperature** in Pakistan and in the regions was significantly warmer than average with a large positive anomaly $+3.37^{\circ}\text{C}$ and ranked **2nd highest** in the past 65 years (record is 28.36°C in Apr-2022). A similar situation prevailed on regional scale i.e. Balochistan with 28.34°C ($+3.63^{\circ}\text{C}$) ranked the **1st highest** mean temperature of the month during past 65 years (the record was 28.06°C in 2022), Sindh with 32.75°C ($+3.12^{\circ}\text{C}$) & Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 23.76°C ($+3.70^{\circ}\text{C}$) both ranked the **2nd highest** (record being 32.88°C & 25.04°C both in Apr-2022 respectively), Punjab with 30.18°C ($+3.50^{\circ}\text{C}$) & AJK with 19.66°C ($+2.89^{\circ}\text{C}$) both ranked the **3rd highest** (records being 31.27°C & 20.99°C both in Apr-2022 respectively) and the Gilgit-Baltistan with 16.33°C ($+1.50^{\circ}\text{C}$) all recorded significantly warmer than average temperatures. The **mean maximum (daytime) temperature** anomaly was ($+4.66^{\circ}\text{C}$) significantly above average and ranked **2nd highest** of past 65 years (record is 36.82°C in Apr-2022). So was a trend the **mean minimum(nighttime) temperature** with an anomaly of ($+2.57^{\circ}\text{C}$) and ranked **3rd highest** of the past 65 years (record is 19.83°C in Apr-2022). **May 2025 mean temperatures** 31.07°C warmer than the country average of 28.94°C with an anomaly of $+2.12^{\circ}\text{C}$ and ranked **5th highest** in past 65 years (record is 32.08°C in May-2000). A similar situation prevailed on regional scale i.e. Gilgit Baltistan with 22.17°C ($+3.52^{\circ}\text{C}$) ranked the **3rd highest** mean temperature of the month during past 65 years (the record is 23.04°C in May-2001), AJK with 23.90°C ($+2.72^{\circ}\text{C}$) and Balochistan with 31.41°C ($+2.25^{\circ}\text{C}$) both ranked the **4th highest** (record being 24.86°C & 32.78°C both recorded in May-2000 respectively), Sindh with 34.68°C ($+1.49^{\circ}\text{C}$), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 27.81°C ($+2.75^{\circ}\text{C}$) both recorded the **6th warmest** temperature of the month (the records are 35.21°C /May-2010 & 29.25°C /May2000 respectively) & Punjab with 33.00°C ($+1.53^{\circ}\text{C}$) all recorded **significantly warmer** than average mean temperatures. The **mean maximum (daytime) temperature** and **mean minimum nighttime temperature** also **significantly warmer** than average with an anomaly of ($+2.12^{\circ}\text{C}$) and ($+2.60^{\circ}\text{C}$). The later one ranked the **2nd highest** of the past 65 years (record is 24.42°C in May-2000). **June 2025 mean temperatures** also warmer than average with anomaly of $+4.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ in Pakistan. A similar trend of warmer temperature prevailed on regional scale i.e. over AJK with 26.74°C ($+1.46^{\circ}\text{C}$) ranked **4th warmest** in past 65 years (the record is 26.9°C in Jun-1973), KP with 30.42°C ($+0.81^{\circ}\text{C}$) and GB with 25.34°C ($+1.60^{\circ}\text{C}$) recorded the **6th & 7th warmest** month respectively during the past 65 years (the records are 31.56°C in Jun-1984 and 27.57°C in Jun-1971). Balochistan with 32.69°C ($+0.45^{\circ}\text{C}$) too recorded warmer than average temperatures, while, Sindh with 34.48°C ($+0.01^{\circ}\text{C}$) and Punjab with

34.38 °C (+0.24 °C) observed near the average temperatures. So were the **maximum (daytime) temperature** with anomalies range of -0.75 °C (in Punjab) to +1.92 °C (in Gilgit-Baltistan) across Pakistan and sub-regions. The **minimum (nighttime) temperatures** observed above average warmer with anomaly +1.09°C and ranked as the 6th highest during the past 65 years (the record is 26.23 °C in Jun-1971). Similarly, the minimum temperatures remained warmer than average in the regions.

5.6. Seasonal Summer/ Monsoon (Jul-Sep, JAS) Mean Temperatures

The summer/ monsoon (JAS)-2025 **seasonal mean temperatures** were warmer than average and placed 9th highest with an anomaly of (+0.5°C) (record is 30.63 in 2019). At regional scale; AJK with 25.56 °C (+1.2 °C) ranked 03rd highest (record is 25.71°C in 2024), Balochistan with 31.04°C(+0.9°C), the 5th highest (the record is 31.51°C in 1983), GB with 25.61°C (+0.9°C) the 7th highest (record is 26.85°C in 1961) and KP with 28.33°C(+0.6°C) ranked 10th highest (the record is 28.8°C in 1961) all recorded above average seasonal mean temperature. The **mean-maximum (daytime) temperature** was near average by little positive anomaly of +0.2 °C at country-level. The **mean-minimum (nighttime) temperature** at country-level with 24.72°C (+1.2°C) was notably warmer than average and ranked 2nd warmest (JAS) mean minimum temperature in the country (the record is 24.81 in 2024). Similarly, the mean minimum temperature of the season in all regions are observed in the first seventh warmest range.

July 2025 mean temperature in Pakistan and the sub-region was near average with an anomaly of only +0.05°C. A situation prevailed on regional scale i.e. Sindh with 32.88 °C (+0.25°C), Balochistan with 32.26 °C(+0.39°C), Punjab with 31.96 °C (-0.79°C), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 29.17 °C(-0.16°C), Gilgit Baltistan with 26.92°C (+0.31 °C), Azad Jammu & Kashmir with 26.15°C (+0.53°C). The **mean maximum (daytime) temperature** with a slight negative anomaly of 36.85°C (-0.34°C) than the country average of 37.19°C. Whereas, The **mean-minimum (nighttime) temperature** of 25.91 °C (+0.64 °C) was warmer than average of 25.27 °C and ranked the 6th highest of the past 65 years (the record is 26.63°C in Jul-2024). The mean minimum temperatures in the regions Sindh, Balochistan, Azad Jammu & Kashmir and Gilgit-Baltistan observed in first-tenth highest range. The **August 2025 national mean temperatures** of 30.64°C was slightly warmer than the country average of 30.25 °C with anomaly of +0.39°C. A similar trend more or less prevailed on regional scale i.e. over AJK with 25.84°C (+0.77 °C), ranked 6th warmest (the record is 26.25 °C in Aug-2023), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 28.75 °C (+0.55 °C) ranked 10th warmest in the past 65 years (the record is 29.47 °C in Aug-2009), Balochistan 31.27 °C (+0.58 °C), Sindh with 31.92 °C (+0.72°C), Gilgit-Baltistan with 26.33 °C (+0.32 °C) all recorded warmer than mean temperatures, whereas Punjab with 31.43 °C (-0.34°C) observed mean temperatures with a slight negative anomaly. So was the **mean minimum (nighttime) temperature** (+0.77 °C), ranked as the 4th highest during the past 65 years (the record is 25.73 °C in Aug-1970). The month's **mean-maximum (daytime) temperature** for Pakistan, was near average with positive anomaly of +0.27°C. September 2025 temperatures were above average with an anomaly of (+1.14°C) and 5th highest in past 65 years (the record is 29.79°C in 2019). A similar trend prevailed on regional scale i.e. over AJK with 24.71°C (+2.27 °C), ranked 1st highest (the record was 24.43 °C in 2019), Gilgit-Baltistan with 23.59 °C (+2.06°C) and ranked 2nd highest (the record is 24.99 °C in 1961), Balochistan 29.61°C (+1.69°C) ranked 3rd highest (the record 30.11°C in 1983), KP with 27.07 °C (+1.27 °C) ranked 6th warmest in the past 65 years (the record is 27.61°C in 1961), Punjab with 30.42°C (+0.41°C) and Sindh with 30.61°C (+0.17°C), all recorded

warmer than mean temperatures. The mean (daytime) maximum temperature of 35.01°C was above average with positive anomaly of +0.49 °C. Whereas, monthly mean minimum (night-time) temperature of 23.18 °C was significantly warmer by +2.16 °C than the mean 21.02°C and ranked as the 3rd highest during the past 65 years (the record is 23.30 °C in 2019). Similarly, the mean minimum temperatures in the regions observed first-sixth highest range.

5.7. Seasonal Post-monsoon (Oct-Dec, OND) Mean Temperatures

The post-monsoon (OND) seasonal mean temperature was warmer than average (+0.64 °C) at country-level. The same situation existed on regional scale, i.e., AJK with 12.78°C (+0.91 °C), Balochistan with 18.96°C(+0.77°C), Sindh with 23.49°C (+0.76 °C), GB with 9.30°C (+0.73°C), KP with 15.66°C (+0.63) °C and Punjab with 19.99°C (+0.27 °C) all recorded warmer than average mean temperature of the season. The season's mean maximum (daytime) temperature of Pakistan (+0.63 °C) was also warmer than average, GB with 17.18°C (+1.84 °C) ranked 6th highest (record 18.99°C in 1998) and AJK 19.91°C (+1.28 °C) ranked 10th highest (record 21.01°C in 1998). Except Punjab and Sindh all the other regions observed warmer than average temperatures. The season's mean minimum (nighttime) temperature for Pakistan with 10.91°C (+1.10 °C), Punjab with 12.67°C(+1.59°C), Sindh with 15.78°C (+1.59 °C) & AJK with 5.63 °C (+0.54 °C), Balochistan with 10.74°C(+1.13°C) all recorded warmer than mean minimum temperatures except GB with 1.41°C(-0.34°C) is the only region to observe below average mean minimum temperature.

October 2025 temperatures warmer than average with an anomaly of +0.85°C. A similar trend prevailed on regional scale i.e. over Balochistan with 24.79 °C (+1.46 °C), AJK with 18.08 °C (+0.66 °C), Sindh with 28.68 °C (+0.66 °C), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 21.28 °C (+0.59 °C), Gilgit-Baltistan with 15.37 °C (+0.45°C) and Punjab with 25.79 °C (+0.19°C), all recorded warmer than mean temperatures. On the other hand, mean maximum (daytime) temperature of 31.59 °C was near average with a slight positive anomaly of +0.07°C. In contrast, the mean minimum (nighttime) temperature of 17.23 °C was significantly warmer by +1.99°C than the average of 15.24°C and ranked as the 6th highest during the past 65 years (the record is 18.79°C in Oct-2024). A similar trend was found across the regions i.e. for Sindh 22.10 °C (+2.3 °C) ranked 8th highest (the record being 24.45°C in Oct-2024), Balochistan with 17.08 °C (+2.5 °C) ranked 9th highest (the record is 18.33°C in Oct-2024), all recorded significantly warmer than average mean minimum temperatures. November 2025 temperatures were cooler than average. The month's mean temperature of Pakistan with 17.49 °C was cooler than the country-average of 17.87°C with an anomaly of -0.37 °C. A similar trend prevailed on regional scale i.e. Gilgit-Baltistan with 7.32 °C (-0.83 °C) ranked 10th lowest (record is 6.69°C in Nov-2020), Balochistan with 17.47 °C (-0.47°C), Punjab 19.00 °C(-0.48 °C), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 14.49 °C (-0.29 °C) and AJK 11.50 °C (-0.10 °C) all recorded cooler than average mean temperatures. Whereas Sindh was the only region with 22.79 °C (+0.08 °C) recorded near average mean temperature with a slight positive anomaly. The month's mean maximum (daytime) temperature of Pakistan was near average with 26.00 °C (+0.08 °C) than the country average of 25.92 °C. On regional scale, a diverse trend was observed, i.e. Gilgit Baltistan with 16.43 °C (+1.19 °C), AJK 19.56 °C (+0.95 °C), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 23.12 °C (+0.78 °C) and Balochistan with 0.23 °C (+0.23°C) all recorded warmer than average maximum temperatures. In contrast Sindh with 31.01°C (-0.60 °C) and Punjab with 27.06 °C (-0.66 °C) were the regions to have observed cooler-than-average maximum temperatures. The month's mean minimum (night-time) temperature of 9.03 °C was slightly cooler by -0.30 °C than the average 9.33 °C. December

2025 was significantly warmer than the country-area weighted mean of 12.77 °C with anomaly of +1.52 °C and ranked 7th highest during past 65 years (record is 15.64°C in 2016). A similar trend prevailed on regional scale i.e. Gilgit-Baltistan with 5.21°C (+2.58 °C) & AJK with 8.77 °C (+2.16°C) both ranked 2nd highest (records are 5.35°C in 2004 & 9.08 °C in 2016 respectively), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 11.22 °C (+1.58 °C) ranked 5th highest (the record being 12.01 °C in 2016), Sindh with 19.01 °C (+1.54°C) ranked 7th highest (the record is 20.81 °C in 2016), Punjab with 15.19 °C (+1.10 °C) and Balochistan 14.62 °C (+1.47 °C) all recorded significantly warmer than average temperature. The mean (maximum) (daytime) temperature of 22.01 °C at country-level was significantly warmer with a positive anomaly of +1.76 °C. The country-level nighttime (minimum) temperature of 6.46°C was also significantly warmer by +1.61°C than the countrywide average of 4.85 °C and ranked 8th highest (record is 7.22°C in 2016), so as the regions all recorded warmer than average minimum temperatures.

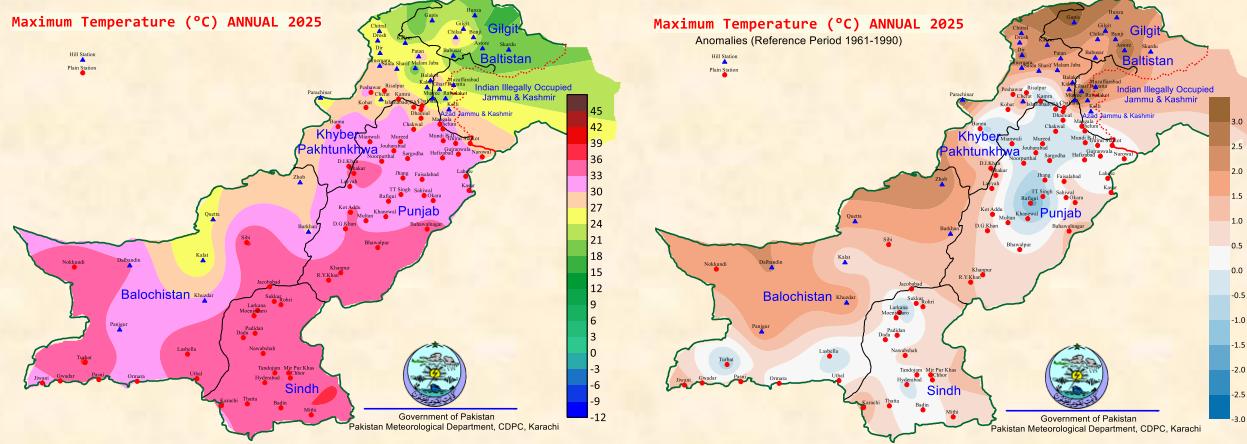


Figure 8: Pakistan spatial distribution of 2025 annual maximum temperature, actual (left) and anomaly (right)

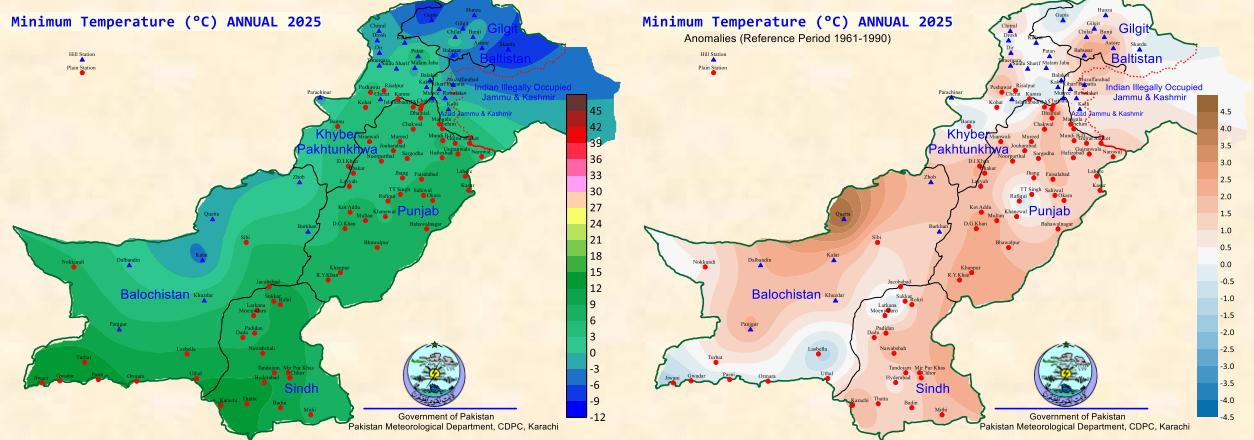


Figure 9: Pakistan spatial distribution of 2025 annual minimum temperature, actual (left) and anomaly (right)

To see the trend of Pakistan annual mean temperature over long period (65 years), the analysis for the period 1961-2025 given in Fig. 12 shows some mixed trend of positive and negative anomalies over 1961- 1997 with three consecutive positively anomalous years in early 70s. But that became pronounced from 1998 onwards with exception of few individual years like 2005, 2021 & 2022 with 2002 standing out of all these with positive anomaly of over 1 °C followed by 2016 nearing to +1 °C. The slope equation shows that annual mean temperature increase is 0.0092 °C per year.

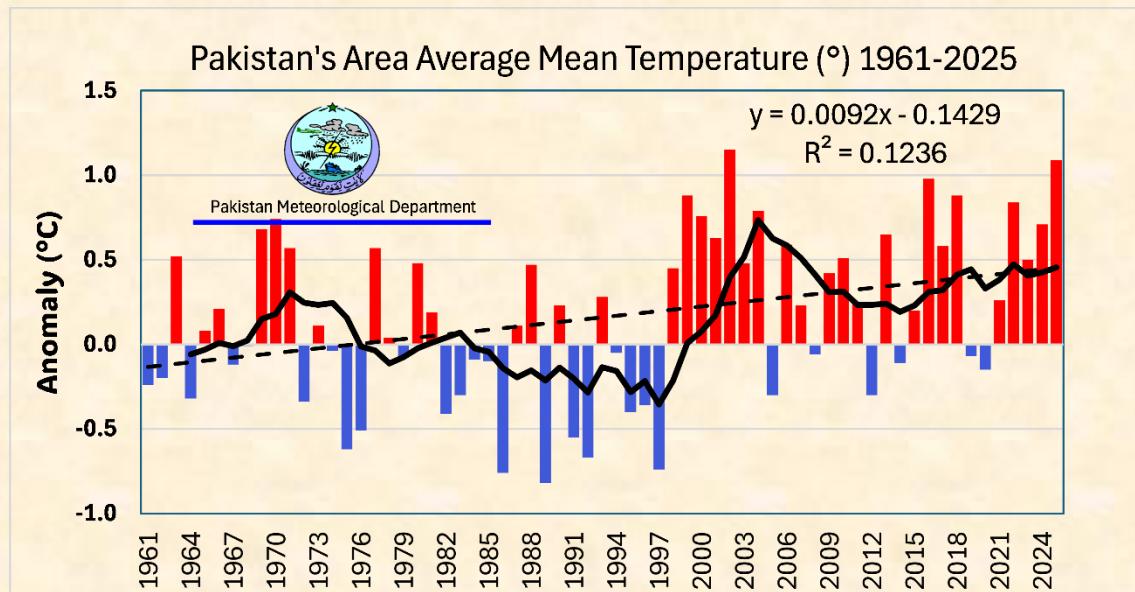


Figure 10: Pakistan annual mean temperature anomalies (with 1961-1990 base period) over 1961-2025. The black solid line indicates 7-year moving average with average positioned over middle year of each 7-year block. The black dotted line shows the trend over the period.

6. Extreme, record breaking and Strong winds events of 2025

Observations show an increase in extreme temperature events in Pakistan that occurred on timescales of month and a day. The Number of extreme records has broken during 2025. Few new records of heavy rainfall events on daily and monthly timescales have been set in 2025 (Tables 3 & 4). Five stations' record of lowest maximum temperature and thirty stations' record of highest maximum temperatures have broken (Tables 5 & 6). Sizable number of extreme night temperature records have also broken (Tables 7 & 8). Strong winds reported (speed ≥ 30 knots) during the year 2025 have been listed in Table 9.

Table 3. New Monthly/Annual records of Heaviest one day Rainfall (mm) in 2025

S No	Stations	Month/Year	New Record		Old Record		No of years examined.
			Value	Date	Value	Date	
1	LARKANA	May-2025	38.0	05-May-2025	15.0	21-May-1991	38
2	SIALKOT CANTT	Aug-25	363.5	27-Aug-2025	339.7	06-Aug-1976	364
3	GAWADAR	Sep-2025	5.4	11-Sep-2025	3.0	01-Sep-2024	5
4	ORMARA	Sep-25	30.0	11-Sep-2025	29.2	05-Sep-1976	30

5	THATTA	Sep-2025	110.0	10-Sep-2025	73.4	13-Sep-2011	110
6	BAHAWALPUR, CITY	Oct-25	44.0	06-Oct-2025	40.2	07-Oct-2019	44
7	MULTAN AIRPORT	Oct-2025	49.4	06-Oct-2025	23.5	10-Oct-1997	49
8	PADIDAN	Oct-25	29.0	01-Oct-2025	26.5	31-Oct-1980	29

Table 4. New records of wettest Month/Annual rainfall (mm) in 2025

S No	Stations	Month/Year	New Record		Old Record		No of years examined.
			Value	Date	Value	Date	
1	CHITRAL	Jan-2025	146.9	Jan-2025	131.1	Jan-1992	60
2	LARKANA	May-25	38	May-25	24	01-May-2025	40
3	GAWADAR	Sep-25	5.4	Sep-25	3	01-Sep-2024	23
4	THATTA	Sep-25	197	Sep-25	159.4	01-Sep-2012	24
5	FAISALABAD AIRPORT	Oct-25	42.01	Oct-25	39.1	01-Oct-1957	110

Table 5. New records of Hottest Night Temperature in 2025

S No	Stations	Month / Year	New/Repeated value		Past Record		No of years examined.
			Value	Date	Value	Date	
1	ASTORE	Jan-2025	3.0	05-Jan-2025	2.8	21-Jan-1988	65
2	LAHORE, AIRPORT	Feb-2025	16.2	27-Feb-2025	15.7	11-Feb-1995	65
3	QUETTA. (SH MANDA)	Mar-2025	16.0	25-Mar-2025	16.0	27-Mar-2024	28
4	PARACHINAR	Apr-2025	21.5	30-Apr-2025	19.0	30-Apr-2008	65
5	QUETTA. (SAMUNGLI)	Apr-2025	20.5	30-Apr-2025	20.5	18-Apr-2022	65
6	QUETTA. (SH MANDA)	Apr-2025	19.5	18-Apr-2025	19.5	(02)/Apr/2020	30
7	TANDOJAM	Apr-2025	26.5	30-Apr-2025	26.5	15-Apr-2010	18
8	ASTORE	May-2025	16.5	24-May-2025	15.3	14-May-2001	65
9	CHHOR	May-2025	31.5	27-May-2025	29.4	31-May-1970	65
10	GILGIT	May-2025	23.0	24-May-2025	22.2	11-May-1995	65
11	MIRPUR KHAS	May-2025	28.5	27,28&29/May/2025	28.5	28-May-2024	22
12	MULTAN AIRPORT	May-2025	32.8	24-May-2025	32.8	28-May-2010	65
13	QUETTA. (SAMUNGLI)	May-2025	25.0	27-May-2025	24.0	27-May-2016	65
14	SAKRAND	May-2025	31.0	31-May-2025	31.0	30-May-2020	11
15	SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	May-2025	32.0	26-May-2025	31.5	16-May-2002	65
16	TANDOJAM	May-2025	31.0	26-May-2025	30.0	25-May-2010	18
17	CHHOR	Jun-2025	32.5	17-Jun-2025	31.6	18-Jun-2007	65
18	PANJGUR	Jun-2025	32.5	23-Jun-2025	32.0	16-Jun-2008	65
19	QUETTA. (SAMUNGLI)	Jun-2025	26.5	26-Jun-2025	26.0	2days/Jun/2023	65
20	BUNJI	Jul-2025	33.3	04-Jul-2025	33.3	19-Jul-1995	65
21	CHILAS	Jul-2025	34.0	06-Jul-2025	33.9	18-Jul-1997	65
22	CHITRAL	Jul-2025	27.8	06-Jul-2025	27.8	09-Jul-1968	65
23	ASTORE	Aug-2025	23.0	14-Aug-2025	22.5	07-Aug-2024	65

Table 5. New records of Hottest Night Temperature in 2025

S No	Stations	Month / Year	New/Repeated value		Past Record		No of years examined.
			Value	Date	Value	Date	
24	DADU	Sep-2025	30.0	07-Sep-2025	29.4	01-Sep-2010	22
25	GILGIT	Sep-2025	24.0	24-Sep-2025	23.9	08-Sep-1982	65
26	BANNU	Oct-2025	25.0	02-Oct-2025	25.0	01-Feb-2024	27
27	BARKHAN	Oct-2025	23.0	05-Oct-2025	22.5	08/2021	59
28	KHUZDAR	Oct-2025	23.0	23-Oct-2025	23.0	01/2016	59
29	TANDOJAM	Oct-2025	26.5	04-Oct-2025	26.5	02/2019	18
30	MIANWALI	Dec-2025	12.5	21-Dec-2025	12.5	02/2023	65

Table 6. New records of Hottest Day Temperature in 2025

S No	Stations	Month/Year	New/Repeated value		Past Record		No of years examined.
			Value	Date	Value	Date	
1	DADU	Jan-2025	27.5	28-Jan-2025	27	31-Jan-2019	22
2	G.DOPATTA	Jan-2025	25.5	27-Jan-2025	25.2	31-Jan-2007	65
3	MIRPUR KHAS	Jan-2025	31.5	28-Jan-2025	31.5	15-Jan-2018	22
4	BAHAWALPUR,CITY	Apr-2025	46.3	16-Apr-2025	46.0	23-Apr-1958	100
5	BALAKOT	Apr-2025	38	29-Apr-2025	37	30-Apr-2022	65
6	BANNU	Apr-2025	44.0	29-Apr-2025	44.0	20-Apr-2017	27
7	BUNJI	Apr-2025	35.6	30-Apr-2025	35	28-Apr-2011	65
8	G.DOPATTA	Apr-2025	40.5	29-Apr-2025	39.5	29-Apr-2007	65
9	GUPIS	Apr-2025	31.5	30-Apr-2025	29.5	29-Apr-2022	65
10	KAKUL	Apr-2025	35.0	28-Apr-2025	35.0	25-Apr-1958	73
11	MIRPUR KHAS	Apr-2025	45.5	29-Apr-2025	45	29-Apr-2014	22
12	MITHI	Apr-2025	46.5	30-Apr-2025	46.0	28-Apr-2018	22
13	MUZAFFARABAD CITY	Apr-2025	40.5	29-Apr-2025	40.5	29-Apr-1988	69
14	NOKKUNDI	Apr-2025	44.0	28-Apr-2025	44.0	23-Apr-1958	93
15	PARACHINAR	Apr-2025	34	29&30/Apr/2025	34	17-Apr-2007	125
16	QUETTA. (SAMUNGLI)	Apr-2025	35.5	29-Apr-2025	35.5	26-Apr-2015	80
17	RAHIM YAR KHAN	Apr-2025	47.6	29-Apr-2025	47.2	17-Apr-2017	24
18	ROHRI	Apr-2025	47.5	29-Apr-2025	47.5	26-Apr-2000	100
19	TANDOJAM	Apr-2025	46	30-Apr-2025	46	13-Apr-2017	18
20	ASTORE	May-2025	30.5	23&25/May/2025	30.1	12-May-2000	72
21	BARKHAN	May-2025	43	21-May-2025	43	27-May-2010	60
22	GUPIS	May-2025	36.0	22&23/May/2025	34.9	12-May-2000	72
23	ASTORE	Jun-2025	35	20-Jun-2025	35	28-Jun-1978	72
24	BUNJI	Jun-2025	43.3	20-Jun-2025	43.3	24-Jun-2023	65
25	PASNI	Jun-2025	49	14-Jun-2025	49	02-Jun-2015	109

Table 6. New records of Hottest Day Temperature in 2025

S No	Stations	Month/Year	New/Repeated value		Past Record		No of years examined.
			Value	Date	Value	Date	
26	BUNJI	Jul-2025	46.1	20-Jul-2025	45.6	12-Jul-1971	65
27	CHILAS	Jul-2025	48.5	20-Jul-2025	47.7	17-Jul-1997	65
28	ASTORE	Aug-2025	34.5	12&13-Aug-2025	34.4	01-Aug-1983	72
29	GAWADAR	Aug-2025	37.5	18-Aug-2025	37	07-Aug-2020	24
30	ASTORE	Sep-2025	32.0	20-Sep-2025	31.7	01-Sep-1970	72

Table 7. New records of Coldest Night Temperature in 2025

S No	Stations	Month/Year	New/Repeated value		Past Record		No of years examined.
			Value	Date	Value	Date	
1	DADU	Jul-2025	20	10-Jul-2025	22.4	30-Jul-2015	22
2	BALAKOT	Nov-2025	0.6	28-Nov-2025	0.6	30-Nov-1962	65
3	SKARDU	Nov-2025	-11.1	30-Nov-2025	-9.5	29-Nov-2003	65

Table 8. New records of Coldest Day Temperature in 2025

S No	Stations	Month/Year	New Record		Old Record		No of years examined.
			Value	Date	Value	Date	
1	BALAKOT	Mar-2025	7.0	03/Mar/2025	7.0	06/Mar/1982	69
2	DADU	Sep-2025	27.5	02-Sep-2025	30.5	09-Sep-2011	22
3	GAWADAR	Sep-2025	30	02/Sep/2025	30	03/Sep/2017	24
4	SHAHEED BENAZIRABAD	Sep-2025	27.5	02-Sep-2025	27.5	21-Sep-1998	65
5	TURBAT	Jan-Feb-2025	32.5	03/1&2/2025	33	11/Sep/2003	29

Table-9: Strong Wind Speed reported (30 knots or more) during the year 2025

Date	Station	Max Wind Knots	Date	Station	Max Wind Knots	Date	Station	Max Wind Knots
05-Jul	Bahawalnagar	30	30-May	Kotli	45	16-Apr	Multan City	30
24-Jul	Bahawalnagar	30	20-Apr	Kotli	36	24-May	Multan City	30
06-Jul	Bahawalpur, AP	38	16-Apr	Kotli	34	15-Jun	Multan City	30
27-May	Bahawalpur, AP	32	01-May	Lahore AP	75	24-May	Murree	30
24-May	Bahawalpur, City	42	24-May	Lahore AP	60	24-May	Narowal	42
28-May	Bahawalpur, City	42	11-May	Lahore AP	55	16-Apr	Narowal	35
06-Jul	Bahawalpur, City	38	29-Jun	Lahore AP	52	11-May	Narowal	34
11-Jul	Bahawalpur, City	36	16-Apr	Lahore AP	50	04-May	Padidan	70
27-May	Bahawalpur, City	34	29-May	Lahore AP	40	23-Jan	Pasni	30
06-Jul	Bahawalpur, City	32	10-Apr	Lahore AP	36	14-Jun	Peshawar AP	36
04-May	Chhor	30	27-May	Lahore AP	35	13-Jul	Peshawar AP	36

Table-9: Strong Wind Speed reported (30 knots or more) during the year 2025

Date	Station	Max Wind Knots	Date	Station	Max Wind Knots	Date	Station	Max Wind Knots
18-May	Chilas	30	19-Feb	Lahore AP	34	18-Apr	Peshawar AP	35
28-May	D. G. Khan	38	19-Apr	Lahore AP	32	27-May	Peshawar AP	32
10-Apr	D. G. Khan	34	08-May	Lahore AP	32	03-Apr	Peshawar AP	30
08-May	D-I-Khan AP	30	02-Jun	Lahore AP	32	18-May	Peshawar AP	30
24-May	D-I-Khan AP	30	08-Sep	Lahore AP	32	21-Jul	Peshawar AP	30
24-May	Faisalabad	38	20-Feb	Lahore AP	30	18-May	Peshawar BKIA	50
11-May	Faisalabad	34	20-Apr	Lahore AP	30	24-May	Peshawar BKIA	35
29-May	Faisalabad	30	21-May	Lahore AP	30	30-May	Peshawar BKIA	35
09-Apr	Gilgit	32	07-Jul	Lahore AP	30	07-Jun	Peshawar BKIA	30
28-May	Hyderabad	40	23-Jul	Lahore AP	30	27-May	Peshawar City	42
19-Jul	Hyderabad	40	03-Aug	Lahore AP	30	18-May	Peshawar City	35
30-Sep	Hyderabad	36	24-May	Lahore City	46	07-Jun	Peshawar City	35
03-May	Hyderabad	30	29-Jun	Lahore City	44	29-Jul	Peshawar City	30
02-May	Islamabad AP	64	11-May	Lahore City	38	12-May	Quetta Samungli	36
18-May	Islamabad AP	58	01-May	Lahore City	32	02-Mar	Quetta Samungli	34
24-May	Islamabad AP	58	16-Apr	Lahore City	30	31-May	Quetta Samungli	34
27-May	Islamabad AP	50	24-Aug	Larkana	30	09-Sep	Quetta Samungli	32
29-May	Islamabad AP	50	06-Jul	Layyah	38	03-Mar	Quetta Samungli	30
06-Aug	Islamabad AP	50	05-Aug	Layyah	34	26-May	Quetta Samungli	30
29-Jun	Islamabad AP	48	08-May	Layyah	32	14-Jun	Quetta Samungli	30
02-Aug	Islamabad AP	48	16-Apr	Mandibahauddin	30	06-Jul	Quetta Samungli	30
03-Aug	Islamabad AP	42	11-May	Mangla	36	29-May	Rawalpindi	46
18-Apr	Islamabad AP	40	27-Feb	Mangla	30	16-Apr	Rawalpindi	45
01-May	Islamabad AP	40	15-Sep	Mirkhani	36	27-May	Rawalpindi	40
04-May	Islamabad AP	40	04-May	Moin Jo Daro	35	24-May	Rawalpindi	38
25-Jun	Islamabad AP	40	24-May	Multan AP	65	05-Aug	Rawalpindi	36
01-Sep	Islamabad AP	40	27-May	Multan AP	55	18-May	Rawalpindi	35
08-Apr	Islamabad AP	39	10-Apr	Multan AP	50	30-May	Rawalpindi	34
13-Jun	Islamabad AP	39	24-Jul	Multan AP	50	08-Apr	Rawalpindi	30
27-May	Islamabad AP	36	10-Apr	Multan AP	45	11-May	Rawalpindi	30
07-Jun	Islamabad AP	34	16-Apr	Multan AP	45	07-Jun	Rawalpindi	30
17-Aug	Islamabad AP	34	06-Jul	Multan AP	40	13-Jun	Rawalpindi	30
23-Aug	Islamabad AP	34	11-Jul	Multan AP	40	06-Jul	Rawalpindi	30
05-Jul	Islamabad AP	33	01-May	Multan AP	36	11-Apr	Rohri	30
20-Apr	Islamabad AP	31	15-Jun	Multan AP	36	24-May	Sialkot AP	70
30-Jun	Islamabad AP	30	09-Apr	Multan AP	35	01-May	Sialkot AP	42
09-Jul	Islamabad AP	30	03-May	Multan AP	34	16-Apr	Sialkot AP	40
01-Aug	Islamabad AP	30	08-May	Multan AP	34	31-May	Sialkot AP	40
05-Jul	Islamabad ZP	55	26-Jun	Multan AP	30	27-May	Sialkot AP	35

Table-9: Strong Wind Speed reported (30 knots or more) during the year 2025

Date	Station	Max Wind Knots	Date	Station	Max Wind Knots	Date	Station	Max Wind Knots
24-May	Islamabad ZP	40	27-Jun	Multan AP	30	11-May	Sialkot AP	30
27-May	Islamabad ZP	40	03-Jul	Multan AP	30	30-Jun	Sialkot AP	30
29-May	Islamabad ZP	40	08-Jul	Multan AP	30	30-Jul	Sialkot AP	30
01-May	Islamabad ZP	36	05-Aug	Multan AP	30	17-Aug	Sialkot AP	30
18-May	Islamabad ZP	35	05-Aug	Multan AP	30	24-May	Sialkot Cantt	45
11-May	Islamabad ZP	30	27-May	Multan City	40	24-May	T.T. Singh	44
31-May	Islamabad ZP	30	11-Jul	Multan City	38	01-May	T.T. Singh	34
30-Jun	Islamabad ZP	30	06-Jul	Multan City	36	08-May	T.T. Singh	34
10-Apr	Kasur	35	26-Jun	Multan City	34	06-Jul	T.T. Singh	32
16-Apr	Kasur	35	02-Jul	Multan City	32	05-May	Turbat	30
06-Jul	Khanewal	36	10-Apr	Multan City	30			

Reference

1. NDMA, Monsoon Daily Situation Report. No. 75, vide Director Response No. F.2 (E)/2024-NDMA (MW/SITREP-75) dated 13 September 2024
<https://www.ndma.gov.pk/storage/sitreps/October2024/gXzrhlenhal38kbEdUFi.pdf>.

The State of Pakistan's Climate in 2025 is produced by Pakistan Meteorological Department, Climate Data Processing Centre, Karachi to provide informative overview of the temperatures, rainfall and significant weather events in Pakistan for the year. Some of the information is based on real time data and/or electronic reports, therefore the results above can be considered only preliminary. The records mentioned for area-weighted rainfall and area average temperatures have been examined for the past 64 years i.e. from 1961-2024. If you have any comments or suggestions, please contact us:

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