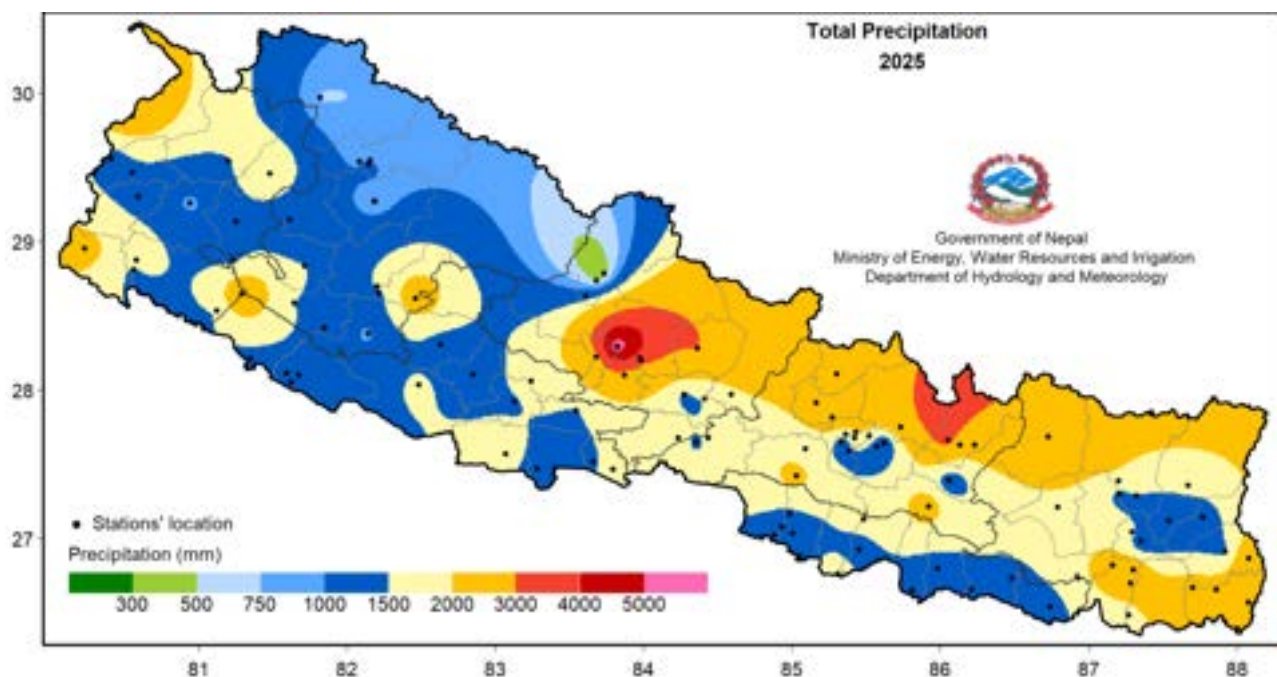


# STATE OF THE NEPAL CLIMATE 2025



*Total Annual Precipitation of 2025*



**Government of Nepal**  
**Ministry of Energy, Water Resource and Irrigation**  
**Department of Hydrology and Meteorology**  
**Climate Division**  
**Climate Analysis Section**  
Babarmahal, Kathmandu

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## 1. Introduction

### 1.1 Highlights

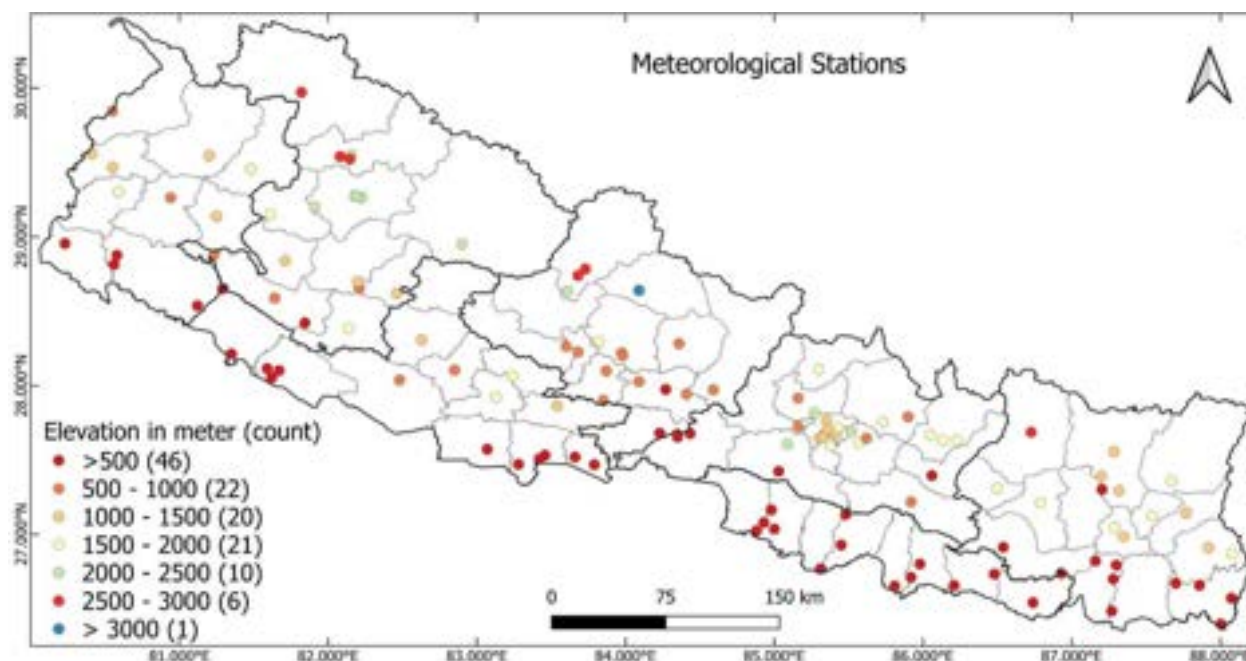
Nepal observed above-normal minimum temperature in all months while above-normal maximum temperature was observed in all months except May and October. This year there were 22 extremely hot days with temperatures above 40°C. Heat waves lasted from 3 to 6 consecutive days, mostly affecting the southern plains during April to June.

Nepal received 99.0% of the normal annual rainfall, indicating near-normal precipitation across the country. Winter season (2024-25) was drier experiencing only 20.6% of normal winter precipitation marking the third consecutive dry winter. 49 out of 126 stations didn't record any precipitation during this winter. The pre-monsoon season (March – May) was wetter than normal (118.9%), although March remained relatively drier, and rainfall increased significantly from mid-April onwards. During the monsoon season, Nepal recorded 90.0% of the normal monsoon precipitation. The Monsoon entered eastern Nepal fifteen days earlier than normal onset day on 29th of May and withdrew from eastern Nepal on 10th October delayed by eight days. The duration of Monsoon was 135 days, which was twenty-three days longer than normal Monsoon period (112 days). Precipitation was near normal in June, but July to September were comparatively drier but during the end of monsoon on early October Nepal received significant precipitation. The Post-monsoon season (October-November) was exceptionally wet (297.3% of normal) due to heavy precipitation event on 3-5 October and the influence of Cyclonic Storm “Montha” later in the month, but November showed the dry conditions.

In 2025, 9 stations set new records for the highest-ever 24-hour precipitation, 3 stations recorded new extremes for daily maximum temperature, and 10 stations set a record for lowest daily minimum temperature.

### 2.1 Data and Methods

The analysis was based on precipitation and temperature data from 126 stations (Figure 1.1; Annex 1). Of the total stations, 46 are located at elevations up to 500 m, 22 stations between 500 m and 1000 m, 20 stations between 1000 m and 1500 m, 21 stations between 1500 m and 2000 m, 10 stations between 2000 m and 2500 m, 6 stations between 2500 m and 3000 m, and 1 station above 3000 m.



**Figure 1.1: Spatial Distribution of stations across different elevation levels**

Some stations with irregular data were used only for monthly and seasonal analyses; therefore, the number of stations varies across annual, monthly, and seasonal analyses. To assess precipitation conditions, the percentage of observed precipitation relative to the normal value was calculated to determine excess or deficit. For temperature, seasonal and annual maximum and minimum temperatures, along with their Departures from normal, have been computed and are presented in Annex 2. In this report, precipitation within  $\pm 10\%$  of the normal (i.e., 90%–110%) is considered near-normal, while for temperature, anomalies within  $\pm 0.2$  °C are considered normal. The ‘normal’ refers to the climatological average for the period 1991–2020. Monthly

normals were derived from daily station data, while seasonal and annual normals were calculated from monthly values.

## 2. Annual weather

### Precipitation

Precipitation exceeding 1,500 mm was recorded across most of Koshi, Bagamati, and Gandaki Provinces, with the northern portions of these Provinces receiving above 2,000 mm. In contrast, the majority of Karnali and Lumbini Provinces, along with certain areas of Sudurpashchim Province, recorded precipitation below 1,500 mm, with the exception of a few isolated localities (Figure 2.1). At the national level, precipitation remained largely within normal ranges. Above-normal precipitation was observed in the western parts of Koshi Province, the northern parts of Bagamati and Gandaki Provinces, and selected northeastern areas of Karnali Province, while the remainder of the country experienced normal to below-normal precipitation conditions (Figure 2.2).

Lumle station recorded the highest annual total precipitation of 5537.2 mm while Jomsom stations recorded lowest precipitation of 377.6 mm (Annex 2). Similarly, the highest (158%) and the lowest (68%) percentage of normal precipitation were recorded at Charikot station and Rampur station respectively. The country's averaged total precipitation of 2025 was higher than in 2023 but it was lower than the other years since 2020 (Figure 2.3). April, May, September, October and November experienced above-normal precipitation, June and August recorded normal precipitation, and the remaining months had below-normal precipitation (Figure 2.4).

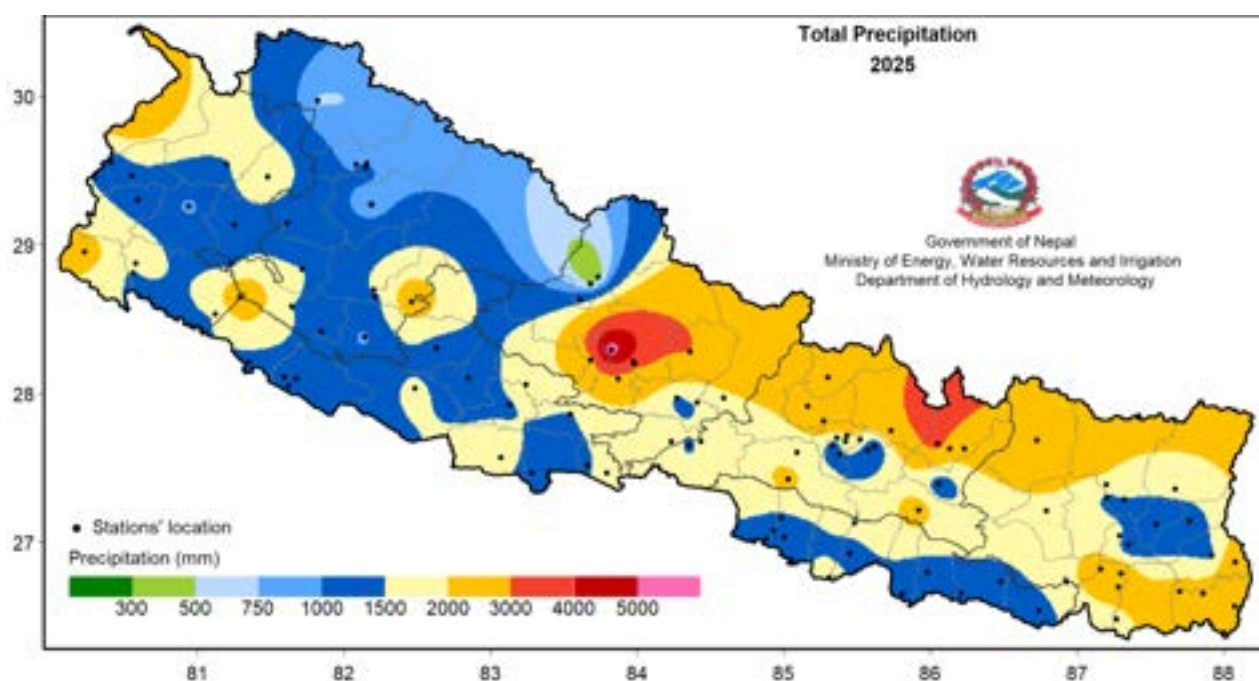


Figure 2.1: Total accumulated precipitation in 2025

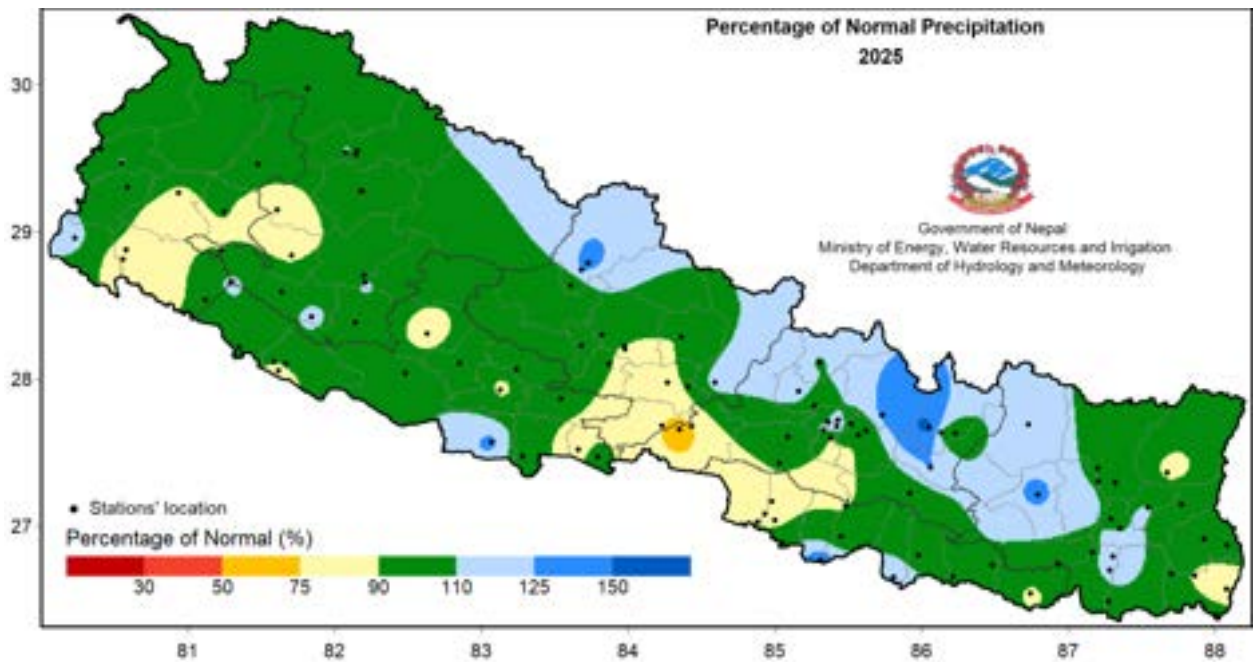


Figure 2.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in 2025

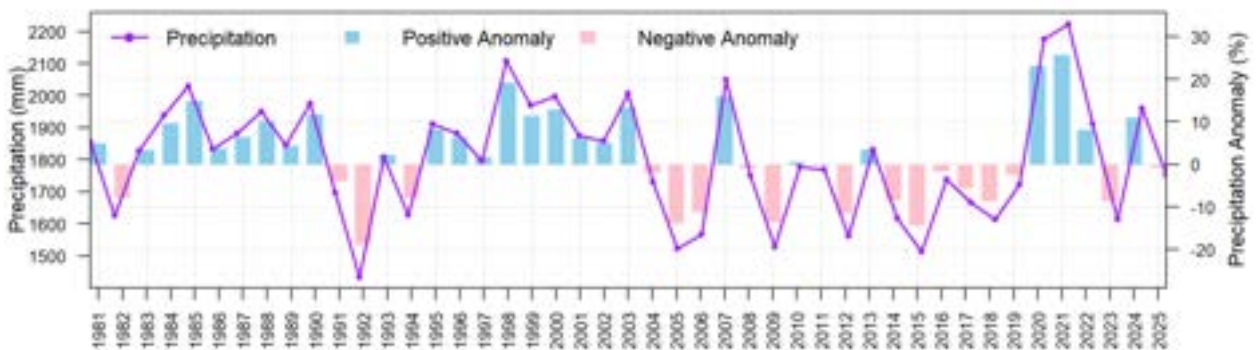


Figure 2.3: All Nepal annual precipitation from 1981 to 2025 (average annual precipitation of 102 stations)

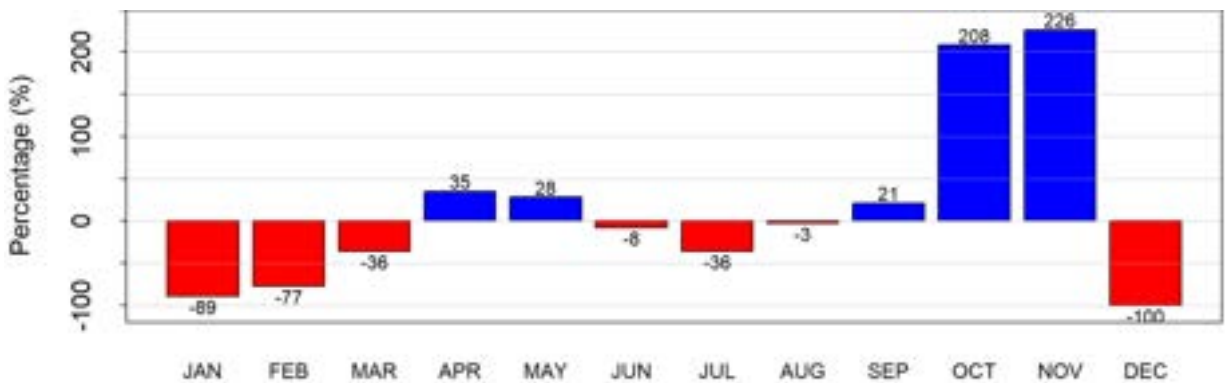
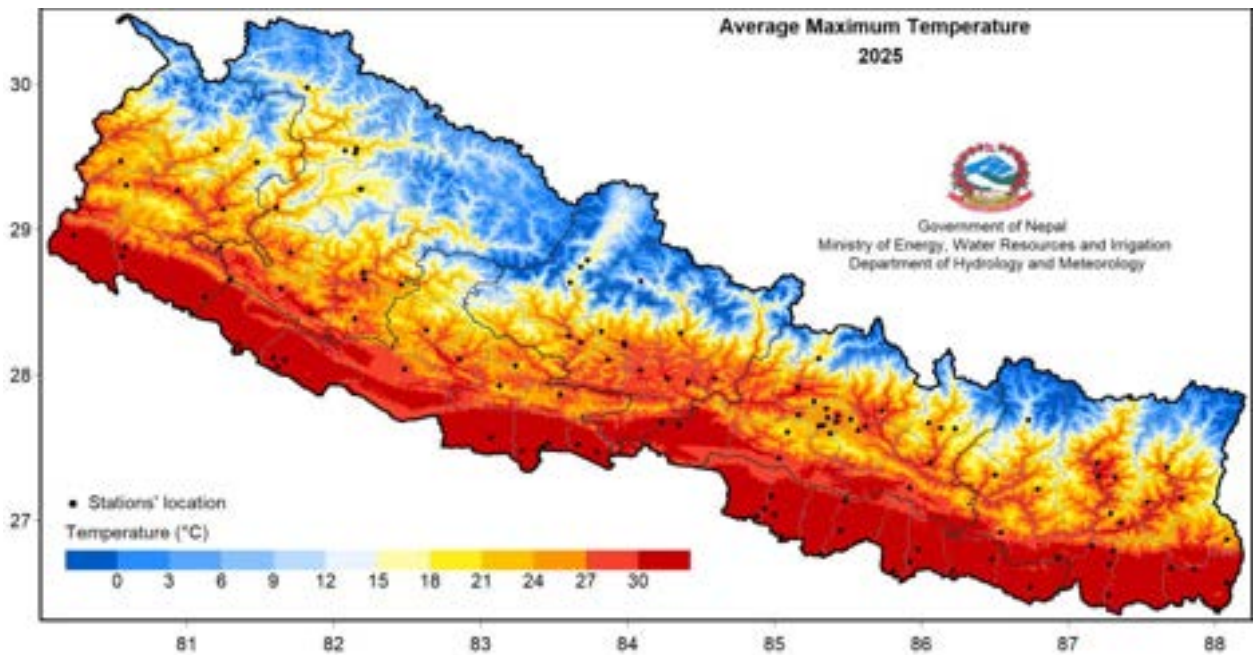


Figure 2.4: Monthly precipitation anomaly (Departure from monthly normal in %) of Nepal in 2025

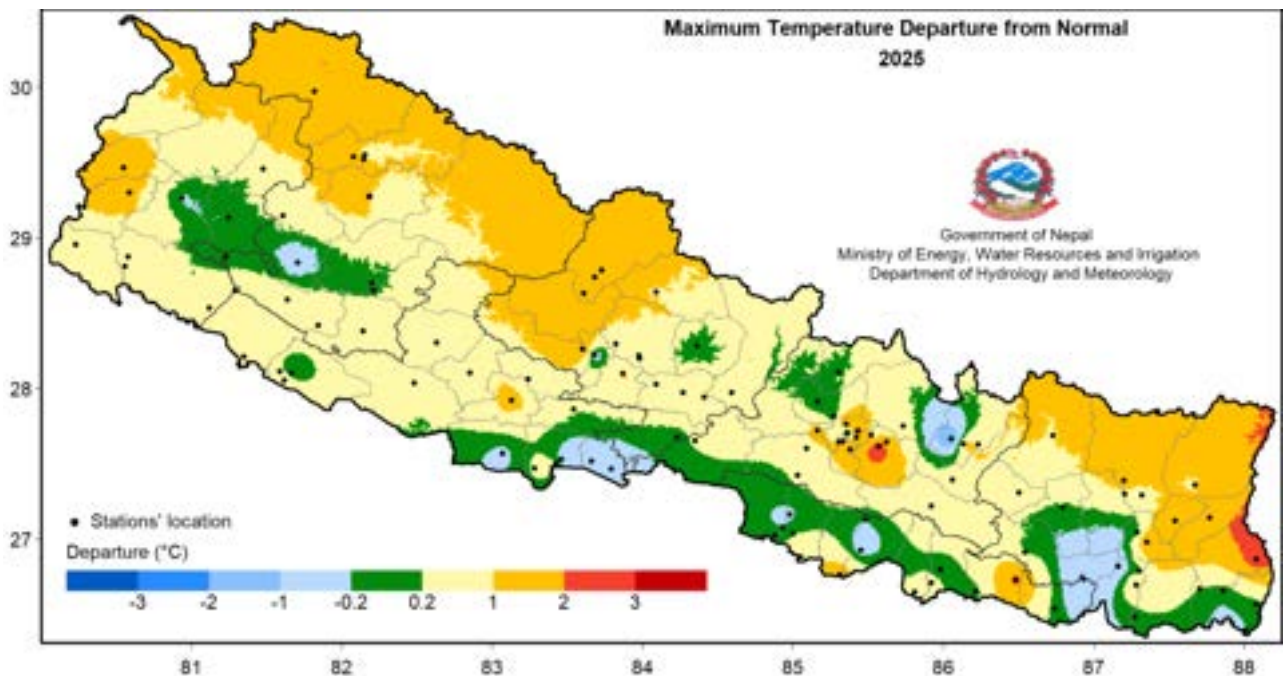
### Maximum Temperature

The average annual maximum temperature exhibited a clear north-south gradient across the country. The southern regions recorded average temperatures exceeding 30°C, while temperatures gradually decreased with increasing elevation toward the north, with the high-altitude mountain areas recording temperatures below 6°C (Figure 2.5). With respect to DTR, above-normal maximum temperatures (ranging between 1°C and 2°C above the normal) were observed over most parts of the country, particularly across the northern regions of Sudurpashchim, Karnali, Bagamati and Koshi Provinces. Near-normal conditions (within  $\pm 0.2^\circ\text{C}$ ) prevailed across inner Terai zones of central and eastern Nepal (Figure 2.6)



**Figure 2.5: Maximum Temperature in 2025**

Among all meteorological stations, Lahan station in Siraha District recorded the highest annual average maximum temperature of 32.6°C, while Humde station in Manang District recorded the lowest i.e. 14.8°C. In terms of temperature anomaly, the highest positive Departure of 2.9°C was observed at Dhulikhel station in Kavrepalanchok District, whereas the most pronounced negative Departure of -2.0°C was recorded at Charikot station in Dolakha District. The national average maximum temperature for 2025 was marginally lower than that recorded in 2024 (Figure 2.7). Monthly analysis of maximum temperature Departure revealed that April, May, August, and October remained within normal ranges, while all remaining months recorded positive Departures, indicating above-normal maximum temperature conditions for the greater parts of the year (Figure 2.8).



**Figure 2.6: Departure from normal maximum temperature in 2025**

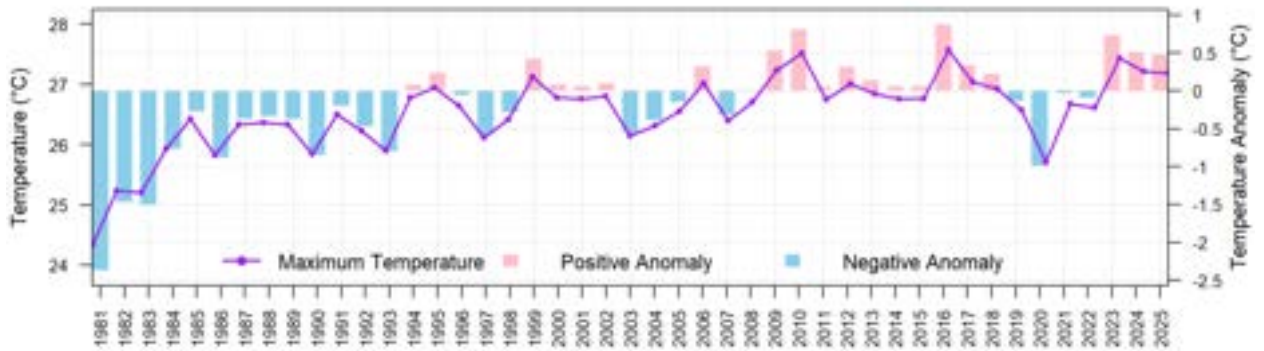


Figure 2.7: All Nepal Annual average maximum temperature from 1981 to 2025 (average of 68 stations)

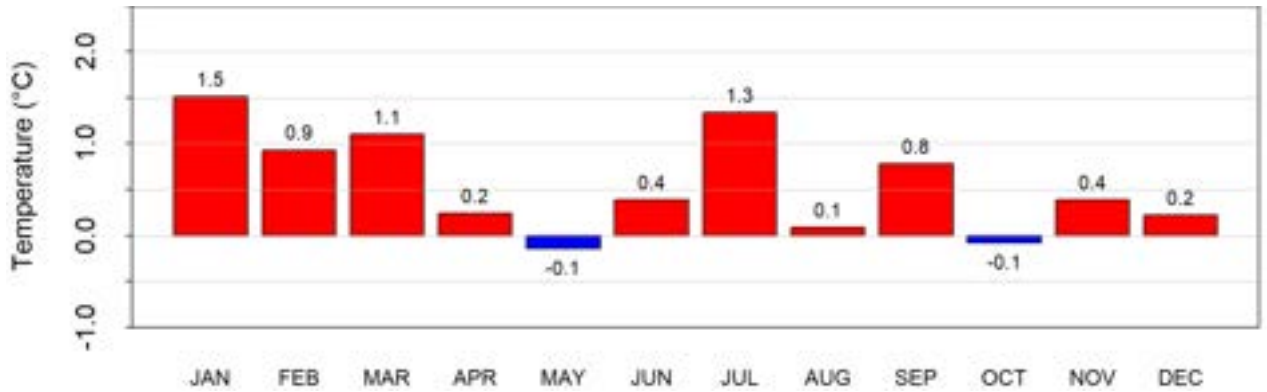


Figure 2.8: Monthly maximum temperature anomaly (Departure from monthly normal) of Nepal in 2025

### Minimum Temperature

The average annual minimum temperature demonstrated a distinct north-south gradient in 2025, with the southern lowland regions recording minimum temperatures exceeding 18°C, while the high-altitude northern areas experienced minimum temperatures below 0°C (Figure 2.9). Above-normal minimum temperatures were observed across the majority of the country. However, Banke and Bardiya Districts, the northeastern areas of Karnali Province, and isolated localities within Bagmati and Gandaki Provinces recorded normal to below-normal minimum temperature conditions (Figure 2.10).

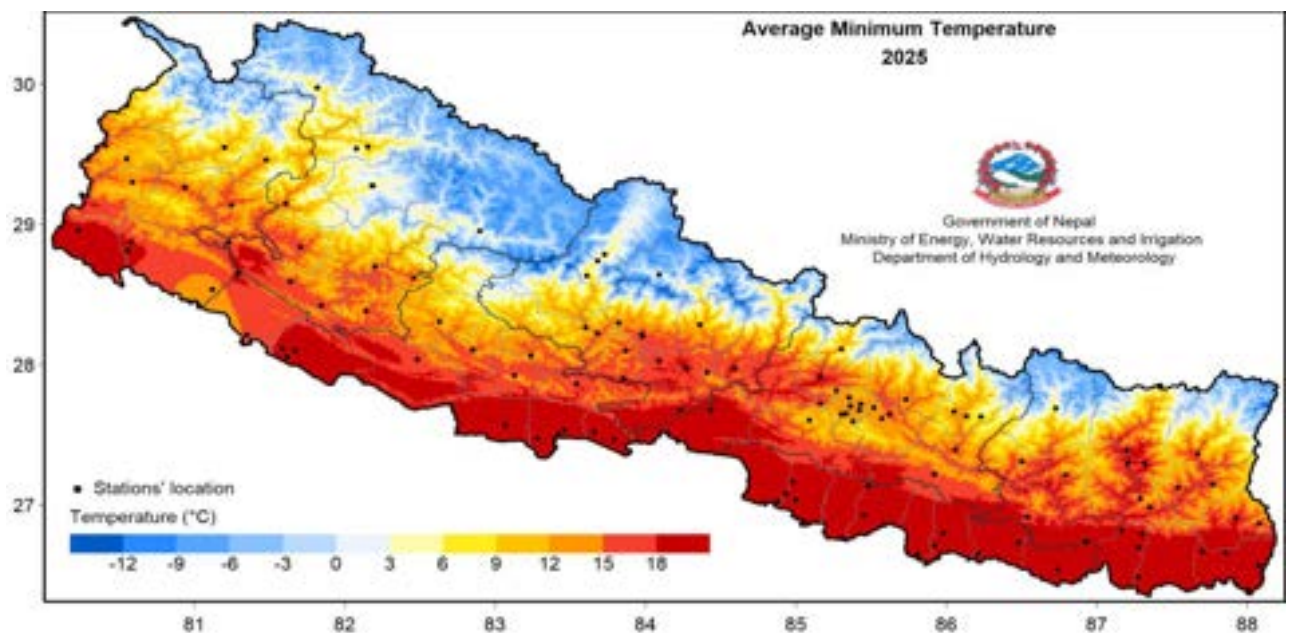


Figure 2.9: Minimum Temperature in 2025

Birganj station of Parsa District and Humde station of Manang District recorded the highest and lowest annual average minimum temperature of 20.9°C and 1.7°C respectively. Similarly, the highest anomaly of 4°C was recorded at Siraha station of Siraha District and the lowest of -5°C was recorded at Tikapur station of Kailali

District. The country's average minimum temperature of 2025 was highest since 1981 (Figure 2.11). The positive Departure of normal was observed throughout all the months of 2025 (Figure 2.12).

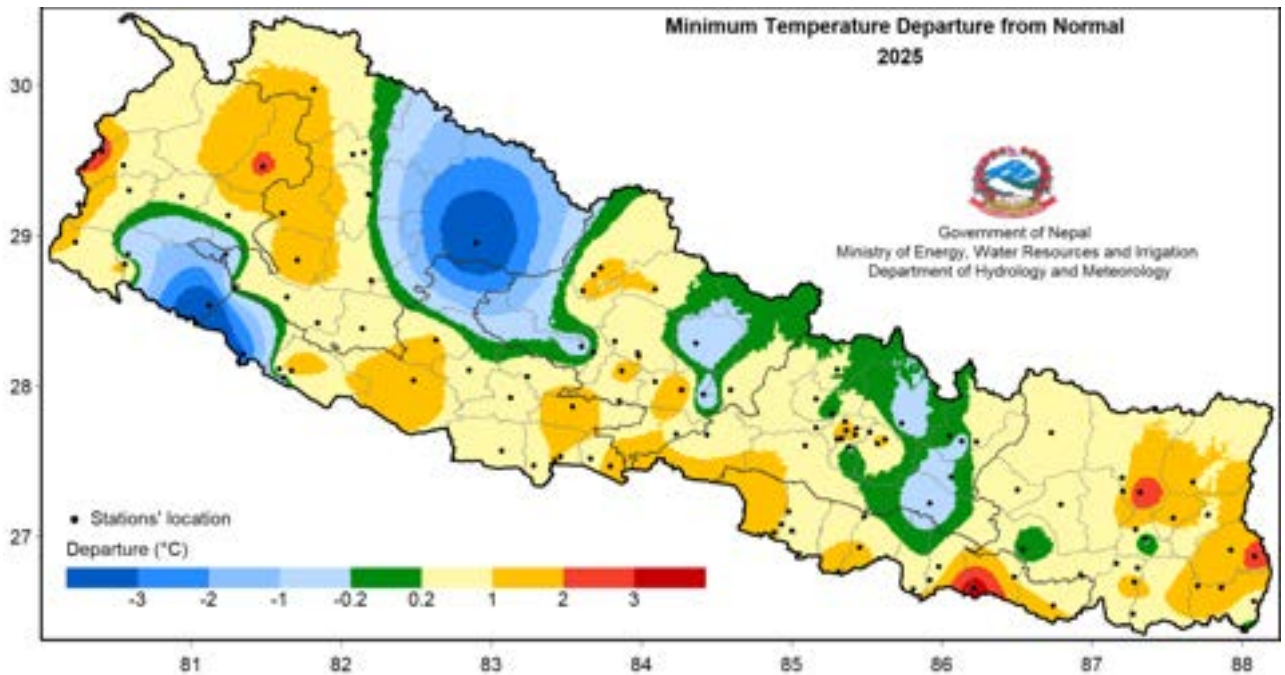


Figure 2.10: Departure from normal minimum temperature in 2025

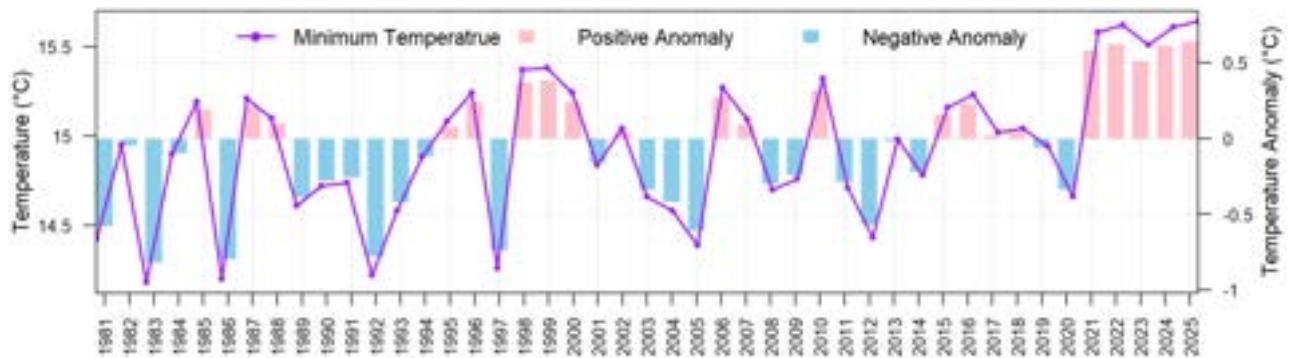


Figure 2.11: All Nepal annual average minimum temperature from 1981 to 2025 (average of 66 stations)

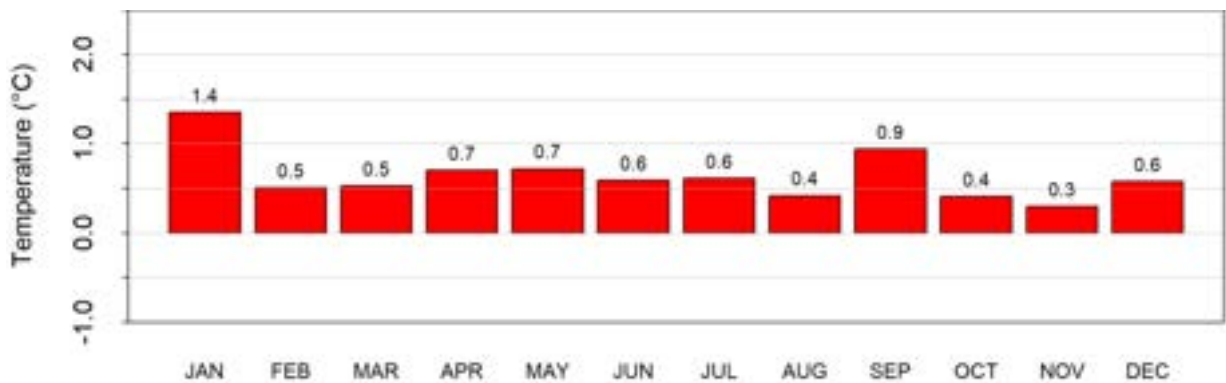


Figure 2.12: Monthly minimum temperature anomaly (Departure from monthly normal) of Nepal in 2025

### Top Ranked Years for Temperature Extremes and Precipitation

Year 2025 ranks first in minimum temperature (15.64 °C), indicating the warmest minimum (nighttime) conditions on record. It is also ranked fifth in average temperature (21.21 °C) and 6th in maximum temperature (27.18 °C). The highest average temperature was 21.47 °C in 2010 and the highest average maximum temperature was 27.57 °C in 2016, while the highest annual precipitation reached 2222.5 mm in 2021. 2025 does not appear in the top ranks for precipitation.

**Table 2.1: Yearly rank of highest average and maximum temperature, lowest minimum temperature and highest precipitation**

Rank	Average Temperature		Maximum Temperature		Minimum Temperature		Precipitation	
	°C	year	°C	year	°C	year	mm	year
1	21.47	2010	27.57	2016	15.64	2025	2222.5	2021
2	21.36	2006	27.51	2010	15.62	2022	2176.07	2020
3	21.32	2009	27.43	2023	15.61	2024	2108.07	1998
4	21.26	1995	27.23	2009	15.58	2021	2049.5	2007
5	21.21	2025	27.21	2024	15.51	2023	2030.98	1985
6	21.19	2023	27.18	2025	15.38	1999	2006.87	2003
7	21.17	2017	27.12	1999	15.37	1998	1996.47	2000
8	21.14	2024	27.04	2017	15.32	2010	1975.37	1990
9	21	1987	27.02	2006	15.27	2006	1970.32	1999
10	20.94	2022	27.01	2012	15.24	1996	1960.95	2024

### 3. Seasonal weather

Seasons are divided into four seasons. Winter is from December of the previous year (2024) to February of 2025, Pre-monsoon is from March to May, Monsoon is from June to September and Post-monsoon from October to November. Annual is the period from January to December 2025. Seasonal temperature, precipitation and anomalies are presented in Annex 2.

#### 3.1 Winter season (December 2024 – February 2025)

##### Precipitation

Precipitation in this winter season varied from more than 50mm in the Northern parts of the Koshi Province and Sudurpashchim Province to no precipitation in some parts of Lumbini Province, Bagamati Province and Madhesh Province (Figure 3.1.1). Most parts of the country recorded below-normal precipitation, while isolated parts within Koshi Province recorded near-normal precipitation (Figure 3.1.2). However, Highest seasonal precipitation of 87.5 mm was recorded at Num station while the highest percentage of normal precipitation of 108.8% was recorded at Dharan Bazar station.

Based on the all-Nepal average of 125 stations Nepal received only 20.6% of the normal precipitation of the season (Figure 3.1.3). Less than 90% of normal precipitation is considered as below-normal, 90 to 110% is considered as near normal, and more than 110% of normal precipitation is considered as above-normal precipitation for the season

The temporal distribution of seasonal cumulative average of daily precipitation shows that precipitation remained below-normal during Winter (Figure 3.1.3). The Terai region, especially central and eastern parts, and Bagamati Province experienced predominantly dry conditions, with many stations with number of rainy days (Precipitation  $\geq$  1 mm) less than two days, while the northern parts of Koshi Province and western parts of the country recorded relatively more frequent precipitation, with some stations reporting over seven rainy days (Figure 3.1.4). The country averaged total precipitation of Winter shows drier conditions over last three years including 2025 (Figure 3.1.5).

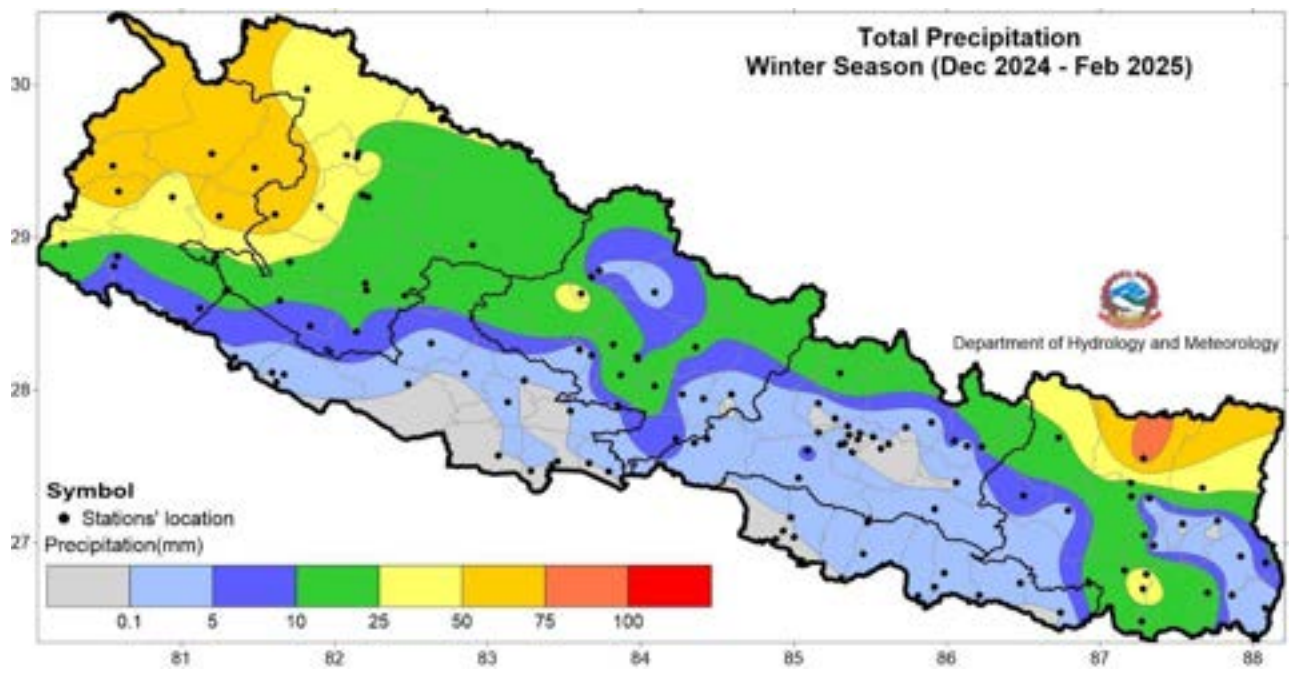


Figure 3.1.1: Total precipitation in Winter 2024-25

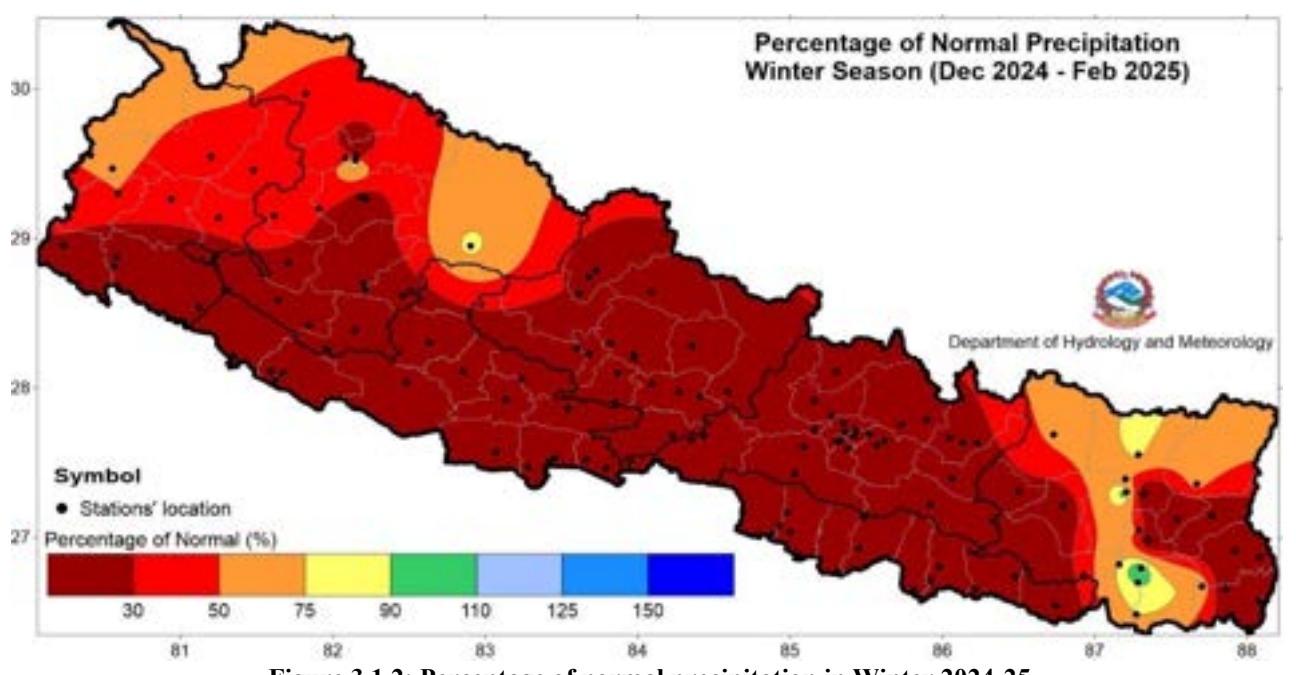


Figure 3.1.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in Winter 2024-25

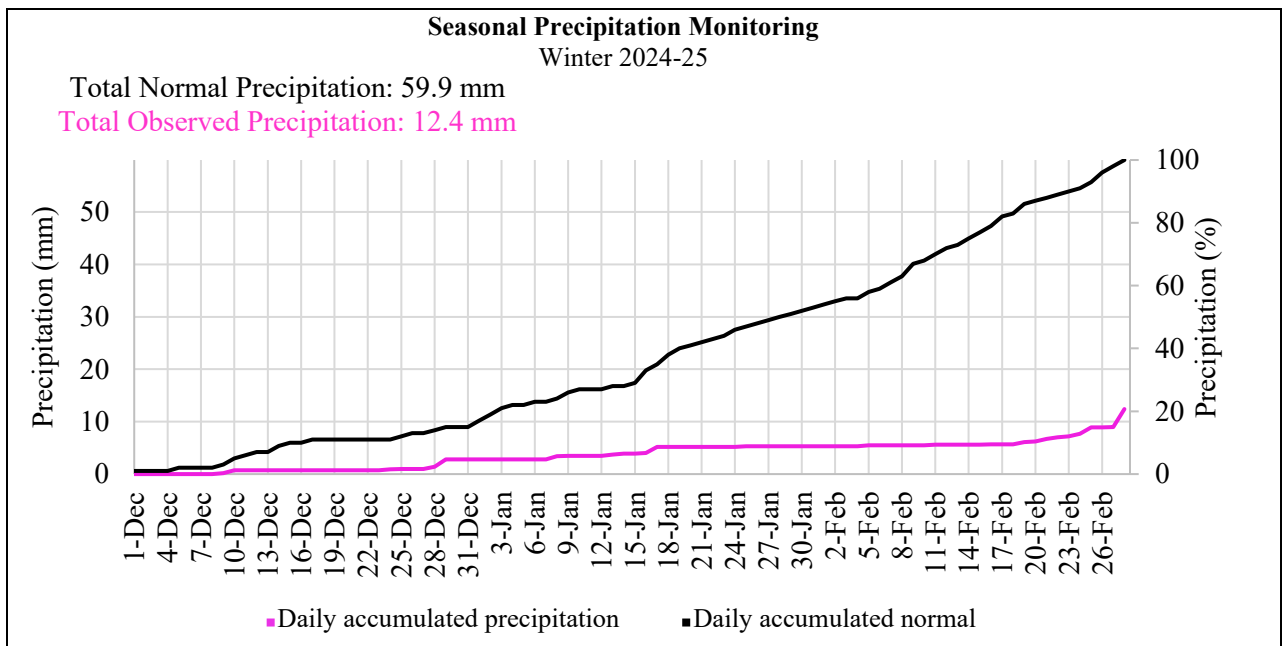


Figure 3.1.3: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during Winter 2024-25

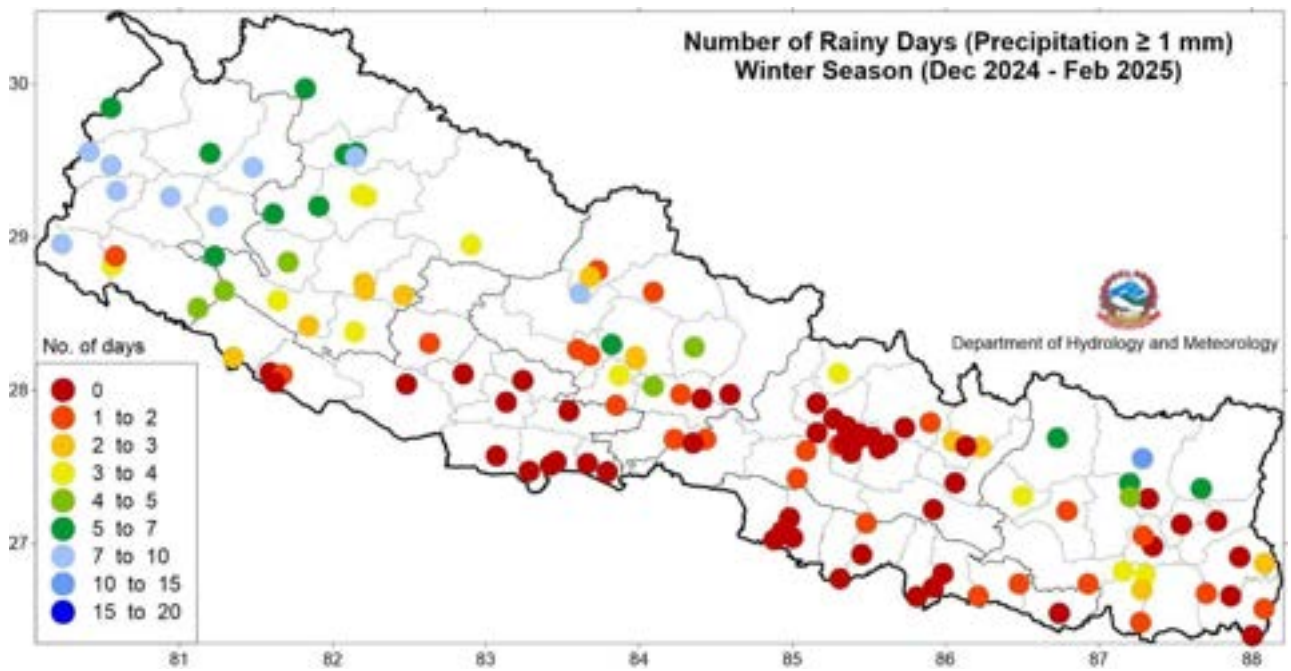


Figure 3.1.4: Number of rainy days during Winter 2025

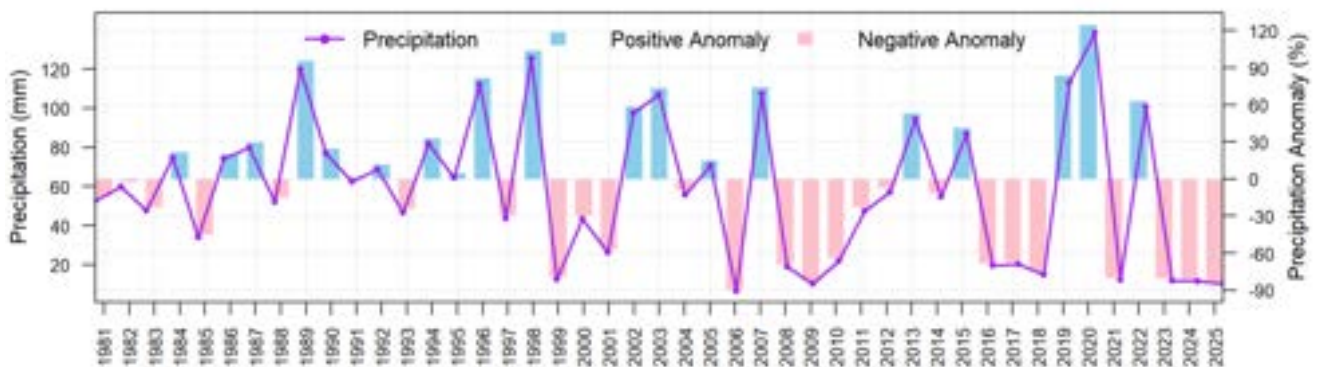


Figure 3.1.5: Annual variability of All Nepal winter total precipitation from 1981 to 2025 (average of 94 stations)

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 21°C, reaching over 24°C across most parts of Lumbini Province, Madhesh Province and Koshi Province (Figure 3.1.6). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature while a few parts of Karnali Province, Madhesh Province, Bagamati Province and Koshi Province recorded near-normal to below-normal maximum temperature (Figure 3.1.7).

Lahan station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest seasonal average maximum temperature of 26.8°C and 9.2°C respectively. Similarly, the highest seasonal anomaly of 4.2°C was recorded at Dhulikhel station and the lowest of -1.5°C was recorded at Charikot station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 31.5°C was recorded at Janakpur Airport station on 16<sup>th</sup> December while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 0.6°C was recorded at Simikot Station on 12<sup>th</sup> January. The country averaged maximum temperature of Winter shows warmer conditions in last three years including 2025 (Figure 3.1.8).

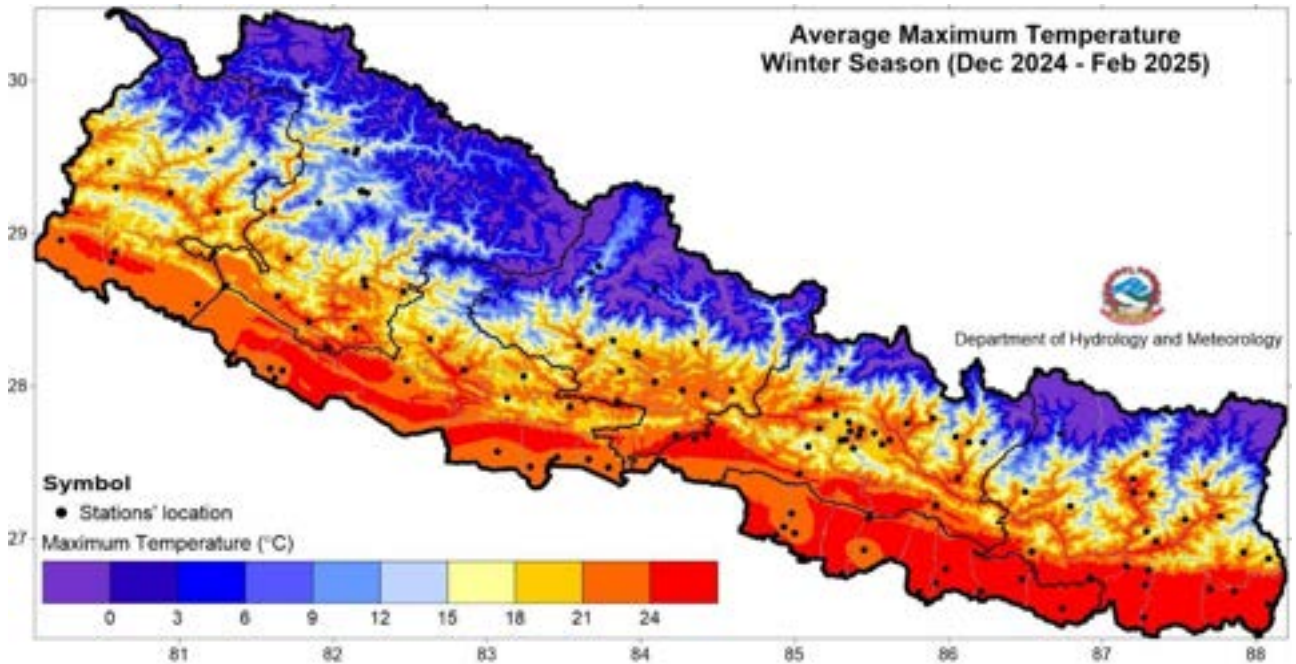


Figure 3.1.6: Maximum Temperature in Winter 2024-25

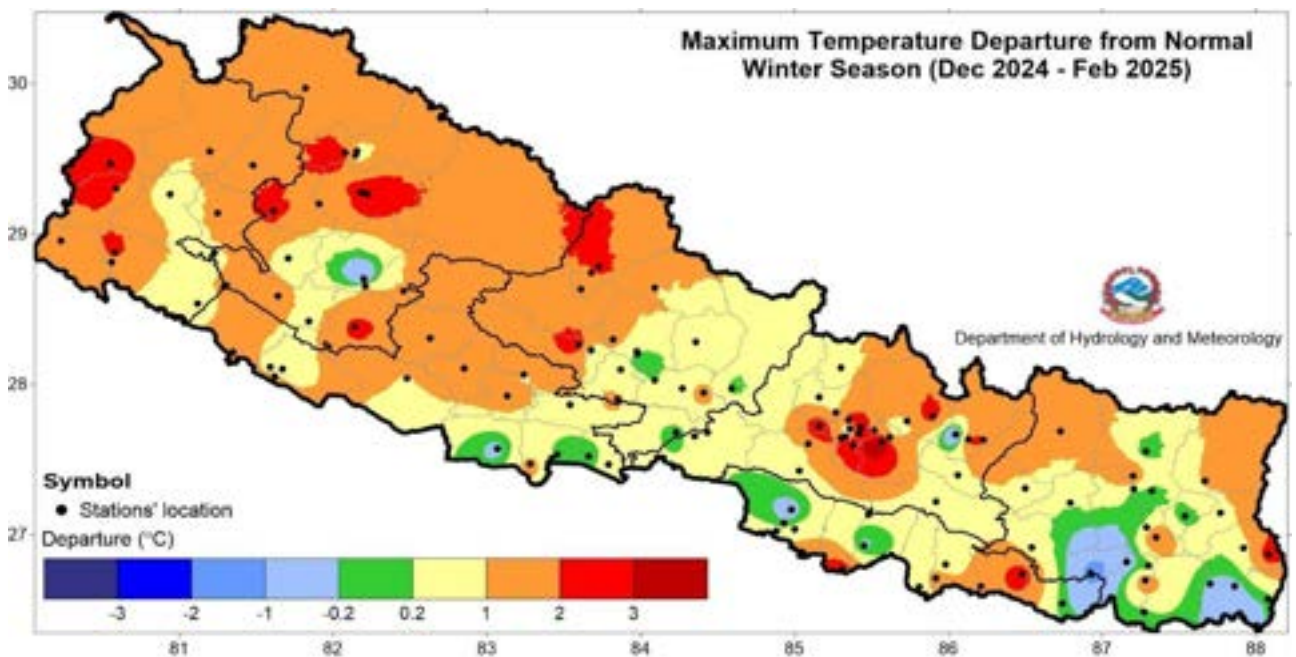
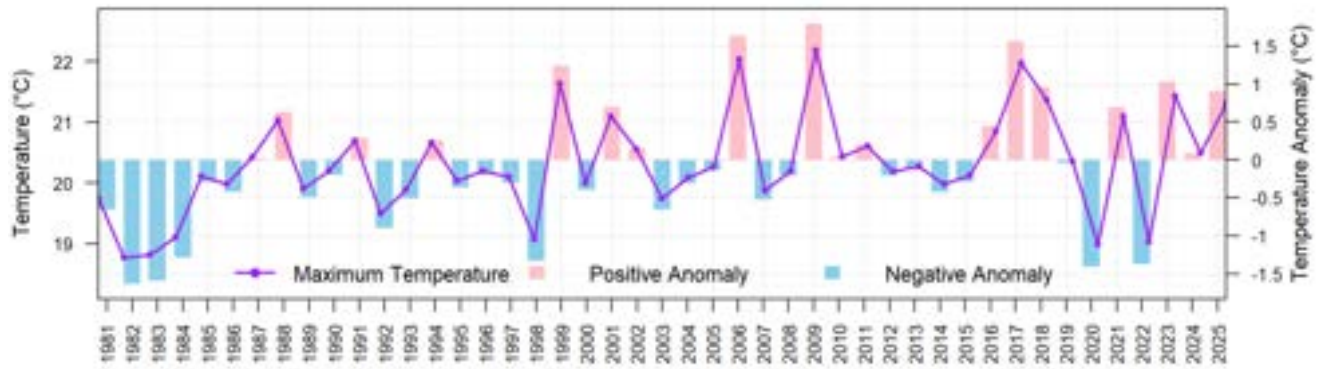


Figure 3.1.7: Departure from normal maximum temperature in Winter 2024-25

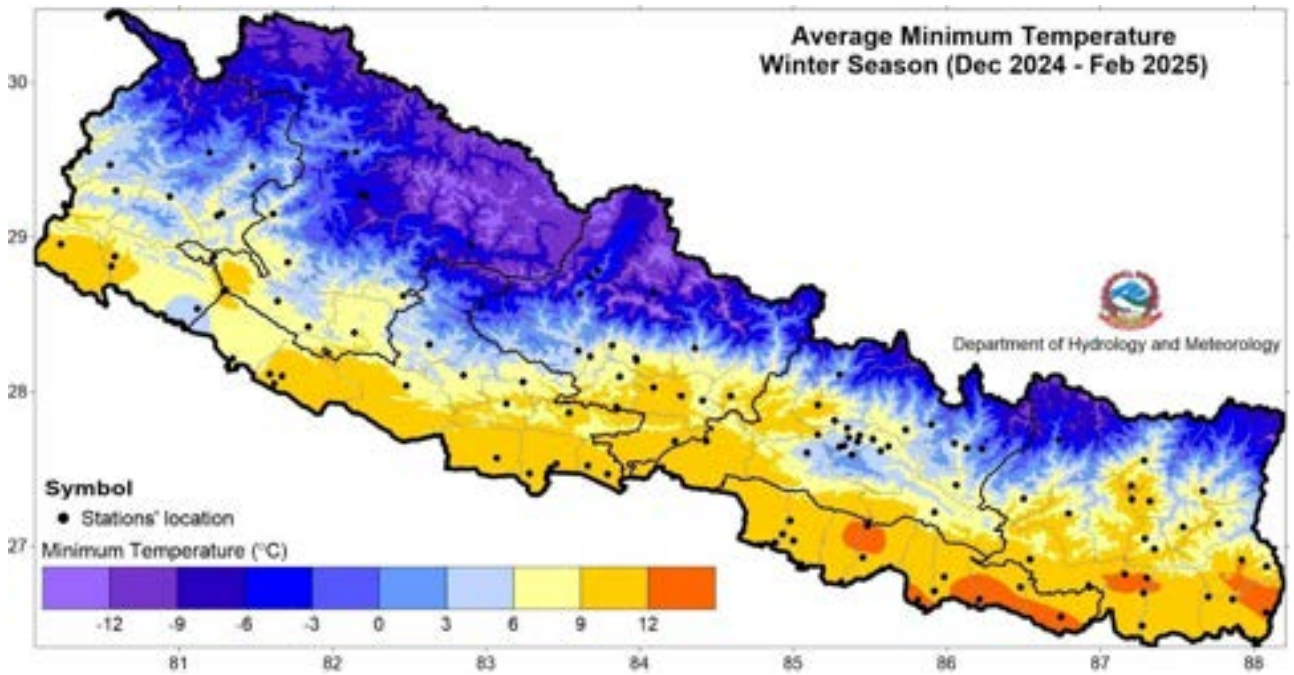


**Figure 3.1.8: All Nepal seasonal average maximum temperature of Winter Season from 1981 to 2025 (average of 54 stations)**

### Minimum Temperature

The minimum temperature in most parts of Terai remained above 9°C, reaching over 12°C across few parts of Madhesh Province and Koshi Province (Figure 3.1.9). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature while the isolated parts across Bagamati Province, Gandaki Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded below-normal temperature (Figure 3.1.10).

Karmaiya station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest seasonal average minimum temperature of 13.3°C and -6.0°C respectively. Similarly, the highest seasonal anomaly of 4.3°C was recorded at Siraha station and the lowest anomaly of -4.5°C was recorded at Tikapur station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 20.4°C was recorded at Chatara station on 26<sup>th</sup> February while the lowest daily minimum temperature of -11.5°C was recorded at Humde station on 13<sup>th</sup> January. The country’s average minimum temperature in Winter shows warmer conditions in last five years including 2025 (Figure 3.1.11).



**Figure 3.1.9: Minimum Temperature in Winter 2024-25**

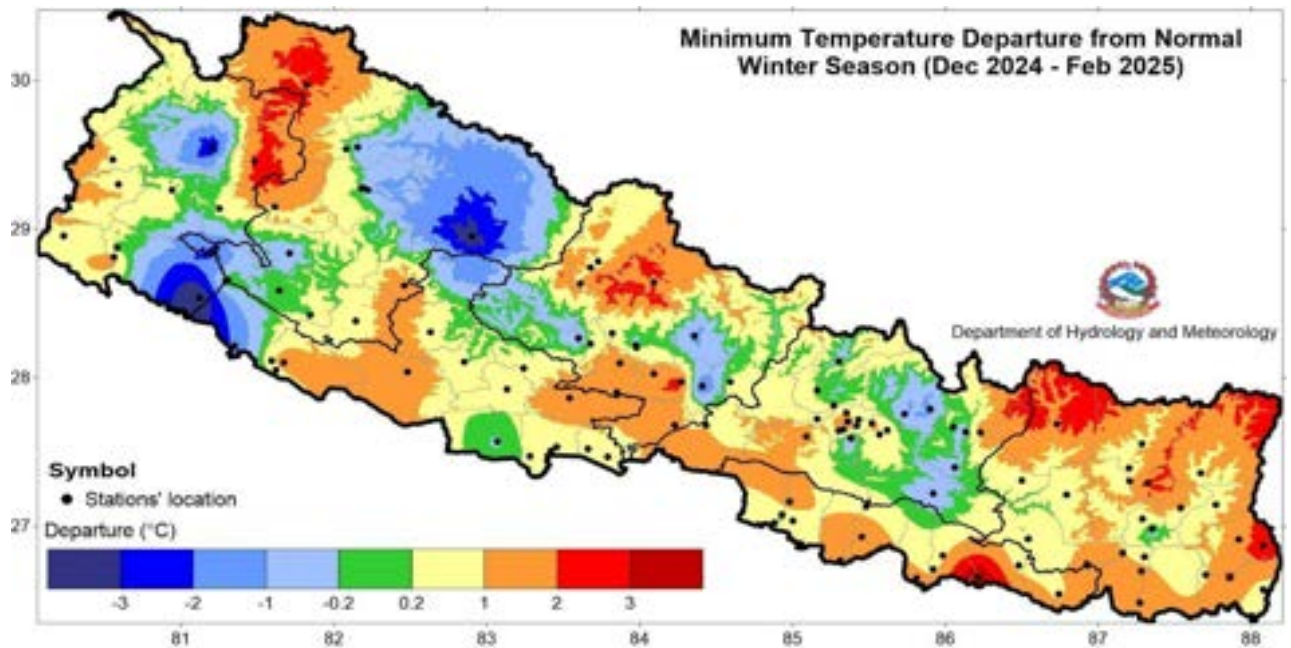


Figure 3.1.10: Departure from normal minimum temperature in Winter 2024-25

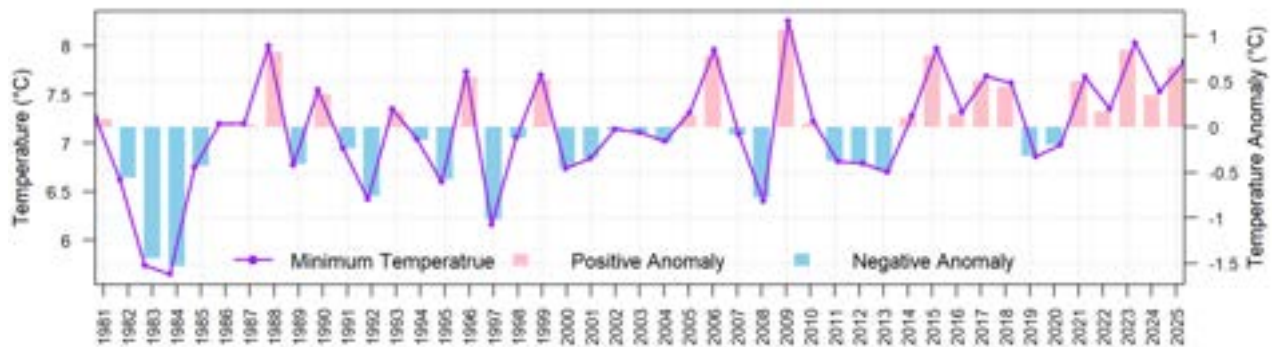


Figure 3.1.11: All Nepal seasonal average minimum temperature of Winter Season from 1981 to 2025 (average of 53 stations)

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country recorded a moderate diurnal temperature range (DTR) between 10°C and 16°C. However, some stations in the Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province experienced higher DTRs above 20°C, while a few locations in Koshi Province, Gandaki Province and Lumbini Province recorded lower ranges below 10°C (Figure 3.1.12).

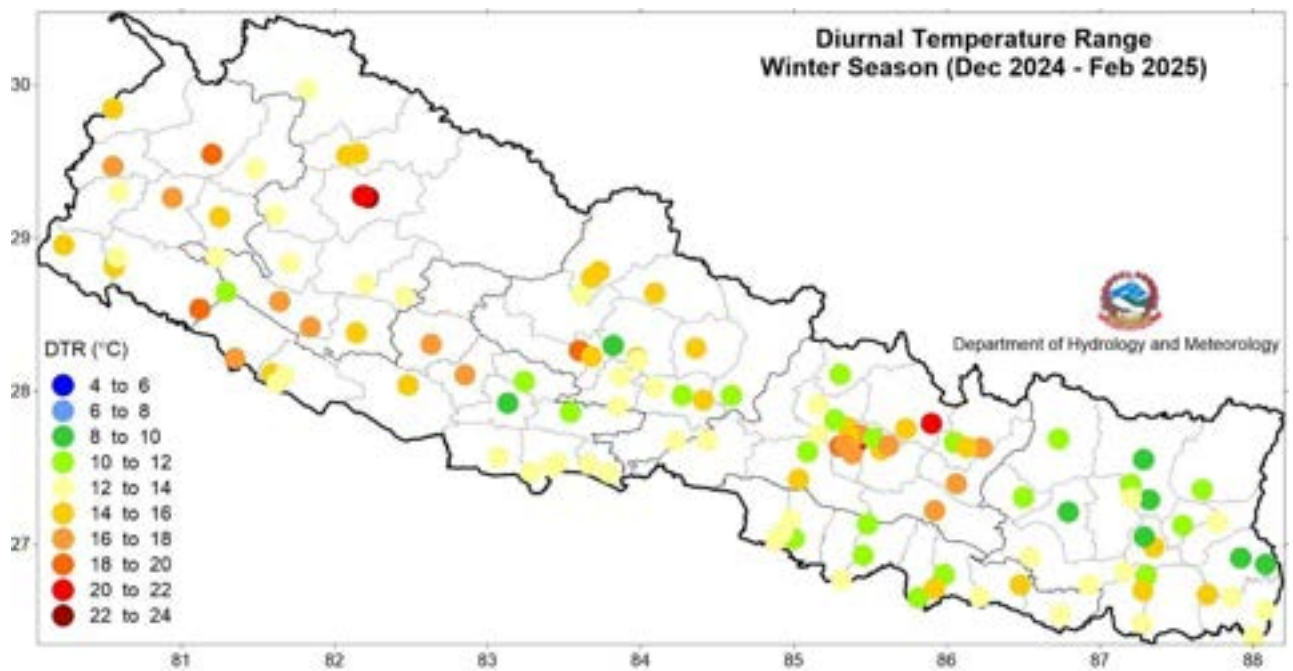


Figure 3.1.12: Diurnal temperature range in Winter 2024-25

### 3.2 Pre-monsoon season (March – May)

#### Onset of Monsoon

Monsoon entered eastern Nepal covering most parts of Koshi Province on 29th May, fifteen days earlier than the normal onset date of June 13 (Figure 3.2.1).

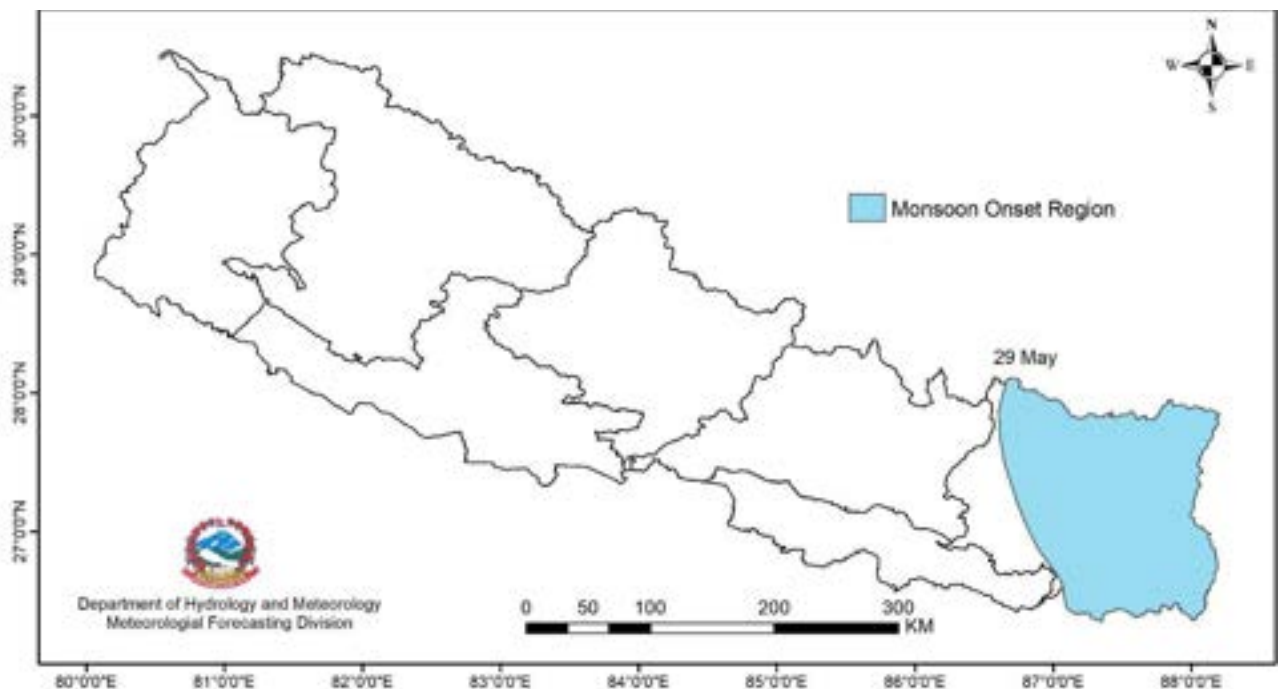


Figure 3.2.1: Monsoon onset date in 2025

#### Precipitation

Most parts of the country recorded precipitation between 100 and 300 mm, while some areas in Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province, and most parts of Koshi Province received precipitation over 300 mm, with certain regions in Koshi Province recording precipitation exceeding 800 mm. (Figure 3.2.2). Most parts of the country recorded normal-above-normal precipitation (Figure 3.2.3). However, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province and Koshi Province recorded below-normal precipitation.

Highest seasonal precipitation of 990.3 mm was recorded at Num station while the highest percentage of normal precipitation of 328.3% was recorded at Chaurjharitar station. Based on the average of 120 stations

shown in (figure 3.2.4), Nepal received 118.9% of the normal precipitation of the season. In general, less than 90% of normal precipitation is considered as below-normal, 90 to 110% is considered as near normal, and more than 110% of normal precipitation is considered as above-normal precipitation for the season.

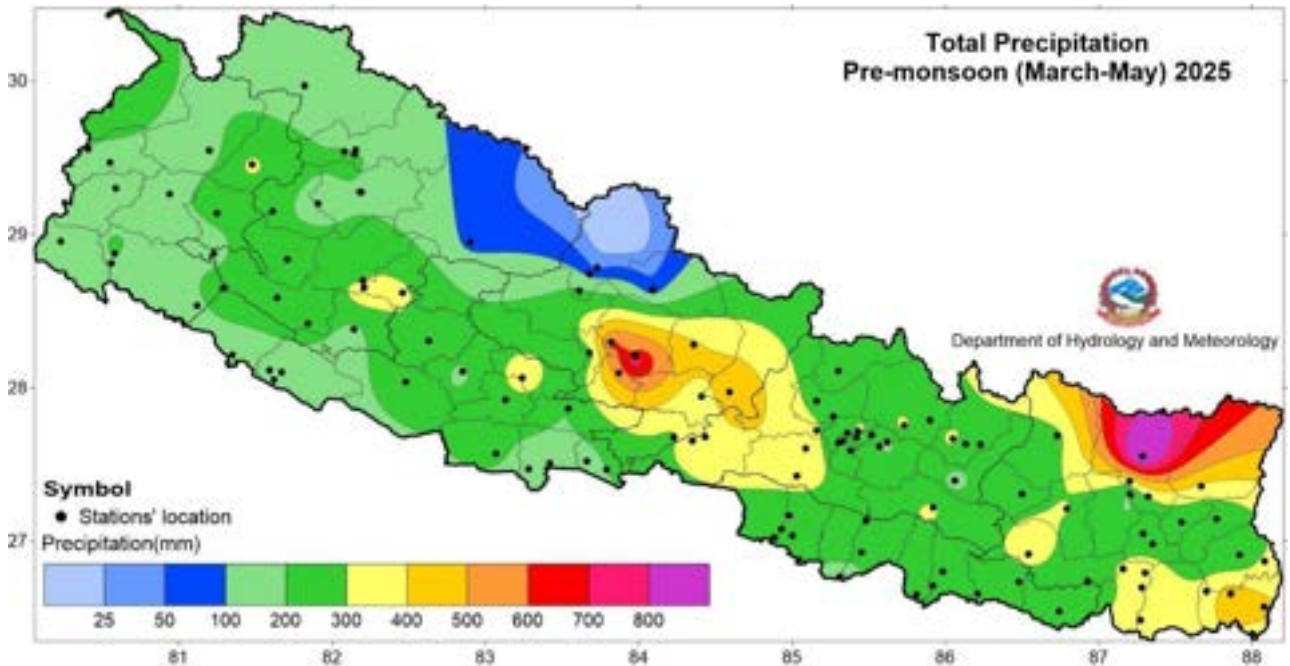


Figure 3.2.2: Total precipitation in Pre-monsoon 2025

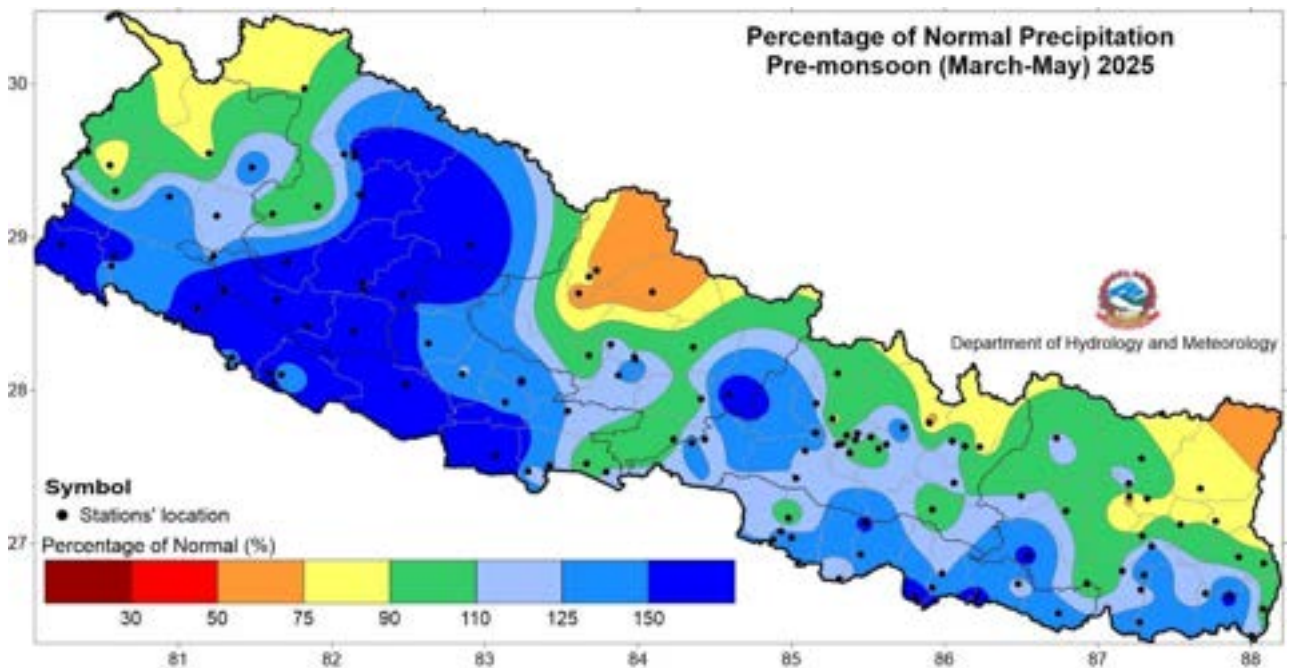
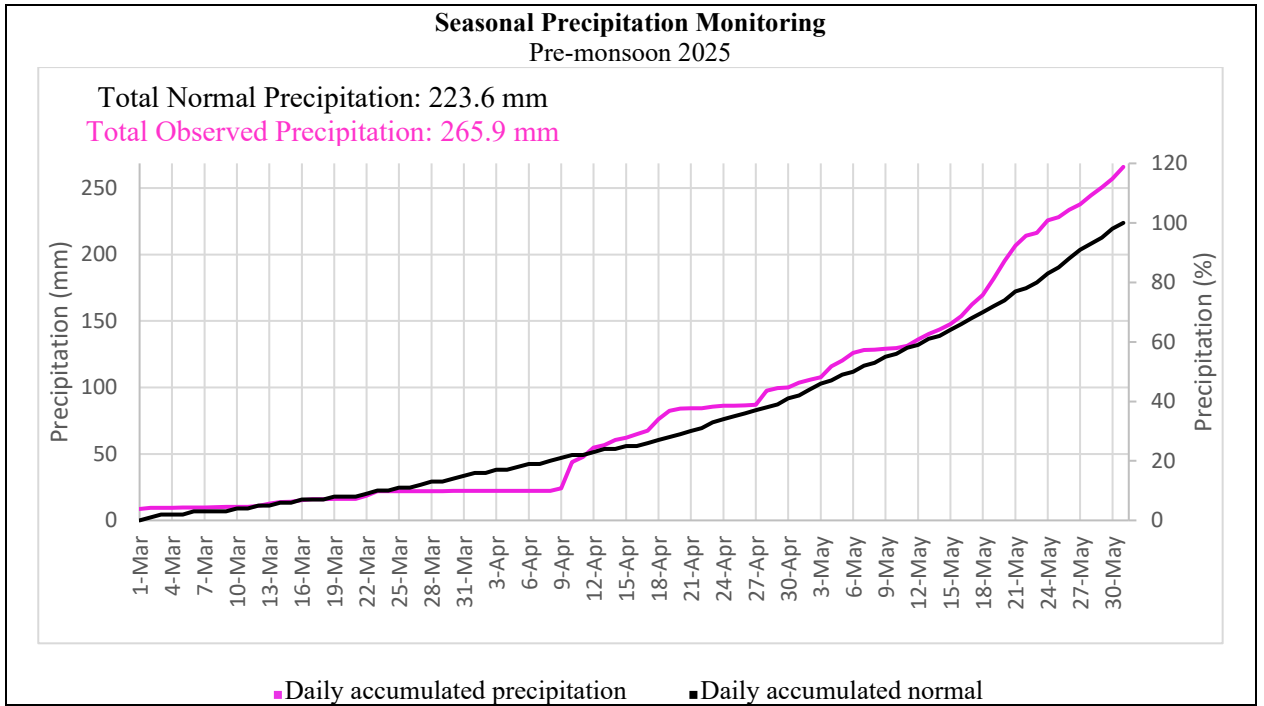
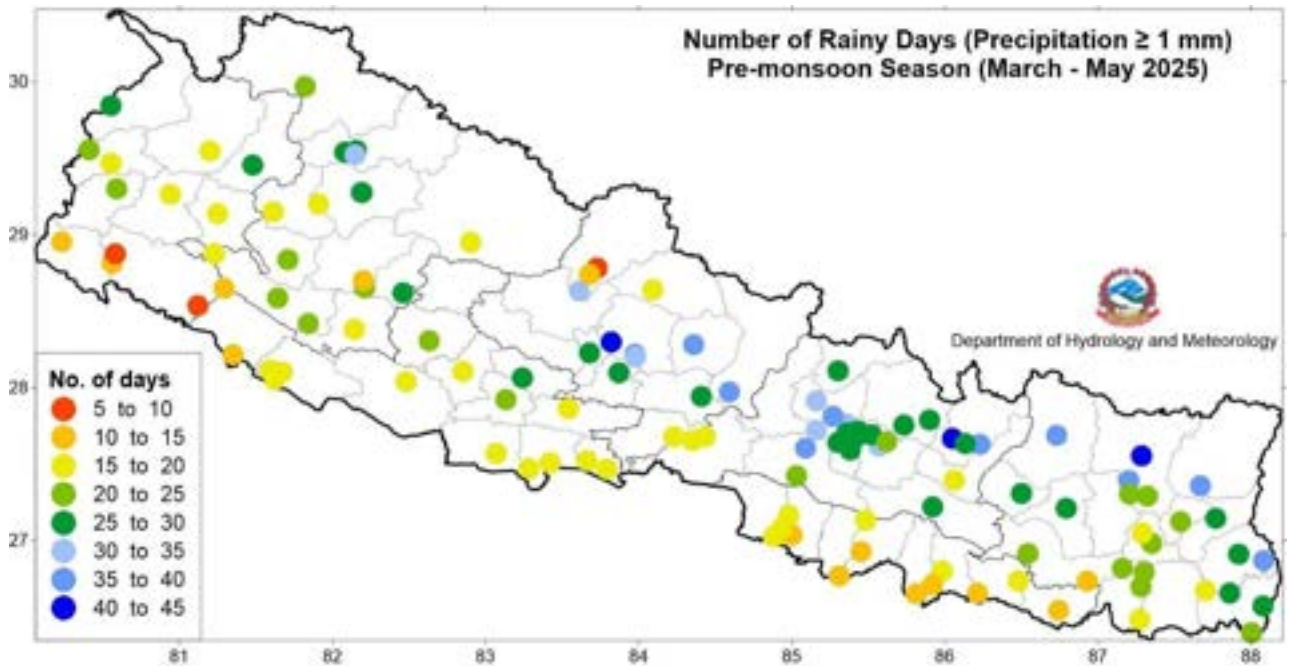


Figure 3.2.3: Percentage of normal precipitation in Pre-monsoon 2025

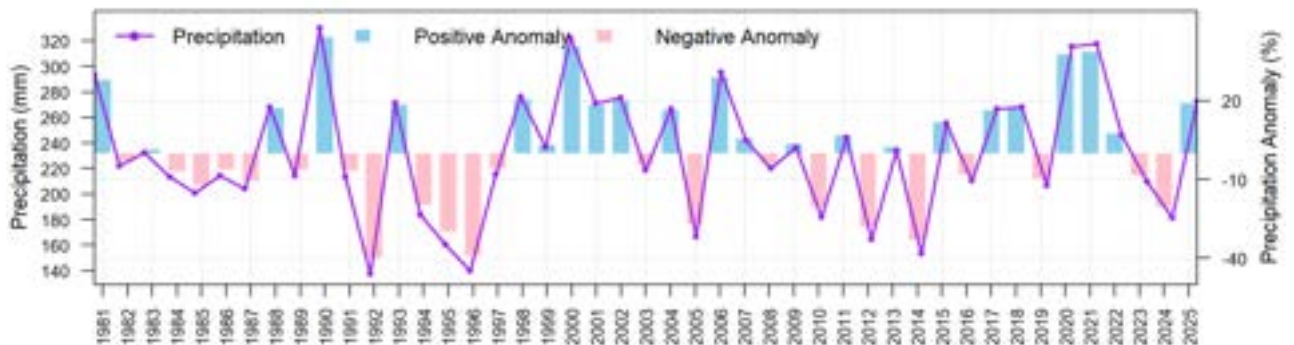
The temporal distribution of the seasonal cumulative average of daily precipitation shows that precipitation remained below-normal to near normal until the second week of April and stayed above-normal for the remainder of the pre-monsoon season (Figure 3.2.4). The southern parts of Sudurpashchim Province and Madhesh Province remained relatively drier during the pre-monsoon season, as the number of rainy days (precipitation  $\geq 1$  mm) generally fell within the range of 10 to 15 days, whereas most stations in the Hilly region (the central parts of Nepal between the northern mountains and southern plains) recorded over 20 rainy days, indicating a more active pre-monsoon precipitation in those areas. (Figure 3.2.5). Over the recent five years, three years along with 2025 have shown a positive precipitation anomaly in pre-monsoon season. The country averaged total precipitation of pre-monsoon 2025 was higher since 2022 (Figure 3.2.6).



**Figure 3.2.4: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during Pre-monsoon 2025**



**Figure 3.2.5: Number of rainy days during Pre-monsoon 2025**



**Figure 3.2.6: All Nepal seasonal total precipitation of Pre-monsoon Season from 1981 to 2025 (average of 103 stations)**

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 33°C across most parts (Figure 3.2.6). Most parts of the country recorded near-normal to above-normal maximum temperature while a few parts across all Provinces recorded below-normal maximum temperature (Figure 3.2.7).

Godavari (west) station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest seasonal average maximum temperature of 35.8°C and 14.6°C respectively. Similarly, the highest seasonal anomaly of 2.9°C was recorded at Baglung station and the lowest of -1.8°C was recorded at Charikot station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 43.5°C was recorded at Godavari (west) station on 28<sup>th</sup> March daily maximum temperature of 0.6°C was recorded at Simikot Station on 12<sup>th</sup> January. The country's average maximum temperature of Pre-monsoon shows warmer conditions in last two years (Figure 3.2.8).

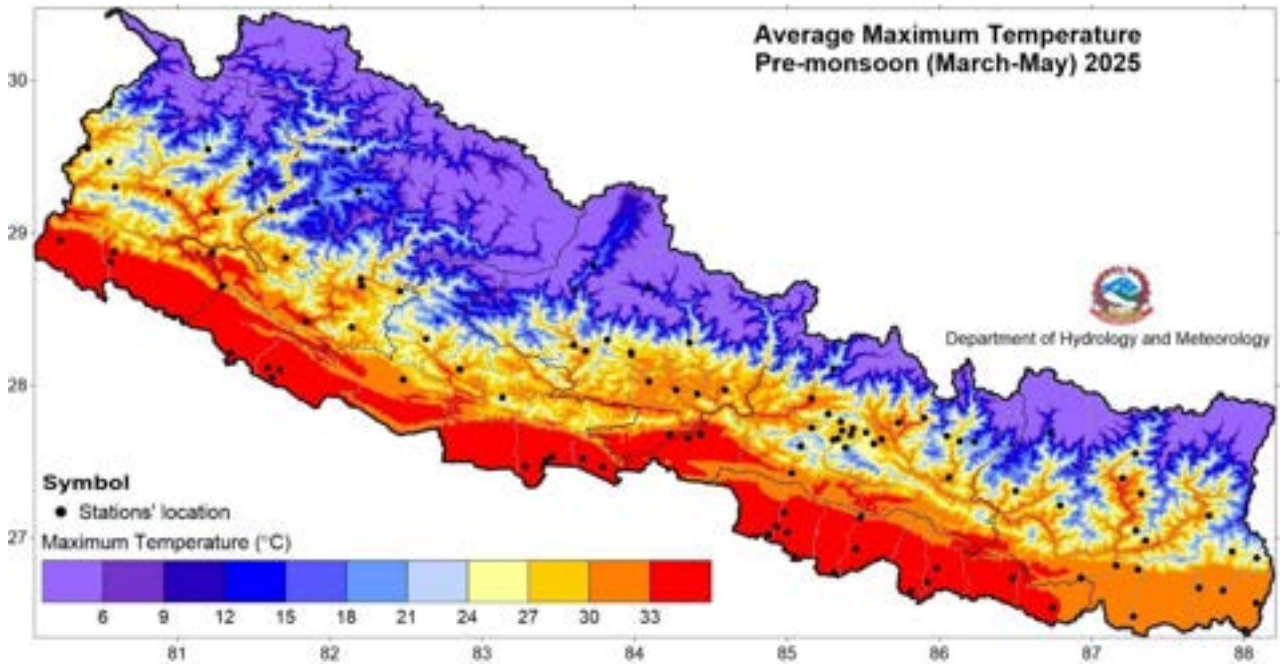


Figure 3.2.6: Maximum Temperature in Pre-monsoon 2025

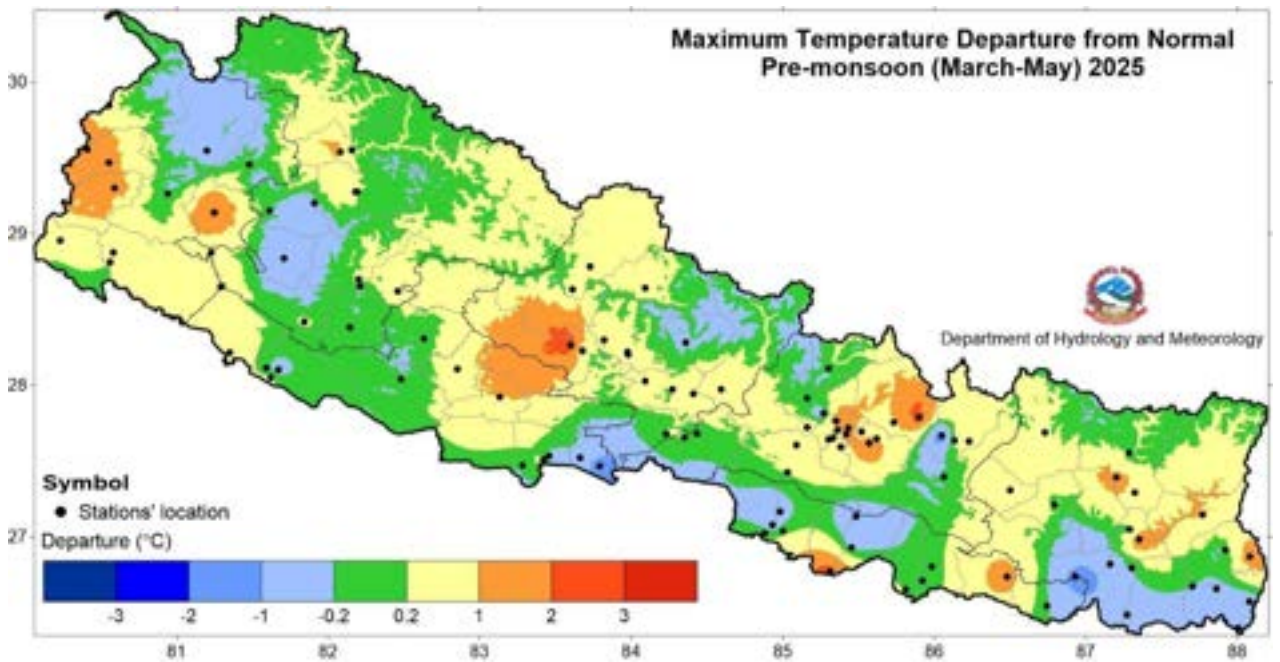
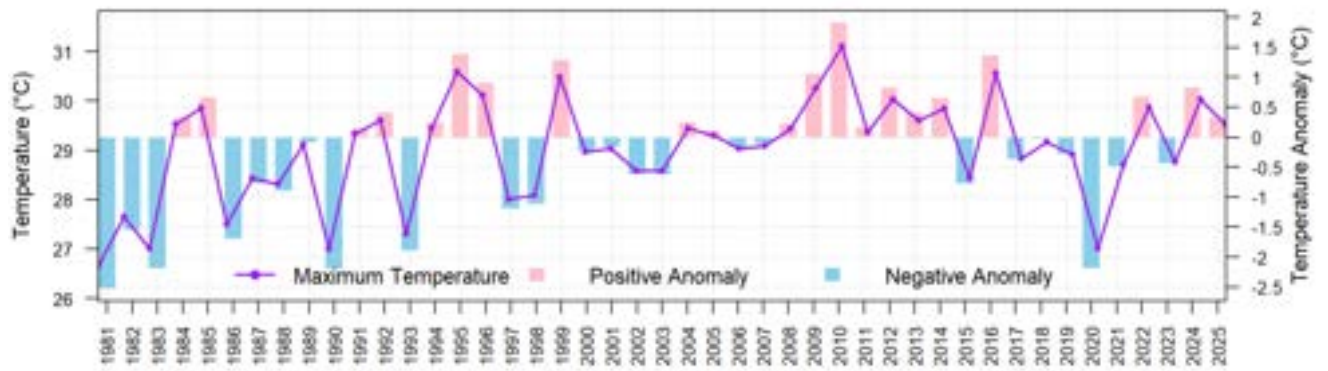


Figure 3.2.7: Departure from normal maximum temperature in Pre-monsoon 2025

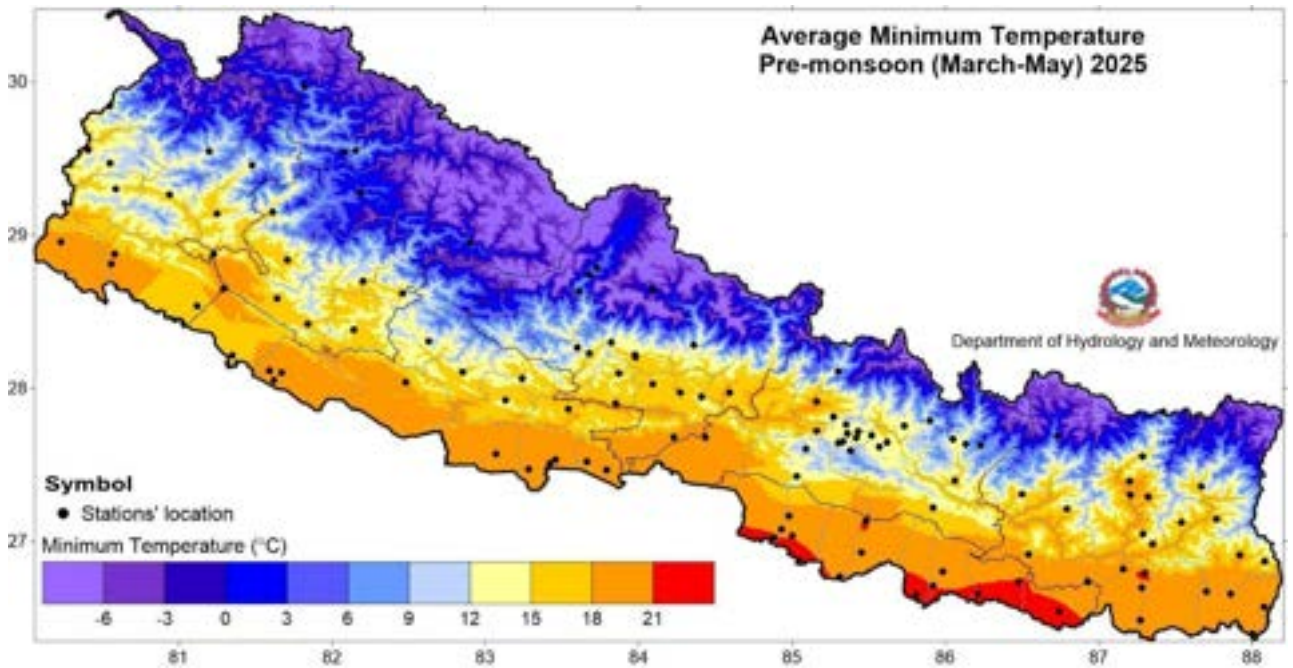


**Figure 3.2.8: All Nepal seasonal average maximum temperature of Pre-monsoon Season from 1981 to 2025 (average of 62 stations)**

### Minimum Temperature

The minimum temperature in most parts of Terai remained above 18°C, reaching over 21°C across few parts of Madhesh Province (Figure 3.2.9). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature while few parts across Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Gandaki Province and Bagamati Province recorded below-normal temperature (Figure 3.2.10).

Jalesor station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest seasonal average minimum temperature of 22.3°C and 1.2°C respectively. Similarly, the highest seasonal anomaly of 4.3°C was recorded at Siraha station and the lowest anomaly of -3.7°C was recorded at Dunai station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 30.0°C was recorded at Bhairahawa Agriculture station on 31<sup>st</sup> May while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 3.9°C was recorded at Humde station on 1<sup>st</sup> March. The country’s average minimum temperature in Pre-monsoon shows warmer conditions in last two years (Figure 3.2.11).



**Figure 3.2.9: Minimum temperature in Pre-monsoon 2025**

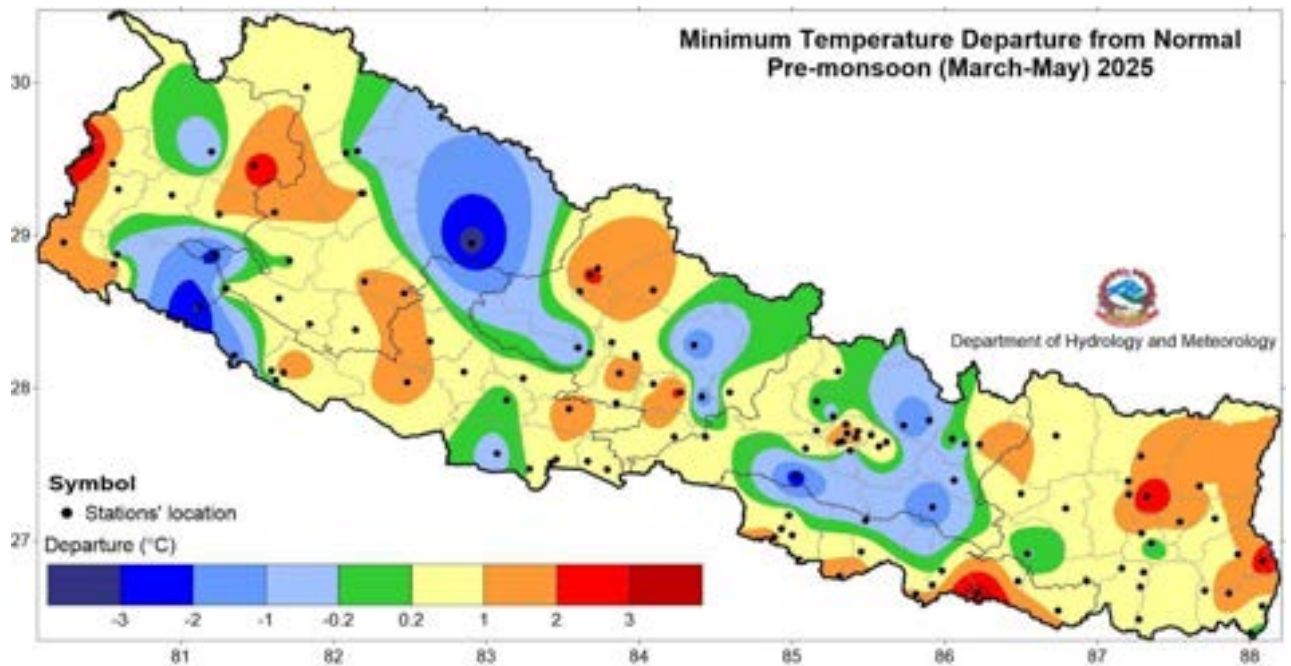


Figure 3.2.10: Departure from normal minimum temperature in Pre-monsoon 2025

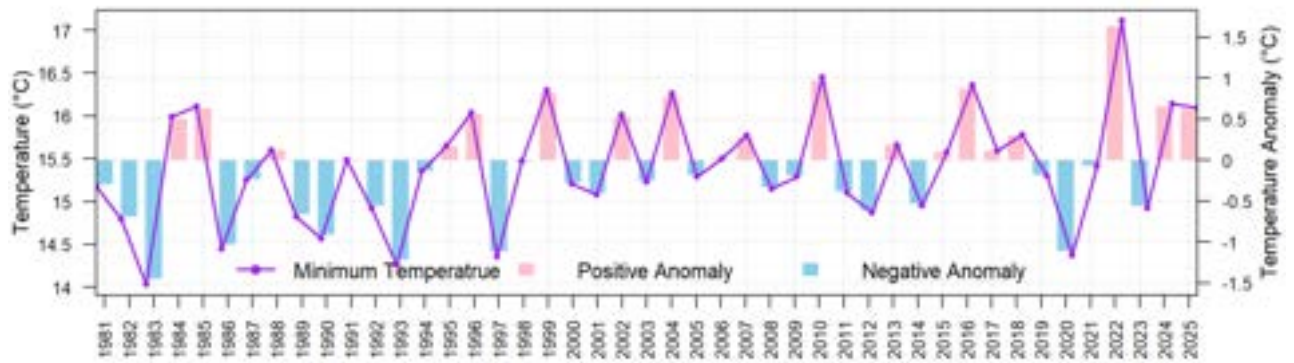


Figure 3.2.11: All Nepal seasonal average minimum temperature of Pre-monsoon Season from 1981 to 2025 (average of 60 stations)

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country recorded a moderate diurnal temperature range (DTR) between 10°C and 16°C. However, some stations in the Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province experienced higher DTRs above 18°C (Figure 3.2.12).

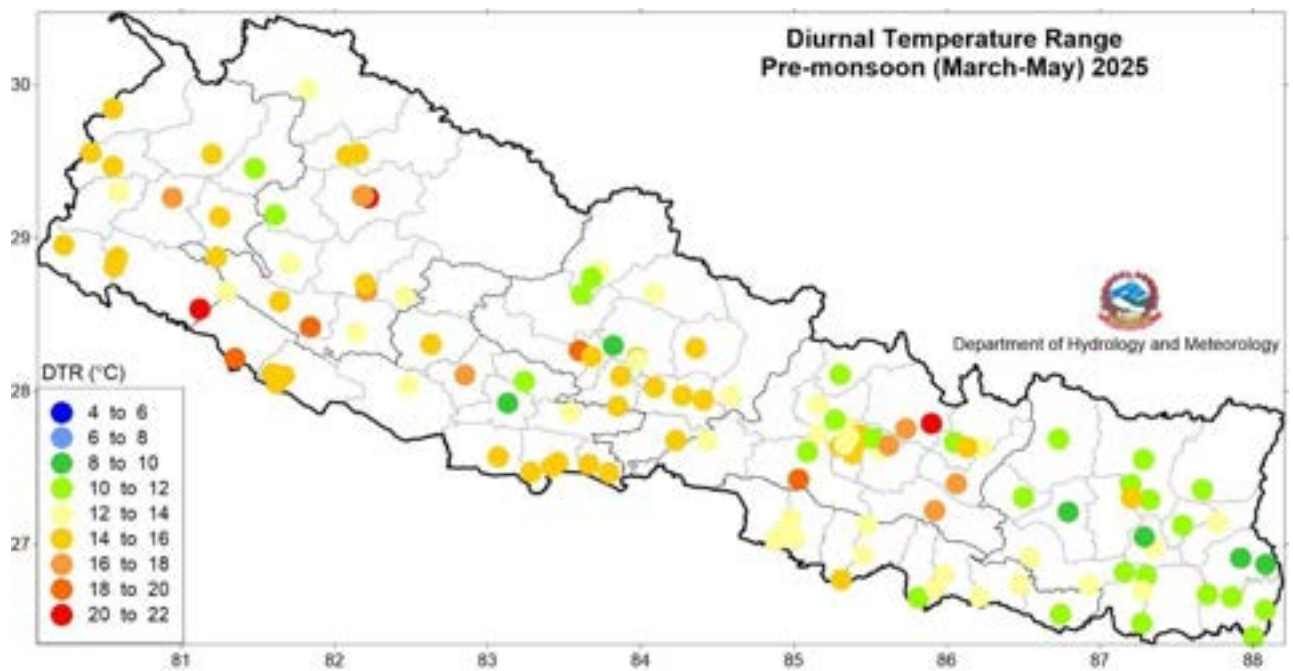


Figure 3.2.12: Diurnal temperature range in pre-monsoon 2025

### 3.3 Monsoon season (June – September)

#### Onset and Withdrawal of Monsoon

The normal Monsoon onset and withdrawal date in Nepal is 13th June and 2nd October respectively. In Nepal, four months period from June to September is considered as Monsoon season. Monsoon entered eastern Nepal fifteen days earlier than normal onset day on 29<sup>th</sup> of May and withdrew from eastern Nepal on 10<sup>th</sup> October delayed by eight days. The duration of Monsoon was 135 days, which was twenty-three days longer than normal Monsoon period (112 days). The dates of onset and withdrawal of monsoon over Nepal are shown in (Figure 3.3.1).

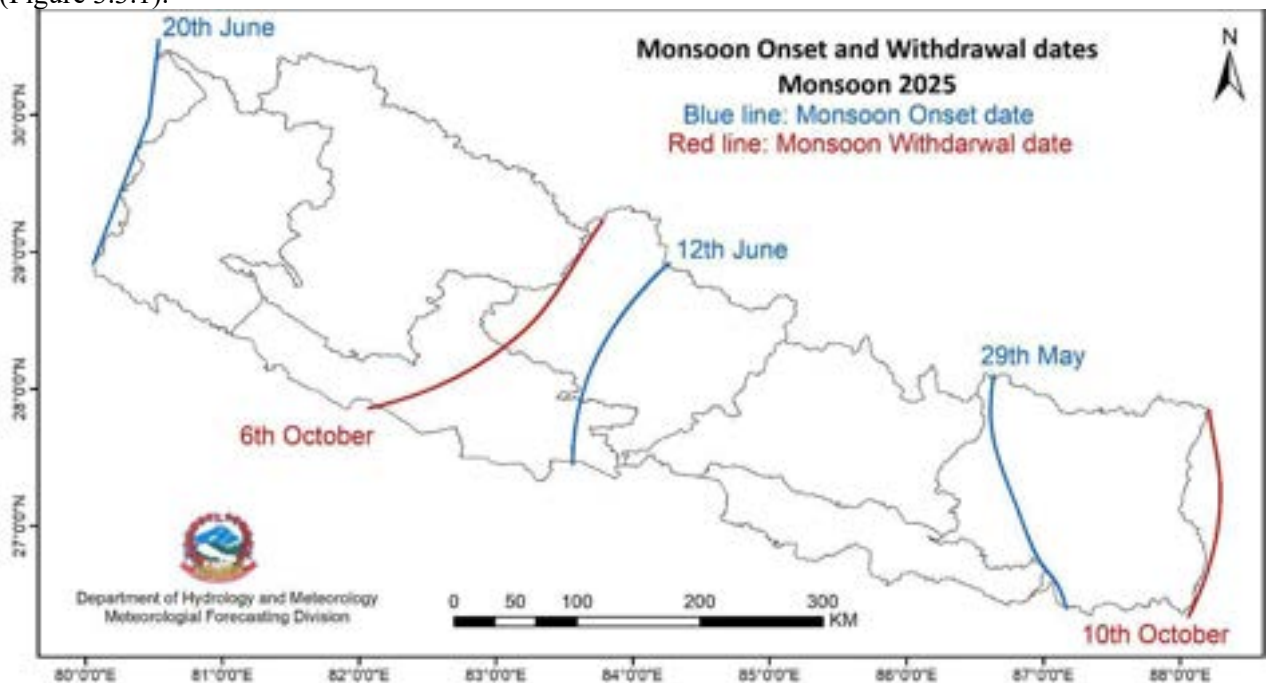


Figure 3.3.1: Monsoon onset and withdrawal date in 2025

#### Precipitation

Most parts of the country recorded precipitation between 1000 and 1500 mm, while some areas in Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province and Koshi Province received precipitation above 2000 mm (Figure 3.3.2). Most parts of the country recorded near-normal to above-normal precipitation (Figure 3.3.3). However, Madhesh Province, southern and eastern parts of Koshi Province, southern parts of Bagamati Province, few parts of

Gandaki Province, Lumbini Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded below-normal precipitation.

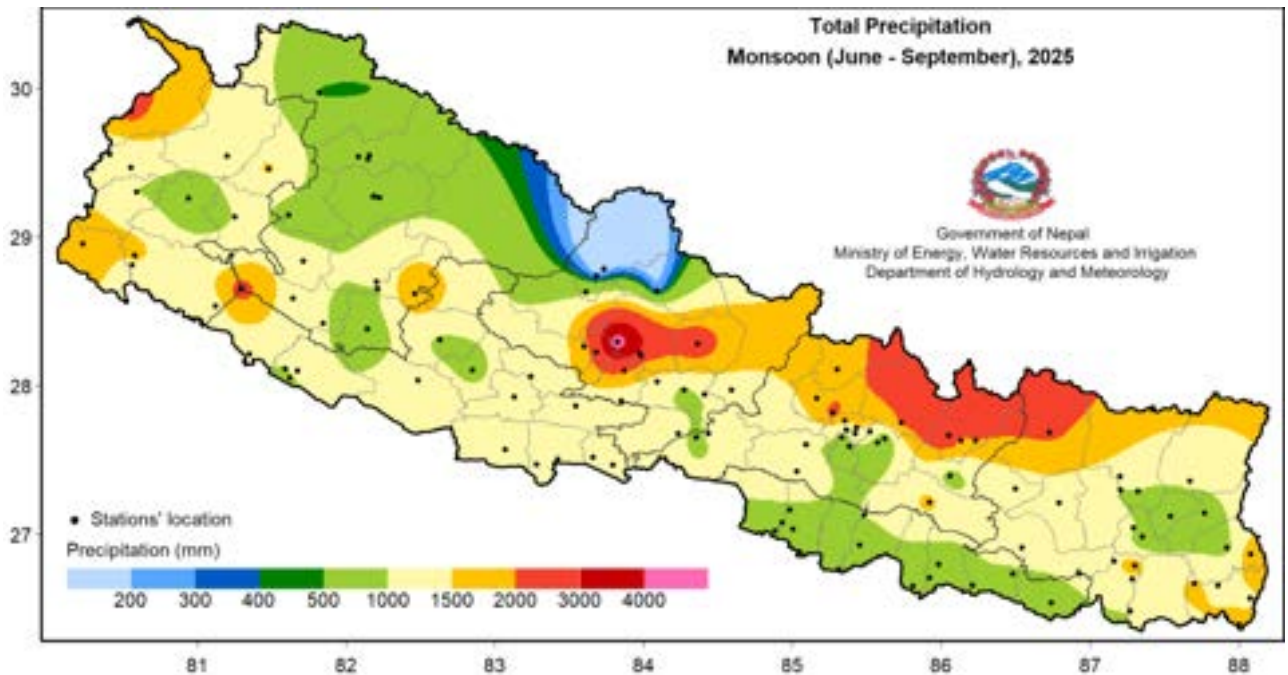


Figure 3.3.2: Total precipitation in Monsoon 2025

Highest seasonal precipitation of 4588.6 mm was recorded at Lumle station while the highest percentage of normal precipitation of 159.8% was recorded at Charikot station. Lowest seasonal precipitation of 156.1 mm was recorded at Jomsom station while the lowest percentage of normal precipitation of 46.2% was recorded at Rampur station. The highest daily precipitation of 267.6 mm was recorded at Bhairahawa Airport station on 15<sup>th</sup> September. Based on the average of 120 stations shown in (figure 3.3.3), Nepal received 90.0% of the normal precipitation of the season. In general, less than 90% of normal precipitation is considered as below-normal, 90 to 110% is considered as near normal, and more than 110% of normal precipitation is considered as above-normal precipitation for the season.

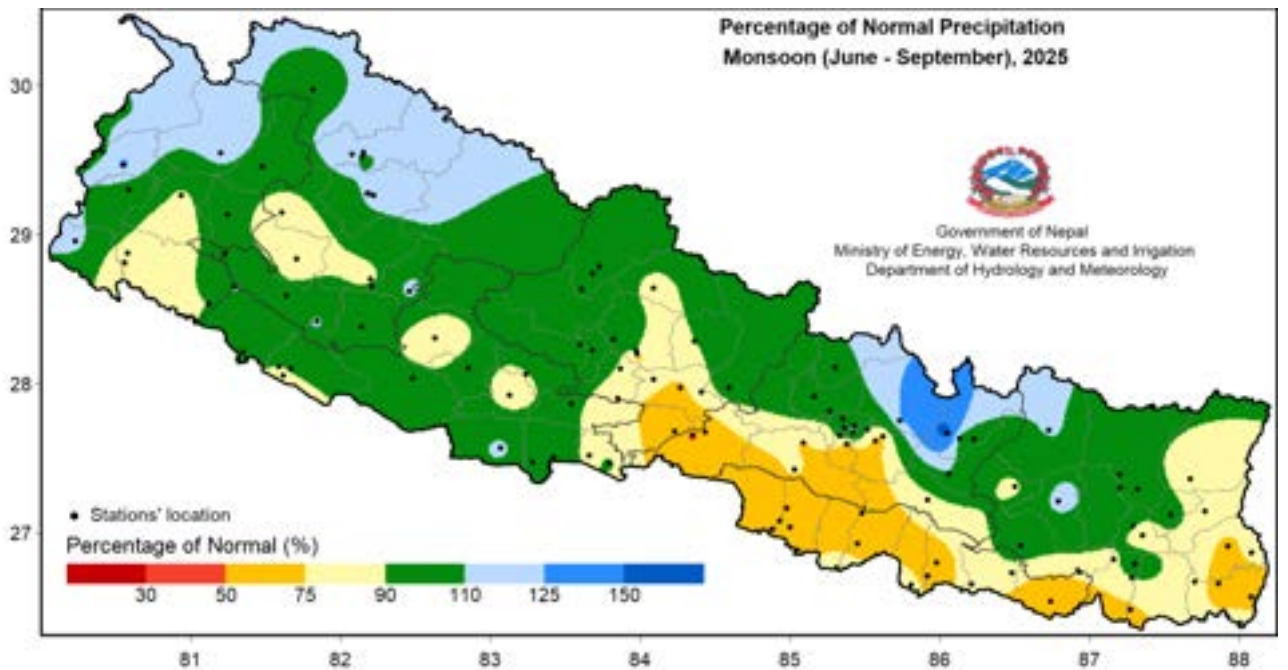


Figure 3.3.3: Percentage of normal precipitation in Monsoon 2025

The temporal distribution of the seasonal cumulative average of daily precipitation shows that precipitation remained near normal during the first month of the season and it remained below-normal in the rest of the season (Figure 3.3.4). Madhesh Province and the southern parts of Lumbini Province experienced fewer rainy days as the number of rainy days (precipitation  $\geq 1$  mm) ranging from of 36 to 48 days, whereas most stations in the Hilly region (the central parts of Nepal between the northern mountains and southern plains) recorded

more than 66 rainy days (Figure 3.3.5). Over the recent four years, three years along with 2025 have shown a negative precipitation anomaly in Monsoon season. The averaged total precipitation of Monsoon 2025 was lower than in 2024 (Figure 3.3.6).

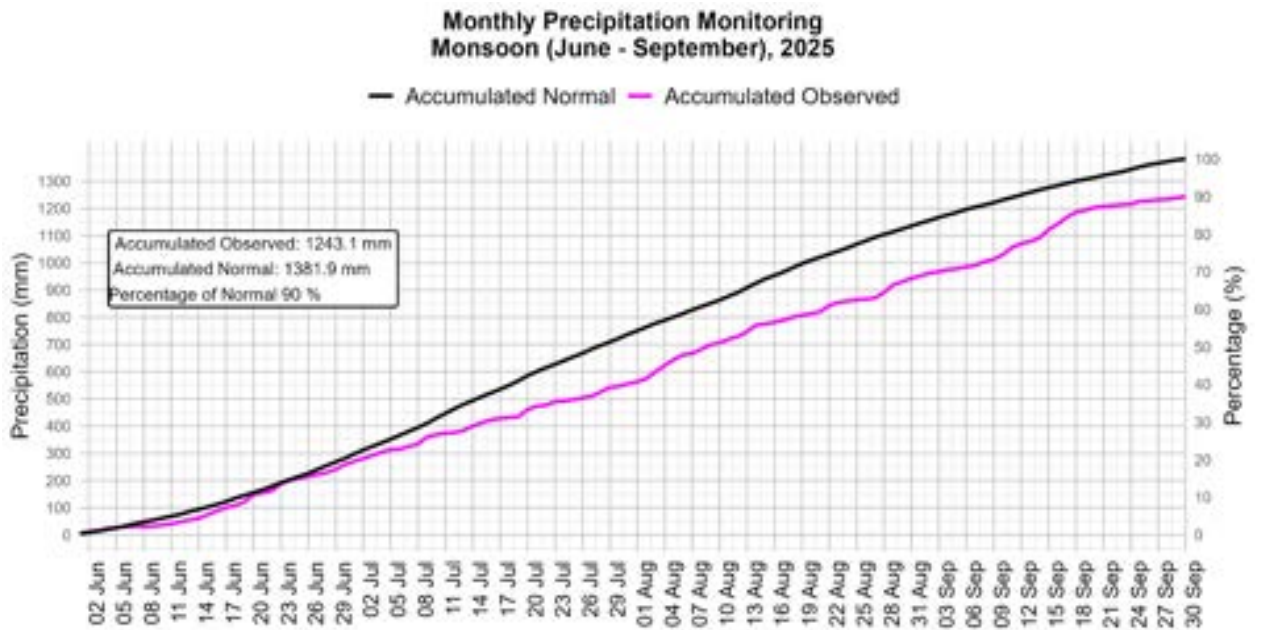


Figure 3.3.4: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during Monsoon 2025

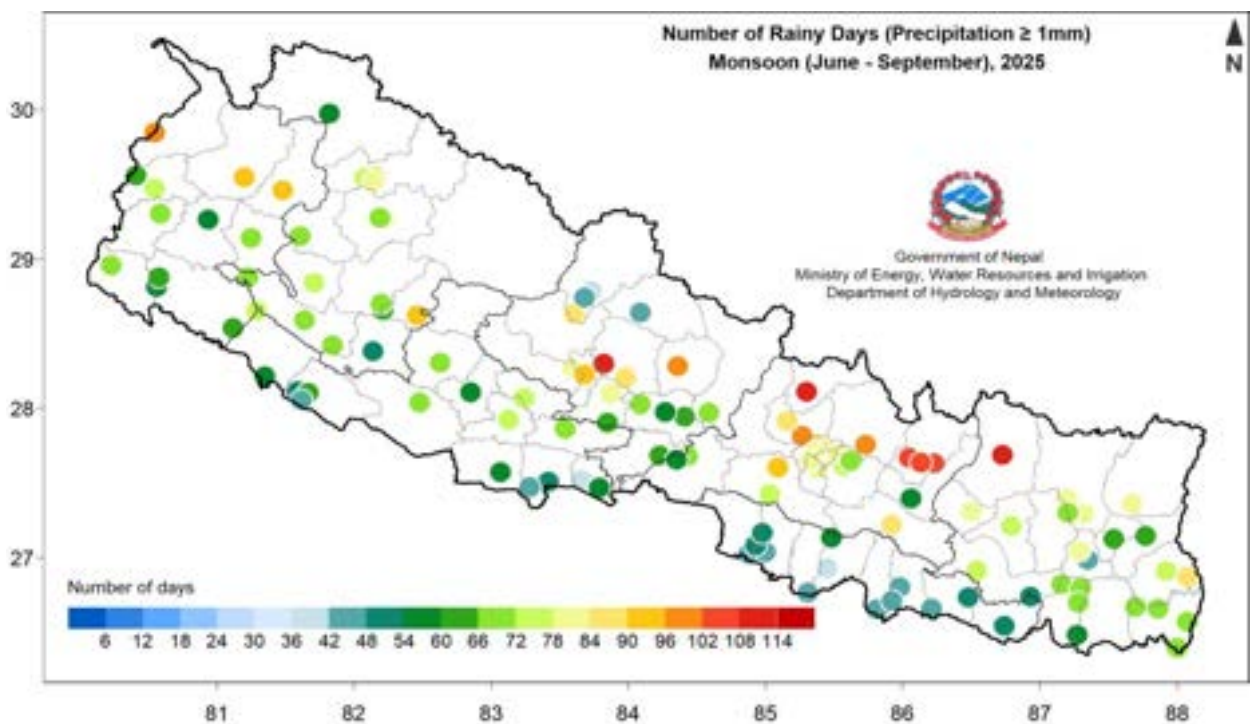


Figure 3.3.5: Number of rainy days during Monsoon 2025

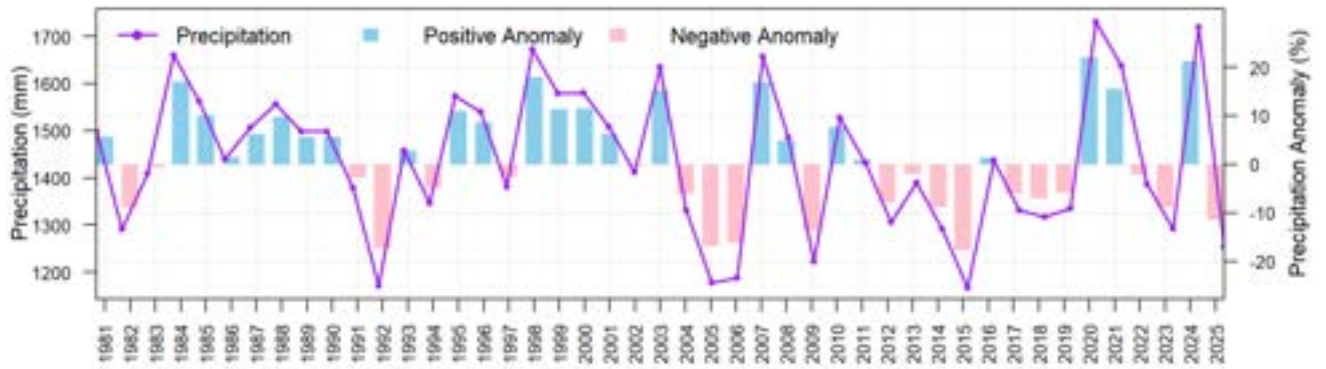


Figure 3.3.6: All Nepal seasonal total precipitation of Monsoon Season from 1981 to 2025 (average of 103 stations)

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 33°C across most parts (Figure 3.3.7). Most parts of the country recorded near-normal to above-normal maximum temperature while a few parts across all Provinces recorded below-normal maximum temperature (Figure 3.3.8).

Birganj station and Lukla Airport station recorded the highest and lowest seasonal average maximum temperature of 35.9°C and 19.0°C respectively. Similarly, the highest seasonal anomaly of 2.7°C was recorded at Buddhanilakantha station and the lowest of -2.6°C was recorded at Charikot station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 42.6°C was recorded at Birganj station on 14<sup>th</sup> June and the lowest daily maximum temperature of 9.9°C was recorded at Humde Station on 3<sup>rd</sup> June. The country average maximum temperature of Monsoon shows warmer conditions in last four years (Figure 3.3.9).

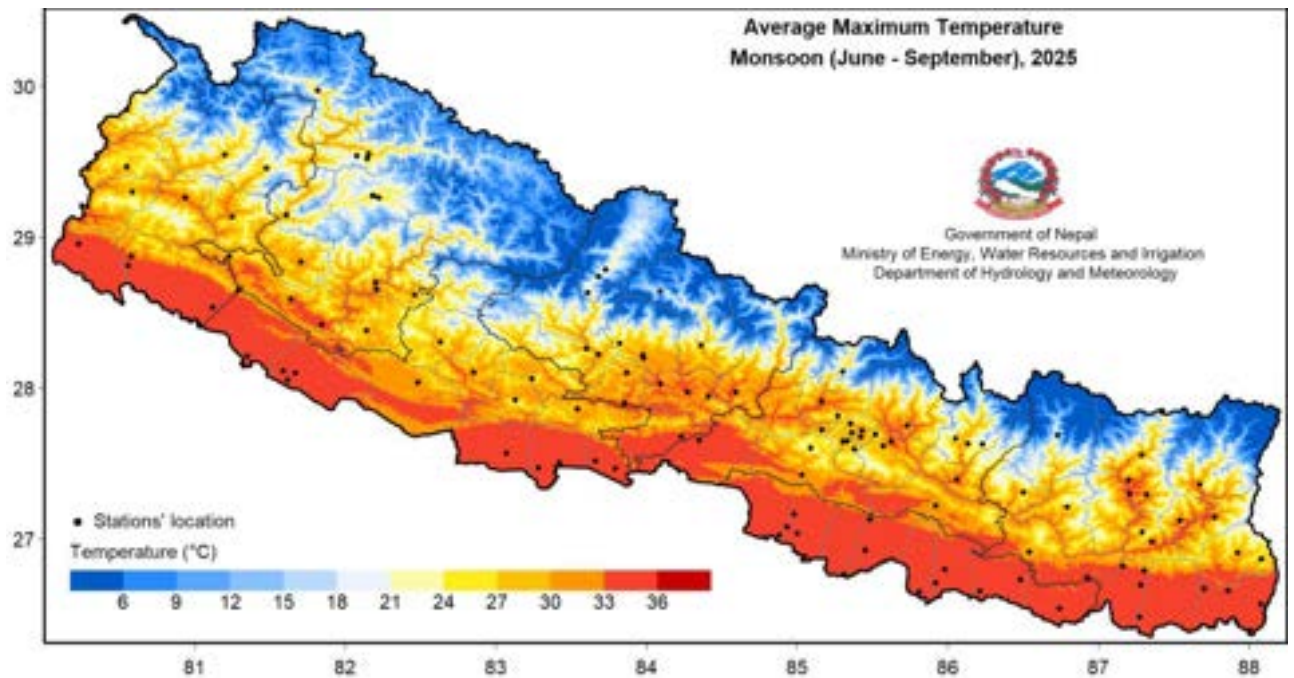


Figure 3.3.7: Maximum Temperature in Monsoon 2025

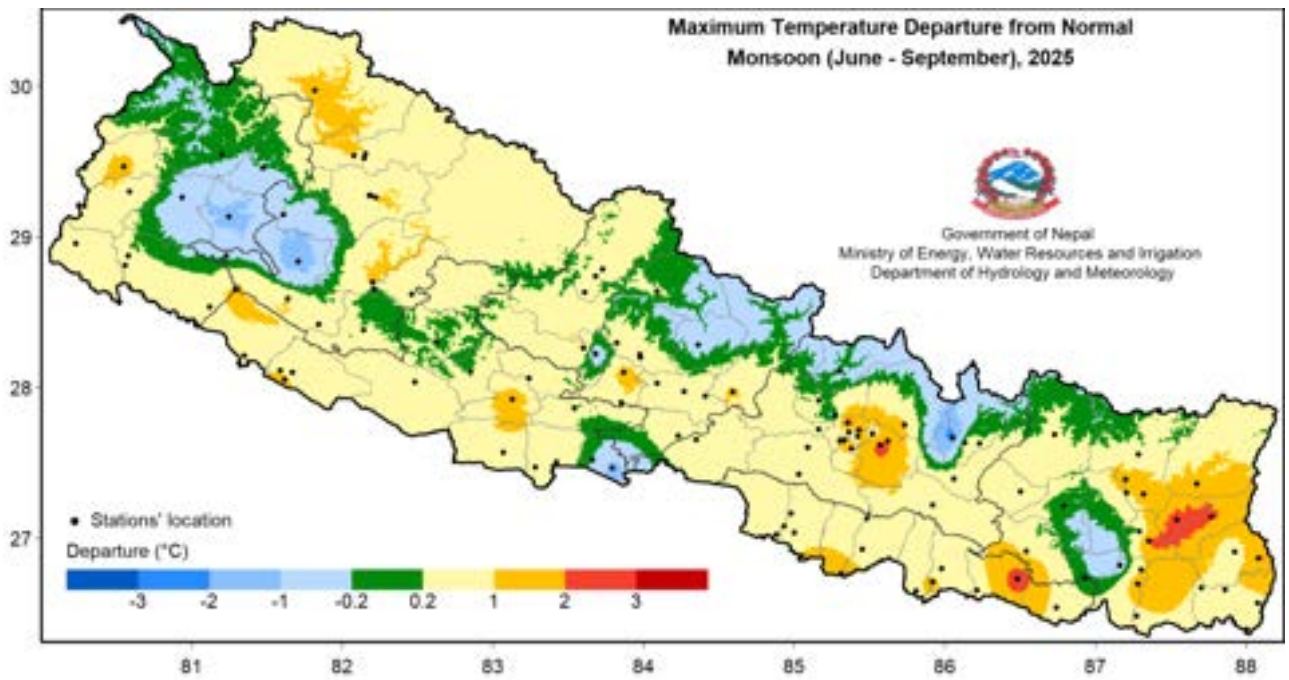


Figure 3.3.8: Departure from normal maximum temperature in Monsoon 2025

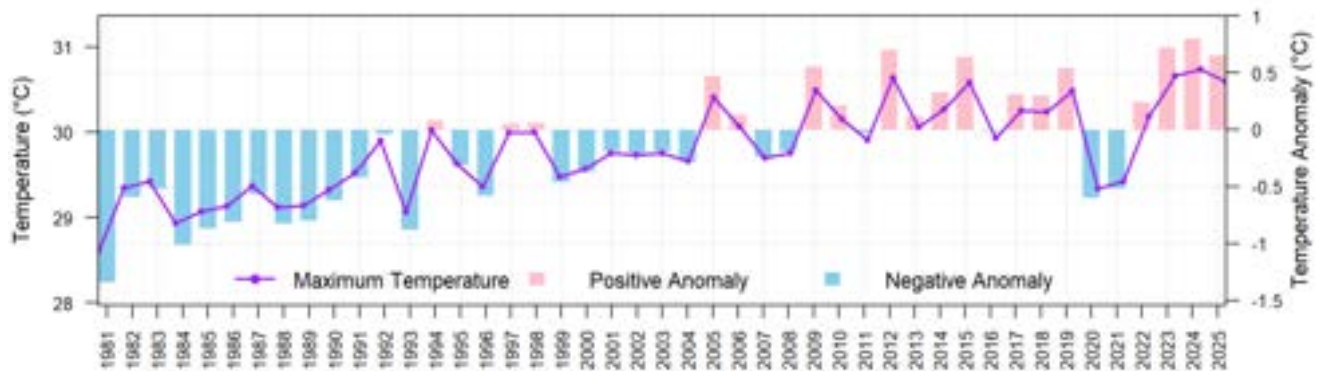


Figure 3.3.9: All Nepal seasonal average maximum temperature of Monsoon Season from 1981 to 2025 (average of 62 stations)

### Minimum Temperature

The minimum temperature in most parts of Terai remained above 24°C, reaching over 27°C across few parts of Madhesh Province (Figure 3.3.10). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature while few parts across Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Lumbini Province, Gandaki Province and Bagamati Province recorded below-normal temperature (Figure 3.3.11).

Birganj station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest seasonal average minimum temperature of 27.5°C and 9.8°C respectively. Similarly, the highest seasonal anomaly of 4.6°C was recorded at Baitadi Gothlalpani station and the lowest anomaly of -6.4°C was recorded at Tikapur station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 32.6°C was recorded at Lumbini station on 12<sup>th</sup> June while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 1.8°C was recorded at Darchula station on 15<sup>th</sup> June. The country's average minimum temperature in Monsoon shows normal warmer conditions in last fourteen years including 2025 (Figure 3.3.12).

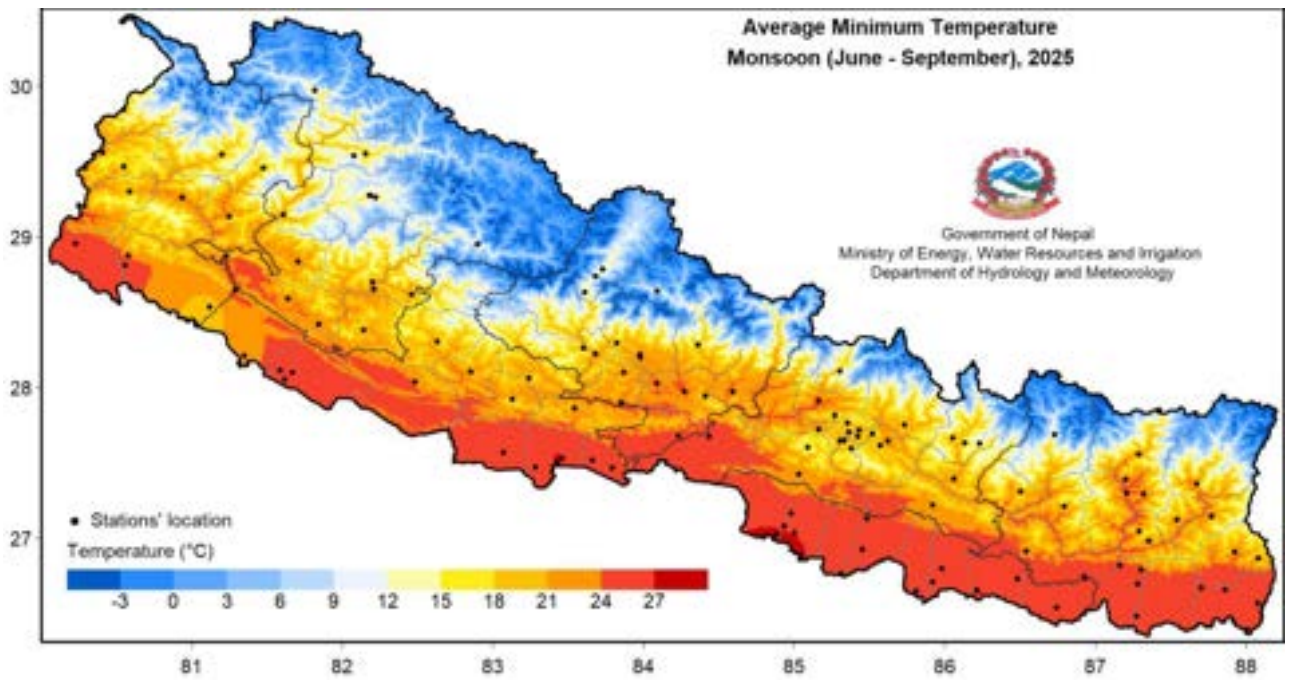


Figure 3.3.10: Minimum Temperature in Monsoon 2025

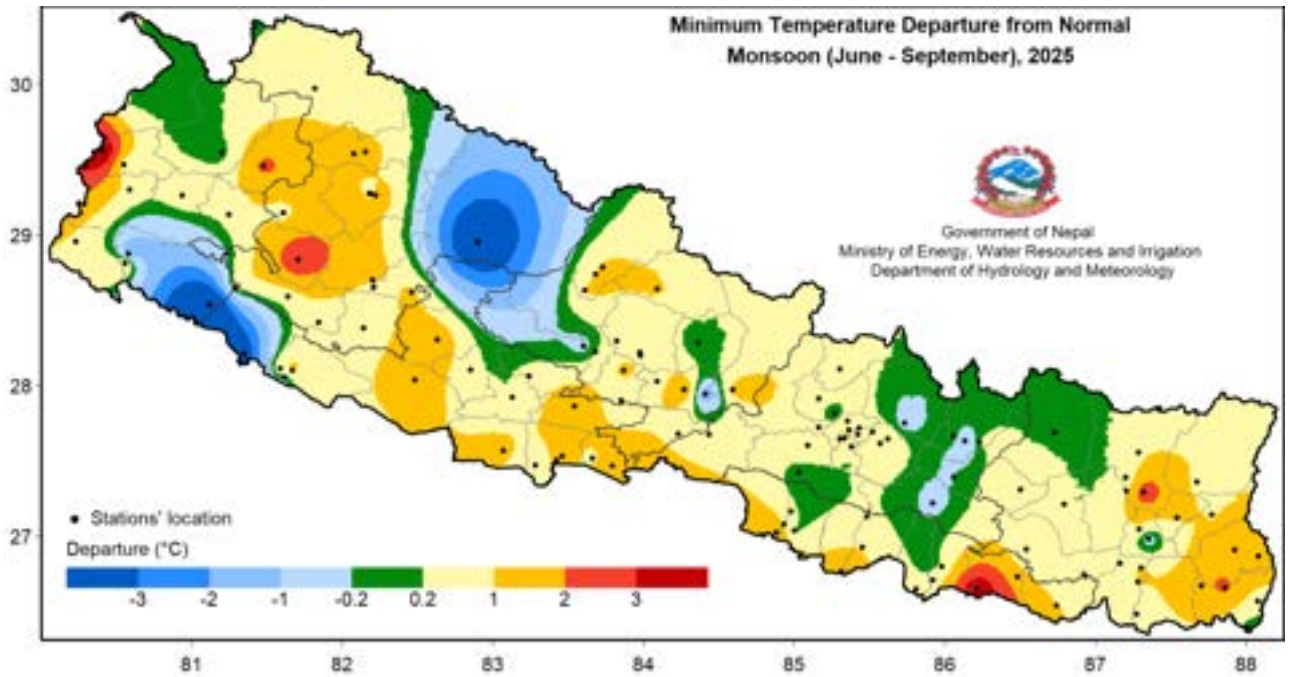


Figure 3.3.11: Departure from normal minimum temperature in Monsoon 2025

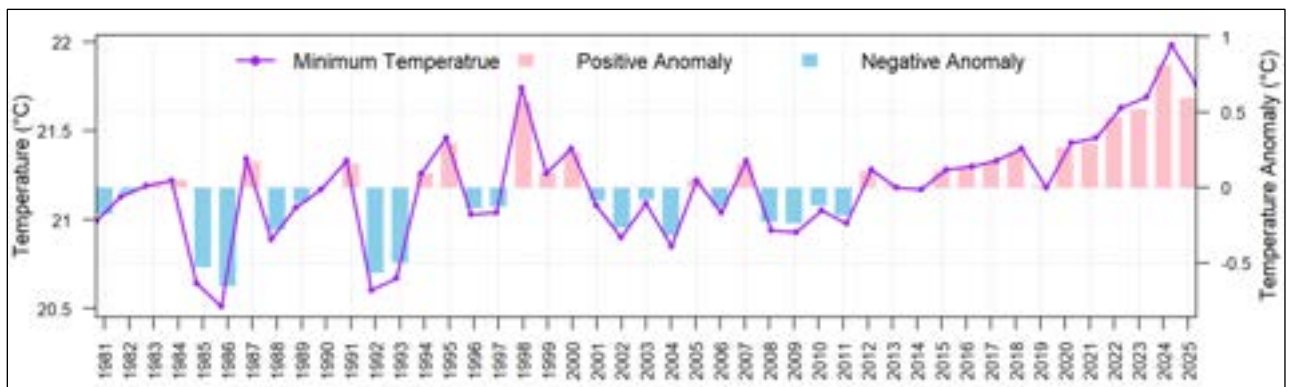


Figure 3.3.12: All Nepal seasonal average minimum temperature of Monsoon Season from 1981 to 2025 (average of 59 stations)

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country recorded diurnal temperature range (DTR) between 6°C and 10°C. However, some stations in the Bagmati Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province experienced higher DTRs above 14°C. (Figure 3.3.13).

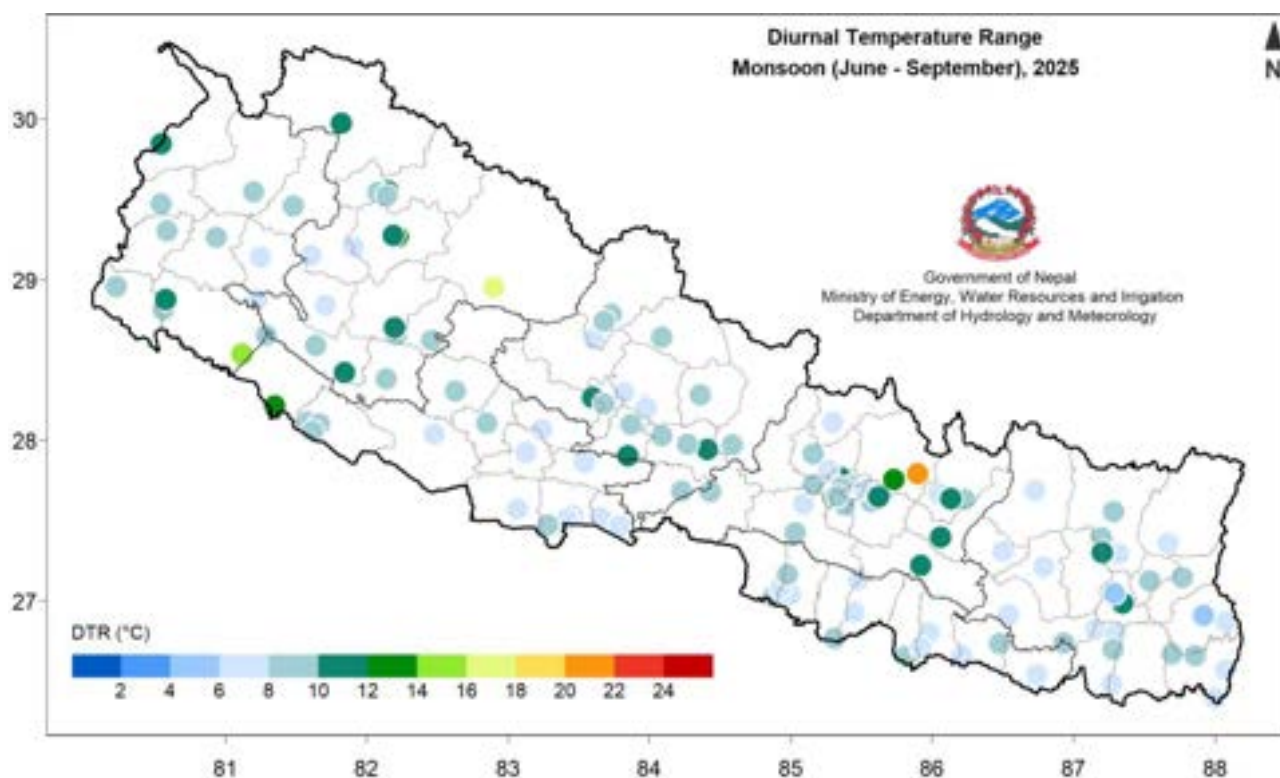


Figure 3.3.13: Diurnal temperature range in Monsoon 2025

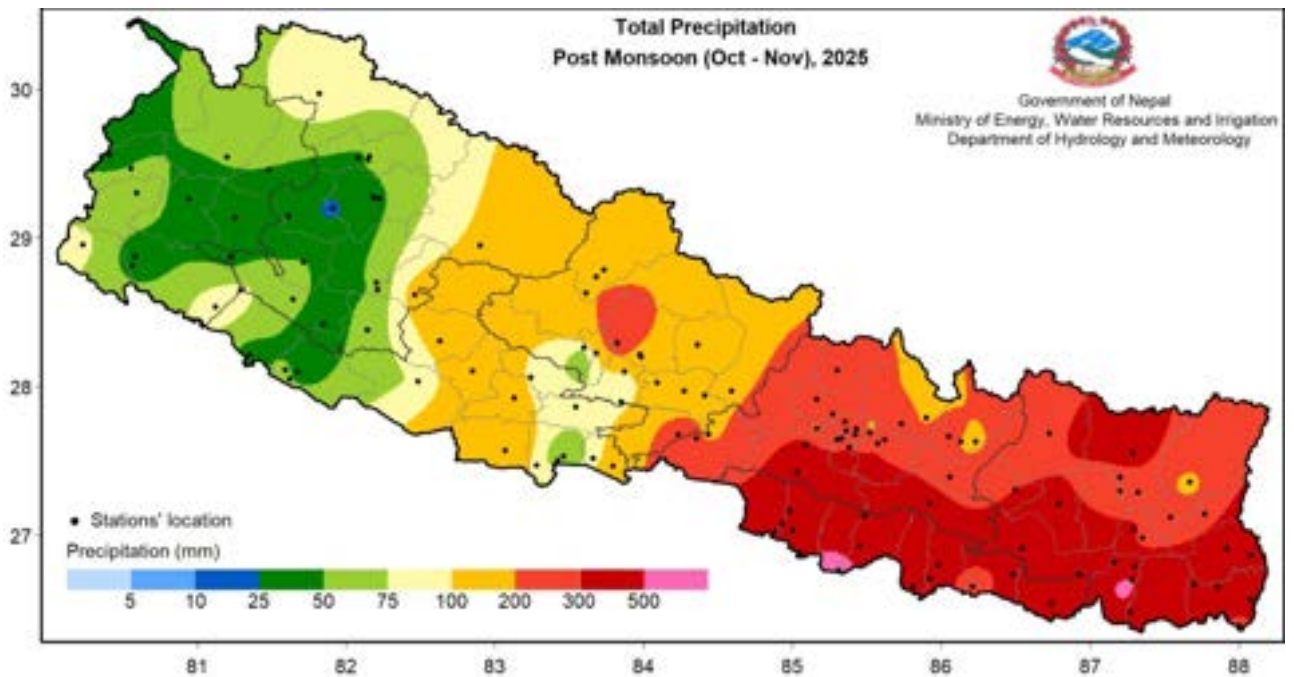
### 3.4 Post-monsoon season (October – November)

#### Highlights

Precipitation over the country during Post-monsoon season (October – November 2025) was 196.8mm, which is 297.3% of the normal precipitation (66.2 mm) for the season. The season was dominated by a heavy precipitation episode on 5<sup>th</sup> October 2025 and as well as the cyclonic storm Montha that developed in the Bay of Bengal later in the month.

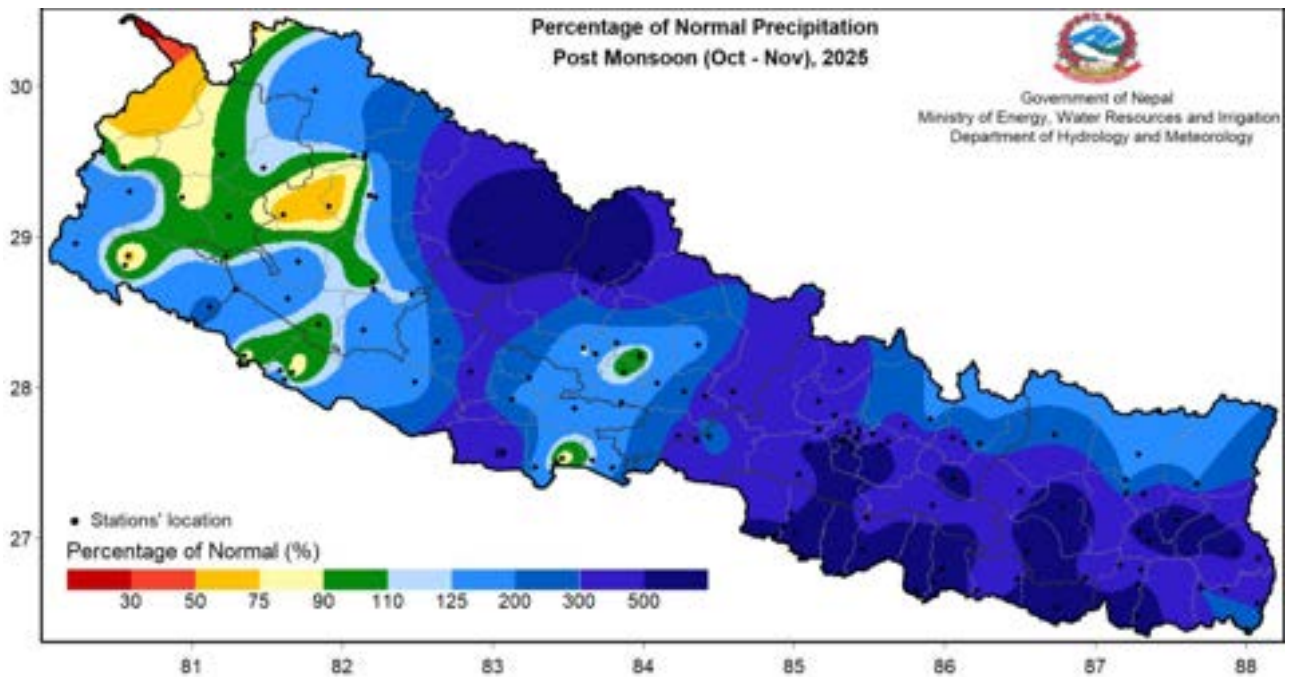
#### Precipitation

Koshi Province, Madhesh Province and Bagmati Province received precipitation greater than 200 mm whereas most of Madhesh Province and southern parts of Bagmati and Koshi Province as well as stations on northern parts of Koshi Province received precipitation greater than 300 mm. Most of Gandaki Province received precipitation less than 200 mm except lumle region of Kaski District. Most of Sudurpashchim Province, the majority of Karnali Province, and some parts of Lumbini Province received below 75 mm precipitation (Figure 3.4.1)



**Figure 3.4.1: Total precipitation in Post-monsoon 2025**

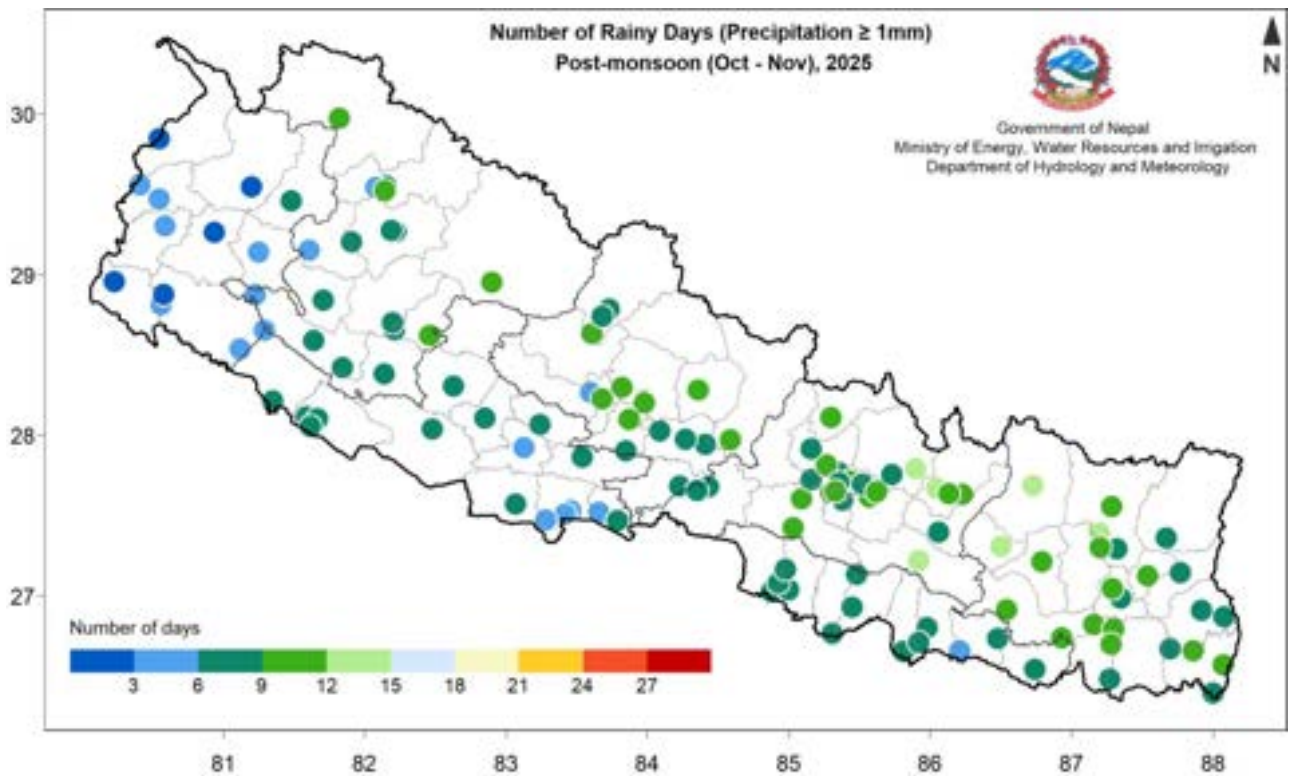
The entire central and eastern belt of Nepal received well above-normal precipitation, with all of Madhesh, most of Koshi, Bagamati and few parts of Gandaki, Karnali and Lumbini Provinces recording between 200% to 500% of normal. In contrast, several parts of Sudurpashchim Province received below 75% of normal while scattered areas in Karnali and western Gandaki Province were also below-normal (Figure 3.4.2).



**Figure 3.4.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in Post-monsoon 2025**

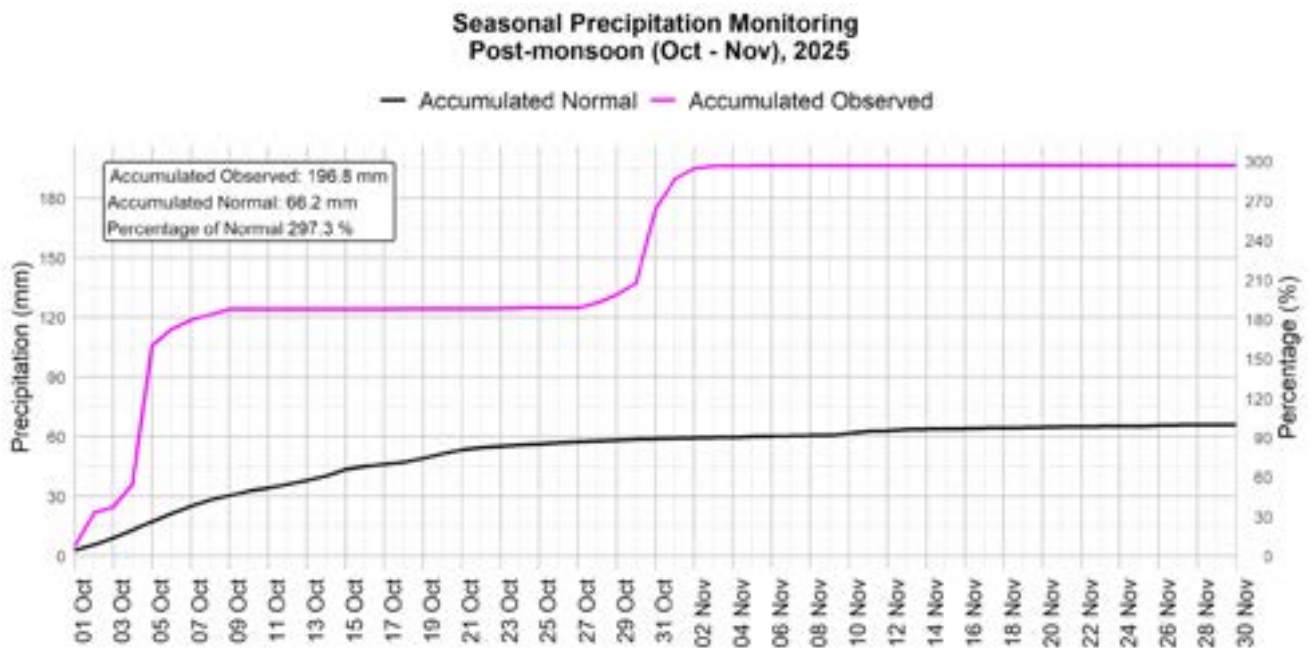
The number of rainy days during the Post-monsoon season ranged from fewer than 3 days at stations in the far west to upto 15 days at some stations in central and eastern Nepal. Stations such as Lukla Airport of Solukhumbu District and Charikot of Dolakha District recorded among the highest number of rainy days of 15 days and 14 days respectively. Stations in central and eastern Nepal generally experienced a greater number of rainy days compared to stations in the western parts of the country (Figure 3.4.3).

Gaur station of Rautahat District recorded the highest daily precipitation of 315 mm on 5 October, whereas the highest seasonal precipitation of 505.4 mm was recorded at Trahara station of Sunsari District. Similarly, Nagma station of Kalikot District recorded the lowest seasonal precipitation of 20.5 mm. Jalesor station of Mahottari District recorded the highest percentage of normal precipitation (1440.3%), while Darchula station of Darchula District received only 55.2% of normal precipitation.



**Figure 3.4.3: Number of Rainy days ( $\geq 1$ mm) during Post-monsoon season**

The temporal evolution of cumulative seasonal precipitation shows that accumulated observed precipitation surpassed accumulated normal from the very first day of October and remained above-normal throughout the season. A dramatic rise in cumulative observed precipitation occurred around 3-5 October, associated with an intense rainfall event over central and eastern Nepal. A second step increase was observed around 30 October - 1 November, coinciding with the passage of moisture associated with Cyclonic storm Montha. From mid-November onwards, both observed and normal precipitation curves flattened which shows the dry tail of Post-monsoon season. The total accumulated observed precipitation of 196.8 mm against the normal of 66.2 mm represents 297.3% of normal for the Post-monsoon season (Figure 3.4.4).



**Figure 3.4.4: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during Post-monsoon 2025**

From the long-term perspective, the Post-monsoon total precipitation from 1981 to 2025 shows considerable inter-annual variability. The 2025 Post-monsoon season recorded among the highest precipitation surpassed only by the seasons of 1985 and 2021-2022 (Figure 3.4.5).

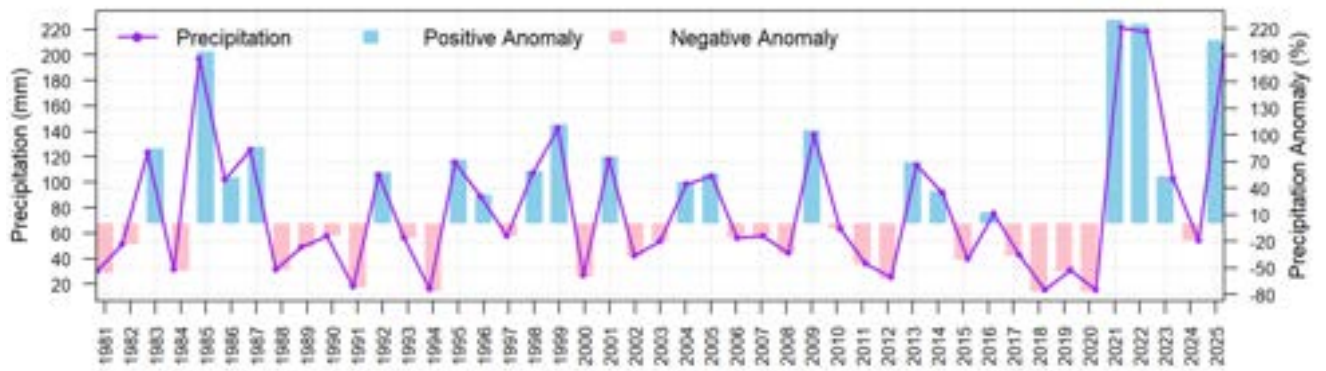


Figure 3.4.5: All Nepal monthly total precipitation of Post-monsoon season from 1981 to 2025

### Maximum Temperature

The spatial distribution of average maximum temperature during Post-monsoon 2025 shows a clear altitudinal gradient across Nepal (Figure 3.4.6). The average maximum temperature in the Terai belt remained above 27 °C, with the eastern parts of Terai reaching above 30°C. The mid-hill region experienced temperatures in the range of 18-27°C, while the Himalayan region recorded average maximum temperatures below 15°C. The northern parts of the Himalayan region recorded the average maximum temperature below 9°C (Figure 3.4.7).

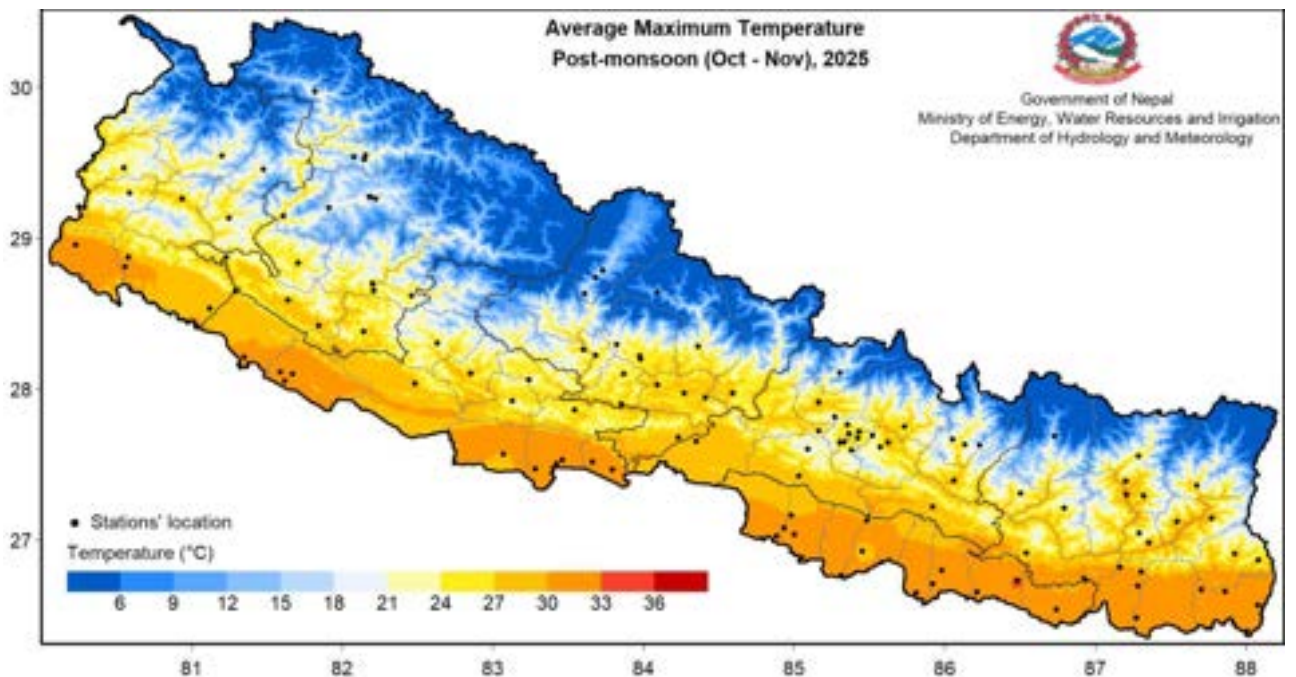
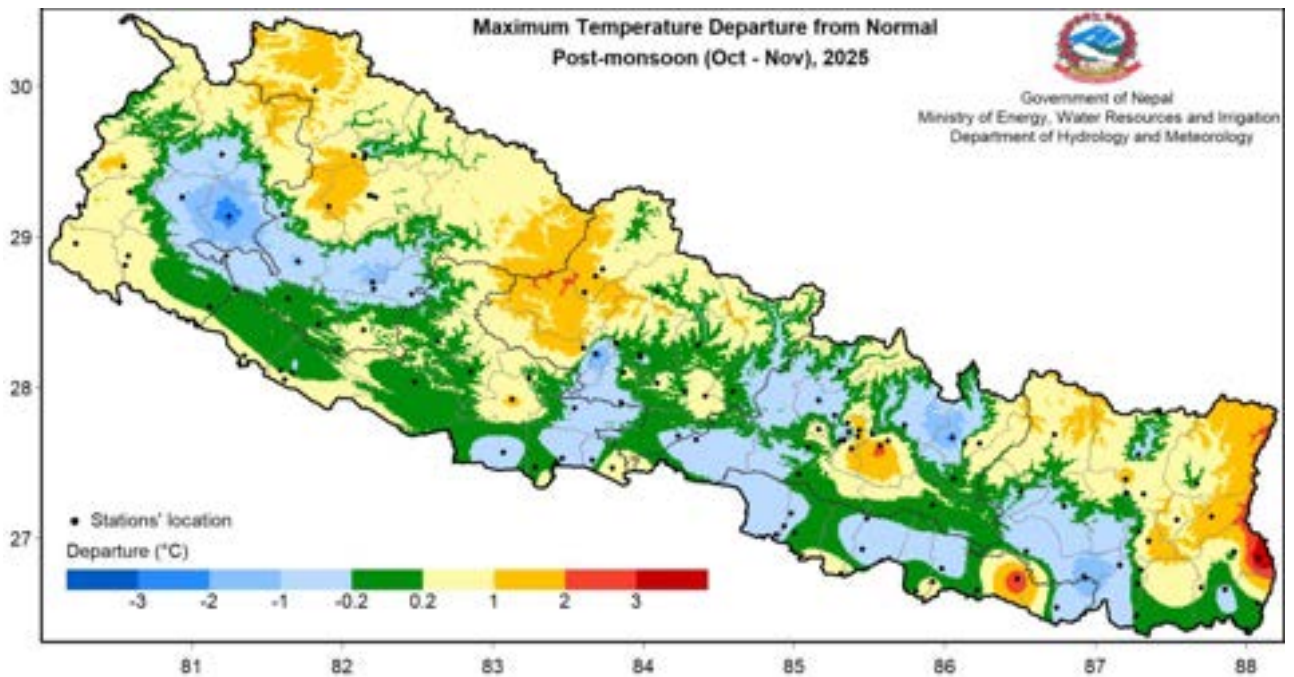


Figure 3.4.6: Maximum Temperature in Post-monsoon 2025

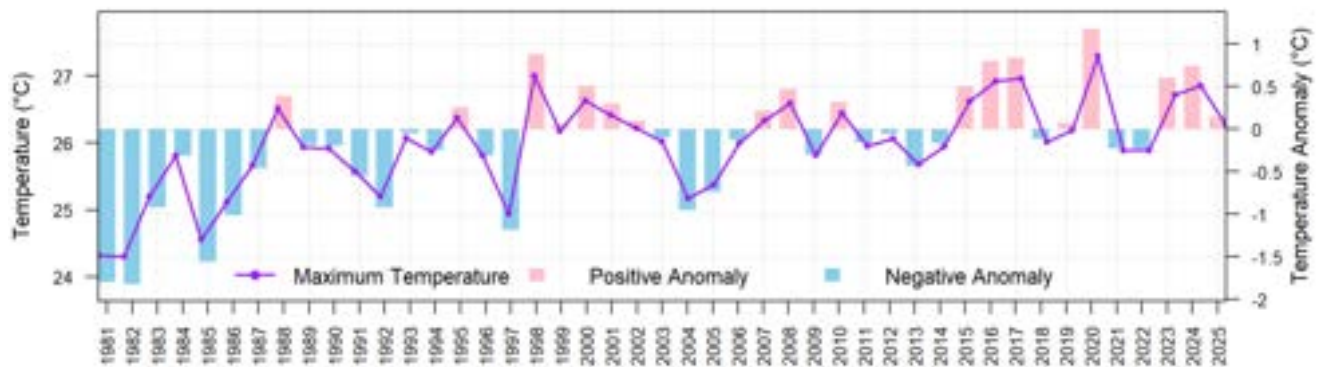
The Departure of average maximum temperature from normal shows a mixed spatial pattern. The most parts of Karnali Province, Sudurpashchim Province, Gandaki Province and Koshi Province showed the above-normal maximum temperature whereas rest of the scattered parts of country recorded normal to below-normal average maximum temperature.



**Figure 3.4.7: Departure from normal maximum temperature in Post-monsoon season of 2025**

Most parts of Karnali Province and Koshi Province, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Lumbini Province and Gandaki Province and few parts of Bagamati Province and Madhesh Province recorded above-normal maximum temperature while rest of the country recorded normal to below-normal maximum temperature. The north-eastern parts of Karnali Province recorded the highest positive Departure from normal (maximum of +3°C to above) (Figure 3.4.8).

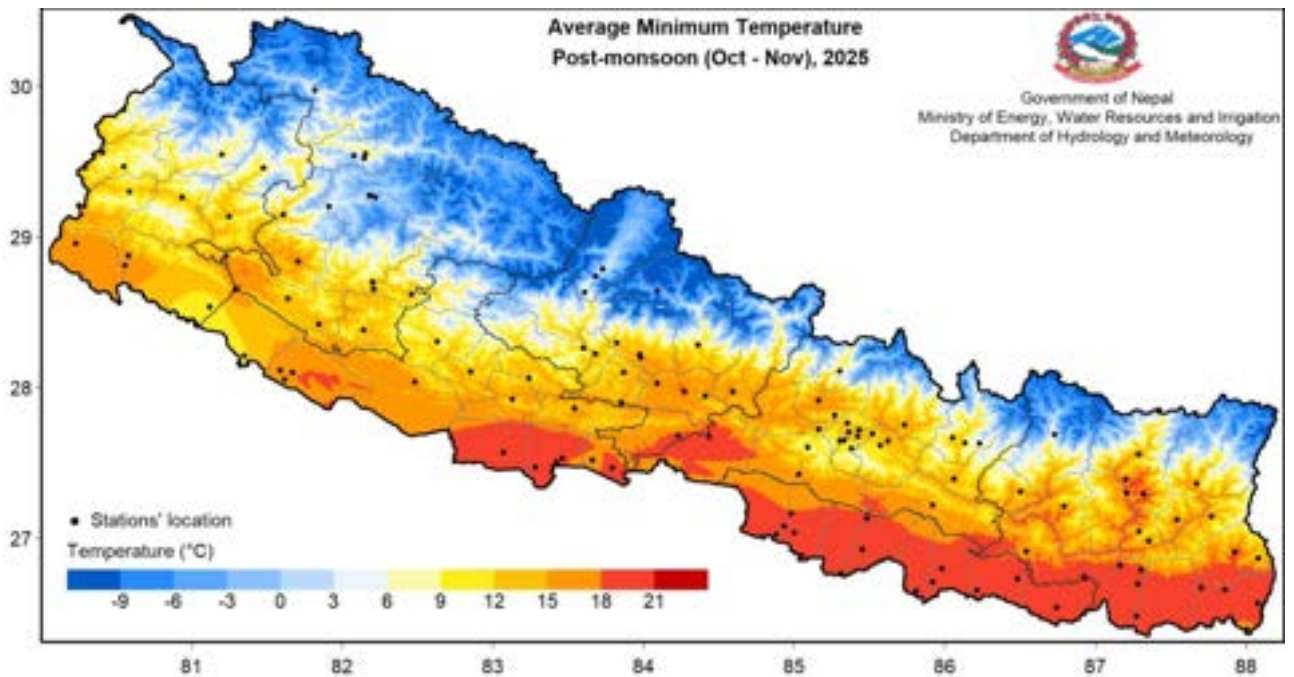
Lahan station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest seasonal maximum temperature of 33.5°C and 12.9°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 4.3°C was recorded at Kanyam Tea Estate station and the lowest of -2.7°C was recorded at Kushma station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 39.0°C was recorded at Lahan station of Siraha District on 1<sup>st</sup> October while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 4.4°C was recorded at Jomsom station on 28<sup>th</sup> October. Above-normal maximum temperature was observed in the 2025 Post-monsoon season.



**Figure 3.4.8: Monthly average maximum temperature anomaly of Post-monsoon season from 1981 to 2025 of 61 stations (average of monthly average maximum temperature of stations having long term data)**

### Minimum Temperature

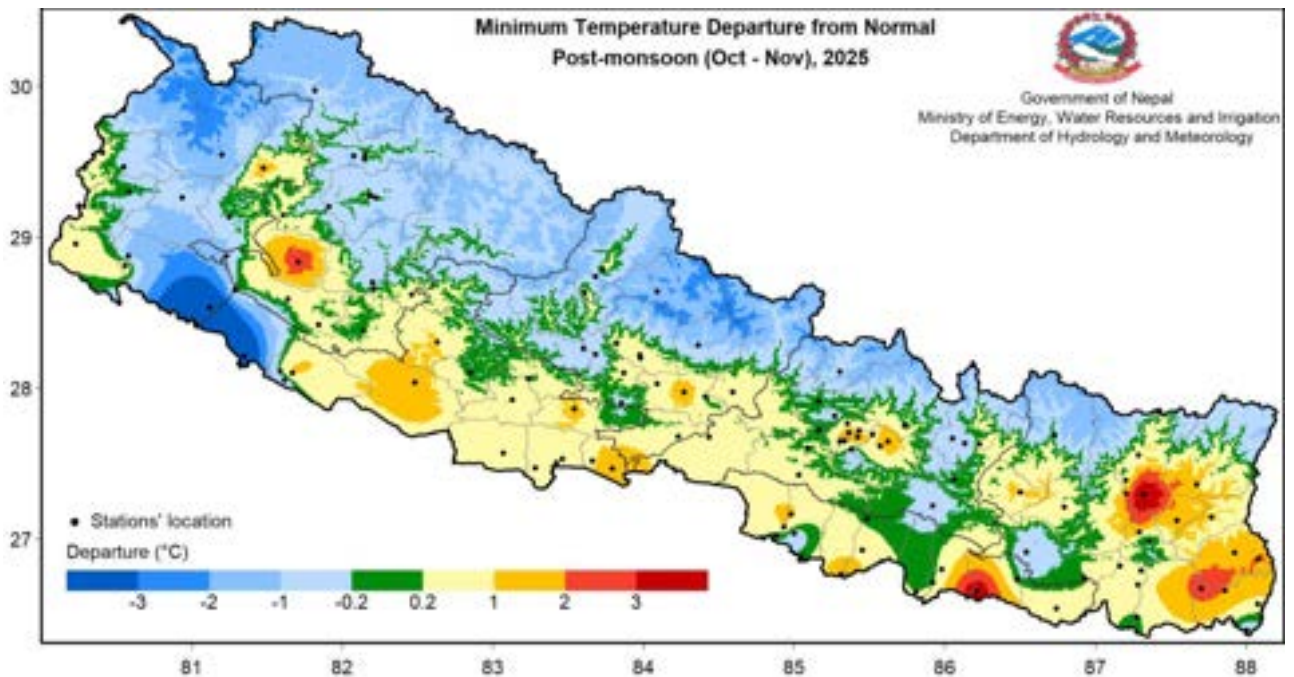
The minimum temperature in the Terai remained above 15°C, reaching over 21°C in most areas of eastern Terai. In most parts of Himalayan region, the minimum temperature remained below 3 °C and reached below -9°C in some parts (Figure 3.4.9).



**Figure 3.4.9: Minimum Temperature in Post-monsoon 2025**

The Departure of minimum temperature from normal shows below-normal pattern across the northern half of the country. In contrast normal to above-normal minimum temperature is observed across most of the southern half (Figure 3.4.10).

Siraha station and Humde station of Siraha District and Manang District recorded the highest and lowest seasonal average minimum temperature of 20.5°C and -3.0°C respectively. Similarly, the highest seasonal anomaly of 5.2°C was recorded at Chainpur (East) station and the lowest anomaly of -6.8°C was recorded at Tikapur station. During this season, the highest daily minimum temperature of 27.6°C was recorded at Damak station and Manusmara station on 9<sup>th</sup> October and 1<sup>st</sup> October respectively, while the lowest daily minimum temperature of -2.0°C was recorded at Rara station on 10<sup>th</sup> October.



**Figure 3.4.10: Departure from normal minimum temperature in Post-monsoon 2025**

In the long-term context, the all-Nepal average minimum temperature for Post-monsoon 2025 was slightly above the long-term mean, continuing a general warming trend in minimum temperatures observed since 2020 (Figure 3.4.11).

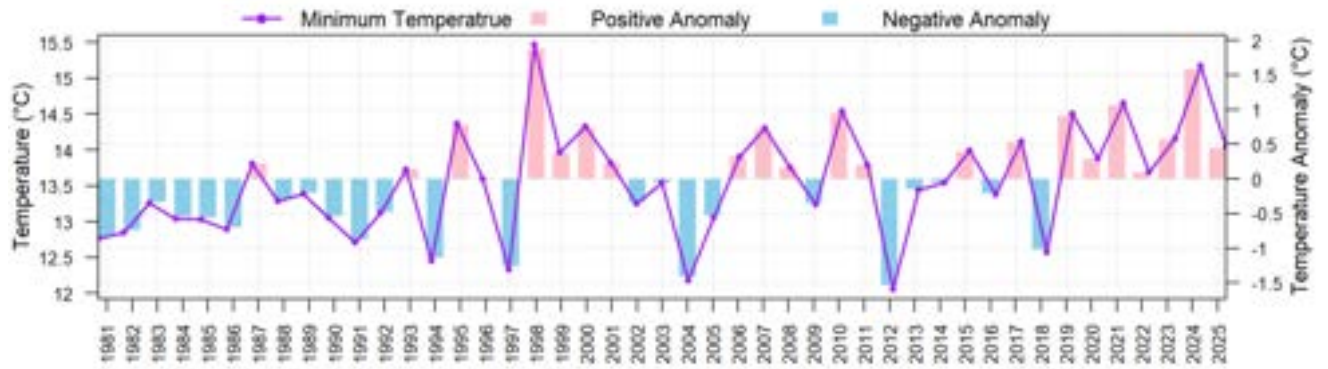


Figure 3.4.11: All Nepal monthly average minimum temperature of Post-monsoon from 1981 to 2025 of 61 stations (average of monthly average minimum temperature at stations having long term data)

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country experienced a diurnal temperature range (DTR) below 16°C. However, a few stations in Lumbini Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded DTRs above 16°C. The highest DTR of 19.5°C was observed in Tikapur station whereas the lowest DTR of 6.6°C was observed at Illam Tea Estate (Figure 3.4.12). The DTR values shown in the figure represent the average of daily DTRs.

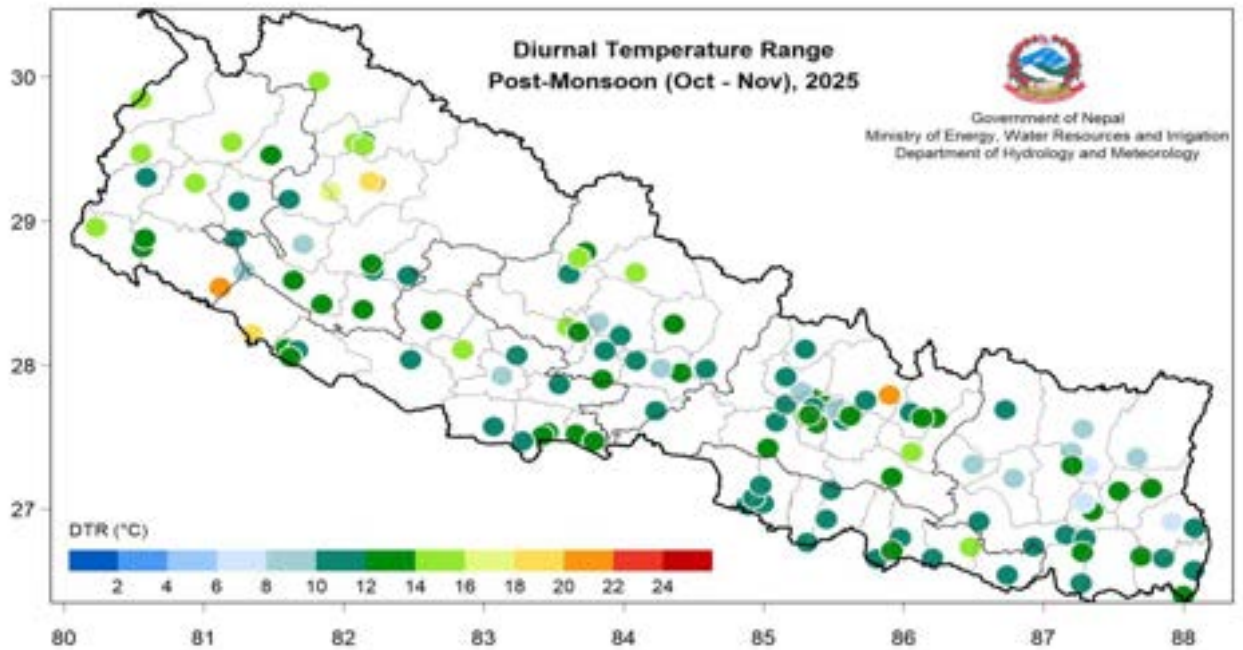


Figure 3.4.12: Station plot of diurnal temperature range for Post-monsoon, 2025

## 4. Monthly Weather

### 4.1 January

#### Highlights

Precipitation over the country was 11.6% of the normal indicating below-normal precipitation. Above-normal maximum temperature and minimum temperature was observed over most parts of the country.

#### Synoptic Sequence

Weather systems and precipitation activities over the country were mainly influenced by western disturbances. One such disturbance at the beginning of the first week of January brought light precipitation to the central and eastern parts of the country, while another at the end of the first week contributed to light precipitation in the western parts. A third western disturbance in the third week also brought light precipitation to the western parts of the country.

#### Precipitation

Sudurpashchim Province, most parts of Karnali Province, some parts of Gandaki Province, Bagmati Province, Koshi Province and a few areas over Madhesh Province recorded precipitation above 1 mm while the remaining parts recorded precipitation below 1 mm (Figure 4.1.1). A few isolated areas in Koshi Province recorded above-normal precipitation while the remaining parts of the country recorded below-normal precipitation (Figure 4.1.2).

Baitadi (Gothalapani) station recorded the highest monthly precipitation of 22.3 mm. Pakhribas station recorded the highest percentage of normal of 119.9%. Based on the average of 123 stations, Nepal received 11.6% of the normal precipitation (Figure 4.1.3). The highest daily precipitation of 18.1 mm was recorded at Pakhribas station on 14<sup>th</sup> January.

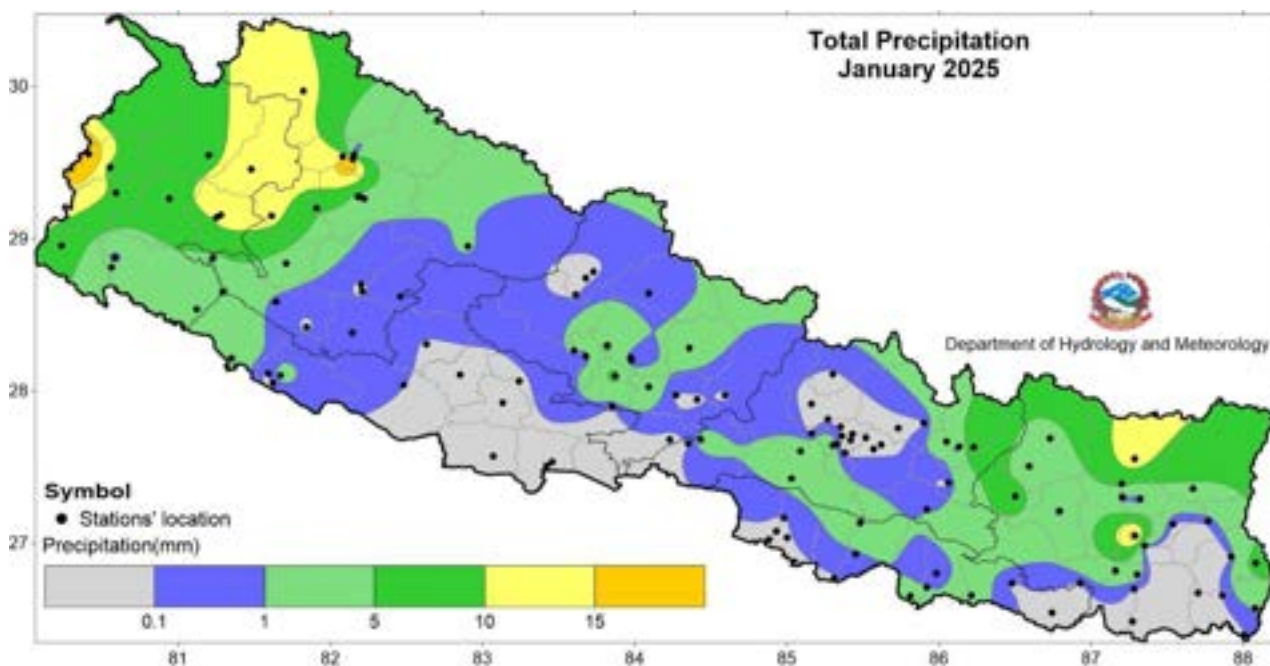
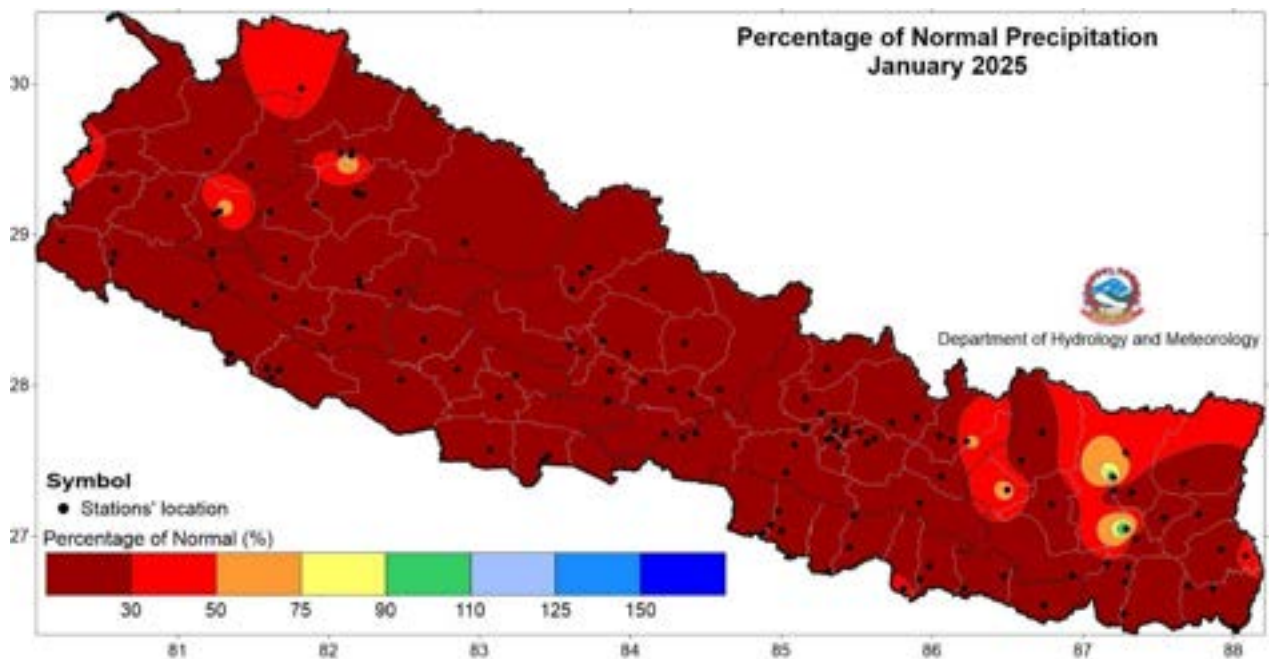
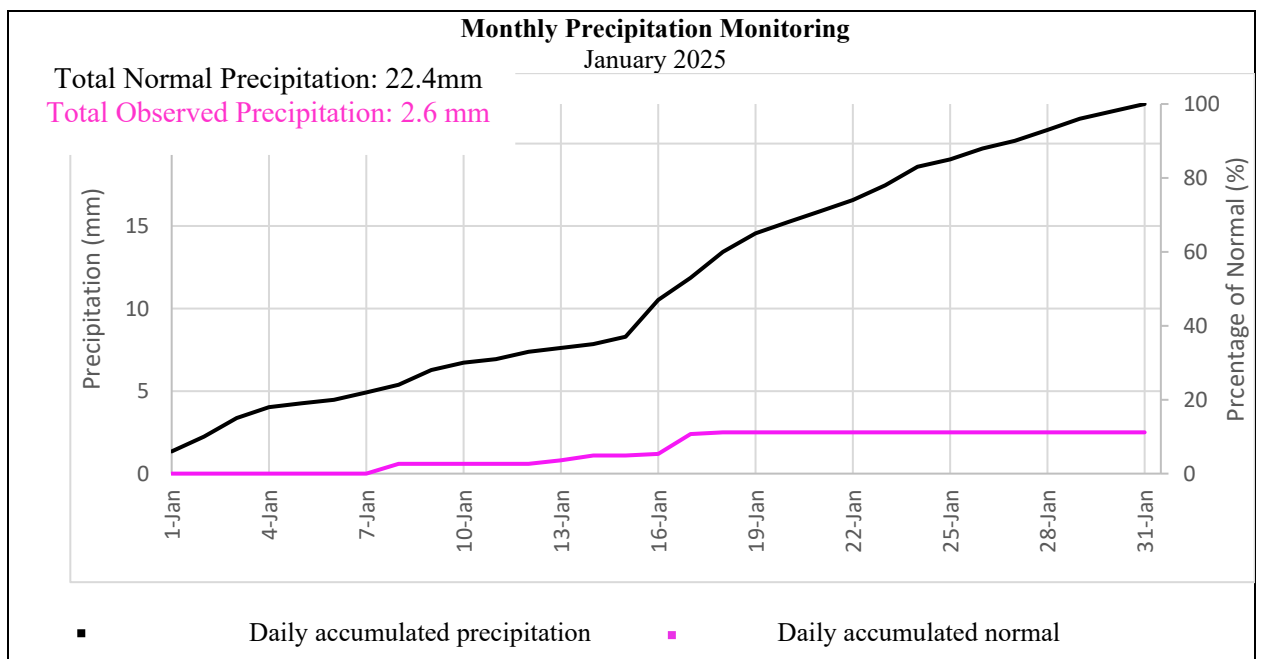


Figure 4.1.1: Total precipitation in January 2025

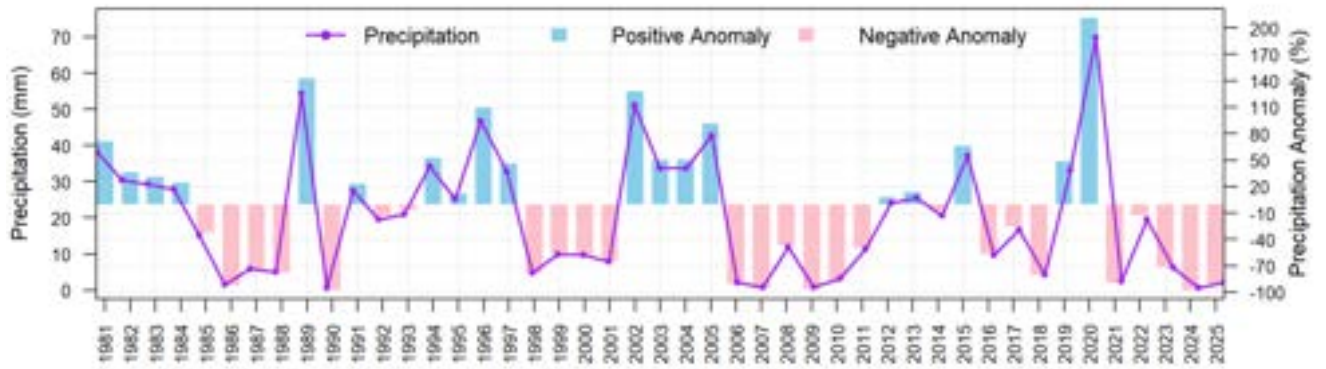


**Figure 4.1.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in January 2025**

The temporal distribution of cumulative country average daily precipitation shows that precipitation remained below-normal for the whole month (Figure 4.1.3). The country averaged total precipitation of January 2025 was higher than in 2024 (Figure 4.1.4).



**Figure 4.1.3: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during January 2025**

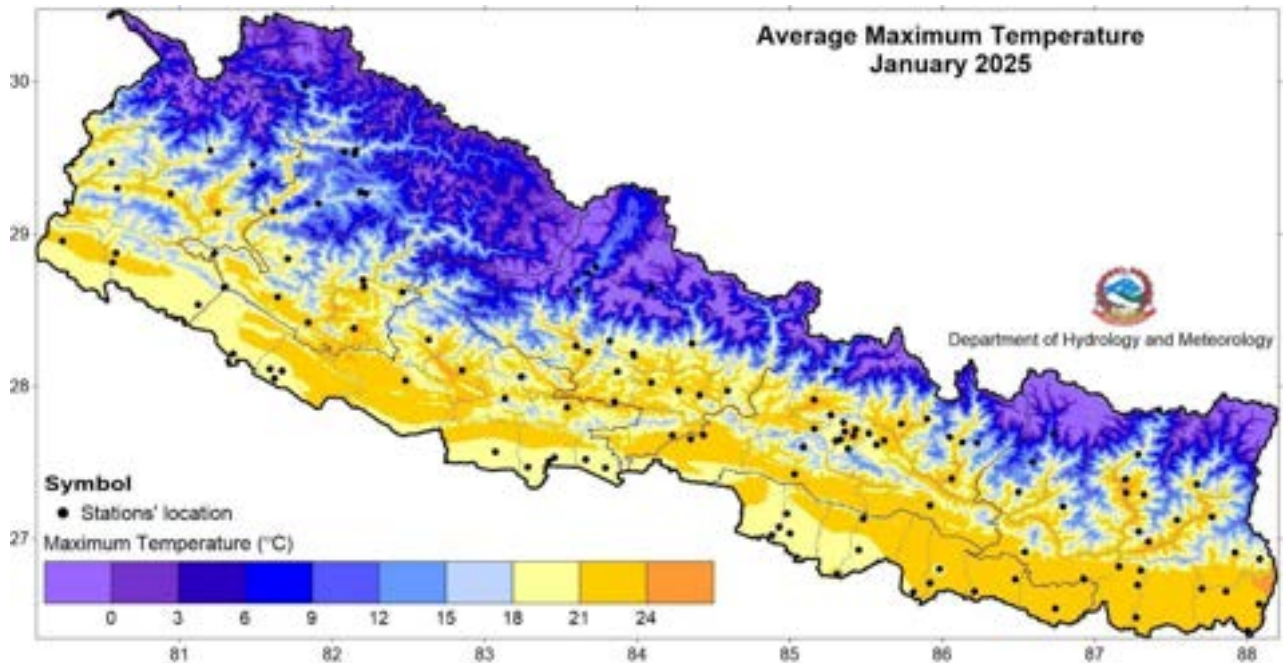


**Figure 4.1.4: Monthly total precipitation (average of 106 stations) and precipitation anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of January**

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 18°C, reaching over 21°C in most parts of Koshi Province, Madhesh Province and Lumbini Province (Figure 4.1.5). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature while Madhesh Province, southern parts of Koshi Province, Lumbini Province and isolated parts of Sudurpashchim Province recorded below-normal maximum temperature (Figure 4.1.6).

Manthali station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average maximum temperature of 25.6°C and 9.9°C respectively in the country. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 5.3°C was recorded at Dipal Gaun Station and the lowest of -2.1°C was recorded at Salleri station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 30.2°C was recorded at Janakpur station on 6<sup>th</sup> January while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 0.6°C was recorded at Simikot station on 12<sup>th</sup> January. The country's averaged maximum temperature of January 2025 was highest since 2018 (Figure 4.1.7).



**Figure 4.1.5: Maximum Temperature in January 2025**

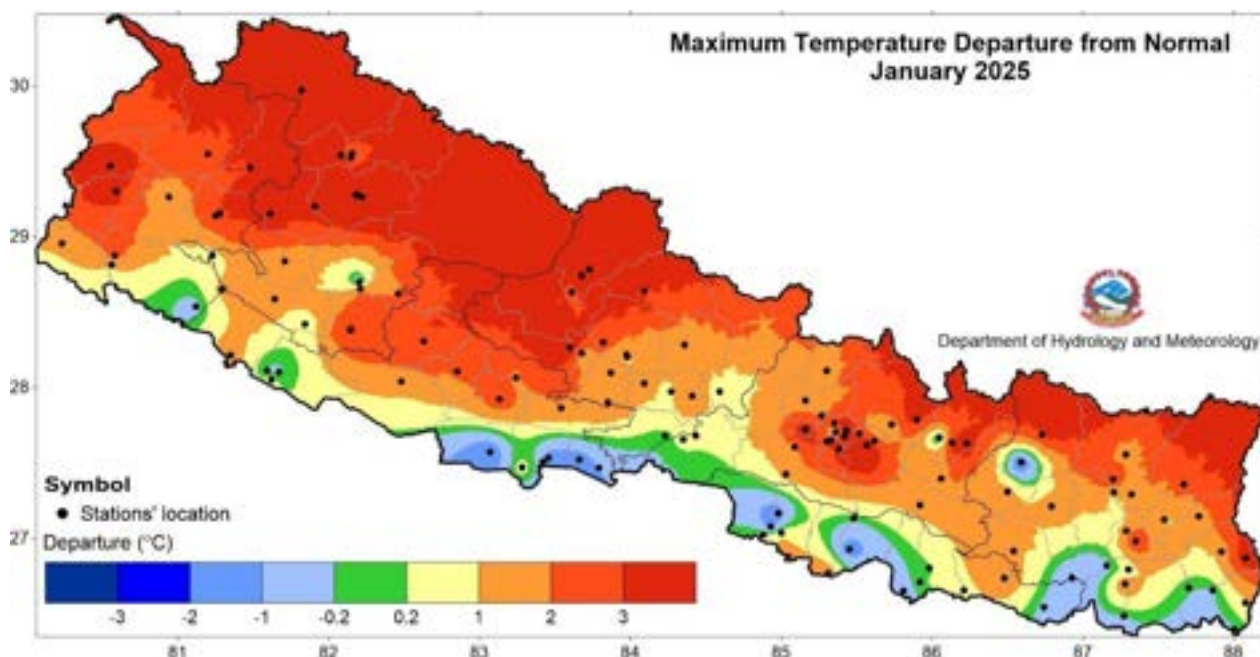


Figure 4.1.6: Departure from normal maximum temperature in January 2025

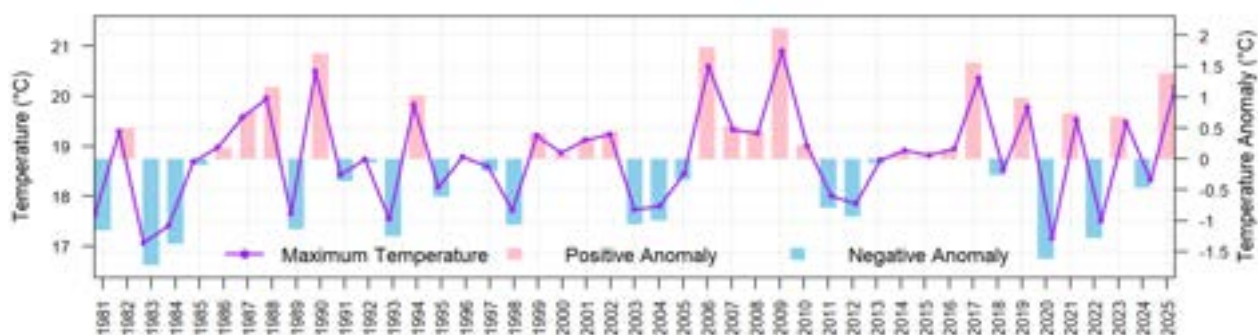


Figure 4.1.7: Monthly average maximum temperature (average of 63 stations) and temperature anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of January

### Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperature of Terai remained above 9°C, except for some parts over Sudurpashchim Province and Lumbini Province (Figure 4.1.8). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature while few parts of Sudurpashchim Province, isolated parts of Karnali Province, Gandaki Province and Bagamati Province, recorded below-normal minimum temperature (Figure 4.1.9).

Karmaiya station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average minimum temperatures of 12.4°C and -5.8°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 4.3°C was recorded at Kanyam Tea State station and the lowest anomaly of -3.6°C was recorded at Tikapur station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 16.5°C was recorded at Dharan Bazar station on 6<sup>th</sup> January while the lowest daily minimum temperature of -11.5°C was recorded at Humde station on 13<sup>th</sup> January. The country's average minimum temperature in January 2025 was highest since 1981 (Figure 4.1.10).

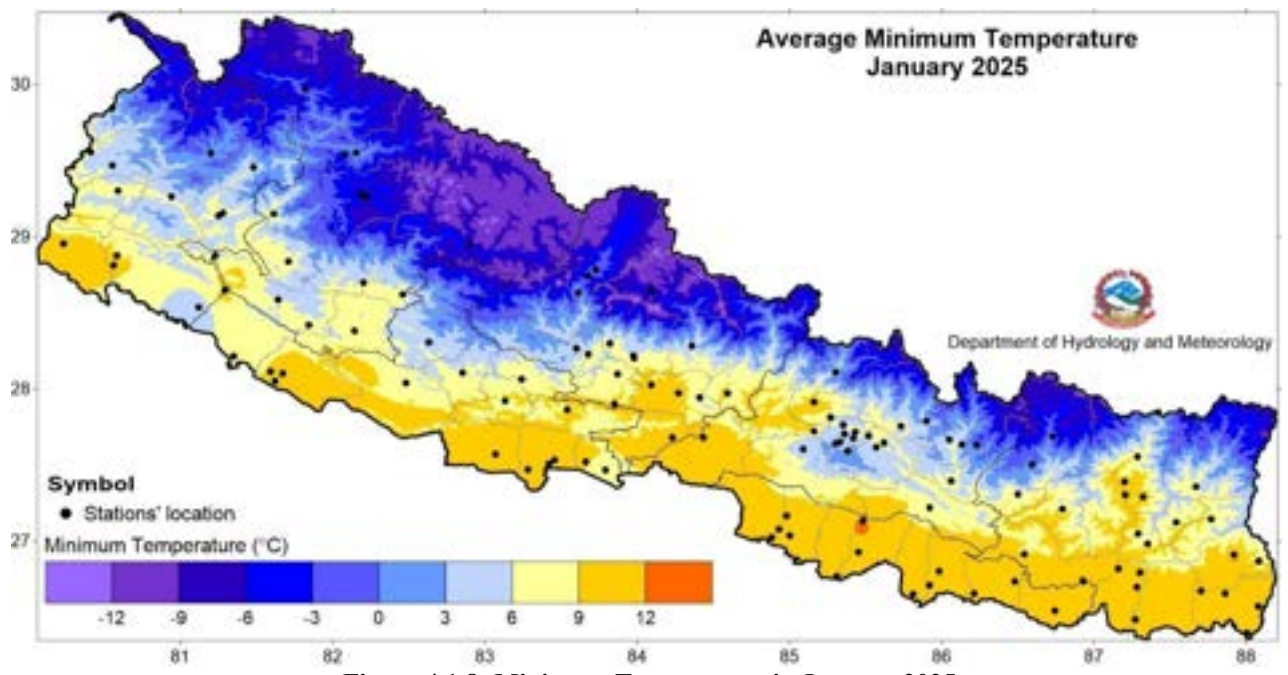


Figure 4.1.8: Minimum Temperature in January 2025

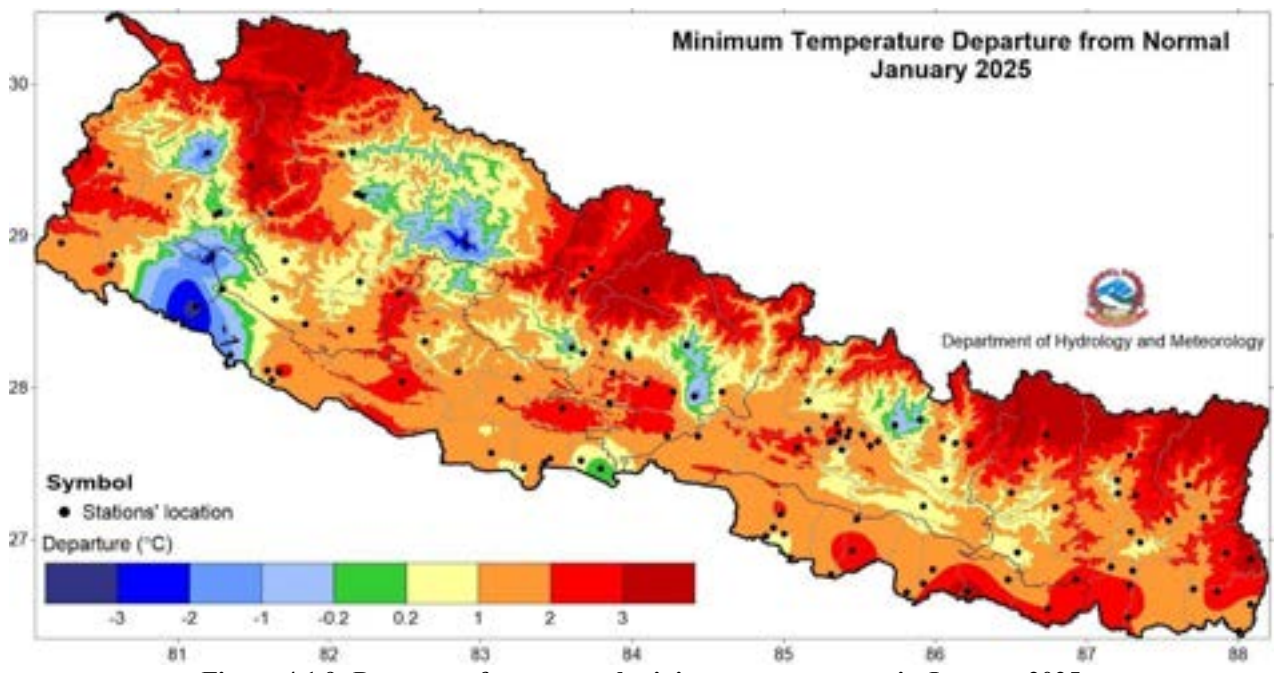


Figure 4.1.9: Departure from normal minimum temperature in January 2025

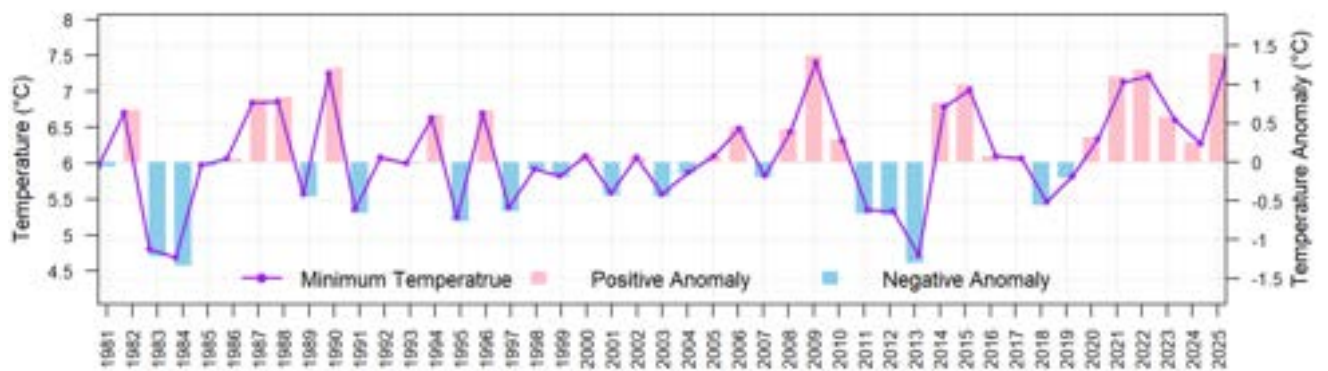


Figure 4.1.10: Monthly average minimum temperature (average of 63 stations) and temperature anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of January

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Diurnal temperature range was lower across most of the Terai region, due to lower maximum temperature (Figure 4.1.6) and higher minimum temperature (Figure 4.1.9). Stations with a lower diurnal temperature range were observed across central and eastern regions compared to the western parts of the country (Figure 4.1.11).

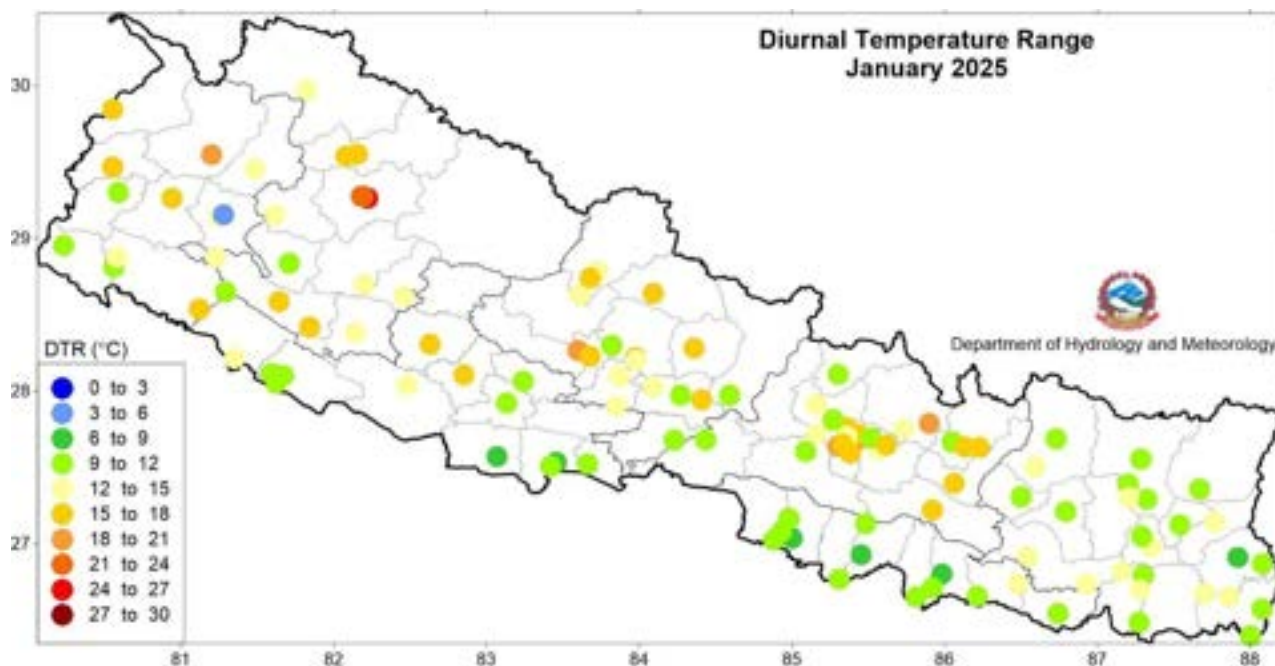


Figure 4.1.11: Diurnal Temperature Range in January 2025

### 3.5 February

#### Highlights

Precipitation over the country was 24.9% of the normal indicating below-normal precipitation. Above-normal maximum temperature and minimum temperature were observed over most parts of the country.

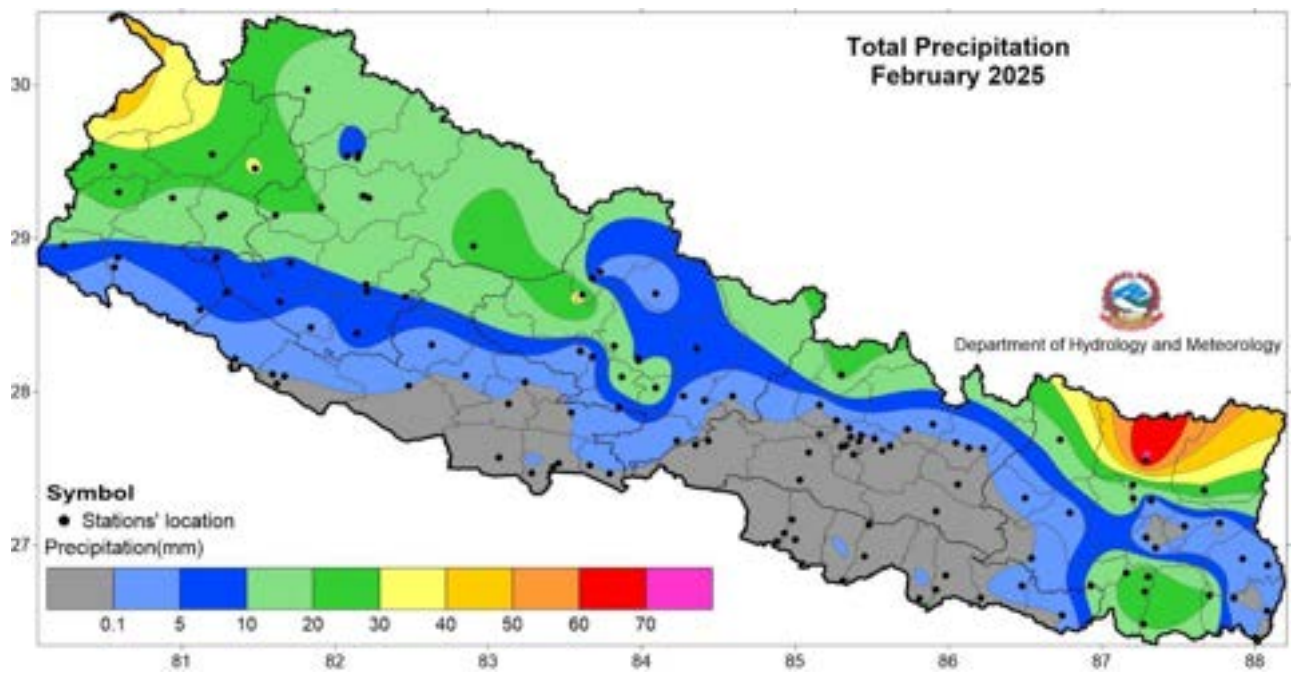
#### Synoptic Sequence

Accompanied by local convection, three western disturbances, appearing as cyclonic circulation, had a notable impact on the weather systems over the country. The first, in the first week of February, brought light precipitation to parts of Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province. The second, during the third week, affected Koshi and Gandaki Provinces. The third disturbance, arriving on the last day of February, once again influenced weather in Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province.

#### Precipitation

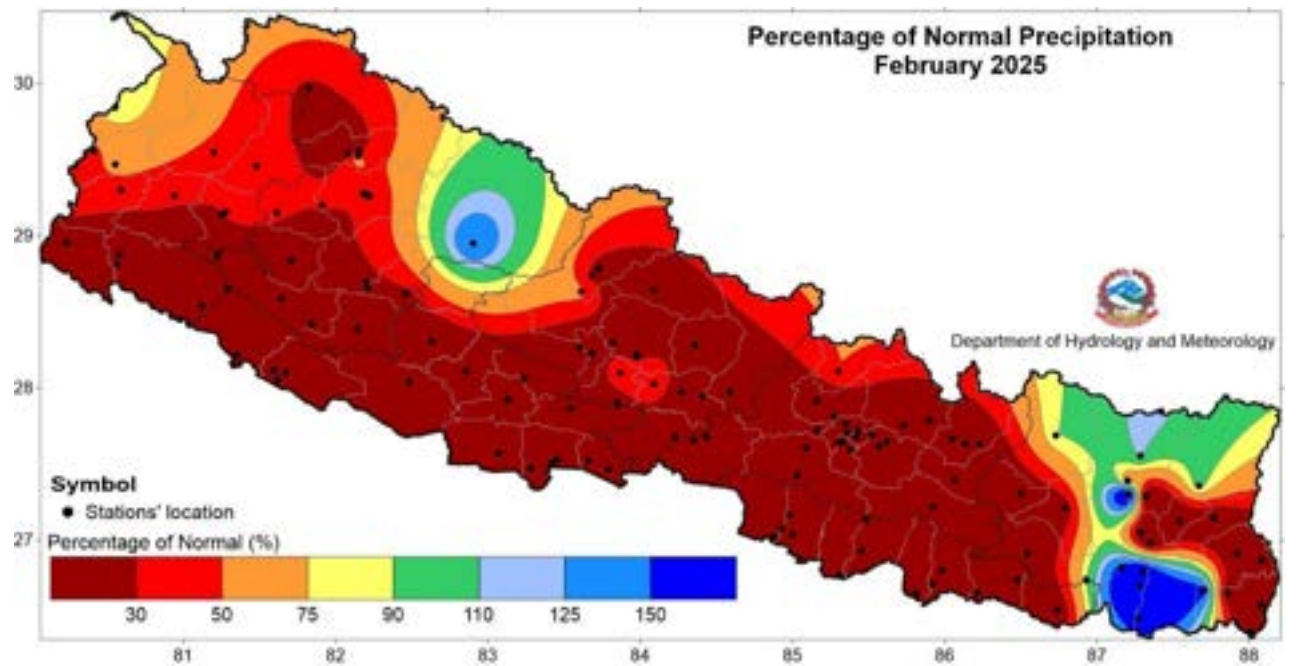
Most parts of Sudurpashchim Province and Karnali Province, some parts of Gandaki Province, Bagmati Province and Koshi Province recorded precipitation above 10 mm while the remaining parts recorded precipitation below 10mm. (Figure 4.2.1). Few isolated areas in Koshi Province recorded precipitation above 60mm. Few areas over Karnali Province and most parts of Koshi Province recorded above-normal Precipitation while most parts of the country recorded below-normal precipitation in February 2025 (Figure 4.2.2).

Num station recorded the highest monthly precipitation of 72.8 mm while Tarahara station recorded the highest percentage of normal of 224.6%. Based on the average of 127 stations, Nepal received 24.9% of the normal precipitation. The highest daily precipitation of 39.5 mm was recorded at Darchula station on 28<sup>th</sup> February.

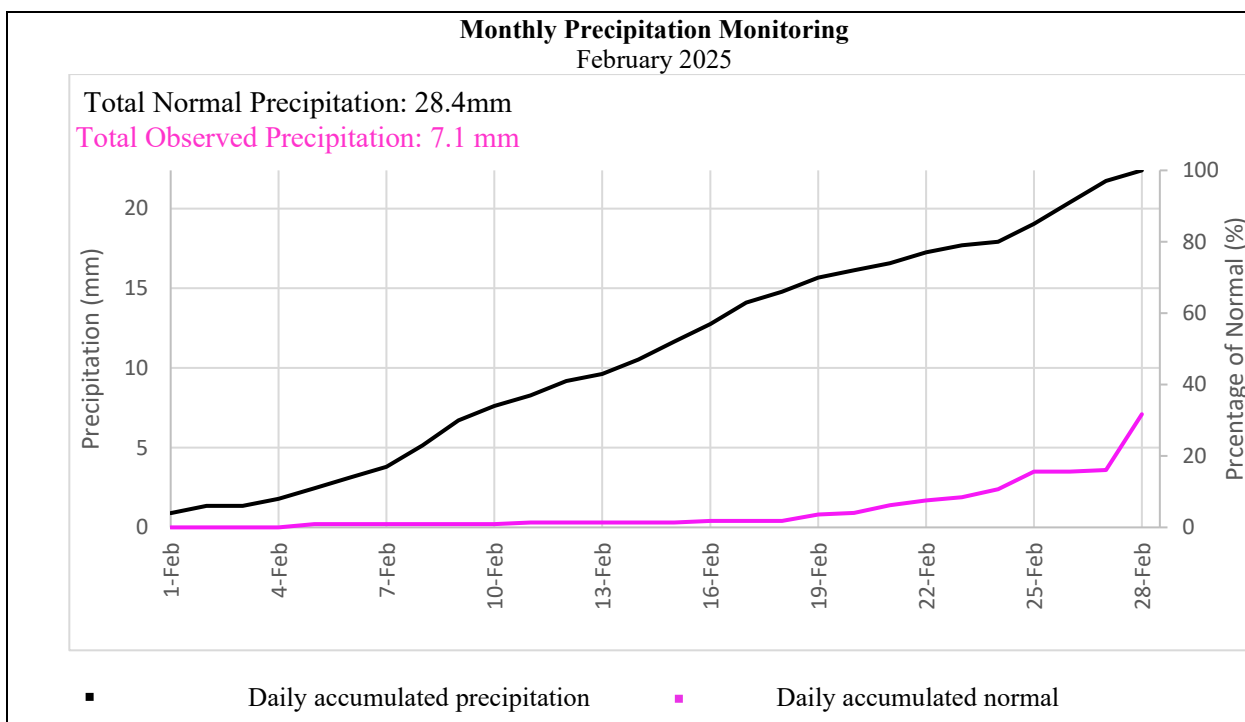


**Figure 4.12.1: Total precipitation in February 2025**

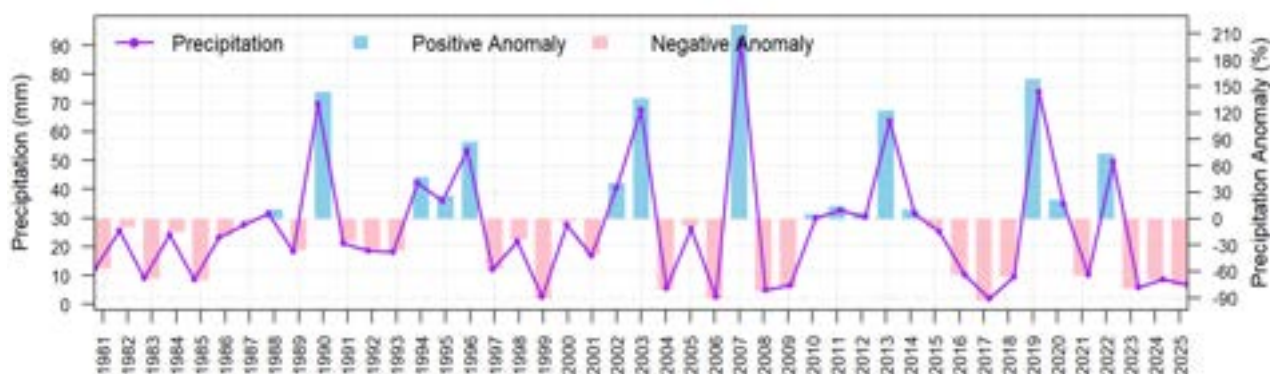
The temporal distribution of monthly cumulative average of daily precipitation shows that precipitation remained below-normal for the whole month (Figure 4.2.3). Last three years have shown a negative precipitation anomaly in February. The country averaged total precipitation of February 2025 was lower than in 2024 (Figure 4.2.4).



**Figure 4.2.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in February 2025**



**Figure 4.2.3: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during February 2025**



**Figure 4.2.4: Monthly total precipitation (average of 105 stations) and precipitation anomaly**

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 24°C, reaching over 27°C in isolated parts of Madhesh Province and Lumbini Province (Figure 4.2.5). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature while isolated parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province, Madhesh Province and most parts of Koshi Province recorded normal to below-normal maximum temperature (Figure 4.2.6).

Bahrabise station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average maximum temperature of 28.5°C and 8.7°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 4.3°C was recorded at Changunarayan Station and the lowest of -1.9°C was recorded at Chainpur East station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 31.0°C was recorded at Lahan station on 22<sup>nd</sup> February while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 2.0°C was recorded at Simikot station on 12<sup>th</sup> February. Over the recent five years, three years have shown a positive anomaly in February. The country averaged maximum temperature of February 2025 was higher than 2024 (Figure 4.2.7).

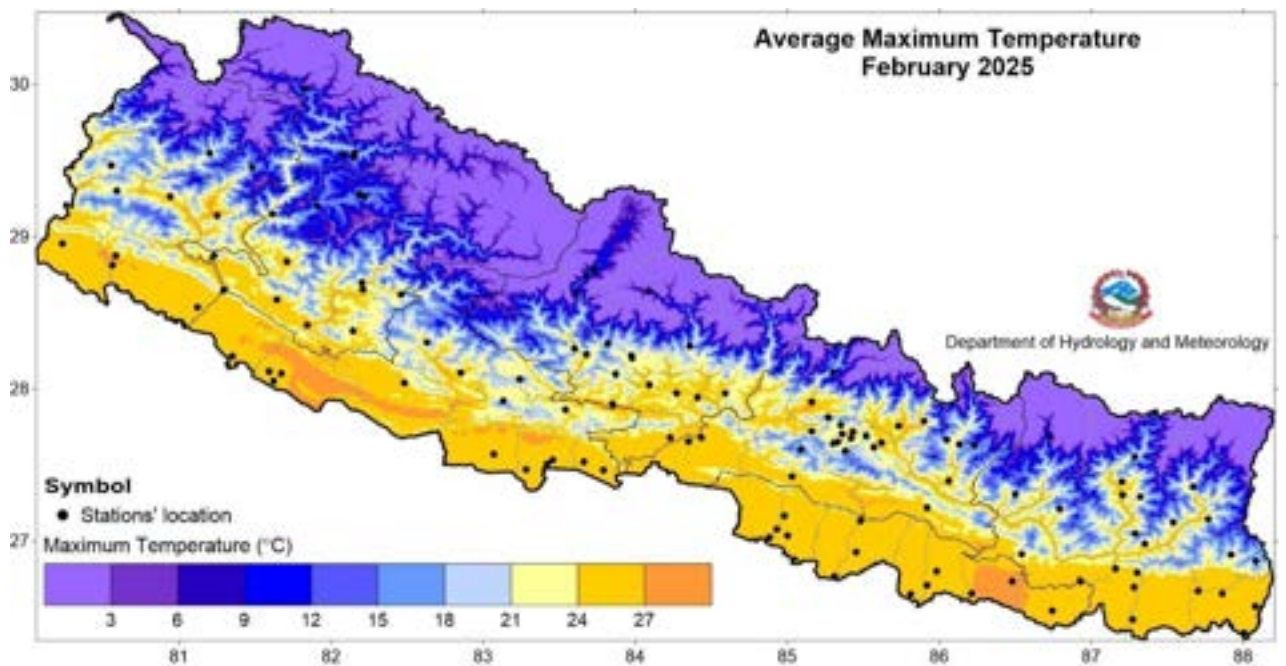


Figure 4.2.5: Maximum Temperature in February 2025

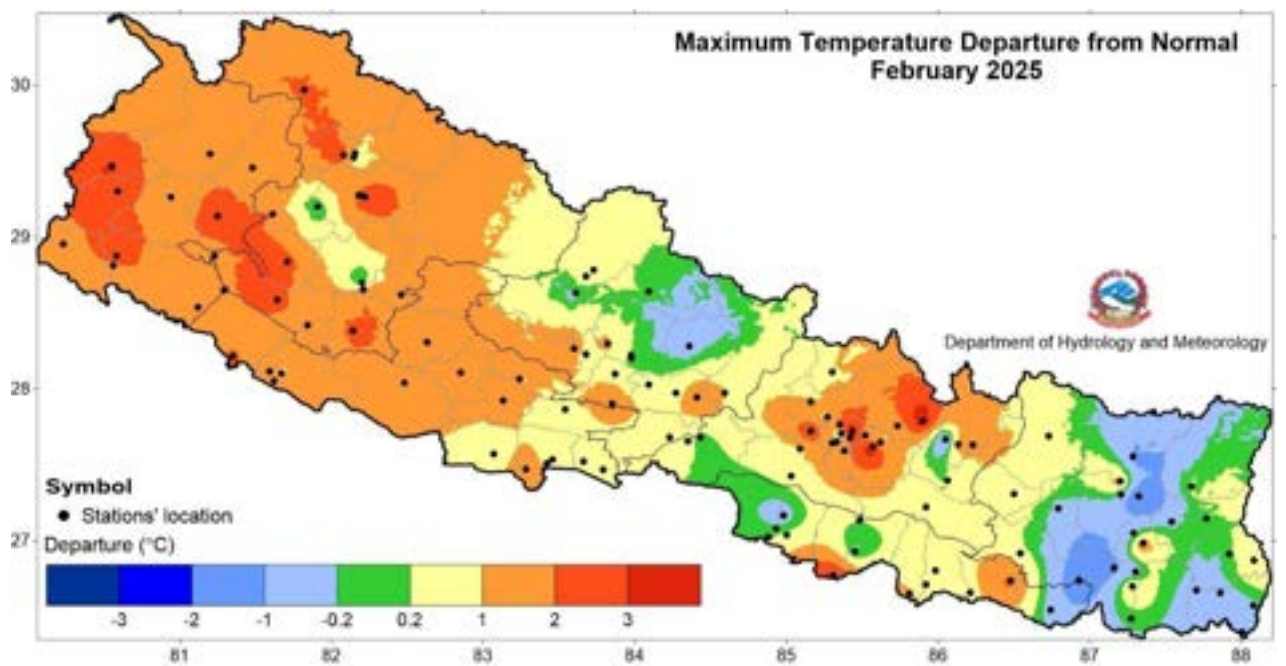


Figure 4.2.6: Departure from normal maximum temperature in February 2025

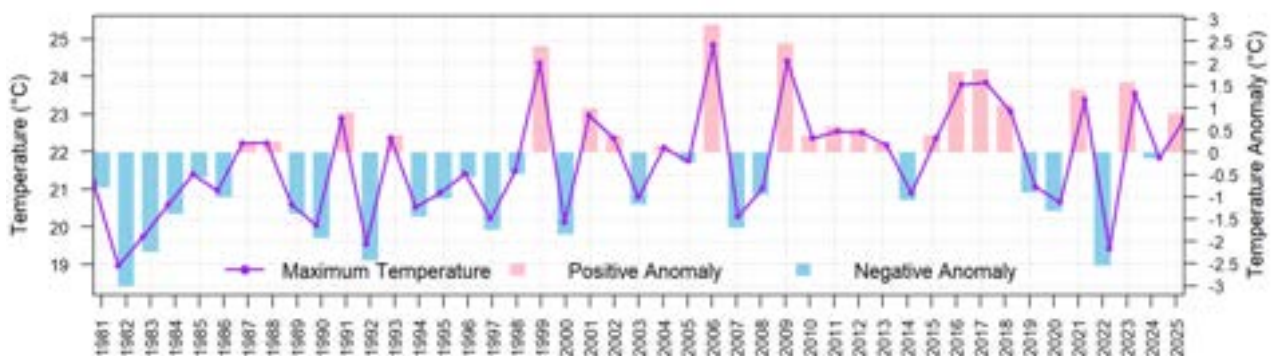


Figure 4.2.7: Monthly average maximum temperature (average of 65 stations) and temperature anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of February

### Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperature of eastern Terai remained relatively warmer than western Terai reaching temperature above 12°C (Figure 4.2.8). Most parts of Sudurpashchim Province, some parts of Karnali Province and Bagmati Province, isolated parts of Lumbini Province, Gandaki Province and Koshi Province recorded normal to below-normal minimum temperature while rest of the country recorded above-normal temperature (Figure 4.2.9).

Dharan Bazar station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average minimum temperature of 14.8°C and -5.4°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 4.0°C was recorded at Siraha station and the lowest anomaly of -5.2°C was recorded at Tikapur station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 20.4°C was recorded at Chatara station on 26<sup>th</sup> February while the lowest daily minimum temperature of -8.9°C was recorded at Humde station on 16<sup>th</sup> February. Since 2020, three years have shown a negative anomaly in February. The country's average minimum temperature in February 2025 was higher than 2024 (Figure 4.2.10).

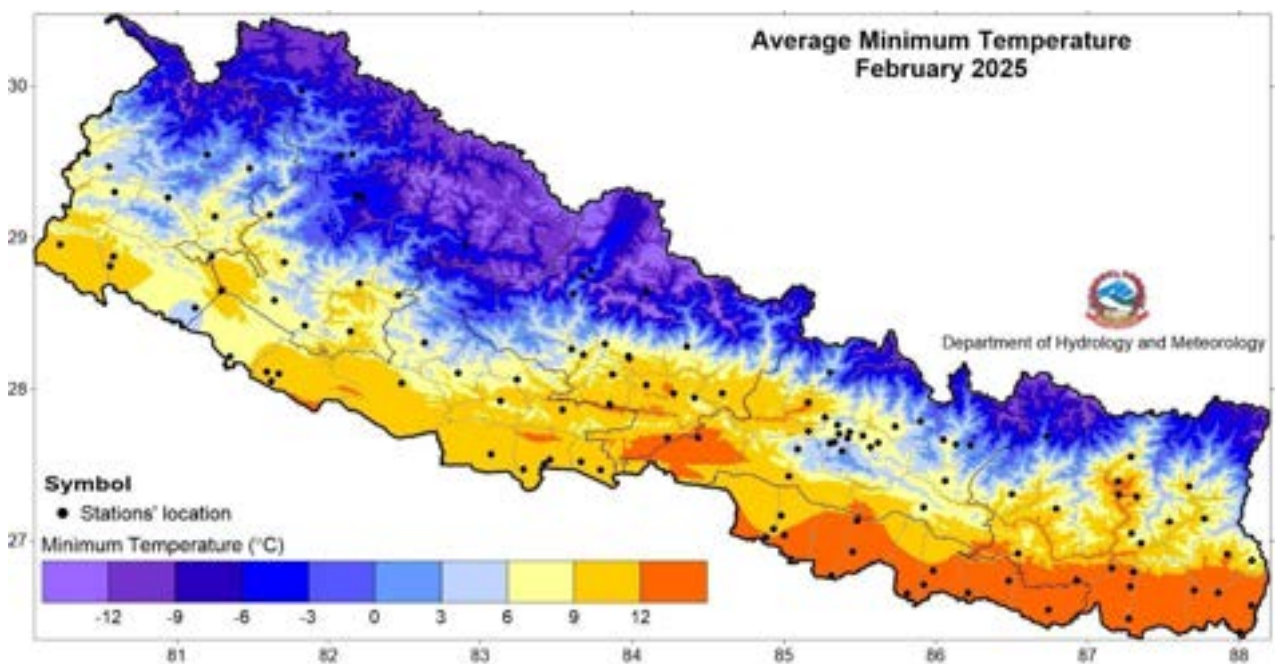


Figure 4.2.8: Minimum Temperature in February 2025

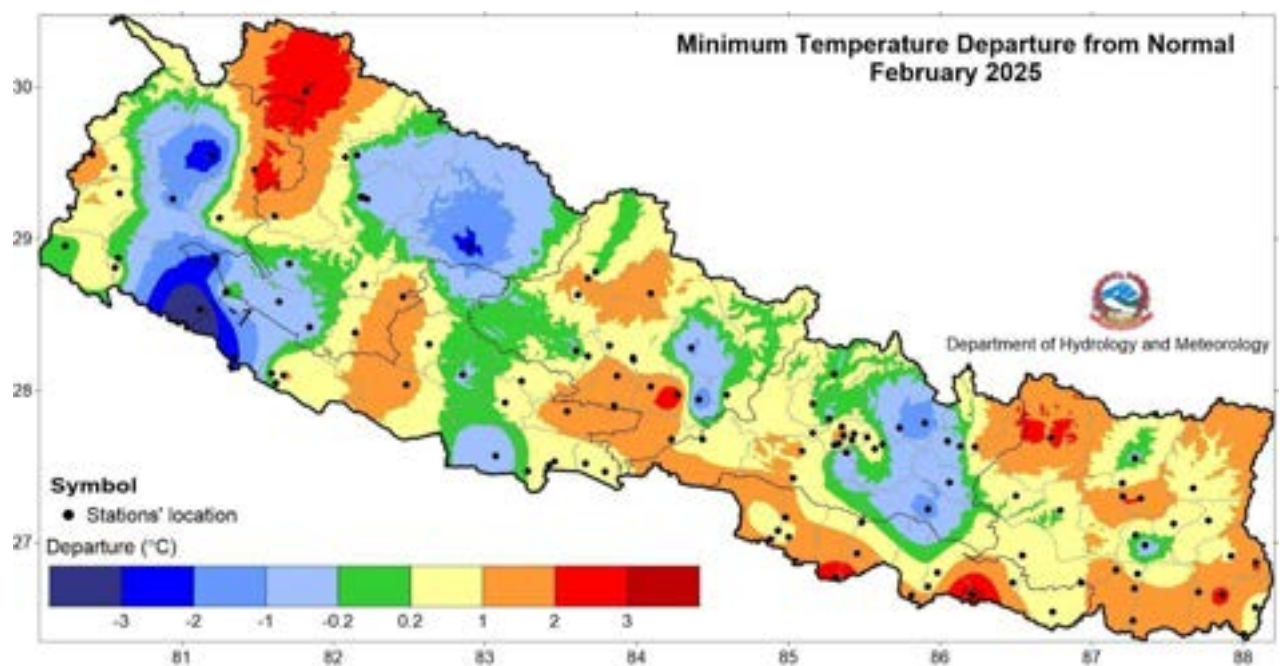


Figure 4.2.9: Departure from normal minimum temperature in February 2025

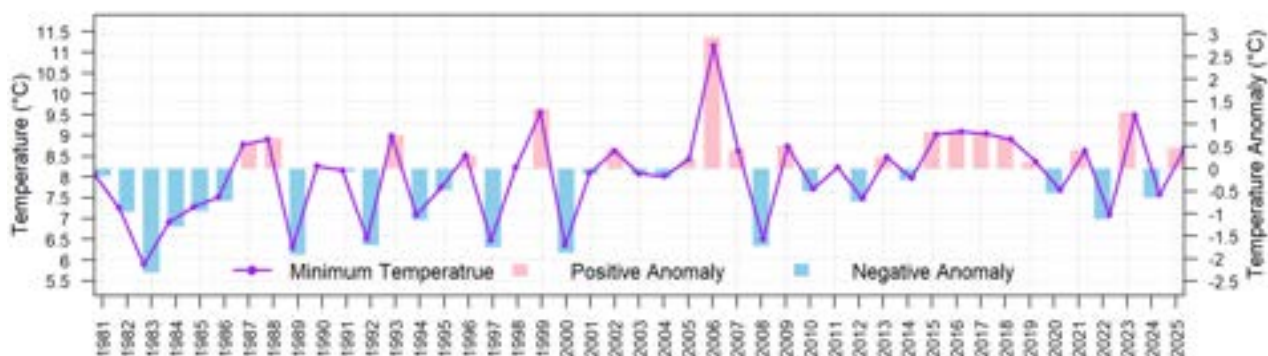


Figure 4.2.10: Monthly average minimum temperature (average of 63 stations) and temperature anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of February

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of Koshi Province, isolated parts of Bagamati Province, Gandaki Province and Lumbini Province recorded lower diurnal temperature range while remaining parts of the country recorded higher diurnal temperature range (Figure 4.2.11).

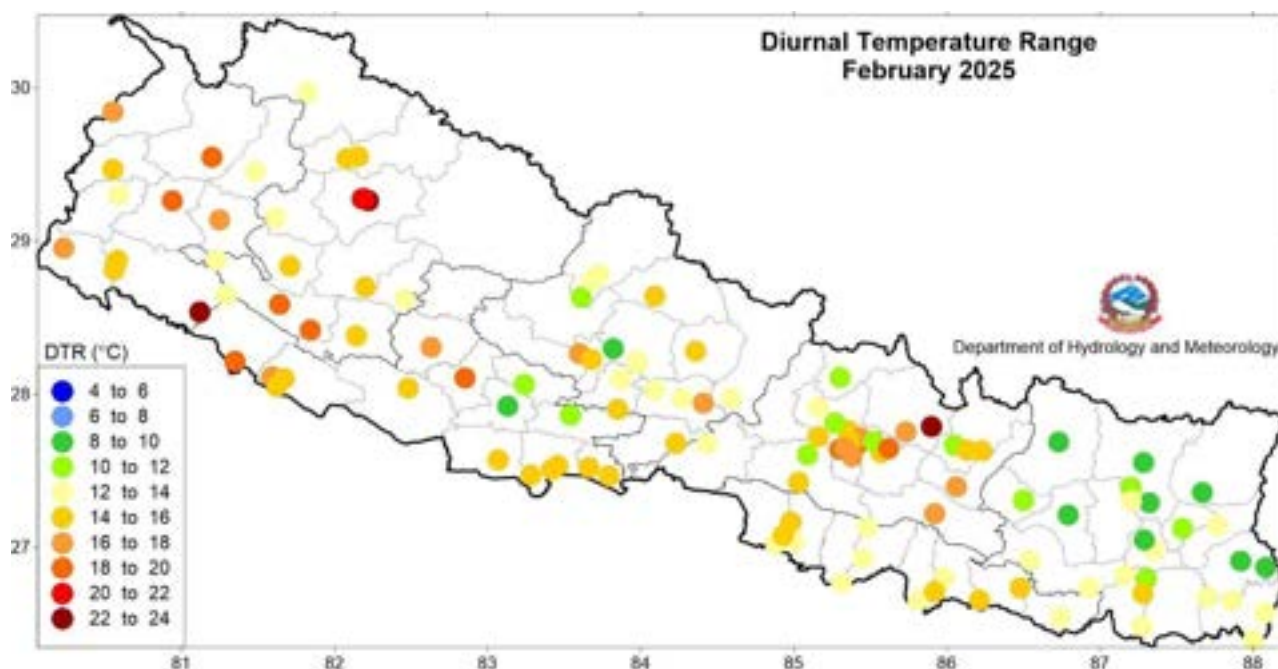


Figure 4.2.11: Diurnal Temperature Range in February 2025

## 4.3 March

### Highlights

Precipitation over the country was 69.9% of the normal indicating below-normal precipitation. Above-normal maximum temperature was observed over most parts of the country. Above-normal minimum temperature was observed over most parts of Karnali Province and isolated parts of Gandaki Province, Madhesh Province and Koshi Province.

### Synoptic Sequence

In March, the weather systems were primarily influenced by western disturbances and local convection. Although several western disturbances appeared as troughs from the lower to upper tropospheric levels and cyclonic circulations, only four of them had a significant impact. The western disturbance that occurred in first week of March brought light to moderate precipitation in Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Gandaki Province and Bagamati Province. The second disturbance, in the second week of March, affected Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province, and Koshi Province. The western disturbance that occurred in the third week, impacted Sudurpashchim and Karnali Provinces. The western disturbance, in the fourth week, had a broader influence, affecting Koshi Province, Madhesh Province, Bagamati Province, Gandaki Province and Karnali Province.

## Precipitation

Most parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province and few parts of Koshi Province recorded precipitation above 10 mm. Most parts of the Terai region recorded very few amounts of precipitation below 10 mm. (Figure 4.3.1). Few isolated areas in Koshi Province recorded precipitation above 125 mm. Most parts of Karnali Province, few parts of Madhesh Province and Koshi Province, and isolated parts of Gandaki Province and Bagamati Province recorded above-normal Precipitation while most parts of the country recorded below-normal Precipitation in March 2025 (Figure 4.3.2).

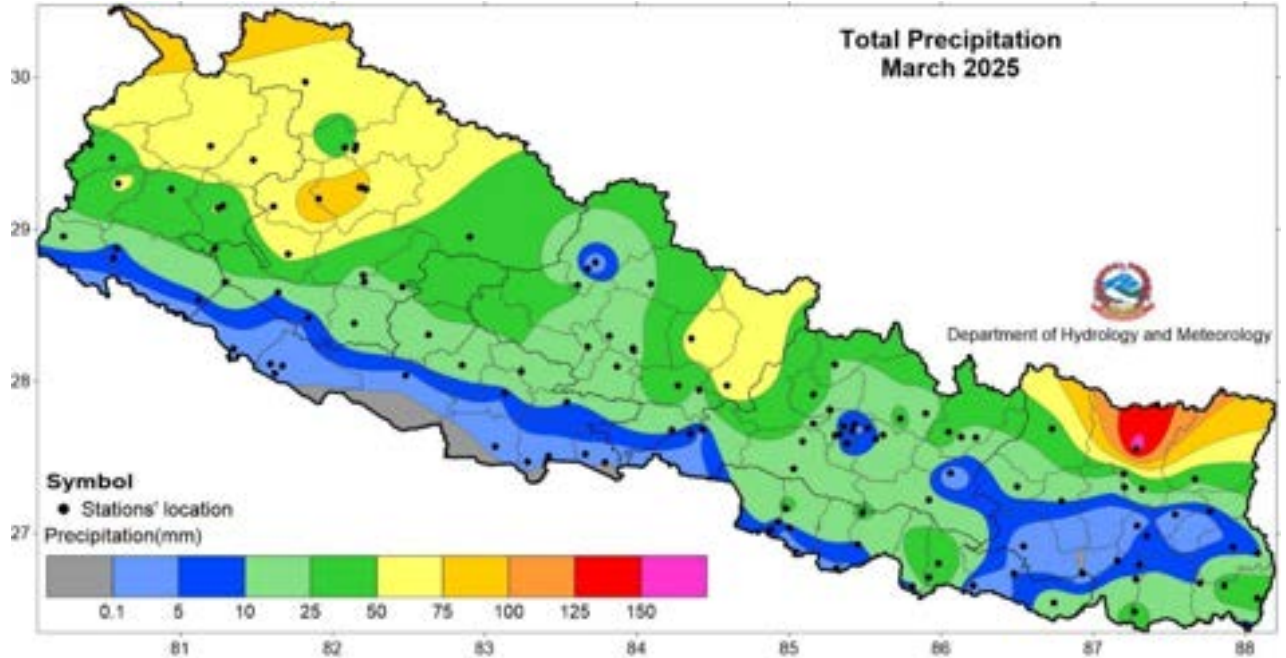


Figure 4.3.1: Total precipitation in March 2025

Num station recorded the highest monthly precipitation of 161.7 mm while Dunai station recorded the highest percentage of normal of 336.2%. Based on the average of 122 stations, Nepal received 69.9% of the normal precipitation. The highest daily precipitation of 70.7 mm was recorded at Num station on 22<sup>nd</sup> March. The temporal distribution of monthly cumulative average of daily precipitation shows that precipitation remained below normal for most time of the month (Figure 4.3.3). Over the recent five years, three years have shown a negative precipitation anomaly in March (Figure 4.3.4).

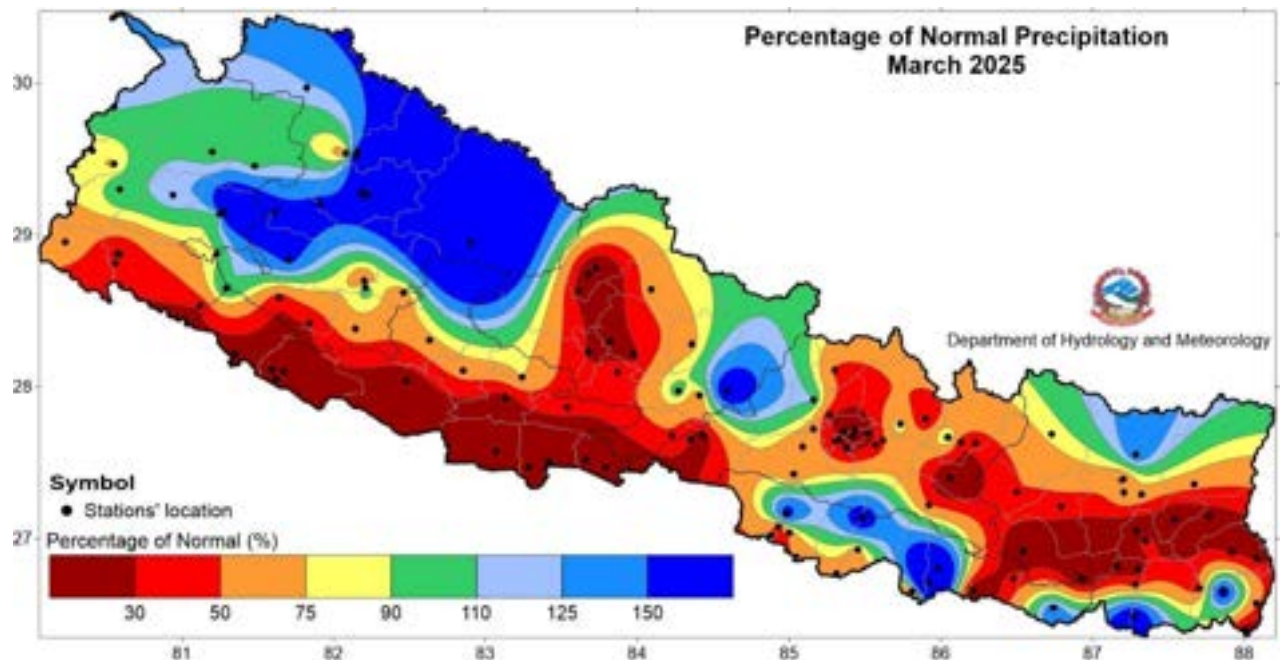


Figure 4.3.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in March 2025

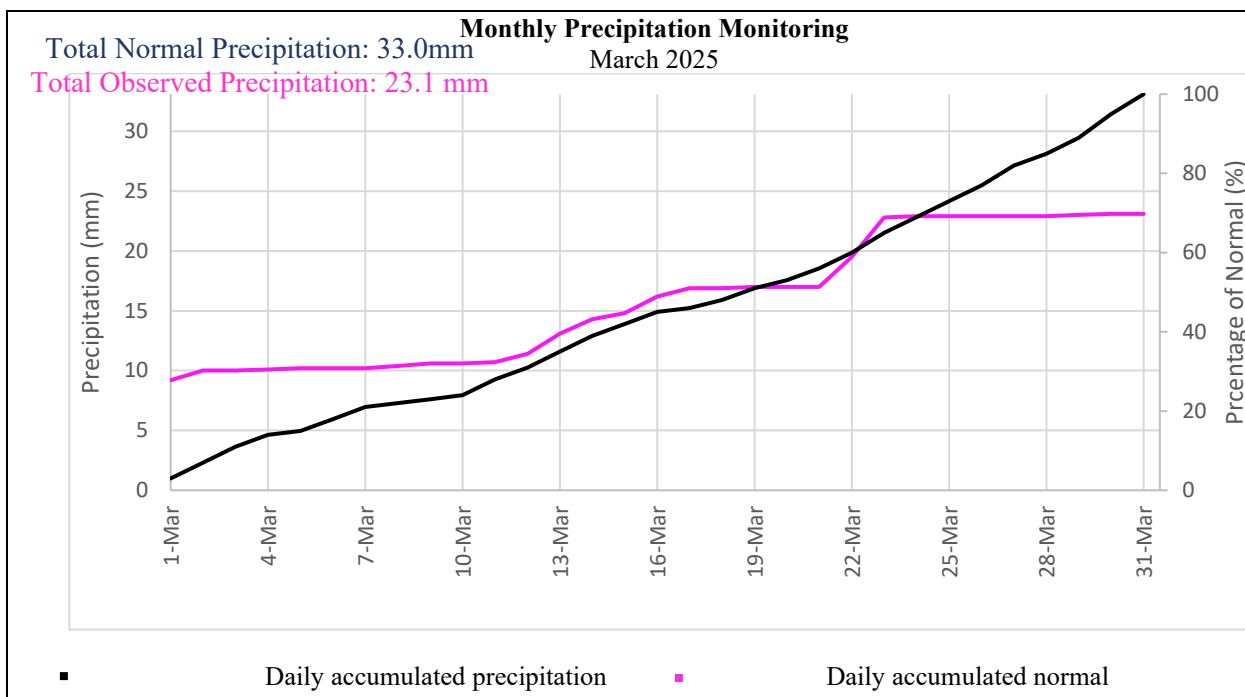


Figure 4.3.3: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during March 2025

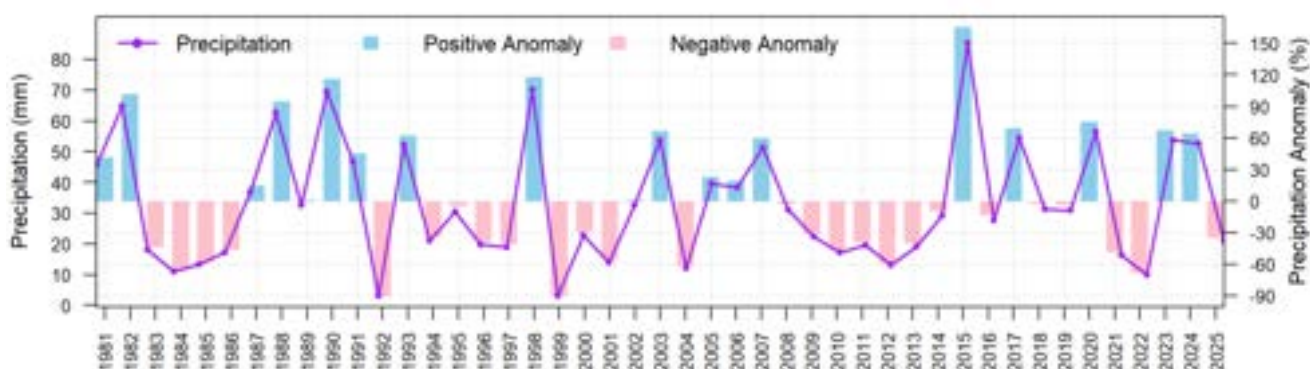


Figure 4.3.4: Monthly total precipitation (average of 105 stations) and precipitation anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of March

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 30°C, reaching over 33°C in isolated parts of Madhesh Province and Lumbini Province (Figure 4.3.5). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature while few parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province, and Koshi Province recorded normal to below-normal maximum temperature (Figure 4.3.6).

Godavari West station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average maximum temperature of 33.7°C and 11.6°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 5.0°C was recorded at Gaur Station and the lowest of -1.8°C was recorded at Charikot station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 43.5°C was recorded at Godavari West station on 28<sup>th</sup> March while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 3.9°C was recorded at Humde station on 1<sup>st</sup> March. Over the recent five years, three years have shown a positive anomaly in March. The country's averaged maximum temperature of March 2025 was higher than 2024 and 2023 (Figure 4.3.7).

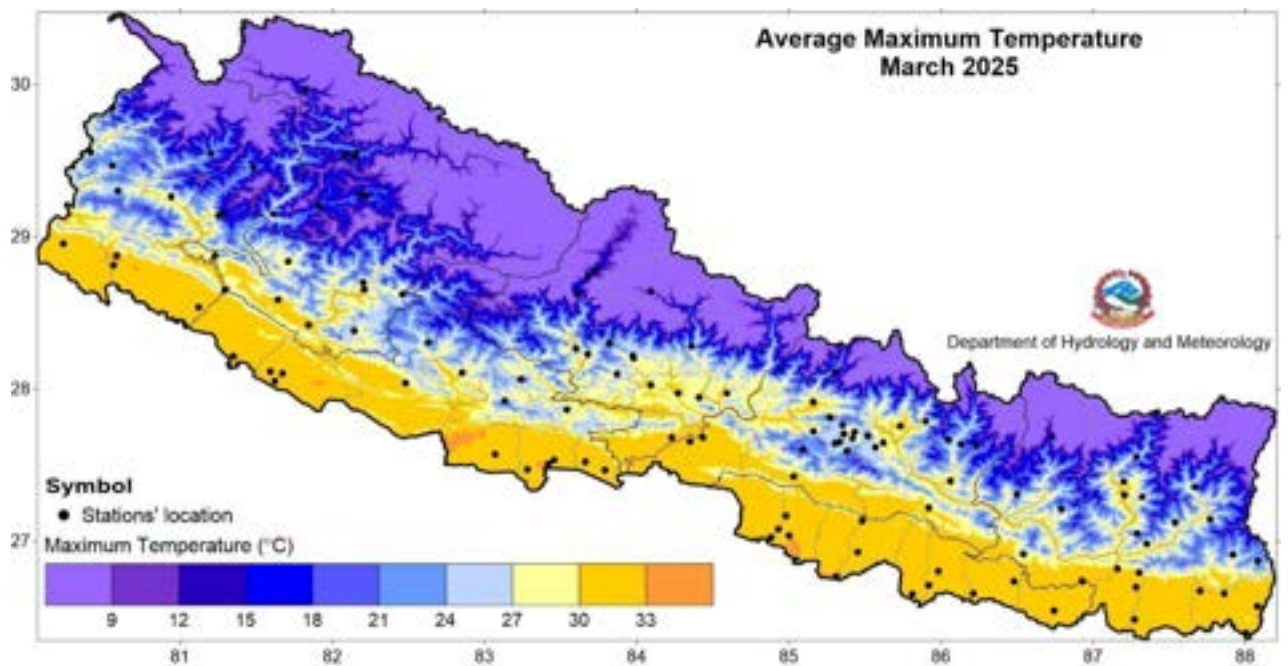


Figure 4.3.5: Maximum Temperature in March 2025

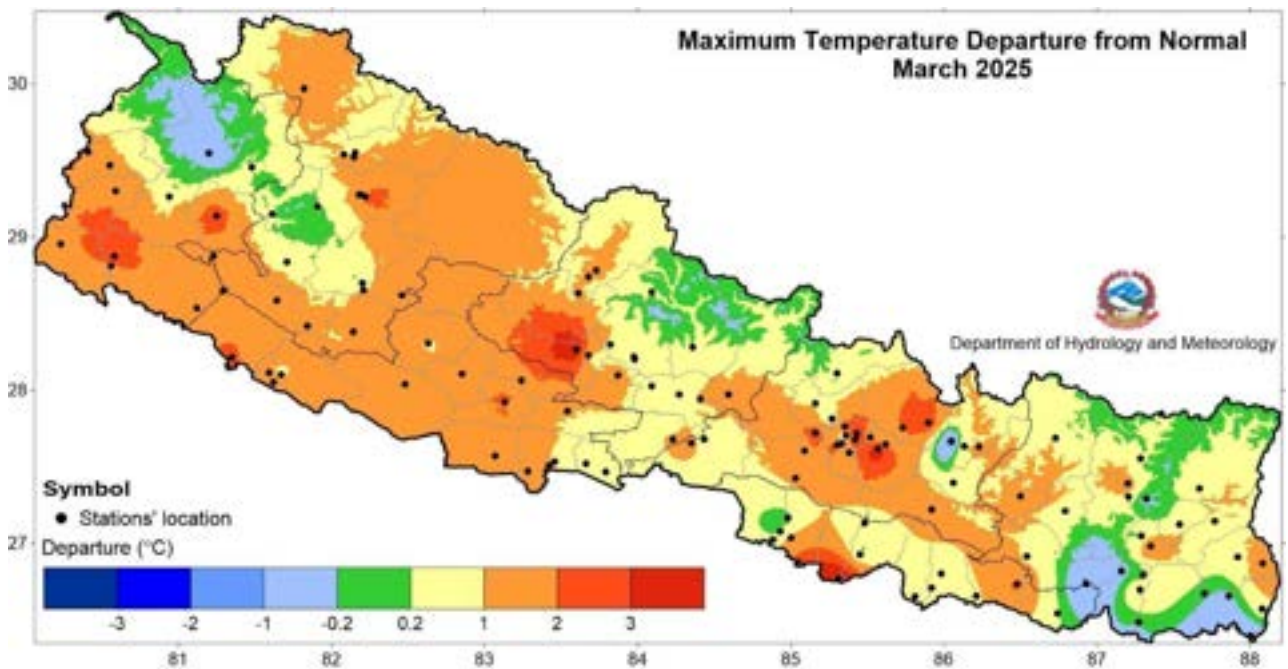


Figure 4.3.6: Departure from normal maximum temperature in March 2025

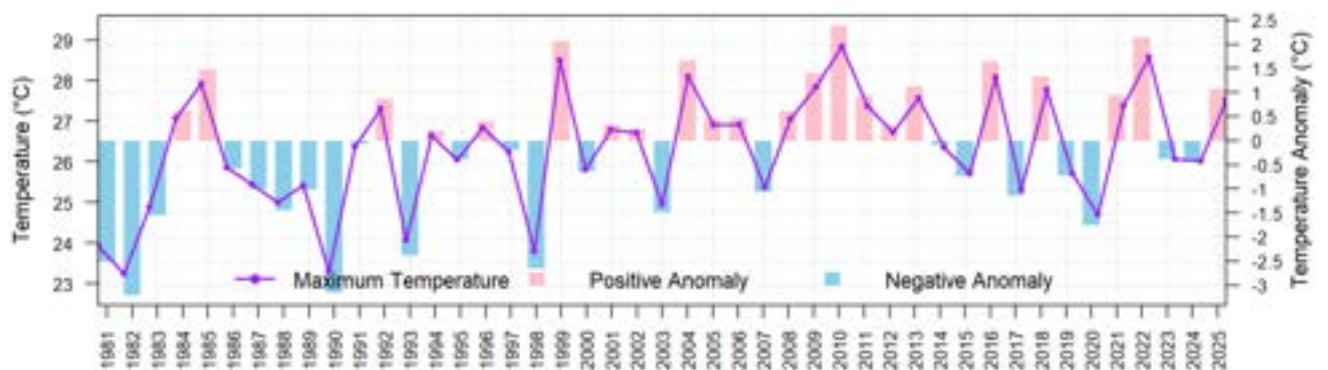


Figure 4.3.7: Monthly average maximum temperature (average of 66 stations) and temperature anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of March

### Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperature of eastern Terai remained relatively warmer than western Terai reaching temperature above 15°C (Figure 4.3.8). Most parts of Sudurpashchim Province and Bagamati Province, some parts of Karnali Province, Lumbini Province, and Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province, isolated parts of Madhesh Province, and Koshi Province recorded normal to below-normal minimum temperature while rest of the country recorded above-normal temperature (Figure 4.3.9).

Dharan Bazar station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average minimum temperature of 18.6°C and -2.1°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 4.1°C was recorded at Siraha station and the lowest anomaly of -3.7°C was recorded at Bahrabise station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 24.5°C was recorded at Phattepur station on 16<sup>th</sup> March while the lowest daily minimum temperature of -6.0°C was recorded at Humde station on 22<sup>nd</sup> March. Last five years have shown a positive anomaly of minimum temperature in March. The country's average minimum temperature in March 2025 was higher than 2023 and 2024 (Figure 4.3.10).

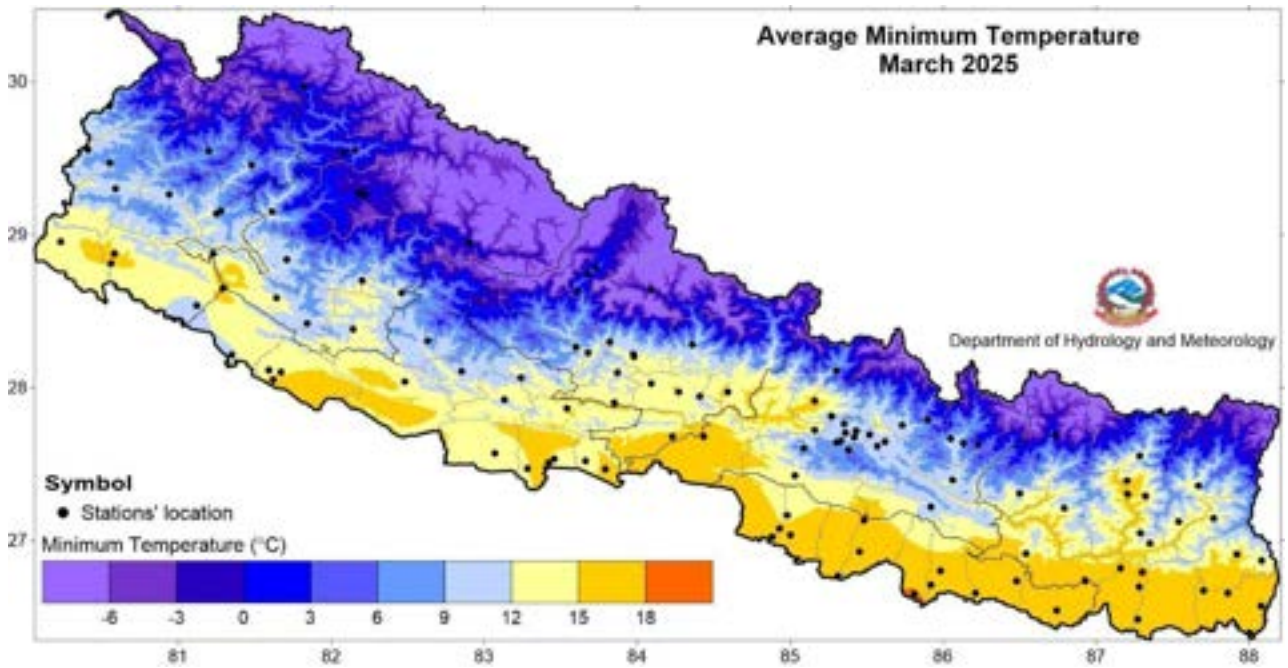


Figure 4.3.8: Minimum Temperature in March 2025

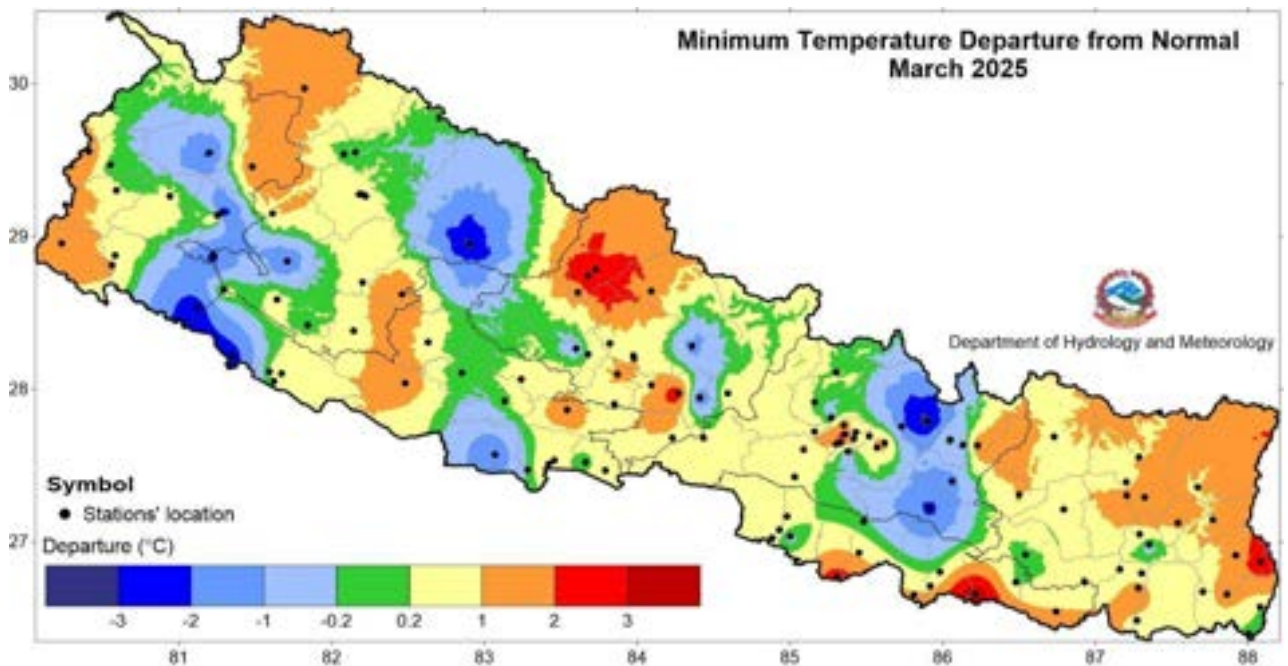


Figure 4.3.9: Departure of minimum temperature from normal in March 2025

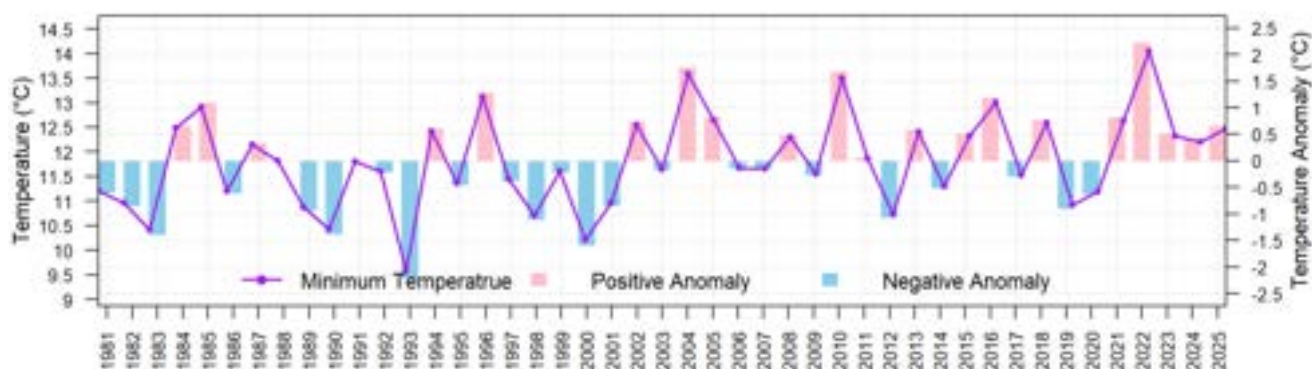


Figure 4.3.10: Monthly average minimum temperature (average of 64 stations) and temperature anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of March

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of Koshi Province, some parts of Bagamati Province, and isolated parts of Gandaki Province and Lumbini Province had lower diurnal temperature range while remaining parts of the country had higher diurnal temperature range (Figure 4.3.11).

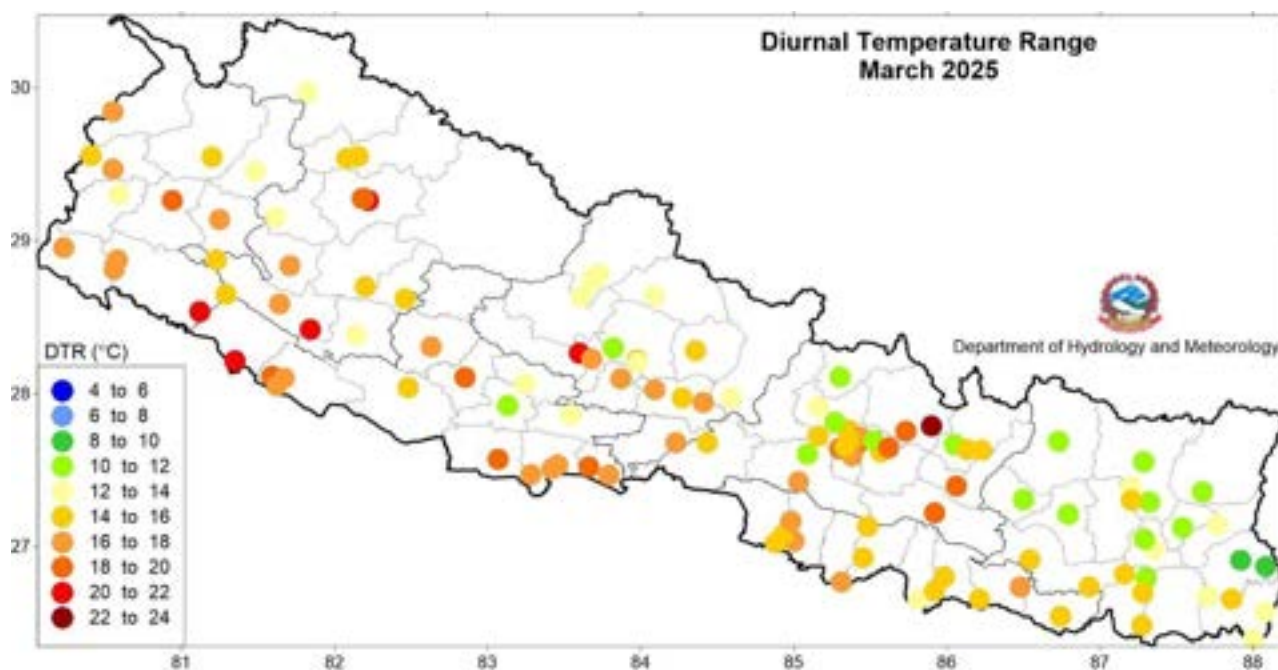


Figure 4.3.11: Diurnal Temperature Range in March 2025

## 4.4 April

### Highlights

Precipitation over the country was 131.2% of the normal indicating above-normal precipitation. Normal-above-normal maximum and minimum temperatures were observed over most parts of the country.

### Synoptic Sequence

Three significant weather events have had a notable impact on the country. The first significant weather event in the second week of April was influenced by western disturbance, local convection and moisture from Bay of Bengal, which brought light to moderate precipitation, with heavy precipitation in some parts of the country. The second significant weather event influenced by local winds, western disturbances, and low-pressure systems near Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, in the third week of April, affected most parts of the country. The third significant weather event was influenced by western disturbance, local convection and moisture from Bay of Bengal which brought light to moderate precipitation, with heavy precipitation in some parts of the country.

## Precipitation

Some parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province and Gandaki Province, most parts of Lumbini Province, Bagamati Province, Madhesh Province and Koshi Province recorded precipitation above 50 mm while remaining parts of the country recorded precipitation less than 50mm. Few isolated areas in Koshi Province and Gandaki Province recorded precipitation above 150 mm (Figure 4.4.1). Few parts of Sudurpashchim Province, most parts of Karnali Province, Lumbini Province, few parts of Gandaki Province, some parts of Bagamati Province, Madhesh Province and most parts of Koshi Province recorded above-normal precipitation while remaining parts of the country recorded normal to below-normal precipitation (Figure 4.4.2).

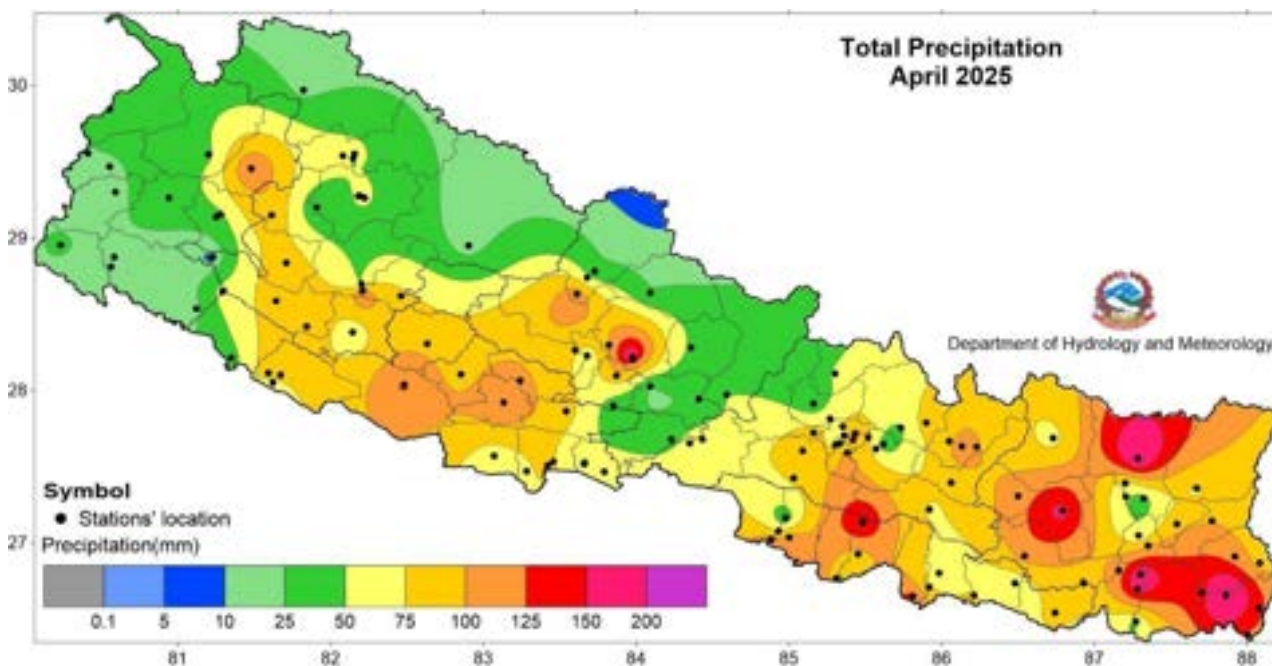


Figure 4.4.1: Total precipitation in April 2025

Gaida Kankai station recorded the highest monthly precipitation of 206.0 mm while Pusma camp station recorded the lowest monthly precipitation of 7.0 mm. Khajura station recorded the highest percentage of normal of 528.5% while Khairenitar station recorded the lowest percentage of normal of 20.6%. Based on the average of 126 stations, Nepal received 131.2% of the normal precipitation. The highest daily precipitation of 96.0 mm was recorded at Karmaiya station on 10<sup>th</sup> April.

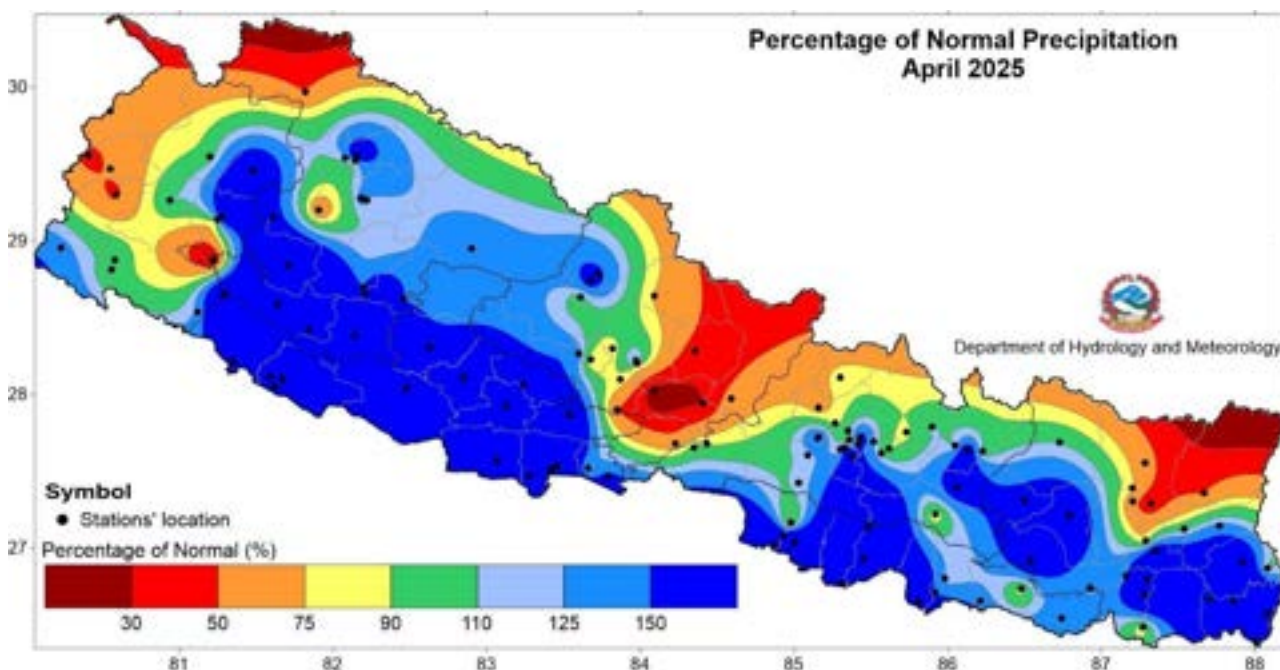
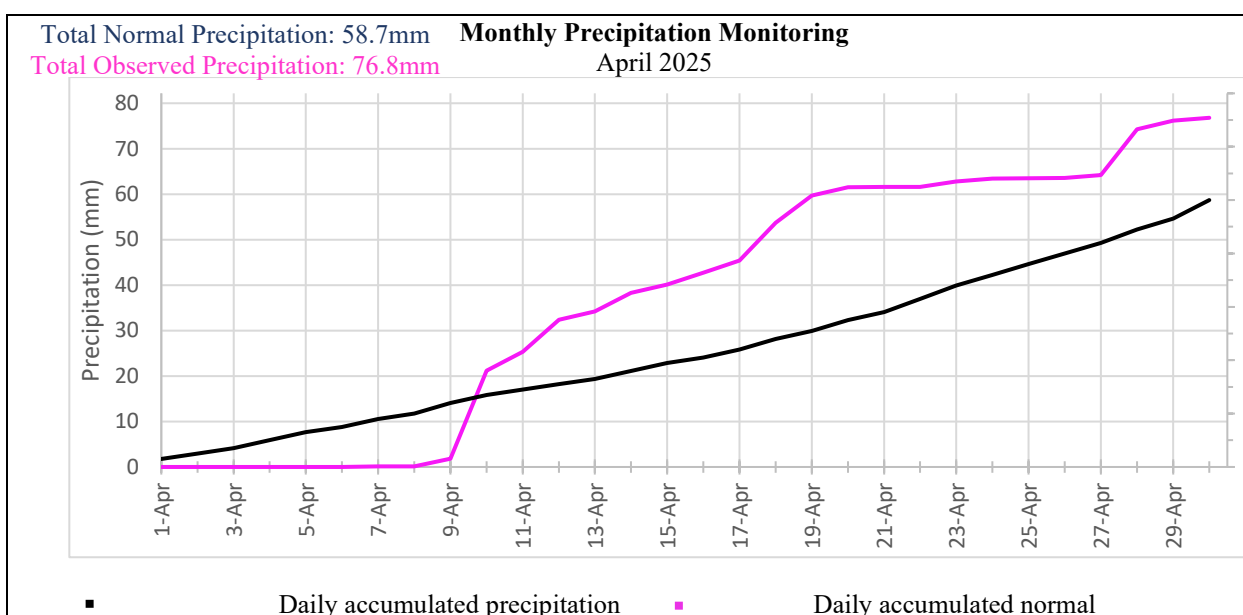
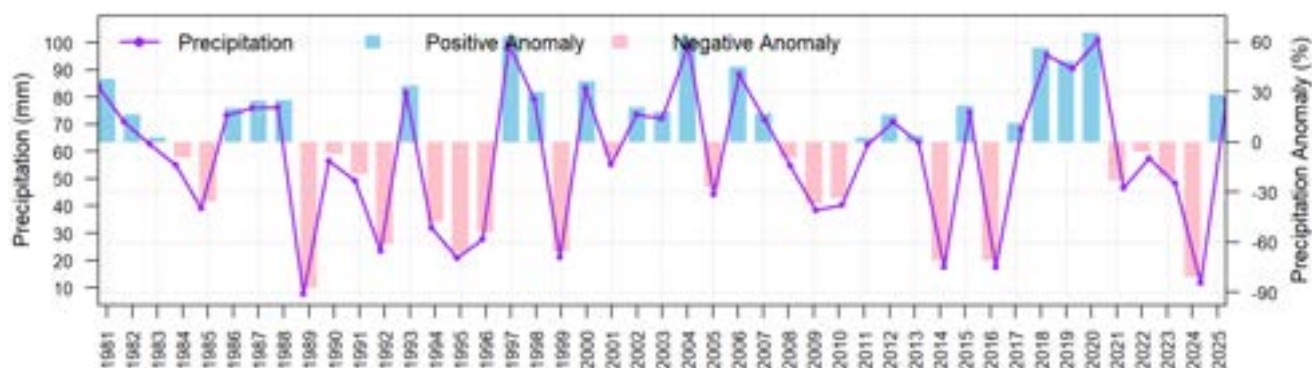


Figure 4.4.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in April 2025

The temporal distribution of monthly cumulative average of daily precipitation shows that precipitation remained below-normal for first nine days and above-normal for the remaining of the month (Figure 4.4.3). Over the recent five years, four years have shown a negative precipitation anomaly in April. The country averaged total precipitation of April 2025 was higher since 2021 (Figure 4.4.4).



**Figure 4.4.3: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during April 2025**



**Figure 4.4.4: Monthly total precipitation (average of 105 stations) and precipitation anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of April**

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 33°C, reaching over 36°C in some parts of Sudurpashchim Province and Lumbini Province (Figure 4.4.5). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature while few parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province, and Koshi Province recorded normal to below-normal maximum temperature (Figure 4.4.6).

Godavari West station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average maximum temperature of 37.3°C and 14.8°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 3.1°C was recorded at Baitadi Gothalapani station and the lowest of -2.2°C was recorded at Charikot station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 42.5°C was recorded at Godavari West station on 22<sup>nd</sup> April while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 8.2°C was recorded at Humde station on 14<sup>th</sup> April. Over the recent five years, four years along with 2025 have shown a positive anomaly in April. The country averaged maximum temperature of April 2025 was lower than in 2024 (Figure 4.4.7).

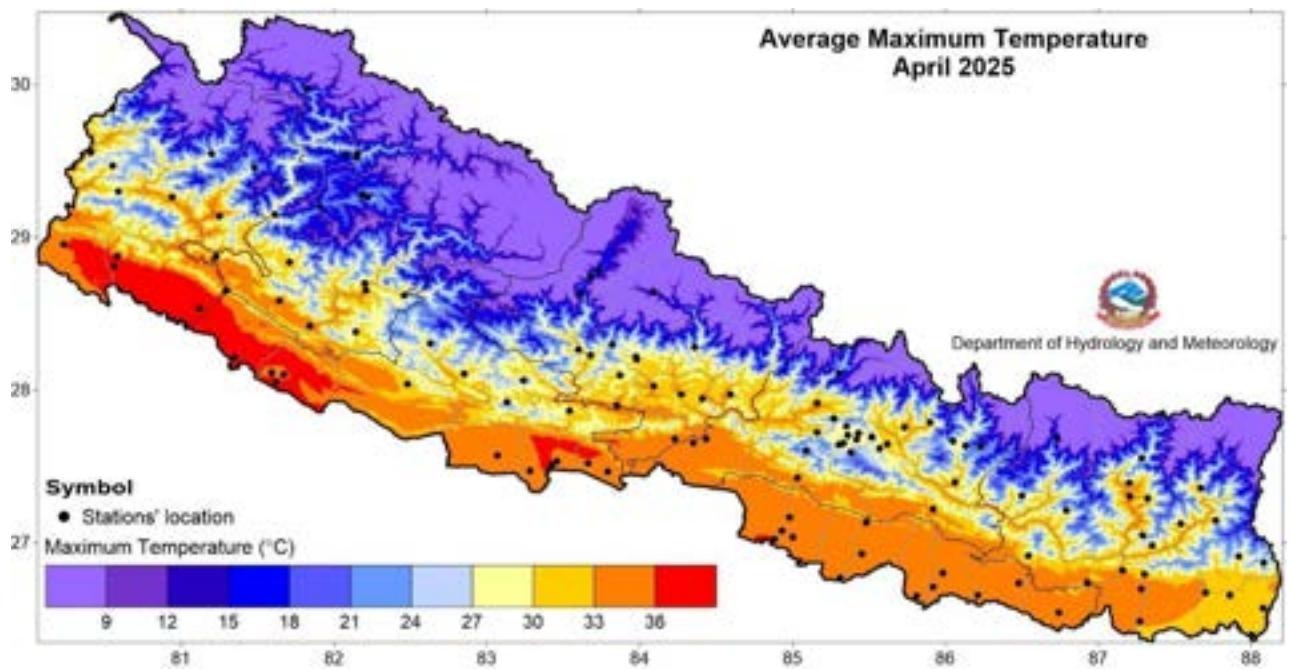


Figure 4.4.5: Maximum Temperature in April 2025

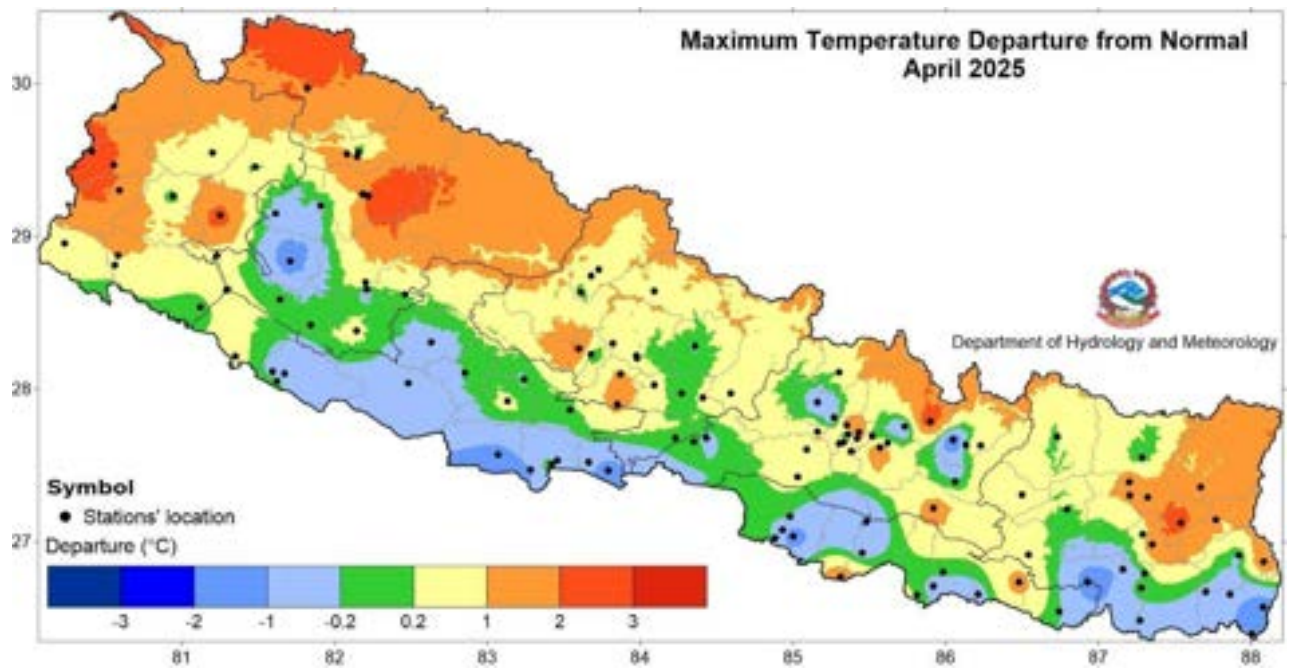


Figure 4.4.6: Departure from normal maximum temperature in April 2025

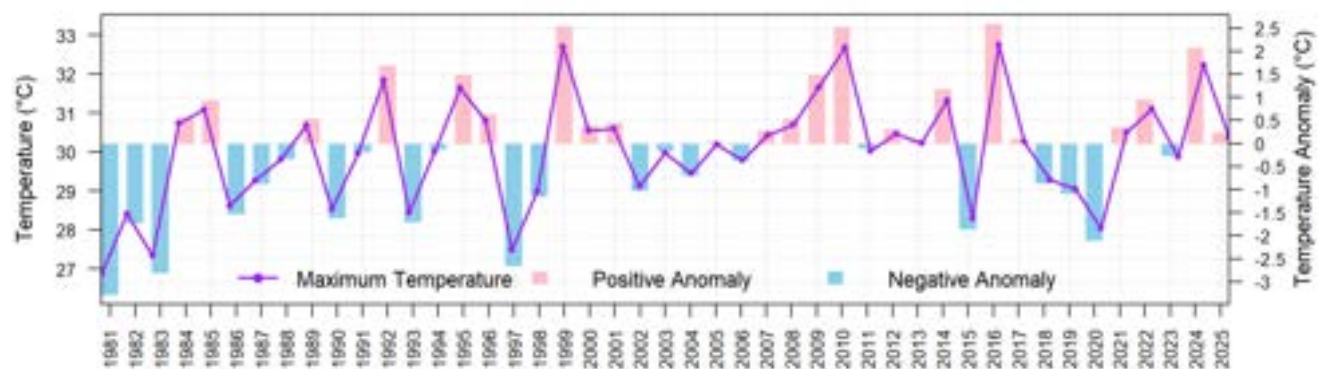


Figure 4.4.7: Monthly average maximum temperature (average of 66 stations) and temperature anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of April

### Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperature across most parts of the Terai region remained above 18°C, reaching over 21°C in the central and eastern parts (Figure 4.4.8). Some parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Lumbini Province and Gandaki Province, most parts of Karnali Province and Bagamati Province recorded normal to below-normal minimum temperature while rest of the country recorded above-normal temperature (Figure 4.4.9).

Jalesor station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average minimum temperature of 23.2°C and 0.3°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 4.5°C was recorded at Baitadi Gothalapani station and the lowest anomaly of -4.0°C was recorded at Hetauda N.F.I. station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 28.2°C was recorded at Lahan station on 27<sup>th</sup> April while the lowest daily minimum temperature of -4.5°C was recorded at Humde station on 5<sup>th</sup> April. Recent two years have shown a positive anomaly in April (Figure 4.4.10).

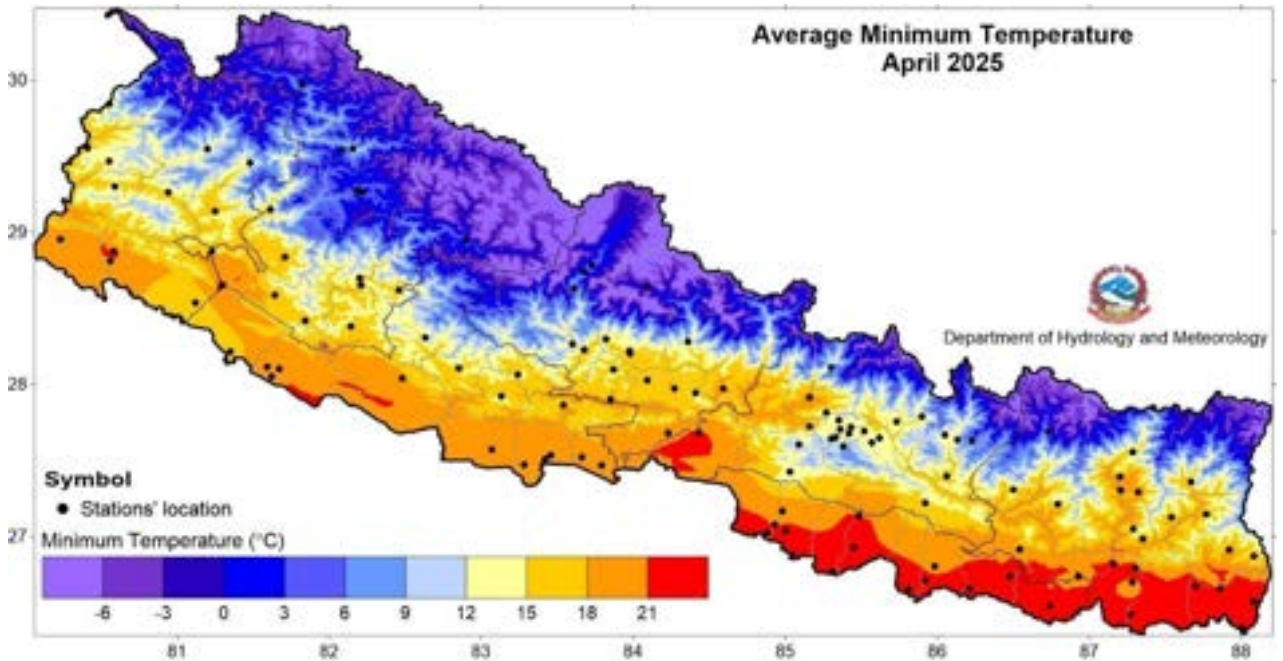


Figure 4.4.8: Minimum Temperature in April 2025

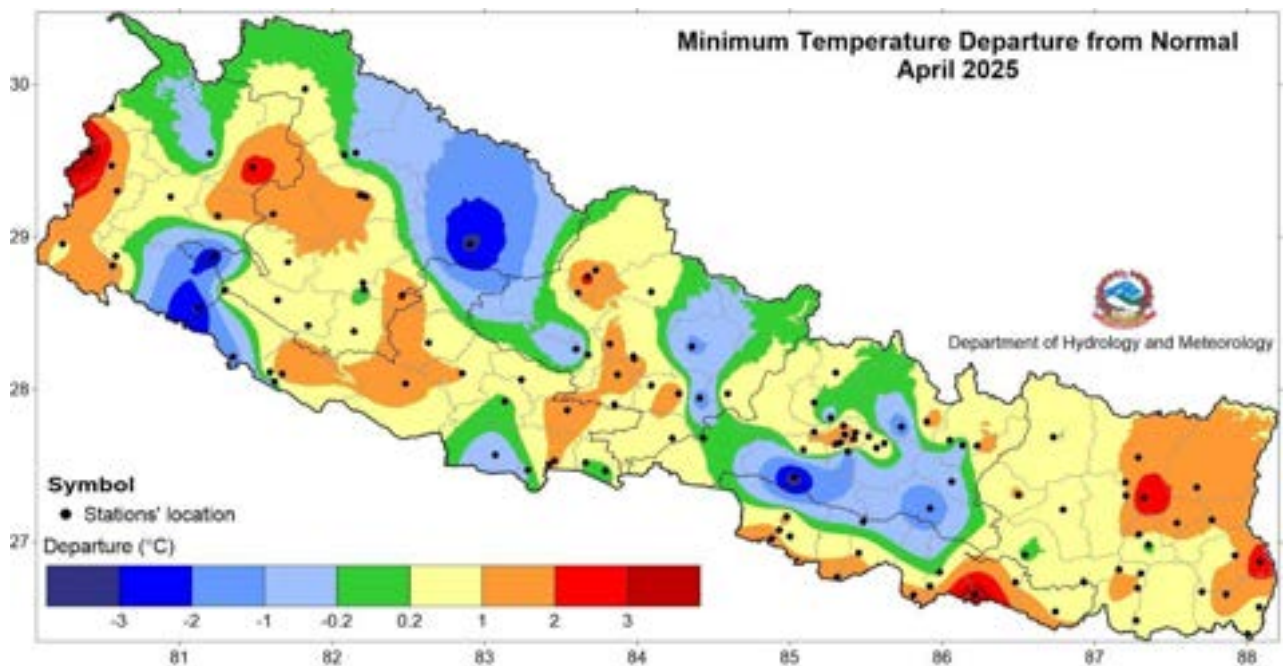
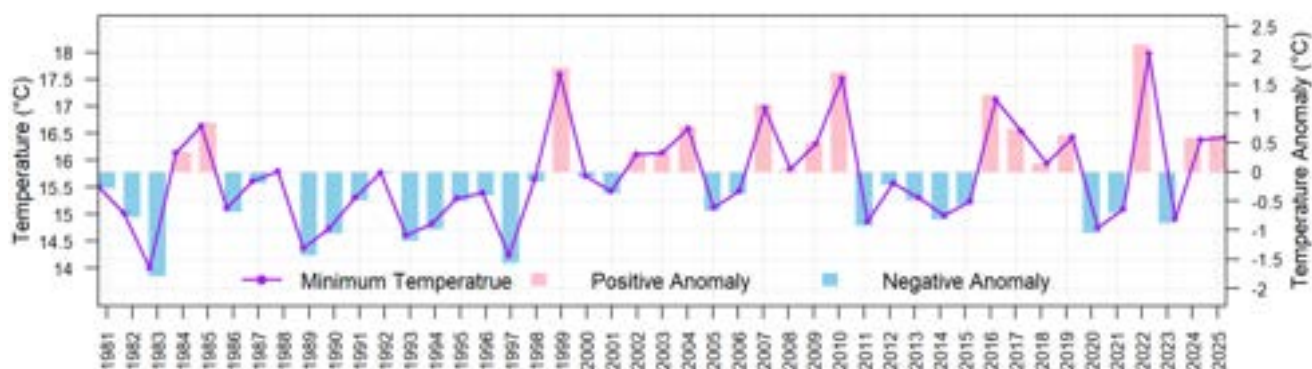


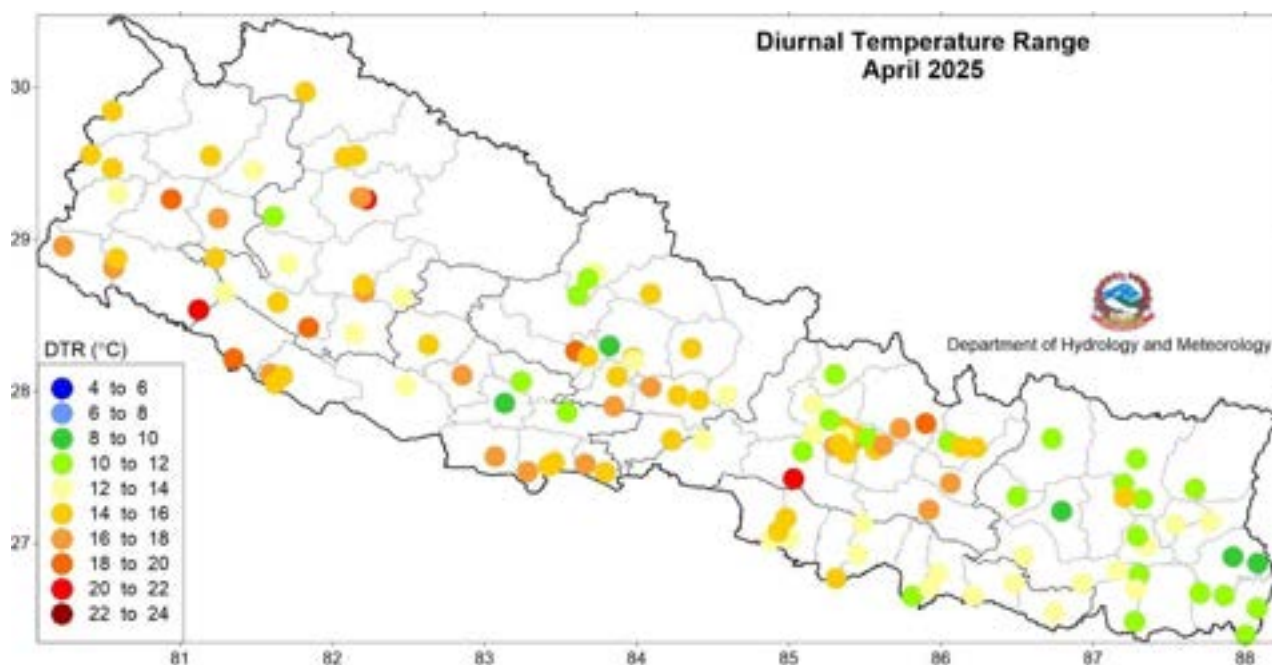
Figure 4.4.9: Departure from normal minimum temperature in April 2025



**Figure 4.4.10: Monthly average minimum temperature (average of 64 stations) and temperature anomaly (normal period: 1991-2020) of April**

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of Koshi Province, few parts of Bagamati Province, and isolated parts of Gandaki Province and Lumbini Province had lower diurnal temperature range from 8°C to 12°C, while remaining parts of the country had higher diurnal temperature range above 12°C (Figure 4.4.11).



**Figure 4.4.11: Diurnal temperature range in April 2025**

## 4.5 May

### Highlights

Precipitation over the country was 125.7% of the normal indicating above-normal precipitation. Southern parts of the country including few northern parts of Bagamati and Gandaki Province recorded below-normal maximum temperature while remaining parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature. Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature.

### Synoptic Sequence

Throughout the month, the weather system in Nepal was influenced by western disturbances, local convection, and moisture from both the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Monsoon entered eastern Nepal covering most parts of Koshi Province on 29th May, fifteen days earlier than the normal onset date of June 13 (Figure 4.5.1).

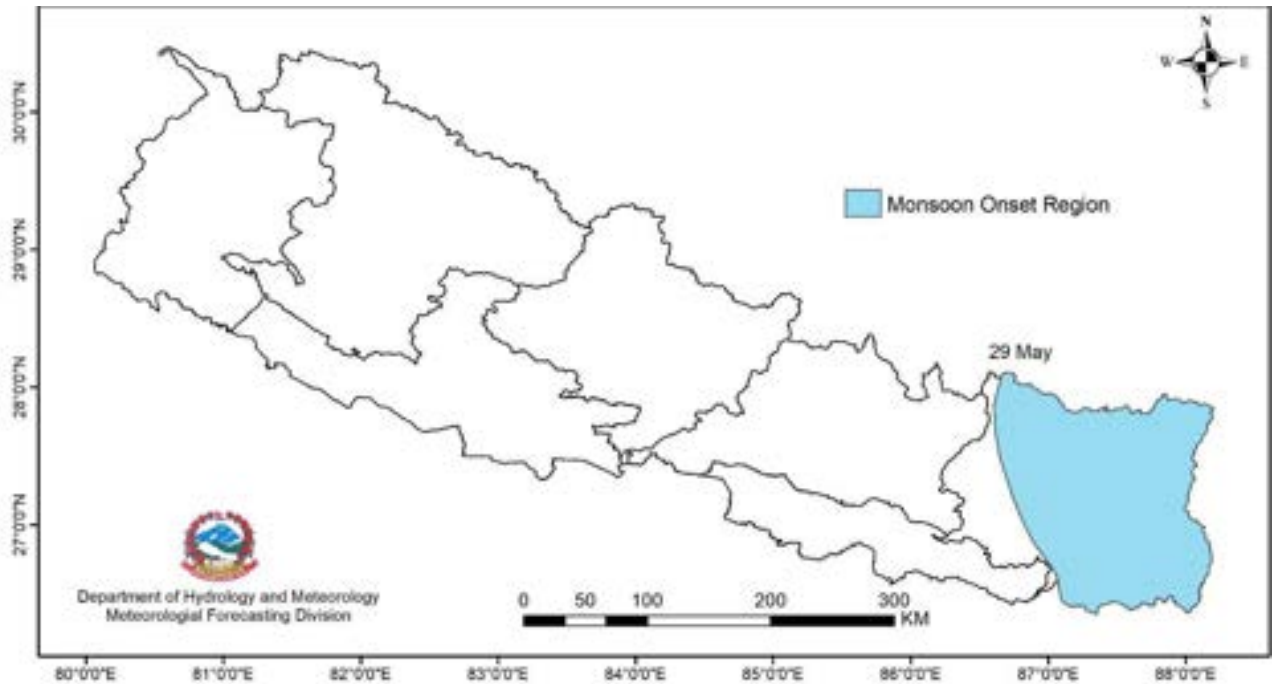


Figure 4.5.1: Monsoon onset date in 2025

### Precipitation

Most parts of Koshi Province, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, few parts of Madhesh Province and isolated parts of Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded precipitation above 150 mm reaching over 600mm in isolated parts of Koshi Province and Gandaki Province whereas northern parts of Karnali Province and north-eastern parts of Gandaki Province recorded precipitation less than 50 mm (Figure 4.5.2). Most parts of the country recorded normal to above-normal precipitation (Figure 4.5.3). However few parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Gandaki Province, Bagmati Province, and Koshi Province and isolated parts of Lumbini Province and Madhesh Province recorded below-normal Precipitation.

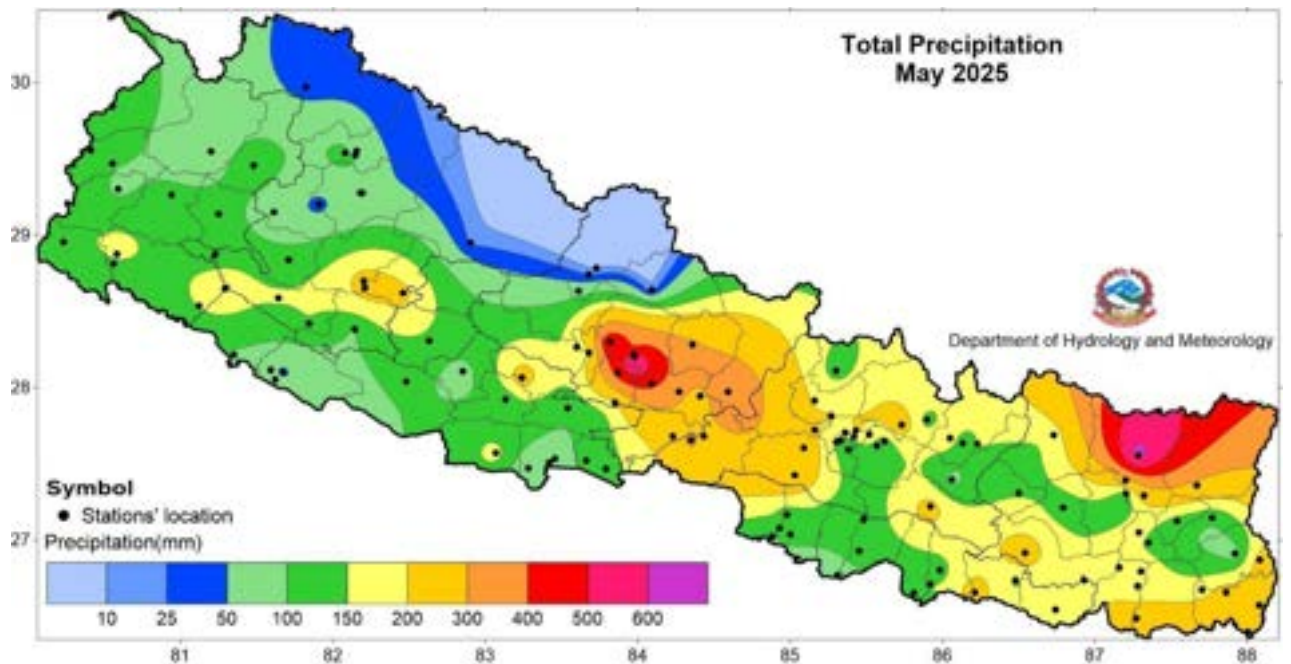
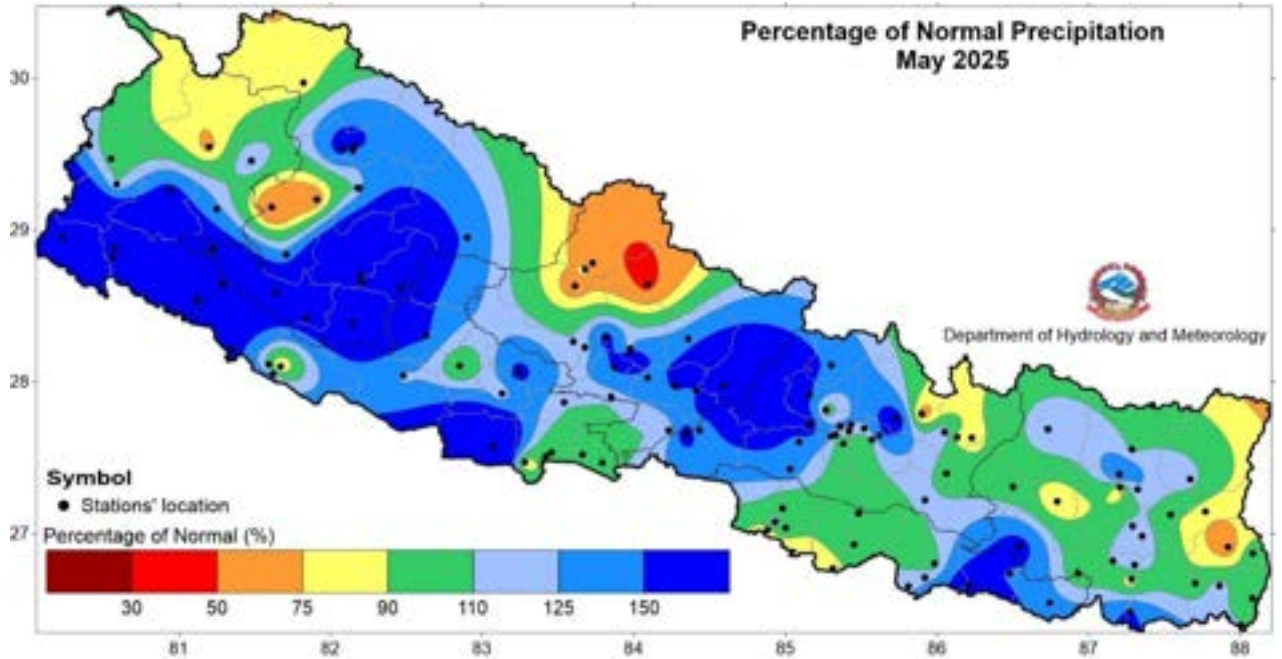


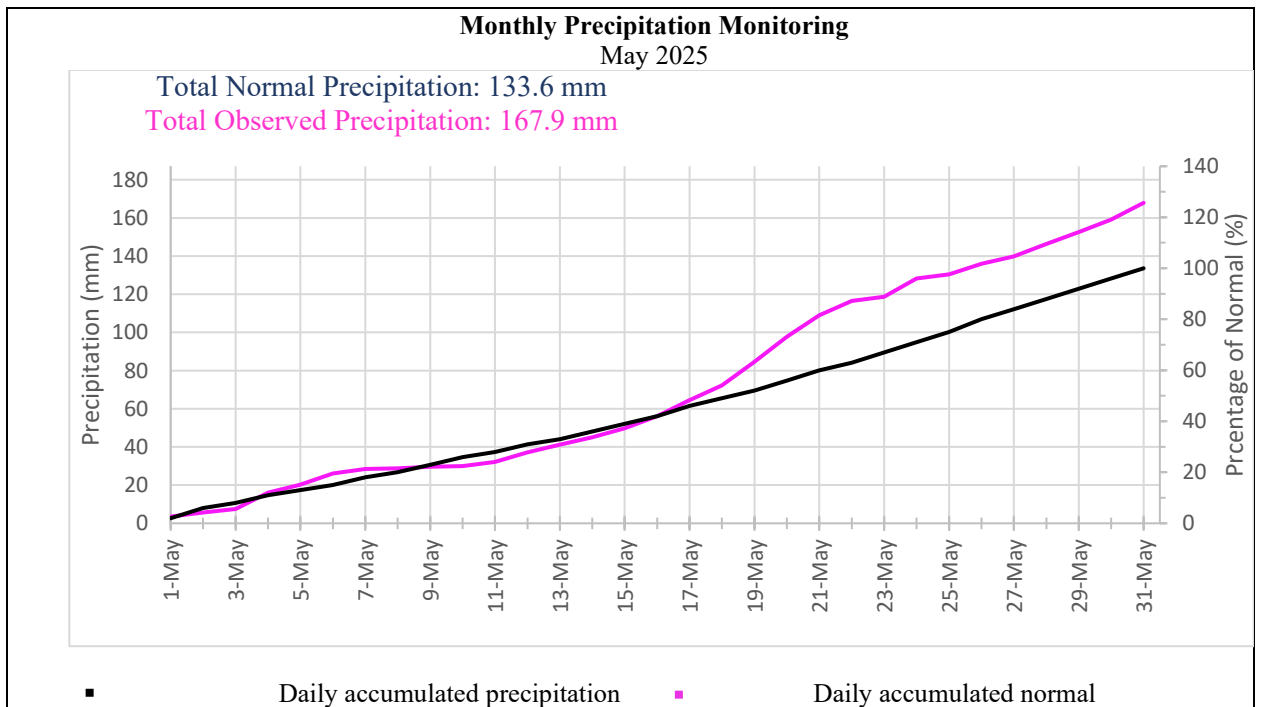
Figure 4.5.2: Total precipitation in May 2025

Num station recorded the highest monthly precipitation of 636.5 mm while Jomsom station recorded the lowest monthly precipitation of 11.1 mm. Jajarkot station recorded the highest percentage of normal of 390.6% while Humde station recorded the lowest percentage of normal of 41.1%. Based on the average of 124 stations, Nepal received 125.7% of the normal precipitation. The highest daily precipitation of 128.8 mm was recorded at Pokhara Airport station on 19<sup>th</sup> May.

The temporal distribution of all Nepal cumulative precipitation shows that precipitation remained near normal up to 16<sup>th</sup> May and above-normal for the remaining of the month (Figure 4.5.4). Over the recent five years, three years along with 2025 have shown a positive precipitation anomaly in May. The country averaged total precipitation of May 2025 was higher than 2023 and 2024 (Figure 4.5.5).



**Figure 4.5.3: Percentage of normal precipitation in May 2025**



**Figure 4.5.4: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during May 2025**

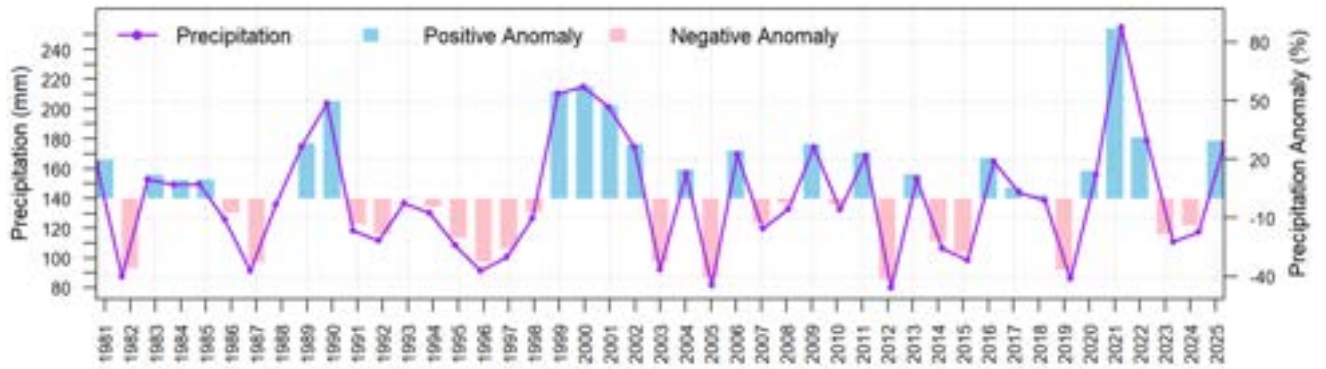


Figure 4.5.5: All Nepal monthly total precipitation of May from 1981 to 2025 (average of 105 stations)

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 33°C, reaching over 36°C in some parts of Sudurpashchim Province and Lumbini Province (Figure 4.5.6). Southern parts of the country, including few northern parts of Bagamati and Gandaki Province recorded below-normal maximum temperature while remaining parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature (Figure 4.5.7).

Tikapur station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average maximum temperature of 37.4°C and 17.3°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 2.1°C was recorded at Bahrabise station and the lowest of -2.8°C was recorded at Semari station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 42.7°C was recorded at Gaur station on 12<sup>th</sup> May while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 11.2°C was recorded at Humde station on 4<sup>th</sup> May. Over the recent five years, four years along with 2025 have shown a negative anomaly in May. The country's average maximum temperature of May 2025 was lower than in 2024 (Figure 4.5.8).

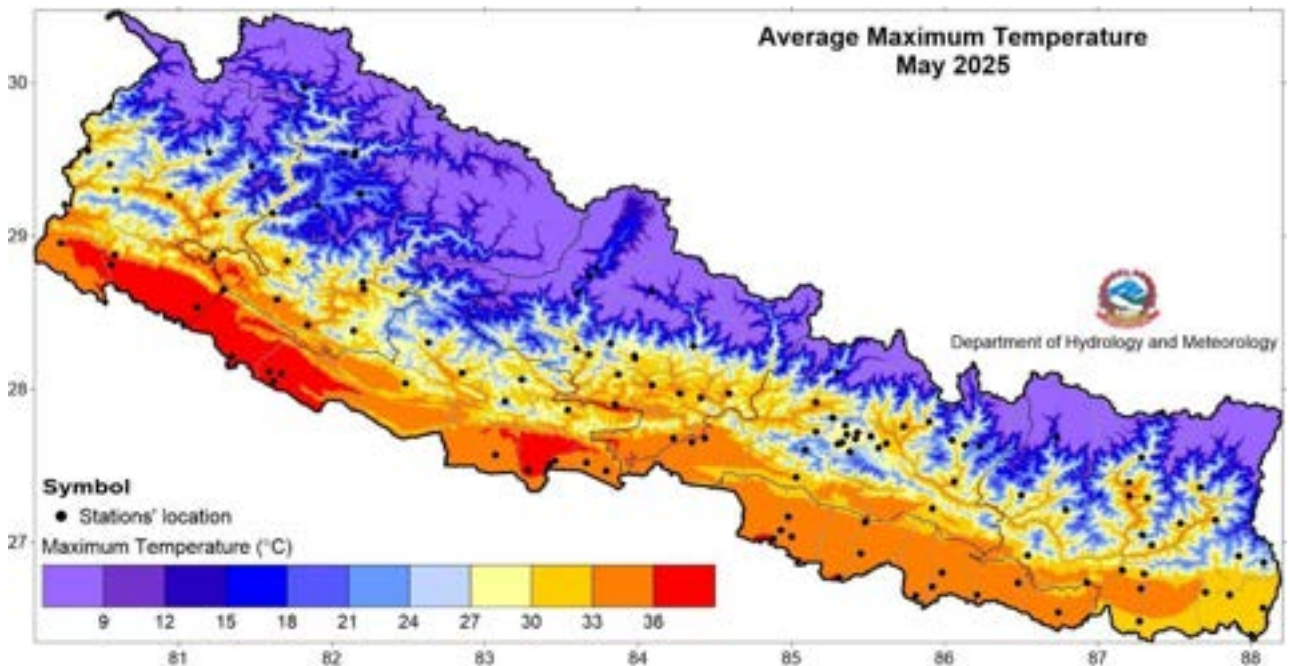


Figure 4.5.6: Maximum Temperature in May 2025

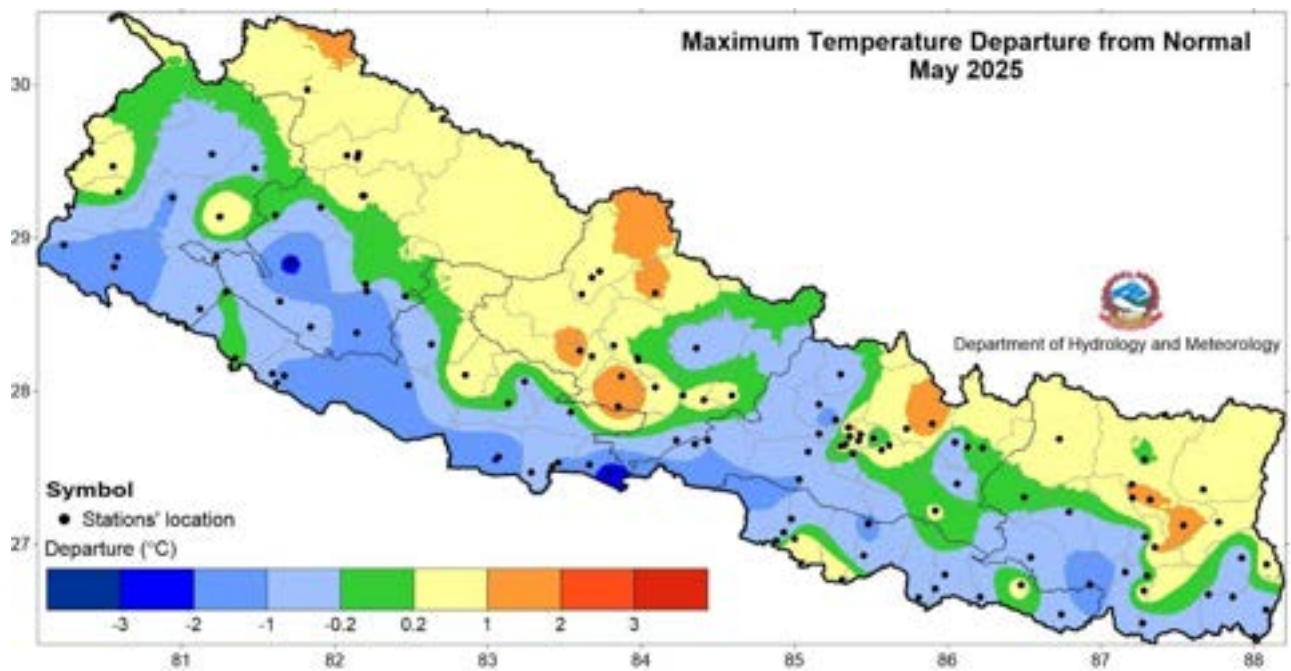


Figure 4.5.7: Departure from normal maximum temperature in May 2025

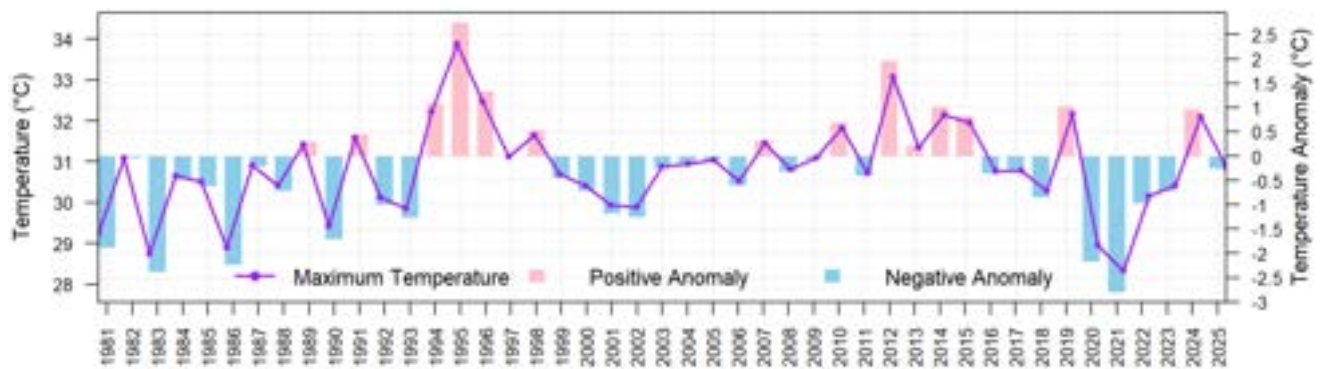


Figure 4.5.8: All Nepal monthly average maximum temperature of May from 1981 to 2025 (average of 66 stations)

### Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperature of Terai remained above 23°C, except for some parts over Sudurpashchim Province and Lumbini Province (Figure 4.5.9). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature, however, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province and few parts of Lumbini Province, Madhesh Province and Koshi Province recorded normal to below-normal minimum temperature (Figure 4.5.10).

Bhairahawa airport station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average minimum temperature of 25.3°C and 5.5°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 4.5°C was recorded at Chainpur (East) station and the lowest anomaly of -4.7°C was recorded at Hetauda N.F.I. station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 30.0°C was recorded at Bhairahawa Agric station on 31<sup>st</sup> May while the lowest daily minimum temperature of -0.5°C was recorded at Humde station on 1<sup>st</sup> May. Over the recent five years, three years along with 2025 have shown a positive anomaly in May. The country's averaged minimum temperature of May 2025 was lower than in 2024 (Figure 4.5.11).

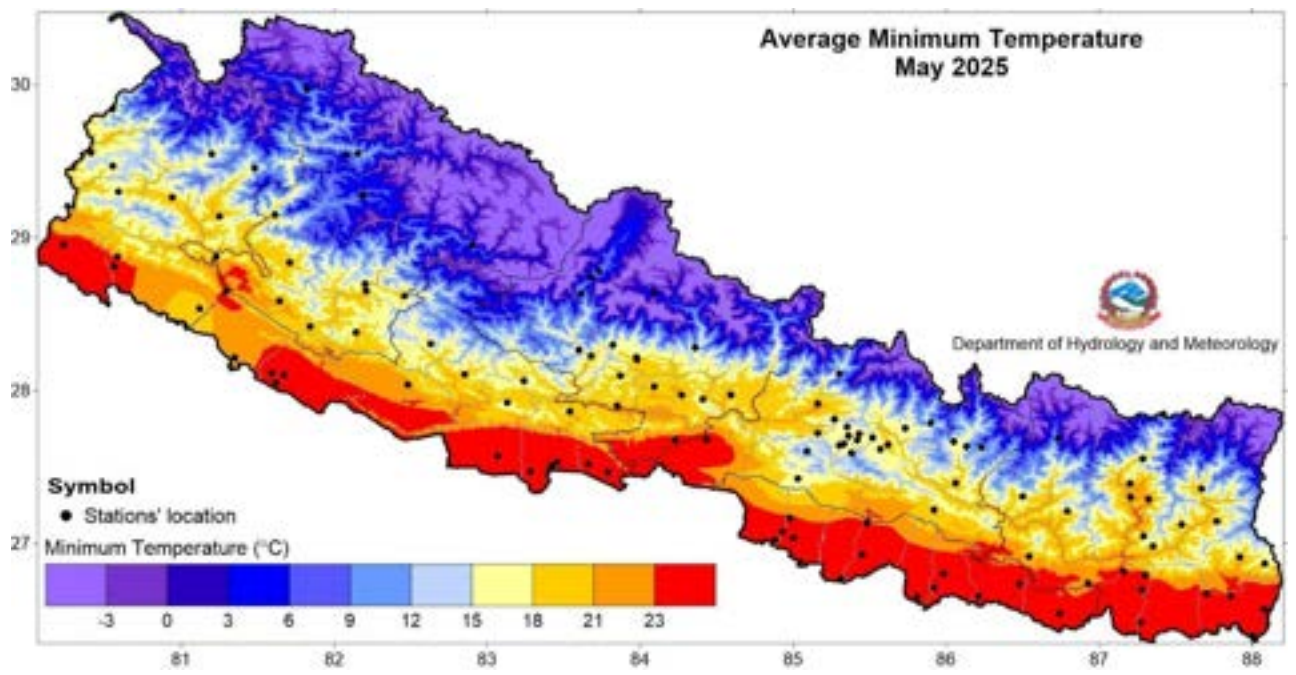


Figure 4.5.9: Minimum Temperature in May 2025

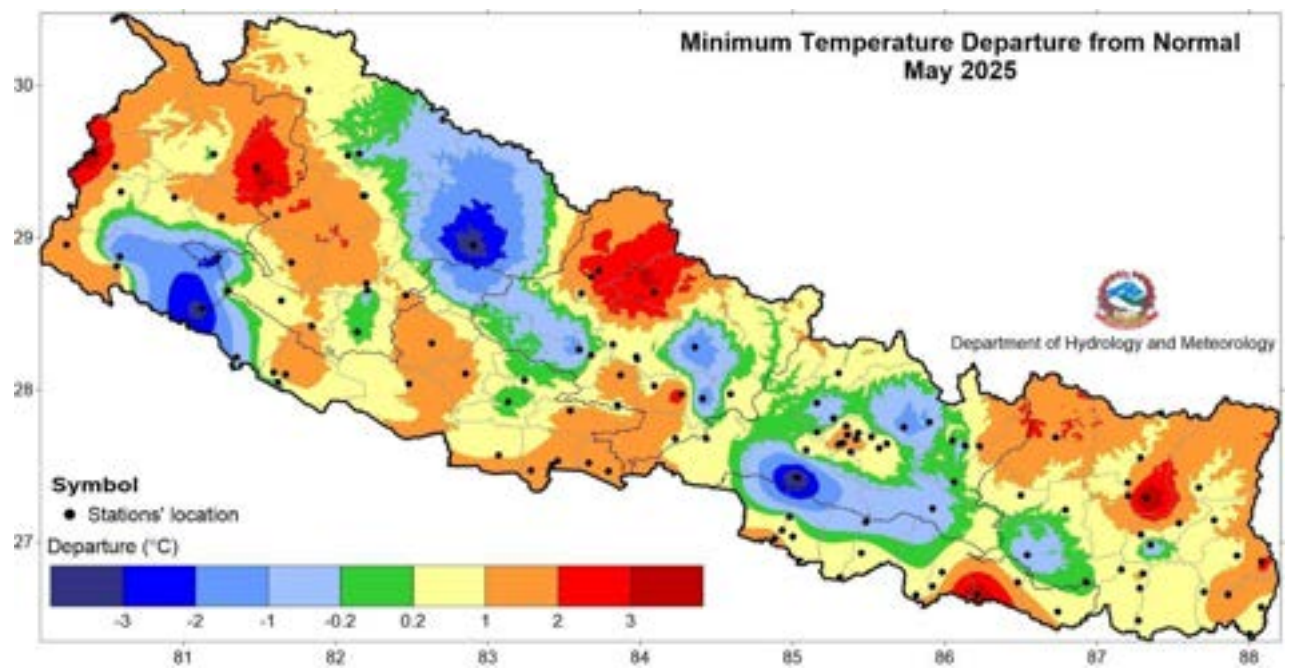


Figure 4.5.10: Departure from normal minimum temperature in May 2025

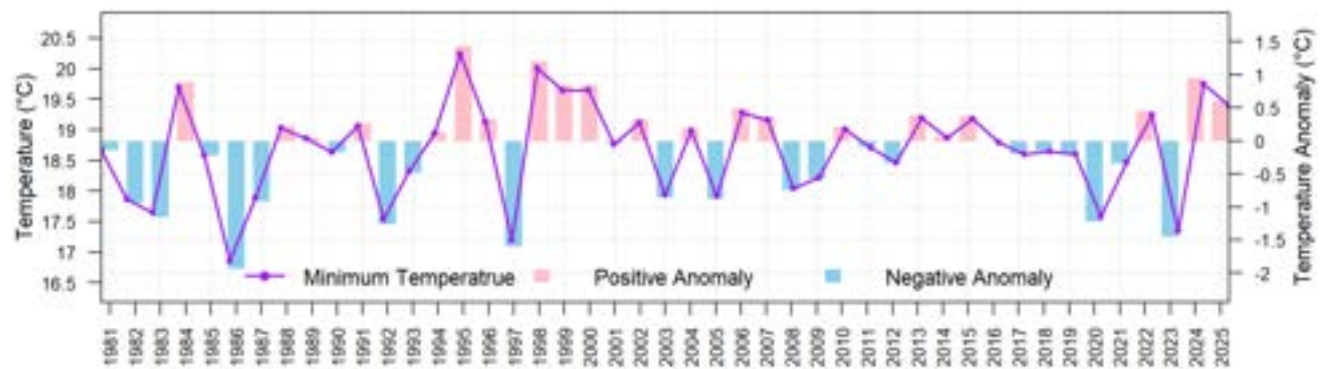


Figure 4.5.11: All Nepal monthly average minimum temperature of May from 1981 to 2025 (average of 64 stations)

## Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country recorded diurnal temperature range (DTR) between 8°C and 14°C. However, some parts in Bagamati Province, Gandaki Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province experienced higher DTR above 14°C, while some parts in Koshi Province experienced lower DTR below 8°C (Figure 4.5.12).

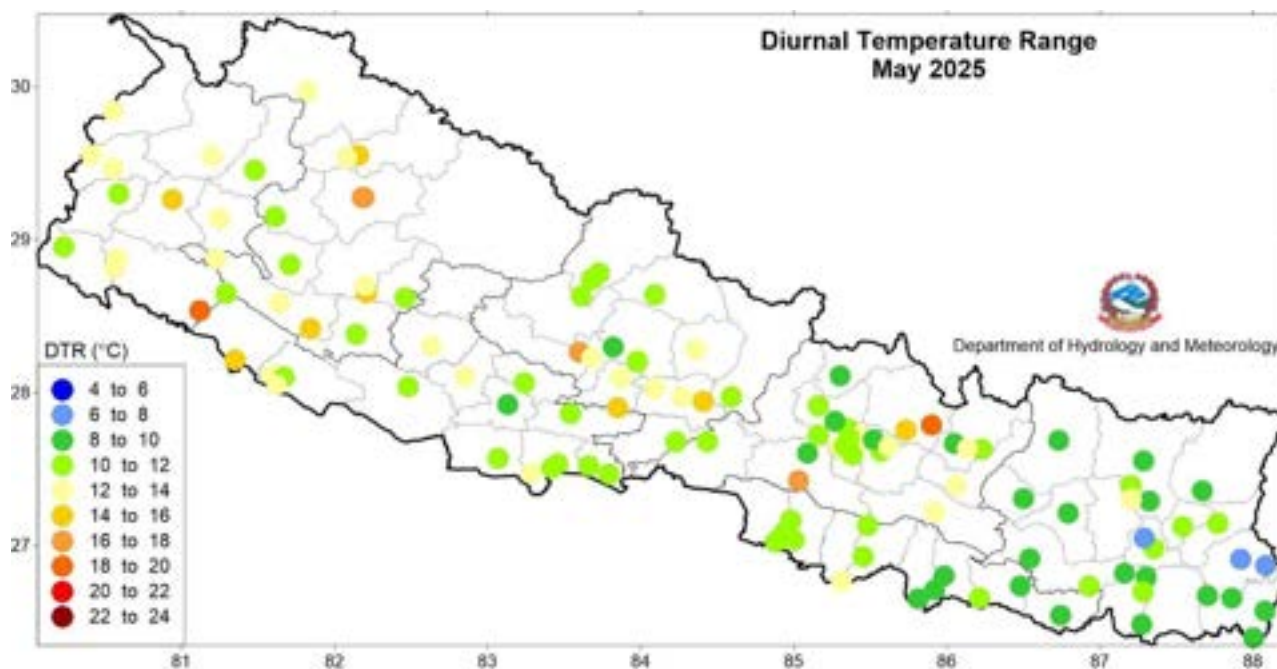


Figure 4.5.12: Diurnal temperature range in May 2025

## 4.6 June

### Highlights

Precipitation over the country was 91.7% of the normal indicating near-normal precipitation. Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature, while most of the central and eastern parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature.

### Synoptic Sequence

The monsoon entered eastern Nepal, covering most parts of Koshi Province, on May 29, 2025. By June 12, it had expanded to Madhesh Province, Bagamati Province, Gandaki Province, and eastern parts of Lumbini Province. By June 20, the monsoon system had spread across the entire country (Figure 4.6.1). From June 1<sup>st</sup>-9<sup>th</sup> Western Disturbance persisted as a cyclonic circulation and trough over north Pakistan, Punjab, and adjoining areas, influencing Nepal's weather. By June 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup>, the monsoon expanded to Koshi Province, Madhesh Province, Bagamati Province, Gandaki Province, and eastern Lumbini Province, with partial influence from Western disturbances and local convection in the western parts of the country. Low pressure areas over the Bay of Bengal and north Odisha also contributed to monsoon activity. From June 15<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup>, a well-marked low-pressure area over Gangetic West Bengal and Jharkhand, moving northwestward, enhanced monsoon activity. By June 19, influence of the low-pressure area over Gangetic West Bengal was noted in Nepal, alongside monsoonal winds affecting Koshi, Madhesh, Bagamati, Gandaki, and eastern Lumbini Provinces. June 20-25 was driven by a well-marked low-pressure area over northeast Jharkhand and southwest Bihar, with associated upper air cyclonic circulations and troughs extending from Punjab to the Bay of Bengal and upper air cyclonic circulations over northeast Rajasthan, central Assam, and southeast Uttar Pradesh. The monsoon trough, lying north of its normal position by June 30, affected continuous monsoon influence across the country.

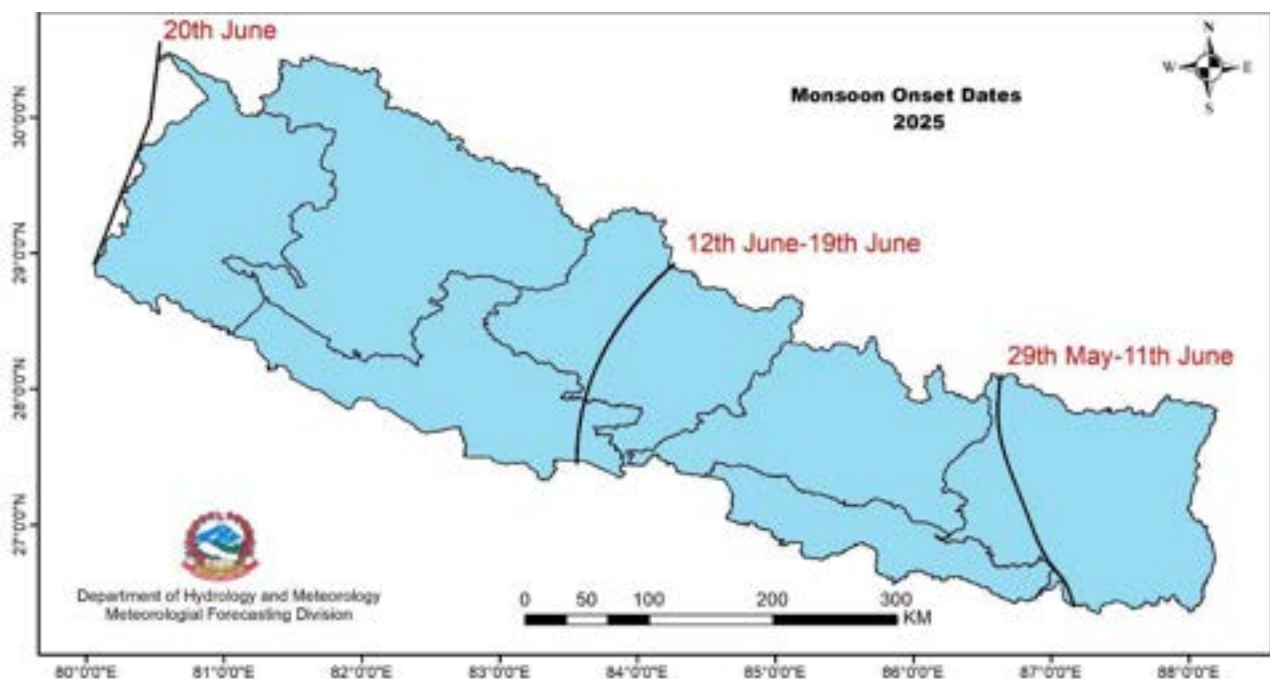


Figure 4.6.1: Monsoon onset dates in 2025

### Precipitation

Most parts of the country recorded precipitation above 200 mm reaching over 800 mm in isolated parts of Koshi Province and Gandaki Province whereas northern parts of Karnali Province and north-western parts of Gandaki Province recorded precipitation less than 100 mm (Figure 4.6.2). Most parts of the country recorded near-normal precipitation (Figure 4.6.3). Some parts of Karnali Province, Lumbini Province, Madhesh Province and Koshi Province, and few parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Gandaki Province and Bagamati Province recorded below-normal Precipitation while remaining parts of the country recorded near-normal to above-normal precipitation (Figure 4.6.3).

Lumle station recorded the highest monthly precipitation of 1255.3 mm while Jomsom station recorded the lowest monthly precipitation of 39.3 mm. Charikot station recorded the highest percentage of normal of 195.6% while Rampur station recorded the lowest percentage of normal of 29.8%. Based on the average of 123 stations, Nepal received 91.7% of the normal precipitation. The highest daily precipitation of 212.2 mm was recorded at Attariya station on 30<sup>th</sup> June.

The temporal distribution of all Nepal cumulative precipitation shows that precipitation remained near normal to below-normal for the whole period of the month (Figure 4.6.4). The Terai region and most stations in Karnali Province recorded fewer rainy days, mostly below 12 days, while many stations in Koshi Province, Bagamati Province and Gandaki Province recorded over 15 rainy days, with some stations recording above 24 rainy days (Figure 4.6.5). Recent three years along with 2025 have shown negative precipitation anomaly in June. The country averaged total precipitation of June 2025 was lower than 2024 (Figure 4.6.6).

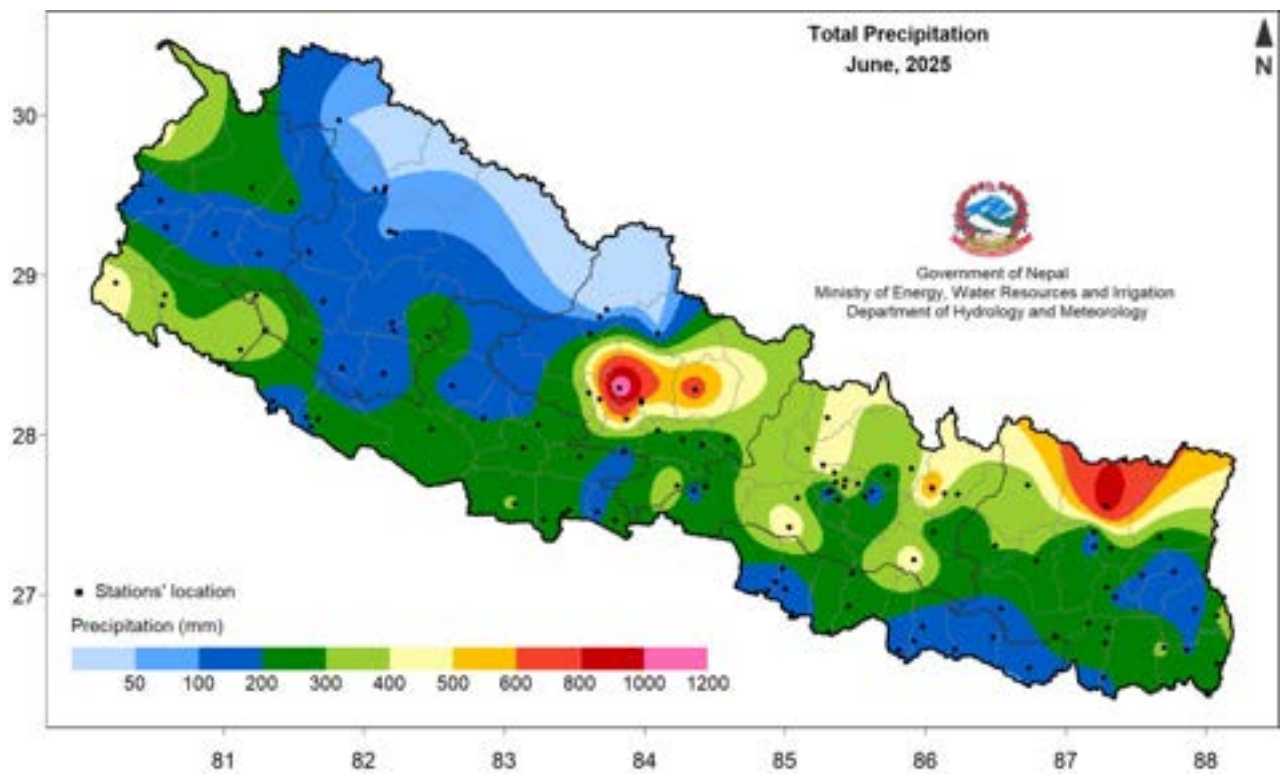


Figure 4.6.2: Total precipitation in June 2025

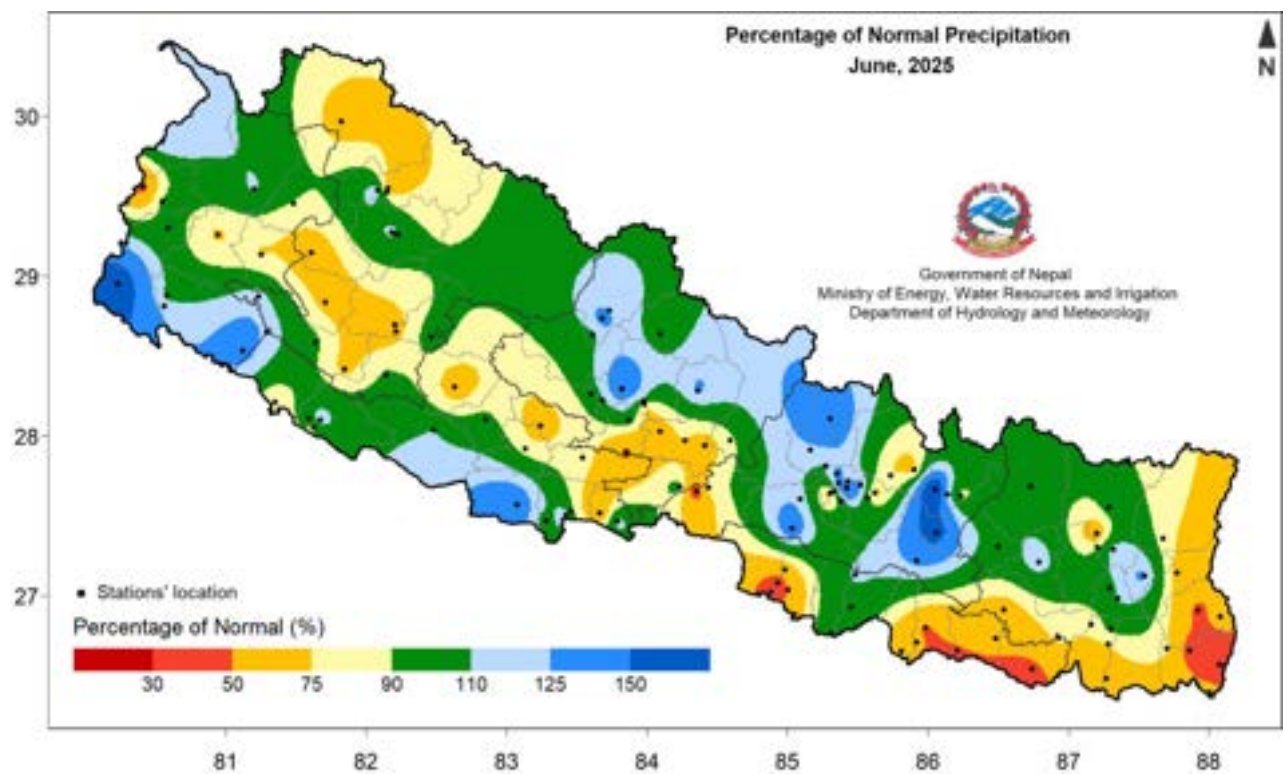


Figure 4.6.3: Percentage of normal precipitation in June 2025

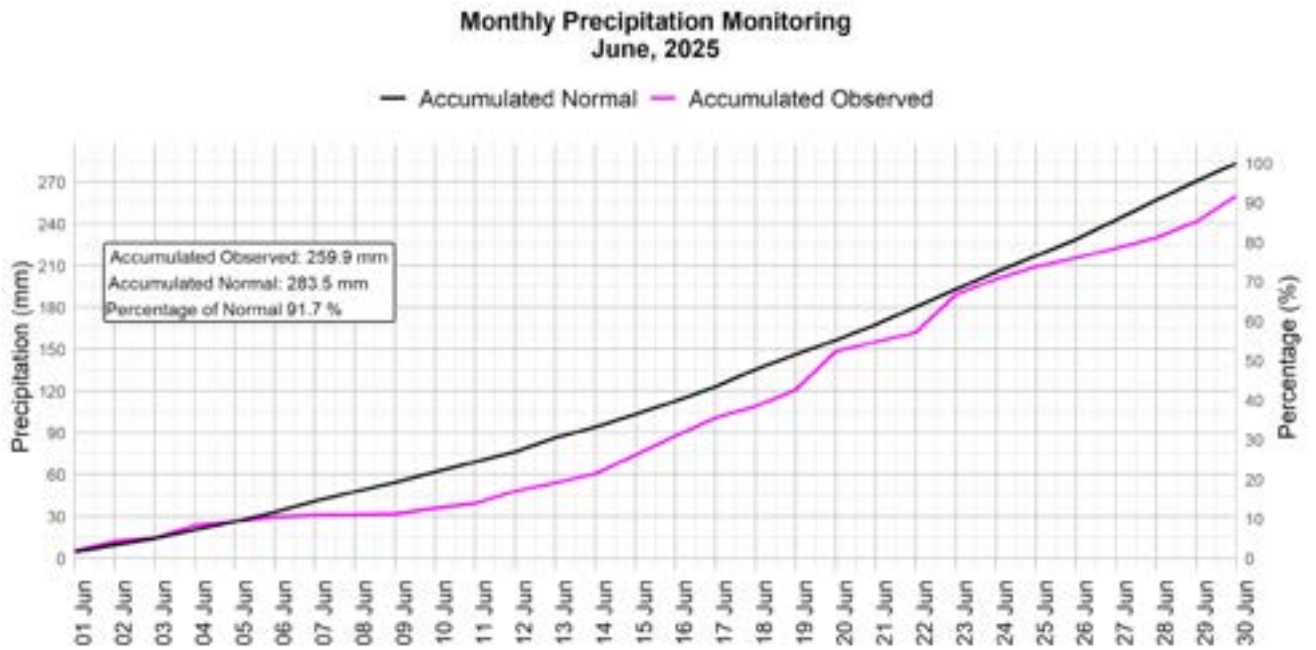


Figure 4.6.4: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during June 2025

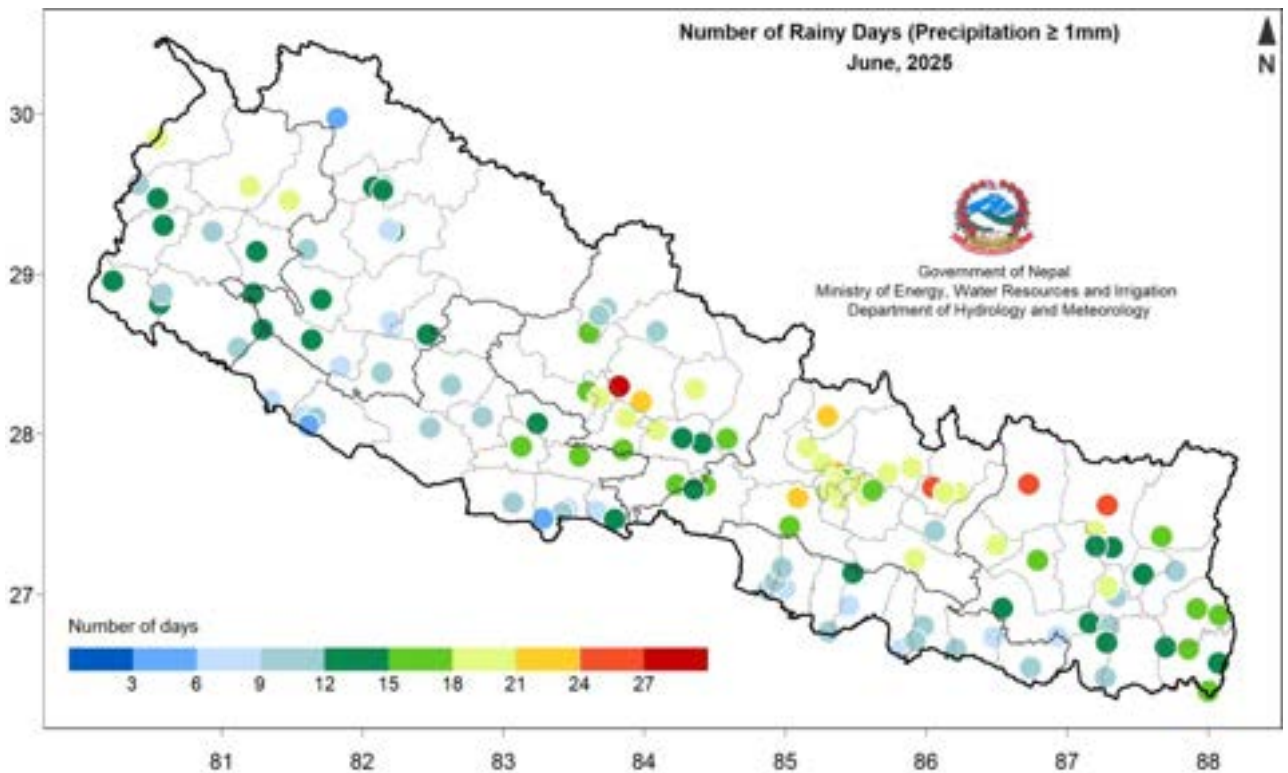


Figure 4.6.5: Number of rainy days during June 2025

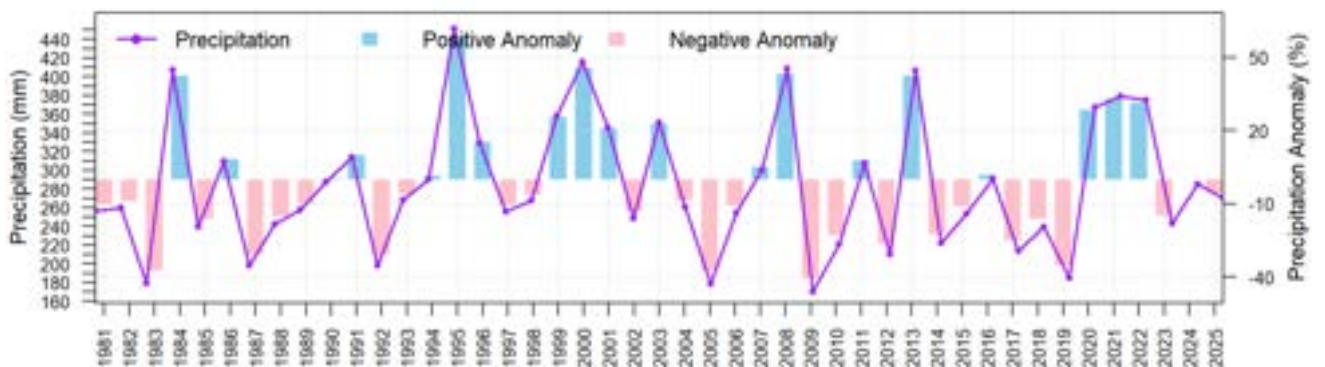


Figure 4.6.6: All Nepal monthly total precipitation of June from 1981 to 2025 (average of 106 stations)

### Maximum Temperature

The average maximum temperature of Terai remained above 33°C, reaching over 36°C in few parts of Lumbini Province and Madhesh Province (Figure 4.6.7). Most parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Lumbini Province, some parts of Karnali Province, Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province and Koshi Province recording near normal to below-normal maximum temperature while remaining parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature (Figure 4.6.8).

Birganj station and Lukla Airport station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average maximum temperature of 37.4°C and 19.1°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 3.7°C was recorded at Bahrabise station and the lowest of -3.2°C was recorded at Dailekh station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 42.6°C was recorded at Birganj station on 14<sup>th</sup> June while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 9.9°C was recorded at Humde station on 3<sup>rd</sup> June. Recent three years along with 2025 have shown a positive anomaly in June. The country's average maximum temperature of June 2025 was lower than 2023 and 2024 (Figure 4.6.9).

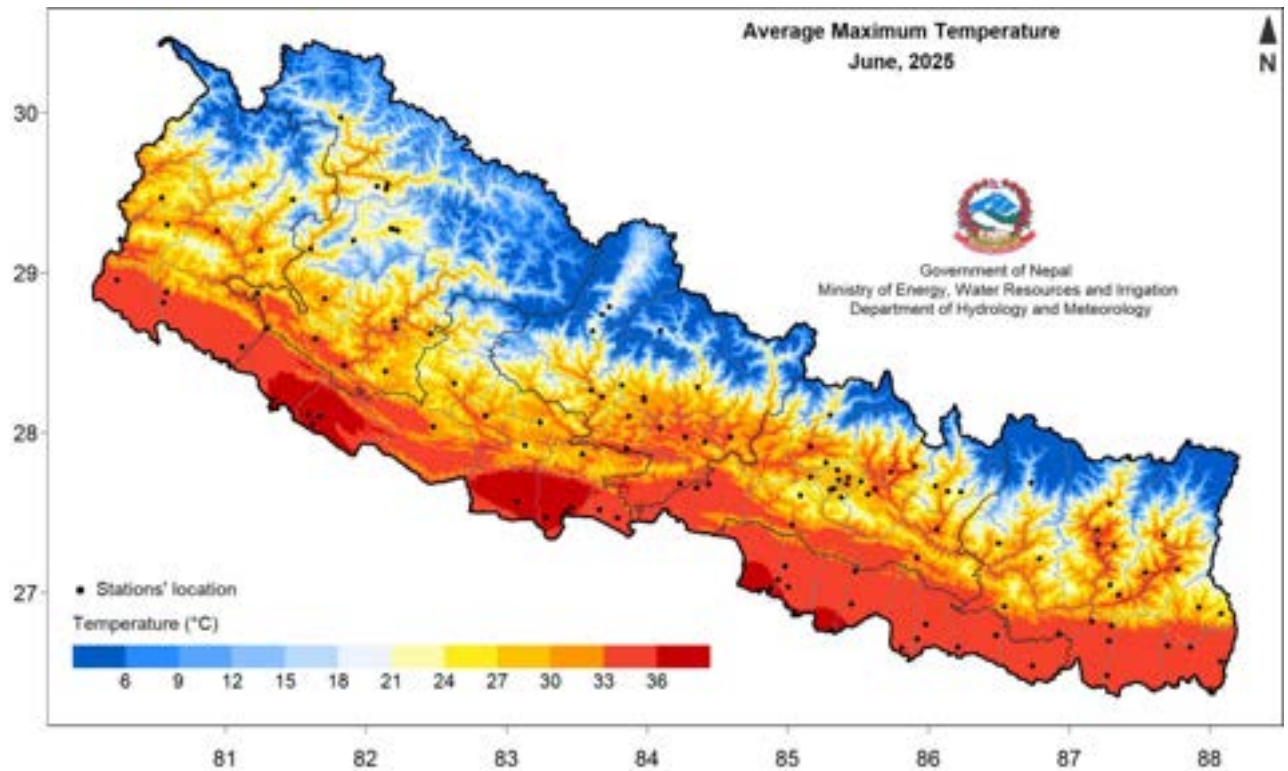


Figure 4.6.7: Maximum Temperature in June 2025

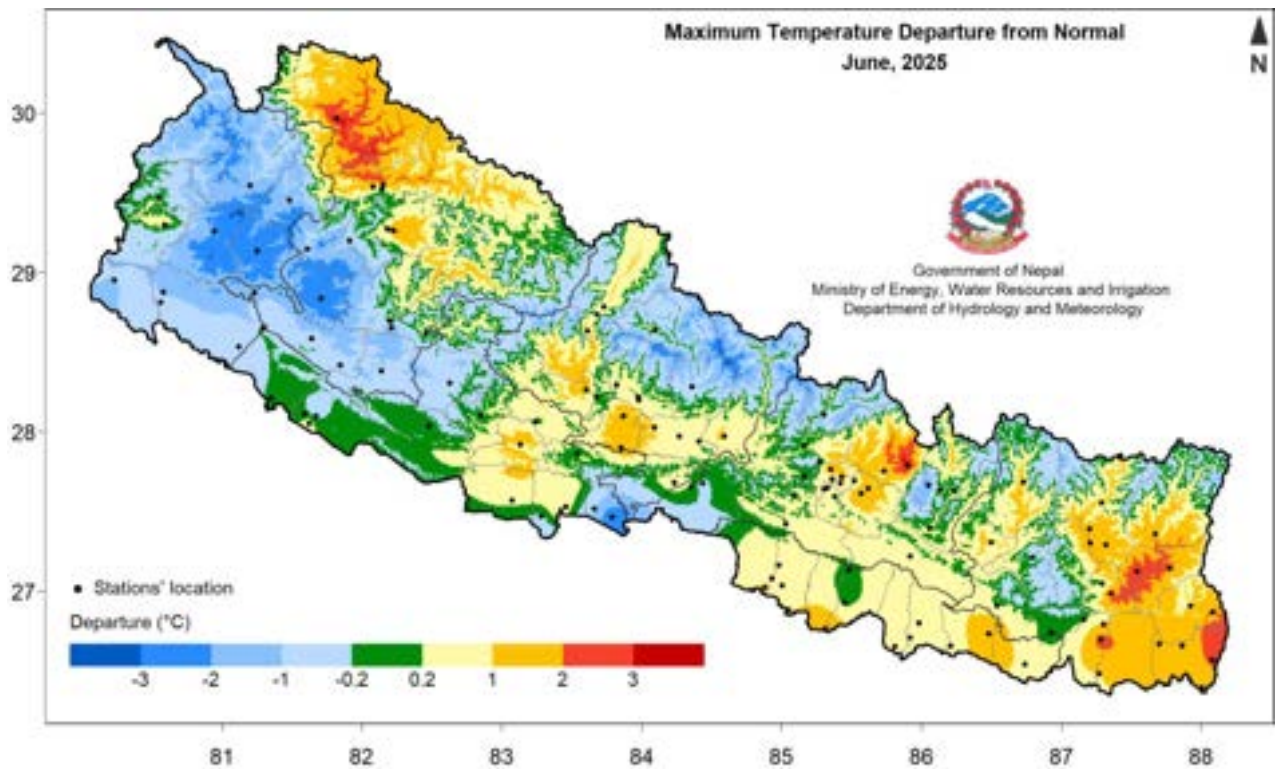


Figure 4.6.8: Departure from normal maximum temperature in June 2025

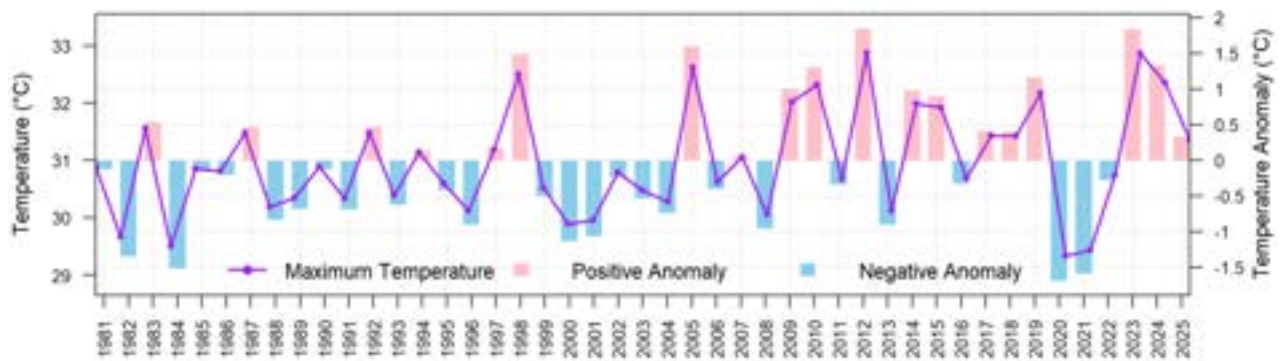
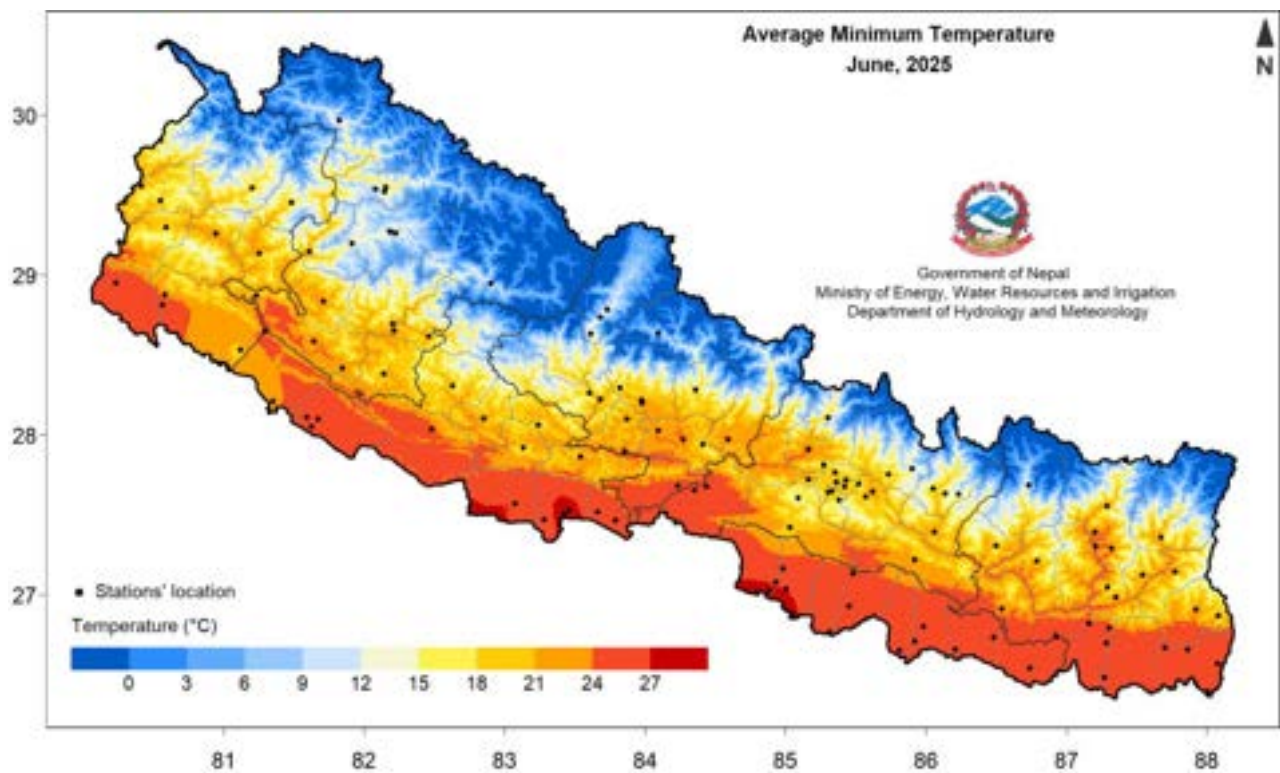


Figure 4.6.9: All Nepal monthly average maximum temperature of June from 1981 to 2025 (average of 66 stations)

### Minimum Temperature

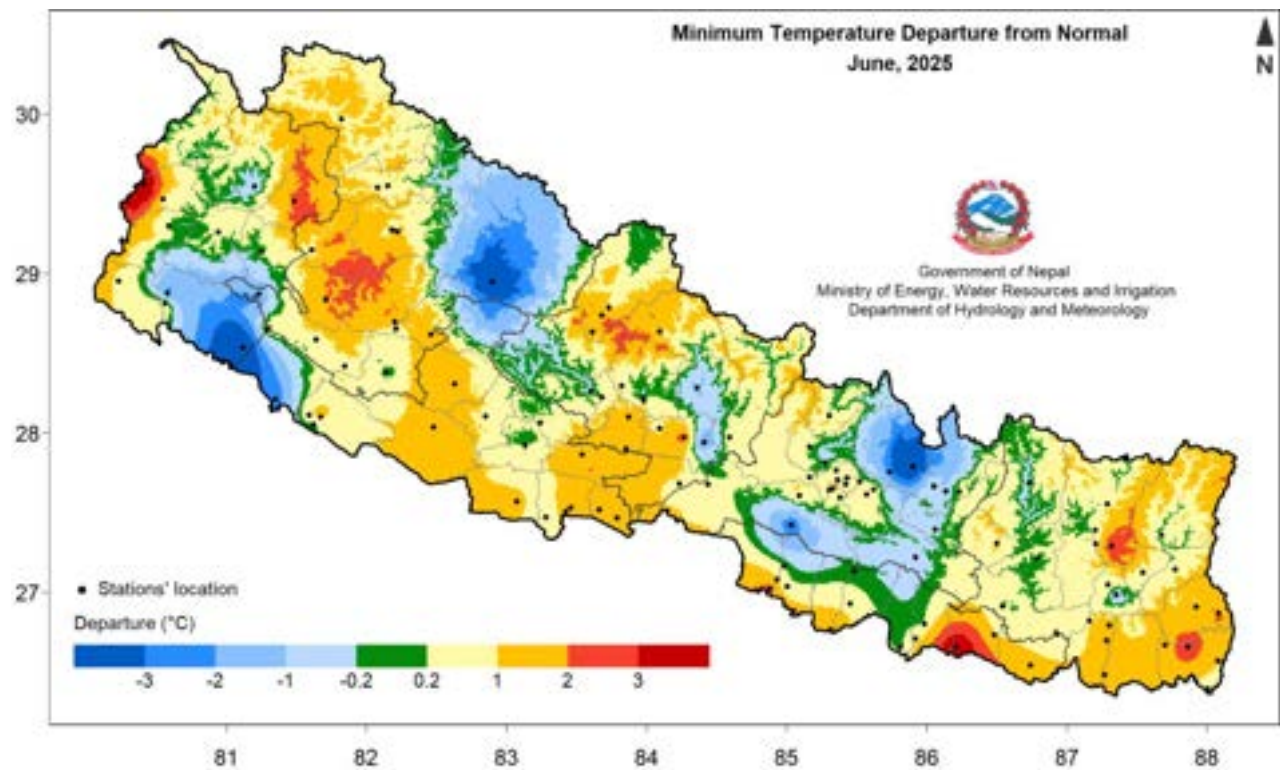
Minimum temperature across most parts of Terai remained above 24°C, reaching over 27°C in isolated parts of Lumbini Province and Madhesh Province (Figure 4.6.10). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature, however, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Lumbini Province, Gandaki Province and Bagamati Province recorded below-normal minimum temperature (Figure 4.6.11).

Birganj station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average minimum temperature of 27.8°C and 8.6°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 5.0°C was recorded at Baitadi Gothalani station and the lowest anomaly of -5.6°C was recorded at Dunai station.



**Figure 4.6.10: Minimum Temperature in June 2025**

The highest daily minimum temperature of 32.6°C was recorded at Lumbini station on 12<sup>th</sup> June while the lowest daily minimum temperature of 1.8°C was recorded at Darchula station on 15<sup>th</sup> June. Recent five years along with 2025 have shown a positive anomaly in June. The country averaged minimum temperature of June 2025 was lower than in 2024 (Figure 4.6.12).



**Figure 4.6.11: Departure from normal minimum temperature in June 2025**

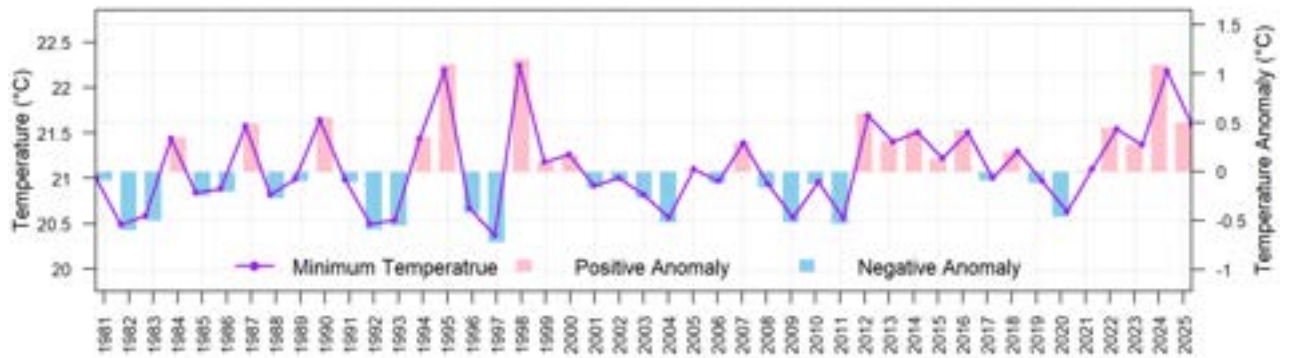


Figure 4.6.12: All Nepal monthly average minimum temperature of June from 1981 to 2025 (average of 63 stations)

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country recorded a moderate diurnal temperature range (DTR) below 10°C. However, some stations in the Bagmati Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province experienced higher DTRs above 16°C.

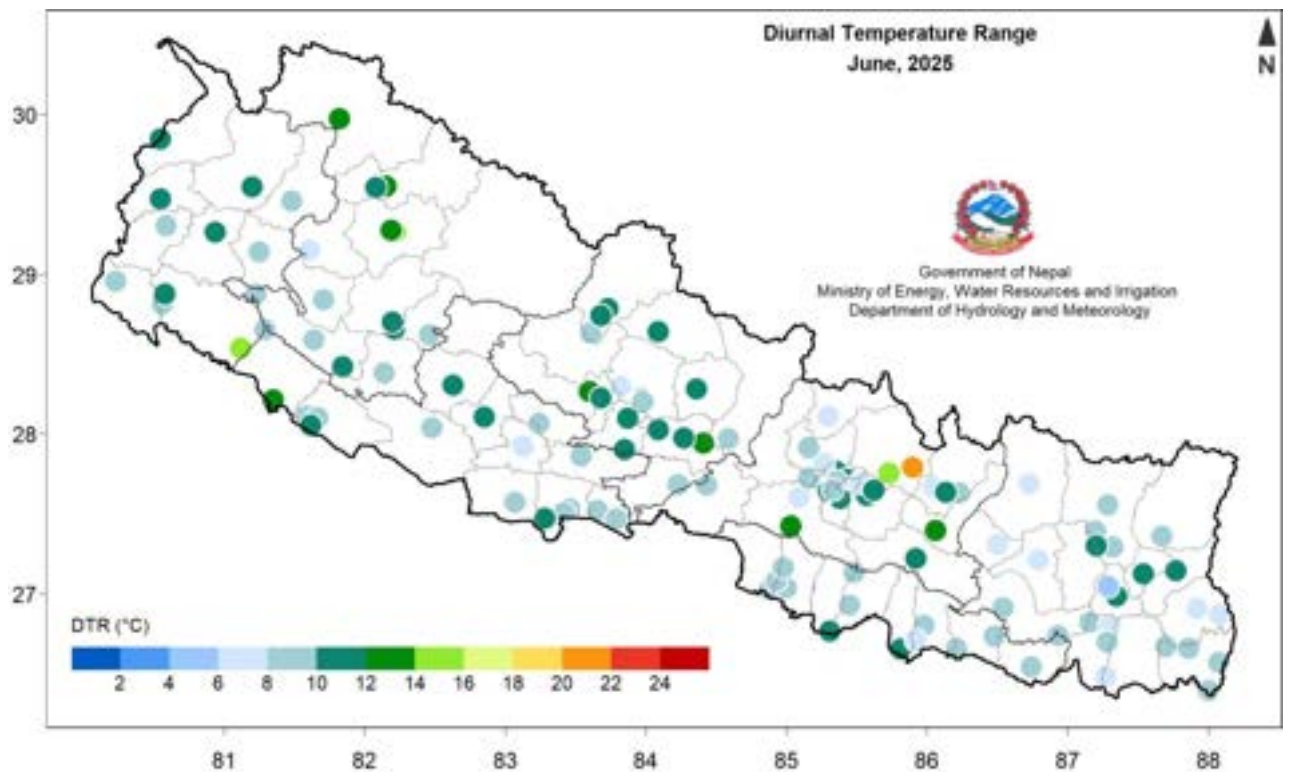


Figure 4.6.13: Diurnal temperature range in June 2025

## 4.7 July

### Highlights

Precipitation over the country was 65.5% of the normal indicating below-normal precipitation. Above-normal maximum temperature and minimum temperature were observed across most parts of the country.

### Synoptic Sequence

A low-pressure area and its extended upper air cyclonic circulation affected Sudurpashchim Province and Karnali Province with light rainfall in the first week of July. Monsoon trough was near its normal position throughout the month; it shifted slightly north of normal over western Nepal from 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> July causing widespread thunderstorms and moderate rainfall across central Nepal.

## Precipitation

Most parts of the country recorded precipitation above 200 mm. The northern parts of Koshi Province and Bagmati Province and isolated parts of Gandaki Province recorded precipitation over 600 mm whereas most parts of Madhesh Province, some parts of Lumbini Province, few parts of Karnali Province and Gandaki Province, and isolated parts of Koshi Province recorded precipitation less than 200 mm (Figure 4.7.1). Most parts of the country recorded below-normal precipitation (Figure 4.7.2). Northern Parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province and Bagmati Province recorded above-normal precipitation while remaining parts of the country recorded near-normal to below-normal precipitation.

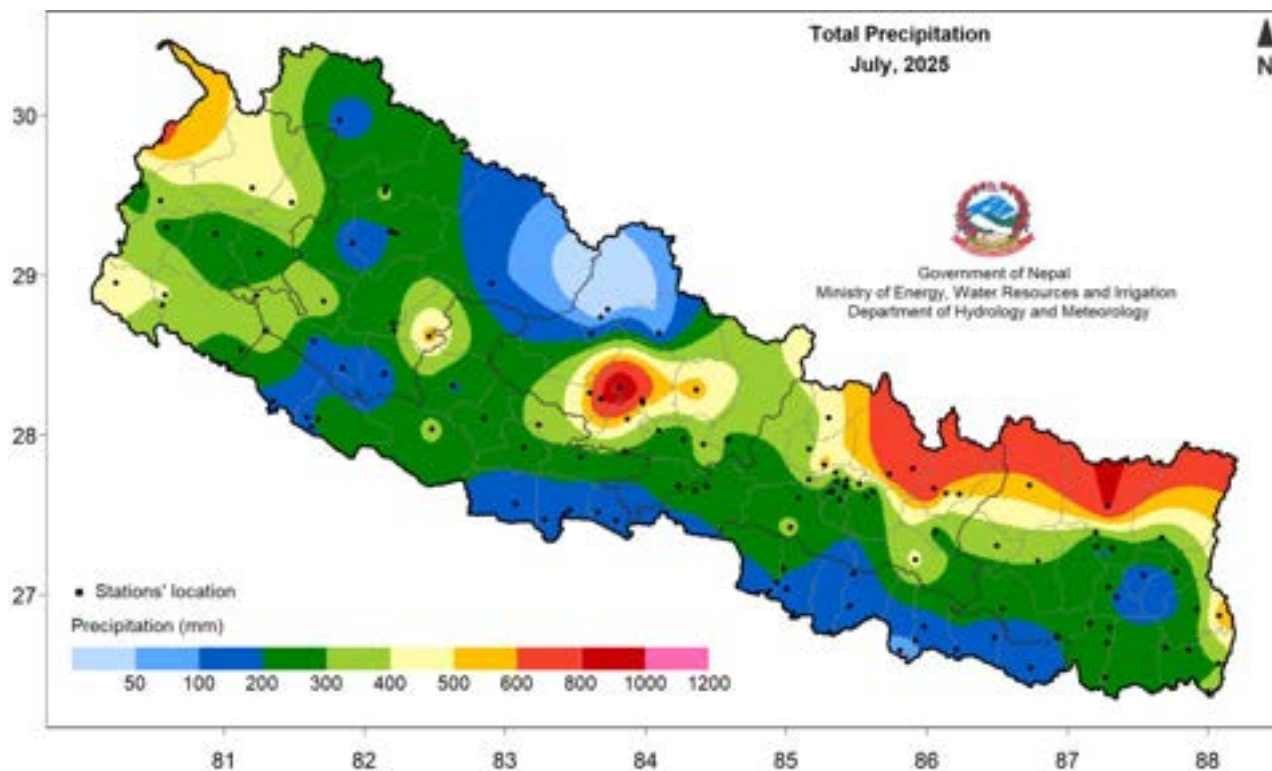


Figure 4.7.1: Total precipitation in July 2025

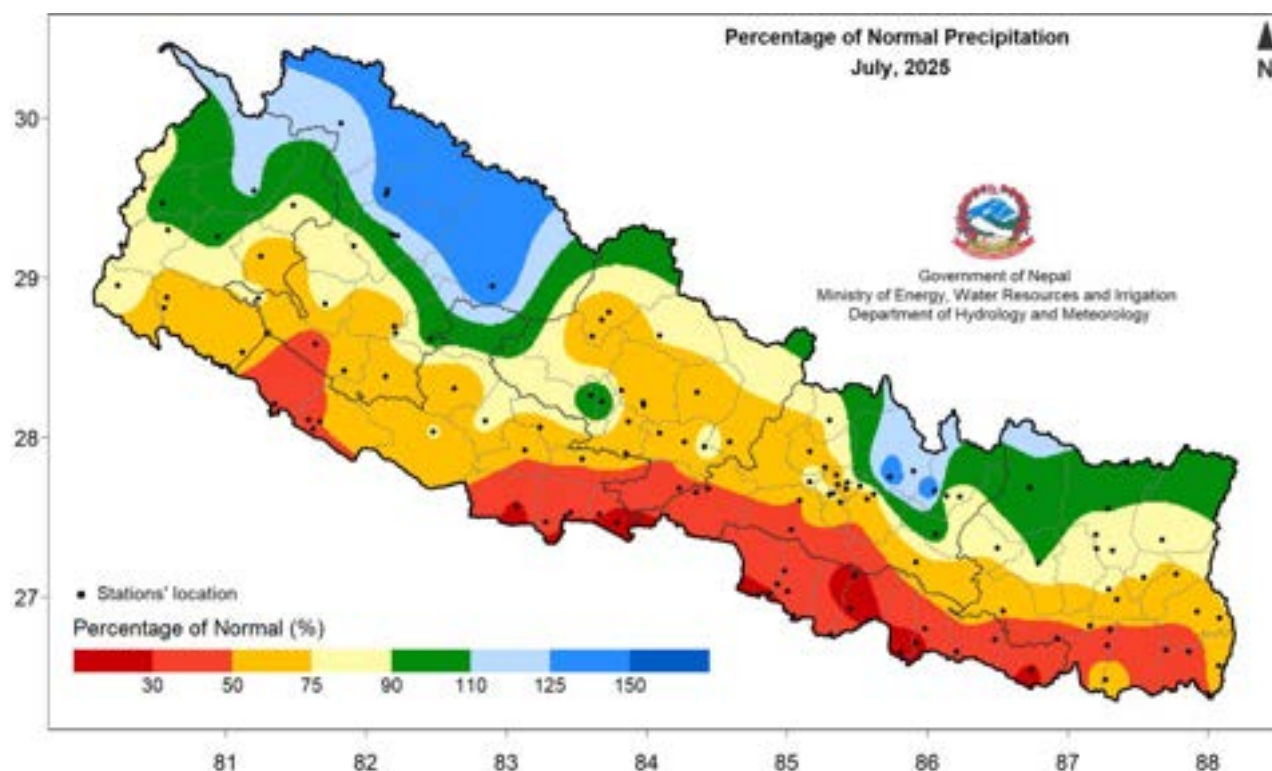


Figure 4.7.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in July 2025

The temporal distribution of all Nepal cumulative precipitation shows that precipitation remained below-normal during July (Figure 4.7.3). Most of the stations in Madhesh Province recorded rainy days mostly below 12 days with some stations recording 6-9 days while few stations in Koshi Province, Bagamati Province, Gandaki Province and Karnali Province recorded over 24 rainy days (Figure 4.7.4). Over the last five years, three years including 2025 have shown a negative precipitation anomaly in July. The country averaged total precipitation of July 2025 was recorded the lowest since 1981 (Figure 4.7.5).

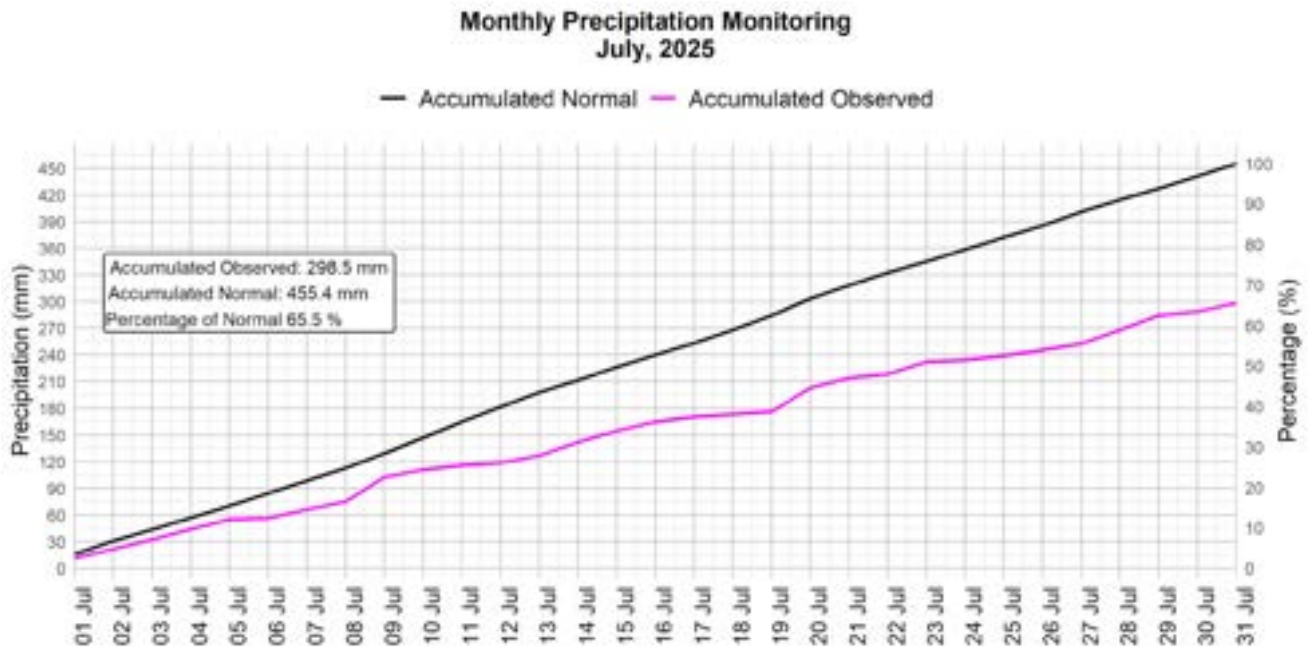


Figure 4.7.3: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during July 2025

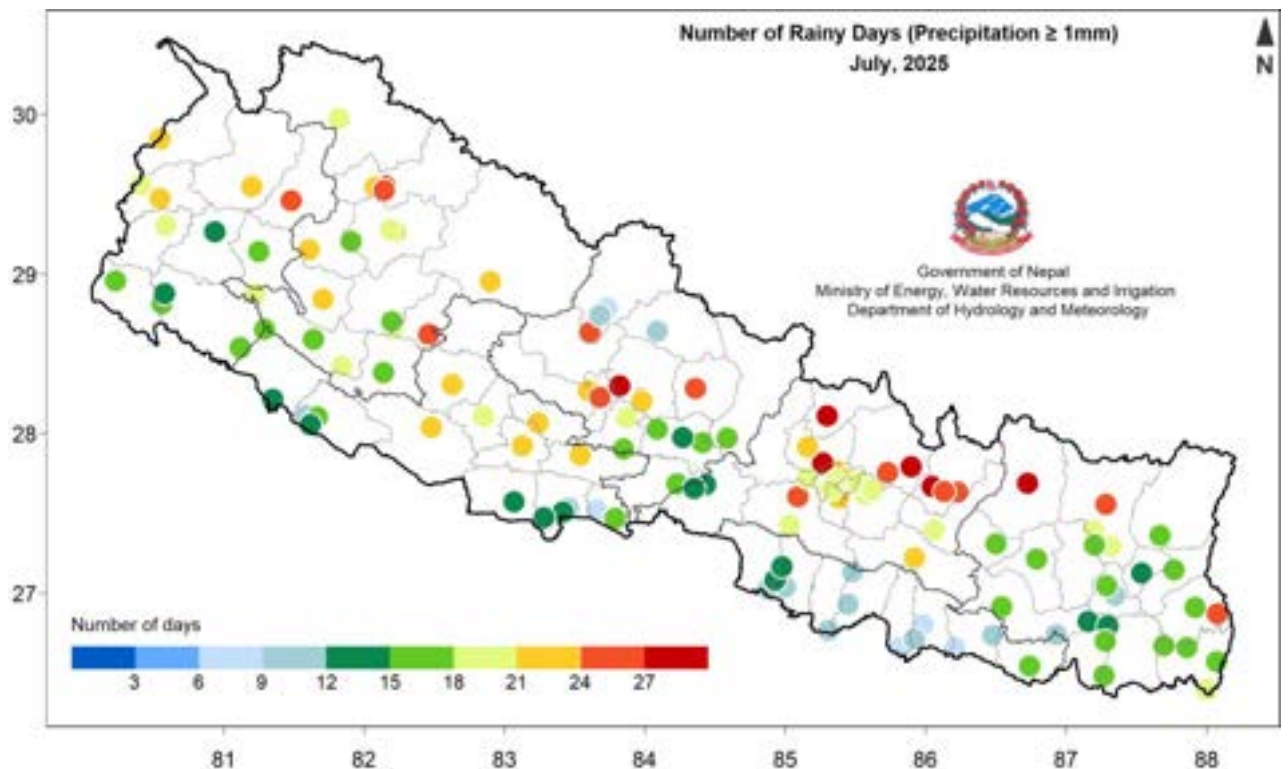
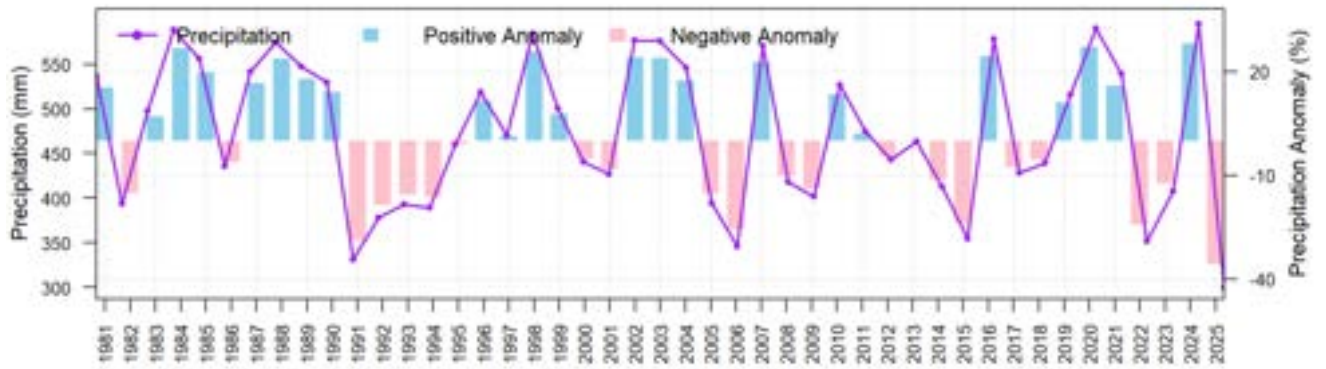


Figure 4.7.4: Number of rainy days during July 2025

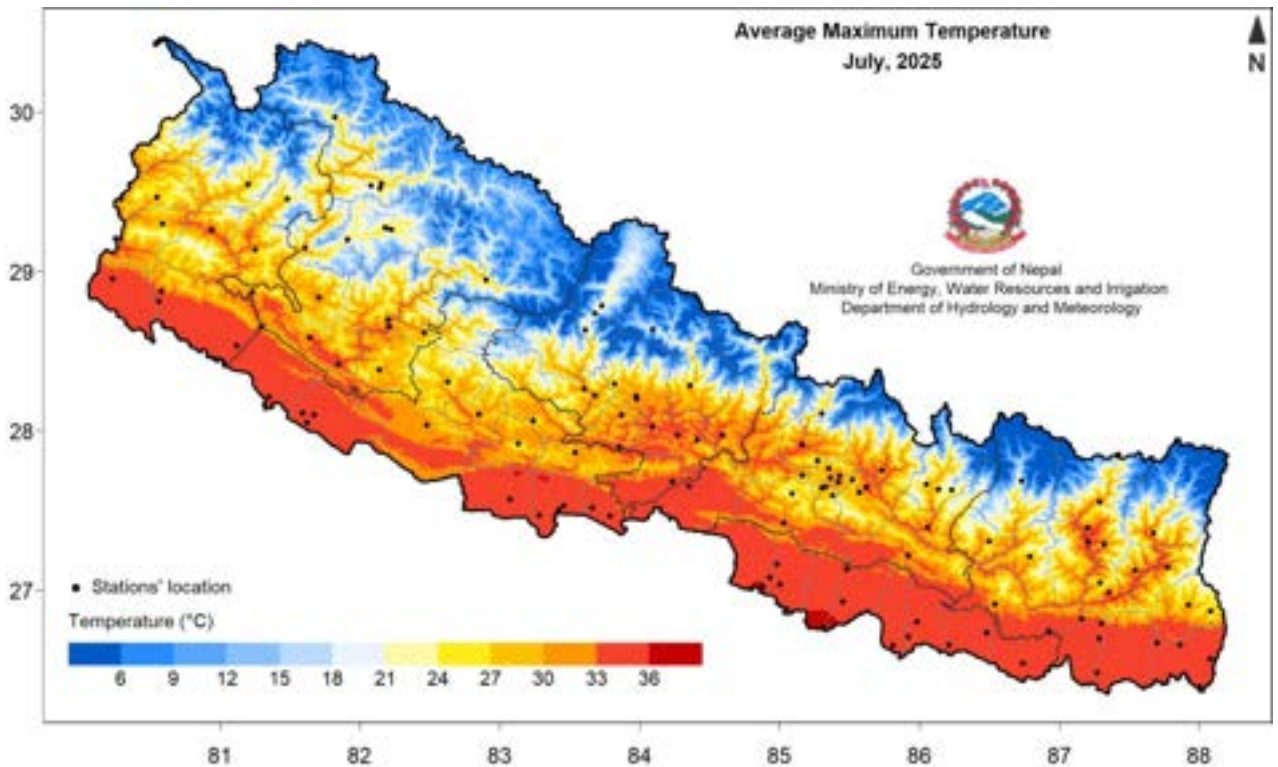


**Figure 4.7.5: All Nepal monthly total precipitation of July from 1981 to 2025 (average of 106 stations)**

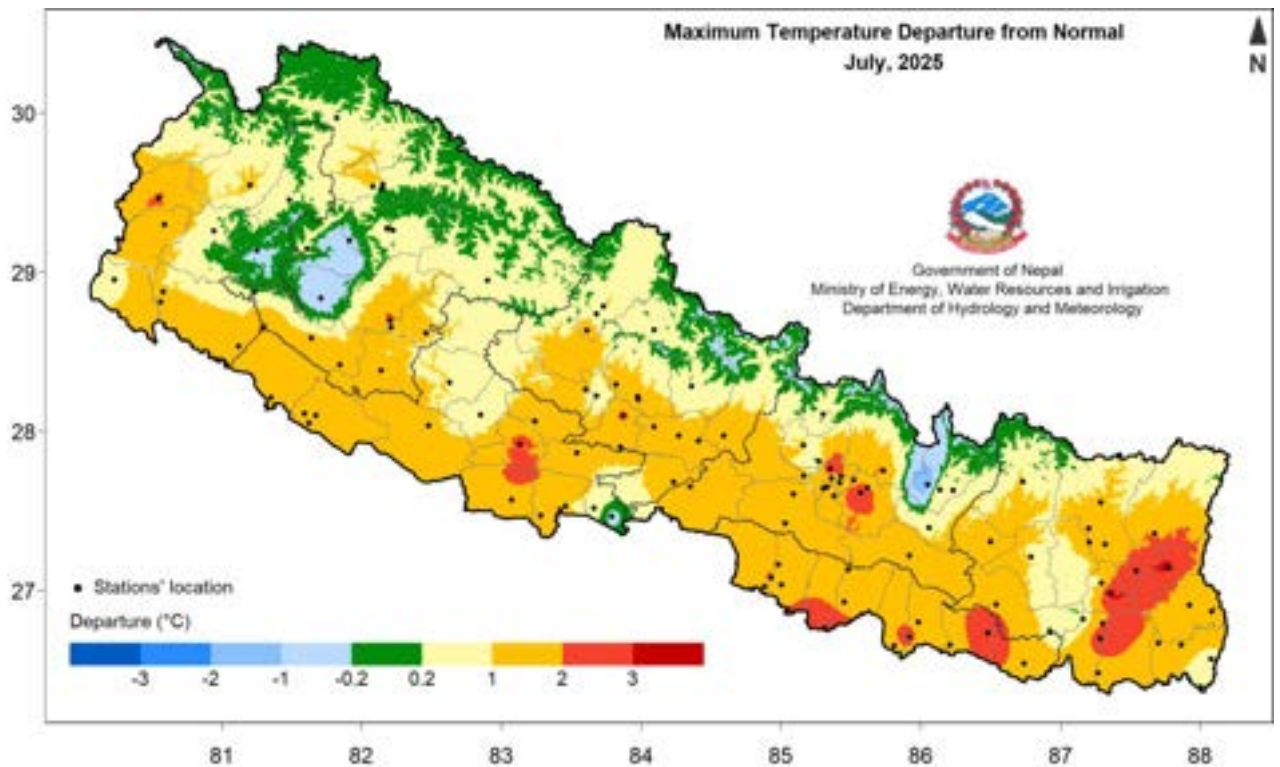
Lumle station recorded the highest monthly precipitation of 1052.4 mm while Jomsom station recorded the lowest monthly precipitation of 29.2 mm. Dunai station recorded the highest percentage of normal of 143.3% while Karmaiya station recorded the lowest percentage of normal of 22.4%. Based on the average of 126 stations, Nepal received 65.5% of the normal precipitation. The highest daily precipitation of 215.6 mm was recorded at Lumle station on 20<sup>th</sup> July.

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 33°C, with isolated parts of Madhesh Province recording over 36°C (Figure 4.7.6). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature while isolated parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Lumbini Province and Bagamati Province recorded below-normal maximum temperature (Figure 4.7.7).

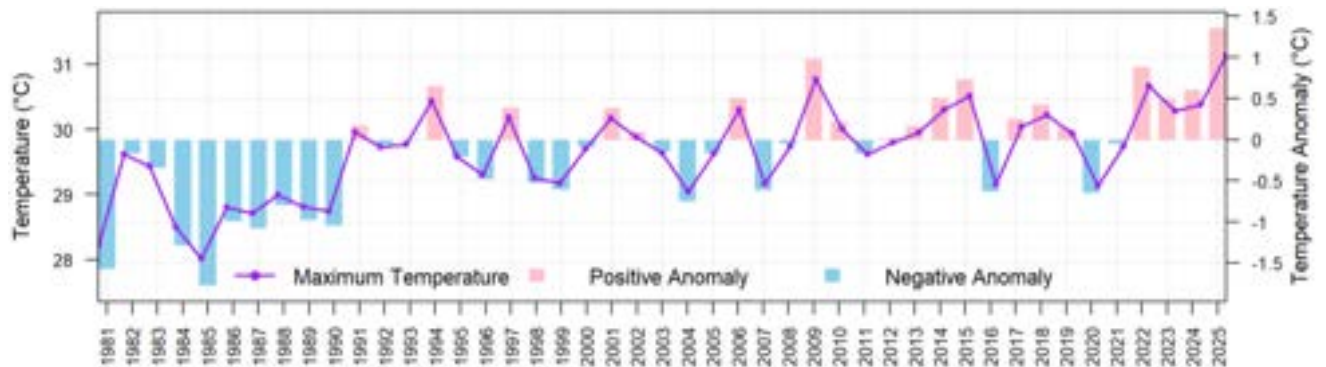


**Figure 4.7.6: Maximum Temperature in July 2025**



**Figure 4.7.7: Departure from normal maximum temperature in July 2025**

Gaur station and Lukla Airport station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average maximum temperature of 36.8°C and 19.6°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 3.5°C was recorded at Buddhanilakantha station and the lowest of -2.2°C was recorded at Charikot station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 40.7°C was recorded at Gaur station on 13th July while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 15.0°C was recorded at Humde station on 28th July. In the last five years (2021-2025) recent four years along with 2025 have shown a positive anomaly in July. The country averaged maximum temperature of July 2025 was highest since 1981 (Figure 4.7.8).



**Figure 4.7.8: All Nepal monthly average maximum temperature of July from 1981 to 2025 (average of 66 stations)**

### Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperature across most parts of Terai remained above 24°C, with few parts of Lumbini Province and Madhesh Province recording over 27°C (Figure 4.7.9). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature, however, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Lumbini Province, Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province and Koshi Province recorded below-normal minimum temperature (Figure 4.7.10).

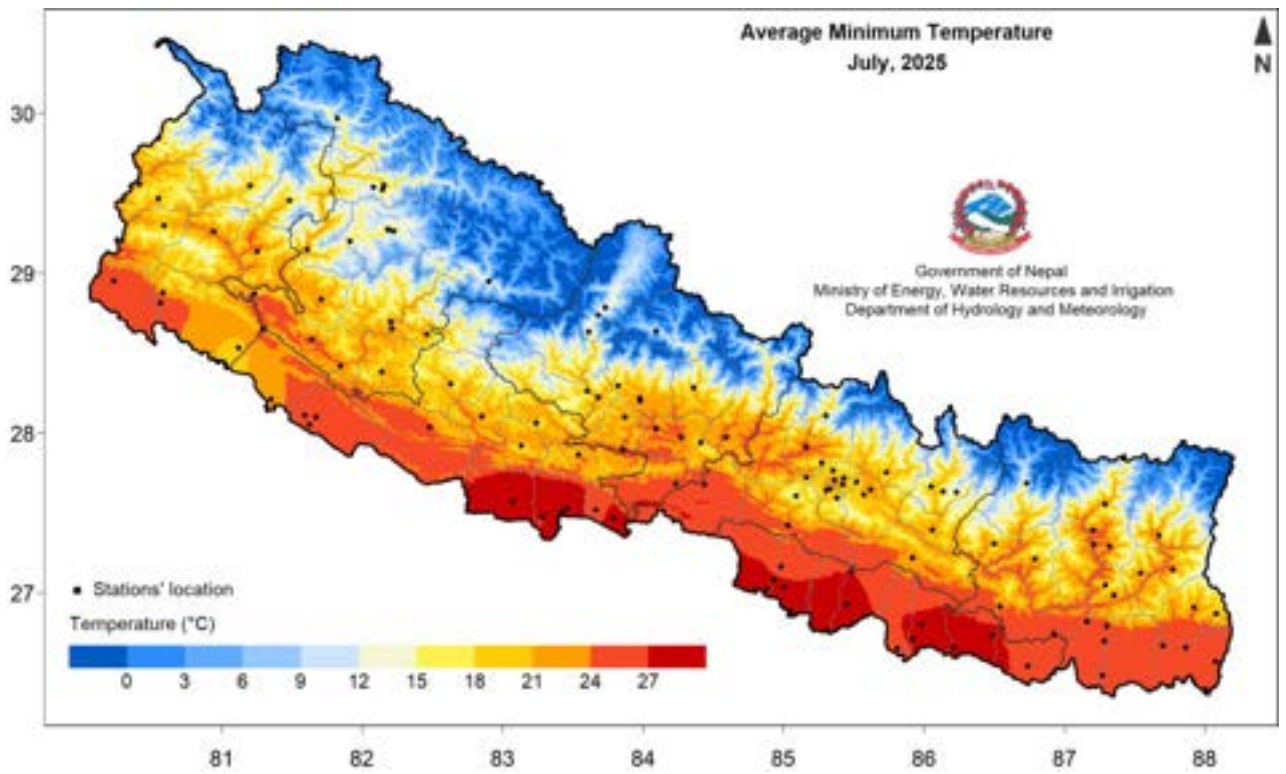


Figure 4.7.9: Minimum Temperature in July 2025

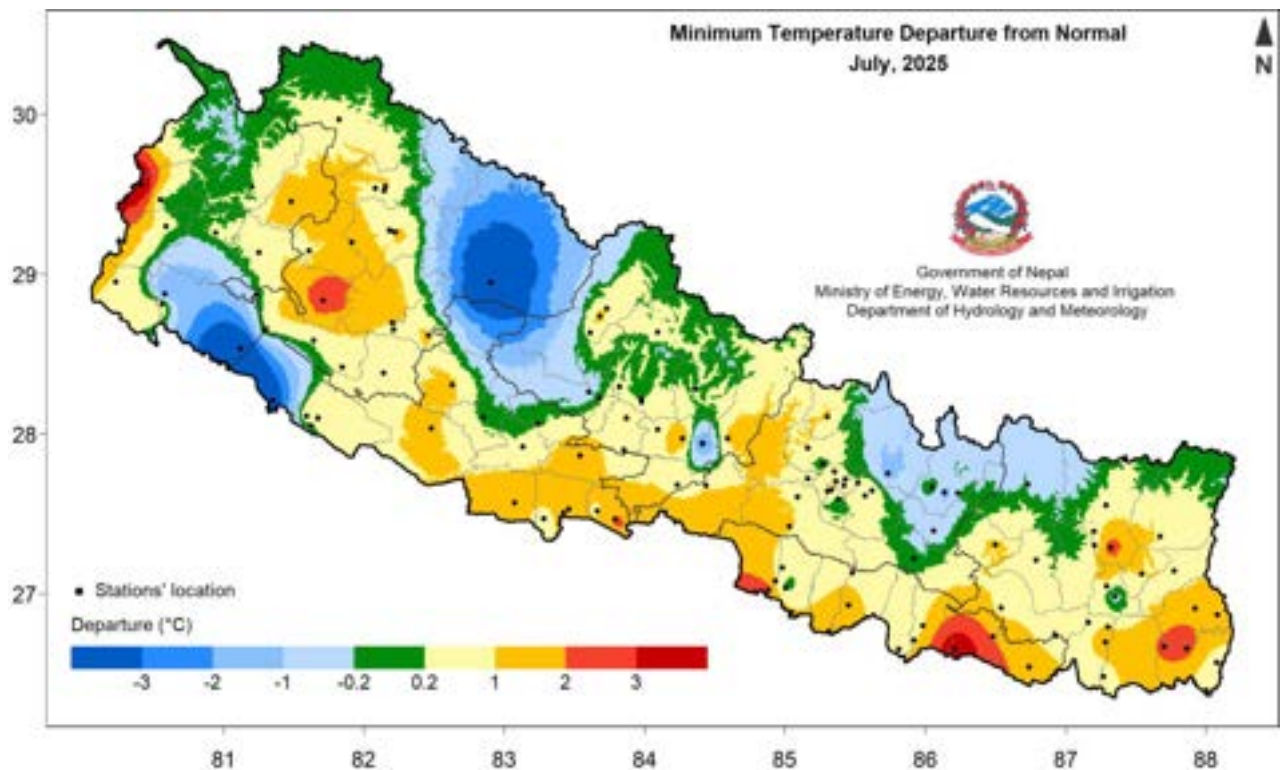


Figure 4.7.10: Departure from normal minimum temperature in July 2025

Birganj station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average minimum temperatures of 28.2°C and 10.4°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 5.0°C was recorded at Baitadi Gothalapani station and the lowest anomaly of -6.1°C was recorded at Tikapur station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 30.5°C was recorded at Lahan station on 10<sup>th</sup> July while the lowest daily minimum temperature of 7.1°C was recorded at Humde station on 6<sup>th</sup> July. In the last 5 years (2021-2025) all years including 2025 have shown a positive anomaly in July. The country's average minimum temperature of July 2025 was lower than that recorded in 2024 (Figure 4.7.11).

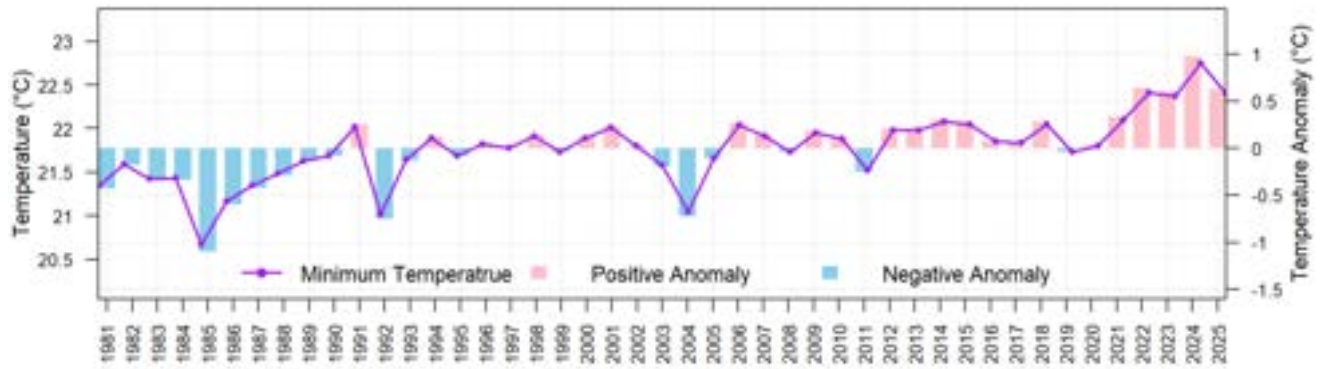


Figure 4.7.11: All Nepal monthly average minimum temperature of July from 1981 to 2025 (average of 66 stations)

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country recorded a moderate diurnal temperature range (DTR) below 10°C. However, some stations in the Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Lumbini Province and Gandaki Province experienced DTRs above 12°C (Figure 4.7.12).

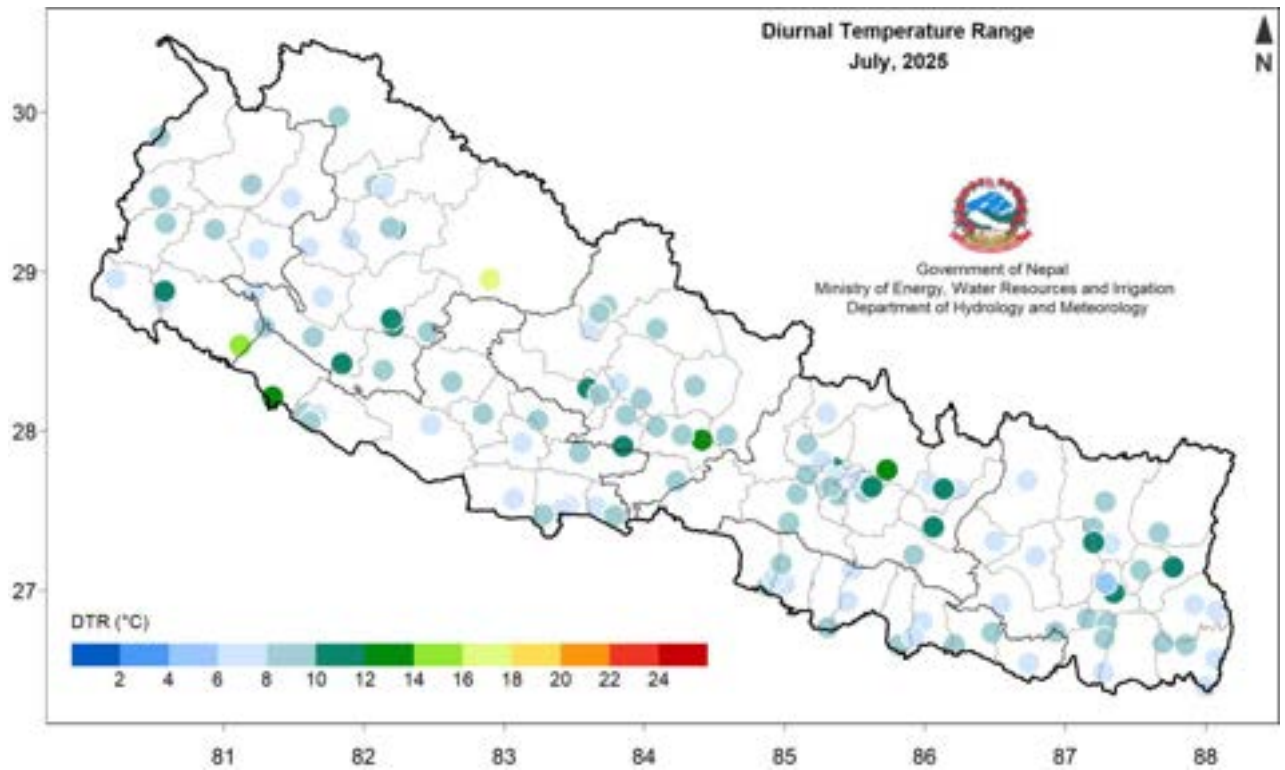


Figure 4.7.12: Diurnal temperature range in July 2025

### 4.8 August

#### Highlights

Precipitation over the country was 96.6% of the normal indicating near-normal precipitation. Most parts of the country recorded normal to below-normal maximum temperature and above-normal minimum temperature in August.

#### Synoptic Sequence

In the first week, the monsoon trough lay close to the Gangetic plains near Gorakhpur-Patna, placing Nepal under broad monsoonal flow and causing widespread light to moderate rainfall with some heavier showers due to active cyclonic circulations over northeast India and Bangladesh. Around 12–15 August, a strong low-pressure system developed over the northwest and west-central Bay of Bengal, sending a surge of moisture that led to heavy rainfall over many southern and central parts of Nepal as the monsoon trough shifted across central India. Around 20 August, another low-pressure system over Chhattisgarh moved west-northwest and weakened, which again shifted the trough and increased rainfall over central Nepal. Later in the month, around

25 August, another cyclonic circulation near the northwest Bay of Bengal carried moisture inflow, producing heavy rainfall in eastern and central Nepal.

### Precipitation

Most parts of the country recorded precipitation above 200 mm. The isolated parts of Koshi Province, few parts of Bagamati Province and Gandaki Province recorded precipitation over 800 mm whereas few northern parts of Karnali Province and Gandaki Province recorded precipitation less than 100 mm (Figure 4.8.1). Most parts of the country recorded near-normal to above-normal precipitation (Figure 4.8.2). However, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province and Koshi Province and most parts of Madhesh recorded below-normal precipitation.

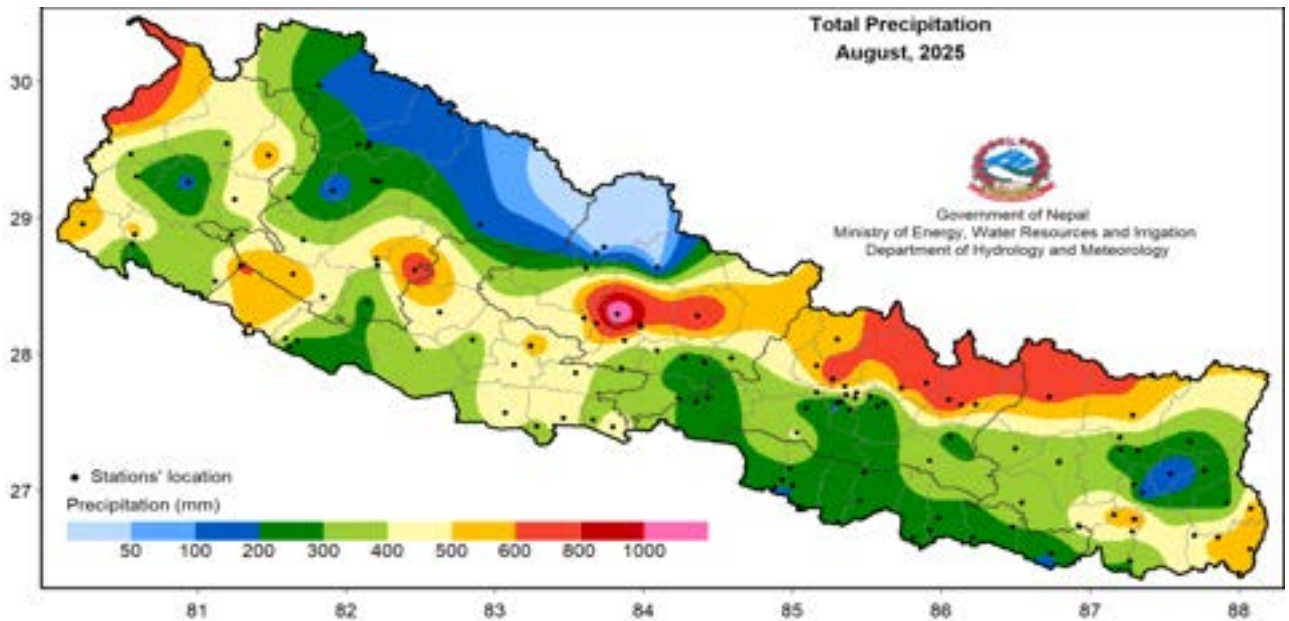


Figure 4.8.1: Total precipitation in August 2025

Lumle station recorded the highest monthly precipitation of 1314.9 mm while Jomsom station recorded the lowest monthly precipitation of 46.4 mm. Baitadi Gothalapani station recorded the highest percentage of normal of 185.9% while Rampur station recorded the lowest percentage of normal of 42.0%. Based on the average of 126 stations, Nepal received 96.6% of the normal precipitation. The highest daily precipitation of 178.2 mm was recorded at Bhairahawa Agriculture station on 22<sup>nd</sup> August. The temporal distribution of all Nepal cumulative precipitation shows that precipitation remained near normal during August (Figure 4.8.3).

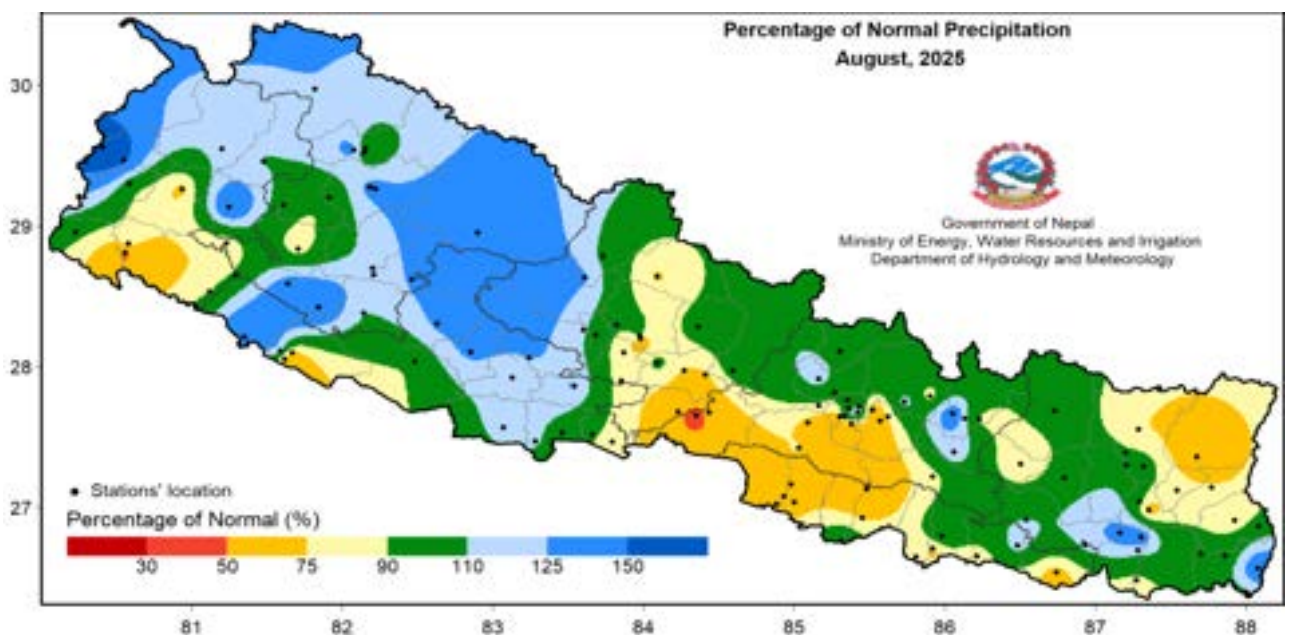
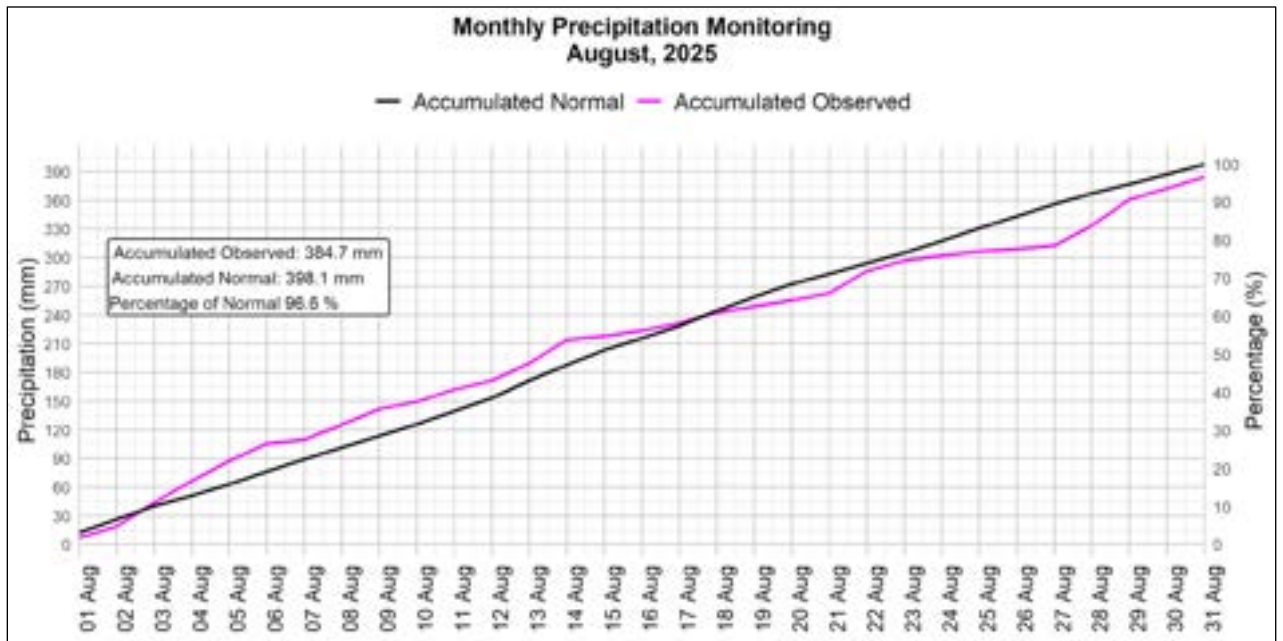
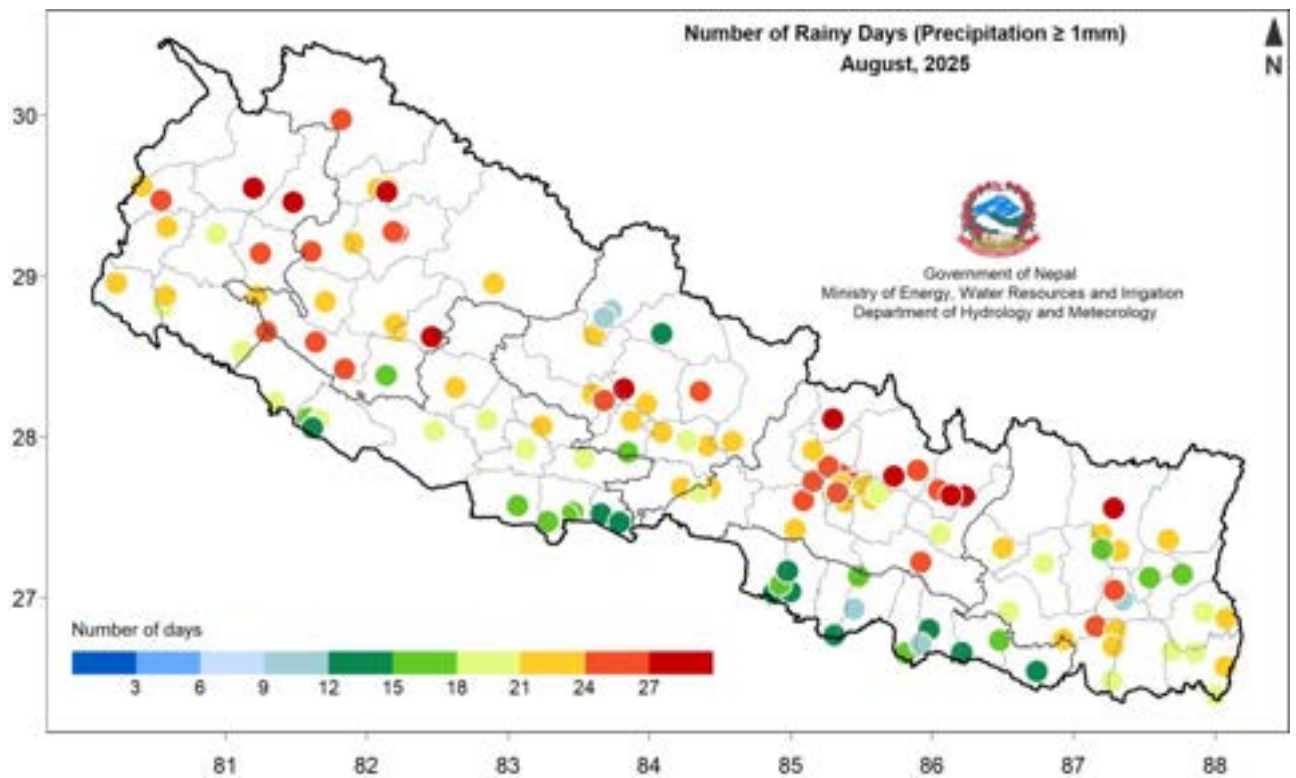


Figure 4.8.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in August 2025

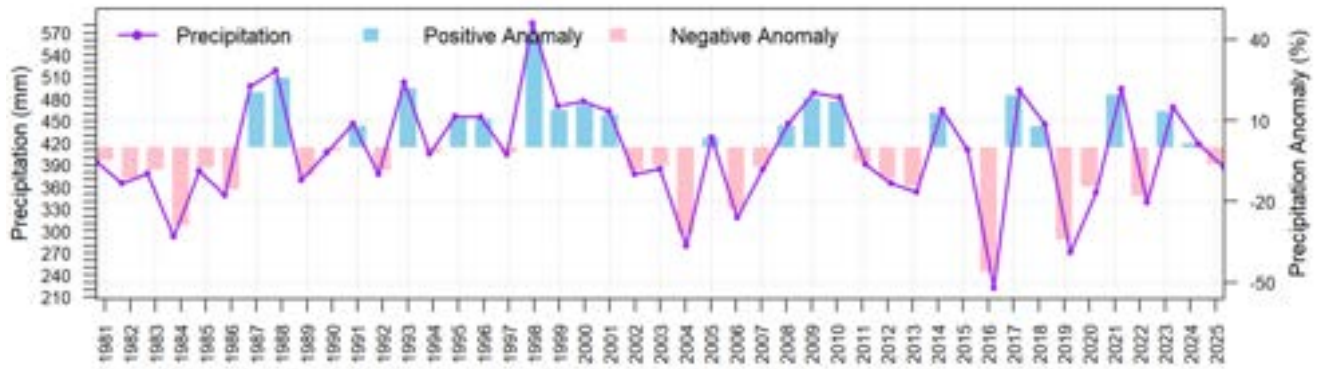


**Figure 4.8.3: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during August 2025**

Some of the stations in Madhesh Province and Gandaki Province recorded rainy days below 12 while few stations in Koshi Province, Bagamati Province, Gandaki Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded over 24 rainy days (Figure 4.8.4). 2025 August have shown a negative precipitation anomaly. When compared with the last 5 year's total average precipitation in august (2021-2025), the 2025 precipitation is higher than that of 2022 but lower than other years (Figure 4.8.5).



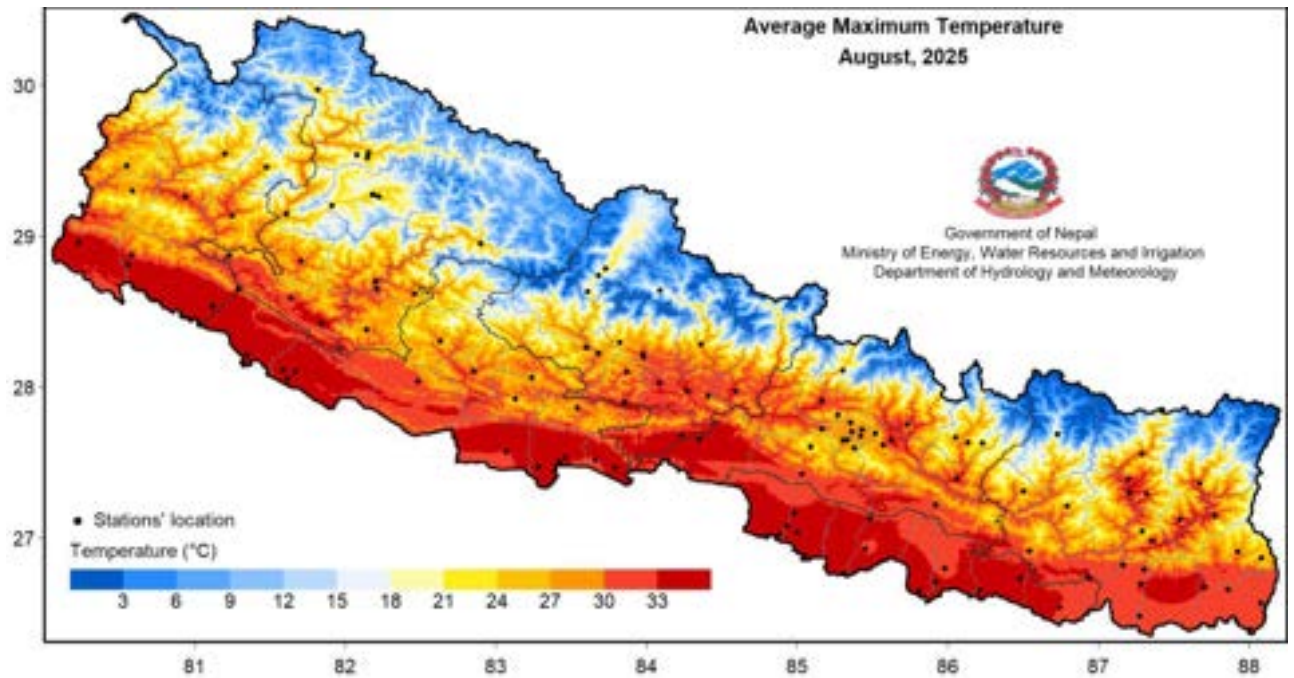
**Figure 4.8.4: Number of rainy days during August 2025**



**Figure 4.8.5: All Nepal monthly total precipitation of August from 1981 to 2025 (average of 105 stations)**

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature remained above 33°C across most parts of Terai region (Figure 4.8.6). Most parts of the country recorded normal to below-normal maximum temperature while most parts of Karnali Province, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province, few parts of Lumbini Province, Bagamati Province and Koshi Province, isolated parts of, Gandaki Province and Madhesh Province recorded above-normal maximum temperature (Figure 4.8.7).



**Figure 4.8.6: Maximum Temperature in August 2025**

Lahan station and Lukla Airport station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average maximum temperature of 35.1°C and 18.4°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 2.4°C was recorded at Buddhanilakantha station and the lowest of -3.0°C was recorded at Charikot station.

The highest daily maximum temperature of 39.5°C was recorded at Chisapani (Karnali) station on 13<sup>th</sup> August while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 15.2°C was recorded at Lukla Airport station on 14<sup>th</sup> August. In the recent five years (2021-2025), along with 2025, three years have shown a negative anomaly (Figure 4.8.8).

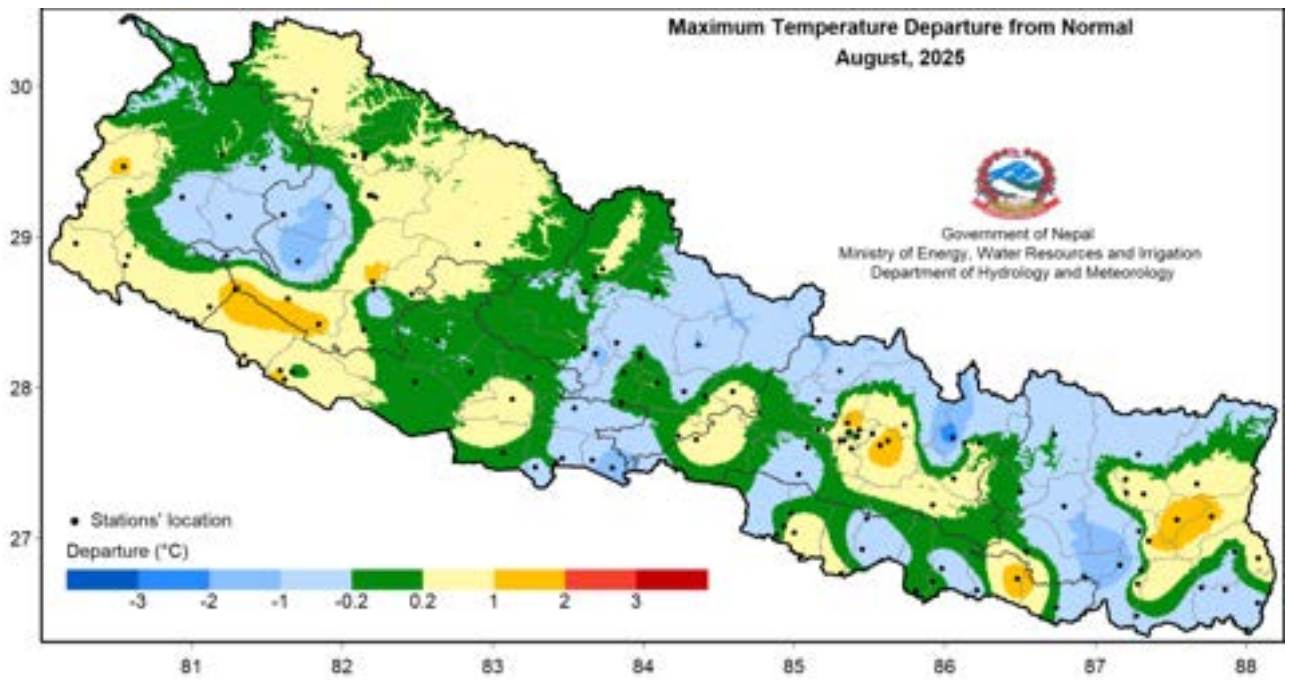


Figure 4.8.7: Departure from normal maximum temperature in August 2025

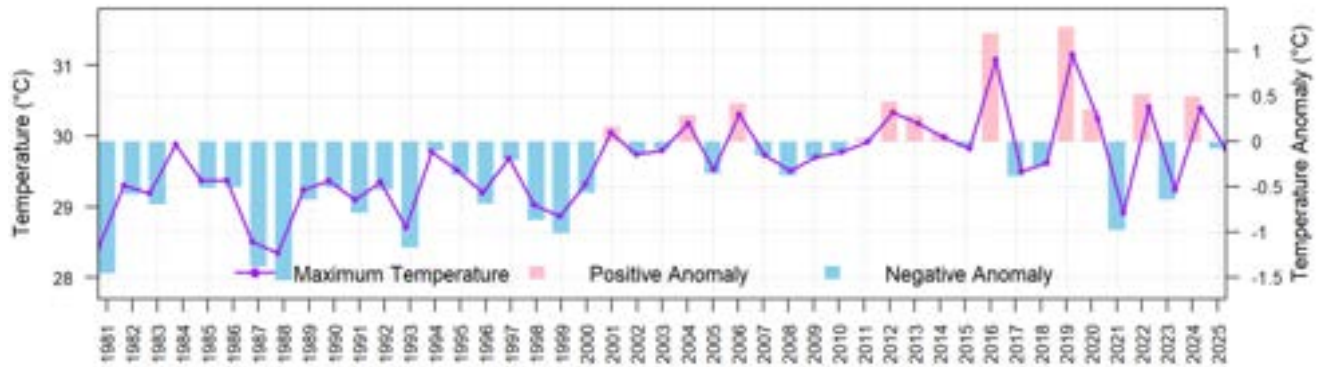


Figure 4.8.8: All Nepal monthly average maximum temperature of August from 1981 to 2025 (average of 66 stations)

### Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperature across most parts of Terai remained above 24°C, with isolated parts of Madhesh Province recording over 27°C (Figure 4.8.9). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature, however, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province and Karnali Province, few parts of Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province and Koshi Province recorded below-normal minimum temperature (Figure 4.8.10).

Birganj station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average minimum temperature of 27.4°C and 10.2°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 4.4°C was recorded at Baitadi Gothalapani station and the lowest anomaly of -6.3°C was recorded at Tikapur station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 29.5°C was recorded at Kalaiya station on 15<sup>th</sup> August while the lowest daily minimum temperature of 3.8°C was recorded at Manma station on 22<sup>nd</sup> August.

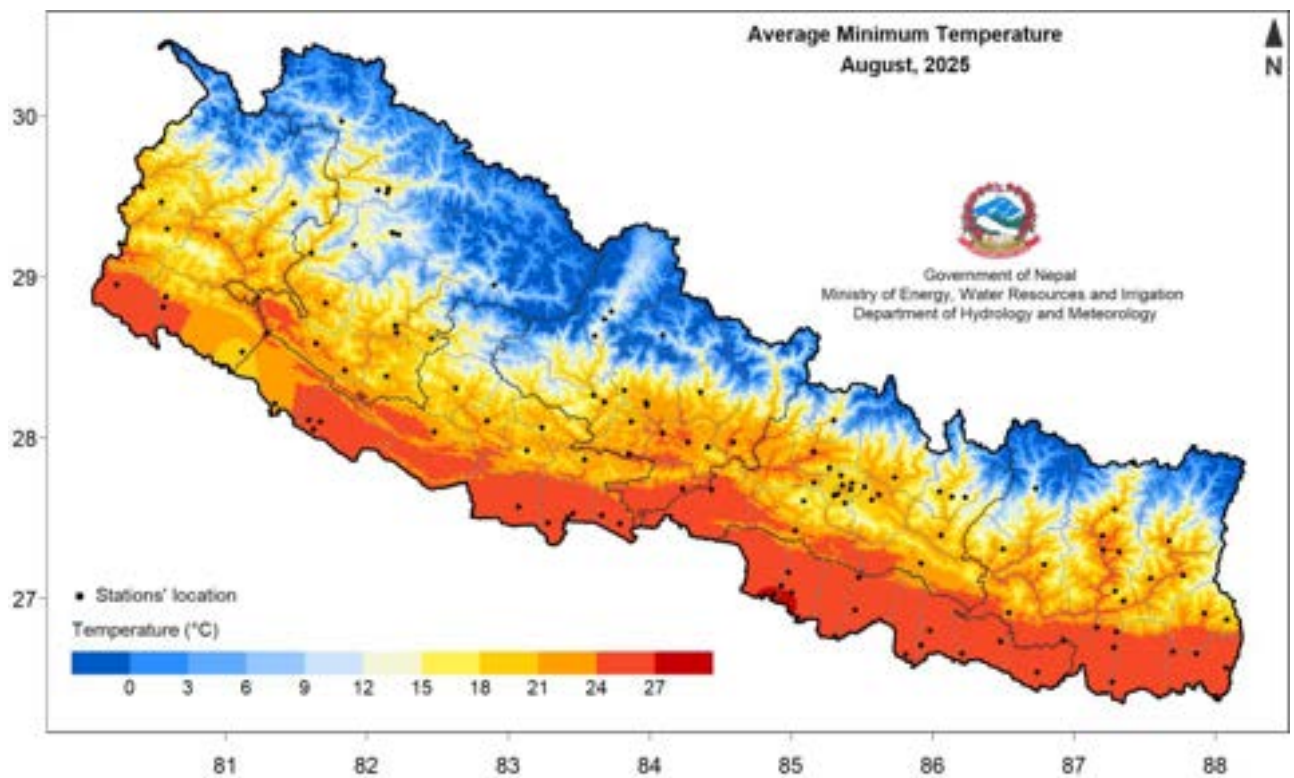


Figure 4.8.9: Minimum Temperature in August 2025

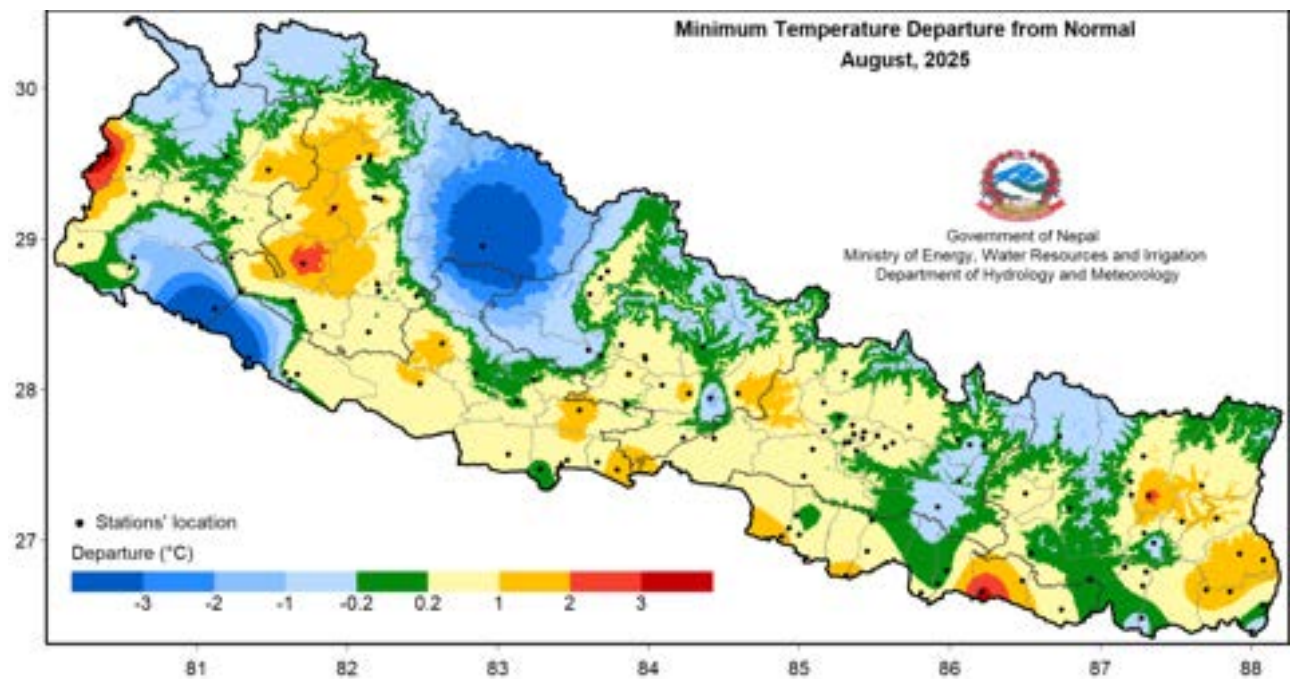


Figure 4.8.10: Departure from normal minimum temperature in August 2025

Positive minimum temperature anomaly has been observed in August since 2014. The country averaged minimum temperature of August 2025 was higher than in 2024 (Figure 4.8.11).

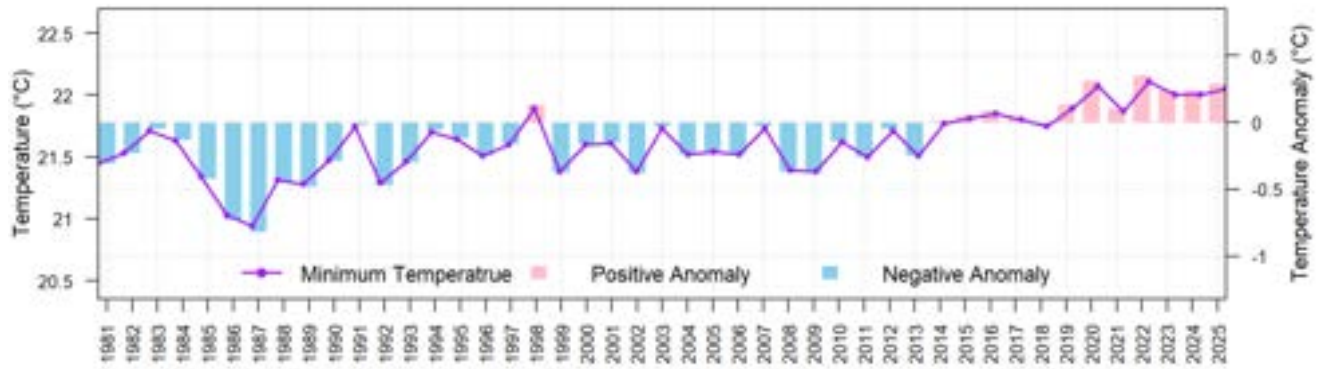


Figure 4.8.11: All Nepal monthly average minimum temperature of August from 1981 to 2025 (average of 65 stations)

## 4.9 September

### Highlights

Precipitation over the country was 122.3% of the normal indicating above-normal precipitation. Most parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature and minimum temperature in September.

### Synoptic Sequence

Three low-pressure systems formed over the Bay of Bengal (2<sup>nd</sup> sept, 12<sup>th</sup> sept and 25<sup>th</sup> sept), last two of which intensified into depressions, moving west-northwest across central India and enhancing rainfall over Nepal. The monsoon trough oscillated south of its normal position, extending from Rajasthan to the Bay of Bengal, with occasional northward shifts along the eastern side of Nepal. The primary moisture sources were the Bay of Bengal and occasionally the Arabian Sea. Westerly disturbances were weak and infrequent, influencing mainly western Nepal around mid and late September.

### Precipitation

Most parts of the country recorded precipitation above 200 mm. The isolated parts of Koshi Province, Gandaki Province, Lumbini Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded precipitation above 500 mm whereas few northern parts of Karnali Province and Gandaki Province recorded precipitation less than 100 mm (Figure 4.9.1). Most parts of the country recorded near-normal to above-normal precipitation (Figure 4.9.2). However, some parts of Bagmati Province and Lumbini Province and isolated parts of Koshi Province, Gandaki Province and Karnali Province recorded below-normal precipitation.

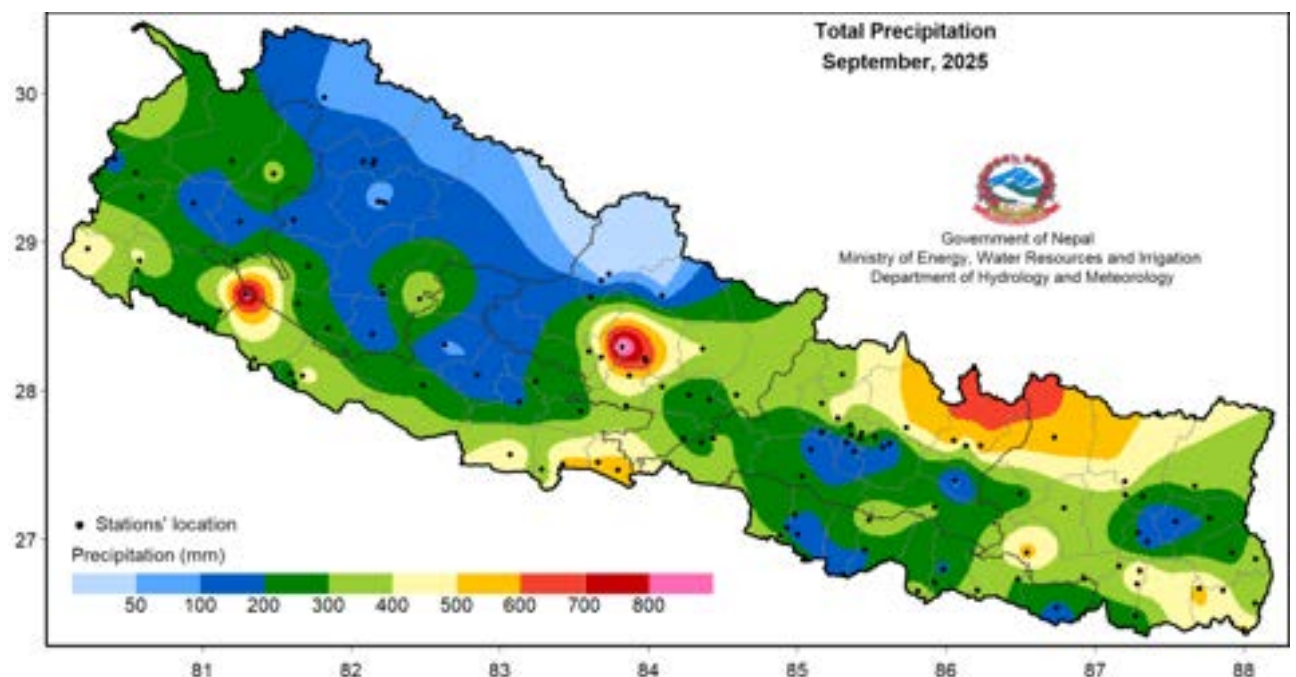


Figure 4.9.1: Total precipitation in September 2025

Lumle station recorded the highest monthly precipitation of 996.0 mm while Jomsom station recorded the lowest monthly precipitation of 41.3 mm. Taulihawa station recorded the highest percentage of normal of 275.1% while Libang Gaun station recorded the lowest percentage of normal of 36.0%. Based on the average of 120 stations, Nepal received 122.3% of the normal precipitation. The highest daily precipitation of 267.6 mm was recorded at Bhairahawa Airport station on 15<sup>th</sup> September. The temporal distribution of all Nepal cumulative precipitation shows that precipitation remained above-normal during September (Figure 4.9.3).

Most of the stations recorded rainy days above 12 with few stations in Koshi Province, Bagamati Province, Gandaki Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded over 24 rainy days (Figure 4.9.4). 2025 September have shown a positive precipitation anomaly. The country averaged total precipitation of September 2025 was lower than in 2024 (Figure 4.9.5).

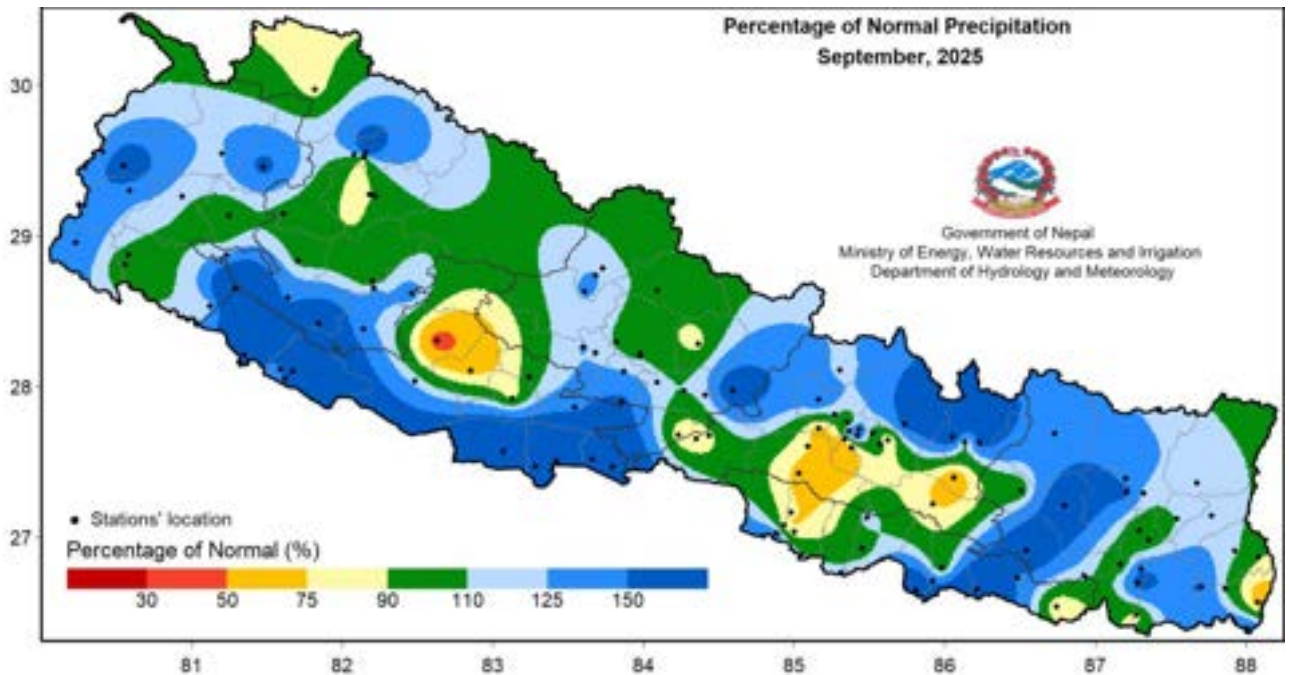


Figure 4.9.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in September 2025

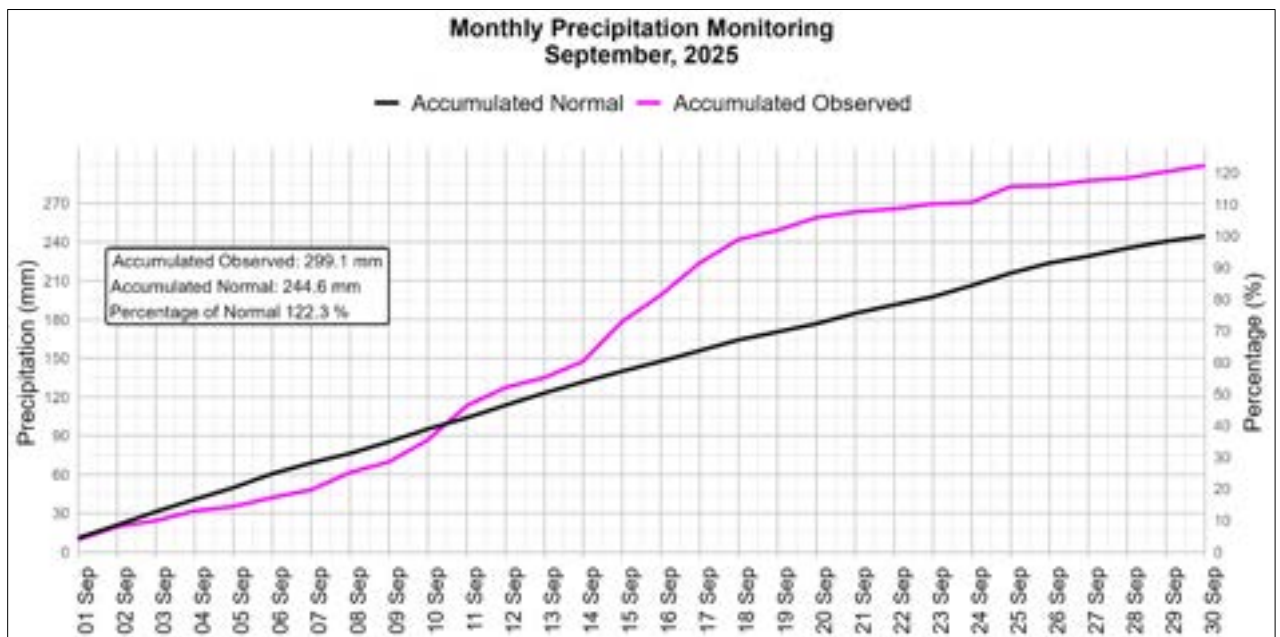


Figure 4.9.3: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during September 2025

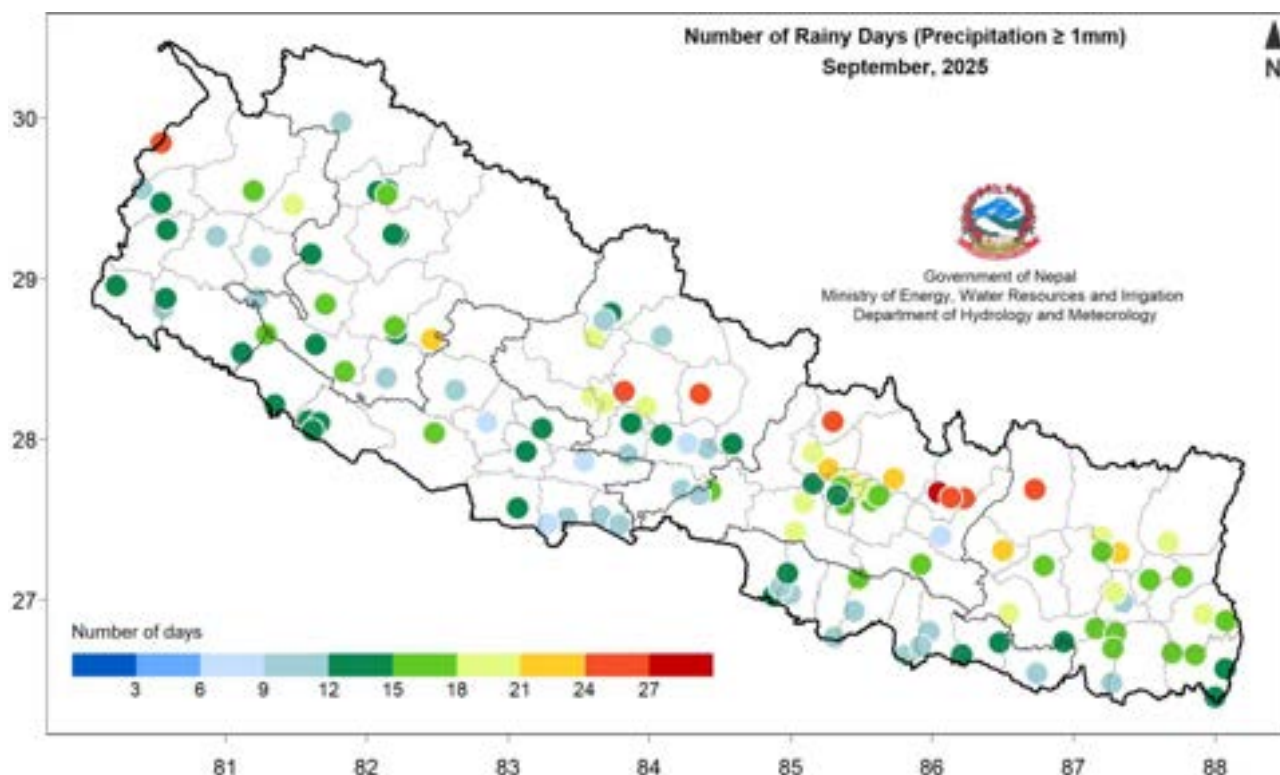


Figure 4.9.4: Number of rainy days during September 2025

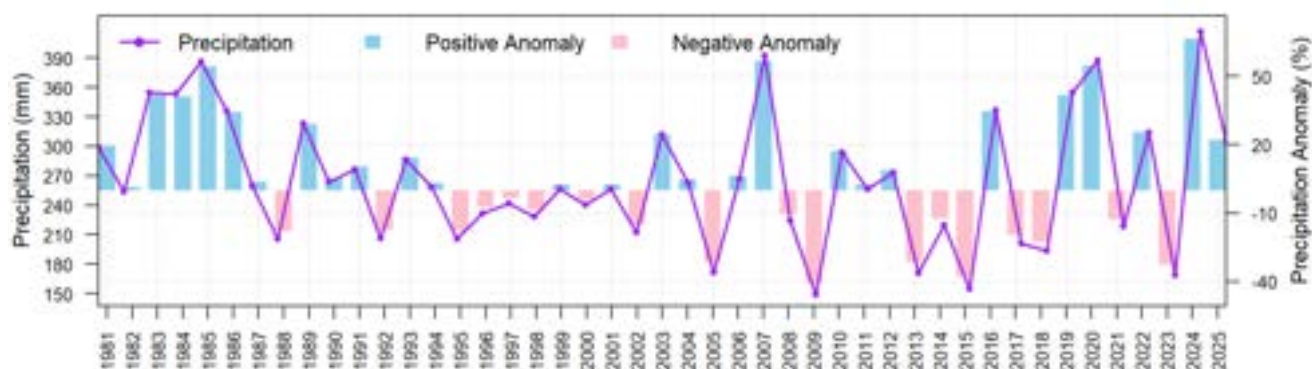


Figure 4.9.5: All Nepal monthly total precipitation of September from 1981 to 2025 (average of 105 stations)

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature remained above 33°C across most parts of Terai region (Figure 4.9.6). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal maximum temperature while isolated parts of Koshi Province, Bagmati Province, Gandaki Province, Lumbini Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded below-normal maximum temperature (Figure 4.9.7).

Lahan station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average maximum temperature of 36.3°C and 18.3°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 3.8°C was recorded at Lahan station and the lowest of -2.4°C was recorded at Charikot station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 40.2°C was recorded at Lahan station on 26<sup>th</sup> September while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 12.5°C was recorded at Humde station on 17<sup>th</sup> September. In the recent three years, along with 2025, maximum temperature has shown a positive temperature anomaly. The country averaged maximum temperature of September 2025 was higher than in 2024 (Figure 4.9.8).

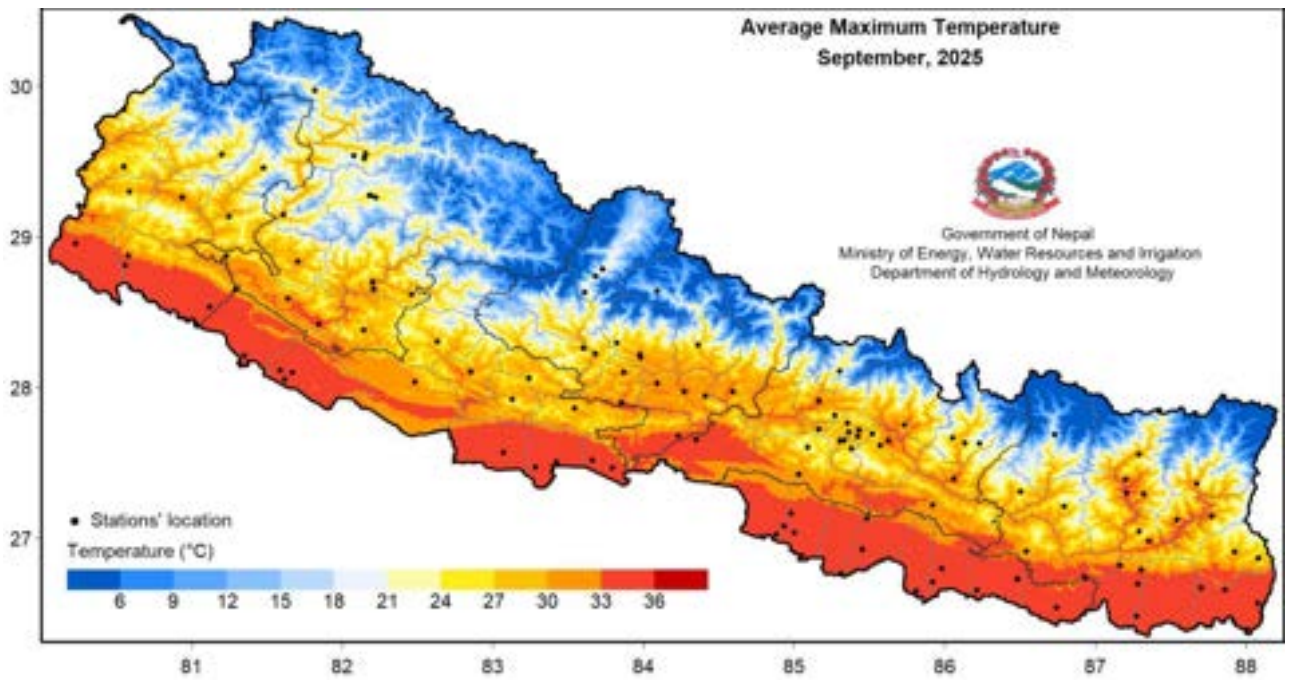


Figure 4.9.6: Maximum Temperature in September 2025

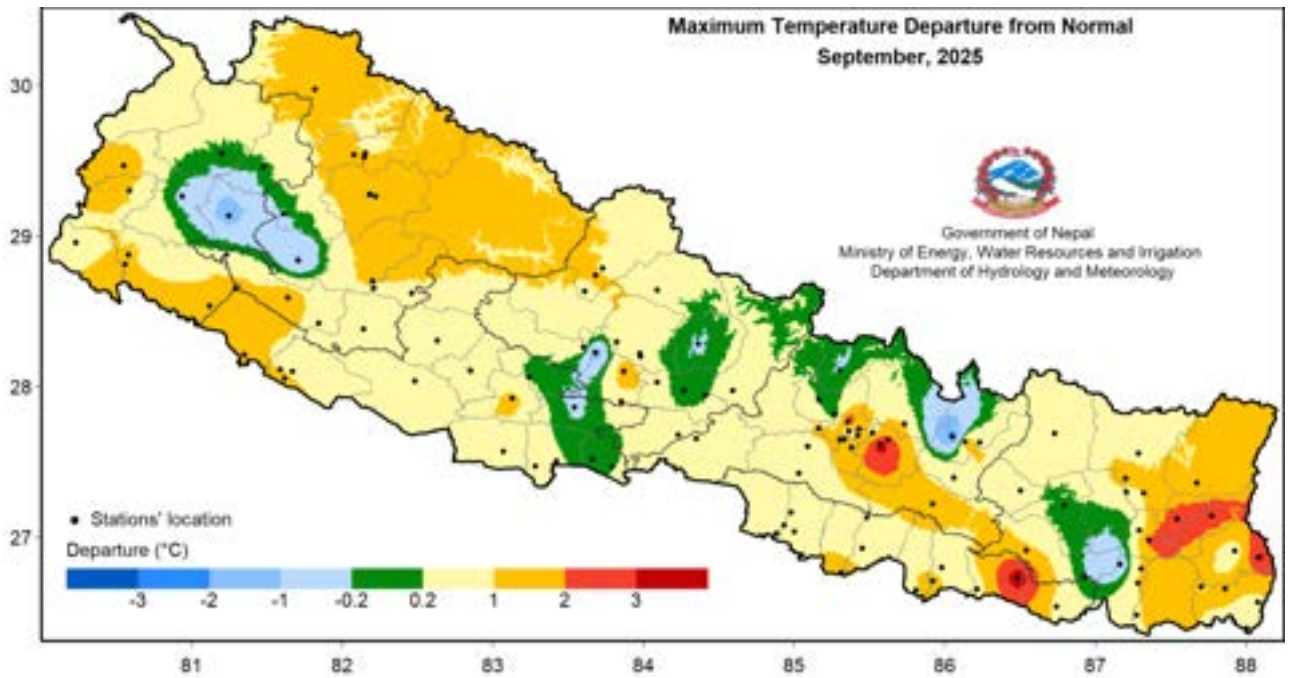


Figure 4.9.7: Departure from normal maximum temperature in September 2025

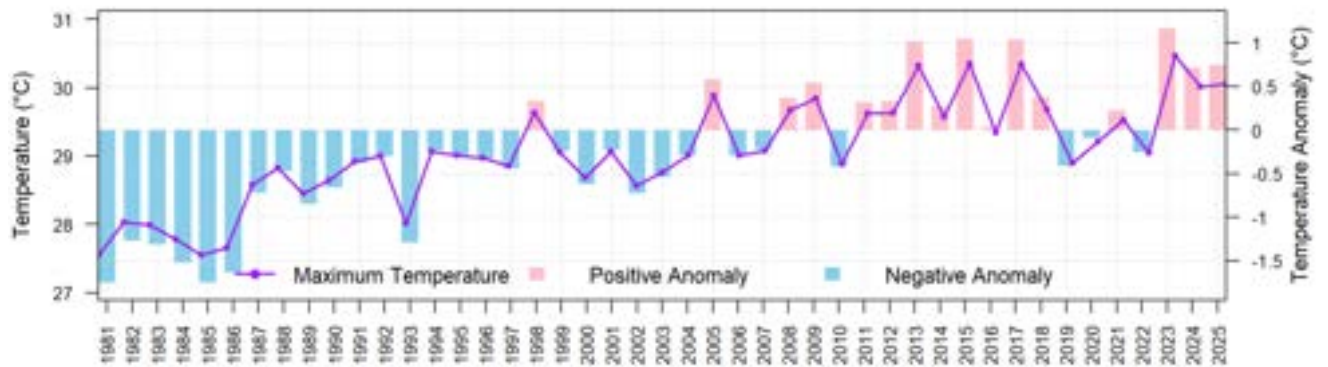


Figure 4.9.8: All Nepal monthly average maximum temperature of September from 1981 to 2025 (average of 66 stations)

### Minimum Temperature

Minimum temperature across most parts of Terai remained above 24°C (Figure 4.9.9). Most parts of the country recorded above-normal minimum temperature, however, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province and Karnali Province, isolated parts of Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province and Lumbini Province recorded below-normal minimum temperature (Figure 4.9.10).

Siraha station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly average minimum temperature of 26.8°C and 10.1°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 4.2°C was recorded at Baitadi Gothalapani station and the lowest anomaly of -6.4°C was recorded at Tikapur station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 30.5°C was recorded at Dumkauli station on 22<sup>nd</sup> September while the lowest daily minimum temperature of 6.7°C was recorded at Humde station on 5<sup>th</sup> September. Recent eleven years along with 2025 have shown a positive minimum temperature anomaly in September (Figure 4.9.11).

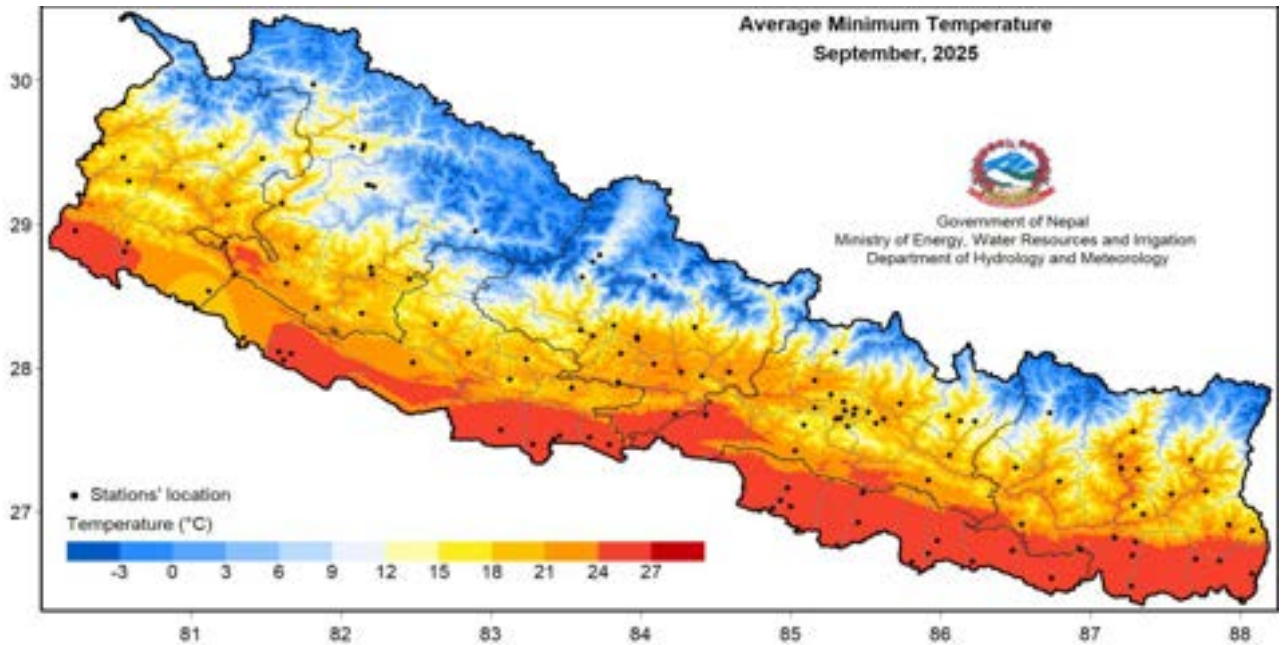


Figure 4.9.9: Minimum Temperature in September 2025

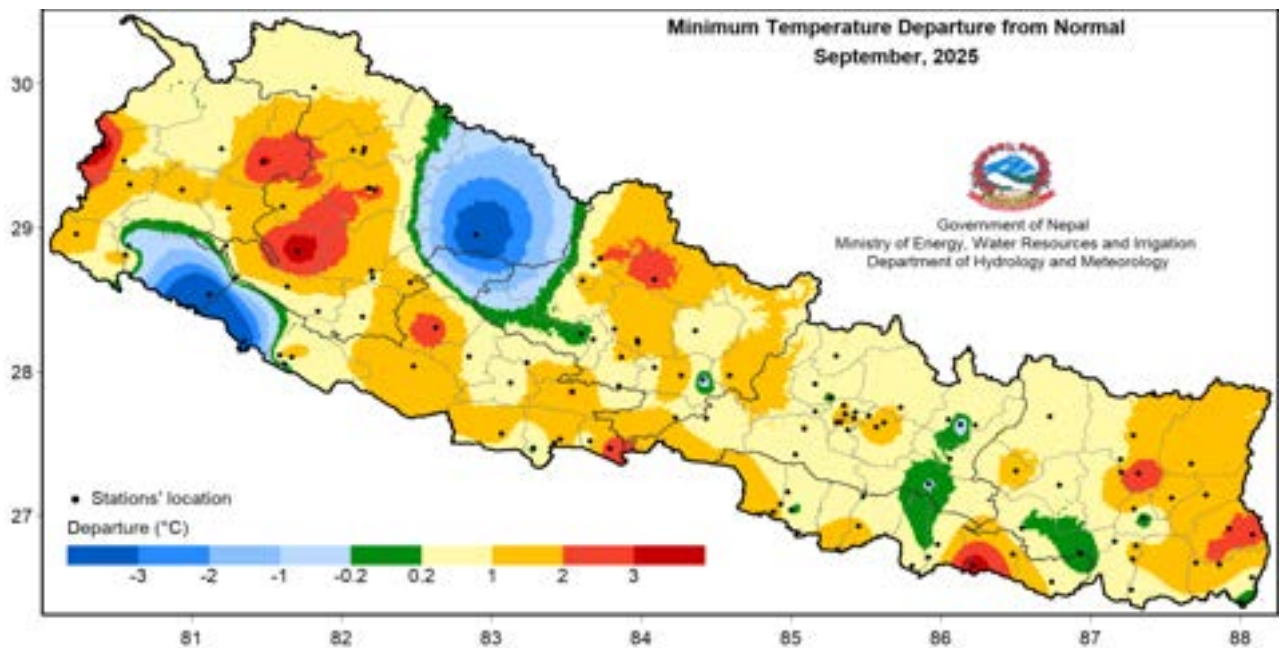
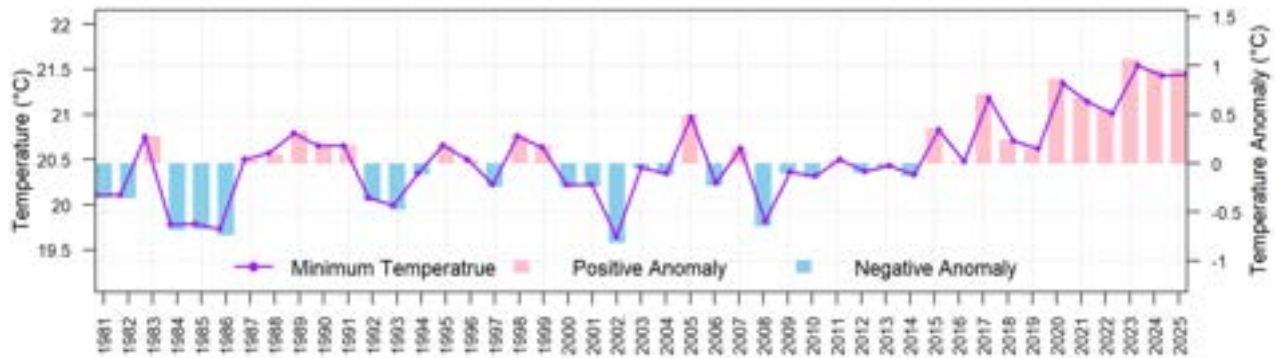


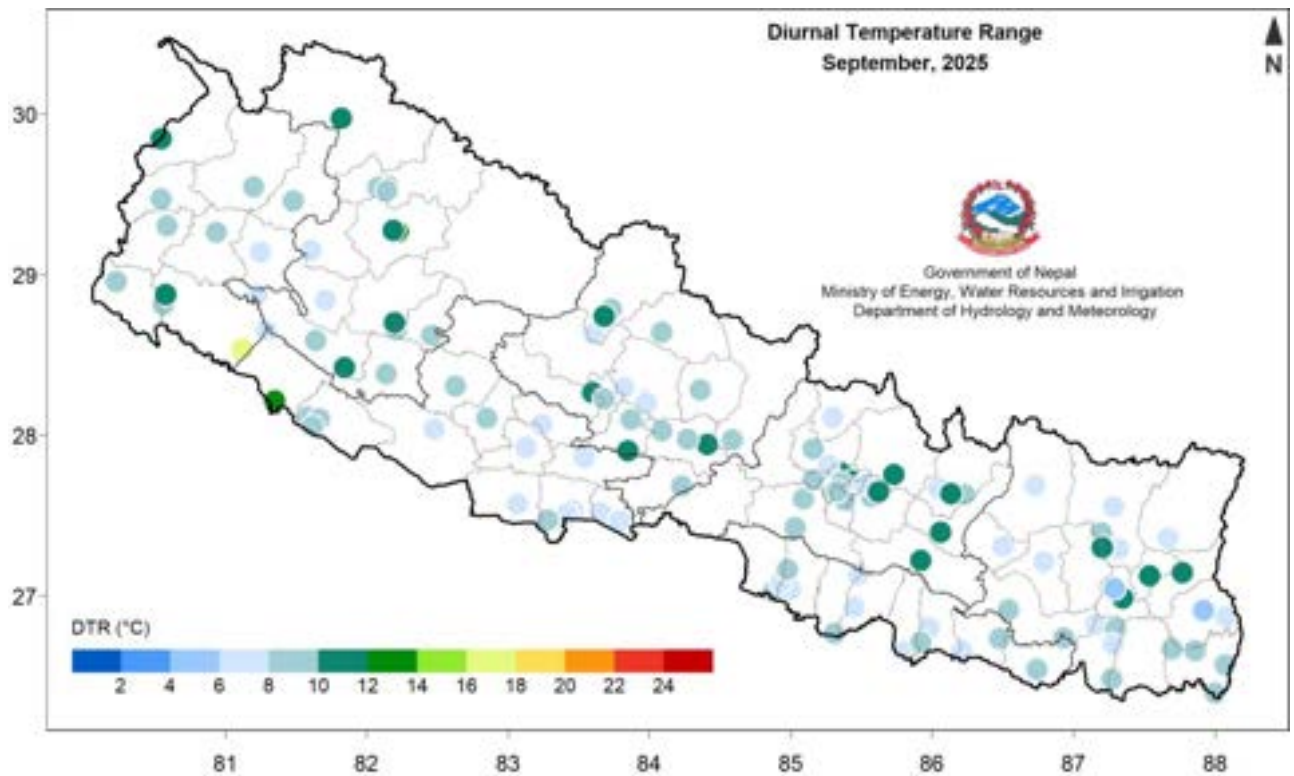
Figure 4.9.10: Departure from normal minimum temperature in September 2025



**Figure 4.9.11: All Nepal monthly average minimum temperature of September from 1981 to 2025 (average of 65 stations)**

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country experienced a diurnal temperature range (DTR) below 10°C. However, a few stations in each Province recorded DTRs above 12°C (Figure 4.9.12).



**Figure 4.9.12: Diurnal temperature range in September 2025**

## 4.10 October

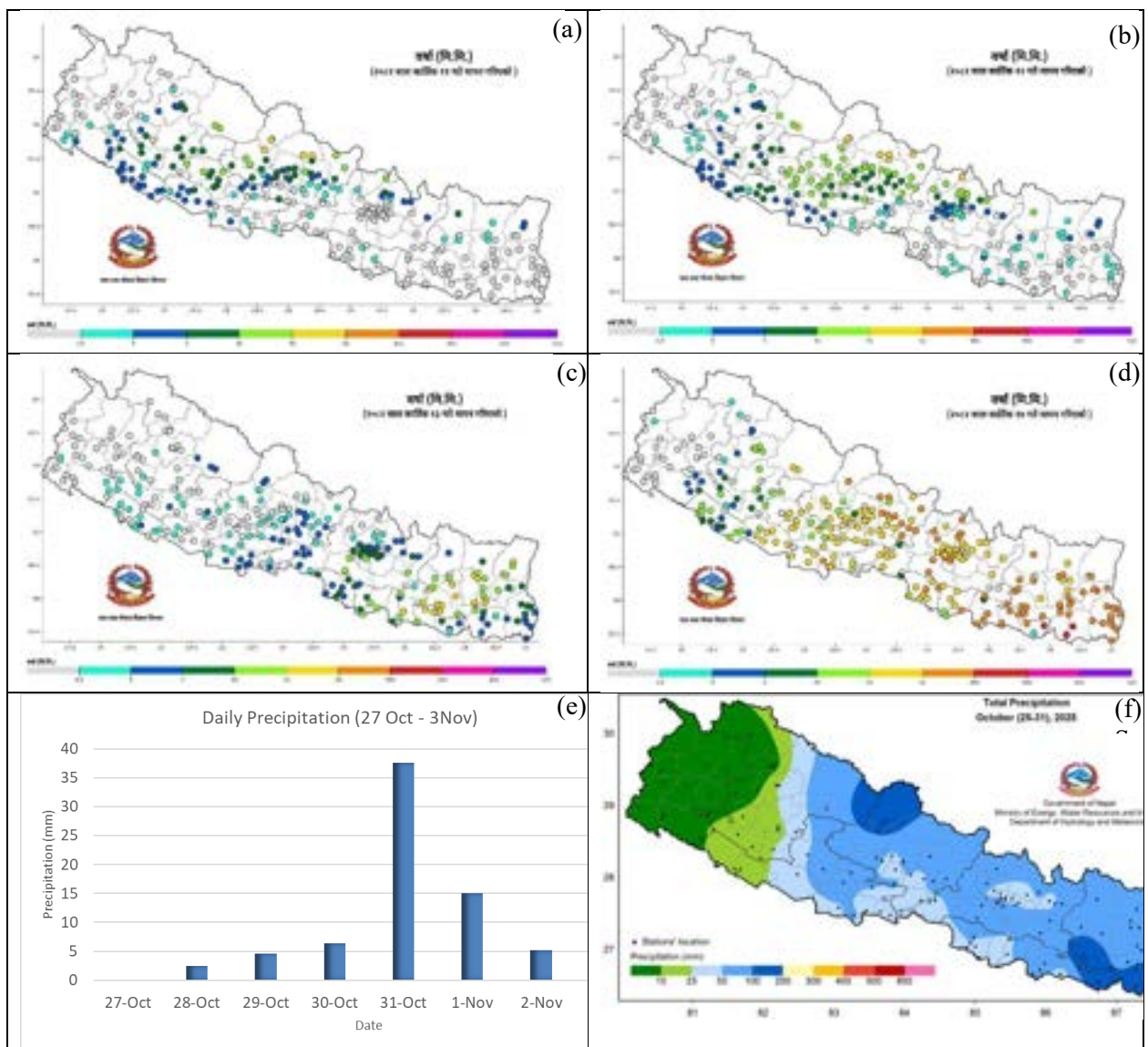
### Highlights

Precipitation over the country in October was 299.7% of normal indicating above-normal precipitation. Six stations broke the previous records of ever-recorded extreme precipitation during October. Maximum and minimum temperatures were below-normal across more than half of the country.

### Synoptic Sequence

During early October, Nepal was mainly under the influence of monsoon. Moisture laden winds from the Bay of Bengal were still active. By the second week of October, the southwest monsoon started withdrawal from 6<sup>th</sup> October from western parts of Nepal and fully withdrew from Nepal on 10<sup>th</sup> October. Following the monsoon withdrawal, no significant synoptic-scale weather systems affected the country for most of the mid-month period.

Cyclone Montha developed over the Bay of Bengal on 25<sup>th</sup> October as a Depression (Figure 4.10.1 (g)) and at the same time a low-pressure system was also developed over the Arabian Sea (AS) (Figure 4.10.1). The low-pressure system formed over AS did not move towards land and dissipated as a low later. Montha intensified into a cyclonic storm on 26<sup>th</sup> October which made a landfall on 28<sup>th</sup> October as a severe cyclonic storm over the eastern Indian coast. At the same time, the upper-level high-pressure area was located over the north of Bay of Bengal at 250 hPa on 28<sup>th</sup> October (Figure 4.10.2c). The cyclone weakened as it moved northwest across central India. This system started interacting with upper-level westerly wave making extra-tropical transitions on October 29. Thus, by 29 October Remnant circulation of this cyclone started influencing Nepal, leading to increased cloudiness and precipitation across most parts of the country, except Sudurpashchim Province (Figure 4.10.1a). On the 31<sup>st</sup> of October the remnant low moved rapidly towards central Nepal which caused precipitation over whole Nepal, except Sudurpashchim Province (Figure 4.10.1b). This surface low moved eastward due to upper-level westerlies and remained over the periphery of Eastern Nepal till 1<sup>st</sup> November. then moved east of Nepal on 2<sup>nd</sup> November and then dissipated by 3<sup>rd</sup> November. Based on observations from 126 meteorological stations, the bar plot (Figure 4.10.1e) indicates that precipitation in Nepal due to Montha commenced on 28<sup>th</sup> October, gradually increased, and peaked on 30-31<sup>st</sup> October, which was recorded on 31 October, the highest daily precipitation during the event (Figure 4.10.1 (a-e)). The precipitation was observed up to 3<sup>rd</sup> November (Annex 4). The spatial and temporal plot of precipitation during this event period was shown in Annex 4. Thus, monsoon's last phase and the extratropical transition of tropical cyclone were two main precipitation producing synoptic systems during October.



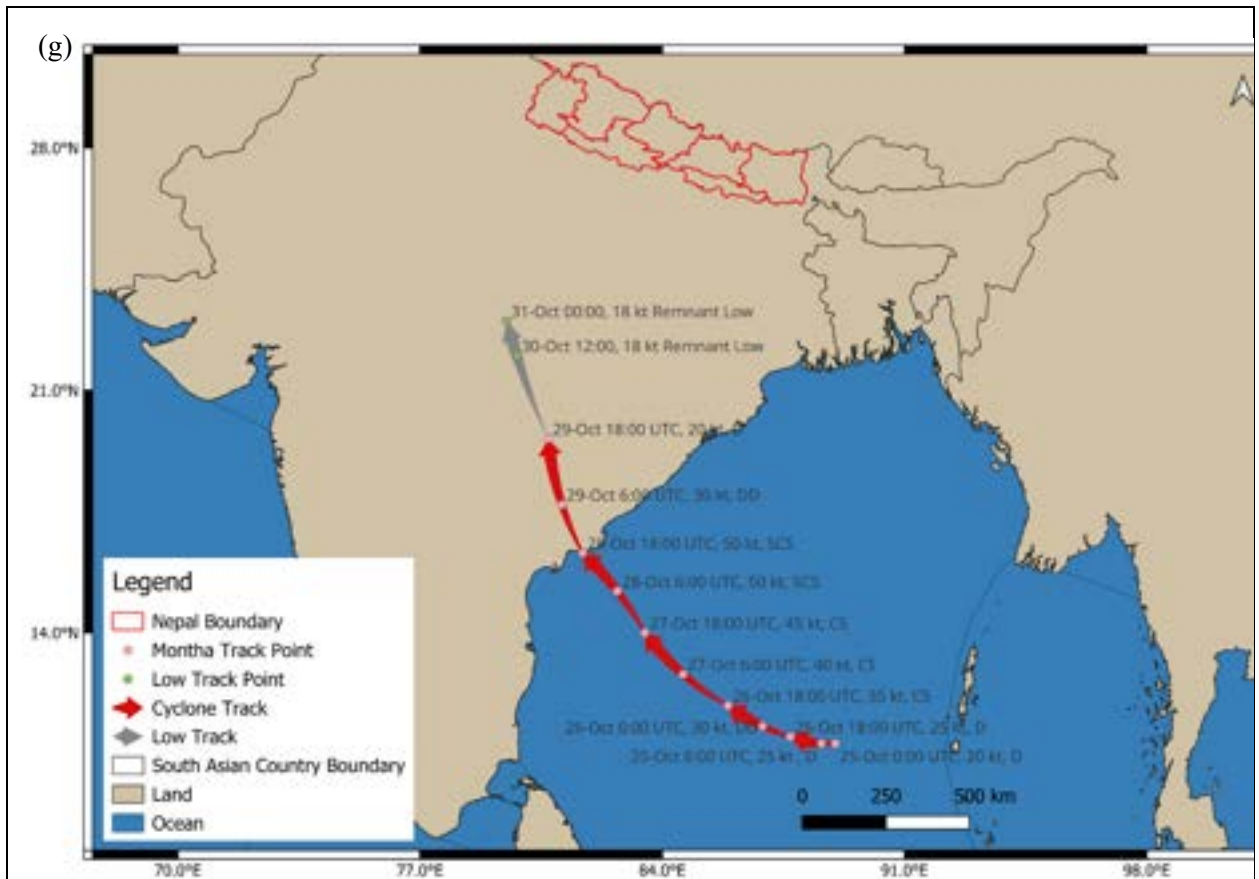
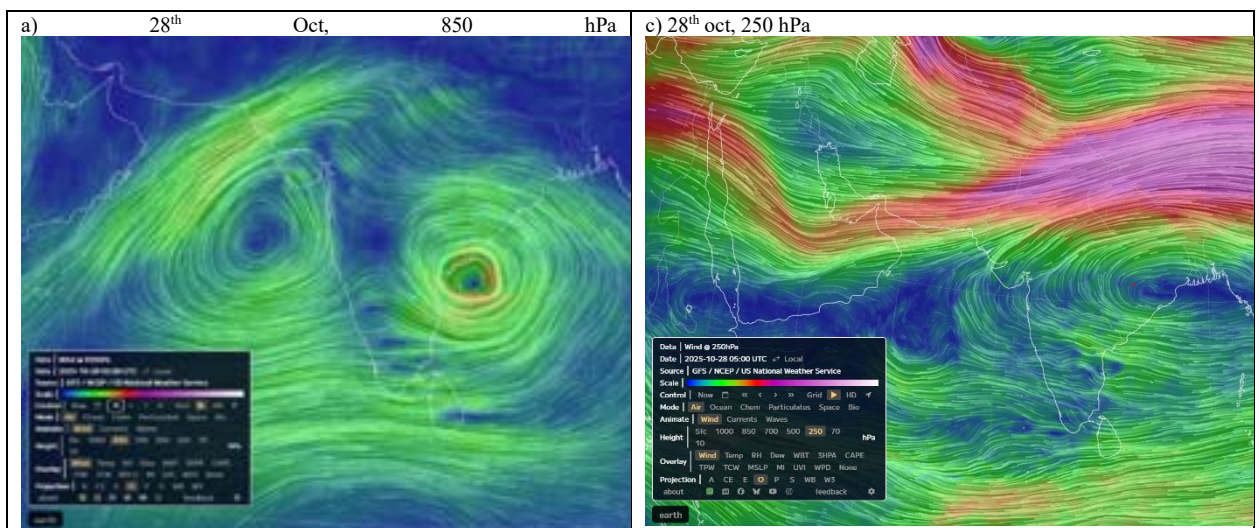


Figure 4.10.1: Spatial and temporal plot of observed Precipitation over Nepal from 28<sup>th</sup> (recorded on 29<sup>th</sup> October to recorded on 31<sup>st</sup> October (a)-(f) and Track of Cyclone "Montha" over the Bay of Bengal (25-31 October 2025) (g)



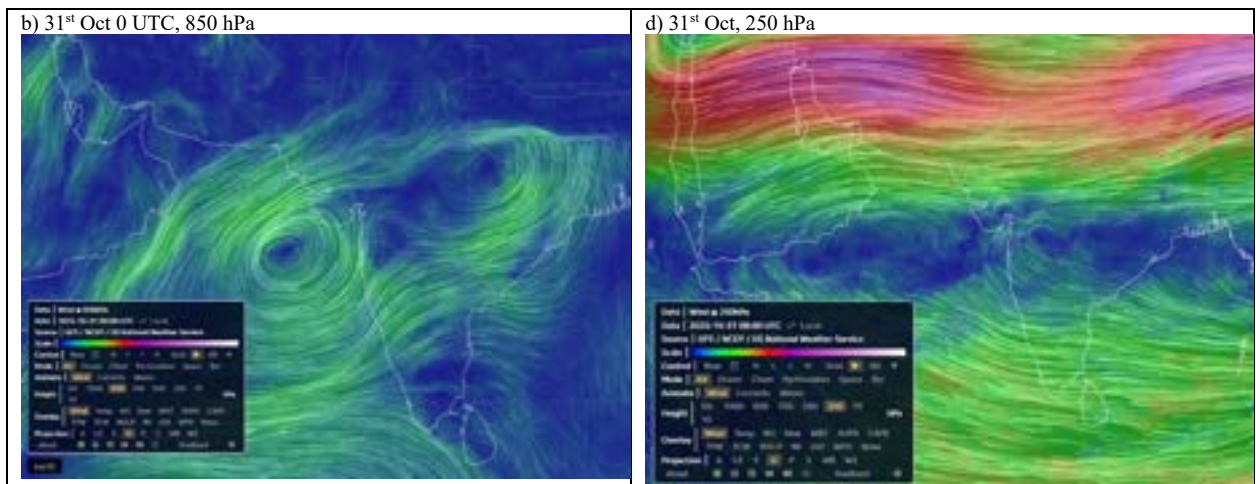


Figure 4.10.2: 850 hPa (a-b) and 250 hPa (c-d) wind plot of 28th Oct and 31 Oct

### Precipitation

Madhesh Province, in most parts of Koshi Province and Bagamati Province, received precipitation above 200 mm. Northern parts of Koshi Province, Bagamati Province and most parts of Gandaki Province, some parts of Lumbini Province and Karnali Province received precipitation above 100 mm whereas Sudurpashchim Province, most parts of Karnali Province and some parts of Lumbini Province received precipitation below 75 mm (Figure 4.10.3)

Above-normal precipitation was recorded over most parts of the country. Except for some isolated parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Karnali Province, Gandaki Province and Lumbini Province, all other parts of the country received above-normal precipitation (Figure 4.10.4).

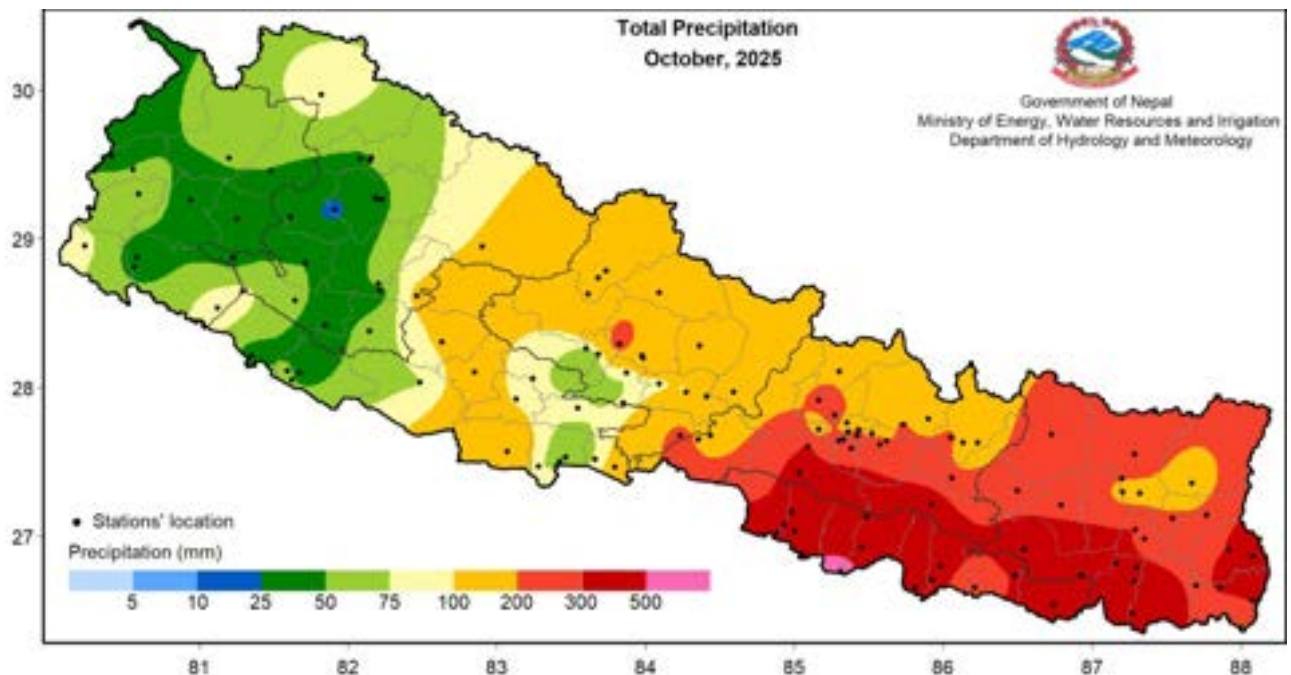


Figure 4.10.3: Total precipitation in October 2025

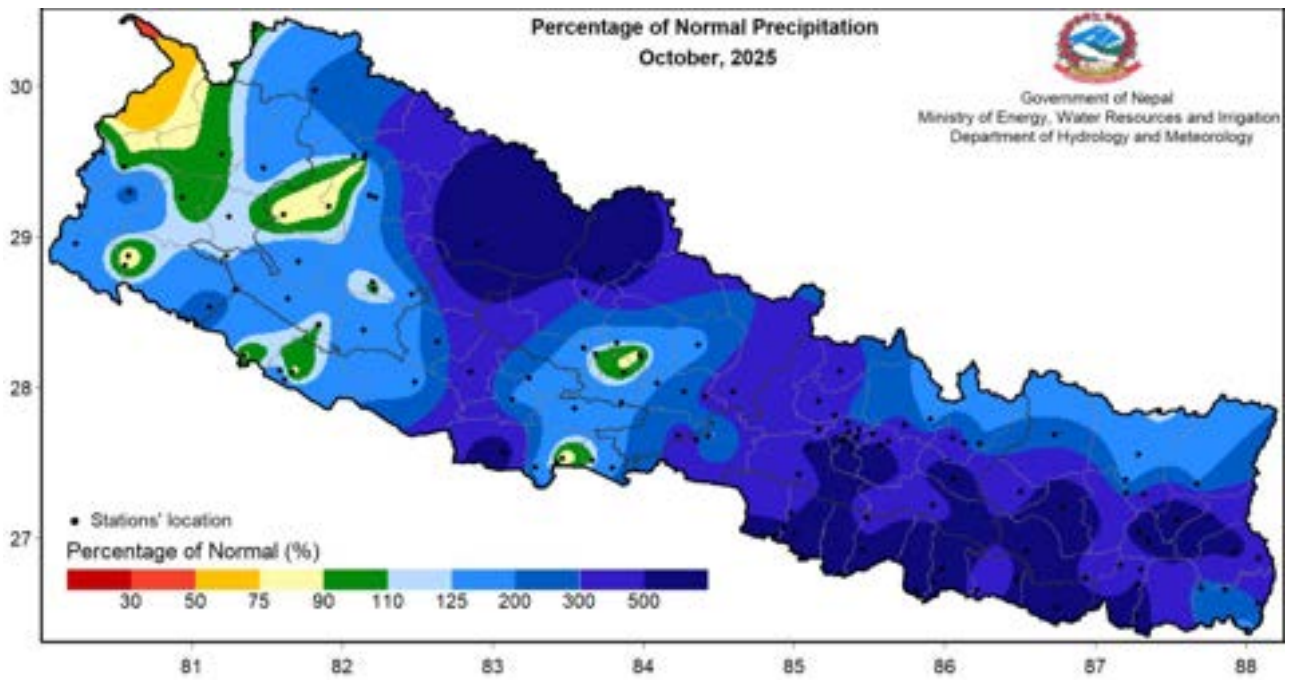


Figure 4.10.4: Percentage of normal precipitation in October 2025

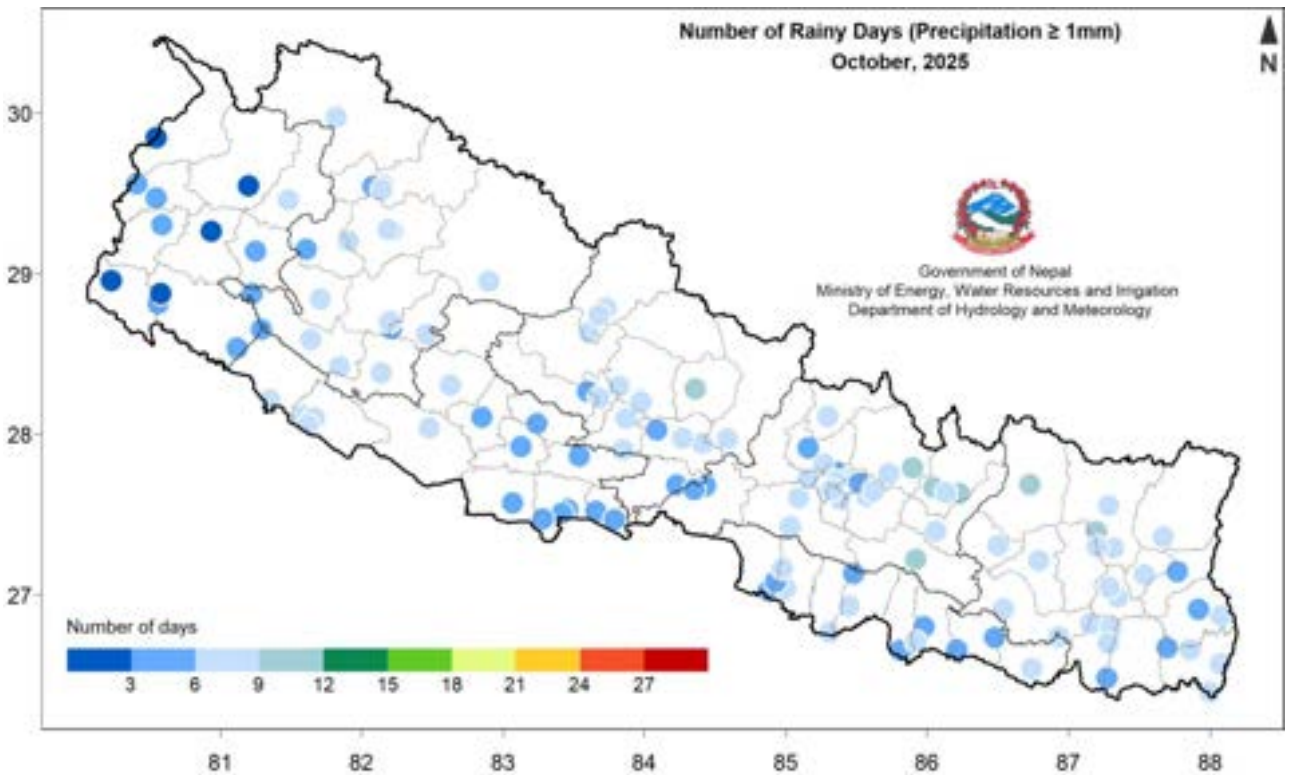


Figure 4.10.5: Number of Rainy days ( $\geq 1$ mm) during October

Barhabise, Khadbari, Lukla Airport and Sindhulimadhi stations recorded the highest number of rainy days of 12 days. Stations in central and eastern Nepal experienced a greater number of rainy days as compared to the stations in western parts of the country (Figure 4.10.5).

Gaur station of Rautahat District recorded the highest daily precipitation of 315 mm on 5 October, as well as the highest monthly precipitation of 627.5 mm, whereas Nagma station of Kalikot District recorded the lowest monthly precipitation of 19.8 mm. Based on data from 124 stations, Nepal received 299.7% of the normal precipitation during this month. Gaur station of Rautahat District recorded the highest percentage of normal precipitation (1497.6%), while Darchula station of Darchula District received 57.3% of the normal precipitation.

The temporal distribution of monthly cumulative average of daily precipitation shows that precipitation remained above-normal throughout the month (Figure 4.10.6). The averaged total precipitation of October

2025 was lower than in 1985, 2022 and 2023 but it was higher than rest of the other years from 1981 (Figure 4.10.7).

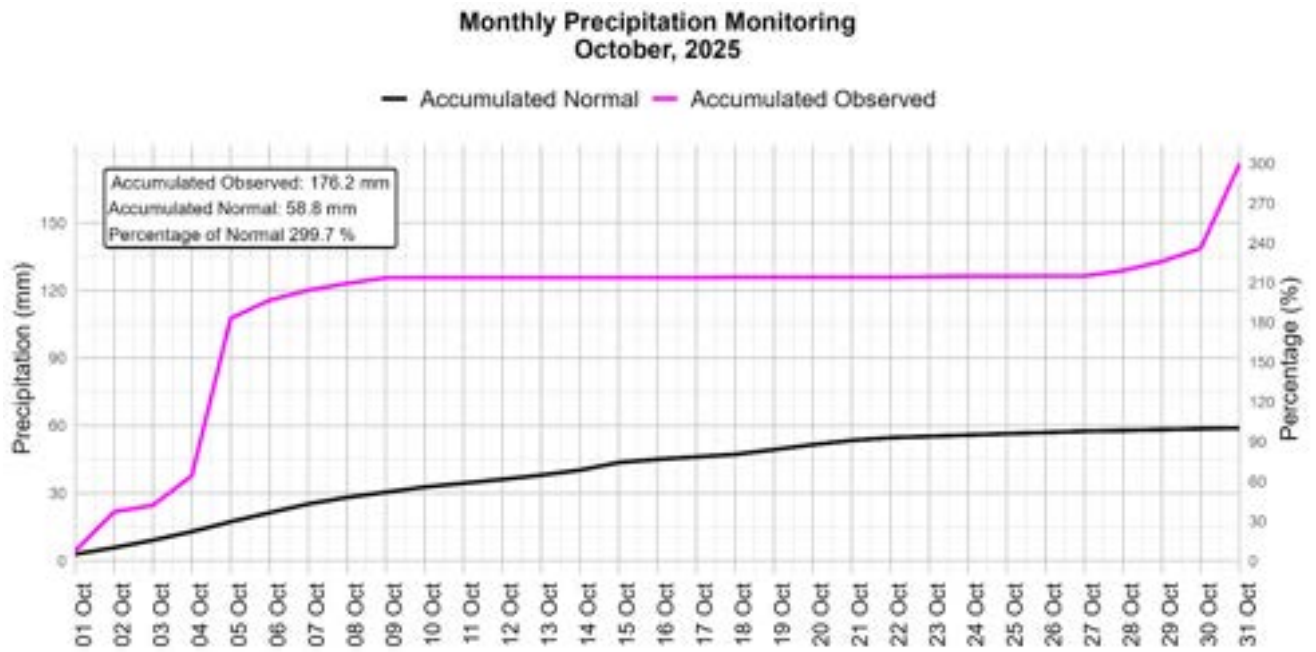


Figure 4.10.6: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during October 2025

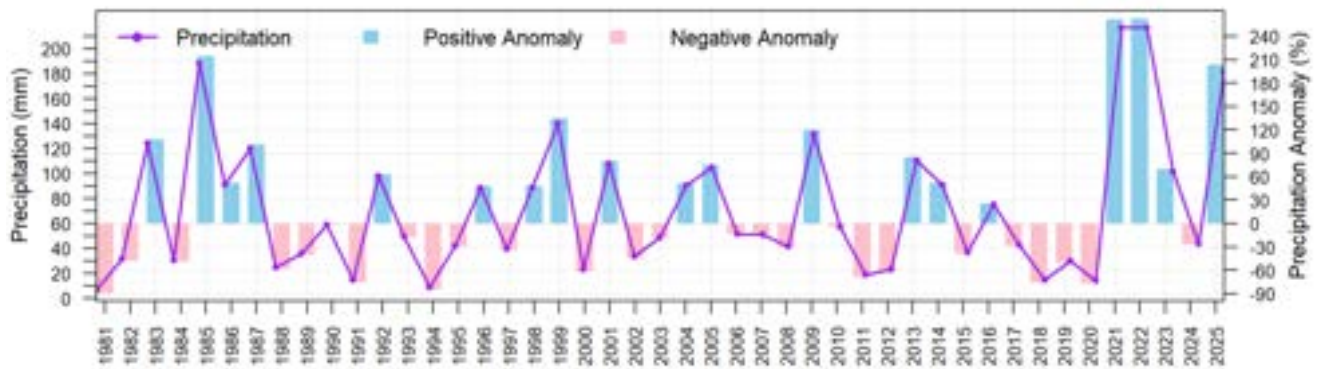


Figure 4.10.7: All Nepal monthly total precipitation of October from 1981 to 2025 (average of 104 stations)

## Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 30°C, while the northern parts of country recorded below 9°C (Figure 4.10.8).

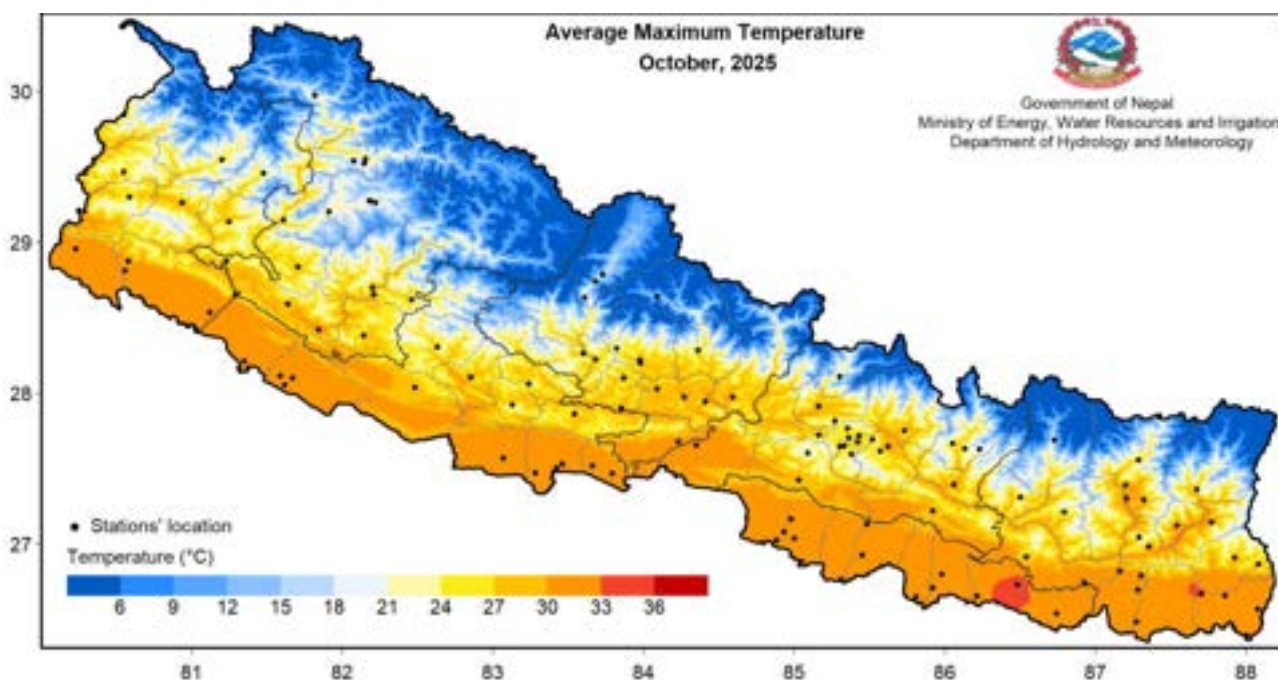


Figure 4.10.8: Maximum Temperature in October 2025

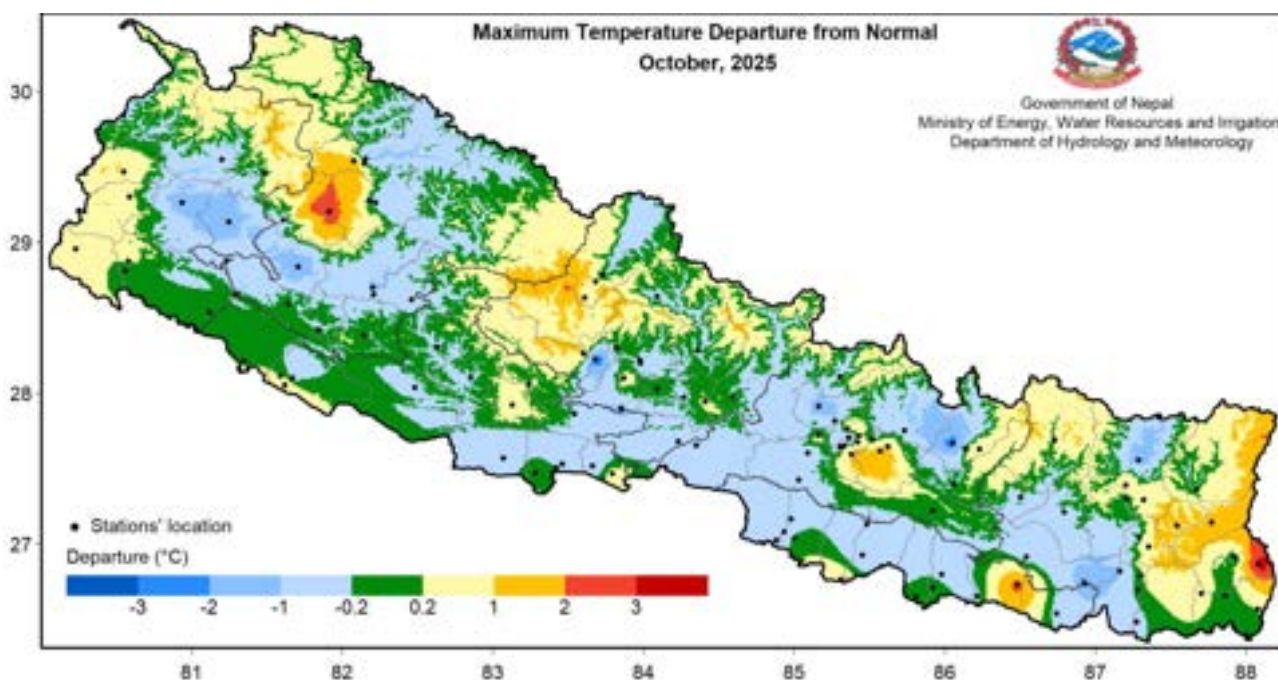
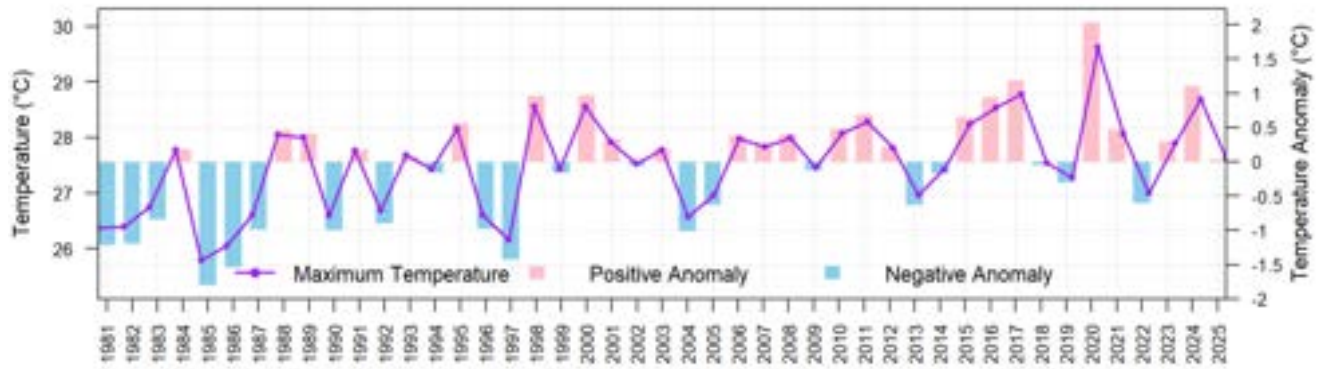


Figure 4.10.9: Departure from normal maximum temperature in October 2025

Most parts of Karnali Province and Koshi Province, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Lumbini Province and Gandaki Province and few parts of Bagamati Province and Madhesh Province recorded above-normal maximum temperature while rest of the country recorded normal to below-normal maximum temperature. The north-eastern parts of Karnali Province recorded the highest positive Departure from normal (maximum of +3°C to above) (Figure 4.10.9).

Lahan station and Humde station recorded the highest and lowest monthly maximum temperature of 34.0°C and 13.9°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 3.5°C was recorded at Kanyam Tea Estate station and the lowest of -3.0°C was recorded at Kushma station. The highest daily maximum temperature of 39.0°C was recorded at Lahan station of Siraha District on 1<sup>st</sup> October while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 4.4°C was recorded at Jomsom station on 28<sup>th</sup> October. The average maximum temperature of October 2025 was lower than that of 2023 and 2024 (Figure 4.10.10).

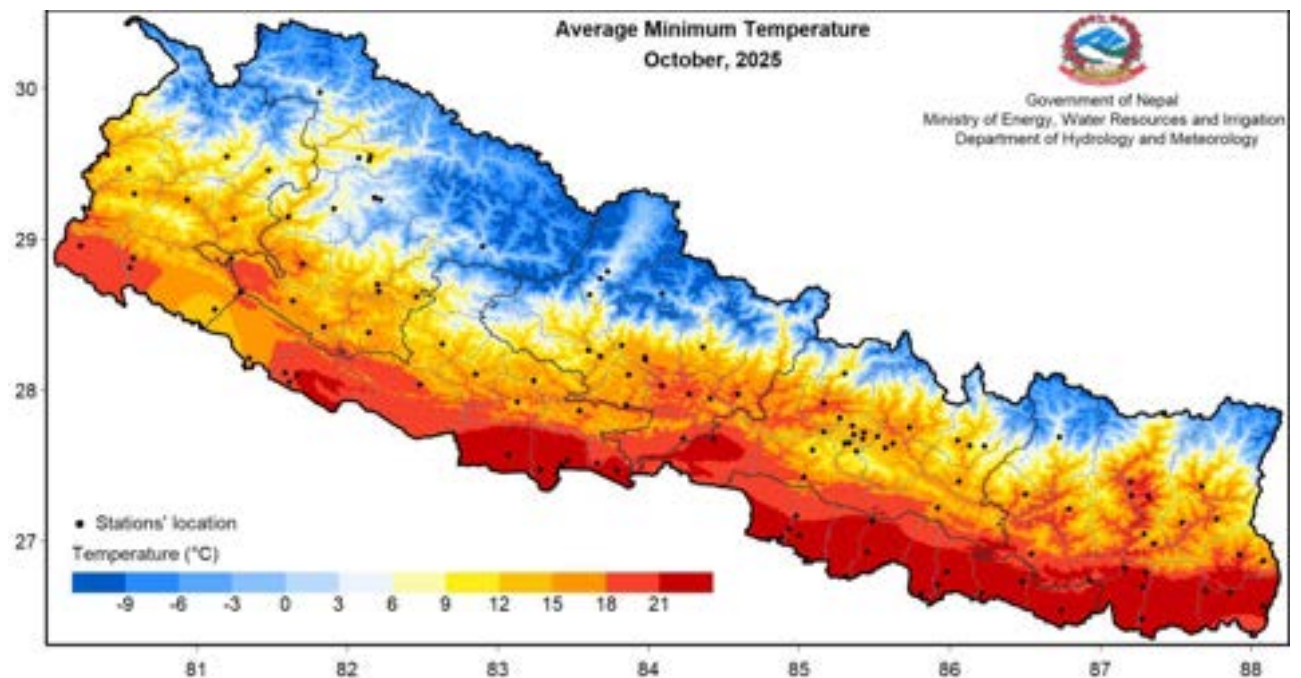


**Figure 4.10.10: Monthly average maximum temperature anomaly of October from 1981 to 2025 of 61 stations (average of monthly average maximum temperature at stations having long term data)**

### Minimum Temperature

The minimum temperature in the Terai remained above 18°C, reaching over 21°C in some areas of eastern Terai. In most parts of Himalayan region, the minimum temperature remained below 3 °C and reached below -9°C in some parts (Figure 4.10.9). Most of the Terai regions except Bardiya and Kailali, most parts of Koshi Province, some isolated parts of Bagamati, Gandaki, Karnali and Sudurpashchim Province recorded normal to above-normal minimum temperature whereas rest parts of the country recorded below-normal minimum temperature (Figure 4.10.11).

Siraha station and Humde station of Siraha District and Manang District recorded the highest and lowest monthly minimum temperature of 23.6°C and -1.0°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 4.7°C was recorded at Chainpur (East) station and the lowest anomaly of -6.9°C was recorded at Tikapur station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 27.6°C was recorded at Damak station and Manusmara station on 9<sup>th</sup> October and 1<sup>st</sup> October respectively, while the lowest daily minimum temperature of -2.0°C was recorded at Rara station on 10<sup>th</sup> October.



**Figure 4.10.11: Minimum Temperature in October 2025**

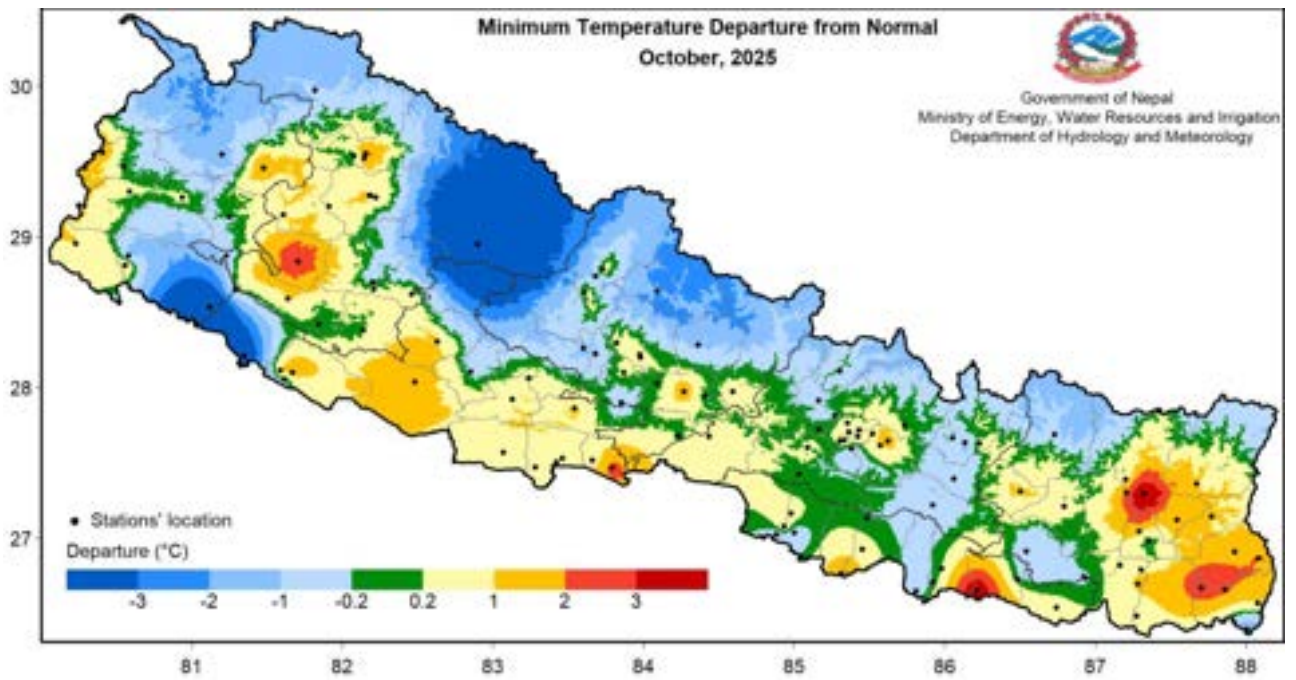


Figure 4.10.12: Departure from normal minimum temperature in October 2025

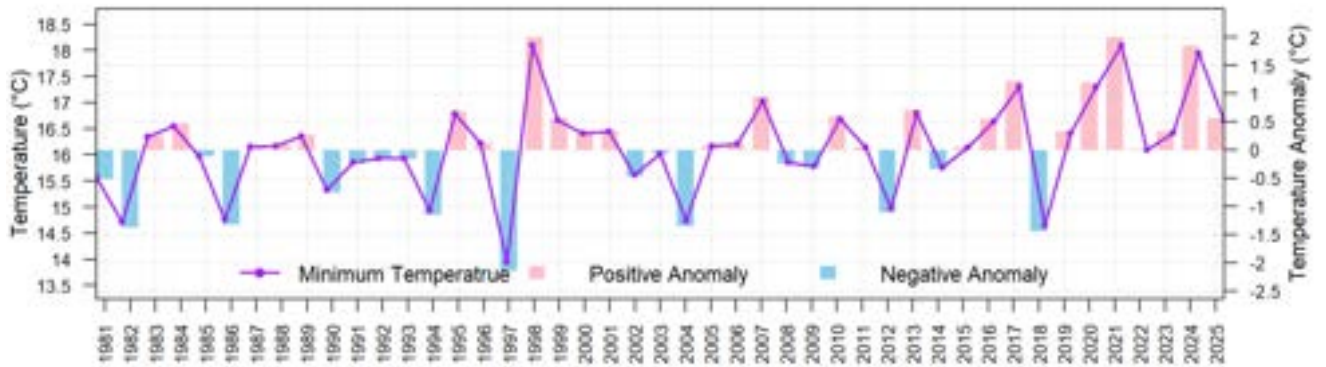


Figure 4.10.13: All Nepal monthly average minimum temperature of October from 1981 to 2025 of 61 stations (average of monthly average minimum temperature at stations having long term data)

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country experienced a diurnal temperature range (DTR) below 14°C. However, a few

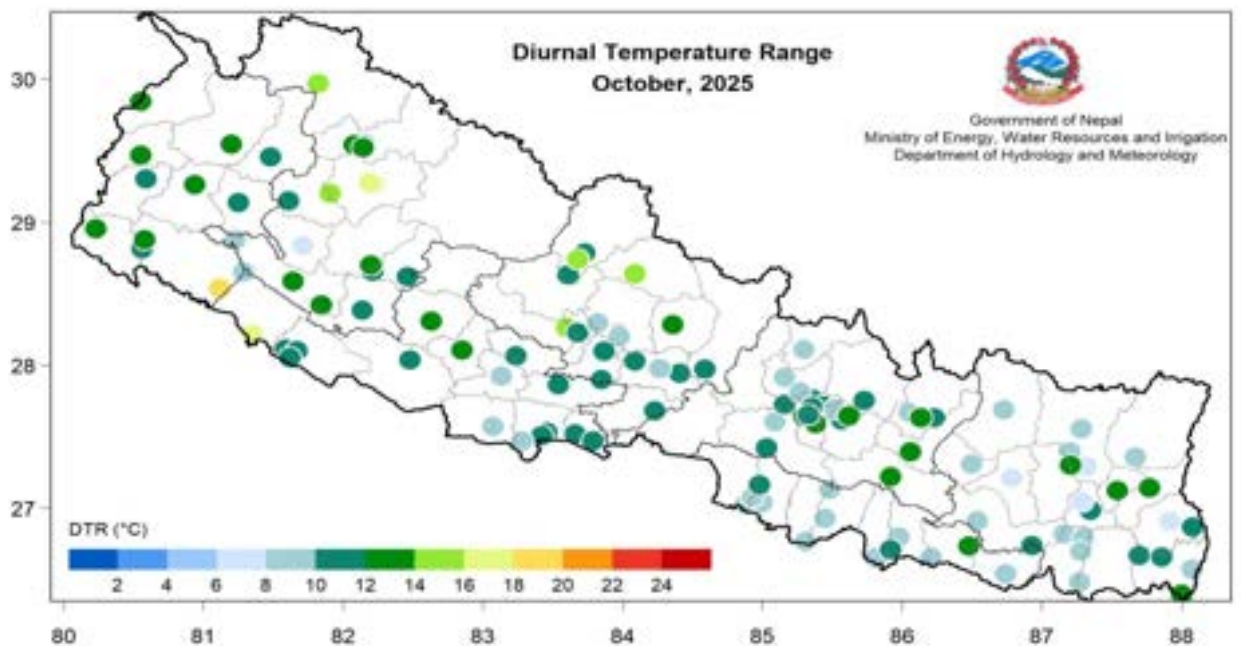


Figure 4.10.14: Station plot of diurnal temperature range for oct, 2025

stations in Lumbini Province, Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded DTRs above 16°C. The highest DTR of 19.5°C was observed in Tikapur station whereas the lowest DTR of 6.6°C was observed at Illam Tea Estate (Figure 4.10.14).

## 4.11 November

### Highlights

November 2025 experienced markedly above-normal precipitation, with a monthly average precipitation of 22.1 mm against the climatological normal of 7.1 mm (1991-2020), amounting to 311.3% of normal. Notably, nearly all this precipitation (97.89%) occurred within the first three days of the month.

### Synoptic Sequence

Precipitation during the initial days of November (Nov 01-03) was associated with supply of moisture from the remnants due to extratropical transition of Severe Cyclonic Storm “Montha” that migrated northward from the Bay of Bengal into northern India. Other than this no significant synoptic system affected the country during the period.

### Precipitation

During November 2025, most parts of the country received less than 75 mm of precipitation, except for a few isolated areas of Koshi Province, where precipitation amounts reached >100 mm. Most areas of Koshi and Bagamati Provinces, along with some parts of Gandaki Province and few parts of Madhesh Province recorded precipitation exceeding 25 mm. In contrast, most of Madhesh Province, a few areas of Bagamati, some parts of Gandaki and isolated locations in Lumbini and Karnali Provinces received less than 25 mm of precipitation. Sudurpashchim Province, together with most areas of Karnali Province and Lumbini Province, experienced very low precipitation, generally below 5 mm (Figure 4.11.1).

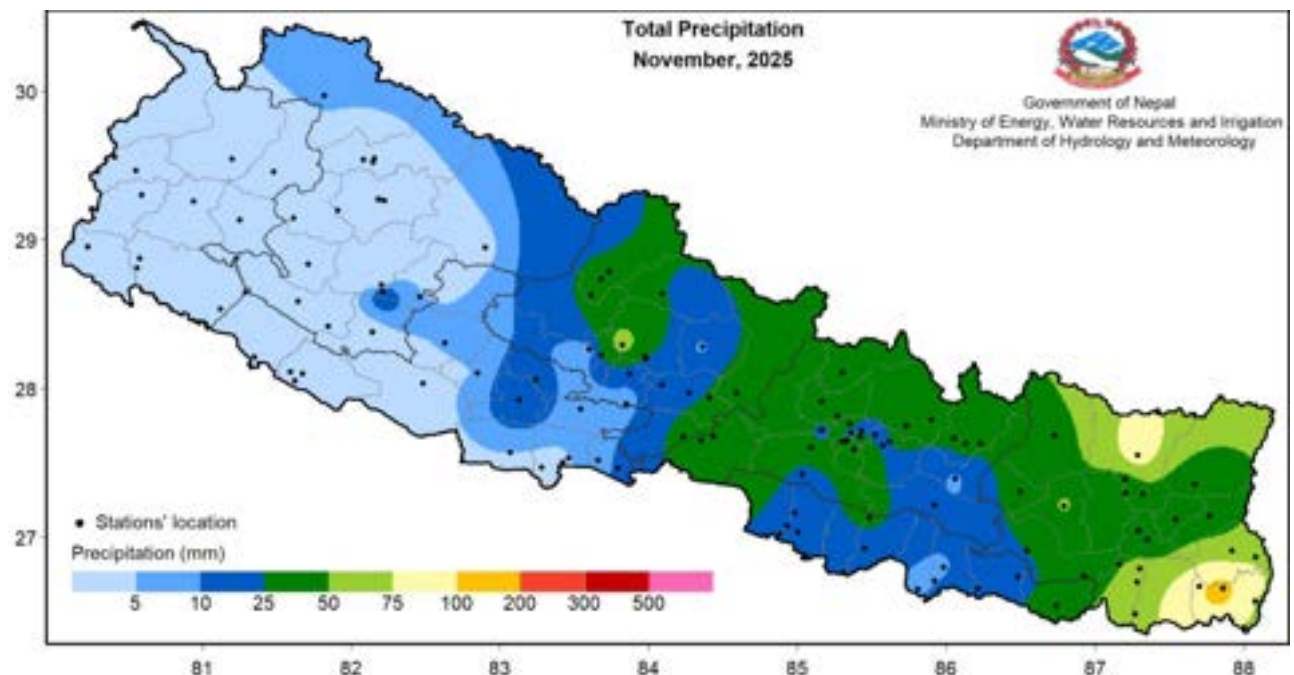
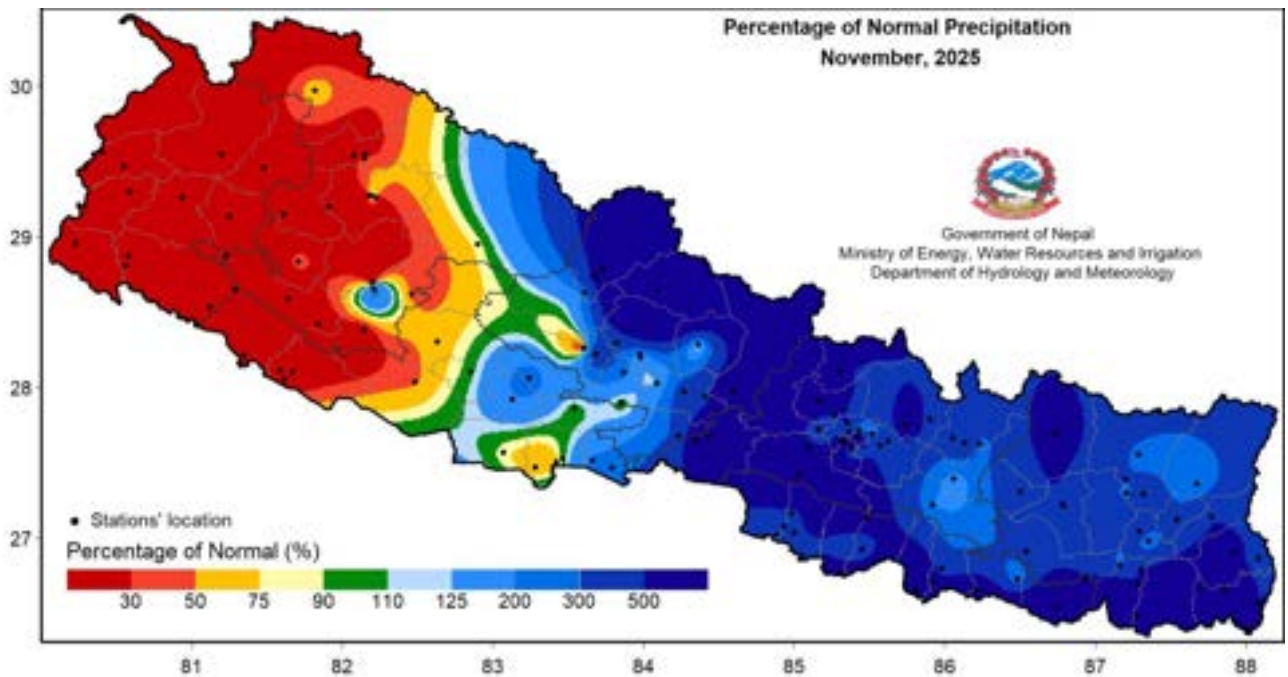
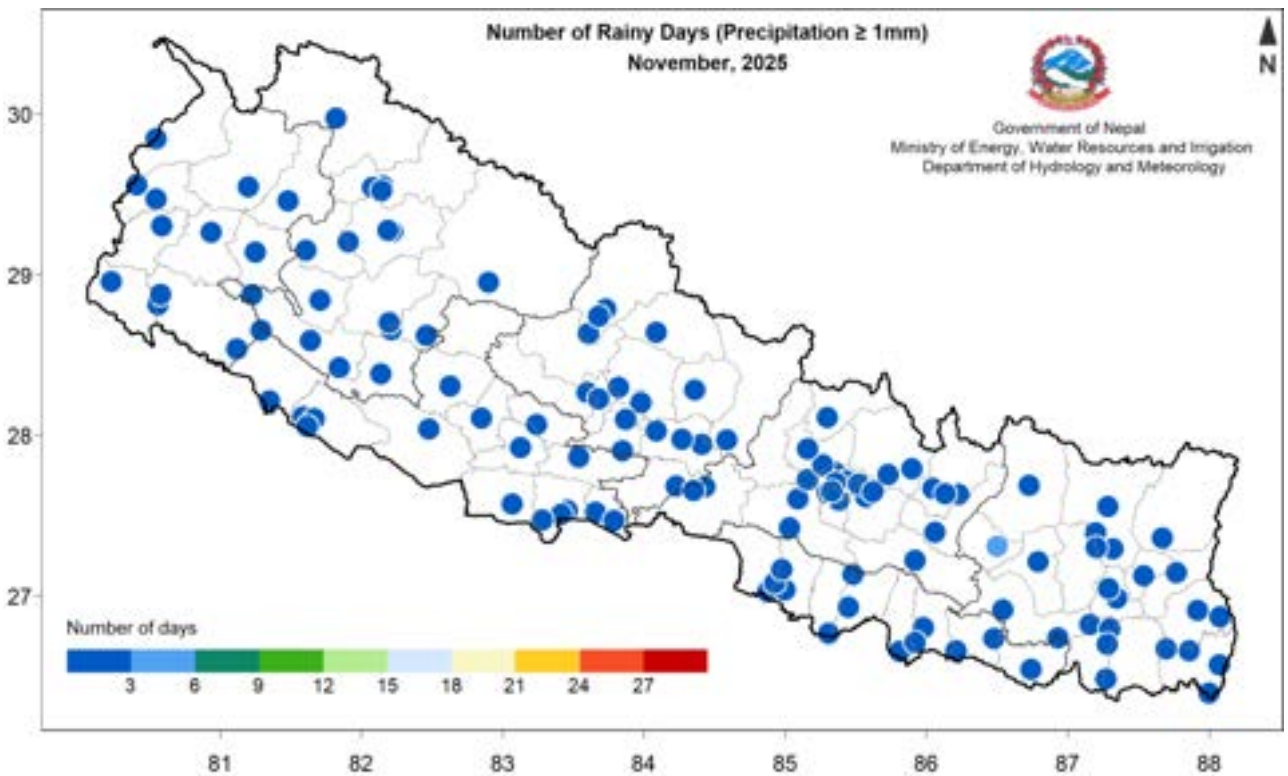


Figure 4.11.1: Total precipitation in November 2025



**Figure 4.11.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in November 2025**

Most central and eastern regions recorded above-normal precipitation greater than 125% of the climatological normal. Some parts of this region recorded >500% of normal whereas below-normal conditions dominated western parts of the country (Figure 4.11.2).



**Figure 4.11.3: Number of Rainy days ( $\geq 1\text{mm}$ ) during November**

Gaida Kankai station of Jhapa District recorded the highest daily precipitation of 74.1 mm on 1<sup>st</sup> November, as well as the highest monthly precipitation of 112.4 mm. Based on data from 124 stations, Nepal received 311.3% of the normal precipitation during this month. Humde station of Manang District recorded the highest percentage of normal precipitation (2345.5%), while Chainpur Bajhang, Godavari west, Khajura Nepalganj, Mahendra nagar, Neplagunj reg office, Pusma campus and Rara stations received no precipitation this month.

The temporal distribution of monthly cumulative average of daily precipitation shows that precipitation remained above-normal throughout the month. (Figure 4.11.4). The country-averaged total precipitation in November 2025 was lower than that recorded in 1981 and 1995, but higher than in all other years during the period 1981-2024. (Figure 4.11.5).

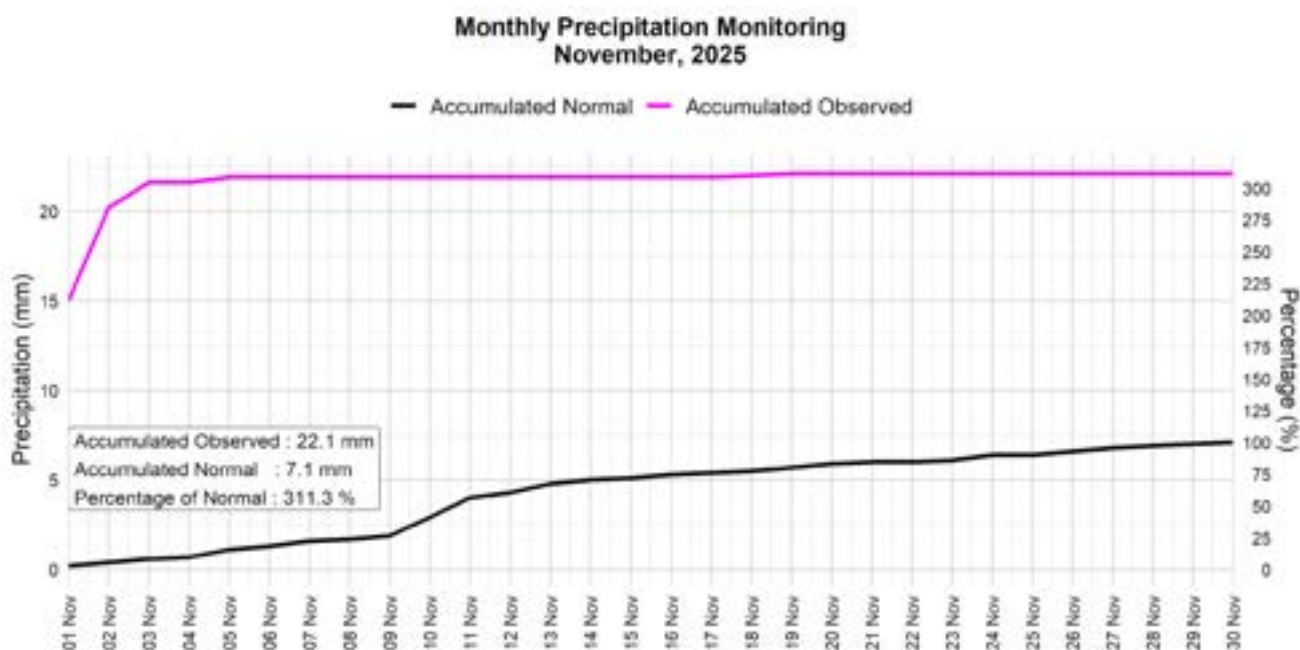


Figure 4.11.4: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during November 2025

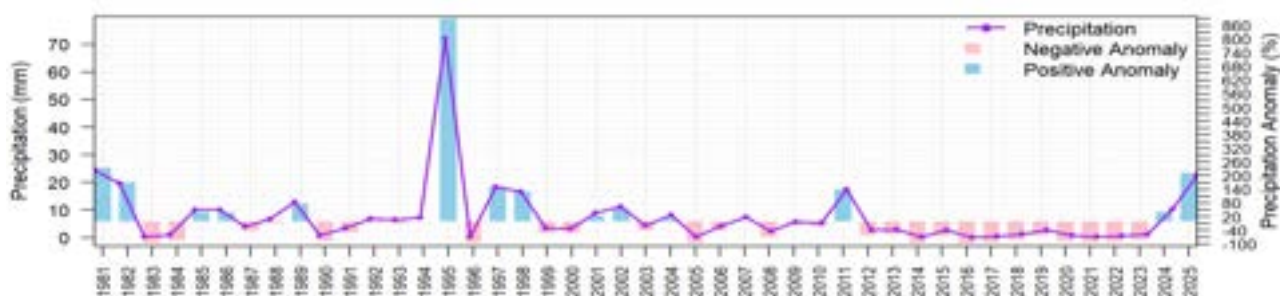


Figure 4.11.5: All Nepal monthly total precipitation of November from 1981 to 2025 (average of 104 stations)

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 21°C, while most of the northern parts of country recorded below 6°C (Figure 4.11.6). Lahan station of Siraha District and Humde station of Manang District recorded the highest and lowest monthly maximum temperature of 33.0°C and 11.9°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 5.1°C was recorded at ‘Kanyam Tea Estate’ station and the lowest of -3.7°C was recorded at Mangalsen station (4.11.7).

The highest daily maximum temperature of 36.8 °C was recorded at Lahan station of Siraha District on 6<sup>th</sup> November while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 8.0 °C was recorded at Humde station of Manang District on 22<sup>nd</sup> November.

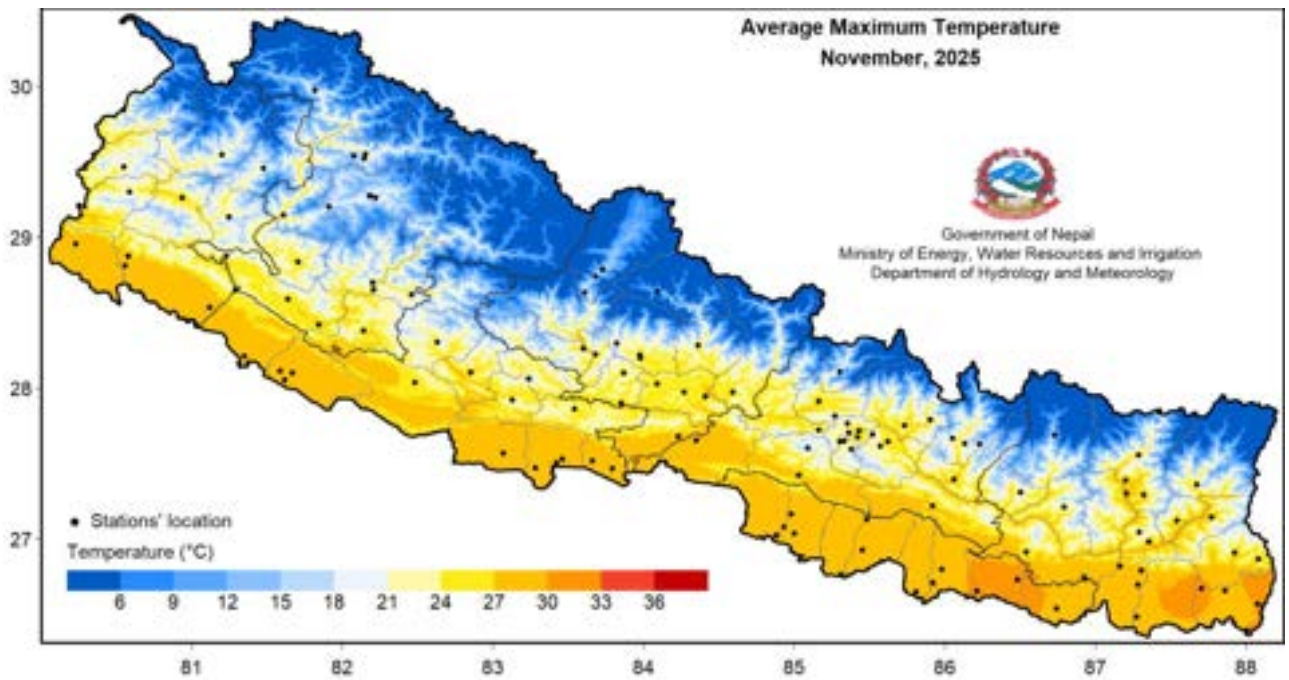


Figure 4.11.6: Maximum Temperature in November 2025

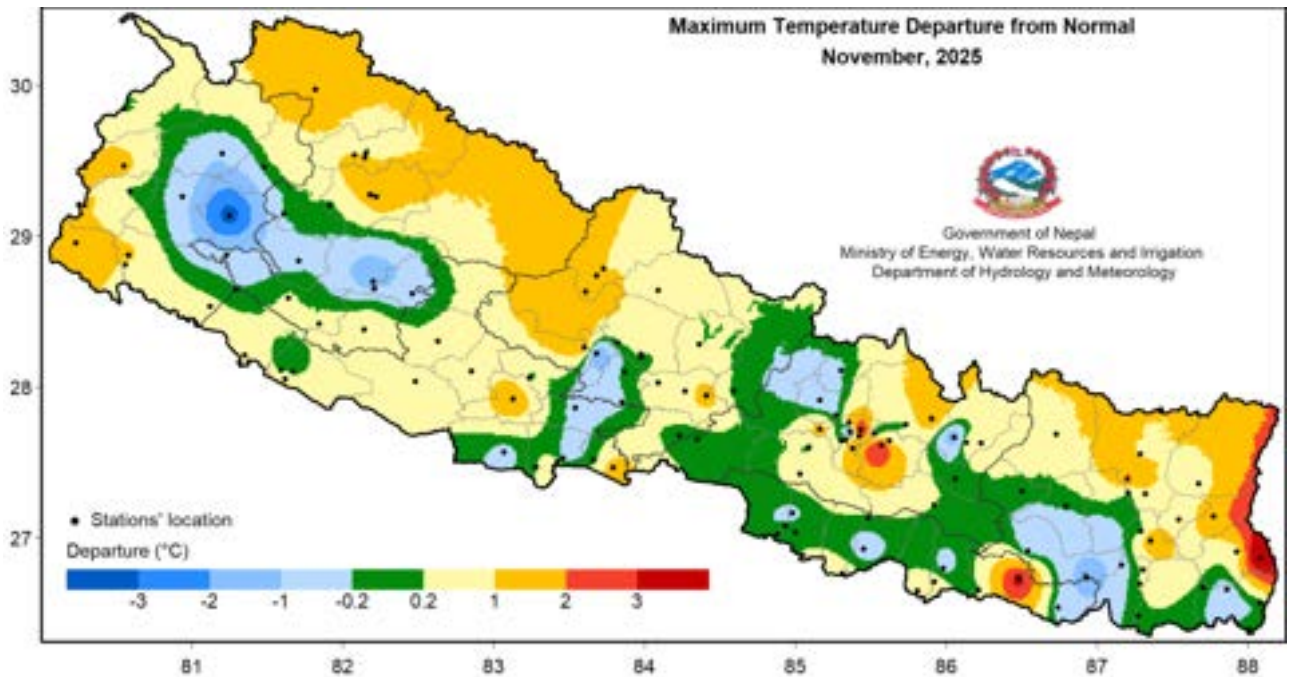
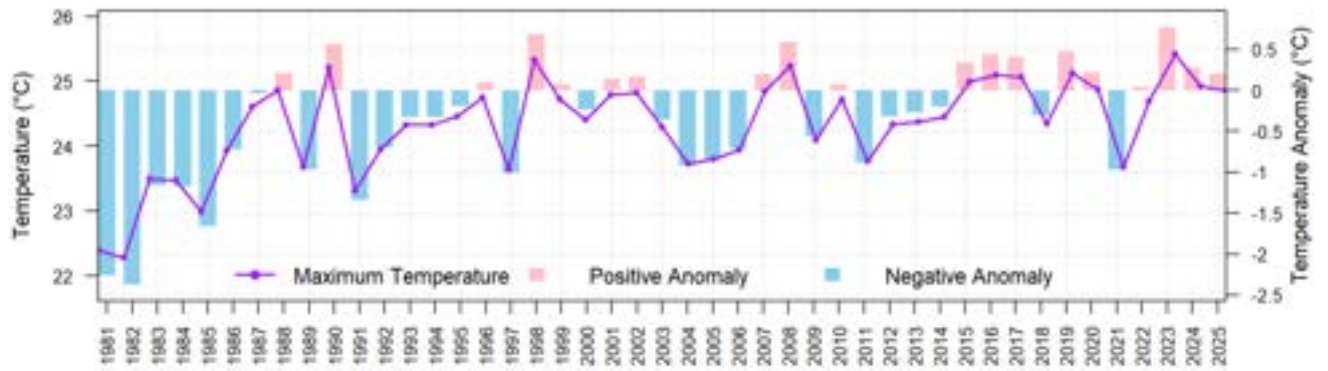


Figure 4.11.7: Departure from normal maximum temperature in November 2025

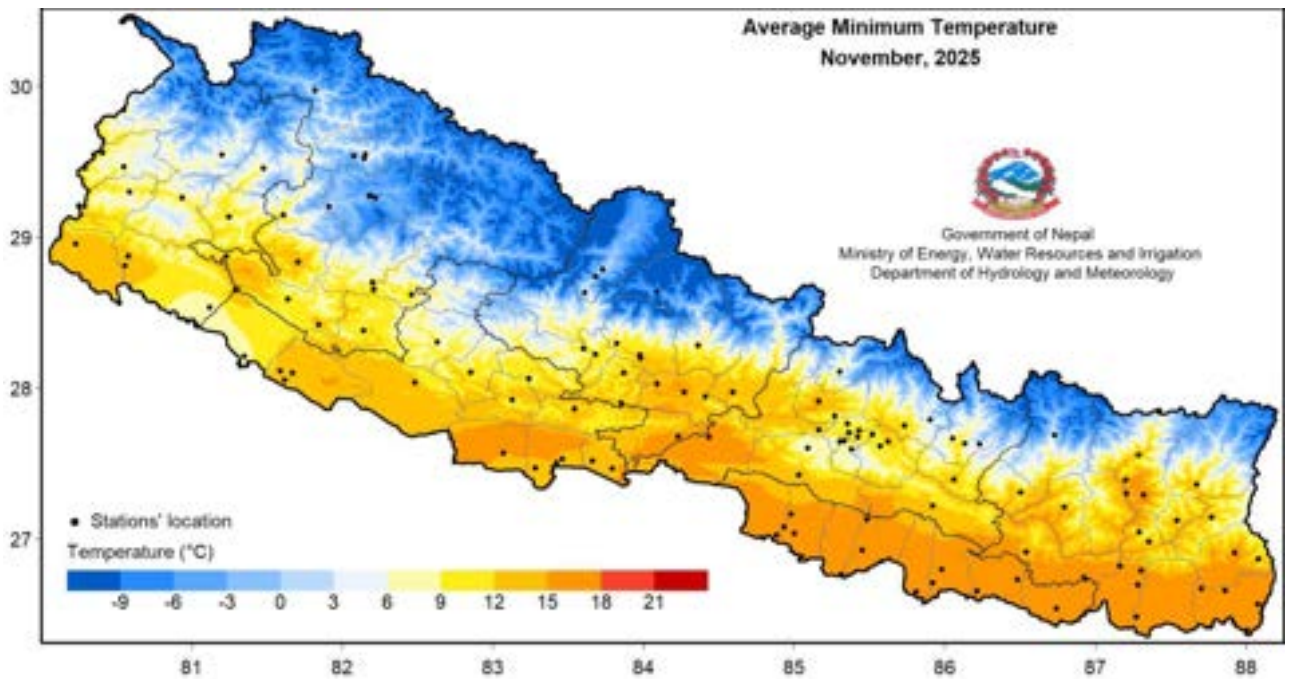
Few isolated parts of the country recorded below-normal maximum temperatures whereas rest of the country recorded normal to above-normal maximum temperatures. Few isolated parts of Bagamati, Madhesh and Koshi Province recorded the highest positive Departure from normal (maximum of +3 to above) (Figure 4.11.7). Country showed the positive anomaly of maximum temperature during November continuously since 2022 including 2025 (Figure 4.11.8).



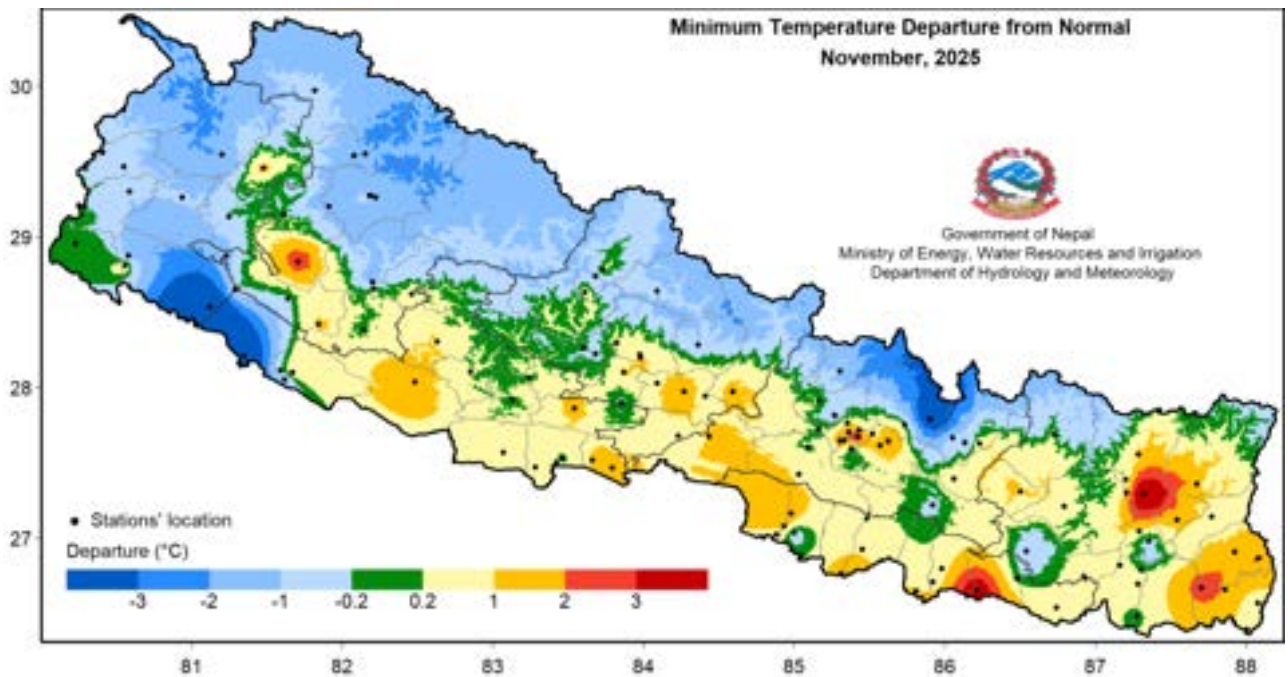
**Figure 4.11.8: Monthly average maximum temperature anomaly of November from 1981 to 2025 of 63 stations (average of monthly average maximum temperature at stations having long term data)**

### Minimum Temperature

The minimum temperature in most parts of the central and eastern Terai remained above 15°C and below 18°C whereas in Bardiya and Kailali Districts the minimum temperature was above 6 °C. In most parts of Himalayan region, the minimum temperature remained below 0 °C and reached below -9°C in some parts (Figure 4.11.9).



**Figure 4.11.9: Minimum Temperature in November 2025**

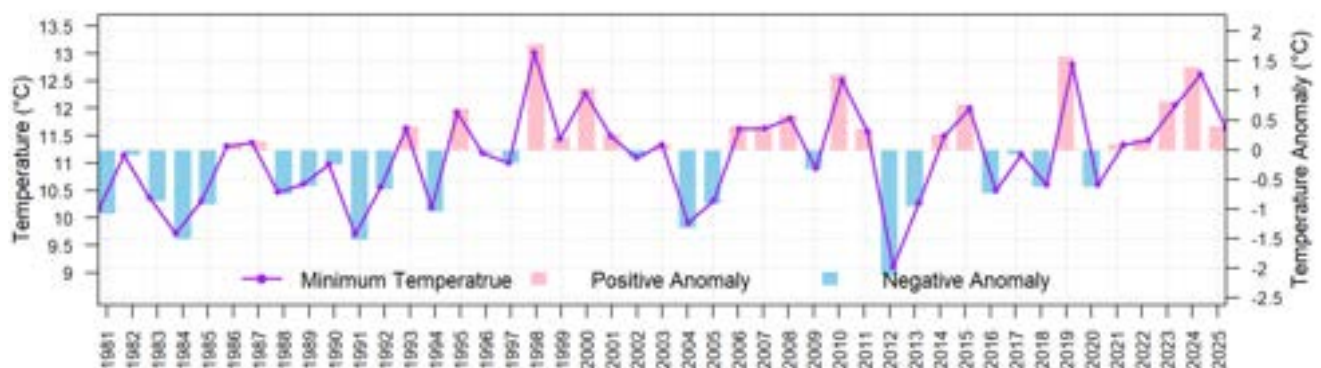


**Figure 4.11.10: Departure from normal minimum temperature in November 2025**

Most of the Terai region except Bardiya and Kailali, most parts of Koshi, Madhesh and Lumbini Provinces, southern parts of Bagamati Province, southeastern parts of Gandaki Province and few parts of Karnali Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded normal to above-normal minimum temperature whereas rest parts of the country recorded below-normal minimum temperature (Figure 4.11.10).

Karmaiya station and Humde station of Sarlahi District and Manang District recorded the highest and lowest monthly minimum temperature of 17.5°C and -4.9°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 5.6°C was recorded at Chainpur (East) station and the lowest anomaly of -6.7°C was recorded at Tikapur station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 23.5°C was recorded at Damak station of Jhapa on 5<sup>th</sup> November, while the lowest daily minimum temperature of -8.2°C was recorded at Humde station of Manang District on 25<sup>th</sup> November.

Over the past five years (2020-2025), the monthly average minimum temperature for November has consistently recorded positive anomalies. In November 2025, the minimum temperature was lower than those observed in 2023 and 2024 yet remained higher than the values recorded in 2021 and 2022 (Figure 4.11.11).



**Figure 4.11.11: All Nepal monthly average minimum temperature of November from 1981 to 2025 of 62 stations (average of monthly average minimum temperature at stations having long term data)**

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country experienced a diurnal temperature range (DTR) below 17°C. However, a few stations in Lumbini Province, Karnali Province, Bagamati Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded DTRs above 17°C. The DTR is the difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures during a day. Dipal Gaun station recorded the highest DTR of 24.6°C whereas Chainpur east station recorded the lowest DTR of 7.2°C (Figure 4.11.12). The DTR values shown in the figure represent the average of daily DTRs.

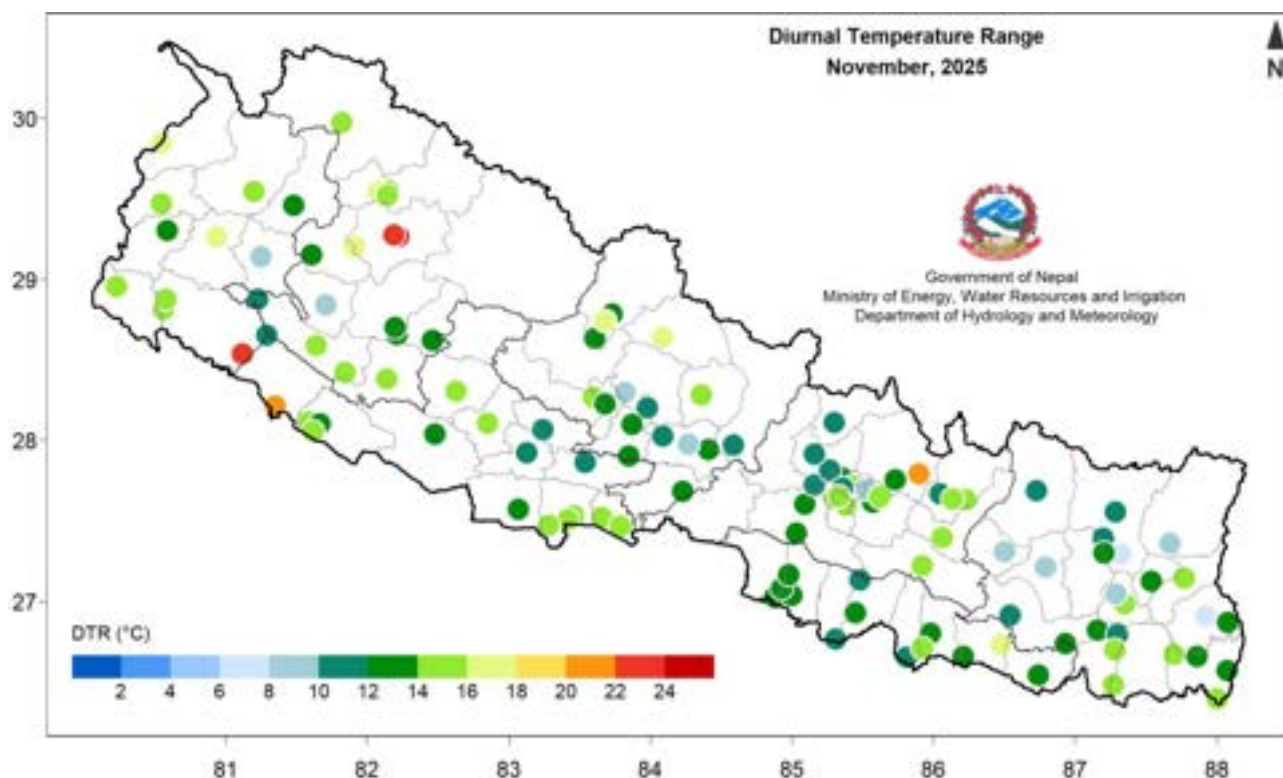


Figure 4.11.12: Station plot of diurnal temperature range for November, 2025

## 4.12 December

### Highlights

December 2025 experienced below-normal precipitation, with a monthly average precipitation of 0 mm against the climatological normal of 9 mm (1991-2020), amounting to 0% of normal. The southern parts of the country experienced below-normal maximum temperatures, while the northern regions recorded above-normal maximum temperatures. Most areas of the country also observed above-normal minimum temperatures.

### Synoptic Sequence

Although a partial influence of westerly wind was present, no major synoptic-scale atmospheric conditions were observed to support precipitation, resulting in no precipitation.

### Precipitation

Nepal recorded no precipitation during December. The light blue shading represents water collected from dew rather than rainfall (Figure 4.12.1). Only rain-gauge accumulations of  $\geq 1$  mm per day are classified as precipitation.

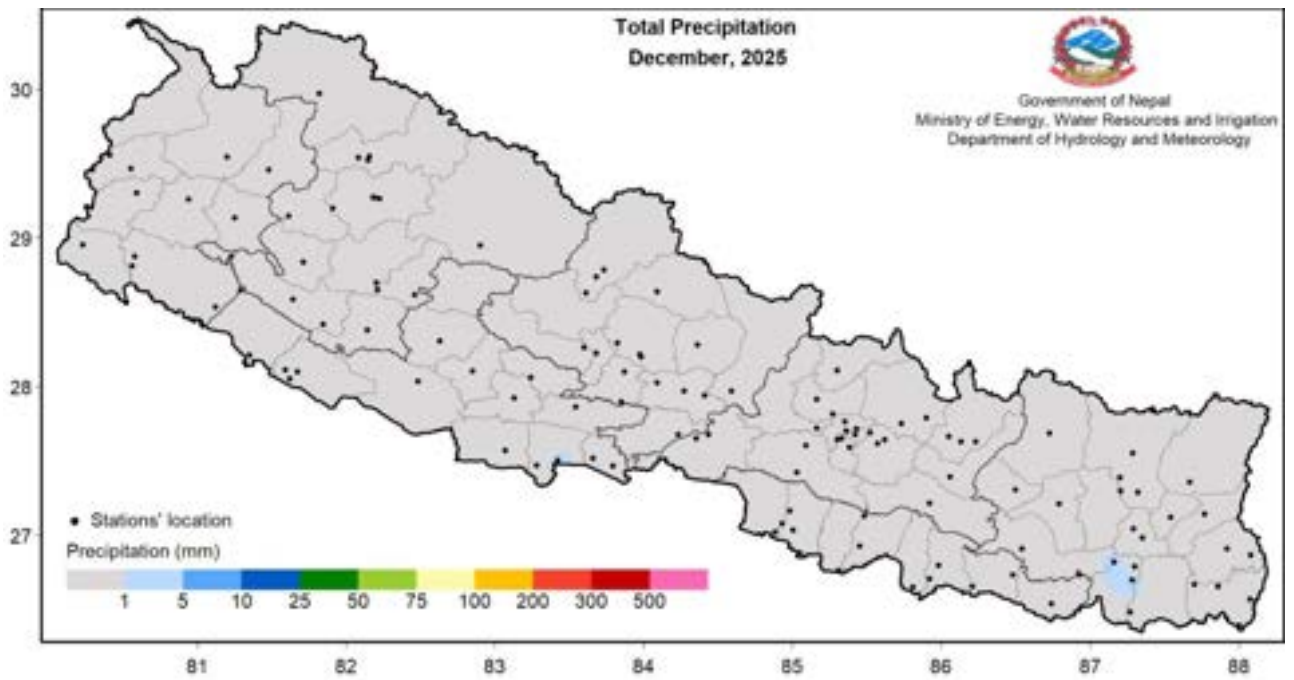


Figure 4.12.1: Total precipitation in December 2025

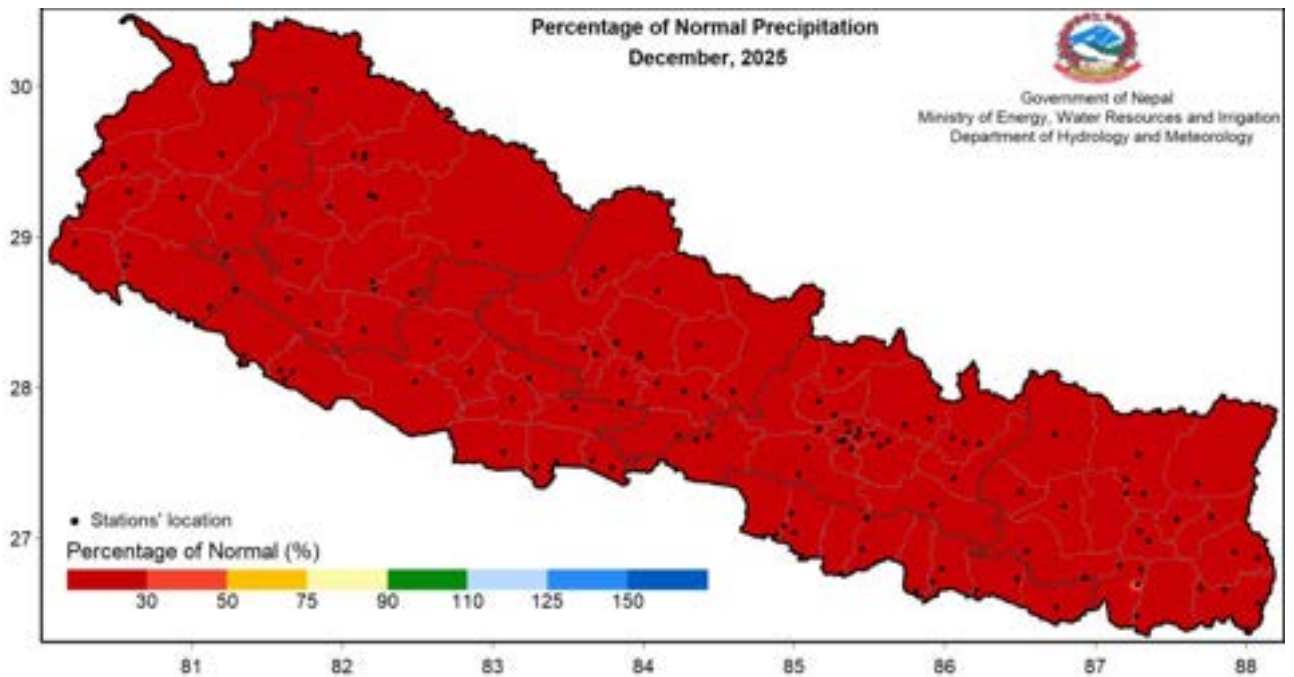


Figure 4.12.2: Percentage of normal precipitation in December 2025

Compared to the normal December precipitation, 0% of normal precipitation was observed across the country (Figure 4.12.3). As none of the stations in Nepal recorded any precipitation, the number of rainy days is zero at all stations. From 2022 to 2025, December recorded below-normal precipitation for four consecutive years, with each year exhibiting a negative anomaly throughout this period. The bar graph of annual December precipitation indicates a declining trend since the beginning of this century, with only five out of the last 25 years recording above-normal precipitation in December (Figure 4.12.4).

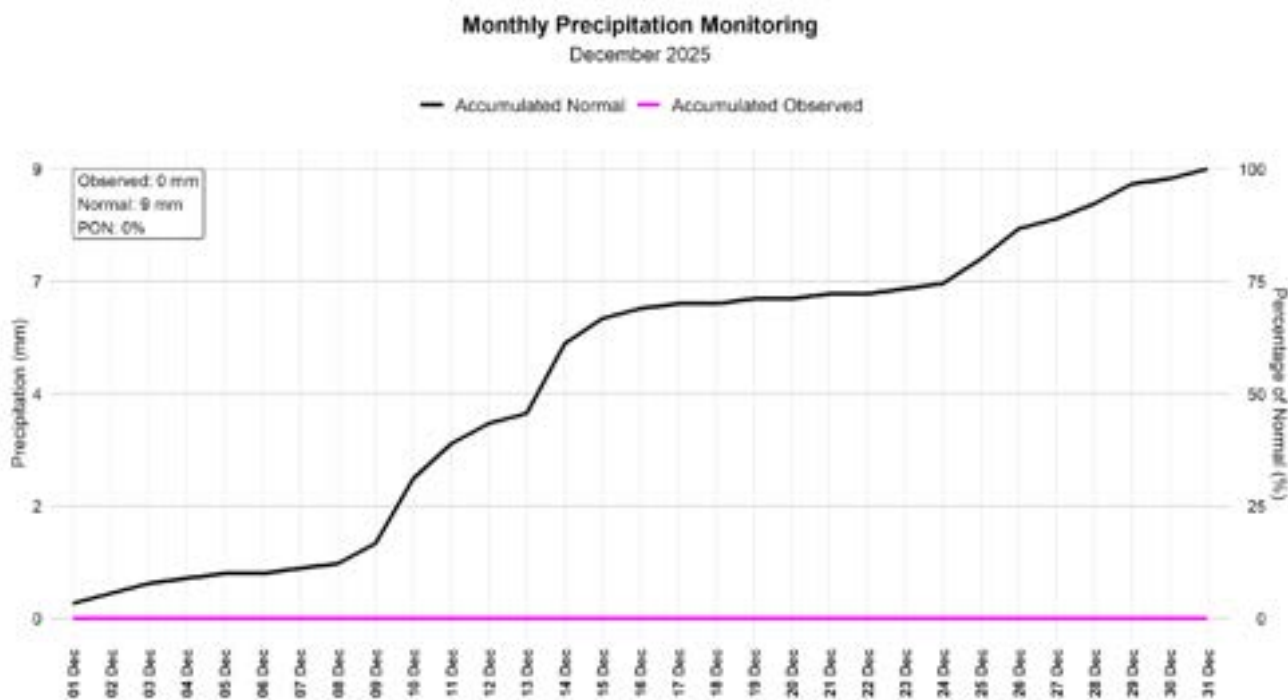


Figure 4.12.3: Cumulative average of daily normal and observed precipitation during December 2025.

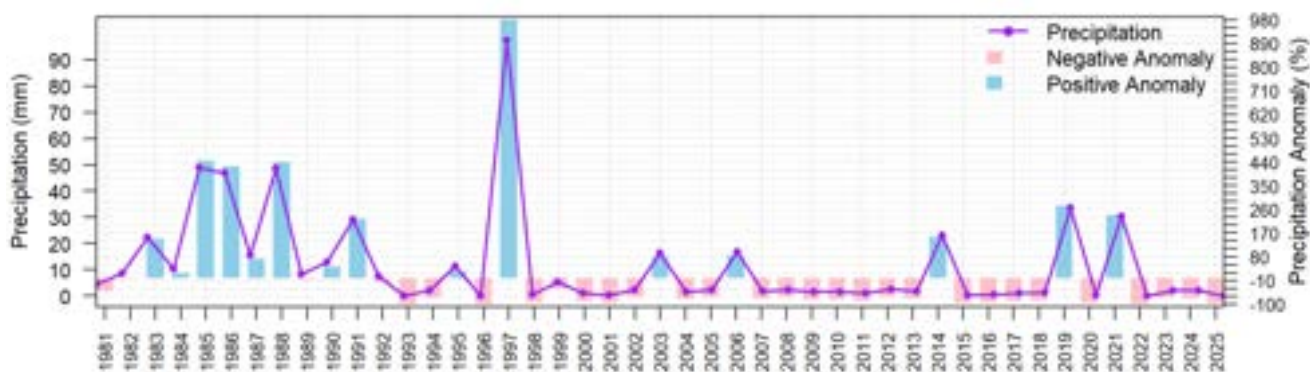


Figure 4.12.4: All Nepal monthly total precipitation of December from 1981 to 2025 (average of 103 stations)

### Maximum Temperature

Maximum temperature of Terai remained above 18°C, while most of the northern parts of country recorded below 9°C (Figure 4.12.5). Damak station of Jhapa District and Humde station of Manang District recorded the highest and lowest monthly maximum temperature of 26.7°C and 12.5°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 5.7°C was recorded at ‘Kanyam Tea Estate’ station and the lowest of -4.0°C was recorded at Mangalsen station.

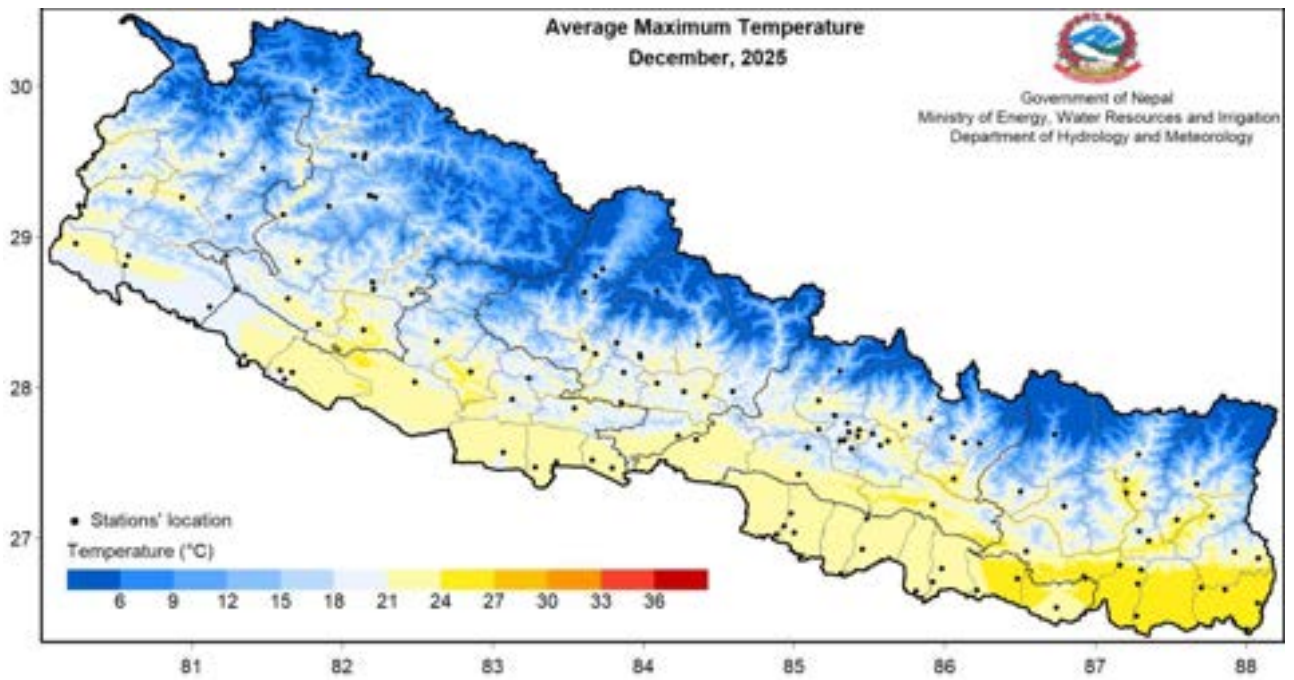


Figure 4.12.5: Maximum Temperature in December 2025

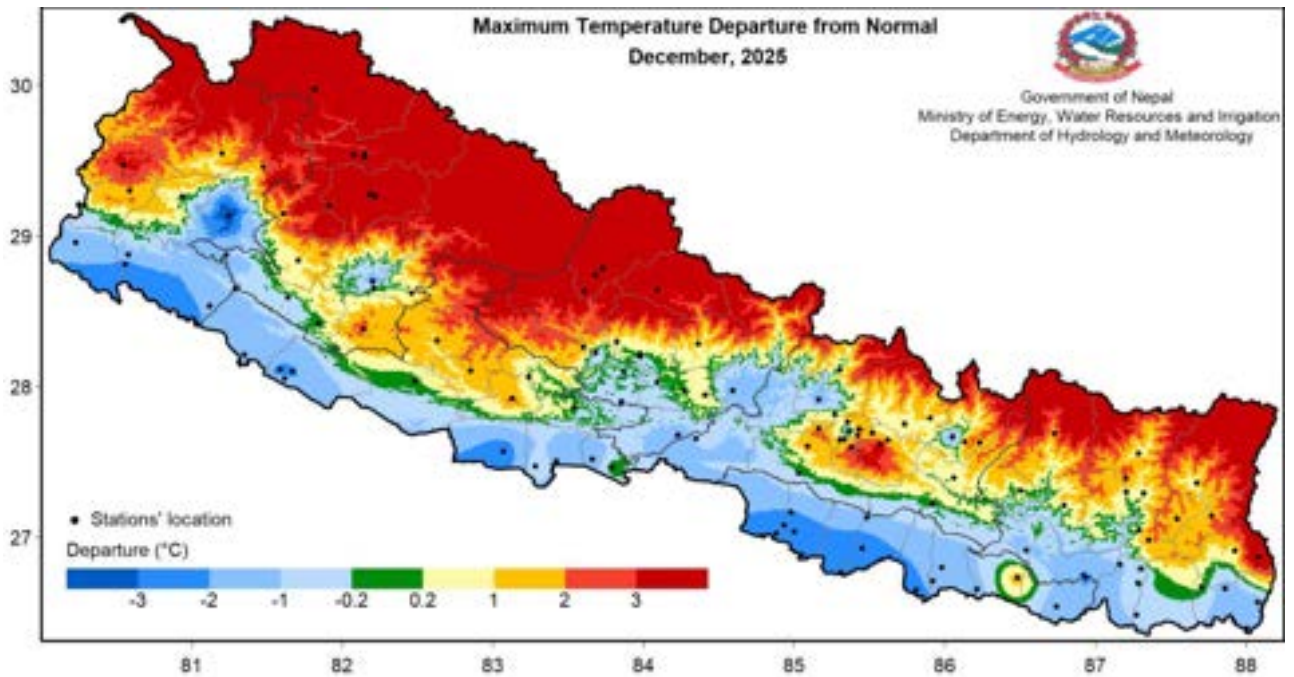


Figure 4.12.6: Departure from normal maximum temperature in December 2025

The highest daily maximum temperature of 33.0 °C was recorded at Lahan station of Siraha District on 13<sup>th</sup> December while the lowest daily maximum temperature of 8.0 °C was recorded at Humde station of Manang District on 3<sup>rd</sup> December.

Most of Terai region recorded the below-normal maximum temperature whereas Himalayan region showed the above-normal maximum temperature. Most of Karnali Province, Gandaki Province and some northern parts of Sudurpashchim Province, Bagamati Province and Koshi Province showed the highest Departure from normal (maximum of +3 to above) (Figure 4.12.6). On average, the country's maximum temperature remained near normal, but Terai belt remained cooler than the normal value whereas Himalayan region remained much warmer than the normal value (Figure 4.12.6 & 4.12.7).

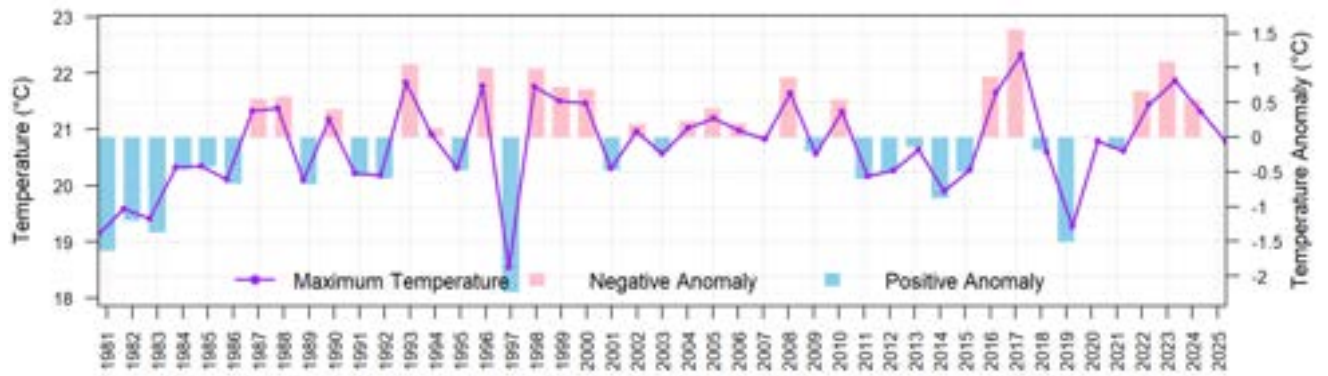


Figure 4.12.7: Monthly average maximum temperature anomaly of December from 1981 to 2025 of 60 stations (average of monthly average maximum temperature at stations having long term data)

### Minimum Temperature

The minimum temperature of Terai remained above 6°C and below 15°C except in Bardiya and Kailali Districts the minimum temperature was below 6 °C. In general, in most areas of the Himalayan region, the minimum temperature remained below 3 °C and reached below -9°C in few parts (Figure 4.12.8).

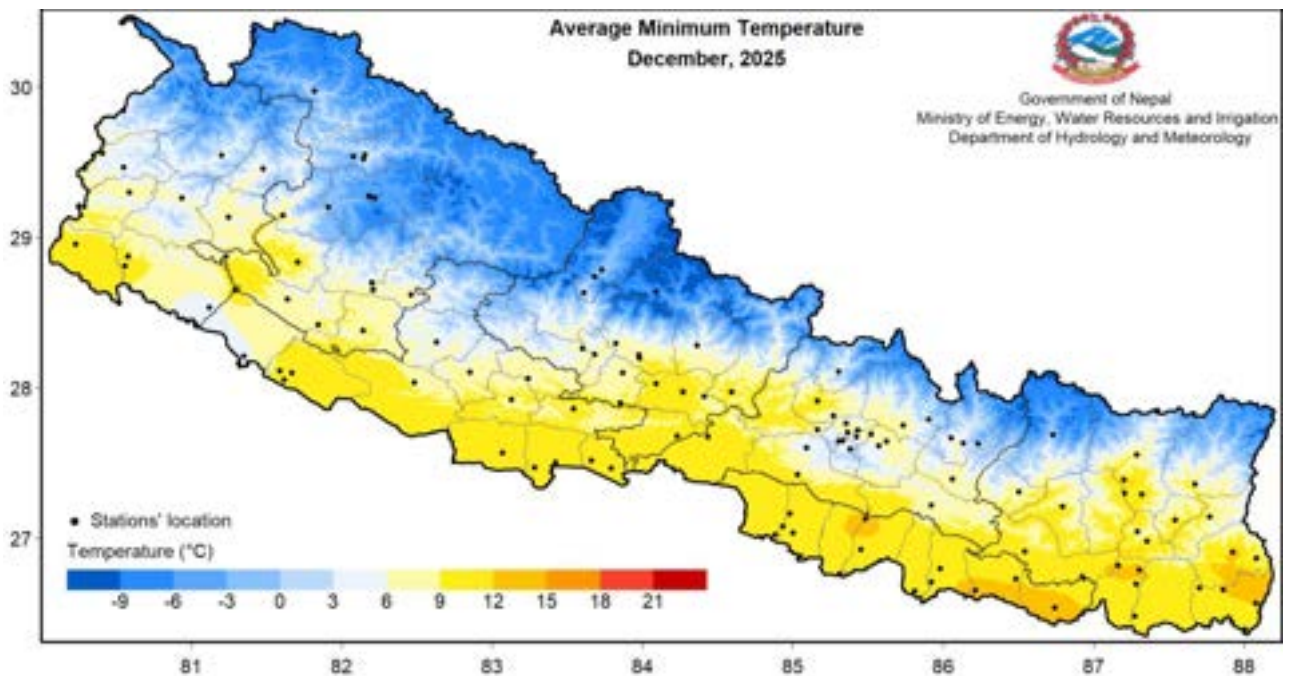
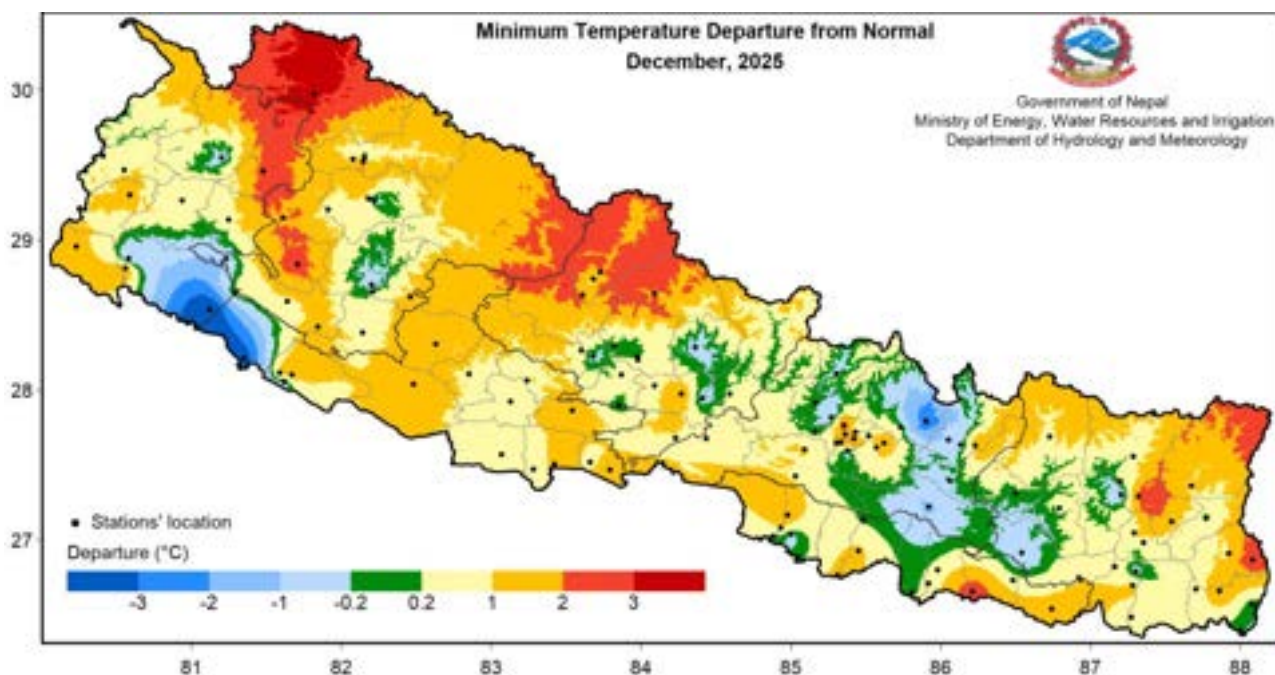


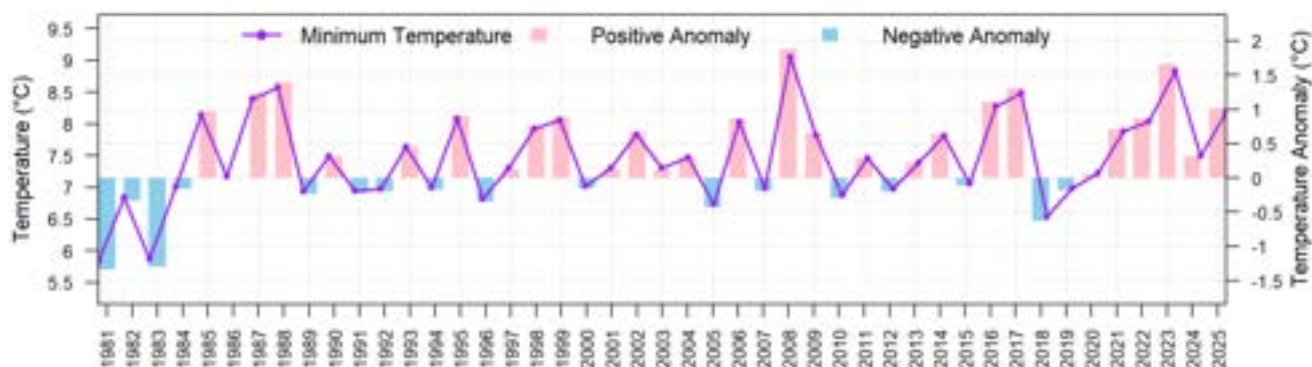
Figure 4.12.8: Minimum Temperature in December 2025



**Figure 4.12.9: Departure from normal minimum temperature in December 2025**

Except most parts of Bardiya and Kailali District, some parts of Bagmati Province and few other isolated parts of country, Nepal recorded above-normal minimum temperature on December. The average minimum temperature is higher than that of last year (Figure 4.12.10).

Karmaiya station and Humde station of Sarlahi District and Manang District recorded the highest and lowest monthly minimum temperature of 13.1°C and -5.6°C respectively. Similarly, the highest monthly anomaly of 3.4°C was recorded at Simikot station and the lowest anomaly of -4.4°C was recorded at Tikapur station. The highest daily minimum temperature of 15.2°C was recorded at Damak station of Jhapa on 19<sup>th</sup> December, while the lowest daily minimum temperature of -8.2°C was recorded at Humde station of Manang District on 31<sup>st</sup> December.



**Figure 4.12.10: All Nepal monthly average minimum temperature of December from 1981 to 2025 of 59 stations (average of monthly average minimum temperature at stations having long term data)**

### Diurnal Temperature Range

Most parts of the country experienced a diurnal temperature range (DTR) below 17°C. However, a few stations in Lumbini Province, Karnali Province, Bagmati Province and Sudurpashchim Province recorded DTRs above 17°C. The DTR is the difference between the maximum and minimum temperatures during a day. Dipal Gaun station recorded the highest DTR of 25.9°C whereas Chisapani Karnali station recorded the lowest DTR of 7.8°C. Out of 121 stations, about 80.2 % of the stations (97) recorded the DTR from 10°C to 17°C and about 9.1% stations (11) had the DTR below 10°C and remaining 13 stations DTR was above 17°C (Figure 4.12.11). The DTR values shown in the figure represent the average of daily DTRs.

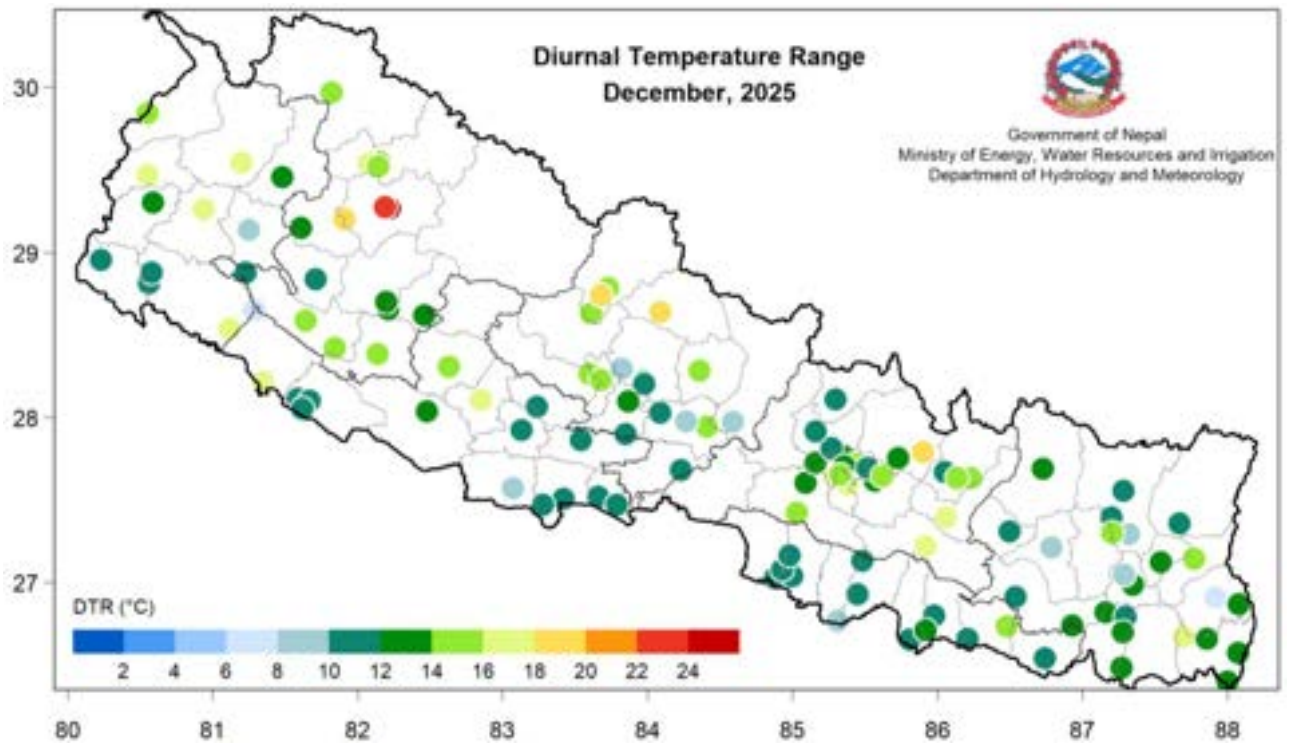


Figure 4.12.11: Station plot of diurnal temperature range for December, 2025

## 5. Major Extreme Events and Climate-Related Disasters

### 5.1 Heavy Precipitation events

#### Post-monsoon extreme precipitation on October 3-5

The torrential rainfall that occurred in Nepal on 3-5 October 2025 was caused by a low-pressure system originating from the Bay of Bengal, which intensified late-season monsoon activity over eastern Nepal. 3rd October recorded only minor, scattered rainfall across most of the country, with the bulk of precipitation arriving on 4th October and reaching its peak on 5th October (Figure 5.1.2). Birganj station recorded 0.2 mm on 3rd October, 54.0 mm on 4th October and 294.5 mm on 5th October alone, while Gaur (Rautahat) recorded 3.5, 20.0 and 315.0 mm respectively across the three days.

The spatial distribution of precipitation shows heavy rainfall concentrated across the central-eastern Terai and eastern hills, while the far-western and mid-western regions received comparatively less accumulations below 25 mm. The highest accumulations were observed at Birganj station (348.7 mm), Gaur station (338.5 mm) and Kanyam Tea Estate in Illam (327.7 mm), with 16 stations exceeding 200 mm and 45 stations surpassing 100 mm accumulations over the event period.

During this event, a total of 32 people in Nepal lost their lives due to landslides, 7 due to floods, 1 due to heavy rainfall, and 1 due to a thunderbolt, while the remaining fatalities were attributed to other causes, according to records from [bipadportal.gov.np](http://bipadportal.gov.np).

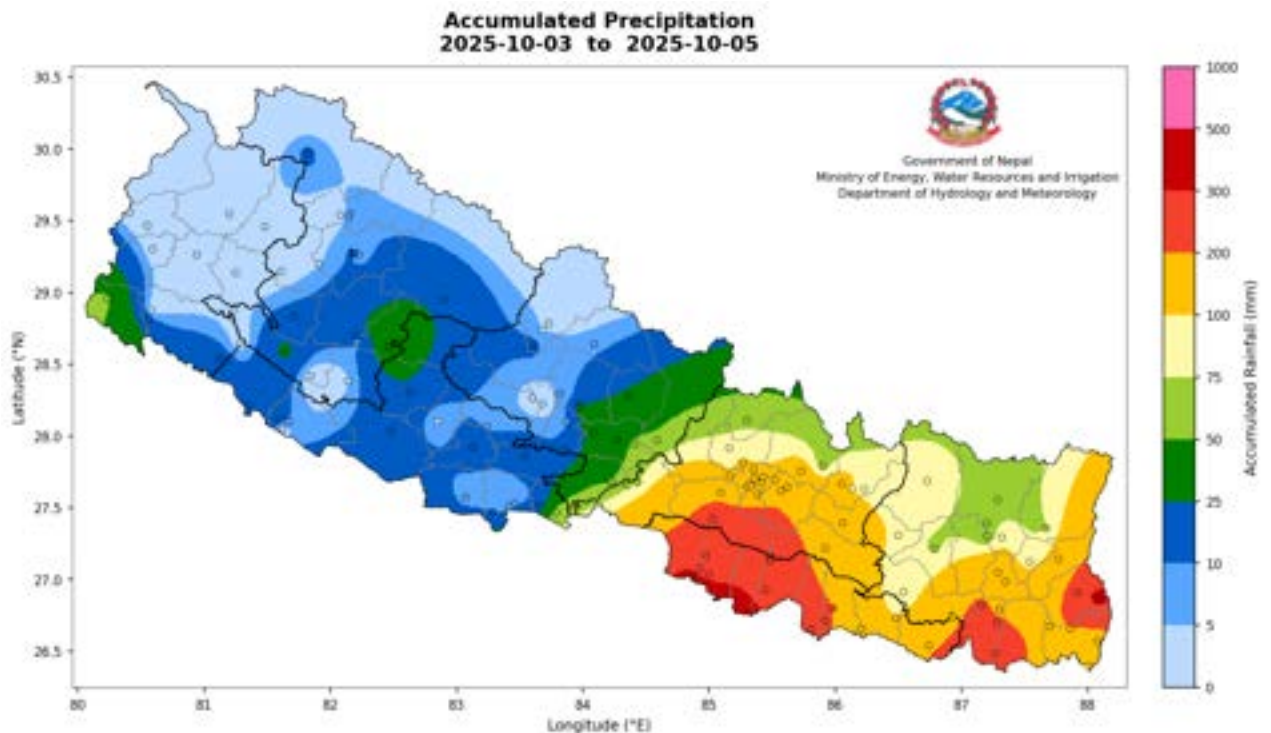
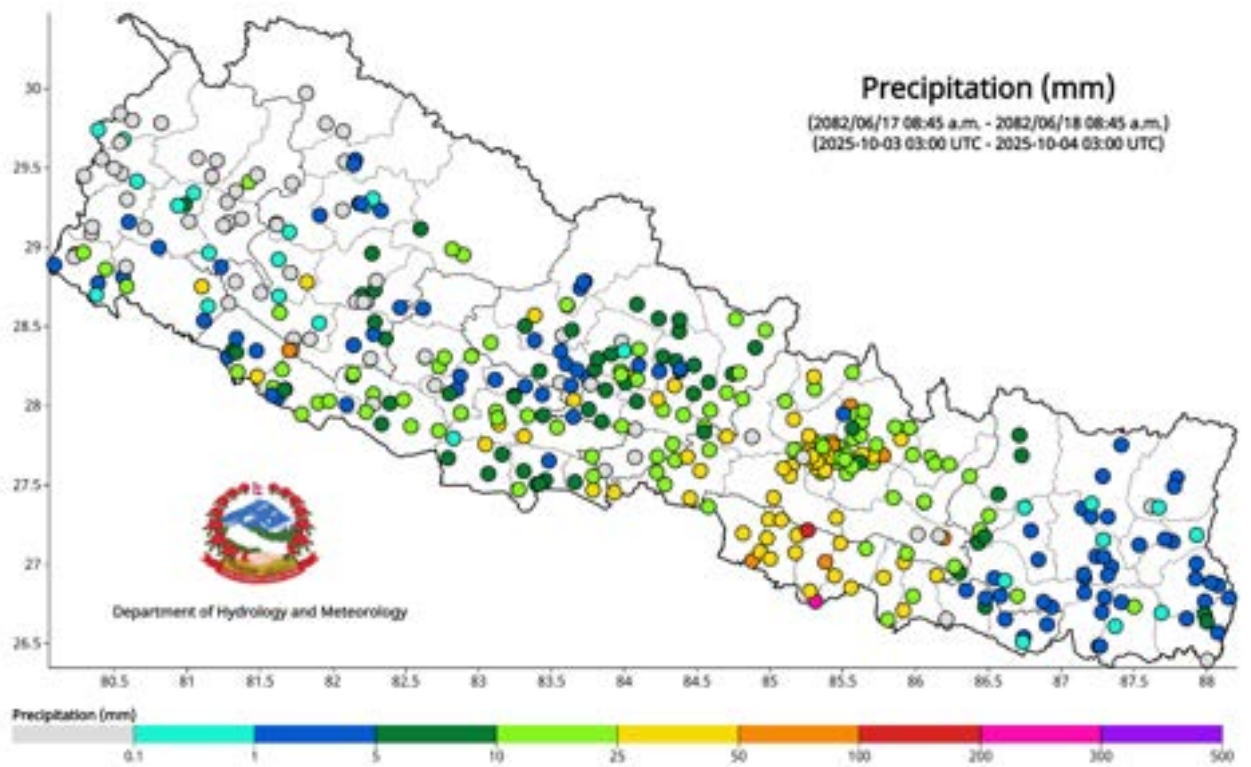
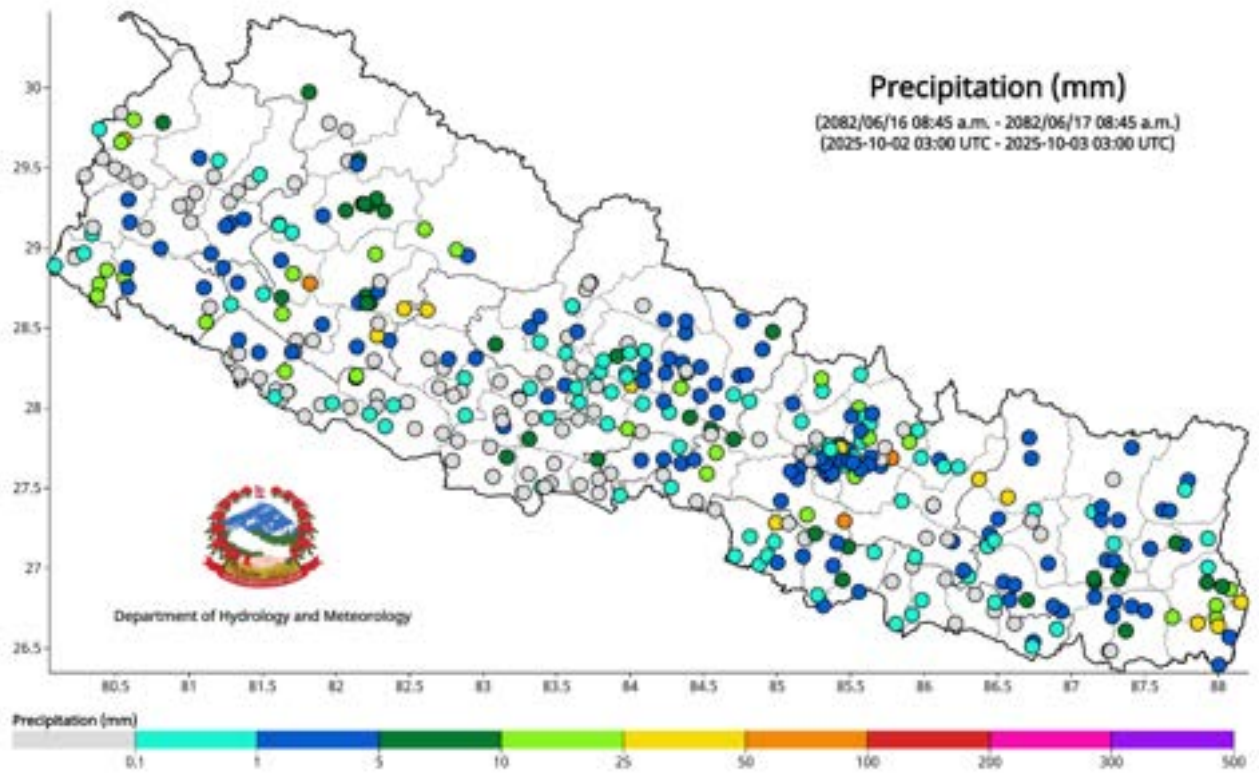


Figure 5.1.1: Accumulated precipitation that occurred from 3rd October to 5th October 2025



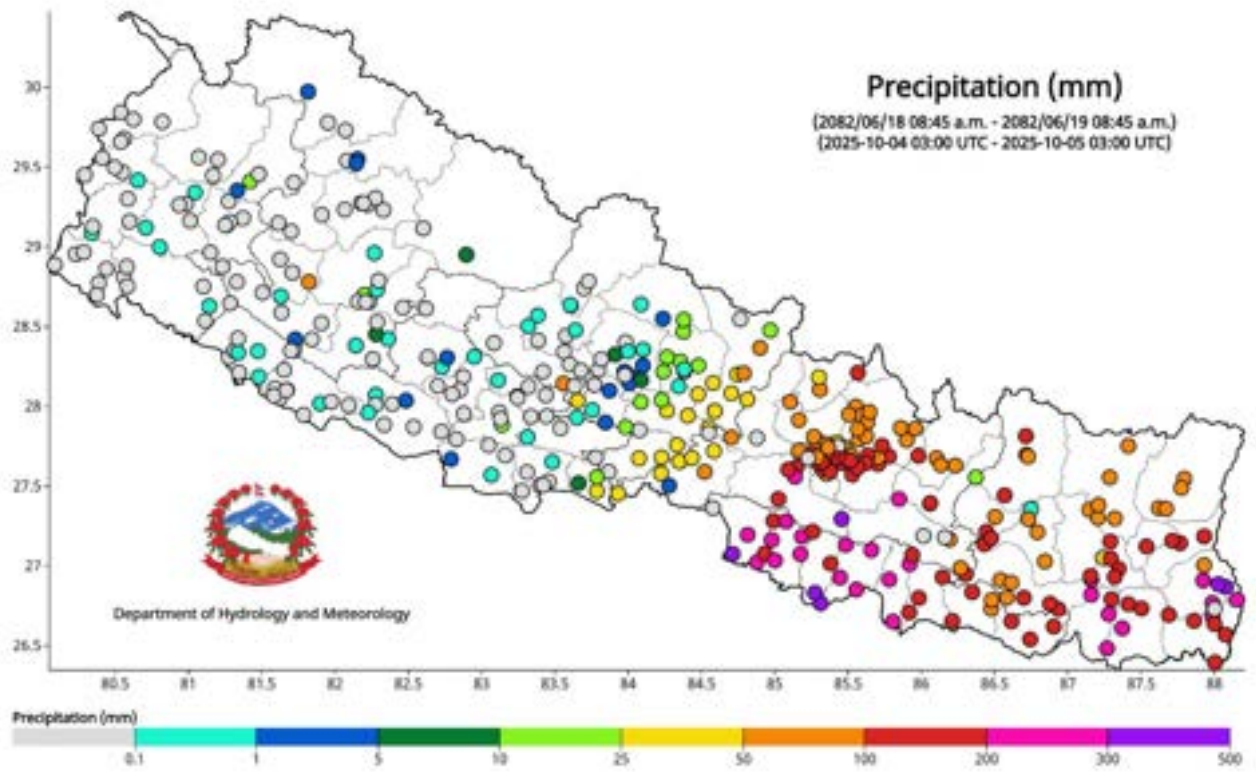


Figure 5.1.2: Daily precipitation scatter plot for the event from October 3 to 5 2025

### Montha Cyclone

Cyclone Montha developed over Bay of Bengal on 25th October caused heavy precipitation over Nepal. Central to Eastern region of Nepal received heavy precipitation. During this event over Nepal, economic loss of 3 million Nepalese rupees due to landslide, 3 Million Nepalese rupees due to windstorm and 5 lakh 40 thousand Nepalese rupees was registered in Bipad portal of Nepal. The detailed analysis of this event is done in October monthly report above.

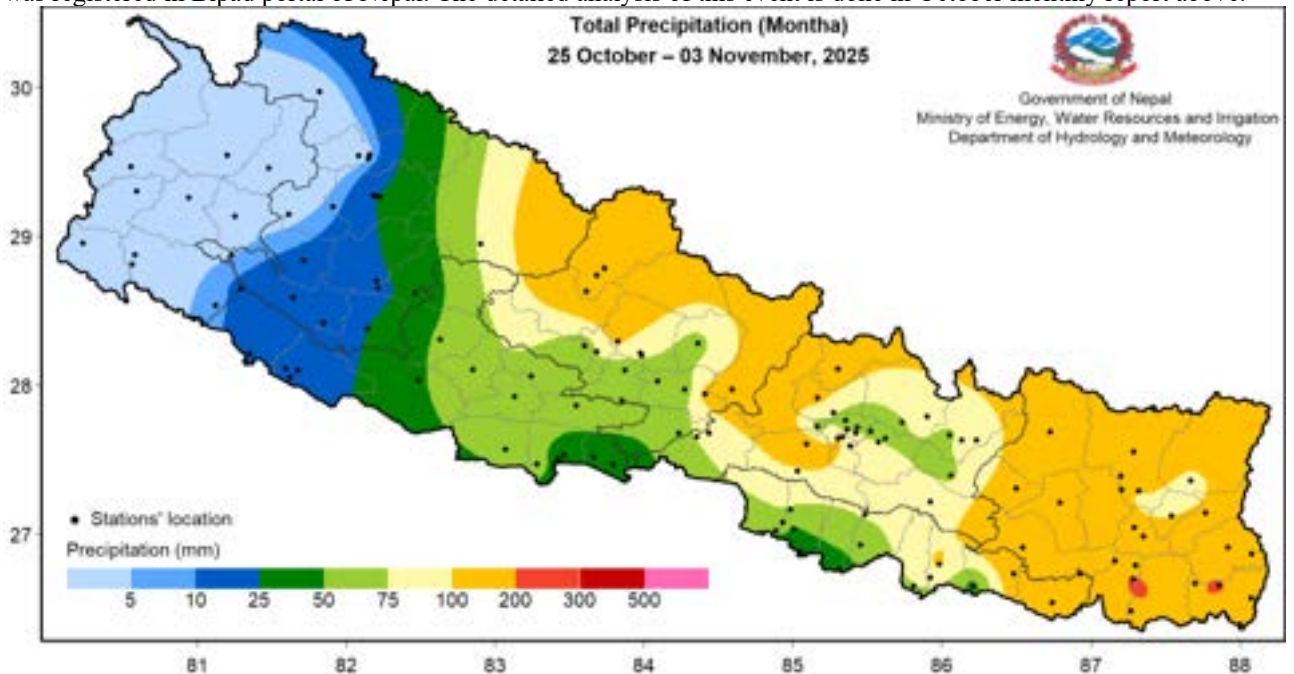


Figure 5.1.3: Total accumulated precipitation plot during cyclone Montha

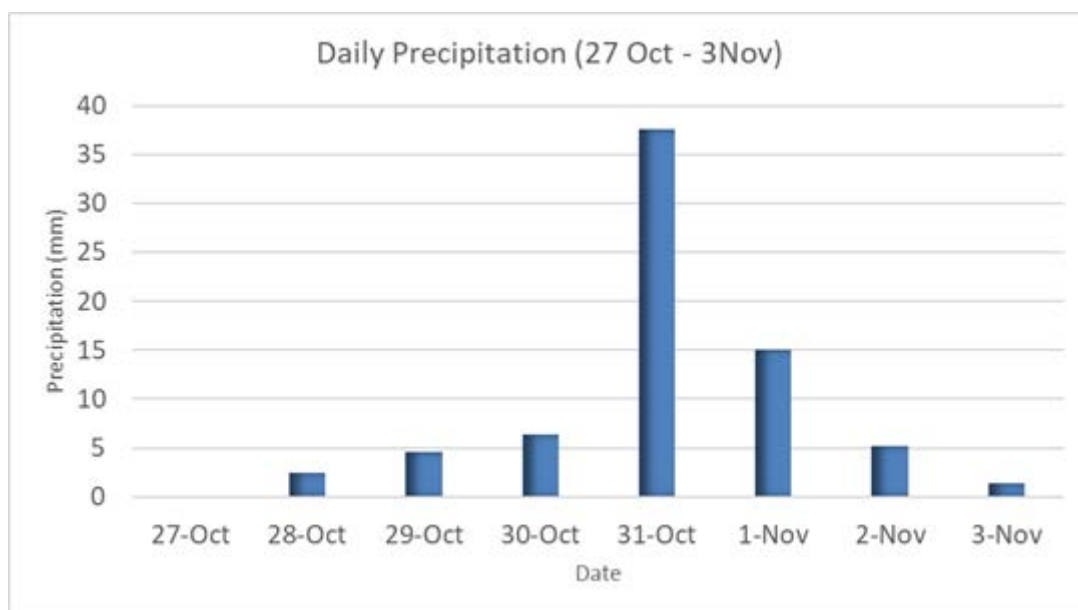


Figure 5.1.4: Bar plot showing the daily precipitation during Cyclone Montha event over Nepal

## 5.2 Drought

In winter 2024–25, Lumbini Province, Gandaki Province, Bagamati Province, Madhesh Province, the southern parts of Sudurpashchim and Karnali Provinces, and most parts of Koshi Province experienced extreme drought conditions (precipitation below normal by 70%). In contrast, most of the remaining parts of the country faced moderate (precipitation below normal by 25%) to severe (precipitation below normal by 50%) drought conditions (Figure 3.1.2). During the pre-monsoon season, moderate drought conditions were observed over the northern parts of Gandaki Province (Figure 3.2.2). In the monsoon season, moderate drought conditions were observed over most parts of Madhesh Province and in a few areas of Koshi, Bagamati, and Gandaki Provinces (Figure 3.3.2). In the Post-monsoon season, some parts of Sudurpashchim Province experienced moderate drought conditions (Figure 3.4.2). A drought is defined as moderate, severe and extreme as given in the table below.

Table 1: Drought category

S.N.	Percentage of normal precipitation (%)	Drought category
1	50 - 75	Moderate drought
2	30 - 50	Severe drought
3	< 30	Extreme drought

## 5.3 Hot days and Heatwaves

In 2025, between March and June, several stations in the Terai region of Nepal recorded maximum temperatures exceeding 40°C, indicating the occurrence of hot days and heatwaves. This year there were 22 extremely hot days with temperatures rising above 40°C. Heat waves lasted from 3 to 6 consecutive days, mostly affecting the southern plains during April to June.

Godavari (West) station in Kailali District first recorded temperatures above 40 °C on March 27, which continued the following day along with Bhairahawa station in Rupandehi District. Heatwave conditions were observed from April 22 to 27, expanding from Kanchanpur in the west to Chitwan in the east. Another heatwave episode occurred from May 9 to 15, mainly affecting Kailali, Banke, Rupandehi, and Rautahat Districts. A further episode was recorded from June 8 to 14, primarily impacting some western Districts.

Overall, the data highlights multiple heatwave episodes across the western and central Terai during April, May, and June. DHM issued 2 heatwave bulletins with warnings advising 'Be Updated', 'Be Prepared', and 'Take Action' during the period.

## 5.4 Human and Economic losses due to climate induced hazards

In 2025, Nepal faced severe impacts from floods, landslides, thunderbolts, and other climate induced disasters. Landslides caused the highest fatalities and injuries, while thunderbolts led to the most injuries. Floods resulted in significant deaths and the highest economic loss whereas number of forest fire incidents were highest among the hazards (Figure 5.4.1).



Figure 5.12.1: Human and Economic losses due to climate induced hazards in 2025 (data from [bipadportal.gov.np](http://bipadportal.gov.np))

## 6. Historical Record break

Several stations broke the previous record of extremes of temperature and precipitation.

**Table 1: List of stations breaking previous record of ever-recorded highest daily maximum temperature in 2025.**

S. N.	Station Name	District	Record break maximum temperature (°C)/Date	Previous highest maximum temperature (°C)/Date
1	Taplejung	Taplejung	30.0/2025-07-24	29.7/2018-07-19
2	Lete	Mustang	32.5/2025-07-25	29.0/2016-04-05

**Table 2: List of stations breaking previous record of ever-recorded lowest daily minimum temperature in 2025.**

S.N.	Station Name	District	Record break minimum temperature (°C)/Date	Previous lowest minimum temperature (°C)/Date
1.	Talcha	Mugu	-1.3/2025-11-14	4.6/2022-10-7

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**Table 3: List of stations breaking previous record of ever-recorded highest daily precipitation in 2025.**

S. N.	Station Name	District	Record break daily precipitation (mm)/Date	Previous highest precipitation(mm)/Date
1.	Bhairahawa Airport	Rupandehi	267.6/09-15-2025	266.5/1998-08-03
2.	Humde	Manang	85.0/10-30-2025	84.2/2024-09-28
3.	Birganj	Parsa	294.5/10-5-2025	282.8/1986-8-24
4.	Gaur	Rautahat	315.0/10-05-2025	301.5/2012-09-13

## Annex 1: List of Stations

Index No.	Station Name	District	Province	Longitude (dd)	Latitude (dd)	Elevation (m)
102	Baitadi (Gothalapani)	Baitadi	Sudurpashchim	29.56	80.41	1352
103	Patan new	Baitadi	Sudurpashchim	29.47	80.55	1292
104	Dadeldhura	Dadeldhura	Sudurpashchim	29.30	80.59	1879
105	Mahendra Nagar	Kanchanpur	Sudurpashchim	28.95	80.23	197
107	Darchula New	Darchula	Sudurpashchim	29.84	80.55	945
204	Bajura (Martadi)	Bajura	Sudurpashchim	29.46	81.48	1598
207	Tikapur	Kailali	Sudurpashchim	28.54	81.12	149
209	Dhangadhi (Attariya)	Kailali	Sudurpashchim	28.81	80.56	184
215	Godavari (West)	Kailali	Sudurpashchim	28.88	80.58	280
217	Mangalsen	Achham	Sudurpashchim	29.14	81.25	1310
218	Dipayal (Doti)	Doti	Sudurpashchim	29.26	80.94	563
299	Chainpur Bajhang AWS	Bajhang	Sudurpashchim	29.55	81.20	1405
405	Chisapani (Karnali)	Kailali	Sudurpashchim	28.65	81.29	201
303	Jumla	Jumla	Karnali	29.27	82.18	2363
306	Gamadi Shree Nagar	Mugu	Karnali	29.55	82.15	2113
307	Rara	Mugu	Karnali	29.54	82.08	2989
308	Nagma	Kalikot	Karnali	29.20	81.91	2017
310	Dipal Gaun	Jumla	Karnali	29.26	82.22	2422
311	Simikot	Humla	Karnali	29.97	81.82	2993
312	Dunai	Dolpa	Karnali	28.95	82.90	2098
329	Manma	Kalikot	Karnali	29.15	81.61	1729
334	Talcha	Mugu	Karnali	29.52	82.15	2750
399	Jumla Airport	Jumla	Karnali	29.27	82.19	2384
401	Pusma Camp	Surkhet	Karnali	28.88	81.23	953
402	Dailekh	Dailekh	Karnali	28.84	81.71	1394
404	Jajarkot	Jajarkot	Karnali	28.70	82.20	1240
406	Surkhet Airport	Surkhet	Karnali	28.59	81.64	720
432	Mehalkuna	Surkhet	Karnali	28.42	81.84	464
511	Salyan Bazar	Salyan	Karnali	28.38	82.14	1557
513	Chaurjhari Tar	Rukum	Karnali	28.65	82.21	863
514	Musikot (Rukumkot)	Rukum	Karnali	28.62	82.46	1412
408	Gulariya	Bardiya	Lumbini	28.21	81.35	126
409	Khajura (Nepalgunj)	Banke	Lumbini	28.11	81.59	129
416	Nepalgunj (Reg.Off.)	Banke	Lumbini	28.05	81.62	141
420	Nepalgunj Airport	Banke	Lumbini	28.10	81.67	165
504	Libang Gaun	Rolpa	Lumbini	28.31	82.63	1314
505	Bijuwar Tar	Pyuthan	Lumbini	28.10	82.85	835
515	Ghorai (Dang)	Dang	Lumbini	28.04	82.48	663
702	Tansen	Palpa	Lumbini	27.86	83.54	1183
705	Bhairahawa Airport	Rupandehi	Lumbini	27.51	83.42	108
707	Bhairahawa (Agric)	Rupandehi	Lumbini	27.53	83.46	112
708	Parasi	Nawalparasi	Lumbini	27.52	83.66	112
715	Khanchikot	Arghakhanchi	Lumbini	27.92	83.13	1801
716	Taulihawa	Kapilbastu	Lumbini	27.57	83.07	106
725	Tamghas	Gulmi	Lumbini	28.06	83.24	1547
727	Lumbini	Rupandehi	Lumbini	27.47	83.28	95
728	Semari	Nawalparasi	Lumbini	27.47	83.79	110
601	Jomsom	Mustang	Gandaki	28.78	83.73	2741
604	Thakmarpha	Mustang	Gandaki	28.74	83.68	2655
605	Baglung	Baglung	Gandaki	28.26	83.60	964
607	Lete	Mustang	Gandaki	28.63	83.61	2490
614	Kushma	Parbat	Gandaki	28.22	83.68	900
706	Dumkauli	Nawalparasi	Gandaki	27.68	84.23	183

Index No.	Station Name	District	Province	Longitude (dd)	Latitude (dd)	Elevation (m)
802	Khudi Bazar	Lamjung	Gandaki	28.28	84.36	838
804	Pokhara Airport	Kaski	Gandaki	28.20	83.98	827
805	Syangja	Syangja	Gandaki	28.10	83.87	871
808	Bandipur	Tanahun	Gandaki	27.94	84.41	991
809	Gorkha	Gorkha	Gandaki	27.97	84.59	724
810	Chapkot	Syangja	Gandaki	27.90	83.85	617
811	Malepatan (Pokhara)	Kaski	Gandaki	28.22	83.97	859
814	Lumle	Kaski	Gandaki	28.30	83.82	1738
815	Khairini Tar	Tanahun	Gandaki	28.03	84.09	515
817	Damauli	Tanahun	Gandaki	27.97	84.27	347
871	Humde	MANANG	Gandaki	28.64	84.09	3401
902	Rampur	Chitawan	Bagamati	27.65	84.35	189
905	Daman	Makwanpur	Bagamati	27.60	85.09	2265
906	Hetauda N.F.I.	Makwanpur	Bagamati	27.42	85.03	452
927	Bharatpur	Chitwan	Bagamati	27.68	84.43	216
1004	Nuwakot	Nuwakot	Bagamati	27.91	85.16	966
1007	Kakani	Nuwakot	Bagamati	27.81	85.27	2030
1009	Chautara	Sindhupalchok	Bagamati	27.75	85.73	1552
1022	Godavari	Lalitpur	Bagamati	27.59	85.38	1527
1024	Dhulikhel	Kabhre	Bagamati	27.62	85.57	1543
1027	Bahrabise	Sindhupalchok	Bagamati	27.79	85.90	884
1029	Khumaltar	Lalitpur	Bagamati	27.65	85.33	1334
1030	Kathmandu Airport	Kathmandu	Bagamati	27.70	85.36	1337
1036	Panchkhal	Kabhre	Bagamati	27.65	85.62	857
1038	Dhunibesi	Dhading	Bagamati	27.72	85.16	991
1043	Nagarkot	Bhaktapur	Bagamati	27.69	85.52	2147
1052	Bhaktapur	Bhaktapur	Bagamati	27.68	85.42	1315
1055	Dhunche	Rasuwa	Bagamati	28.11	85.30	1993
1059	Changu Narayan	Bhaktapur	Bagamati	27.72	85.43	1502
1071	Buddhanilakantha	Kathmandu	Bagamati	27.76	85.35	1378
1073	Khokana	Lalitpur	Bagamati	27.64	85.30	1309
1102	Charikot	Dolkha	Bagamati	27.67	86.05	1940
1103	Jiri	Dolkha	Bagamati	27.63	86.23	1877
1107	Sindhuli Madhi	Sindhuli	Bagamati	27.22	85.92	556
1123	Manthali	Ramechhap	Bagamati	27.39	86.06	497
1124	Kabre	Dolakha	Bagamati	27.63	86.13	1755
909	Simara Airport	Bara	Madhesh	27.16	84.98	137
911	Parwanipur	Bara	Madhesh	27.08	84.93	87
918	Birganj	Parsa	Madhesh	27.02	84.88	67
921	Kalaiya	Bara	Madhesh	27.04	85.00	100
922	Gaur	Routahat	Madhesh	26.77	85.31	77
1111	Janakpur Airport	Dhanusa	Madhesh	26.71	85.92	76
1114	Hardinath	Dhanusa	Madhesh	26.80	85.98	93
1118	Manusmara	Sarlahi	Madhesh	26.93	85.45	90
1121	Karmaiya	Sarlahi	Madhesh	27.13	85.48	139
1122	Jalesor	Mahottari	Madhesh	26.65	85.81	68
1212	Phattepur	Saptari	Madhesh	26.74	86.93	83
1215	Lahan	Siraha	Madhesh	26.73	86.48	110
1216	Siraha	Siraha	Madhesh	26.66	86.21	63
1223	Rajbiraj	Saptari	Madhesh	26.54	86.74	68
1206	Okhaldhunga	Okhaldhunga	Koshi	27.31	86.50	1731
1213	Udayapur Gadhi	Udayapur	Koshi	26.91	86.54	469
1222	Diktel	Khotang	Koshi	27.21	86.79	1612
1301	Num	Sankhuwasabha	Koshi	27.56	87.29	1494

Index No.	Station Name	District	Province	Longitude (dd)	Latitude (dd)	Elevation (m)
1303	Chainpur (East)	Sankhuwasabha	Koshi	27.29	87.32	1277
1304	Pakhribas	Dhankuta	Koshi	27.05	87.29	1720
1307	Dhankuta	Dhankuta	Koshi	26.98	87.35	1192
1311	Dharan Bazar	Sunsari	Koshi	26.79	87.30	310
1314	Terhathum	Terhathum	Koshi	27.12	87.54	1525
1316	Chatara	Sunsari	Koshi	26.82	87.16	105
1319	Biratnagar Airport	Morang	Koshi	26.48	87.27	72
1320	Tarahara	Sunsari	Koshi	26.70	87.28	120
1321	Tumlingtar	Sankhuwasabha	Koshi	27.30	87.20	477
1327	Khadbari	Sankhuwasabha	Koshi	27.39	87.20	1064
1405	Taplejung	Taplejung	Koshi	27.36	87.67	1744
1407	Ilam Tea Estate	Ilam	Koshi	26.91	87.92	1208
1408	Damak	Jhapa	Koshi	26.67	87.70	119
1412	Chandragadi Airport	Jhapa	Koshi	26.57	88.08	95
1416	Kanyam Tea Estate	Ilam	Koshi	26.87	88.08	1570
1419	Phidim (Panchther)	Panchther	Koshi	27.14	87.77	1157
1421	Gaida (Kankai)	Jhapa	Koshi	26.66	87.86	107
1422	Kechana	Jhapa	Koshi	26.40	88.00	71
120201	Lukla Airport	Solukhumbu	Koshi	27.69	86.73	2786

## Annex 2: Seasonal Precipitation and Temperature in 2025

Stations	Annual						Winter						Pre-monsoon						Monsoon						Post-monsoon					
	Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum	
	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN
Baglung	-	-	29.9	2.0	14.4	-0.6	1.2	1.8	24.7	2.5	6.1	-1.2	-	-	32.8	2.9	13.9	-1.2	1751.4	107.6	32.3	1.1	20.7	-0.5	76.9	116.4	28.5	1.4	13.3	-0.5
Bahrabise	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	2.4	25.3	2.5	5.2	-1.5	230.1	67.5	33.6	2.7	13.2	-1.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	186.5	174.0	-	-	-	-
Baitadi (Gothalapani)	1211.4	95.0	-	-	13.6	2.9	63.6	53.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	1.5	197.6	92.1	28.3	1.8	14.2	3.5	969.9	106.3	-	-	19.8	4.6	38.1	112.8	-	-	11.3	0.7
Bajura (Martadi)	1991.2	103.0	24.3	0.4	13.4	2.3	75.2	49.4	19.1	1.5	6.3	2.1	325.0	144.3	25.5	0.0	13.7	2.6	1573.3	104.3	27.6	-0.2	19.4	2.3	49.0	121.0	23.0	-0.1	10.9	1.8
Bandipur	1533.9	93.0	26.7	0.9	13.0	-1.4	0.8	1.4	21.3	1.5	5.8	-2.0	301.7	104.7	28.6	0.7	13.0	-2.0	1052.4	83.7	29.6	0.5	17.7	-1.8	179.1	340.5	26.1	1.0	13.4	0.0
Bhairahawa (Agric)	-	-	30.7	-0.5	19.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	23.3	-0.1	10.7	0.8	-	-	34.5	-0.4	20.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	27.0	1.2	51.4	74.1	30.5	-0.7	18.0	0.3
Bhairahawa Airport	-	-	31.3	0.3	20.1	1.2	0.0	0.1	23.6	0.5	10.9	1.0	178.2	130.3	35.1	0.4	20.7	1.1	1440.9	105.2	34.9	0.8	27.1	1.3	70.1	99.6	31.1	0.2	18.4	0.8
Bhaktapur	1721.2	125.0	28.1	1.6	13.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	24.0	3.1	3.8	0.7	242.0	109.7	29.4	1.6	13.6	1.9	1232.3	116.8	30.9	0.9	21.3	1.0	246.9	487.0	27.1	1.3	12.6	1.9
Bharatpur	1643.7	75.0	-	-	20.0	0.8	1.5	3.0	24.4	0.2	11.8	1.0	345.1	109.1	34.0	-0.2	20.8	0.5	1115.4	63.9	-	-	26.0	0.6	181.9	206.0	-	-	18.8	0.7
Bijuwara Tar	1233.9	102.0	30.1	0.6	16.1	0.4	0.4	0.7	25.3	1.7	7.7	0.2	185.3	122.2	32.5	0.8	16.2	0.7	927.3	97.5	32.6	0.2	23.0	0.4	121.1	342.9	28.8	-0.1	14.5	0.0
Biratnagar Airport	1868.0	106.0	30.4	-0.1	20.0	0.8	20.0	74.4	24.7	0.0	11.7	1.2	352.7	140.5	32.3	-0.6	20.9	0.8	1007.7	71.7	33.5	0.7	26.0	0.4	487.6	613.3	30.6	-0.1	18.6	0.1
Birganj	1349.1	89.0	31.8	0.0	20.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.6	11.7	0.5	214.2	125.5	35.1	0.1	21.8	1.3	732.3	58.2	35.9	0.7	27.5	1.9	402.7	641.3	31.2	-0.5	19.5	-0.1
Buddhanilakantha	-	-	26.4	2.0	14.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	21.0	2.2	5.8	1.0	325.3	113.9	27.8	1.9	14.1	1.5	1515.5	91.2	30.3	2.7	20.1	0.9	204.7	338.9	25.0	1.1	12.6	0.8
Chainpur (East)	1493.5	106.0	25.6	0.7	16.8	3.1	0.1	0.2	19.5	0.0	10.1	2.4	293.7	88.9	27.6	0.7	17.2	3.2	982.2	100.5	29.0	1.2	21.2	2.8	52.5	92.6	24.3	-0.9	9.6	-1.7
Chainpur Bajhang AWS	1478.8	-	25.9	-	12.1	-	49.8	43.6	20.6	1.1	2.0	-3.0	160.2	84.7	26.9	-0.4	12.8	-1.0	1230.9	115.3	29.3	0.1	19.7	0.0	217.8	345.1	25.1	0.9	17.8	5.2
Chandragadi Airport	2228.5	85.0	30.3	0.0	20.1	0.4	1.3	32.8	25.0	-0.1	12.1	0.4	412.8	103.5	31.4	-0.7	20.6	0.3	1432.5	67.7	33.4	0.7	26.0	0.4	382.0	325.7	30.9	0.0	19.4	0.6
Changu Narayan	1994.8	116.0	27.4	2.4	13.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	23.2	3.5	6.6	0.5	319.6	123.0	29.1	2.4	14.1	0.6	1448.4	107.5	29.6	1.5	19.6	0.5	226.9	347.5	26.6	2.1	13.0	0.6
Chapkot	-	-	-	-	17.2	0.5	4.6	6.7	23.6	1.2	10.4	1.3	-	-	-	-	17.7	0.7	1133.0	78.1	33.3	0.8	23.2	0.4	86.0	158.7	27.3	-0.8	15.1	-0.5
Charikot	3427.6	158.0	19.9	-2.0	10.6	0.2	7.8	16.8	15.1	-1.5	4.0	0.4	329.8	118.2	21.2	-1.8	10.7	0.4	2845.5	159.8	22.7	-2.6	16.2	0.3	248.8	407.3	19.2	-2.3	9.1	-0.5
Chatara	2269.2	105.0	30.8	-0.8	20.3	0.9	23.0	75.4	25.4	-0.8	12.4	1.1	318.5	110.0	32.8	-0.7	21.0	0.8	1451.1	86.2	33.6	-0.7	25.9	0.6	475.2	295.0	30.9	-0.9	19.5	0.6
Chaurjhari Tar	1365.4	116.0	28.7	0.1	-	-	11.0	15.4	22.4	1.1	-	-	371.0	328.3	32.2	-0.3	-	-	932.5	97.9	32.2	-0.2	22.6	0.4	53.0	130.0	25.6	-0.5	13.8	0.3
Chautara	2607.2	131.0	26.4	0.8	12.5	-0.7	0.0	0.0	20.6	0.9	5.9	-0.6	321.2	143.4	28.7	0.6	12.0	-1.7	2046.1	123.7	29.8	1.1	17.6	-0.6	240.0	373.9	24.3	-0.2	12.6	0.0
Chisapani (Karnali)	2679.1	116.0	30.2	0.7	20.1	0.5	13.7	17.4	22.7	1.2	11.9	0.1	264.1	222.3	34.7	0.8	21.7	0.6	2317.9	111.9	33.9	1.3	25.7	0.6	84.3	172.8	28.1	-0.3	18.2	0.0
Dadeldhura	1275.2	94.0	23.0	1.3	12.1	0.8	64.0	49.6	17.9	2.0	5.6	0.9	167.0	93.6	25.0	1.3	12.5	0.7	999.3	99.6	25.7	0.7	17.5	0.7	74.3	189.6	21.4	0.3	9.6	-0.2
Dailekh	1510.1	88.0	24.8	-0.7	14.6	1.7	20.4	21.2	18.6	0.5	6.0	-0.6	271.3	168.1	27.6	-1.1	14.3	0.1	1176.9	82.8	27.5	-1.8	20.1	2.9	51.2	158.1	23.0	-1.0	14.6	2.9
Damak	2310.0	100.0	31.3	0.2	19.8	1.4	22.0	72.9	25.4	-0.3	11.2	0.8	326.0	114.6	32.5	-0.2	20.6	0.4	1582.3	85.2	34.4	0.8	25.9	1.9	379.9	292.7	32.0	0.4	19.1	2.7

Stations	Annual						Winter						Pre-monsoon						Monsoon						Post-monsoon					
	Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum	
	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN
Daman	1677.2	297.0	19.5	0.6	9.5	0.9	6.7	11.4	15.0	1.1	3.5	1.4	368.8	118.7	20.1	0.6	9.6	0.8	963.9	74.1	22.5	0.4	14.7	0.9	337.8	537.0	19.0	-0.3	7.9	0.2
Damauli	1432.4	84.0	30.2	0.3	19.3	2.3	2.5	4.2	22.8	0.4	12.5	2.4	-	-	33.1	0.2	18.7	2.5	900.8	72.0	34.4	0.4	25.1	2.1	116.3	275.0	28.4	0.1	18.6	1.9
Darchula New	2599.3	103.0	29.0	0.4	15.3	0.3	61.1	53.0	22.4	0.9	6.9	0.1	255.9	100.8	31.8	0.6	16.4	0.7	2249.8	108.4	32.4	0.0	22.1	0.3	44.5	55.2	27.4	-0.3	12.6	-0.5
Dhangadhi (Attariya)	1378.6	74.0	31.0	0.4	19.1	1.4	8.6	12.3	24.0	1.3	10.0	1.4	136.3	123.7	35.0	0.2	19.8	1.7	1194.6	73.8	34.5	0.7	26.4	1.1	41.5	78.5	30.3	0.4	16.9	0.9
Dhankuta	1032.7	109.0	26.8	2.0	14.6	-0.4	0.0	0.0	22.1	2.3	8.0	-0.2	246.2	127.3	27.6	1.6	15.1	-0.4	526.6	78.5	29.9	2.1	19.6	-0.6	260.0	564.0	26.2	1.5	13.2	-0.6
Dharan Bazar	2548.4	121.0	30.0	0.1	20.4	0.7	31.1	108.8	24.5	-0.1	13.2	0.3	383.7	145.5	31.9	-0.2	21.7	0.9	1728.9	103.2	33.1	0.9	25.4	1.0	404.7	309.9	30.1	0.2	19.5	0.5
Dhulikhel	1344.8	91.0	25.0	2.9	12.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	20.1	4.2	5.8	1.1	213.8	98.8	26.7	2.2	12.8	0.9	841.7	72.8	28.3	2.6	18.7	0.9	289.3	566.1	23.2	2.5	11.6	1.1
Dhunche	2200.2	109.0	20.3	0.0	10.7	0.3	22.1	22.5	15.0	0.5	3.5	-0.3	209.0	103.1	21.7	0.0	10.9	0.3	1732.2	104.0	23.7	-0.2	16.6	0.8	237.0	407.3	19.3	-0.4	8.9	-0.6
Dhunibesi	-	-	28.2	1.4	16.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	23.0	3.0	9.6	0.5	313.4	155.0	30.6	0.9	17.5	0.7	-	-	31.3	0.8	22.1	0.5	183.5	380.0	26.4	1.0	15.1	0.1
Diktel	1863.4	130.0	22.6	0.1	14.4	0.4	2.4	6.9	17.8	0.3	8.3	0.6	304.2	107.3	24.3	0.1	14.8	0.4	1231.1	115.4	25.0	-0.2	18.9	0.2	325.8	699.2	22.1	-0.3	13.9	0.5
Dipal Gaun	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.8	17.0	18.7	3.1	-4.8	-1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	735.4	116.5	27.5	1.2	15.3	1.7	45.0	143.4	22.4	0.4	1.5	-0.1
Dipayal (Doti)	922.7	88.0	30.6	-0.3	16.0	0.5	42.7	39.6	24.2	0.3	6.6	0.3	196.8	141.3	33.6	-0.2	16.2	0.8	662.3	86.8	34.0	-0.6	24.2	0.7	37.2	84.6	28.6	-1.2	13.3	-0.2
Dumkauli	1819.5	76.0	31.0	0.0	19.7	0.9	9.5	17.8	24.2	0.0	11.5	1.1	281.8	94.8	34.5	0.2	20.2	0.8	1267.8	64.4	34.7	0.7	26.0	0.7	270.0	332.5	29.7	-0.5	18.3	0.5
Dunai	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	82.3	0.0	0.0	-4.4	-4.2	79.3	203.8	-	-	4.8	-3.7	-	-	-	-	12.5	-5.3	107.8	728.4	-	-	-	-
Gaida (Kankai)	2269.7	88.0	30.8	-0.1	20.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	25.2	-0.5	11.9	2.2	472.7	164.9	32.3	-0.4	20.6	2.0	1375.8	64.8	34.2	0.9	26.0	2.2	421.3	317.7	30.9	-0.5	19.3	2.0
Gamadi Shree Nagar	912.2	109.0	23.7	0.7	10.8	0.4	22.9	19.8	17.2	0.6	2.5	-0.8	185.6	170.2	24.5	0.2	10.0	-0.3	667.2	113.6	27.8	0.8	17.6	1.4	49.9	202.1	22.3	-0.6	10.0	0.2
Gaur	1541.8	123.0	31.4	1.7	20.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	24.7	2.9	10.9	1.2	178.4	113.4	34.8	2.6	20.8	1.5	899.5	88.1	35.6	1.8	26.5	1.6	463.9	1040.2	30.4	0.8	19.9	1.7
Ghorai (Dang)	1600.3	101.0	28.8	0.3	17.5	1.6	0.4	0.7	23.2	0.9	8.9	1.7	241.5	171.4	31.8	-0.2	18.7	1.3	1282.1	96.2	31.5	0.5	23.9	1.4	76.5	139.2	27.5	0.0	15.5	1.8
Godavari	1482.0	89.0	24.1	1.2	11.1	-0.3	0.0	0.0	19.7	2.3	2.9	-1.0	-	107.9	25.3	0.4	10.8	-0.7	946.2	71.1	27.0	1.0	18.0	0.2	295.9	574.6	23.3	1.2	9.5	-0.4
Godavari (West)	1981.0	85.0	31.3	0.8	18.6	-0.9	4.5	5.1	25.0	2.3	11.2	-0.1	208.0	170.5	35.8	0.9	20.9	-0.4	1735.6	84.2	33.9	0.4	23.3	-1.6	33.0	66.3	30.6	0.7	17.2	-1.2
Gorkha	1913.0	116.0	27.8	0.5	17.3	1.0	0.1	0.1	20.9	0.1	9.7	0.6	502.1	175.9	30.6	0.9	17.8	0.9	1227.1	96.9	31.9	1.1	23.2	1.3	184.0	469.4	26.2	-0.1	15.9	1.0
Gulariya	1344.1	102.0	31.2	0.7	15.2	-3.2	4.0	6.8	24.1	1.9	7.2	-1.9	133.7	141.2	35.2	0.9	17.0	-1.7	1170.5	104.8	34.9	0.7	22.0	-4.1	37.5	78.8	30.4	0.3	11.6	-5.3
Hardinath	1255.4	98.0	30.2	0.0	20.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	23.8	0.7	11.9	0.8	228.6	122.0	33.1	0.0	20.3	0.3	684.0	66.6	33.7	0.5	26.7	0.3	342.7	735.4	30.1	-0.5	19.4	0.4
Hetauda N.F.I.	2251.1	194.0	30.0	0.3	-	-	1.4	3.0	24.4	0.7	-	-	364.2	125.9	33.0	0.2	14.6	-2.8	1533.9	78.0	32.7	0.2	23.1	-0.2	351.6	437.9	28.7	-0.1	15.9	0.3
Humde	-	-	14.8	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.6	6.4	9.2	1.0	-6.0	1.7	66.4	58.2	14.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	229.1	86.0	19.1	0.4	9.8	1.1	-	-	12.9	-0.2	-3.0	-1.2
Ilam Tea Estate	1428.3	95.0	-	-	16.5	1.3	0.4	1.3	18.9	0.6	10.8	1.2	202.1	95.8	24.5	-0.3	16.5	0.9	854.5	71.8	26.4	0.3	20.4	1.4	371.4	548.6	23.9	0.1	16.6	1.4
Jajarkot	1540.3	90.0	26.9	0.0	14.2	0.6	11.0	12.6	20.3	-1.3	-	-	288.4	231.2	29.5	0.4	15.1	1.1	1186.1	82.8	30.9	1.4	20.1	1.3	56.0	88.5	24.6	-1.7	11.6	-0.9
Jalesor	1286.4	126.0	31.0	0.2	20.8	0.8	1.4	13.5	24.3	0.4	12.6	1.5	240.7	181.4	34.2	0.2	22.3	1.2	726.0	85.2	35.0	0.9	26.3	0.5	318.3	1440.3	30.4	0.2	20.3	0.2
Janakpur Airport	-	-	31.1	0.4	20.2	0.6	1.1	4.7	25.7	1.4	11.4	0.7	265.7	138.7	33.6	-0.2	20.9	0.6	726.7	60.8	34.4	1.2	26.7	0.4	328.1	589.1	31.3	0.4	19.1	0.1

Stations	Annual						Winter						Pre-monsoon						Monsoon						Post-monsoon					
	Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum	
	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN
Jiri	2457.0	99.0	21.7	0.9	9.2	1.0	11.0	21.7	17.5	2.0	0.7	1.2	273.3	83.2	22.6	0.7	8.7	1.4	1988.1	98.8	24.7	0.5	16.6	0.3	185.7	220.3	20.6	0.3	7.4	0.9
Jomsom	377.6	129.0	18.9	1.3	7.0	1.2	4.4	10.6	13.7	2.2	-0.8	0.4	45.5	64.7	19.0	0.9	6.6	1.9	156.1	98.5	23.1	0.8	14.1	1.2	171.7	752.9	16.8	0.4	4.1	0.6
Jumla	855.4	107.0	22.7	1.5	5.9	0.8	18.3	20.1	17.5	2.3	-4.1	-0.1	194.6	136.1	22.9	1.0	5.3	1.1	599.2	112.2	26.2	0.9	15.4	0.9	43.8	126.7	21.6	0.6	2.1	0.4
Jumla Airport	852.6	110.0	21.9	0.7	4.7	0.1	18.2	21.1	16.8	1.8	-5.1	-0.6	188.0	164.0	22.1	0.2	4.4	0.5	603.4	113.6	25.3	-0.1	14.0	0.3	43.4	99.6	20.8	-0.1	0.9	-0.5
Kabre	2304.4	106.0	24.1	1.1	11.1	-0.9	0.0	0.0	19.9	2.1	4.3	-0.6	239.1	105.4	25.1	0.4	11.2	-0.8	1870.0	100.6	26.8	0.8	16.5	-1.2	195.4	298.8	23.1	0.5	9.7	-1.3
Kakani	2740.7	97.0	20.0	-0.1	11.0	-0.3	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.9	5.3	0.2	283.4	84.1	21.3	-0.7	11.3	-0.6	2188.2	93.2	22.5	-0.4	15.7	-0.3	269.2	365.8	19.1	-0.6	9.9	-0.8
Kalaiya	1214.5	85.0	30.8	0.2	20.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.6	11.9	0.4	239.6	138.3	34.2	0.1	21.0	0.3	630.5	53.6	34.3	0.8	27.0	0.2	344.6	776.1	30.6	0.1	19.1	-0.7
Kanyam Tea Estate	2656.1	95.0	23.1	2.6	14.1	2.5	9.4	21.4	17.9	2.5	8.2	3.0	320.9	96.6	23.4	1.5	14.5	2.6	1825.5	79.0	25.2	2.0	18.5	1.9	500.3	419.7	25.0	4.3	13.1	2.0
Karmaiya	1690.4	90.0	30.8	-0.2	20.7	0.3	2.1	8.4	24.8	0.5	13.3	0.7	304.4	158.3	33.5	-0.7	21.2	-0.4	1013.1	64.4	34.2	0.3	26.2	0.3	371.0	447.5	30.3	-0.4	19.8	0.1
Kathmandu Airport	1637.7	109.0	25.3	-0.7	14.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	20.0	-0.5	6.1	2.0	221.5	96.3	27.5	-0.4	14.3	1.9	1200.4	102.1	28.8	-0.2	20.5	0.8	215.7	434.0	23.4	-2.1	12.6	1.4
Kechana	2245.8	94.0	30.2	-0.2	19.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	24.9	-0.3	11.5	0.6	374.8	116.7	31.5	-0.9	20.4	0.1	1613.9	83.5	33.3	0.6	25.8	0.0	257.2	223.3	31.0	0.1	17.5	-0.7
Khadbari	1889.7	103.0	27.0	1.6	17.0	0.6	16.4	53.0	21.7	2.2	10.7	0.6	327.4	120.7	28.7	1.4	17.5	0.8	1300.9	92.5	30.4	1.5	21.6	0.3	245.1	191.4	25.9	1.7	16.1	0.4
Khairini Tar	-	-	29.9	0.6	17.9	0.7	18.7	29.2	22.9	0.2	10.8	1.2	-	-	32.6	0.6	17.3	0.7	1334.6	79.3	33.7	0.9	24.0	0.5	112.8	180.8	28.2	0.3	17.2	0.4
Khajura (Nepalganj)	1176.9	92.0	31.2	0.3	18.9	0.9	0.0	0.1	23.6	0.6	9.5	0.7	152.8	172.8	35.0	-0.1	19.1	0.6	966.8	89.5	35.1	0.9	26.4	1.0	57.5	125.9	30.2	0.1	16.9	0.4
Khanchikot	1458.3	86.0	22.3	1.5	13.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	17.0	1.6	7.4	0.8	238.9	133.3	23.4	0.9	13.6	-0.1	1106.3	81.0	25.1	1.3	17.5	0.2	113.4	188.7	22.0	1.4	12.2	0.4
Khokana	-	-	26.2	1.0	12.2	1.0	3.6	6.7	21.6	1.9	2.7	0.7	235.1	109.6	27.8	1.1	12.2	1.4	-	-	29.3	0.9	20.0	0.6	261.3	597.9	24.7	-0.3	10.3	1.0
Khudi Bazar	3014.8	91.0	27.5	-0.1	14.5	-0.9	11.7	12.8	22.3	0.3	6.7	-1.4	416.4	99.6	29.2	-0.3	14.4	-1.7	2444.7	89.9	30.4	-0.4	20.8	-0.2	142.0	150.0	26.9	-0.1	13.0	-0.9
Khumaltar	1323.0	114.0	26.4	1.6	13.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	21.2	1.9	5.1	1.9	235.4	117.6	27.4	0.9	13.6	1.9	826.3	94.1	29.7	1.7	21.0	1.3	261.3	676.9	25.3	0.8	12.1	1.4
Kushma	2684.8	105.0	28.0	-0.6	15.3	0.1	3.8	5.3	23.2	0.4	7.9	0.3	248.8	90.2	30.9	0.3	15.9	0.2	2335.1	109.4	30.6	-0.9	21.5	0.2	97.1	136.2	25.9	-2.7	13.1	-0.7
Lahan	1380.1	107.0	32.6	2.3	20.4	0.8	1.2	3.9	26.8	2.7	11.9	0.7	198.5	113.4	34.3	1.4	21.2	0.7	863.4	85.0	35.8	2.7	26.9	1.4	317.0	488.4	33.5	3.1	19.0	-0.1
Lete	1324.6	92.0	18.2	1.0	7.9	1.2	35.4	29.5	13.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	226.9	62.4	18.8	0.4	7.2	1.1	874.1	98.4	21.1	0.7	14.2	1.1	188.2	301.1	17.9	1.1	5.9	0.6
Libang Gaun	1276.3	82.0	26.7	0.5	13.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	22.1	1.8	5.3	0.4	256.0	144.1	28.3	-0.1	13.8	1.0	906.3	73.4	29.6	0.2	20.6	1.8	112.9	222.2	25.1	0.1	11.3	1.1
Lukla Airport	2704.1	118.0	15.8	0.9	6.5	0.6	18.3	55.5	10.7	1.3	-0.1	1.6	262.6	113.4	16.2	0.7	6.2	0.8	2134.1	111.4	19.0	0.7	12.4	-0.1	289.0	264.9	15.7	0.4	4.8	-0.1
Lumbini	1247.5	95.0	31.2	0.3	19.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	23.6	1.3	9.9	0.3	124.9	114.6	34.8	-0.2	19.4	0.2	1043.7	94.8	35.0	0.4	26.5	0.2	79.0	142.9	30.5	0.2	18.5	0.3
Lumle	5537.3	101.0	21.2	0.7	12.8	0.8	18.2	17.9	16.4	1.4	6.6	0.8	618.2	123.4	22.5	0.5	13.0	0.9	4588.6	98.4	24.2	0.4	17.7	0.5	312.3	137.2	20.2	0.1	11.5	0.4
Mahendra Nagar	2209.5	117.0	30.8	0.4	18.5	1.0	23.4	26.6	23.7	1.2	9.3	0.9	190.1	219.5	34.5	0.3	19.1	1.2	1920.4	115.8	34.1	0.2	25.9	0.8	82.9	157.0	30.4	0.9	16.2	0.6
Malepatan (Pokhara)	3652.1	92.0	27.5	0.5	15.4	0.4	9.3	12.5	21.3	0.4	6.9	-0.5	604.6	111.5	29.2	0.3	15.2	0.5	2885.5	91.1	31.2	0.5	22.0	0.5	152.7	88.8	26.3	0.1	14.6	0.5
Mangalsen	1297.0	91.0	25.6	-0.1	14.2	0.7	58.4	39.6	20.6	1.3	6.2	0.5	214.4	114.3	30.1	2.2	14.8	1.1	1013.1	97.7	28.2	-1.3	20.6	0.5	44.9	97.2	22.0	-2.6	11.6	-0.3

Stations	Annual						Winter						Pre-monsoon						Monsoon						Post-monsoon					
	Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum	
	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN
Manma	1067.7	74.0	23.3	0.4	12.7	1.0	68.2	49.0	19.5	2.4	6.0	1.2	213.2	95.3	24.8	-0.1	13.1	1.2	790.8	77.2	25.4	-0.4	18.2	0.7	32.7	60.7	22.3	-0.3	10.5	0.2
Manthali	1159.1	126.0	31.7	0.4	16.9	-0.2	0.0	0.0	26.0	0.6	8.4	-0.5	168.6	113.2	33.5	-0.1	17.0	-0.7	769.0	109.2	35.2	0.6	23.3	-0.2	221.5	592.2	30.4	-0.1	16.0	0.2
Manusmara	1314.8	93.0	30.3	-0.5	20.2	1.2	0.8	3.0	23.4	-0.4	11.7	1.9	212.7	129.4	33.6	-0.3	20.5	0.9	750.9	64.7	34.1	0.3	26.7	0.9	350.5	548.6	29.9	-0.8	19.0	0.7
Mehalkuna	1344.3	116.0	31.0	0.5	16.4	0.5	7.1	12.8	24.4	0.7	7.8	0.2	250.7	195.4	34.1	0.3	16.0	0.6	1049.9	112.2	34.8	0.8	23.7	0.6	42.3	97.1	29.0	0.1	15.2	0.5
Musikot (Rukumkot)	2471.0	-	25.7	-	14.4	-	11.9	14.3	20.6	1.2	7.4	1.8	322.8	150.6	27.8	0.7	14.8	1.8	2021.1	113.9	28.9	0.6	20.1	1.2	116.5	121.9	23.7	-0.7	12.4	0.6
Nagarkot	1789.5	96.0	20.0	0.4	10.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	15.3	1.1	5.2	1.3	267.7	105.0	21.4	-0.1	10.9	0.6	1324.8	88.4	22.8	0.4	15.5	0.4	197.0	306.4	18.7	-0.4	9.8	0.5
Nagma	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.9	32.5	18.1	1.2	-	-	156.8	90.9	22.7	-0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.5	59.3	22.6	1.2	6.3	-0.2
Nepalgunj (Reg.Off.)	1393.8	94.0	30.9	-0.1	19.5	1.3	2.7	5.1	23.3	0.4	10.6	1.5	126.0	132.1	34.9	-0.4	20.0	1.4	1228.0	96.2	34.7	0.3	26.4	1.0	38.2	75.8	29.9	-0.2	17.9	1.1
Nepalgunj Airport	1064.1	81.0	31.4	0.8	19.3	-0.3	0.0	0.1	24.1	1.5	10.8	0.3	146.1	161.6	35.3	0.4	20.4	-0.3	863.1	76.9	35.2	1.3	26.0	-0.2	55.0	126.2	30.9	1.1	17.3	-0.8
Num	-	-	-	-	-	-	87.5	78.9	17.2	-0.2	7.7	0.8	990.3	96.6	24.1	0.0	13.8	1.1	-	-	27.3	0.3	19.2	0.8	379.8	164.9	22.4	-0.4	12.8	0.5
Nuwakot	2156.6	118.0	27.6	-0.1	16.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.6	9.9	0.4	265.0	126.4	29.9	-0.2	17.5	0.1	1633.9	108.4	30.8	0.2	22.1	0.7	257.8	413.8	25.8	-1.0	15.5	-0.2
Okhaldhunga	-	-	22.9	0.6	13.6	1.0	8.6	24.5	17.8	0.7	7.0	0.6	270.9	110.2	24.6	0.7	14.1	1.0	1206.6	86.7	25.6	0.6	18.4	1.1	301.3	435.4	22.1	-0.1	13.0	1.0
Pakhribas	1666.9	109.0	21.1	0.1	13.4	1.0	18.1	47.6	16.3	0.4	7.0	0.9	233.0	93.2	23.0	0.0	13.8	1.0	1085.3	91.8	23.7	0.2	18.3	0.9	330.6	561.3	20.7	0.0	12.6	1.0
Panchkhal	1035.2	94.0	29.8	1.3	15.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	23.8	1.2	6.4	0.9	170.1	112.0	31.2	0.9	14.7	1.2	642.3	74.2	33.7	1.8	22.8	1.0	223.0	414.5	28.7	0.8	14.9	1.9
Parasi	1410.3	85.0	30.6	-0.5	19.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	23.3	-0.2	9.8	0.2	158.1	96.2	34.6	-0.3	19.1	0.5	1165.7	84.5	34.0	-0.2	26.2	0.8	86.0	116.3	30.4	-0.5	17.8	0.8
Parwanipur	1250.2	80.0	30.5	-0.2	19.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	23.5	-0.1	10.0	0.0	228.6	132.0	33.5	-0.5	20.0	0.7	701.1	54.0	34.3	0.8	26.7	0.9	320.7	525.8	30.3	-0.6	18.8	1.0
Patan new	1380.7	112.0	26.8	1.9	13.6	0.5	53.7	51.6	21.5	3.1	5.4	0.6	160.2	85.2	28.9	1.5	14.2	0.8	1136.7	129.1	29.8	1.4	20.5	0.6	51.7	85.6	25.3	1.1	11.0	-0.3
Phattepur	1888.5	101.0	30.8	-1.0	19.5	0.6	12.0	37.9	25.2	-1.3	11.9	1.5	237.2	97.2	32.7	-1.3	20.0	0.5	1214.4	80.8	34.0	-0.1	25.4	0.2	425.0	481.3	30.7	-1.4	18.7	0.2
Phidim (Panchther)	1232.6	98.0	28.2	1.6	16.0	0.9	0.3	0.8	22.1	0.6	8.5	0.5	214.9	88.3	29.1	1.0	16.5	0.9	756.8	82.1	31.7	2.2	21.8	1.0	260.7	499.5	28.2	1.7	14.5	0.9
Pokhara Airport	3166.7	82.0	27.3	0.2	16.8	1.0	9.5	14.0	21.1	-0.1	9.0	0.6	766.2	136.8	29.5	0.3	17.2	1.2	2223.4	72.6	30.8	0.3	22.8	1.0	167.7	95.1	25.7	-0.5	15.6	0.8
Pusma Camp	1403.1	90.0	25.8	0.0	15.1	-1.3	17.6	16.2	19.6	0.8	6.7	-2.1	163.7	122.1	29.7	0.2	15.4	-2.5	1190.6	93.6	28.7	-0.4	21.5	-0.3	36.4	97.9	23.9	-0.4	13.6	-1.2
Rajbiraj	1287.9	87.0	30.8	0.0	20.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	12.1	0.9	275.1	138.6	33.4	-0.1	21.5	0.9	585.6	49.6	34.0	0.7	26.2	1.0	427.2	649.2	30.6	-0.6	19.6	0.7
Rampur	1395.6	68.0	31.2	0.3	-	-	0.0	0.0	24.5	0.4	-	-	392.1	144.5	34.4	0.2	-	-	774.3	46.2	34.7	0.9	-	-	229.2	352.6	29.7	-0.5	-	-
Rara	951.9	111.0	17.6	1.7	4.1	0.5	38.6	41.2	12.3	2.4	-3.3	0.5	206.7	122.3	17.0	1.2	2.6	0.1	677.2	122.9	21.5	1.1	11.9	1.1	46.2	103.4	17.1	1.2	1.1	-1.0
Salyan Bazar	926.9	95.0	26.2	0.9	14.4	0.5	10.2	12.1	22.5	2.3	7.8	0.5	168.9	162.4	27.5	0.0	15.2	0.4	690.4	92.2	27.9	0.3	19.3	0.3	59.5	154.2	25.9	0.5	12.6	0.0
Semari	1782.0	95.0	30.9	-0.6	19.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.6	9.8	0.6	200.2	111.4	34.4	-1.4	20.4	0.7	1450.1	92.2	34.6	-1.3	26.7	1.9	131.8	181.8	30.6	0.9	18.2	1.9
Simara Airport	1376.9	76.0	30.3	-0.3	19.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	-0.6	10.6	1.6	182.2	93.6	33.3	-0.5	19.6	0.9	857.2	57.0	34.3	0.9	25.7	0.4	337.6	465.7	30.0	-0.5	18.2	1.2
Simikot	726.4	97.0	17.9	1.8	5.0	1.2	40.9	45.9	11.3	1.7	-2.3	2.2	121.0	88.3	17.6	1.7	4.2	0.9	484.7	102.2	22.4	1.4	11.6	0.6	97.5	188.6	17.2	0.9	2.1	-0.7

Stations	Annual						Winter						Pre-monsoon						Monsoon						Post-monsoon					
	Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum		Precipitation		Maximum		Minimum	
	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN	Total	PoN	Avg	DFN	Avg	DFN
Sindhuli Madhi	2349.6	97.0	29.8	0.9	15.8	-0.8	1.0	2.7	24.3	0.6	7.8	-0.8	315.9	96.5	32.4	1.2	15.4	-1.7	1661.6	85.0	32.4	1.0	22.3	-0.4	371.1	393.5	28.8	0.1	15.1	-0.6
Siraha	1507.9	108.0	31.5	0.0	20.8	4.0	2.1	8.1	25.3	1.1	12.8	4.3	304.9	162.5	34.1	-0.2	21.4	4.3	929.4	83.1	35.1	0.3	27.1	4.0	271.5	424.2	31.5	-0.2	20.5	4.2
Surkhet Airport	1506.6	96.0	29.4	0.7	16.0	0.5	9.9	9.9	23.5	1.5	6.4	-0.1	247.3	181.1	32.6	0.5	17.0	0.7	1197.1	192.9	32.7	1.0	23.4	0.5	55.1	149.0	27.6	0.1	13.5	0.3
Syangja	2681.3	92.0	28.5	1.1	16.3	1.3	21.2	32.7	21.7	0.5	8.8	1.5	538.5	125.0	30.9	1.5	16.0	1.4	2027.3	87.2	32.5	1.5	22.7	1.2	94.4	102.0	27.1	0.4	15.1	0.8
Talcha	1124.8	107.0	19.1	1.3	-	-	51.1	89.0	12.8	0.7	-	-	222.3	141.3	19.2	1.5	-	-	815.1	105.2	23.0	0.5	-	-	53.8	88.6	18.2	1.0	3.5	-0.4
Tamghas	1778.4	97.0	23.2	0.4	13.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.9	6.4	0.9	365.0	154.8	25.3	0.3	13.6	0.6	1316.9	89.6	26.7	0.3	18.6	0.4	96.6	201.3	21.9	0.2	11.4	0.2
Tansen	1470.4	94.0	26.3	0.3	16.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.9	9.6	1.9	200.6	124.8	28.8	0.2	16.8	1.5	1180.1	192.6	28.8	0.2	21.1	1.9	89.8	175.6	25.2	-0.4	14.5	1.3
Taplejung	1673.7	87.0	22.5	1.0	13.0	1.0	30.4	58.1	17.0	1.2	6.2	0.9	373.9	88.3	23.4	0.9	13.1	1.0	1094.8	80.8	26.4	1.2	18.4	0.8	174.7	204.6	21.4	0.3	11.9	1.0
Tarahara	2199.9	114.0	31.1	1.1	19.6	1.2	29.2	89.3	26.2	1.8	11.6	1.8	307.7	110.9	32.9	0.7	19.9	1.0	1355.9	89.2	34.2	1.8	25.9	1.0	505.4	537.1	30.6	0.2	18.4	1.0
Taulihawa	1764.5	130.0	30.5	-0.4	19.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	22.7	-0.5	9.8	-0.3	229.1	256.6	34.4	-0.7	18.8	-0.5	1354.9	114.4	34.4	0.7	26.8	1.3	180.6	528.1	29.9	-0.6	18.2	0.4
Terhathum	1140.8	111.0	25.2	1.4	14.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	18.7	-0.1	7.5	1.2	222.7	89.2	25.9	1.5	14.4	1.3	673.2	96.6	28.9	2.3	18.9	1.1	245.0	671.3	25.4	0.9	13.1	1.2
Thakmarpha	519.8	126.0	19.0	1.4	6.2	1.0	5.9	13.8	14.2	1.8	-0.9	0.6	89.0	84.2	18.8	0.9	6.9	2.4	239.5	102.4	22.3	0.7	12.8	1.0	185.4	607.9	17.8	1.2	2.0	-0.9
Tikapur	1539.3	94.0	31.0	0.3	12.5	-5.0	8.2	9.4	23.1	0.4	3.7	-4.5	176.7	158.4	35.5	0.3	14.9	-3.2	1263.0	90.4	34.6	0.6	19.1	-6.0	91.6	225.7	30.0	0.1	8.9	-6.8
Tumlingtar	1374.3	108.0	31.3	0.7	18.4	1.1	19.6	101.0	24.9	0.2	11.2	0.7	196.3	70.1	33.3	0.9	18.8	1.3	969.0	107.3	34.9	1.0	24.1	0.8	189.4	269.4	30.4	0.0	17.1	1.6
Udayapur Gadhi	-	-	28.9	0.1	18.6	-0.1	-	-	23.8	0.6	11.1	0.1	352.4	163.8	31.4	0.2	19.2	-0.3	1354.2	98.8	31.9	0.8	24.3	0.3	381.1	510.9	28.1	-0.8	17.7	-0.9

Note: PoN = Percentage of Normal; Avg = Average; DFN = Departure from normal

### Annex 3: Montha Track location, wind speed and category from 25<sup>th</sup> October to 31<sup>st</sup> October.

Date	Time_UTC	Latitude	Longitude	Wind (kt)	Category
25-Oct	0:00	10.8	89	20 kt	Depression
25-Oct	6:00	10.8	88.6	25 kt	Depression
25-Oct	18:00	11	87.7	25 kt	Depression
26-Oct	6:00	11.3	86.9	30 kt	Deep Depression
26-Oct	18:00	11.9	85.9	35 kt	Cyclonic Storm
27-Oct	6:00	12.8	84.6	40 kt	Cyclonic Storm
27-Oct	18:00	14	83.5	45 kt	Cyclonic Storm
28-Oct	6:00	15.2	82.7	50 kt	Severe Cyclonic Storm
28-Oct	18:00	16.3	81.7	50 kt	Severe Cyclonic Storm
29-Oct	6:00	17.7	81.1	30 kt	Deep Depression
29-Oct	18:00	19.6	80.7	20 kt	Depression
30-Oct	12:00	22	79.8	18 kt	Remnant Low

**Annex 4: Daily spatial and temporal Precipitation plot from November 01 to 03.**

