

This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan, covering the period from 12-16 September 2025.

Key Highlights

- Nationally, over 6.9 million (over 4.7 million in Punjab, 171,000 people in Sindh, 1.6 million in KP and 356,000 in GB provinces) people were affected by floods since 26 June.
- 2.9 million people were evacuated, of which 150,000 people are seeking refuge in the 1,580 evacuation centers established by provincial authorities.
- Punjab remains the center of the emergency, with several districts severely impacted.
- Large areas remain submerged across southern Multan and Muzaffargarh districts, with water levels rising further as of 16 September, and floods spreading into new areas.



Tented evacuation site in Jalapur Pirwala, Multan District, 14 September.
Photo: UNOCHA

Situation

Since 26 June, heavy monsoon rains combined with upstream water releases from overflowing dams in India, have led to major rivers in Pakistan to burst their banks and flood riverine areas, forcing mass evacuations and leaving millions of people exposed. Essential public services including health, water, and sanitation are critically impaired, with vulnerabilities of already marginalized communities further accentuated.

Though humanitarian response efforts are underway, high river flows and oversaturated ground soil means the risk of some, or sustained flooding remains in Punjab, Sindh, and adjoining parts of Balochistan provinces. According to the National Disaster Management Authority of Pakistan (NDMA), as of 14 September, over 2.5 million people were evacuated, of which 97,000 people are seeking refuge in 1,626 evacuation camps. The floods have also resulted in the deaths of 929 people (527 men, 252 children and 153 women) and 1,057 people injured (449 men, 320 children, 288 females), alongside the destruction of 8,217 houses and loss of 6,508 heads of livestock. Floods have also damaged 670 kilometers of roads and 239 bridges across the country.

Punjab Province

In Punjab, around 4.7 million people have been affected. Floodwaters are gradually receding in eastern districts. This is encouraging some of the 2.8 million displaced individuals to begin slowly returning home. However, several low-lying and riverbank villages remain submerged with limited access, and relief efforts are still underway. Water in many areas remains high or access remains cut-off, meaning many displaced are still unable to return. However, some small areas where floodwater has receded are seeing limited local returns ie. Sialkot, Gujrat, Jhang, Chiniot and Faisalabad. However, downstream regions are still coping with very large volumes of water making their way south. The PDMA / FFC report also highlights that while some rivers are receding, the threat remains serious due to continuing water from upstream, dam releases, and the sheer volume of floodwater already moving downstream.

Several sections of the M5 Motorway have been affected by flooding, leading to closures at multiple interchanges. In the north, Uch Sharif, Jhangra, and Jalalpur interchanges are closed, while in the south, Shah Shams, Sher Shah, and Shujabad are also impacted. Additionally, the Sukkur Motorway Interchange at Jalalpur Pirwala has been flooded and damaged, cutting off road connectivity between Sindh and Multan.

Multan and Muzaffargarh districts: Multan remains one of the most affected districts in the province. Floods affected 138 mauzas (villages), displacing some 366,960 people. Of these, some 56,415 people (27,201 men, 13,937 women, 15,262

children and 15 people living with disabilities) are sheltering in 37 government-run evacuation centers of which eight are tented sites while the remaining are in government buildings. Evacuations were led by the district administration who were able to successfully relocate some 320,300 livestock, critical for the livelihoods of already vulnerable families.

Those not in government evacuation centers are spread across multiple settings, informal tented settlements, roadside encampments, and under tarpaulins or blankets on small patches of raised ground. Many households were caught by sudden breaches in riverbanks and protective barriers, forcing rapid evacuations with little or no belongings. Many people at distributions have lost mobile phones, CNIC cards and are with no documentation or electronics.

In both Multan and Muzaffargarh, large areas remain submerged across southern, with water levels rising further and new areas being flooded. In Muzaffargarh, flooding worsened with an unexpected breach, with 394,000 people and 209,000 acres impacted. In Alipur Tehsil, 26 villages are completely submerged. Provincial authorities established 37 relief camps and 8 tented sites and are providing cooked meals, bottled water, tents, and mobile pharmacies. However, after months of operations and given the scale, coverage is falling short of needs. Civil society, local groups, and private individuals are stepping in, but assistance remains fragmented, with a few international organizations on the ground.

Chiniot District: Authorities are reporting severe crop damage, with 775,000 tons of sugarcane (Rs. 325m) and 51,000 tons of rice (Rs. 196m) reportedly lost, amounting to a total financial loss of Rs. 633m. The loss of fodder (309,600 tons) poses a major risk to livestock and dairy livelihoods.

Khanewal: 158 mouzas/villages are affected, mainly in Kabirwala Tehsil. A deliberate breach to protect infrastructure displaced thousands. Families are seeking shelter informally with livestock, outside official evacuation centers. A General Coordination Meeting is scheduled for 17 September.

Vehari District: During the first General Coordination Meeting, with 94 mauzas/villages still inundated and unmet needs persisting, the Deputy Commissioner urged partners to prioritize the district. Concerns were raised about the limited international presence. Key needs include health surveillance, education, nutrition, livestock support, hygiene, and winterization kits.

Sindh Province

According to the 15 September PDMA Sindh Flood Emergency Situation Report, 15 districts are at risk of flooding, with an estimated 625,000 people at risk and over 173,073 already displaced. 92,958 patients were treated in 183 mobile medical clinics. The Indus River is currently facing a significant flood threat at major control points, with reported inflows of 583,154 cusecs at Guddu Barrage, 518,120 cusecs at Sukkur Barrage, and 282,412 cusecs at Kotri Barrage. The Pakistan Meteorological Department has issued a Dengue Alert warning of a high risk of outbreak from 20 September to December due to post-monsoon flooding, stagnant water, and favorable weather conditions.

Forecast

According to the National Weather, the PMD, and Flood Forecasting bodies, there are alerts for torrential / exceptional rain in parts of Sindh, South-eastern Balochistan, and South Punjab over the next 48 hours. However, many flood-affected districts in Punjab are expected to see dry conditions for most of the coming days, which may help with receding water and improvement in conditions. Balochistan's southern and southeast areas may get humid conditions / cloud cover with possible localized rain or thunderstorms.

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; medical equipment and medicine; surveillance and case management for waterborne disease and dengue.
- WASH: Safe water supply, sanitation in displacement sites, including latrines and hygiene kits.
- Livelihood support
- Shelter/NFIs: Tents, tarpaulins, *charpoys*, (bedding) and mosquito nets.
- Food Security: Dry rations and cooked meals.
- 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. National and international NGOs are actively distributing food, dignity kits, hygiene kits, tarpaulins, and multipurpose cash grants across KP, Punjab, and Azad Kashmir, reaching thousands of families.

Education

- In Muzaffargarh and Rajanpur UNICEF supported relocation of assets from 62 schools and protected infrastructure in 12 schools. Eleven temporary learning centres were established for 1,741 children (641 girls and 1,100 boys), supported by 39 teachers (35 men and 4 women). Another 300 temporary learning centers will be established in the coming weeks.

Food Security

- In Punjab, WFP is planning a layered response across Jhang, Multan, and Muzaffargarh with the provision of fortified biscuits for immediate food needs, specialized Nutritious Foods / TSFP for children and Pregnant and lactating women displaced, broad nutrition support through 10 BISP Nashonuma facilitation centres, Cash-Based Transfers for affected households and logistics operations and services run from WFP warehouse and WFP-supported Humanitarian Response Facility in Multan.
- To date, WFP has reached 3,250 people in Jhang with fortified biscuits. Teams arrived in Multan with distributions to evacuating and newly displaced households beginning on 13 September. Distributions in Muzaffargarh are planned to commence on 14 September.
- In Sindh, WFP is continuing to stand ready to respond in coordination with the PDMA, anticipatory cash assistance (13,650 people already reached in Khairpur), broad nutrition support through 17 BISP Nashonuma facilitation centres in Kashmore, Khairpur, and Jamshoro, CMAM surge with Specialized Nutritious Foods / TSFP in flood-affected communities in Jamshoro, ongoing support to the district-level Emergency Operations Centre. Logistics operations and services will be run from WFP warehouse in Sukkur and WFP supported Humanitarian Response Facility in Kotri.

Health

- To date, UNICEF has provided approximately 2.2 tons of essential medicines to the north in Lahore and 2.2 tons to the south in Multan. These medicines are being distributed to districts and supporting ongoing health camps across the districts.
- UNICEF conducted nutrition screening for 1,643 and 3,200 individuals (young children, caretakers and pregnant and breastfeeding women) were reached with nutrition interventions. UNICEF is also dispatching nutrition supplies and training 1,500 frontline workers and counts with pre-positioned supplies (164,125 bottles of multiple micronutrient supplements).
- UNICEF also activated mobile services to provide psychosocial support, referrals to other services, and recreational activities for children reaching 3,016 people and 2,218 people accessed mental health and psychosocial support, and 1,743 people were informed on safe ways to report sexual exploitation and abuse.
- UNICEF provided risk communication focused on child safety and disease prevention, with integrated messages on floods, disease outbreaks, hygiene, sanitation, and protection. Information materials were distributed to government, partners, and frontline workers to engage families in camps through health education staff

WASH

- 16,000 people receive safe drinking water daily through UNICEF's seven ultra-filtration plants and water trucking across five districts. More than 15,000 people have received water, sanitation and hygiene related emergency items, including jerry cans, soap, and household water treatment products, with supplies for another 35,000 people positioned to distribute in affected areas.

Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA): As of 16 September, the RNA has been finalized in 16 districts of Punjab Province, initial results will be presented to PDMA Sindh and to the Humanitarian Country Team and will be used to further develop a response to meet the priority needs of people affected.

With many UN agencies and NGOs having nearly exhausted their fundings, there is an urgent need for funds to the Pakistan Humanitarian Fund 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. OCHA is also working with authorities and partners to establish district coordination hubs and regular reporting, as in Multan District, where a coordination hub was established in Multan with the authorities to serve as an operation hub for partners.

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](#)