

This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan, covering the period from 26 June 2025 to 02 September 2025.

Highlights

- Punjab is experiencing its worst monsoon flooding in nearly four decades. Torrential rains, coupled with unprecedented water releases from upstream, have triggered exceptionally high floods in the Sutlej, Chenab, and Ravi rivers – marking the first time all three major rivers have reached such levels simultaneously. More than 2,000 villages have been inundated, affecting over 2 million people across the province.
- The provincial authorities in Punjab have identified most urgent immediate needs including mosquito nets to reduce the risk of vector-borne diseases, hygiene and dignity kits to support basic sanitation and personal care, medical assistance to address water-borne diseases, and safe drinking water purification / filtration plants to prevent outbreaks. The priority needs that could persist due to prolonged evacuation/ displacement, include, WASH, health, protection, shelter and livelihoods.
- A well-marked monsoon systems expected to bring widespread heavy rainfall, with torrential downpours from 1–3 September. The rains are forecast to impact the upper catchments of the Sutlej, Ravi, and Chenab rivers, as well as urban centres in Lahore, Gujranwala, and Gujrat Divisions. Resulting inflows may cause very high to exceptionally high river levels causing a heightened risk of flooding to downstream districts in southern Punjab and Sindh.
- As of the latest official reports, monsoon-related incidents across Pakistan have resulted in 881 deaths and 1,176 injuries. Currently the most affected province is Punjab, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), which recorded 488 deaths and 359 injuries. In Sindh, 58 people have died and 78 were injured, while Balochistan reported 26 deaths and 5 injuries. Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) has recorded 41 deaths and 52 injuries, and Pakistan Administered Kashmir has reported 37 deaths and 31 injuries.



An affected person trying reach his house to recover his belongings that has been inundated from the flood water – Photo taken during the UN RCHC's mission to Hafizabad district, Punjab

SITUATIONAL UPDATE

- As of 1 September, 216 people have been killed and 625 injured in Punjab since the onset of the monsoon on 26 June, with women and children accounting for nearly half of all casualties. In the last week of August alone, 33 people lost their lives in high floods along the Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej rivers. Nationwide, monsoon-related hazards have claimed 863 lives and injured 1,147 people to date.
- Authorities have evacuated more than 909,229 people and 516,000 livestock to safer locations in Punjab, often with support from the Army and provincial emergency services. Over 700 relief camps are sheltering around 12,500 displaced people, complemented by 378 medical camps and 330 veterinary camps. Displaced people have sought refuge on higher ground, in government-run relief camps, or with host families. Humanitarian partners, including UN agencies and partner organizations, are distributing food, safe water and medical assistance to affected families.

- The situation remains highly fluid and evolving very fast, with reservoirs at full capacity and heavy rainfall forecast in early September. Authorities warn of potential new surges along the Chenab and other rivers in the coming days which are going to impact downstream districts in South Punjab. Response teams remain on high alert through mid-September as the monsoon season is expected to continue until the end of the month.
- District authorities have indicated significant destruction of houses and cropland. Livelihoods have been severely impacted with rice, sugarcane, maize, cotton and other crops submerged during peak harvest. Livestock losses are mounting, further undermining rural incomes. Many affected families are small farmers whose houses and fields are now underwater.

Summary of Damages & Losses (26 June – 1 September 2025)

Province	Injured	Deaths	Houses Damaged	Livestock lost
KP	355	484	4,666	5,460
Punjab	625	216	232	121
PAK	29	30	2,078	239
Balochistan	5	26	781	62
GB	52	41	1,253	67
ICT	3	8	65	0
Sindh	78	58	91	231
Grand Total	1,147	863	9,166	6,180

Punjab

Jhang (Central Punjab)

Severe flooding in Jhang District, triggered by heavy monsoon rains and high upstream river inflows, has displaced large numbers of people and caused extensive agricultural losses. The most affected tehsils are 18 Hazari, Ahmedpur Sial, Shorkot, and Jhang Saddar, where villages remain submerged. The authorities report that 298,000 people were evacuated to schools, host communities, and (20) relief camps. Key needs include food, safe water, emergency shelter, and livestock support. Access challenges persist due to damaged roads and irrigation channels.

Mandi Bahauddin (Central Punjab)

Flooding in Tehsil Phalia has affected 69 villages (approx. 98,000 people), with two deaths reported. Rescue 1122 has evacuated over 3,200 people; five relief camps are established, though most displaced are outside the established camps staying with host communities. Key needs include health services, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, and livestock fodder. Coordination is ongoing with local authorities and humanitarian partners.

Sindh

Flood alerts remain in effect for very high to exceptionally high flows in the Sutlej, Ravi, and Chenab rivers and associated drainage channels between 2–4 September, continuing downstream thereafter. Exceptionally high flood levels will persist in the Sutlej at Ganda Singh Wala, while the Chenab at Panjnad is expected to reach very high to exceptionally high levels on 4–5 September. The Indus at Guddu is forecasted to reach very high levels on 6–7 September.

The Government of Sindh has placed all Deputy Commissioners on high alert, identified at-risk populations, and began pre-positioning relief stocks.

To date, monsoon floods in Sindh have caused 58 deaths and 78 injuries. PDMA Sindh, with OCHA support, has launched a Kobo-based reporting tool to strengthen partner coordination, avoid duplication, and map ongoing/planned projects. Partners with approved NOCs are urged to align programmes to evolving needs and share activity details via the tool.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

As of 2 September 2025, the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) continues to face the impact of the ongoing monsoon emergency, with widespread flash floods, house collapses, and landslides reported across multiple districts. The cumulative impact has resulted in 488 fatalities and 359 injuries. The most affected districts include Buner, Shangla, Swabi, Swat, and Mansehra, which collectively account for most casualties and infrastructure damage.

The disaster has also led to the death of hundreds of livestock, with high animal mortality reported in rural districts, worsening the livelihoods of already vulnerable households. Damage to public infrastructure such as roads, boundary walls, and irrigation systems has also been reported in various districts, further limiting access to basic services. The scale of devastation underscores the urgent need for rehabilitation support across the province, particularly in remote and mountainous areas where access remains a challenge.

PDMA has announced an interagency coordination group involving provincial government departments, UN agencies, NGOs and Red Cross Movement and Charity organizations. This platform would streamline discussion on assessments, needs, response and challenges reducing the need for multiple sectoral forums especially given staff constraints across the humanitarian and development sectors.

GAPS AND NEEDS

Floods have severely affected housing, livelihoods, and assets across Punjab, Pakistan's agricultural heartland. The impact is particularly severe, occurring just before the harvest of rice and cotton and ahead of the wheat sowing season in November.

Thousands of acres of rice, sugarcane, corn, vegetables, and cotton have been submerged or destroyed. Early estimates from authorities suggest at least 2,000 km² of agricultural land affected in the Sutlej–Chenab flood zone. Official figures indicate 121 animals lost, though actual losses are likely underreported. Over 516,000 livestock evacuated to higher ground, but many remain weak and at risk of disease. Veterinary teams have established over 300 camps to provide feed and care. Dairy income has collapsed in some areas due to reduced milk production.

Public health priorities include ensuring access to safe drinking water through purification plants, distribution of hygiene kits, and continued medical assistance to address the growing risk of water and vector-borne diseases. While provincial authorities have indicated that current shelter and food support are sufficient, prolonged displacement may require additional tents and WASH services. WASH risks remain high due to stagnant water, with urgent needs for latrines, drainage, hygiene kits, and water purification in flood-affected communities. Health partners are monitoring outbreaks injuries, infections, and other complications, with particular attention to vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Protection measures include ensuring privacy and safety in camps and providing psychosocial support where needed.

COORDINATION AND RESPONSE

A joint UN field mission was conducted in the flood-affected districts of **Hafizabad** and **Sialkot** in Punjab, led by the **UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator (RC/HC)** and facilitated by OCHA. The objective was to assess the humanitarian impact of recent floods and engage with local authorities to understand needs, response gaps, and coordination mechanisms.

OCHA has deployed six staff to Punjab, including two embedded within PDMA to cover all 15 affected districts.

Based on the 5Ws reporting received to date, partners have provided food, cash assistance, and WASH support to approximately 46,000 people; however, this figure is likely underreported. Partners are encouraged to complete their 5Ws submissions to enable a clearer understanding of the response delivered and the remaining gaps in affected districts.

➔ Humanitarian actors to report on 5W template:

[Link to Report Lifesaving Activities \(5W\)](#)

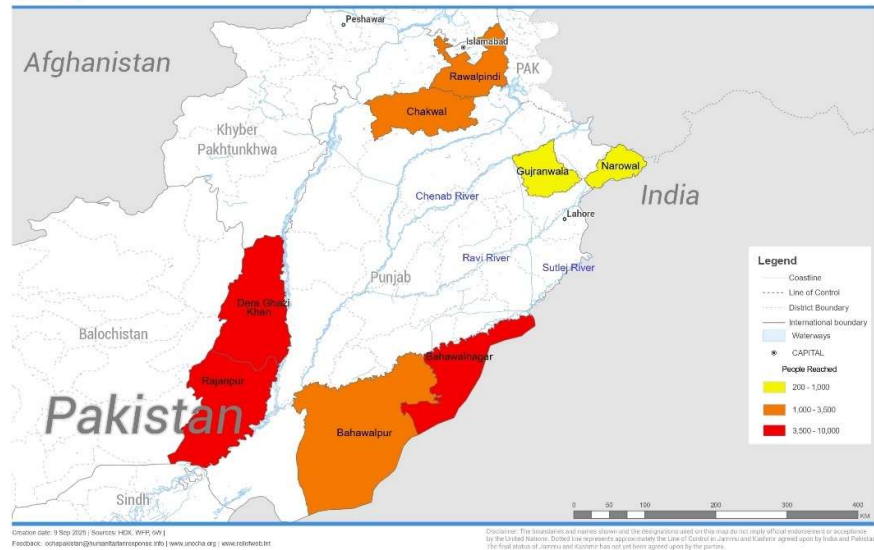
➔ Interactive Dashboard to see Response Coverage & Gaps – 5W Dashboard

[Link to See Response Coverage & Gaps – 5W Dashboard](#)

➔ Stock Updates from Sector

[Link to update stocks](#)

 **PAKISTAN**
5W - Punjab Response



WEATHER FORECAST

The monsoon system remains active over Pakistan, with gradual withdrawal expected later in September. Forecasts from the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) and Flood Forecasting Division (FFD) indicate continued heavy rainfall over northern Pakistan including northern Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and Kashmir from 1–3 September. NDMA has warned of significant rains in districts such as Murree, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Attock, Mandi Bahauddin, Gujrat, and Gujranwala, which may trigger flash floods, urban flooding, and prolong high water levels in the Chenab and Jhelum river systems.

Sindh remains on alert for a potential “super flood” on the Indus if flows from the rivers exceed 900,000 cusecs, with downstream districts in southern Punjab also at risk.

Flood risk in Punjab remains high through at least 5 September, particularly in catchment areas and hill torrents of DG Khan, where flash flooding is possible, and in northern highlands where landslides may occur.

From mid-September, a gradual decrease in rainfall is expected, with intermittent showers possible. Water levels in rivers should begin to recede, though standing water in low-lying areas may persist for 1–3 weeks, delaying recovery.

The Punjab PDMA and NDMA will continue issuing daily advisories, and communities are advised to maintain high alert in the coming week.

For further information, please contact:

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For more information, please visit [Pakistan | ReliefWeb Response](#)

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