PROVINCIAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
REHABILITATION DEPARTMENT
GOVERNMENT OF SINDH
PLOT NO. 26-C, MAIN KHAYABAN-E-JAMI,
DHA PHASE–VII, KARACHI.
Phone: 021-35381810, Fax: 021-35314219

No.PDMA(s)/PEOC/11/2026/1501 Dated: 12th November 2026

To,

The Deputy Commissioner(s) / Chairman DDMA(s),
All in Sindh.

Subject: **OUTLOOK FOR NOVEMBER–DECEMBER–JANUARY (NDJ) 2026-27 ISSUED BY PAKISTAN METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT**

I am directed to refer to the subject noted above and to state that the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), Islamabad, issued its Outlook for **November–December–January (NDJ) 2026-27** on 2nd November, 2026 **(copy enclosed).** According to the Outlook, near-normal rainfall is anticipated across Sindh during the season, particularly in its central and southern districts; however, PMD has also noted that the climatological rainfall normals for the southeastern parts of the country, including Sindh, are very low during this season. Furthermore, strong El Niño conditions are expected to persist throughout the season, while average temperatures are expected to remain above normal across most parts of the country during **NDJ 2026-27**.

Possible Impacts and Advice:

- **Agriculture:** Due to near normal to slightly dry forecasted conditions in southeastern parts of the country, irrigation requirements will be higher during early Rabi sowing and crop growth, so canal supplies should be planned accordingly. Moreover, warmer-than-normal temperatures across the plains may speed up initial crop development. Frost risk is expected to be below normal, though cold spells in January could still affect vegetables and other sensitive crops.

- **Public health:** Warmer-than-normal temperatures may keep dengue transmission active in humid urban areas of Sindh during November, with an expected decline towards December. Preventive measures, including vector control and removal of stagnant water, should be strengthened to reduce dengue transmission. Moreover, fog, smog and cold nights may increase respiratory illnesses, especially among children and the elderly.

3. Keeping in view of above, it is requested that concerned Deputy Commissioners / Chairmen DDMAs and other relevant authorities/ stakeholders may take all necessary mitigation measures.

(AJAY KUMAR SEWANI)
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (OPS)

A copy is forwarded for information & necessary action, please:

1. The Senior Member Board of Revenue, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
2. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Home Department, Karachi.
3. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Health Department, Karachi. (with a request to direct the field officers/staff concerned to take necessary mitigation measures as deemed fit).
4. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Irrigation Department, Karachi,
5. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, School Education and Literacy Department, Karachi.
6. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, College Education, Karachi.
7. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Universities and Boards, Karachi.
8. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Information and Archives Department, Karachi (With a request for wide publicity through the electronic & print media).
9. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Environment, Climate Change & Coastal Development Department, Karachi.
10. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, (GA) SGA&CD, Karachi.
11. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Works and Services Departments Karachi.
12. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Food Department Karachi.
13. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Agriculture Department Karachi. (with a request to direct the field officers/staff concerned to take necessary mitigation measures as deemed fit).
14. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Livestock & Fisheries Department, Karachi.
15. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, (Planning), Planning and Development Department, Karachi
16. The Secretary to Government of Sindh, Local Government Department, Karachi (with a request to direct the field officers/staff concerned to take necessary mitigation measures as deemed fit)
17. The Inspector General of Police, Sindh, Karachi.
18. The Commissioner(s), all in Sindh.
19. The Director General, Health Services Sindh, at Hyderabad. (with a request to direct the field officers/staff concerned to take necessary mitigation measures as deemed fit).
20. The Director General, Livestock & Fisheries Sindh, at Hyderabad
21. The Director General, Coastal Development Authority, Government of Sindh, Karachi.
22. The Director General, Pakistan Maritime Security Agency, Karachi.
23. The Director General, Sindh Building Control Authority, Karachi.
24. The Director General, Pakistan Civil Aviation Authority, Karachi.
25. The Director General, Pakistan Meteorological Department, Islamabad.
26. The Director General, Sindh Emergency Rescue Service 1122. Karachi
27. The Head, National Highway Authority, Office Karachi.
28. The Metropolitan Commissioner, Karachi Metropolitan Corporation, Karachi.
29. The Administrator, Defense Housing Authority, Karachi.
30. The Deputy Secretary (Staff) to Chief Minister Sindh, Karachi.
31. The Deputy Secretary (Staff) to Chief Secretary Sindh, Karachi.
32. The Divisional Superintendent Pakistan Railways, Karachi and Sukkur.
33. The Chief Executive Officer, PPHI, Sindh Karachi.
34. The Chief Executive Officer Sindh Integrated Emergency and Health Services, Karachi.
35. The Chief Executive Officer, Cantonment Board Saddar/ Clifton/ Faisal/ Manora/ Korangi Creek/ Malir, Karachi.
36. The Chief Executive Officer(s), Karachi Electric, HESCO, SEPCO.
37. The Chief Executive, Edhi Foundation, Al Mustafa Welfare Trust, Alamgir Welfare Trust, JDC Foundation, Alkhidmat Foundation, Khidmat-e-Khalq Foundation, Pakistan Red Crescent Sindh, Chhipa Welfare Organization.
38. The Head of Office, Pakistan FisherFolk Forum, Karachi.
39. The Director (Response), National Disaster Management Authority, Islamabad.
40. The Head Quarters ComCoast Karachi.
41. The Head Quarters, 5 Corps, Karachi.
42. The Head Quarters ComKar, Pak Navy, Karachi.
43. The Head Quarters Pakistan Rangers, Sindh, Karachi.
44. The PS to Chairman, Planning and Development Board, GoS, Karachi.
45. The PS to Minister, Rehabilitation Department, Karachi.
46. The PS to Secretary to Government Sindh, Rehabilitation Department, Karachi.
47. The PS to Director General, Provincial Disaster Management Authority, Sindh, Karachi
48. The All Humanitarian Partners (UN Agencies/INGOs/National NGOs/Local NGOs/Humanitarian Organizations

Government of Pakistan
Pakistan Meteorological Department
Islamabad

Tel: 051-9250364
Fax: 051-9250368

Issue date: 2nd November 2026

Outlook for November-December-January (NDJ), 2026-27

1. Current Meteorological Conditions

During the August–September–October (ASO) 2026 season, rainfall remained predominantly below normal across the country. Gilgit-Baltistan and Punjab received slightly below normal rainfall, while Sindh and Balochistan experienced the significant rainfall deficiencies. Several monsoon spells affected northern and central parts of the country during August and September 2026. In October, a westerly wave brought rainfall, thunderstorms, and isolated hailstorms to upper parts of the country. In terms of temperature, above-normal conditions prevailed across the country. All regions recorded positive temperature anomalies, with Balochistan experiencing the highest anomaly, followed by Azad Jammu and Kashmir. (**Table 1**).

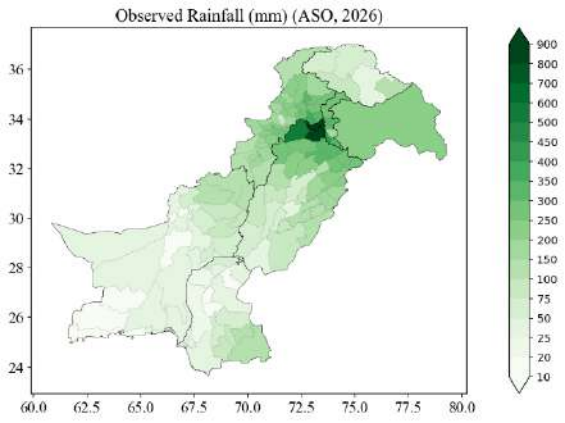


Figure 1: Observed rainfall (mm), ASO 2026

Table 1: Summary of the ASO 2026 Observed Rainfall and Temperature

Region	Average Accumulated Rainfall (mm)	Normal* Rainfall (mm)	Rainfall Departure (%)	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly (°C)
Pakistan	99.1	129.6	-23.5	28.44	1.03
AJK	247.3	331.1	-25.3	22.81	1.00
Balochistan	36.4	61.1	-40.4	28.90	1.34
Gilgit-Baltistan	42.6	44.8	-4.8	21.19	0.79
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	168.9	236.8	-28.7	25.66	0.83
Punjab	194.1	208.8	-7.1	29.92	0.76
Sindh	67.8	111.4	-39.2	31.08	0.84

* Normal Period (1991 – 2020)

2. Seasonal Rainfall Outlook:

The seasonal outlook is developed using 10 selected global climate models that demonstrate relatively high predictive skill. Their outputs are combined using the Multi-Model Ensemble (MME) technique to produce the operational seasonal rainfall and temperature outlook. At present, the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) is in its positive phase and is expected to transition to neutral conditions during start of the season. Meanwhile, strong El Niño conditions are expected to persist throughout the season. Based on the prevailing climatic conditions, the seasonal

outlook indicates a general tendency towards **normal to above-normal*** rainfall in most parts of the country during November 2026–January 2027 (NDJ). A pronounced positive anomaly is expected over the northern and northwestern regions, particularly across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and adjoining areas of northern Punjab, Gilgit-Baltistan, and Kashmir. Near-normal rainfall is anticipated across most of Balochistan, central and southern Punjab, and Sindh. However, it is important to note that the climatological rainfall normals for the southeastern parts of the country, including Sindh and adjoining areas of Punjab and Balochistan, are very low during this season. (**Figures 2 and 3**).

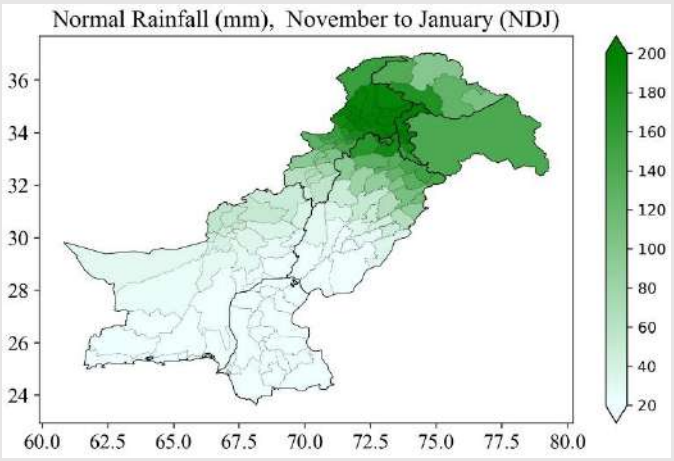


Figure 2: Normal (1991-2020) rainfall (mm) for NDJ

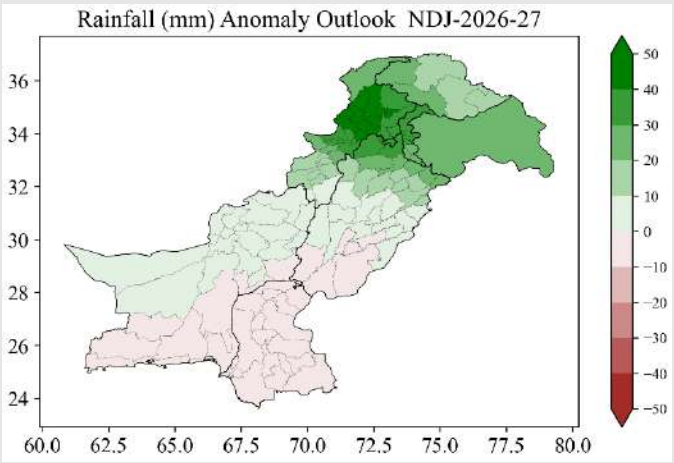


Figure 3: Seasonal rainfall (mm) anomaly for NDJ 2026-27

The probabilistic outlook represents the combined agreement of all models included in the ensemble. The tercile probabilities (**Figure 4**) indicate the highest likelihood of **above-normal*** rainfall during NDJ 2026–27 across northern and northwestern Pakistan, with the strongest probabilities across Gilgit-Baltistan, Kashmir and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These probabilities gradually decrease towards northern Punjab, and western Balochistan. In contrast, near-normal rainfall is more likely in Sindh, particularly across its central and southern districts during the forecast season.

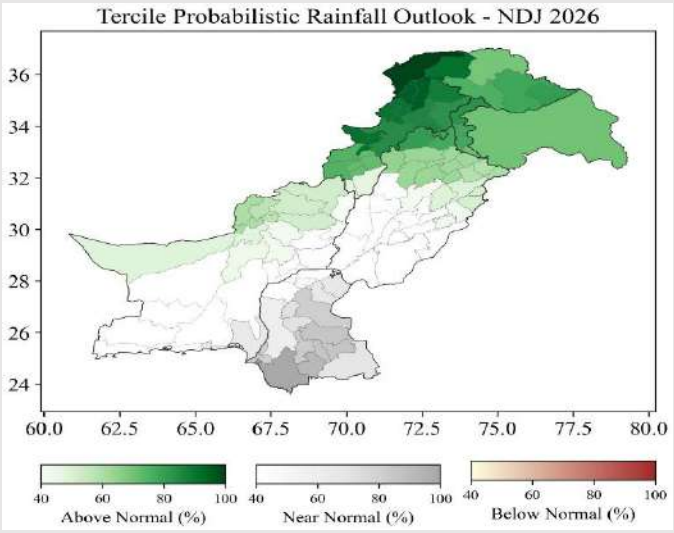


Figure 4: Probabilistic (%) rainfall outlook for NDJ 2026-27

* Normal = 30-years average climatology

3. Seasonal Temperature Outlook:

Mean temperatures are expected to remain **above normal**[*] across most parts of the country during NDJ 2026–27, with the largest positive temperature anomalies anticipated over Gilgit-Baltistan **(Figure 5, 6)**.

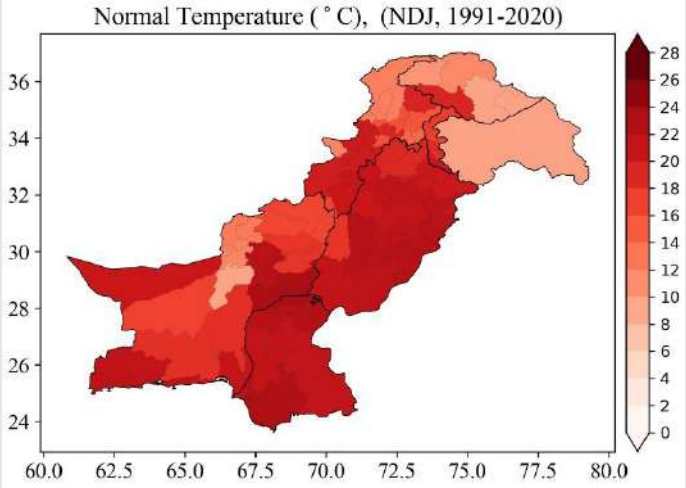


Figure 5: Normal (1991 - 2020) temperature for NDJ

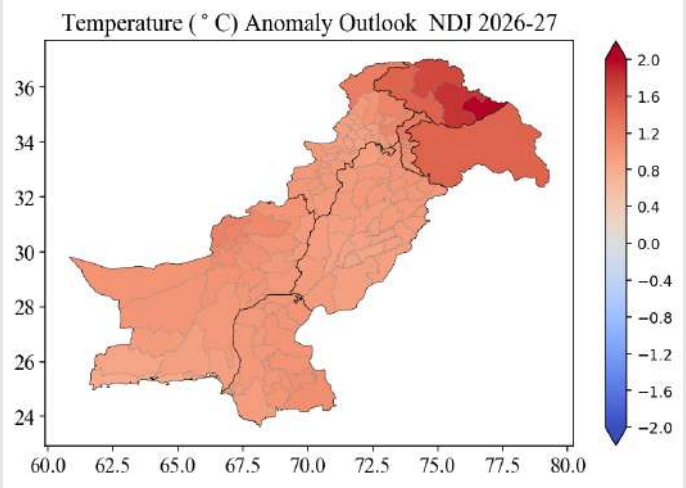


Figure 6: Seasonal temperature anomaly outlook for NDJ 2026-27

The tercile probabilistic temperature outlook **(Figure 7)** reflects a predominant model consensus for above-normal temperatures across Pakistan during NDJ 2026-27, with the highest probabilities over Gilgit-Baltistan and adjoining parts of Kashmir and northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

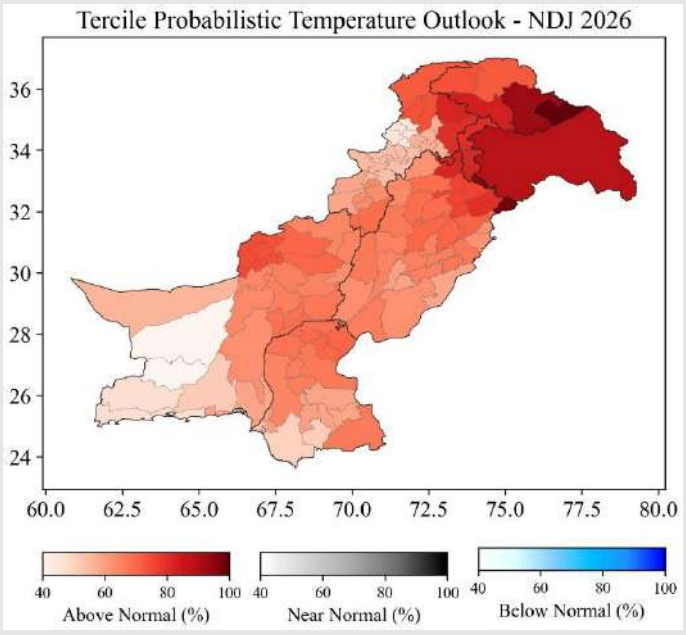


Figure 7: Probabilistic (%) temperature outlook for NDJ 2026-27

[*] Normal = 30-years average climatology

4. Impacts:

- **Agricultural Advisory:**
  - Above-normal rainfall in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, northern Punjab, and AJK will support timely sowing and early growth of rain-fed Rabi crops.
  - Due to near normal to slightly dry forecasted conditions in southeastern parts of the country; irrigation requirements will be higher during early Rabi sowing and crop growth, so canal supplies should be planned accordingly.
  - Warmer-than-normal temperatures across the plains may speed up initial crop development. Frost risk is expected to be below normal, though cold spells in January could still affect vegetables and other sensitive crops.

- **Air Quality:**
  - Near-normal to slightly below-normal rainfall over central and southern Pakistan, combined with calm and stable conditions, may increase the risk of smog and fog in the plains, particularly in central Punjab during December and January. This may deteriorate air quality and visibility, affect respiratory health and disrupt road and air traffic.

- **Public Health and Wellbeing:**
  - Warmer-than-normal temperatures may keep dengue transmission active in humid urban areas of Punjab and Sindh during November, with an expected decline towards December. Preventive measures, including vector control and removal of stagnant water, should be strengthened to reduce dengue transmission.
  - Fog, smog and cold nights may increase respiratory illnesses, especially among children and the elderly.

- **Snowmelt, Avalanches**
  - Above-normal temperatures over Gilgit-Baltistan, northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Kashmir, may delay snow accumulation at lower elevations. Snowfall at higher elevations may gradually build seasonal snow cover.
  - Winter precipitation and temperature fluctuations in high-altitude areas may destabilize snowpack and increase localized avalanche risks.

Note: The Seasonal Outlook is updated monthly in the first week of the month. The forecast reliability varies with location, time of year, and global ocean/atmospheric conditions. It provides general trends using probabilities rather than precise predictions and compares expected conditions to historical averages. For better decision-making, it should be used alongside short-term forecasts and other climate data issued by PMD.