

This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan, covering the period from 26 June to 05 September 2025.

### Key Highlights

- Eastern Punjab province continues to endure its worst flood in history, with almost 3.9 million people affected and over 1.9 million people evacuated.
- Around 3,952 mauzas/ **villages** remain inundated, with critical areas like Muzaffargarh and Multan severely affected.
- An estimated 24,000 people are displaced and seeking refuge in over 687 relief camps displacement sites in Punjab.
- Waterborne diseases are increasing in several districts and are expected to rise further.
- Priority needs include WASH, health, shelter, and psychosocial support, with livelihood interventions for early recovery.
- "High flood" warning for Kasur, Okara, Pakpattan, Burewala, Arifwala and Bahawalnagar in effect, as water levels continue to increase in the Sutlej River.
- The Pakistan Country-Based Pooled Fund is allocating US\$1.4 million to local NGOs for essential life-saving interventions; however, with existing funds nearly exhausted, urgent additional funding is critically needed to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of the affected population.



### Situation

Pakistan's particularly strong monsoon season rains which began on 26 June, continue to wreak havoc across large swathes of the country, with Punjab province bearing the brunt of the overflowing rivers and subsequent flooding. According to the National Disaster Management Authority of Pakistan (NDMA), as of 5 September, 892 people have lost their lives and 1,116 people suffered injuries. Flood waters have forced over 2.1 million people to flee their homes in search for higher ground, with most staying with friends and families, and some 53,000 people in the 1717 displacement sites across the country. Flooding caused damages to 9,406 homes and killed 6,180 heads of livestock. Though Punjab is the most affected, heavy rains and flood also affected Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provinces.

Many villages remain fully inundated, with some reports of water depths up to 10 meters, making areas inaccessible and preventing humanitarian partners from conducting needs assessments until flood waters recede. According to authorities and some information gathered from affected communities, priority needs are in health services, WASH (clean water, hygiene kits) shelter materials and non-food items (NFIs), including mosquito nets, food (dry food rations), and livelihood support. Meanwhile, the number of people in displacement sites is fluid, due to frequent movement by those affected. Health organizations have expressed concerns over the increasing number of cases of waterborne diseases across several districts, with figures likely to rise according to (organization).

In Punjab Province, some 3.9 million people were affected across 28 districts, and 1.9 million people evacuated to higher ground seeking refuge with friends and families or in some of the 687 active displacement sites, where over 25,000 people are hosted. Over 237 homes were destroyed, along with approximately 295,000 acres of agricultural land. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province, 489 people lost their lives and 360 were injured, while 4767 homes were damaged and 5,460 heads of livestock were lost. In Sindh, where the flood rivers are expected to hit, 1.6 million people are at risk of flooding, and some 300,000 people have been displaced.

**Forecast:** Heavy rains are forecasted through 7 September, with high flood warnings in place along the Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej rivers. On 4-5 September, the Indus River is expected to receive flood waters in Guddu and Sukkur in the southern Sindh Province., leading to a heightened risk of a wider "super flood." On 4 September, the NDMA also issued a "high flood" warning for Kasur, Okara, Pakpattan, Lodhran, Vehari, Multan, Muzaffargarh and Bahawalnagar, as water levels continue to increase in the Sutlej River.

## Humanitarian Needs and Response

According to the NDMA and information gathered from affected communities, priority needs are in health, WASH, shelter and NFIs, including mosquito nets, food, and livelihood support. These include:

- Health: Mobile teams; supplies; surveillance and case management for waterborne disease and dengue.
- WASH: Safe water supply, sanitation in displacement sites, including much needed latrines, and hygiene kits.
- Livelihood support
- Shelter/NFIs: Tents, tarpaulins, *charpoys*, (bedding) and mosquito nets.
- Food security: Dry rations; and support to livelihoods, including early recovery, as waters recede.
- Protection/MHPSS: Psychosocial support and community outreach.

Federal and provincial authorities, supported by the Pakistan Army and Rescue 1122, are leading large-scale evacuations and relief efforts. In Punjab alone, more than 687 camps are operational, providing food, water, and basic health services.

National NGOs such as Alkhidmat, Edhi Foundation, Qatar Charity, Helping Hands, and Al Shifa Foundation are distributing cooked food, NFIs, and shelter materials to displaced people. UN agencies and international NGOs are supporting local authorities with the provision of medicines, WASH, non-food items (NFIs), including hygiene kits, and technical support. However, severe funding gaps and deteriorating weather conditions continue to constrain the response, underscoring the urgent need for additional resources and international support.

**Response Funding:** Several UN agencies and international NGOs are using available resources to sustain ongoing response efforts for flood affected population. The Pakistan Humanitarian Fund (PHF) has received contributions from Australia, Canada, and Japan. However, funding remains limited and is being allocated primarily to local NGOs. With many UN agencies and NGOs having nearly exhausted their fundings, there is an urgent need for funds to the PHPF to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of the affected population. Individual donations can also be made through <https://crisisrelief.un.org/en/donate-pakistan-humanitarian-fund>, where funds go directly to local partners.

## Coordination

The government led humanitarian response is coordinated under the leadership of the NDMA and provincial authorities. Regular Emergency Working Group (EWG) meetings and district level general coordination meetings (GCM) are taking place, with 5Ws response monitoring tools to track the ongoing response. When required, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) meets to provide strategic direction to the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG).

To bolster subnational coordination effort, OCHA has deployed seven staff across Punjab, covering most affected districts, including a presence in Lahore maintaining close coordination with the PDMA Punjab. OCHA convenes Emergency Working Group meetings at the national level and supports daily district-level coordination meetings.

## Additional Resources and Links

- **Response Reporting:** Humanitarian actors to report on 5W template: [Link to Report Lifesaving Activities \(5W\)](#)
- **Response Monitoring:** Interactive Dashboard to see Response Coverage & Gaps – 5W Dashboard: [Link to See Response Coverage & Gaps – 5W Dashboard](#)
- **Stockpile Data:** Updates from Cluster stockpiles: [Link to update stocks](#)