

This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan, covering the period from 5-9 September 2025.

Key Highlights

- Since 26 June, Punjab Province is facing its worst riverine flooding in decades due to heavier than usual seasonal monsoon rains.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province continues to face compounding crises, including heavy casualties and a dengue outbreak in flood-affected districts.
- Sindh Province is on high alert for a potential super flood, with 1.6 million people identified as at risk of flooding.
- With ongoing rains, cities in Punjab (Lahore, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan) and Sindh (Karachi, Hyderabad, Thatta and Badin) provinces are at risk of urban flooding.
- Nationally, over 5.8 million people (over 4.2 million in Punjab and 1.6 million in KP) have been affected.
- 2.4 million people were evacuated, of which 94,000 displaced people are seeking refuge in 1,630 evacuation centers.
- On 8 September, the Emergency Relief Coordinator allocated \$5 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund for urgent assistance to those affected by floods.
- Priority needs by those displaced include shelter, water, sanitation, health, and livestock support.



Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Mr. Mohamed Yahya speaks with people displaced by the floods in Jhang District, Punjab Province. 7 September 2025. Photo: UN Pakistan

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 overflowing rivers and subsequent flooding. According to the National Disaster Management Authority of Pakistan (NDMA), as of 8 September, over 2.41 million people were evacuated, with 94,000 of these, seeking refuge in 1,631 evacuation centers. The floods have also resulted in the deaths of 922 people (525 men, 246 children and 151 women) and 1,044 people injured (444 men, 315 children and 285 women), alongside the destruction of 7,851 houses and loss of 6,184 heads of livestock.

Punjab Province: Meanwhile, as of 9 September, Punjab's eastern rivers remain dangerously swollen. The Chenab River at Trimmu Barrage is carrying a very high volume of water, while the Panjnad River is also running well above safe levels, though flows there are beginning to slightly ease. The Sutlej River at Ganda Singh Wala is still at a very high level, together with the Ravi River at Balloki. In Multan, an emergency was declared on 9 September due to severe flooding, affecting some 140,000 people, with evacuations ongoing and many people still stranded.

KP Province: In KP Province, the provincial government launched a response to the rising number of dengue cases, deploying five entomologists to Charsadda town, the epicenter of the outbreak. With over 725 confirmed cases from Charsadda town, Charsadda is the most affected district, prompting authorities to step up containment efforts. Like other provinces, KP is faced with sustained risk of disease, waterborne illnesses are surging, medical infrastructure is damaged, and thousands still require assistance.

Sindh Province: On 9 and 10 September, Sindh province was expected to receive approximately 800,000 cusecs of water at the Guddu and Sukkur Barrages. On 8 September, Karachi and other districts reported heavy monsoon rains, which could significantly increase water inflows if rains continue in the Koh-e-Suleman belt. In response, the Sindh provincial government mobilized all available resources and initiated evacuation measures for vulnerable communities, especially those residing in riverine areas. At the Guddu Barrage, the Indus River swelled beyond normal capacity, with more water entering than leaving rising the risk of flooding in Sindh's riverbank areas. The Provincial Disaster Management Authority of Sindh warned that ongoing rains, the release of water from Indian dams, and new heavy downpours in the forecast are keeping all major rivers in a critical state and putting severe strain on the humanitarian response.

Forecast: On 8 September, NDMA issued a rainfall alert for Punjab, Sindh, and Balochistan provinces. In Punjab, rain is expected in several districts including Gujranwala, Sialkot, Lahore, Faisalabad, and Sargodha. Heavy thunderstorms are forecasted for Multan and South Punjab, posing risks of flooding and landslides. In Sindh, heavy rain is expected in southern districts such as Thatta, Badin, Hyderabad, and Karachi, while northern Sindh will experience light showers. In Balochistan, Zhob, Loralai, and Khuzdar are likely to receive rain with thunderstorms and windstorms. An urban flooding warning was also issued for low-lying areas. With swollen river levels in the north of the country, fears of flood waters making their way south, primarily through Sindh Province, as the rivers discharge into the Sea of Arabia.

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 1,631 camps are operational, providing food, water, and basic health services. National and international NGOs are actively distributing food, dignity kits, hygiene kits, tarpaulins, and multipurpose cash grants across KP, Punjab, and Azad Kashmir, reaching tens of thousands of families.

WASH & Health

- UNICEF and WHO delivered hygiene kits, purification tablets, and medical supplies to Punjab, Rajanpur, and Gilgit Baltistan. Over 199,500 medical consultations were conducted in fixed camps, mobile clinics, and field hospitals. WHO is also scaling up disease surveillance systems to monitor cholera, malaria, and dengue.
- UNFPA is dispatching 2,000 dignity kits to KP and Punjab provinces, with additional reproductive health medicines expected next week.

Shelter/NFIs:

- IOM distributed more than 3,500 shelter and NFI kits in Punjab and Gilgit Baltistan, with more winterization, dignity, and hygiene kits in the pipeline.
- The Government of Pakistan dispatched 2,500 tents flood-affected people of Jalalpur, Punjab Province. 2,500 tents are also being sent to the flood affected people in Rahim Yar Khan and 1,000 tents to Rajanpur, Punjab province.

Food Security

- KS Relief is expected to begin food and NFI assistance for 10,000 families in Punjab in the coming days.

Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA): The RNA in Punjab is currently underway in Muzaffargarh, Kasur, and Sialkot districts, and will expand to other districts on 10 September. In Sialkot District, data from 88 villages is being compiled. The RNA is being led by the district administration with the support of humanitarian partners including the Alkhidmat Foundation, NRSP, WHH, IOM, and others. However, the limited presence of humanitarian partners in remote and affected areas poses a challenge for further data collection due to the shortage of enumerators on the ground.

Response Funding: On 8 September, the Emergency Relief Coordinator, Tom Fletcher, allocated \$5 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for urgent assistance to those affected by floods. This CERF allocation will enable UN agencies and partners to deliver immediate life-saving activities in Health, WASH, Shelter/NFIs, and Food Security/livelihood support through cash transfers. However, UN agencies and international NGOs continue to use in-country stocks and resources to sustain ongoing response efforts for flood affected populations.

The Asia Pacific Humanitarian Fund, supported by Australia, Canada and Japan allocated \$250k to local NGO partners in KP and \$500,000 is planned to be allocated to humanitarian partners working in Punjab province. Additional allocations

for other flood affected areas are under consideration. An Advisory Board was established, and the allocation strategy will be finalized shortly. However, many UN agencies and NGOs having nearly exhausted their fundings, there is an urgent need for funds to the PHF 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 of Pakistan is leading the humanitarian response, with response coordination 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 directions to the Inter-Sectoral Coordination Group (ISCG).

At the subnational level, OCHA deployed seven staff across Punjab, covering most affected districts, including a presence in Lahore maintaining close coordination with the PDMA Punjab. OCHA is also working with authorities and partners to establish district coordination hubs and regular reporting.

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](#)