Government of Pakistan
Prime Minister's Office
National Disaster Management Authority (HQ)
Main Murree Road Near ITP Office, Islamabad

Post-Winter Review

October 2025 - March 2026

- October to December 2025 (DEW - 4)
- January to March 2026 (DEW - 1)
- Late Winter / Spring Rains (19 March to 13 April 2026)

Post-Winter Review

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Acronyms

NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
PDMA	Provincial Disaster Management Authority
SDMA	State Disaster Management Authority (AJ&K)
GBDMA	Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority
ICT	Islamabad Capital Territory
PMD	Pakistan Meteorological Department
MoNHSR&C	Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations & Coordination
NEOC	National Emergencies Operation Centre
SOPs	Standard Operating Procedures
USAR	Urban Search and Rescue
WASA	Water and Sanitation Agency
NHA	National Highway Authority
FWO	Frontier Works Organisation
PCC	Provincial Coordination Cell
IOD	Indian Ocean Dipole
ENSO	El Niño–Southern Oscillation
GLOF	Glacial Lake Outburst Flood
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
UN	United Nations
e-MHVRA	Electronic Multi-Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Assessment
AJ&K	Azad Jammu & Kashmir
KP	Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
GB	Gilgit Baltistan
CBDRM	Community-based Disaster Risk Management

POST-WINTER REVIEW
OCTOBER 2025 - MARCH 2026

Overview

This report presents a comprehensive overview of the winter season in Pakistan from 1st October 2025 to 13 April 2026, with a focus on the key climatic patterns, emerging hazards, and the preparedness and response actions led by the NDMA in coordination with provincial and district-level institutions. It outlines the seasonal weather trends, including below-average precipitation and above-normal temperatures.

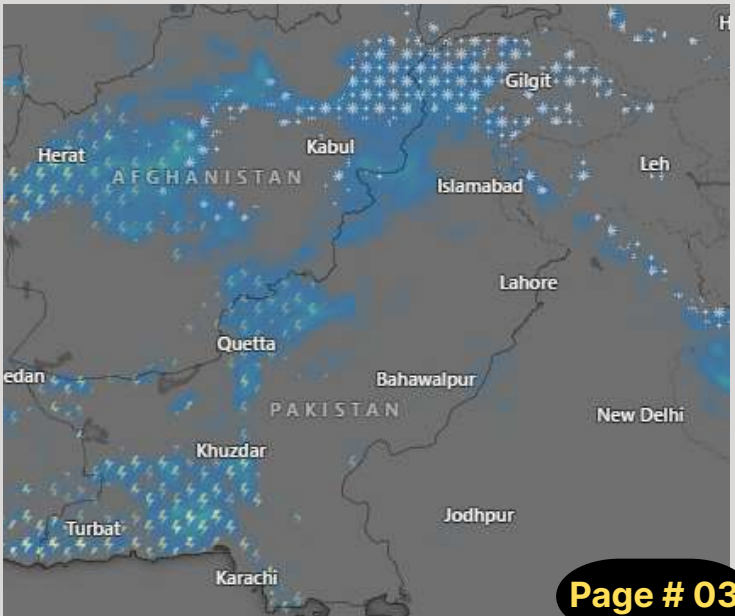
The document details NDMA's coordinated efforts in contingency planning, early warning dissemination, stakeholder engagement and relief operations carried out during the winter period. It further includes an analysis of damages/ losses and summaries of major incidents.

Major Hazard - Climate Summary (October 2025 - March 2026)

From October 2025 to March 2026, winter conditions in Pakistan evolved gradually with intermittent precipitation events and notable temperature variations across Northern regions. During the early phase of the season in October and November 2025, scattered rainfall and snowfall occurred in upper parts of the country, particularly in mountainous areas, marking the transition toward winter. In response, NDMA initiated preparedness measures, coordinated with provincial authorities and disseminated weather advisories to relevant departments to ensure readiness for potential winter hazards.

In December 2025 and January 2026, multiple Western weather systems brought snowfall and cold wave conditions in Northern Pakistan, including Gilgit-Baltistan and Northern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. These events occasionally affected road connectivity and mobility in high-altitude areas due to snowfall accumulation and icy conditions. The National Disaster Management Authority maintained continuous monitoring of the situation and issued timely advisories in coordination with the PMD to inform provincial authorities and the public regarding travel safety, cold weather precautions and avalanche risks.

By February 2026, winter precipitation remained relatively below normal in several Northern basins, while temperatures began rising above seasonal averages. Warmer conditions, particularly in Gilgit-Baltistan and surrounding mountainous regions, raised concerns about accelerated snow and glacier melt. Consequently, NDMA highlighted the potential risk of Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) and continued close coordination with relevant stakeholders to monitor evolving hydro-meteorological conditions and support timely preparedness and response planning.



Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: October 2025

October 2025 served as a transitionary period, shifting from the monsoon withdrawal toward winter patterns, dominated by significant synoptic activity. The early part of the month was defined by a trough and the formation of Cyclonic Storm "SHAKTI" in the Northeast Arabian Sea, which brought heavy precipitation to Northern and central regions during the first week. Following the dissipation of this system, dry continental air prevailed for the remainder of the month. Global climate drivers indicated neutral ENSO conditions transitioning toward a weak La Niña, while the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) shifted into a negative phase, influencing the regional atmospheric stability and moisture transport.

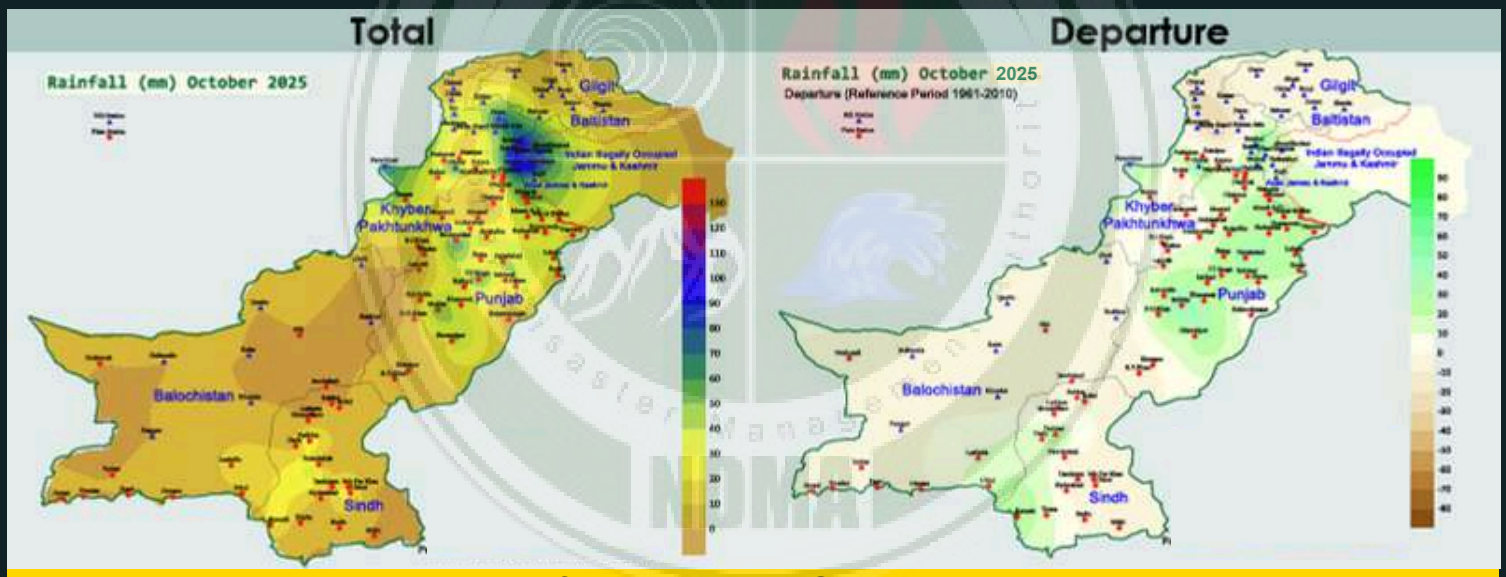
The thermal profile of October 2025 was notably warmer than historical norms, particularly regarding nighttime temperatures. The national mean temperature was 24.43 °C, standing 0.9 °C above the long-term average. Most significantly, the national nighttime (minimum) temperature averaged 17.23 °C (+2.0 °C anomaly), ranking as the 6th highest in the past 65 years. While the daytime (maximum) temperature remained near average at 31.59 °C, a diverse regional trend was observed: Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan experienced warmer-than-average days, whereas Punjab and Sindh recorded their 7th lowest maximum temperatures on record. Turbat (Balochistan) was the warmest location, peaking at 43.0 °C, while Skardu (GB) registered the lowest temperature of 0.0 °C.

Region	Max Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Min Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly
Pakistan	31.59	0.1	17.23	2	24.43	0.9
Azad Jammu and Kashmir	25.2	0.7	10.9	0.6	18.08	0.7
Balochistan	32.46	0.9	17.08	2.5	24.79	1.5
Gilgit-Baltistan	23.31	0.8	7.46	0.2	15.37	0.5
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	28.56	0.3	13.96	0.8	21.28	0.6
Punjab	32.26	-1.2	19.3	2.2	25.79	0.2
Sindh	35.18	-1.0	22.1	2.3	28.68	0.7

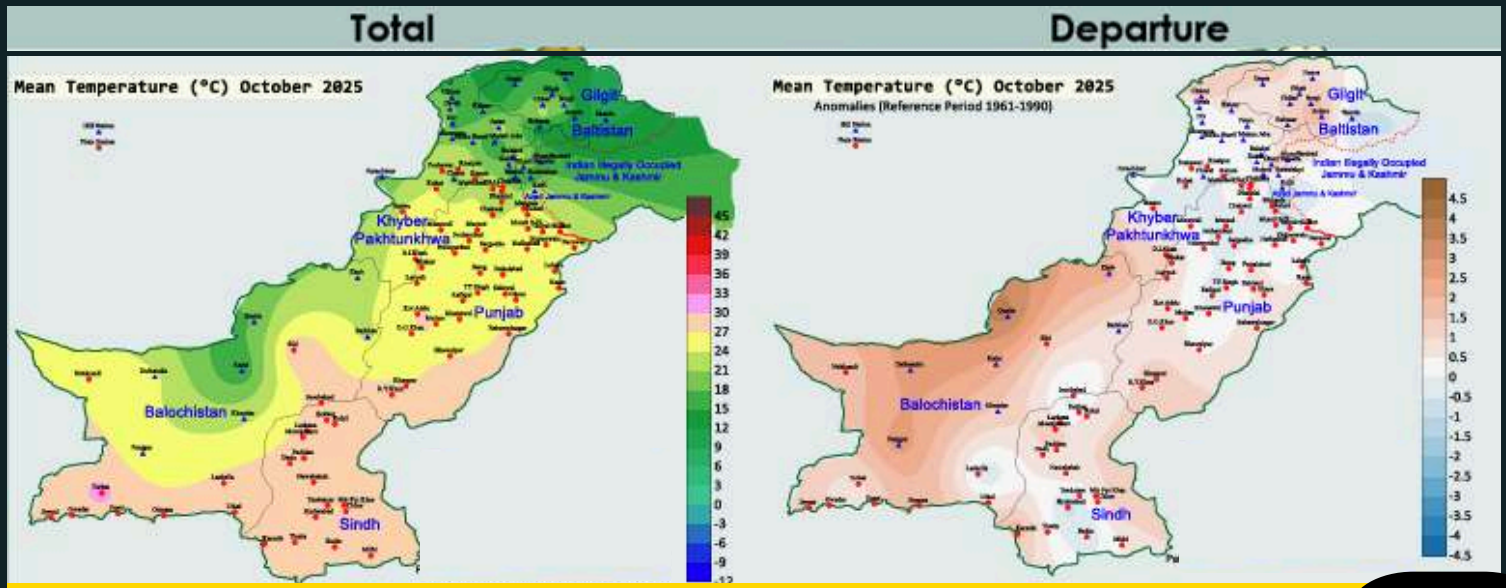
Precipitation in October 2025 was largely above average, with a national area-weighted rainfall of 12.2 mm, representing a 53% positive departure. This surplus was primarily driven by the moisture influx from Cyclonic Storm "SHAKTI" and early-month Westerly disturbances. Muzaffarabad Airport (AJ&K) emerged as the wettest station, recording a maximum one-day rainfall of 75.0 mm and a monthly cumulative total of 129.6 mm. Despite the national surplus, a sharp geographic divide was evident; while Northern and Northeastern regions received significant rainfall, approximately 21 stations in Southern Sindh and Balochistan remained entirely dry, recording no precipitation throughout the month.

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: October 2025

Rainfall Departure					
Region	Rank (of 65 years)	Normal (mm)	Average (mm)	Departure (percent)	Comment
Pakistan	51	8	12.2	53%	-
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	52	31.1	48.4	56%	-
Balochistan	42	3	1.6	-45%	-
Gilgit Baltistan	44	7.8	7.4	-5%	-
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	43	25	29.1	16%	-
Punjab	59	8.1	20.9	159%	7th highest (83.1mm rainfall recorded in 1997)
Sindh	56	4.3	9.6	123%	10th highest (66.2mm rainfall recorded in 2004)



Rainfall Departure October 2025



temperature Anomalies October 2025

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: November 2025

The November 2025 was characterised by the dominance of dry continental air, resulting in a national mean temperature of 17.49 °C, which stood 0.37 °C below the long-term average. This period was influenced by significant global climate drivers, including weak La Niña conditions (indicated by a Sea Surface Temperature anomaly of −0.91 °C) and a negative phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD). While a brief Westerly wave impacted Northern regions between November 3–5 and a trough developed over Southeast Sindh, the remainder of the month saw stable, dry conditions. Notably, these stagnant atmospheric conditions contributed to persistent, severe smog and shallow fog across central and Southern Punjab, severely degrading air quality.

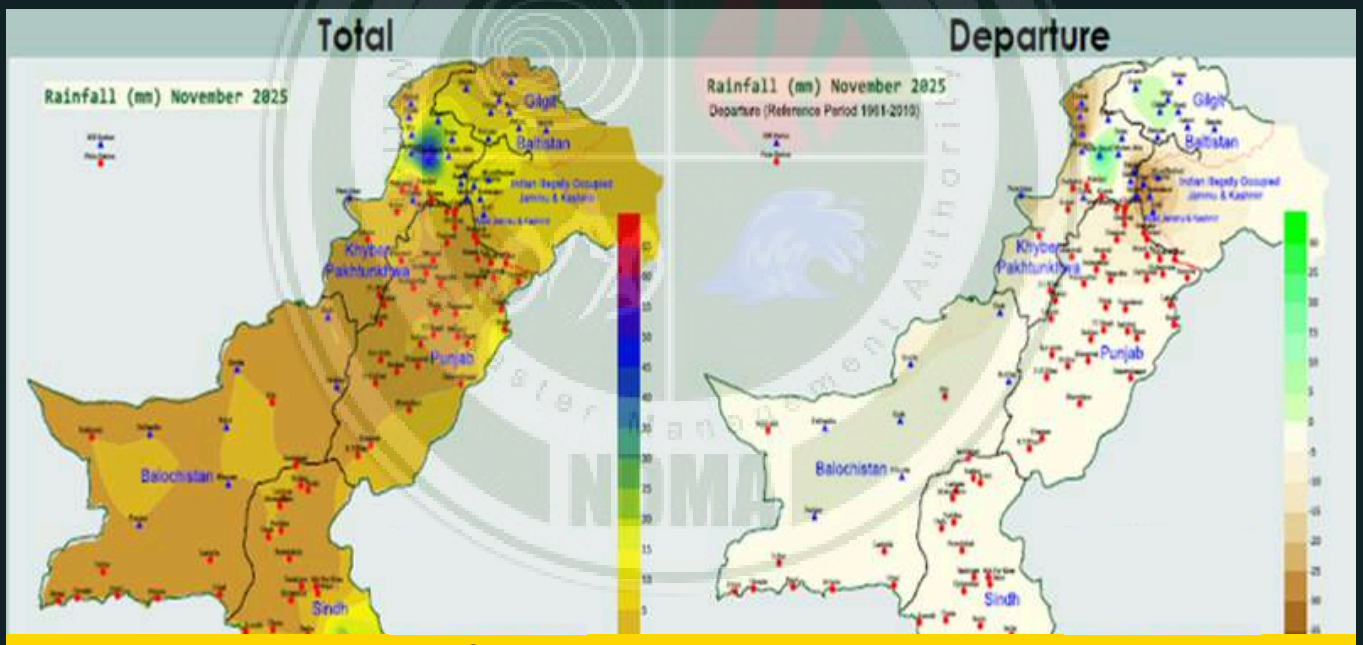
Regarding thermal variations, the country experienced a slight divergence between daytime and nighttime temperatures. The national average max temperature was recorded at 26 °C (+0.08 °C anomaly), whereas the average min temperature dipped to 9.03 °C (−0.30 °C anomaly). Thermal extremes were geographically distinct: Turbat (Balochistan) registered the month's highest temperature of 38.5 °C on 2nd November 2025, while Mithi (Sindh) and Lasbela (Balochistan) emerged as the warmest locations overall with a mean monthly max of 33.2 °C. Conversely, the most intense cold was observed in Skardu (Gilgit-Baltistan), which recorded the lowest monthly minimum of −6.0 °C and the season's coldest night at −11.1 °C on 30th November 2025.

Region	Max Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Min Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly
Pakistan	26	0.08	9.03	-0.3	17.49	-0.37
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	19.56	0.95	3.45	-1.08	11.5	-0.1
Balochistan	26.23	0.23	8.86	-0.35	17.47	-0.47
Gilgit-Baltistan	16.43	1.19	-1.81	-2.8	7.32	-0.83
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	23.12	0.78	5.85	-1.36	14.49	-0.29
Punjab	27.06	-0.66	10.87	0.35	19	-0.48
Sindh	31.01	-0.6	14.53	0.65	22.79	0.08

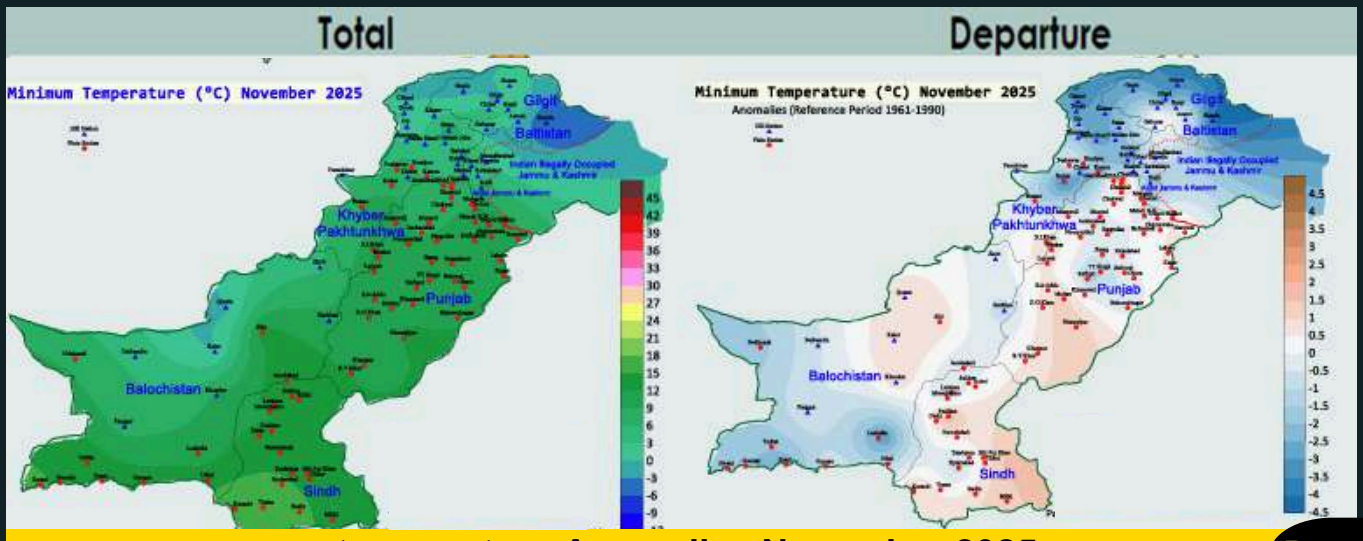
Rainfall during November 2025 was significantly suppressed, with the national aggregate totaling only 1.4 mm, representing a 72% deficit compared to historical averages. Climatologically, November is a dry month, typically contributing only 1.7% to annual rainfall, yet this year's performance was notably poor across most provinces. Balochistan recorded no precipitation (0.0 mm), while KP (−70%), Punjab (−89%), AJ&K (−59%), and Gilgit-Baltistan (−38%) all reported substantial departures from normal levels. Sindh was the sole exception, posting a 14% surplus (1.8 mm). The most significant localised activity occurred in Saidu Sharif (KP), which recorded both the highest one-day rainfall of 50.8 mm and the highest monthly total of 61.0 mm on 5th November 2025.

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: November 2025

Rainfall Departure				
Region	Rank (of 65 years)	Normal (mm)	Average (mm)	Departure (percent)
Pakistan	15	5.2	1.4	-72
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	23	22.1	9	-59
Balochistan	65	2.6	0	-100
Gilgit Baltistan	40	4.3	2.7	-38
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	15	17.6	5.4	-70
Punjab	14	4.2	0.5	-89
Sindh	50	1.6	1.8	14



Rainfall Departure November 2025



temperature Anomalies November 2025

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: December 2025

The climatic conditions in Pakistan during December 2025 were characterised by the prevalence of cold and dry continental air, intermittently interrupted by weak to moderate Westerly disturbances. The national mean temperature was recorded at 13.63 °C, representing a departure of 0.33 °C below the long-term average of 13.96 °C. These conditions were influenced by persistent global climate drivers, specifically weak La Niña conditions with sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies of approximately −1.0 °C in the central equatorial Pacific, alongside a negative phase of the Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD). While Northern regions, including KP, GB, AJ&K and Northern Punjab, benefited from moisture-laden Westerly waves, the Southern half of the country remained largely under the influence of dry continental systems.

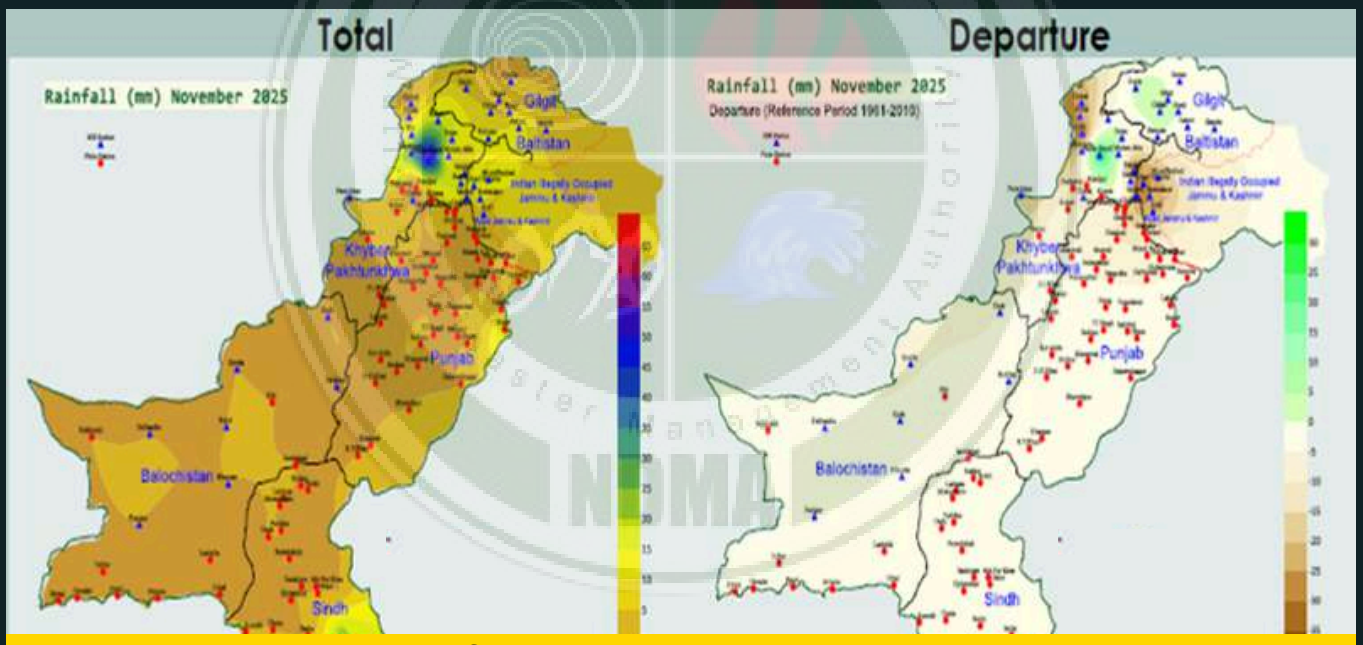
Thermal trends showed a notable cooling shift, particularly at night with the national average minimum temperature of 6.32 °C falling 0.53 °C below the countrywide average. While daytime temperatures remained near the historical normal at 20.94 °C, regional extremes were stark: Turbat (Balochistan) recorded the month's highest temperature of 33.5 °C, while Skardu (GB) remained coldest location, hitting a freezing low of −14 °C.

Region	Max Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Min Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly
Pakistan	22.01	1.76	6.46	1.61	14.28	1.52
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	14.96	2.24	2.55	2.07	8.77	2.16
Balochistan	22.85	2.17	6.27	1.19	14.62	1.47
Gilgit-Baltistan	11.79	3.5	-1.44	1.62	5.21	2.58
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	18.49	2.09	3.86	1.02	11.22	1.58
Punjab	22.44	0.52	7.85	2.24	15.19	1.1
Sindh	27.27	1.1	10.71	1.86	19.01	1.54

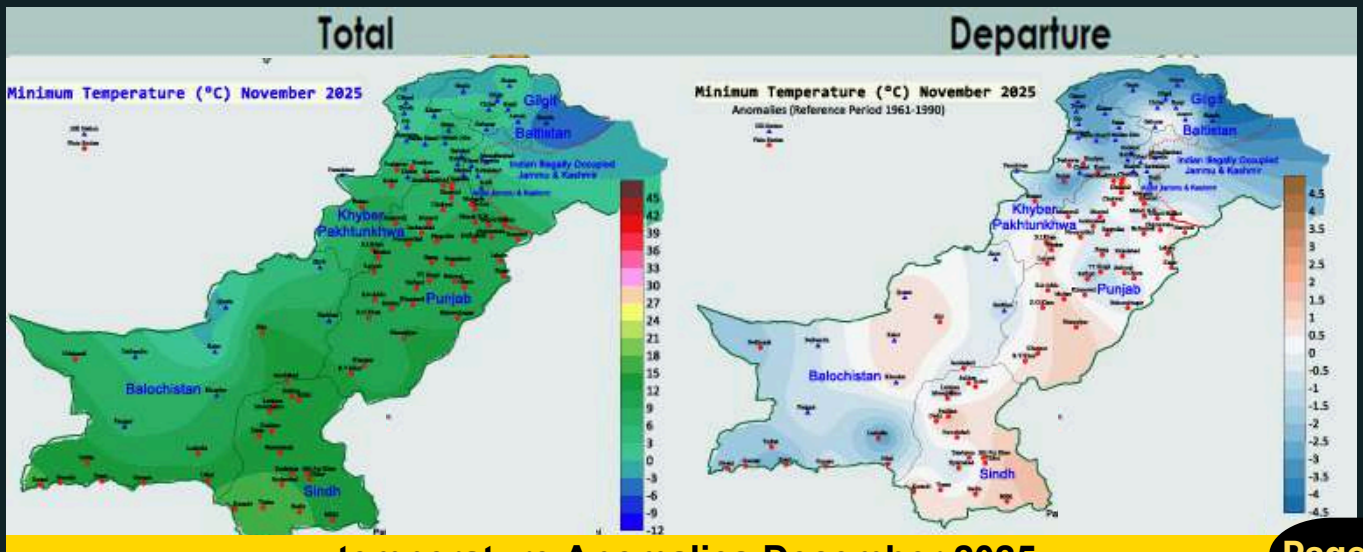
In a shift from the previous month's deficit, December 2025 recorded above-normal precipitation at the national level. The area-weighted rainfall was 9.8 mm, marking a positive departure of +22% from the long-term average. This surplus was primarily driven by precipitation concentrated in the Northern and Northeastern territories, whereas Balochistan and Southern Sindh experienced comparatively arid conditions. Muzaffarabad (AJ&K) emerged as the wettest location of the month, recording both the highest one-day rainfall total of 63.0 mm and the highest cumulative monthly rainfall of 98.5 mm. These rains provided a crucial contribution to the October–December (OND) seasonal rainfall regime and the broader winter precipitation cycle.

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: December 2025

Rainfall Departure					
Region	Rank (of 65 years)	Normal (mm)	Average (mm)	Departure (percent)	Comment
Pakistan	32	13.3	7.6	-43%	---
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	34	41.5	23.6	-43%	---
Balochistan	42	12.8	8.9	-31%	---
Gilgit Baltistan	40	10.6	7.6	-28%	---
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	28	30	13.1	-56%	---
Punjab	22	10.2	2.5	-76%	---
Sindh	57	3.4	5.1	48%	9th highest (46.9mm rainfall recorded in 2008)



Rainfall Departure December 2025



temperature Anomalies December 2025

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: Janaury 2026

January 2026 in Pakistan was marked by a series of active weather systems and persistent high-pressure regimes, resulting in a national mean temperature of 11.08 °C (0.27 °C below the long-term average). The month was intermittently influenced by five distinct weather systems, including an early Westerly wave and four subsequent Western Disturbances (WDs), which brought significant precipitation and snowfall to Northern and Western regions. However, during intervening periods, the dominance of dry continental air led to severe cold wave conditions and the development of dense to shallow fog across the plains of Punjab and Sindh. These patterns were supported by global climate drivers, specifically weak La Niña conditions (Sea Surface Temperature - SST anomaly of −0.86 °C) and a negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) transitioning toward a neutral state.

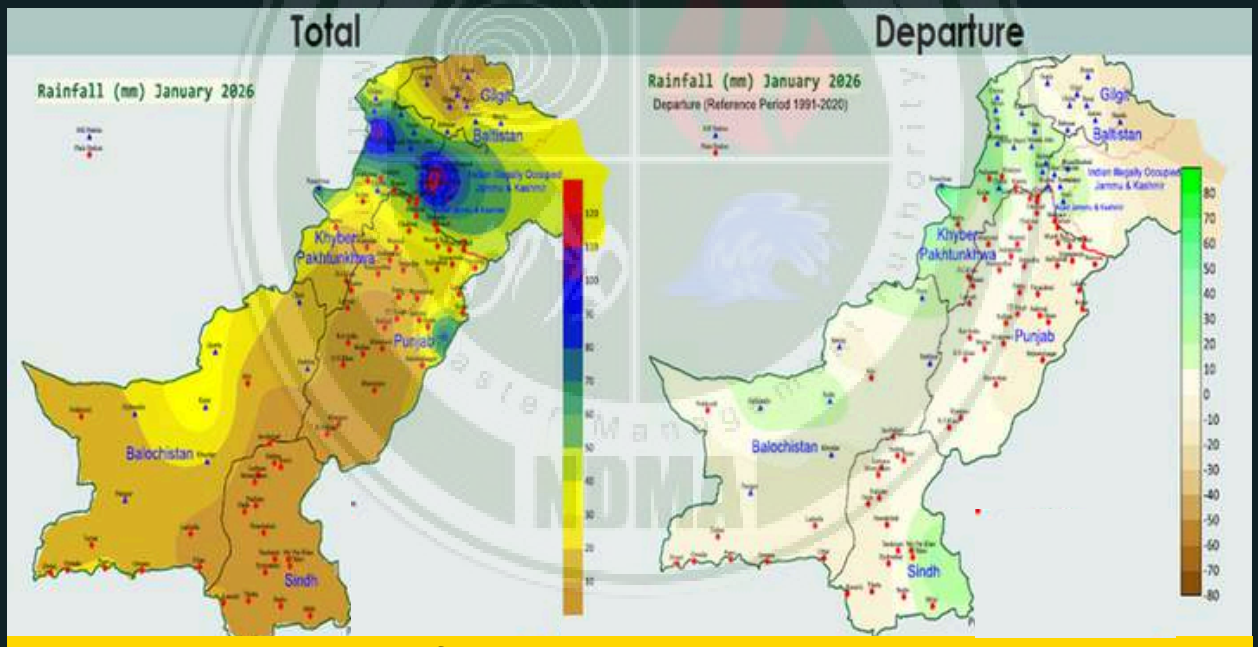
During January, the national average maximum temperature was 17.82°C (a −0.67°C anomaly), while the average minimum reached 4.28°C, slightly above the normal. Regional extremes were stark, with Mithi peaking at 30.5°C and Skardu dropping to a freezing -13.6°C. Notably, both Skardu and Gupis remained the coldest locations, averaging a monthly minimum of −6.3°C.

Region	Max Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Min Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly
Pakistan	17.82	-0.67	4.28	0.14	11.08	-0.27
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	11.68	0.9	-0.62	0.56	5.55	0.75
Balochistan	18.85	-0.47	4.39	-0.13	11.65	-0.32
Gilgit-Baltistan	8.02	1.23	-3.59	1.49	2.25	1.4
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	14.4	-0.1	1.79	0.65	8.11	0.26
Punjab	17.59	-1.54	5.28	-0.09	11.47	-0.8
Sindh	23.16	-1.38	8.42	0.02	15.79	-0.68

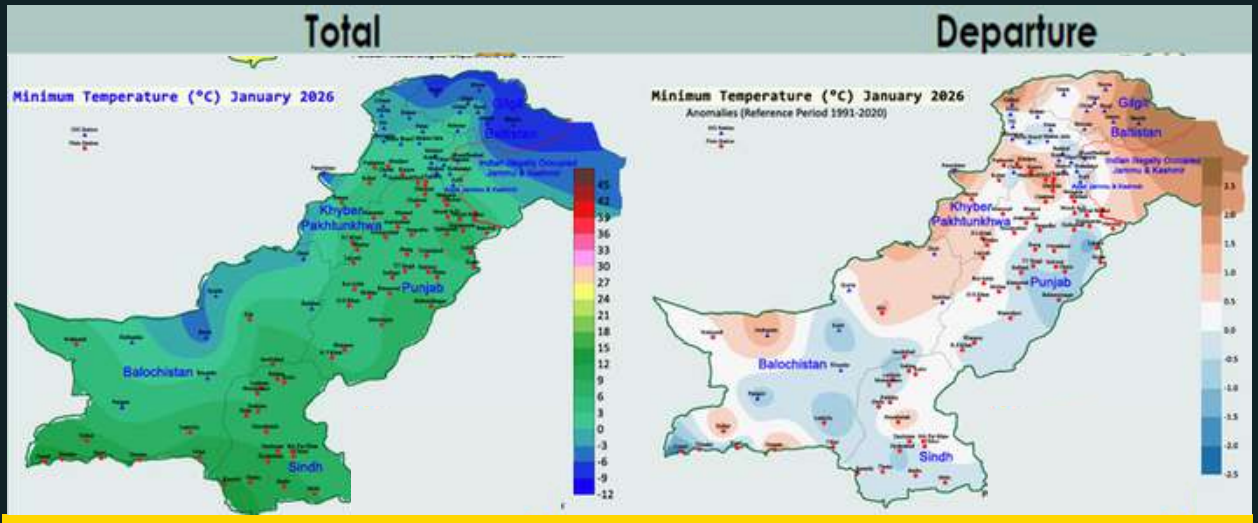
Precipitative performance for January 2026 was robust, with a national area-weighted rainfall of 23.3 mm, representing a positive departure of +19% above the long-term average. The moisture was well-distributed across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit-Baltistan, Kashmir, Punjab, and Balochistan, with some impact on Sindh. Parachinar (KP) recorded the most significant single-day event with 110.0 mm on January 23, while Malam Jabba (KP) emerged as the wettest location of the month with a cumulative total of 230.0 mm. This surplus rainfall, coupled with significant snowfall over mountainous areas, provided a vital boost to the winter moisture regime despite the periodic disruptions caused by stagnant, fog prone high pressure systems in the Southern plains.

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: January 2026

Rainfall Departure					
Region	Rank (of 65y)	Normal (mm)	Average (mm)	Departure (percent)	Comment
Pakistan	45	19.6	23.3	19%	-
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	42	64.1	74.5	16%	-
Balochistan	42	17.9	19.2	8%	-
Gilgit Baltistan	32	17.9	11.6	-35%	-
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	53	45.4	69.6	53%	-
Punjab	44	16.4	17	3%	-
Sindh	58	3.5	6	72%	9th highest (23.4mm rainfall recorded in 2022)



Rainfall Departure January 2026



temperature Anomalies January 2026

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: February 2026

February 2026 was marked by exceptionally warm and dry conditions across Pakistan, driven by a combination of weak La Niña conditions (SST anomaly of −0.74 °C) and a negative Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD) transitioning toward a neutral phase. The national mean temperature reached 17.38 °C, a significant 3.16 °C above the long-term average of 14.23 °C, marking it as the 2nd highest temperature noted in February (surpassed only by 2006). While the month typically sees the onset of early spring patterns, the atmospheric setup favored light to moderate rain and isolated hailstorms, primarily over hilly areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit-Baltistan (GB), Kashmir, parts of Balochistan, Punjab and Sindh.

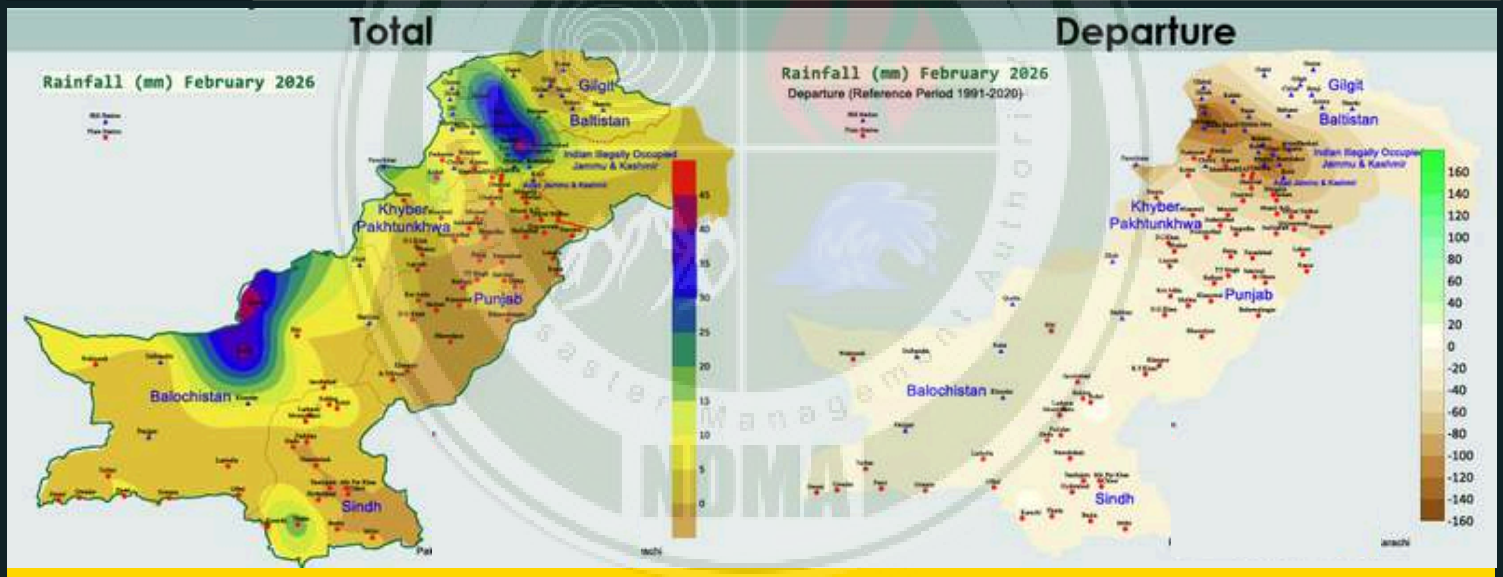
Thermal dynamics during the month were remarkably pronounced, with both day and night temperatures ranking among the highest in history. The national average maximum temperature reached **24.90 °C** (the 4th highest recorded), while the average minimum of **9.83 °C** was the 2nd highest ever. Regional extremes ranged from a peak of **37.0 °C** in **Mithi and Chhor** to a low of **−8.0 °C** in **Kalam (KP)**, with **Astore** functioning as the coldest overall location.

Region	Max Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Min Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly
Pakistan	24.9	3.5	9.83 (2nd	2.85	17.38 (2nd)	3.16
AJ&K	17.64 (1st)	4.56	2.94	1.35	10.29 (2nd)	2.94
Balochistan	25.2	3.27	10.42 (2nd)	3.33	17.82 (3rd)	3.24
Gilgit-Baltistan	14.21 (1st	4.34	0.61 (3rd	1.99	7.44 (2nd)	3.18
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	21.19 (2nd)	4.59	6.34 (3rd)	2.61	13.80 (2nd)	3.62
Punjab	26.29 (3rd)	3.71	10.90 (2nd)	2.45	18.62 (2nd)	3.1
Sindh	30.47	2.49	14.31 (2nd)	2.96	22.40 (2nd)	2.72

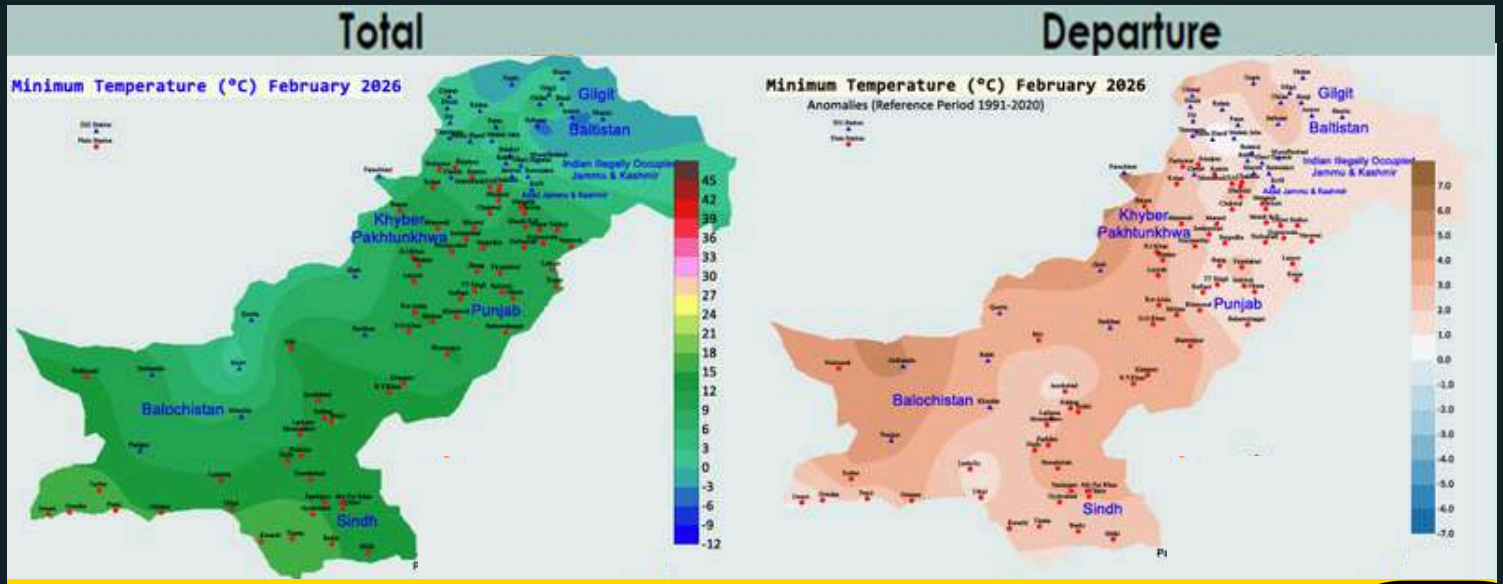
In terms of precipitation, February 2026 was exceptionally arid, receiving a national area-weighted rainfall of only 6.1 mm. This represents a 77% deficit below the long-term average, making it the 7th driest February on record since 1985. Climatologically, February is a vital month for the January–March (JFM) seasonal totals, usually contributing roughly 34.6%; however, this year's performance was significantly curtailed. Despite the overall dryness, Kalat (Balochistan) recorded the heaviest single-day rainfall of 32.0 mm on 7th February 2026, while Muzaffarabad City (AJ&K) emerged as the wettest location for the month with a cumulative total of 45.6 mm.

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: February 2026

Rainfall Departure					
Region	Rank (of 65y)	Normal (mm)	Average (mm)	Departure (percent)	Comment
Pakistan	7	27	6.1	-77%	7th driest (2.9mm rainfall recorded in 1985)
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	2	84.5	13.1	-85%	2nd driest (6.1mm rainfall recorded in 2001)
Balochistan	27	18.5	8.5	-54%	-
Gilgit Baltistan	14	23.2	5.5	-76%	14th driest (0.7mm rainfall recorded in 2014)
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	2	76.5	11.9	-84%	2nd driest (11.8mm rainfall recorded in 1985)
Punjab	2	26.6	1.2	-96%	2nd driest (0.9mm rainfall recorded in 2021)
Sindh	35	5.5	2.2	-60%	-



Rainfall Departure February 2026



temperature Anomalies February 2026

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: March 2026

Climatic indicators showed neutral ENSO conditions (neither El Niño nor La Niña) and a neutral IOD phase, suggested no strong large-scale oceanic forcing during the period. March 2026 remained warmer than normal across the country with slightly above-average rainfall, indicating a transition towards early spring with increased weather variability. The national mean temperature (21.6°C) remained +2.3°C above normal, while both maximum (+2.0°C) and minimum (+2.7°C) temperatures recorded significant positive anomalies with night temperatures ranking among the highest on record.

The mean temperature remained 21.6°C, which was +2.3°C above normal, ranking among the top 5 warmest March months on record. Both daytime (28.5°C, +2.0°C anomaly) and night-time temperatures (14.7°C, +2.7°C anomaly) were notably elevated, with night temperatures ranking as the 2nd highest historically. This indicates a pronounced warming trend, particularly impacting northern and western regions.

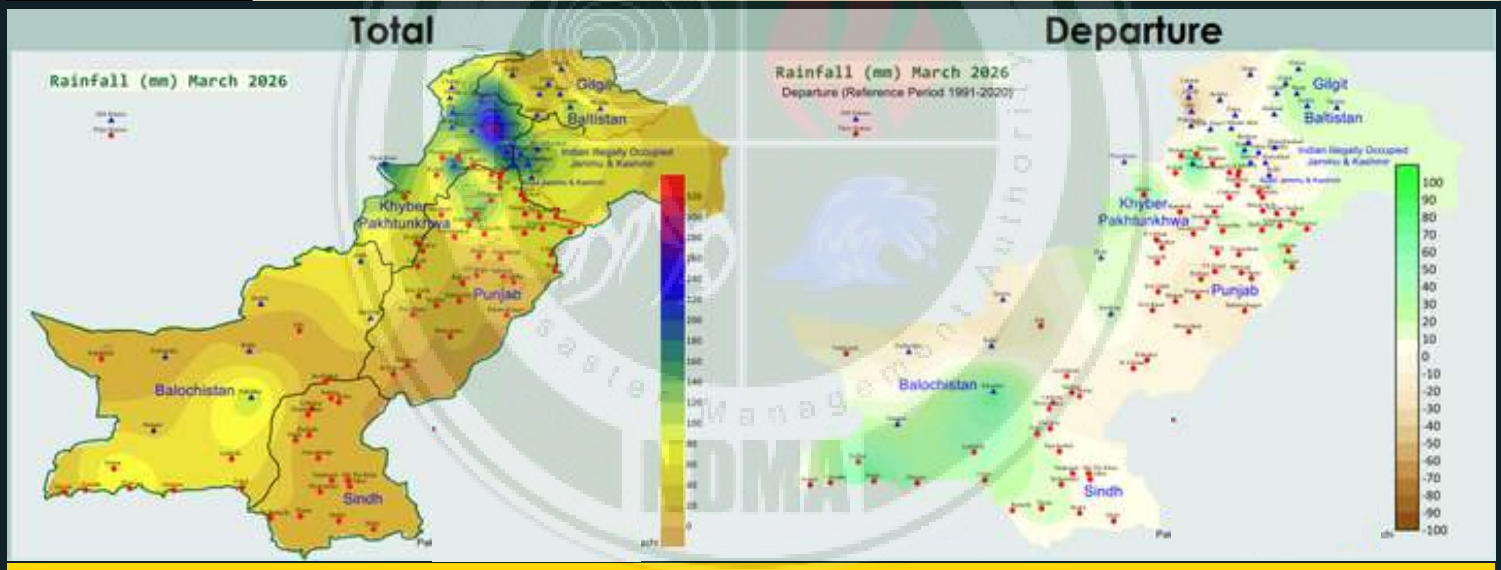
Region	Max Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Min Temp (°C)	Anomaly	Mean Temp (°C)	Anomaly
Pakistan	28.5	2	14.7 (2nd)	2.7	21.6 (5th)	2.3
AJ&K	20.7 (9th)	2.7	8.1	2.2	14.5 (6th)	2.5
Balochistan	28.7	1.9	14.7 (2nd)	2.7	21.7 (8th)	2.2
Gilgit-Baltistan	17.8	2	5.9	1.9	11.9 (7th)	2
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	23.7 (10th)	2.2	11.1 (3rd)	2.8	17.5 (8th)	2.6
Punjab	30.3	2.4	16.6 (2nd)	3	23.5 (5th)	2.7
Sindh	34.6	1.2	19.2 (1st)	2.6	26.9 (6th)	1.9

The country received 38.9 mm rainfall (+24%), categorized as slightly above normal, though spatial distribution remained uneven. Sindh (+129%) and Balochistan (+57%) experienced significantly above-normal rainfall, while Punjab (-9%) remained near normal. KP, GB, and AJK observed slightly above-average rainfall, with snowfall over higher elevations and isolated hailstorm events reported.

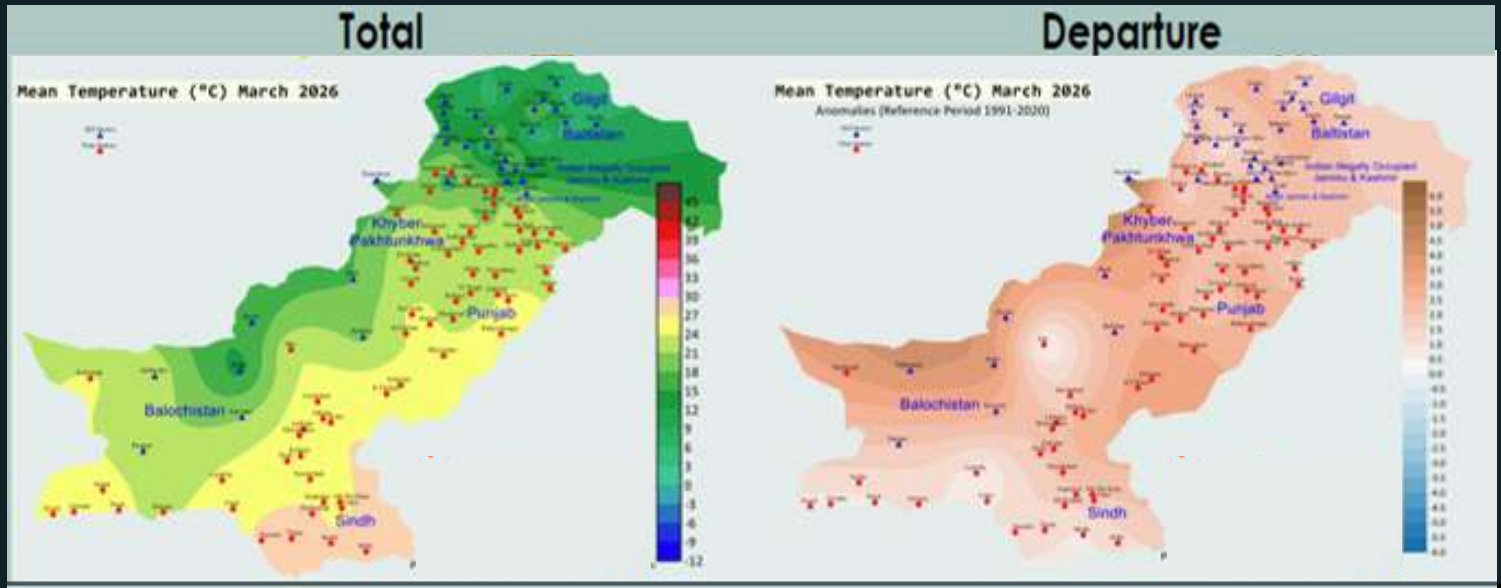
During the month, four Western Disturbances affected the country (5–6, 8–12, 15–21, and 24–31 March), resulting in moderate to heavy rainfall, snowfall in hilly areas, and localized hailstorms, particularly in northern and western regions. Southern parts experienced light to moderate rainfall.

Pakistan Monthly Climate Summary: March 2026

Rainfall Departure					
Region	Rank (of 66y)	Normal (mm)	Average (mm)	Departure (percent)	Comment
Pakistan	43	31.5	38.9	24%	-
Azad Jammu & Kashmir	41	96.2	118.4	23%	-
Balochistan	49	21.7	34	57%	-
Gilgit Baltistan	43	24.9	34.6	39%	-
Khyber Pakhtunkhwa	40	92.6	102.8	11%	-
Punjab	37	31.7	28.8	-9%	-
Sindh	57	3.8	8.8	129%	10th highest (50.1 mm rainfall recorded in 1967)



Rainfall Departure March 2026



temperature Anomalies March 2026

Smog Conditions From October 2025 To January 2026

In the winter of 2025–26, smog arrived earlier than usual in October due to a prolonged dry conditions. While air quality remained "Unhealthy" to "Hazardous" throughout the season, the Punjab government reported a 20% overall improvement compared to the previous record breaking year, largely due to strict anti-smog enforcement and slight variations in weather patterns.

Table below provides a month-wise breakdown of the smog visibility:-

Month	Typical Visibility	Major Impact Areas
October 2025	Hazy (Moderate)	Upper Punjab (Lahore, Gujranwala)
November 2025	Poor (<800m)	Central Punjab & Peshawar
December 2025	Critical (<50m)	Motorways (M-2, M-3, M-4)
January 2026	Severe (<25m)	South Punjab & Sindh plains
February 2026	Improving	Northern areas & Islamabad

Key Highlights:

- **Peak Period:** The most dangerous spike occurred around January 17, 2026, when AQI levels in several Lahore sectors exceeded 500.
- **Best Comparison:** November 2025 saw the most significant improvement, with an average AQI of 261 compared to 453 in 2024—a reduction of 192 points.
- **Visibility Warning:** December and January remained the most critical months for travel, as dense smog frequently forced the closure of major motorways (M-2, M-3) during night and early morning hours.

Preventive & Mitigation Measures:

- **Anti-Smog Guns:** Water trucks with mounted misting devices sprayed over 55,000 km of urban roads to settle dust and airborne particles.
- **Zig-Zag Technology:** Over 3,100 brick kilns were sealed or demolished for failing to convert to cleaner zig-zag technology.
- **Dust Suppression:** More than 2,200 water recyclers and mist sprinklers were installed at service stations and construction sites.
- **Vehicle Crackdown:** In Islamabad alone, nearly 800 heavy vehicles with outdated engines were impounded for high emissions.
- **Green Transport:** The government distributed nearly 3,000 e-bikes to students and introduced a 10% electric vehicle (EV) quota for government fleets.
- **Satellite Monitoring:** NEOC leverages open source data for real-time satellite monitoring.

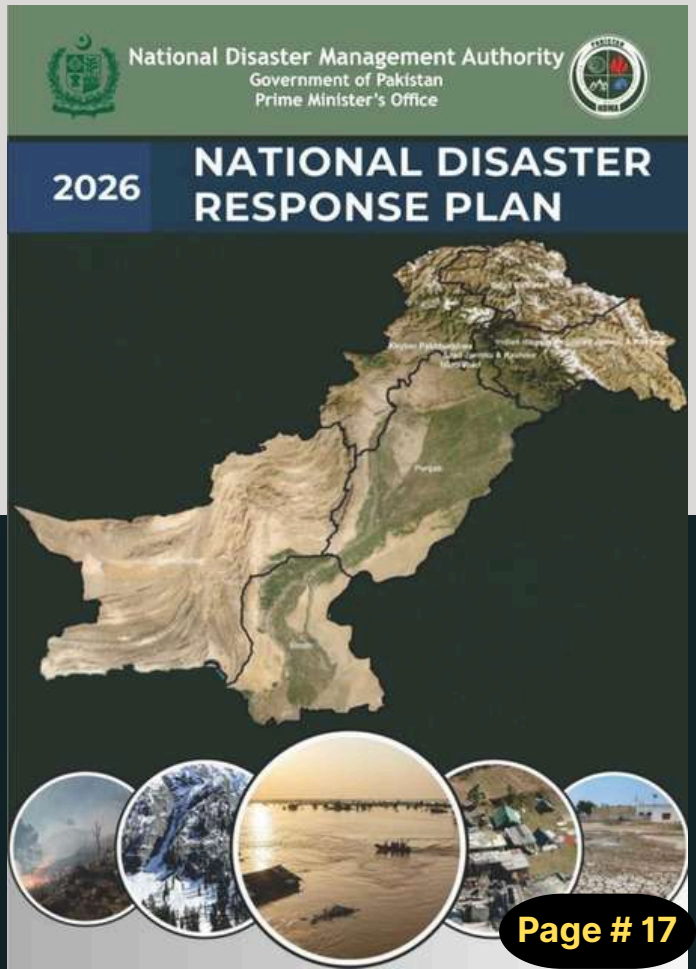
Contingency Planning and Preparedness

NDMA in coordination with PDMAs and other stakeholders implemented a series of strategic initiatives to strengthen national preparedness for winter related hazards. These proactive measures were undertaken to reduce the potential impacts of seasonal threats such as snowstorms, cold waves, fog, smog, avalanches and landslides. The following key actions were carried out:

1. Issuance of National Disaster Response Plan (NDRP)

NDRP presents a comprehensive national framework for disaster response in Pakistan, integrating preparedness, response, and recovery phases. It emphasizes a multi-hazard and multi-stakeholder approach, covering natural, climate-induced, and human-made disasters. Strong focus is placed on coordination, scalability, and resilience-building, aligning disaster management with national development goals. Critically, it shifts from reactive relief to proactive risk reduction and anticipatory action. Key components of plan included:-

- **Risk Context and Hazard Profile:** Pakistan faces a wide spectrum of hazards, including floods, earthquakes, heatwaves, GLOFs, droughts, and industrial risks. Climate change is significantly intensifying frequency, unpredictability, and severity of disasters. Urbanization, environmental degradation and population growth further amplify vulnerability. NDRP effectively highlights risks but could strengthen data-driven prioritization of hazards.
- **Preparedness Strategy:** Focuses on capacity building, training, simulations, and community engagement. Emphasizes institutional training and integration with academia and technical education. Encourages CBDRM for grassroots preparedness. Strong framework, but sustainability depends on consistent funding and local-level ownership.
- **Financing and Resource Mobilization:** Introduces risk financing mechanisms, contingency funds, and donor coordination systems. Promotes shift from reactive funding to pre-arranged financial preparedness. Encourages public-private partnerships and international collaboration. Key limitation is reliance on external funding and fiscal constraints.
- **Integration with Development and Policy Frameworks:** Aligns disaster management with climate policy, SDGs, and Sendai Framework. Promotes integration into infrastructure planning, land-use and national development strategies. Encourages ecosystem-based DRR and climate adaptation. Integration is strategic but requires cross-sectoral policy coherence and execution capacity.
- **Risk Communication Strategy:** Advocates a multi-channel communication approach (media, SMS, social media, community networks).



Contingency Planning and Preparedness

2. Issuance of Winter Contingency Plans

NDMA developed and disseminated 2x Winter Contingency Plans covering period from (October-December 2025 & January-March 2026), which served as a comprehensive framework for disaster preparedness and response across Pakistan during winter season. Plan clearly defined roles and responsibilities of stakeholders at federal, provincial, and district levels, adopting a multi-hazard approach to address winter-specific risks such as heavy snowfall, avalanches, fog, smog, cold waves, and rain-induced landslides. Key components of the plan included enhancing early warning, pre-positioning of relief resources, strengthening inter-agency coordination mechanisms, capacity building at community level, dissemination systems, timely restoration of critical infrastructure and essential services during emergency situations.

- **Hazard Identification & Vulnerability Assessment:** Mapping of regions prone to snowfall, avalanches, and extreme cold, particularly in GB, KP, and Northern Balochistan. These maps were developed in collaboration with NDMA Tech Team, SUPARCO and PMD.
- **Stockpiling Strategy:** Directions for PDMAs and district authorities to pre-position essential supplies food, fuel, medicines, blankets, de-icing materials, and rescue kits in high-risk areas before snowfall.
- **Interagency Coordination Framework:** SOPs for collaboration between NDMA, PDMAs, Rescue 1122 and the Pakistan Armed Forces for response and recovery. It defines clear communication protocols, joint operational roles and thresholds for emergency escalation to ensure an integrated and synchronized disaster response mechanism.
- **Community Preparedness and Awareness:** Instructions for launching localised awareness campaigns through media, Mosques, and schools focusing on community level preparedness, first aid, and safe heating practices.
- **Emergency Communication Plans:** Emphasis on ensuring backup communication systems in case of power outages, including satellite phones and radio operators in remote areas.
- **Response Preparedness:** Plans to deploy snow clearing machinery and mobile health units in inaccessible areas, with the support of National Highway Authority (NHA) and local governments.

Contingency Planning and Preparedness

3. Development and Dissemination of Winter Hazard Guidelines.

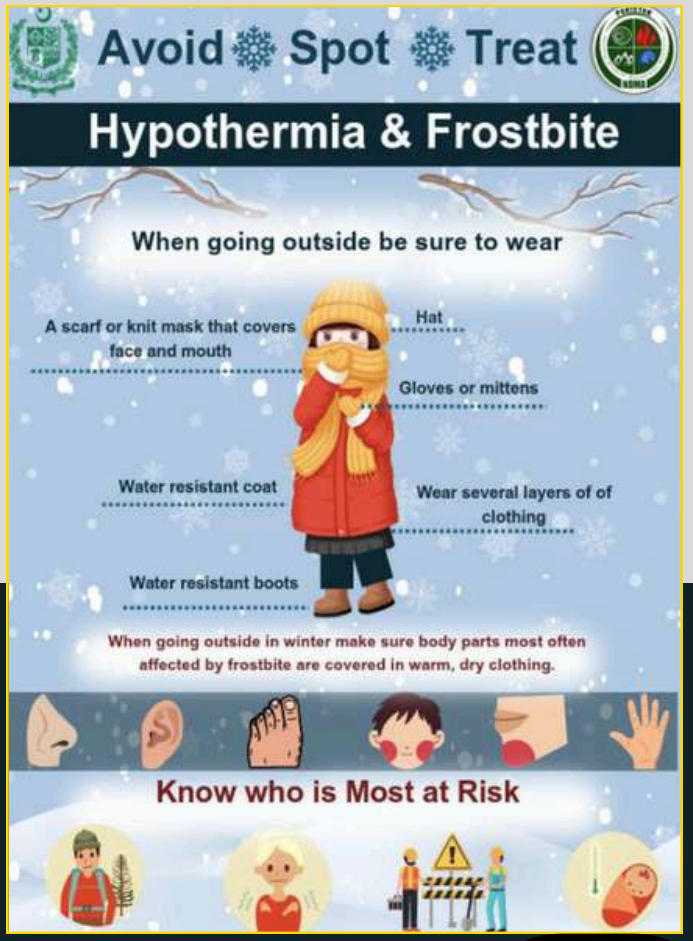
To ensure localised and effective preparedness, NDMA issued several season-specific guidelines:

- **Smog Advisory:** Focused on controlling pollution sources, minimizing vehicular emissions, and protecting public health in smog-affected cities, especially in Punjab. These guidelines were circulated among district administrations, media platforms, and public offices for broad outreach.
- **Winter Travel Safety / Tourist Guidelines:** Offered practical advice to travelers and transport authorities for navigating hazardous winter travel conditions, including black ice, road closures, and visibility issues.
- **Hypothermia Guidelines:** Provided step by step guidance on identifying hypothermia risks, establishing safe warming areas, and implementing effective response measures for individuals affected by extreme cold conditions
- **Black Ice Guidelines:** Detailed safety instructions for tourist and people living in high-altitude and mountainous regions to prepare for and respond to black ice and heavy snowfall.
- **Flash Flood Advisory & Guidelines:** Guidelines were issued for flash flood preparedness, emphasising early warning dissemination, identification of vulnerable areas, and community awareness. Authorities were advised to ensure timely evacuation, secure critical infrastructure, and maintain readiness of rescue teams and emergency equipment.

4. Winter Coordination Conference.

The core points from the NDMA Winter Contingencies Coordination Conference are summarised below:-

- **Objective:** To review preparedness and coordination for potential winter hazards (October 2025 – March 2026) in line with Disaster Early Warning (DEW-4&1).
- **Key Focus:** Enhancing inter-agency coordination between federal, provincial, and regional authorities to ensure timely response and resource availability.
- **Tourism Safety:** Specifically addressed managing tourist influx, securing accommodation and facilitating emergency responses in high-altitude and snow-prone areas.
- Participants: Attended by representatives from all PDMAs, line departments and rescue services.



Contingency Planning and Preparedness

5. Conducting of Two-Day Joint PAK-UN Multi-Hazard Simulation Exercise to Strengthen Pakistan's Emergency Preparedness

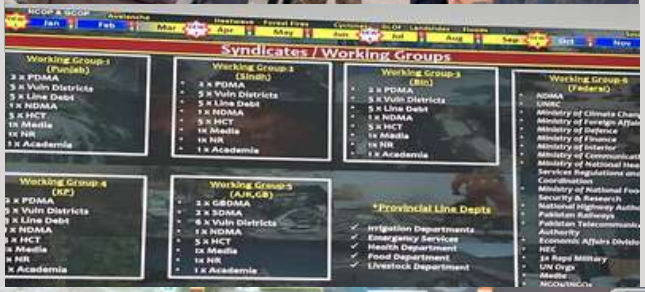
NDMA in collaboration with the UN successfully conducted a two-day Joint PAK-UN Multi-Hazard Simulation Exercise (SimEx) held from 3-4 December 2025 at the NEOC, NDMA Headquarters, Islamabad.

- **Event:** A two-day Joint PAK-UN Multi-Hazard Simulation Exercise (SimEx) held from December 3–4, 2025 at the NEOC in Islamabad.
- **Objective:** To improve Pakistan's coordinated response to large-scale emergencies by testing decision-making, resource planning, and inter-agency interoperability.
- **Participants:** Over 130 representatives from federal ministries, provincial departments (PDMAs), UN agencies, NGOs, academia and the media.
- **Working Groups:** Six dedicated groups represented various regions (Punjab, Sindh, Balochistan, KP, GB, AJ&K) and the Federal Government.
- **Methodology:** Participants utilise NDMA's response matessrices and hazard baselines to create synchronized response frameworks.
- **Scenarios Tested:** Tabletop exercises covered earthquakes, winter blockages in mountainous areas.
- **Partnerships:** The NDMA highlighted successful collaboration with UN agencies and FCDO (Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office) to strengthen the national response system.

6. Strengthening Coordination Channel through Provincial Coordination Cell (PCC)

NDMA has set up Provincial Coordination Cells (PCCs) across all provinces to act as a unified hub for real-time teamwork and data exchange. These cells connect the NDMA, provincial authorities (PDMAs), government departments and on-ground responders to:

- Speed up communication and ensure information moves smoothly.
- Gather accurate data quickly for better decision-making.
- Coordinate resources effectively to where they are needed most.
- Monitor emergencies closely during high-risk periods.
- Bridge between high-level policy and field-level action, providing real-time data to make quick decisions on the ground.



Contingency Planning and Preparedness

6. Timely Dissemination of Advisories and Alerts

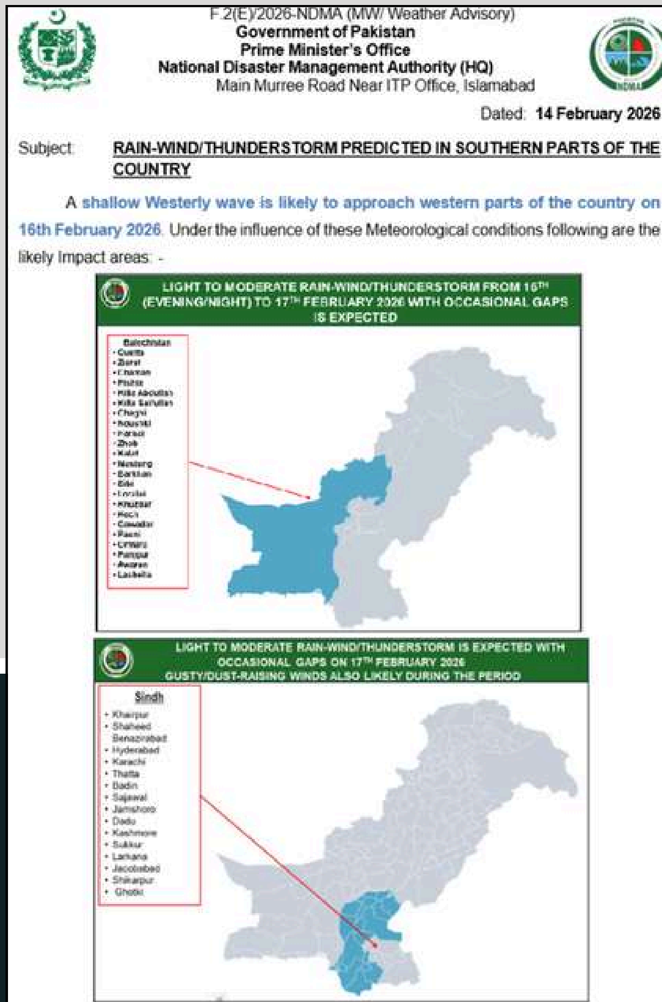
Weather advisories translate complex data into clear instructions that save lives. During winter, they are essential as it provides:-

- **Proactive Preparation:** Timely alerts provide a "head start" to protect assets, stockpile essential supplies, and reinforce infrastructure before extreme weather occurs.
- **Fatality Prevention:** Clear instructions regarding hazards like avalanches, blizzards, and carbon monoxide poisoning significantly reduce the risk of preventable deaths.
- **Tourism & Travel Safety:** Real-time alerts concerning black ice and road blockages prevent travelers from becoming stranded in life-threatening conditions in mountainous regions.
- **Strategic Resource Deployment:** Advisories facilitate the pre-positioning of snow-clearing machinery and medical teams in high-risk zones, ensuring a rapid response during emergencies.
- **Infrastructure & Agricultural Protection:** Early warnings enable utility providers to safeguard power grids and allow farmers to protect livestock and crops from severe frost damage.
- **Operational Synchronization:** These communications serve as a unified call to action, aligning law enforcement, health services, and rescue teams under a coordinated plan.
- **Public Information Integrity:** Official data neutralizes rumours and misinformation, providing a reliable source of truth that prevents public panic during a crisis.

Based on the NDMA Advisory records for the period of October 2025 through March 2026, NDMA has been highly proactive in communicating disaster risks to the public. During this timeframe NDMA has issued following advisories and alerts:

- **19 x Weather Advisories** to provide essential lead time for atmospheric changes.
- **9 x Cyclonic Storm Alerts** specifically regarding **"Shakti"** in the Arabian Sea.
- **3 x GLOF** Advisories to warn of high-altitude flood risks.
- **4 x Flash Flood Warning** and several targeted alerts for rain, snow, and thunderstorms.

These advisories are supplemented by critical guidelines, such as the earthquake guidelines issued in early 2026, ensuring safety measures for all citizens.

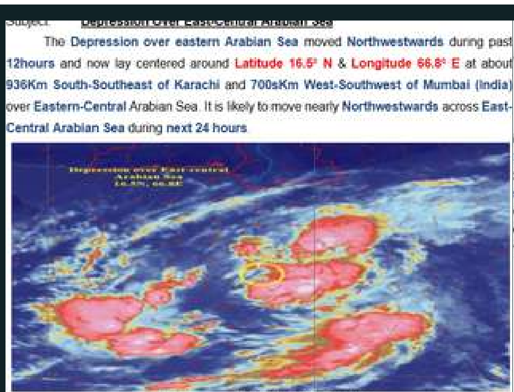


F.2(E)/2026-NDMA (MW/ Weather Advisory)
Government of Pakistan
Prime Minister's Office
National Disaster Management Authority (HQ)
Main Murree Road Near ITP Office, Islamabad

Dated: 14 February 2026

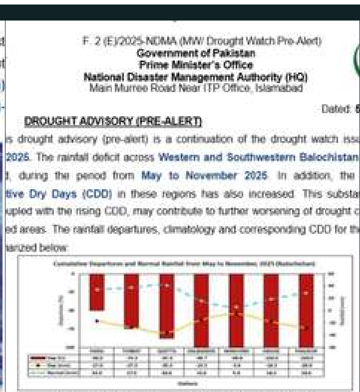
Subject: RAIN-WIND/THUNDERSTORM PREDICTED IN SOUTHERN PARTS OF THE COUNTRY

A shallow Westerly wave is likely to approach western parts of the country on 16th February 2026. Under the influence of these Meteorological conditions following are the likely Impact areas: -



Subject: Depression over East-Central Arabian Sea

The Depression over eastern Arabian Sea moved Northwestwards during past 12hours and now lay centered around Latitude 16.5° N & Longitude 66.8° E at about 936Km South-Southeast of Karachi and 700sKm West-Southwest of Mumbai (India) over Eastern-Central Arabian Sea. It is likely to move nearly Northwestwards across East-Central Arabian Sea during next 24 hours

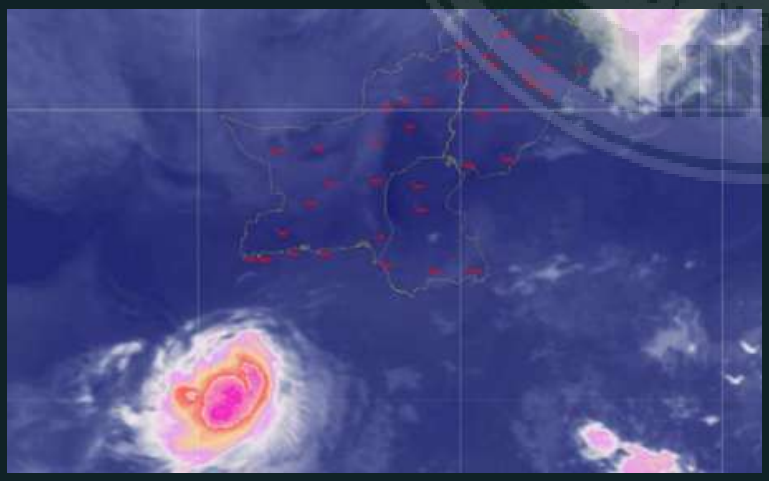


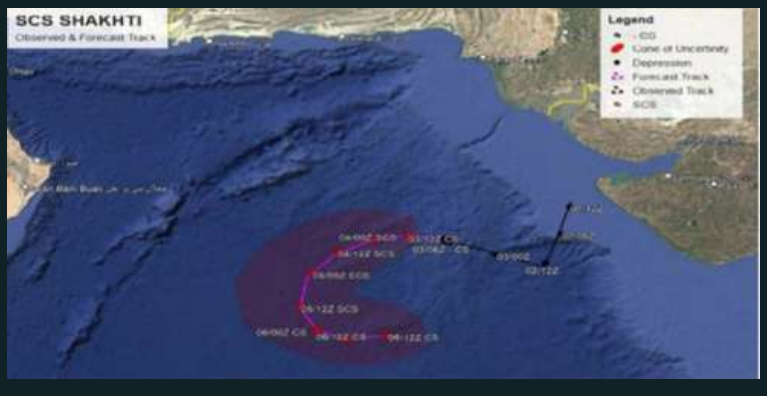
F. 2 (E)/2025-NDMA (MW/ Drought Watch Pre-Alert)
Government of Pakistan
Prime Minister's Office
National Disaster Management Authority (HQ)
Main Murree Road Near ITP Office, Islamabad

DROUGHT ADVISORY (PRE-ALERT)

Cyclone Shakti

Cyclone Shakti developed over the Arabian Sea during 3–6 October 2025. On 3rd October 2025, a deep depression intensified into Cyclonic Storm Shakti about 360 km South of Karachi, prompting advisories from the P and the Cyclone Warning Centre. The system strengthened on 4th October 2025, with sustained winds near the cyclone's center reaching approximately 110–125 km/h, generating rough to very rough sea conditions in the Northern Arabian Sea. Under its influence, coastal districts of Sindh—including Badin, Thatta and Sujawal—experienced gusty winds, light to moderate rainfall and rising sea conditions. Authorities advised fishermen to avoid deep-sea activities and placed coastal administrations on alert until 5th October 2025. As a precautionary measure, local administrations monitored vulnerable coastal settlements and emergency response teams were kept on standby. The cyclone gradually moved West-Southwest over open waters and began weakening between 5–6 October 2025, significantly reducing the likelihood of landfall or major damage along Pakistan's coastline. However, the event highlighted the vulnerability of coastal communities to tropical cyclones and reinforced the importance of early warning dissemination and preparedness measures.





Burzil Top Avalanche

On 3rd January 2026 at approximately 0200 hours, a convoy comprising 34 individuals traveling in two snow vehicles was returning from Burzil Pass to Minimerg when it encountered a road blockage caused by heavy snowfall. The convoy halted while arrangements were made to clear the obstruction, and plant equipment was mobilized from a nearby post to assist in the recovery of personnel and vehicles. During the clearance operation, an unexpected snow slide (avalanche) was triggered, resulting in three fatalities, including two armed forces personnel and one civilian. The deceased were subsequently evacuated to their native towns via the Karakoram Highway on 4th January 2026.

Following the incident, local authorities and response teams initiated search and safety operations to ensure no additional personnel were trapped under the snow. Movement along the route remained temporarily restricted due to continued avalanche risks and heavy snowfall in the region. The event highlighted the vulnerability of high-altitude mountain routes during the winter season and underscored the need for enhanced monitoring, timely avalanche warnings, and precautionary travel advisories in snow-prone areas of Gilgit-Baltistan.

Avalanche in Arandu, Lower Chitral

On Friday, 23rd January 2026, during the afternoon, a tragic avalanche incident occurred in the village of Sareegal located within the jurisdiction of Arandu Police Station in the Dumel area of Lower Chitral. The incident was triggered by a massive snow slide following heavy snowfall of over 20 inches during a 36-hour storm, which descended from a nearby pasture and struck an isolated residential house. At the time of the incident, 10 members of the same family were reportedly dining in the central room of their house when the avalanche buried the structure. As a result, nine family members lost their lives. One survivor, eight-year-old was miraculously rescued alive from the debris and was immediately shifted to a hospital in Drosh for medical treatment. A joint rescue operation was carried out by local volunteers, Rescue 1122, the Pakistan Army and the Chitral Scouts under extremely challenging weather conditions. The region was experiencing severe cold and infrastructure disruptions, including damage to the national transmission line at Lowari Top resulting into electricity outages.

Chipurson, Hunza Earthquake

On 19th January 2026, a 5.7–5.8 magnitude earthquake struck the Chipurson valley in District Hunza, Gilgit-Baltistan, at approximately 11:21 AM PST, causing significant damage in several remote high-altitude settlements. The epicenter was reported near the Yash Kuk Glacier, about 50 km North-Northwest of Karimabad. The earthquake resulted in at least one fatality and several minor injuries, including children. The worst-affected villages included Zoodkhun, Shitmarg, Ispanj, and Yeshkuk, where widespread structural damage was reported. More than 300 houses were destroyed or severely damaged, leaving approximately 500 households displaced or significantly affected. Earthquake also triggered landslides and rockfalls, blocking sections of the Karakoram Highway and key link roads, further isolating affected communities. Survivors faced extremely harsh winter conditions, with temperatures dropping to nearly -20°C, forcing many families to take shelter in temporary tents without adequate heating. Initial rescue and relief efforts were carried out by local communities acting as first responders, followed by response measures from the GB government, which declared parts of the valley calamity-hit and worked to restore road connectivity within 48 hours. However, the situation remained fragile due to frequent aftershocks for several days.

The Gul Plaza Inferno

The catastrophic fire at Gul Plaza on Karachi's MA Jinnah Road, which broke out around 10:15 PM on 17th January 2026, remains one of the city's deadliest commercial disasters, claiming at least 80 lives and injuring dozens. Sparked by a child playing with matches in a ground-floor artificial flower shop, the blaze surged through the building's flammable inventory, trapping victims on the mezzanine floor where 13 out of 16 emergency exits were found to be illegally locked. Firefighting operations lasted an agonizing 36 hours, severely hampered by narrow, congested access roads and a critical shortage of specialised rescue gear like gas masks and hydraulic cutters. Subsequent investigations by the Gul Plaza Judicial Commission exposed a staggering history of safety negligence, including a 20-year lapse in electrical inspections and the total absence of functional smoke alarms or fire extinguishers. This tragedy has not only left over 1,200 shopkeepers facing financial ruin but has also forced the Gilgit-Baltistan and Sindh provincial governments to initiate a massive, city-wide crackdown on building code violations to prevent such systemic failures from recurring. In wake of surge of urban fires NDMA formulated and developed Urban fire & safety guidelines for general public safety and awareness.

Gas Leakage Incidents

Gas leakage incidents are a chronic safety issue in Pakistan, primarily driven by deteriorating infrastructure in the SNGPL and SSGC networks, poorly maintained LPG cylinders and the hazardous use of illegal "gas-sucking" suction pumps to counter low pressure. A tragic highlight of this crisis occurred on 19 February 2026, in Karachi's Soldier Bazaar, where a suspected gas leak triggered a massive explosion during Sehri on the first day of Ramadan, killing at least 16 people and causing a three-storey residential building to collapse. These disasters typically peak during the winter months when households rely on gas heaters and geysers in poorly ventilated spaces, leading to frequent explosions or fatal cases of carbon monoxide poisoning. This recurring pattern highlights a dire need for stricter OGRA safety regulations, public awareness regarding the "silent killer" of unventilated rooms and urgent government investment to replace aging underground pipelines that have become ticking time bombs in densely populated urban centers. Furthermore, the lack of widespread gas detector installations in homes remains a critical gap that continues to cost lives during otherwise preventable domestic accidents.

Deaths and Injuries Reported by PDMA - KP

Deaths
29

Male 9

Female 6

Child 14

Causes of Deaths

Structural Collapse	23
Drowning	2
Landsliding	3
Tree Fallen	1

injuries
7

Male 4

Female 2

Child 1

Ser	District	Deaths				Injuries			
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
1	Abbottabad	2	1	0	**3**	0	0	0	**0**
2	Bajaur	0	2	2	**4**	0	2	0	**2**
3	Buner	2	0	0	**2**	0	0	0	**0**
4	Lower Dir	1	0	0	**1**	1	0	0	**1**
5	Lower Chitral	1	1	7	**9**	0	0	1	**1**
6	Malakand	0	0	1	**1**	0	0	0	**0**
7	Mansehra	2	0	0	**2**	0	0	0	**0**
8	Mohmand	1	1	1	**3**	0	0	0	**0**
9	Peshawar	0	1	1	**2**	3	0	0	**3**
10	Shangla	0	0	1	**1**	0	0	0	**0**
11	Waziristan	0	0	1	**1**	0	0	0	**0**
Total		**9**	**6**	**14**	**29**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**7**

infrastructure Damaged Reported by PDMA - KP

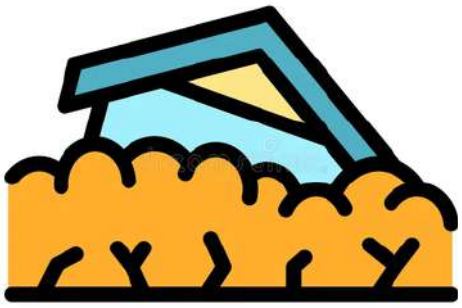
Ser	District	House Damaged			Livestock Perished
		Partially	Fully	Total	
1	Abbottabad	3	0	3	2
2	Bajaur	5	0	5	0
3	Battagram	0	3	3	0
4	Lower Dir	1	0	1	5
5	L - Chitral	1	0	1	0
6	Malakand	6	0	6	0
7	Mardan	2	0	2	0
8	Mohmand	6	9	15	0
9	North Waziristan	3	2	5	0
10	Peshawar	1	0	1	3
11	Shangla	4	1	5	0
11	South -Waziristan	1	0	1	0
12	Upper Dir	3	0	3	9
Total		**36**	**15**	**51**	**16**

Deaths and Injuries Reported by PDMA - Balochistan

Deaths
03

Male 0 | Female 1 | Child 2

Causes of Deaths



Structural Collapse

injuries
02

Male 0 | Female 0 | Child 2

Ser	District	Deaths				Injuries			
		Male	Female	Children	Total	Male	Female	Children	Total
1	Naseerabad	0	1	2	**3**	0	0	2	**2**
Total		**0**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**0**	**0**	**2**	**2**

infrastructure Damaged Reported by PDMA - Balochistan

Ser	District	House Damaged			Livestock Perished
		Partially	Fully	Total	
1	Naseerabad	1	0	1	0
2	Chaman	0	3	3	0
Total		**1**	**3**	**4**	**0**

Note: No losses/damages reported by Sindh, AJ&K and GB

Relief Provided by PDMA - KP

District	Tents	Blankets	Mattress	Plastic Mats	Quilts	Hygiene Kits	Kitchen Kits	Tarpaulines	Pillows	Mosquito Nets	Lamps	Buckets
Abbottabad	9	14	19	14	26	16	4	10	0	0	1	8
Battagram	25	45	45	35	35	0	24	32	22	0	18	0
Dir Lower	10	42	0	15	29	5	6	10	0	0	0	9
Kohistan Lower	4	4	0	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malakand	22	69	35	35	29	47	39	20	38	10	7	2
Mardan	0	5	3	2	5	2	1	1	5	0	0	0
Mohmand	51	84	102	57	90	56	69	50	57	45	0	0
Torghar	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Dir Upper	37	41	36	57	101	42	42	42	42	0	6	0
Kohistan Upper	9	16	16	10	0	4	10	0	0	10	4	10
Total	**168**	**320**	**256**	**227**	**320**	**172**	**196**	**184**	**164**	**65**	**36**	**29**

Relief Provided by PDMA - Punjab

District	Winterized Tents	Quilts	Gloves	Umberlla	Shoes	Sleeping Bags	Bed Sheet	Blankets	Kerosene Heater
Murree	10	415	1000	420	200	50	65	165	20

From 9 March 13 April Rain Spells

Heavy and intense late-winter and early-spring rainfall is increasingly emerging as a recurrent weather phenomenon in Pakistan. During this month, five spells of rainfall has been observed from 9 March to 12 April 2026. During this time, multiple Western Disturbances caused moderate to heavy rainfall, snowfall in higher areas, and isolated hailstorms, mainly over Northern and western regions. In contrast, Sindh and Southern Balochistan experienced light to moderate rainfall with limited coverage.

In terms of temperature extremes, highest temperature (40.5°C) was recorded at Mithi and Shaheed Benazirabad, reflecting intense daytime heating in Southern parts of the country. Conversely, lowest temperature (-2.0°C) was observed at Skardu (GB), indicative of persisting cold conditions in high-altitude regions.

Regarding precipitation extremes, Malam Jabba (KP) recorded the highest single-day rainfall of 74 mm on 31 March. The same location also emerged as the wettest station overall, accumulating a total monthly rainfall of 315 mm.

Major Incidents During Rain Spells

(From 19 March to 13 April 2026)

Multiple rain-related incidents were reported across the country, mainly due to roof and wall collapses, lightening strikes and localised flooding.

The deadliest incident occurred in Karachi on 19th March 2026, when strong winds and heavy rainfall caused a dilapidated wall to collapse in the Landhi area of Keamari District, resulting in 13 fatalities, while several other deaths were reported across Karachi due to roof collapses and falling trees.

In Abbottabad District, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa the heavy rainfall caused the collapse of a house roof which resulted in the death of five family members.

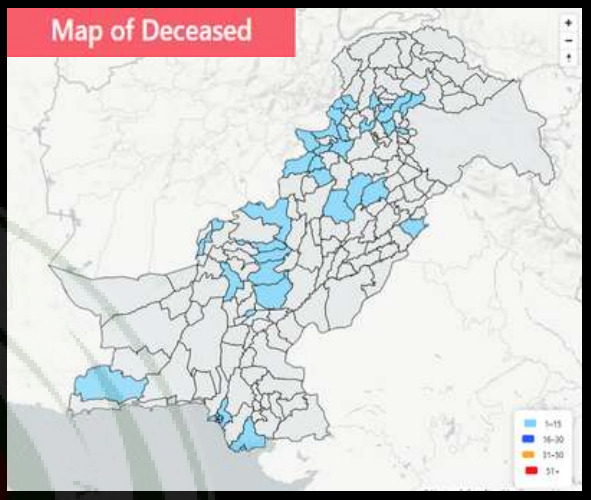
In District Bannu, the veranda of Shahbaz Azmatkhel Mosque collapsed while people were taking shelter from the rain, resulting in 2 fatalities and 39 injuries. Rescue teams and local administration immediately responded, shifting injured persons to nearby health facilities. This was the major event causing the highest casualties during the rainfall spell, although numerous minor incidents of roof and wall collapses, flash floods and landslides were reported in other parts of Bannu, North Waziristan and Battagram resulting in additional injuries and localised damages. During these rain spells heavy downpour resulted in flash floods in local nullah specially in Nari river in Bolan, several other isolated incident occured in Balochistan including, Kachhi Plains and Northwestern districts. A notable temperature drop was also observed in Northwestern Balochistan, where temperature drop to below zero in Toba Achakzai, while snowfall happened in Ziarat and high mountains. Due to significant landslide at Dolai Muzaffarabad road remain closed from 8 April to 12 April 2026. Hailstorms were also observed across the country damaging agriculture and livestock.

Deaths and Injuries Reported from 19 March to 13 April 2026

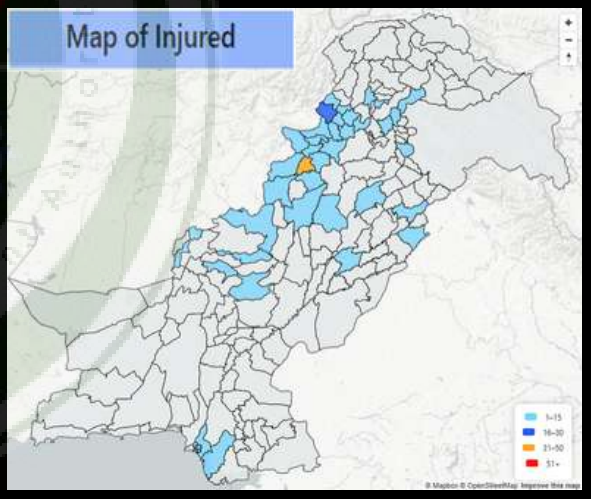
Human Losses - Cumulative

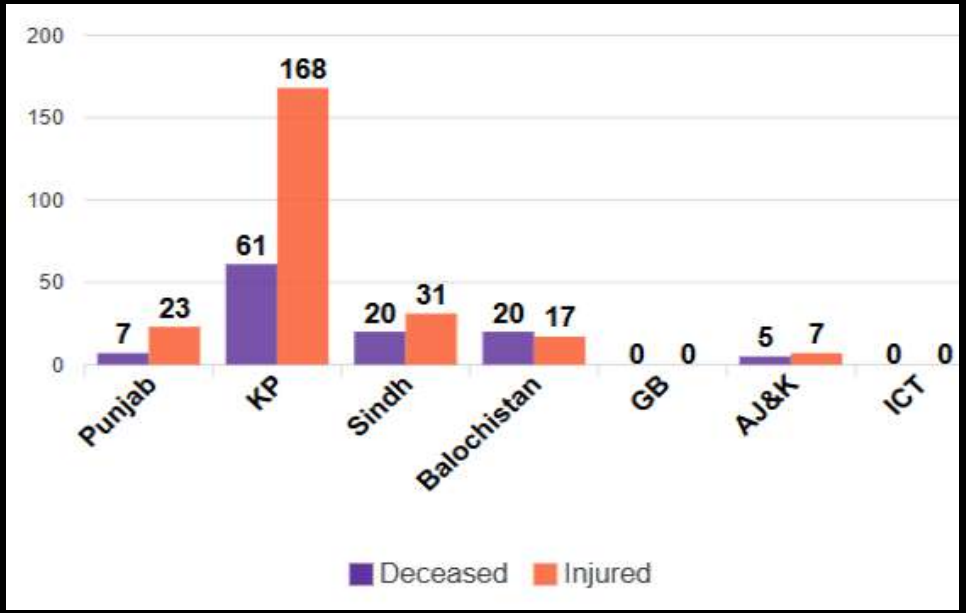
Deceased: 113 **Injured: 246**

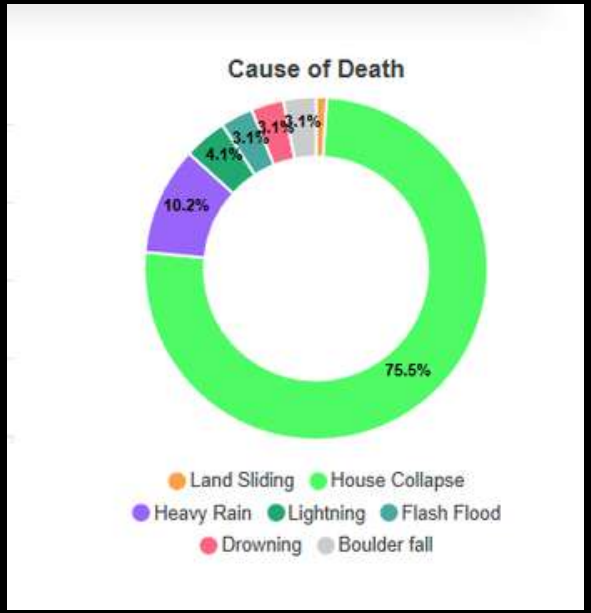
Province	Deceased			
	Male	Female	Children	Total
Punjab	4	2	1	7
KP	19	13	29	61
Sindh	16	2	2	20
Balochistan	7	0	13	20
GB	0	0	0	0
AJ&K	4	1	0	5
ICT	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	50	18	45	113



Province	Injured			
	Male	Female	Children	Total
Punjab	9	7	7	23
KP	64	31	73	168
Sindh	14	3	14	31
Balochistan	2	4	11	17
GB	0	0	0	0
AJ&K	6	0	1	7
ICT	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	95	45	106	246

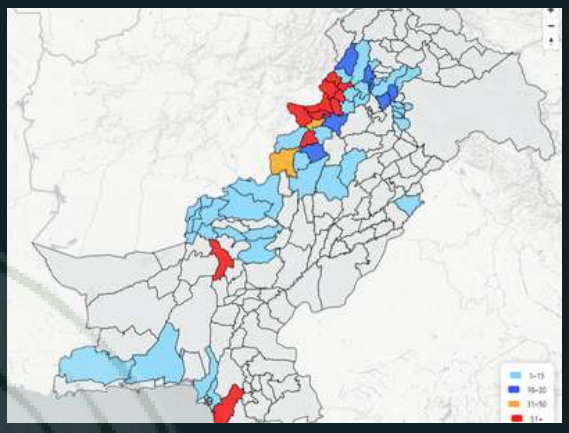


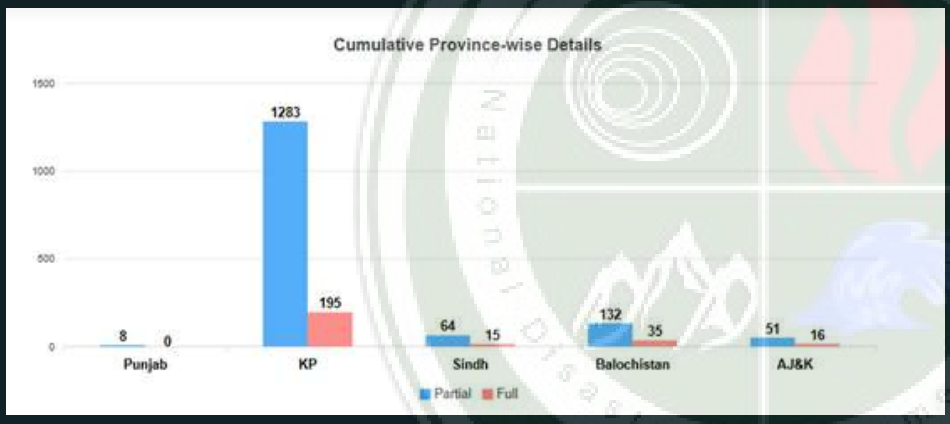




Damages Reported from 19 March to 13 April 2026

Province	House Damage			Livestock
	Partial	Full	Total	
Punjab	8	0	**8**	6
KP	1,283	195	**1,478**	142
Sindh	64	15	**79**	2
Balochistan	132	35	**167**	65
AJ&K	51	16	**67**	10
Grand Total	**1,538**	**261**	**1,799**	**225**





Conclusion

The winter season of 2025–26 presented Pakistan with a complex set of climatic anomalies including prolonged dry spells and above normal temperatures along with extreme events such as cold waves, avalanches, smog and late winter/spring rains . These conditions adversely affected water availability, agriculture, infrastructure and public health across the country. NDMA in coordination with federal, provincial and district stakeholders implemented a comprehensive preparedness and response strategy under its Winter Contingency Plans. Measures such as timely issuance of weather advisories, disaster early warnings, risk communication by NDMA disaster alert mobile app, hazard specific guidelines, simulation exercises at national level with all relevant stakeholders and improved coordination helped reduce potential losses. However the season also exposed persistent vulnerabilities in remote and hazard prone areas and highlighted the need for stronger climate adaptation, resilience building and localized response capacity.

Furthermore late season spring rainfall during late March to April 2026 driven by successive Western Depressions caused significant human losses and damage to the agriculture sector. This highlights the evolving nature of seasonal risks and the need to integrate lessons learned into future planning through improved forecasting, decentralized response and community based preparedness.

In view of these developments, it is essential to further strengthen institutional coordination, enhance real time information sharing and ensure timely mobilization of resources at all levels. Emphasis should also be placed on integrating risk informed planning into development processes, expanding early warning coverage and promoting community level resilience initiatives to effectively mitigate future seasonal hazards.