

This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan, covering the period from 17-19 September 2025.

Key Highlights

- Around 3.0 million people were evacuated, of whom 150,000 remain in 950 evacuation centres established by provincial authorities.
- In Punjab, as waters recede, some of the 2.7 million displaced are returning to heavily damaged homes and livelihoods.
- Despite some returns, Punjab remains the center of the emergency, with large areas still submerged in Multan and Muzaffargarh.
- About 2.5 million acres of farmland were damaged in the Punjab Province.



Families in Seetpur Town, Alipur Tehsil, Muzaffargarh District await aid from the government and humanitarian partners. Photo: OCHA

Situation

Since late June, 6.9 million people have been affected, including 4.7m people in Punjab Province, 1.6m people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) Province, 356,000 people in Gilgit-Baltistan province and 185,000 people in Sindh Province. Despite some floodwater receding and some families returning to their homes and areas of origin, many are returning to find their homes damaged or destroyed, a lack of basic services and the destruction of livelihood assets. Humanitarian partners are continuing to provide life-saving assistance, while at the same time looking at early recovery interventions for the most vulnerable families returning home.

Punjab Province: In Punjab, some of the over 2.7 million people who were displaced by the floods have begun returning as waters recede. Many have come back to significant damage to homes and crops. The Punjab Disaster Management Authority (PDMA) has confirmed that about 2.5 million acres of farmland were damaged in the province. According to the PDMA, rivers across most of Punjab are steadily returning to normal flow. The Indus, Jhelum, and Ravi rivers are now at or near typical flow levels, and the Chenab River has stabilized at key downstream locations such as Marala, Khanki, Qadirabad, and Trimmu. However, the Sutlej River continues to show medium flood levels at Ganda Singh Wala and low flood levels at Sulemanki and Islam headworks. In the south, the Panjnad River is carrying around 194,000 cusecs, causing low-level flooding. As floodwaters begin to recede in eastern Punjab, displaced people in areas like Kasur, Multan, and Bahawalpur have started returning home.

Chitral District: On 18 September Chitral was hit by heavy rainfall, leading to debris flooding at multiple locations and causing the Garum Chashma Road to be blocked at around 30 points. Restoration efforts are currently in progress, with Assistant Commissioner (HQ) and Additional Assistant Commissioner visiting the site to supervise the work, and the Deputy Commissioner of Lower Chitral also inspecting the area to oversee the response. Vehicular traffic on the road was suspended, and Levies personnel have been deployed to enforce the closure until full restoration is completed. All Assistant Commissioners are on the ground, actively monitoring the situation.

Jhang and Chiniot districts: According to the NDMA Jhang, 18 local NGOs and Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) have been granted No Objection Certificates (NOCs) to support ongoing relief efforts. These organizations collectively distributed over 1.47 million relief items, including cooked food, tents, livestock fodder, medicines, food hampers, hygiene kits, school supplies, and clean drinking water. Alkhidmat emerged as a major contributor, providing over 100,000 relief items. Additionally, WFP, in coordination with SiF, completed the distribution of fortified biscuits to 3,000 families, highlighting strong multi-agency collaboration in responding to community needs. Population returns continue, with an estimated 80 per cent of affected households in Jhang and 90 per cent in Chiniot having returned to their homes. Out of 311 *mouzas* (villages) affected in the district, water has receded in more than 100 *mouzas*, allowing communities to gradually return.

Multan District: Nearly 57,000 people are seeking refuge in 28 evacuation centers across four *tehsils* (subdistricts) of Multan District. As floodwaters recede in some areas, displaced families have started returning to their homes. So far, 44

families (550 people) have returned from five evacuation centers, while 1,691 families remain. According to the Assistant Commissioner of Multan City, these remaining families are expected to return in the coming days. In Saddar *Tehsil*, approximately 1,500 people returned to their homes. In Shujaabad *Tehsil*, over 13,000 people from nine evacuation centers also returned to their areas of origin. However, in Jalalpur Pirwala *Tehsil*, conditions remain challenging as stagnant water persists, and over 11,000 people are still residing in evacuation centers. In the areas where people have returned, they are reporting damage to their homes, belongings, water supply schemes, and crops, all of which have significantly impacted their livelihoods. Cases of skin infections and diarrhea have been reported in some areas. Despite some humanitarian assistance being provided, needs remain, with authorities calling for sustained and longer-term response.

Okara District: Several local organizations, such as AGAHE and Al Khidmat Foundation, are actively involved in ongoing relief efforts. Starting 24 September, the Government of Punjab will initiate a month-long damage and loss assessment, deploying 91 teams under the supervision of various departments, including the Pakistan Army and the Agriculture Department. Key immediate needs identified on the ground include shelter, non-food items, mosquito nets, hygiene kits, and access to clean drinking water.

Rahim Yar Khan District: Recent floods in Rahim Yar Khan have severely affected the four *tehsils* of Liaquat Pur, Khan Pur, Rahim Yar Khan, and Sadiq Abad, impacting over 75 villages and 75,000 people, with more than 66,000 livestock at risk. High Indus River flows (544,156 cusecs) continue to hinder relief access and damage assessments. *Tehsils* Sadiq Abad and Liaquat Pur bore the brunt of the impact. Thousands of people are displaced and housed in evacuation centers, receiving basic food assistance. While response efforts are ongoing, key challenges include the need for durable shelter, expanded food and veterinary assistance, and urgent health and WASH services. Recommendations call for rapid assessments, improved shelter and nutrition support, veterinary care, and long-term recovery focused on housing, livelihoods, and disaster resilience.

Sindh Province: In Sindh, barrages like Guddu and Sukkur remain under high flood levels, and Kotri is experiencing a medium flood.

Balochistan Province: In Balochistan, water levels at Guddu Barrage have started to recede, currently at 475,000 cusecs (medium flood level), reducing the immediate flood threat to areas like Sohbatpur, Jaffarabad, and Usta Muhammad.

Forecast: A forecast from Pakistan Meteorological Department indicates heavy rain and thunderstorms are expected in parts of Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Kashmir, and Gilgit-Baltistan districts over the next few days (15-19 September). Coastal Sindh is also expected to receive some showers.

Humanitarian Needs and Response

Needs across most districts remain very high. Local authorities and national NGOs – first responders – have depleted resources and are requesting more support from international partners. 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 for those families returning to lost or damaged livelihood assets.
- **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.

Furthermore, on 19 September, the Punjab government, led by the Chief Minister, announced a significant rehabilitation and compensation package for flood-affected communities. The package covers a range of losses, including damage to homes, loss of life, destroyed crops, and lost livestock. Key compensation and grants announced that a grant of Rs 1,000,000 will be provided to families whose homes were destroyed by the floods while families with partially damaged houses will receive Rs 500,000. The next-of-kin of those who lost their lives in the floods will receive Rs 1,000,000. Individuals injured during the floods will receive a grant of Rs 500,000, along with medical and food support. A compensation of Rs 20,000 per acre will be given to farmers who lost their crops. Owners will receive Rs 500,000 for each head of large livestock (cows and

buffaloes). Owners of small livestock (goats and sheep) will received Rs 50,000 for each lost animal.

On 17 September, NDMA provided an additional 5,000 tents to PDMA Punjab for flood-affected people in Muzaffargarh District. 1,100 tents were dispatched on eight trucks from Sukkur, and in Jalozai, two convoys comprising 16 and 15 trucks carrying a total of 3,900 tents also departed for Muzaffargarh. In Jhang and Chiniot Districts 18 NGOs and CBOs with NOCs are active, distributing 1.47m relief items (food, tents, fodder, hygiene kits, medicines, school supplies, clean water). WFP and SiF also reached 3,000 families with fortified biscuits.

Punjab Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA): On 18 September data collection for the RNA came to an end. Primary data was collected using key informant interviews methodology complemented by available secondary data. The assessment covered 18 districts in Punjab, reaching over 1,900 *mouzas* with the support of over 600 enumerators from 61 organizations. OCHA is consolidating the data, and with sector leads is drafting the assessment report, which is expected to be finalized the week of 22 Septembers. The assessment results will inform future interventions for affected communities.

Response Funding: A US\$5 million CERF Rapid Response allocation is set to support over 430,000 people directly and 700,000 indirectly in flood-affected districts of Punjab with WASH, health, shelter, and cash assistance interventions. Priorities were identified by the provincial authorities and the rapid needs assessment; proposal finalization is underway. Despite recent generous contributions, many UN agencies and NGOs have nearly exhausted their fundings, with an urgent need for funds to the Pakistan Humanitarian Fund to meet the most critical humanitarian needs of affected populations. 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).

In Muzaffargarh District, OCHA established a coordination hub with support of the Social Welfare Department and the Office of the Deputy Commissioner. This follows the establishment of a similar coordination hub in Multan District.

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](#)

For further information, please contact:

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

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