



RAPID NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Floods in Punjab

23 September 2025



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Key Highlights

1. The RNA was conducted from 8 to 18 September covering 1,928 Mouzas in 18 flood affected districts in Punjab. The assessed districts include Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Chiniot, Dera Ghazi Khan, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Jhang, Kasur, Khanewal, Mandi Bahauddin, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Narowal, Okara, Rahim Yar Khan, Sialkot, and Vehari of Punjab Province.
2. In the RNA assessed locations, the monsoon floods affected 4.2 million people and nearly 2.8 million people were displaced. During this monsoon season, according to PDMA Punjab, some 4.7m people are reportedly affected across 28 districts in Punjab.
3. About 161,700 houses were damaged, of which 28 per cent were fully damaged and 72 per cent were partially damaged. In over 93 per cent of the assessed locations, some damage to houses was reported.
4. According to reports from School education department, floods damaged 667 schools¹ across 18 districts, of which 54 per cent were girls' schools.
5. A total of 742 health facilities were assessed across 18 districts, out of which 395 facilities (53 per cent) were reported damaged (315 partially damaged while 80 were fully or severely damaged) posing a serious threat to the continuity of healthcare services.
6. Epidemic disease numbers increased among the affected mouzas. The flood affected villages assessed in Punjab highlights a significant disease burden. The findings indicate that Malaria (64 per cent of the assessed villages) is the most reported health concern, followed by Skin Infections (58 per cent) and Diarrhoea (41 per cent), reflecting the deteriorating water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions. Dengue (32 per cent) is also reported at considerable levels, adding to the vector-borne disease challenge. Other diseases observed include Acute Watery Diarrhoea (12 per cent), Suspected Cholera (10 per cent), Acute Respiratory Infections (5 per cent), and Measles (3 per cent), while 9 per cent of the villages reported no major disease occurrence.
7. Nearly 75 per cent of the communities assessed in the 18 flood affected districts reported that food prices increased since the floods, with the highest per centage of respondents in Gujranwala reporting increase in price (at 100 per cent of the locations assessed reported increase in price) followed by Multan at 97.2 per cent of the respondents, Bahawalpur at 89.7 per cent, Chiniot at 87.8 per cent, Hafizabad at 85.1 per cent of the respondents.
8. Over 25 per cent of assessed mouzas reported general safety risks for women and girls including limited access to services (46 per cent of locations reporting safety risks), harassment (39 per cent), and Gender-Based Violence (32 per cent).
9. The assessment revealed widespread nutrition issues in flood-affected villages. 37 per cent of the respondents observed or were aware of child malnutrition in their communities. It found that in 29 per cent of assessed locations, mothers experienced difficulties related to breastfeeding. Only 35 per cent of respondents confirmed the availability of breastfeeding support. 32 per cent of respondents reported the provision of mobile nutrition services during the emergency. 36 per cent acknowledged distribution of infant milk products and baby bottles after the flooding.
10. The districts were prioritized into High, Medium and Low categories using four indicators (affected people, displaced people, houses damage, and cropland damage). The high priority districts are Muzaffargarh, Multan, Khanewal, Jhang, and Bahawalpur; and the medium priority districts are Bahawalnagar, Hafizabad, Okara and Rahim Yar Khan.

¹ School education department's damages data.

Context

In 2025, a heavy monsoon rain exacerbated by climate change severely impacted multiple provinces across Pakistan. Heavy downpours began mid-June and continued in multiple spells, triggering countrywide riverine, flash, and urban flooding. Around mid-August 2025, unusually heavy monsoon rains triggered flash floods, landslides, and debris flows across several northern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Gilgit Baltistan provinces, and Pakistan Administered Kashmir causing widespread destruction. This was followed by the worst riverine flooding experienced by Punjab Province in nearly four decades as torrential rains and upstream discharges swelled the three major rivers of Sutlej, Chenab, and Ravi.

In Punjab, the worst affected province, according to the PDMA Punja, over 3,900 Mouzas were inundated, affecting more than 4.7 million people, with more than 3 million people evacuated by the authorities. Houses, croplands, and livelihoods were reportedly damaged or destroyed. Unlike the 2022 floods, the 2025 monsoon was marked by persistent riverine flooding combined with localized flash floods and urban inundations. The devastating floods in Pakistan during the prolonged monsoon are a stark reminder of how climate change is intensifying heavy monsoon rain in Pakistan turning seasonal rains into recurring humanitarian disasters and exacerbating urban floods that impacted highly exposed communities². The situation remains fluid and rapidly evolving with the monsoon expected to continue until the end of September, potentially impacting flood prone districts of Sindh and Balochistan provinces at varying degrees in intensity. The aftermath of the floods is expected to affect vulnerable communities for a prolonged period of three to six months having destroyed homes, schools, health posts, croplands and livelihoods.

Methodology

To assess the impact of the floods, the Assessment Working Group, led by UNOCHA, initiated a Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) across all officially requested districts in Punjab. The RNA was designed to quickly assess the scale and magnitude of the floods across the affected districts of Punjab province. The assessment primarily involved primary data collection using Key Informant Interviews (KIIs). This was further complemented by secondary data sources, including official government statistics and situation updates, partner reports, and existing sectoral assessments, to provide contextual depth and triangulation.

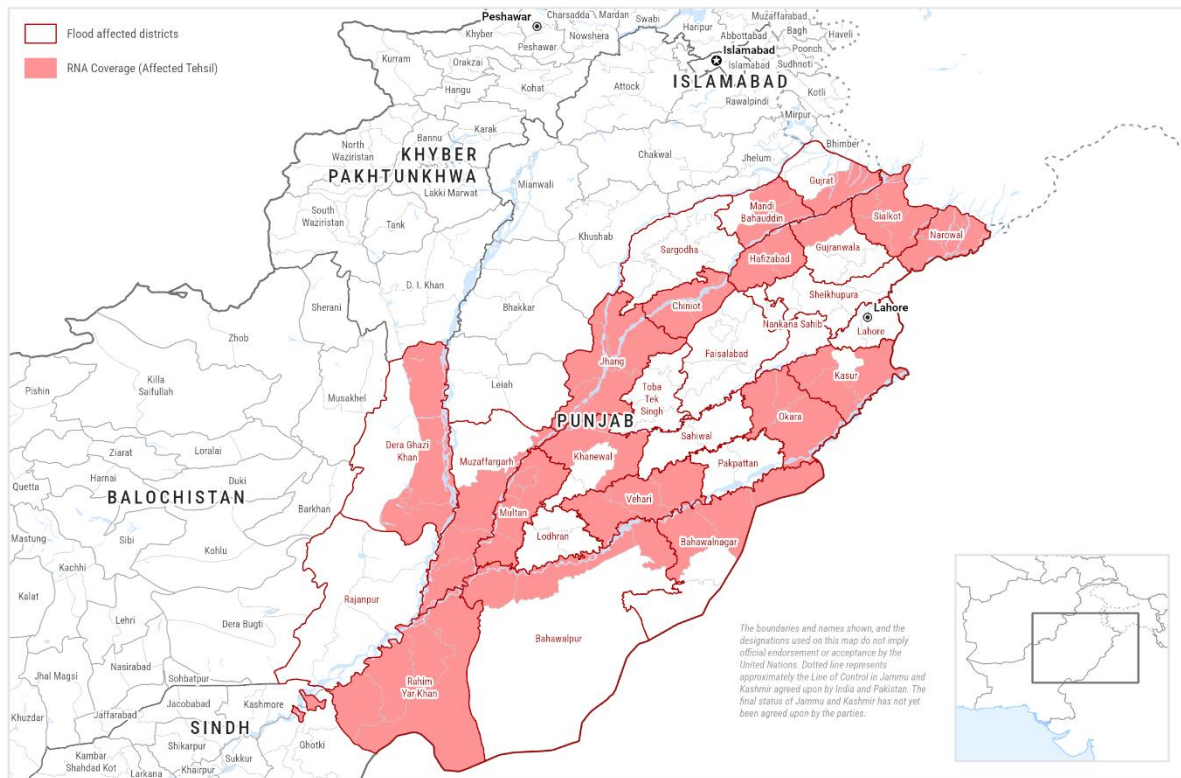
The RNA covered approximately 1,928 *Mouzas* (villages) across 18 of the most flood-affected districts³ requested by district authorities. To ensure broad geographic representation, more than 600 trained enumerators from 57 partner organizations were deployed to collect the data. Prior to field deployment, all enumerators were provided with an orientation on the assessment form, the assessment objectives, methodology and tools to collect information.

Data collection began on 8 September and concluded on 18 September 2025. Despite the rapid nature of the assessment and its operational challenges, the RNA provides reliable indicative findings to guide humanitarian partners and government counterparts in planning a timely and evidence-based response.

² [World Weather Attribution \(6 August 2025\)](#)

³ Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Chiniot, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Jhang, Kasur, Khanewal, Mandi Bahauddin, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Narawal, Okara, Sialkot, Vehari, Dera Ghazi Khan and Rahim Yar Khan

FLOOD AFFECTED DISTRICTS AND RNA COVERAGE



Limitation

The information was collected primarily through Key Informant (KI) interviews and complemented with secondary data sources. Despite efforts by the assessment coordination team to cover all affected locations, some areas may not have been included due to physical access constraints and other operational challenges. The assessment was designed to provide rapid situational insights and does not provide an in-depth sectoral analysis of needs. Accordingly, the findings should be considered indicative and not exhaustive or statistically representative at the district level.

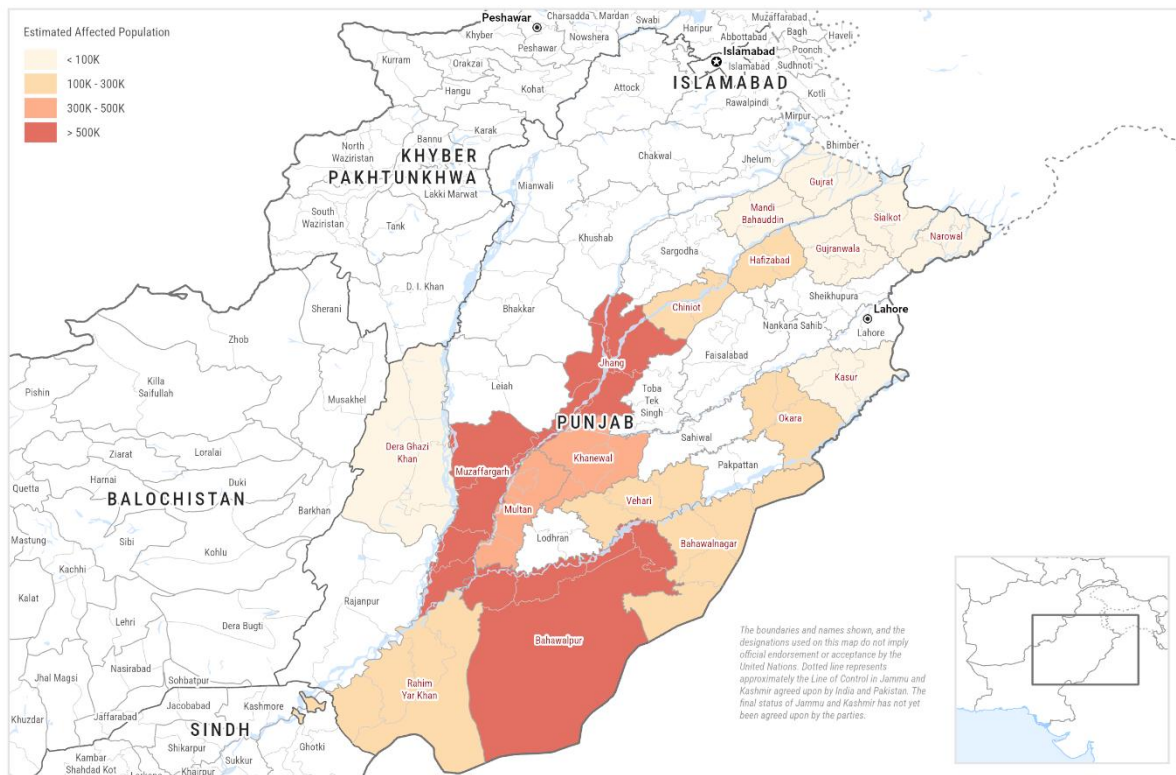
Key Findings

Population Impacts

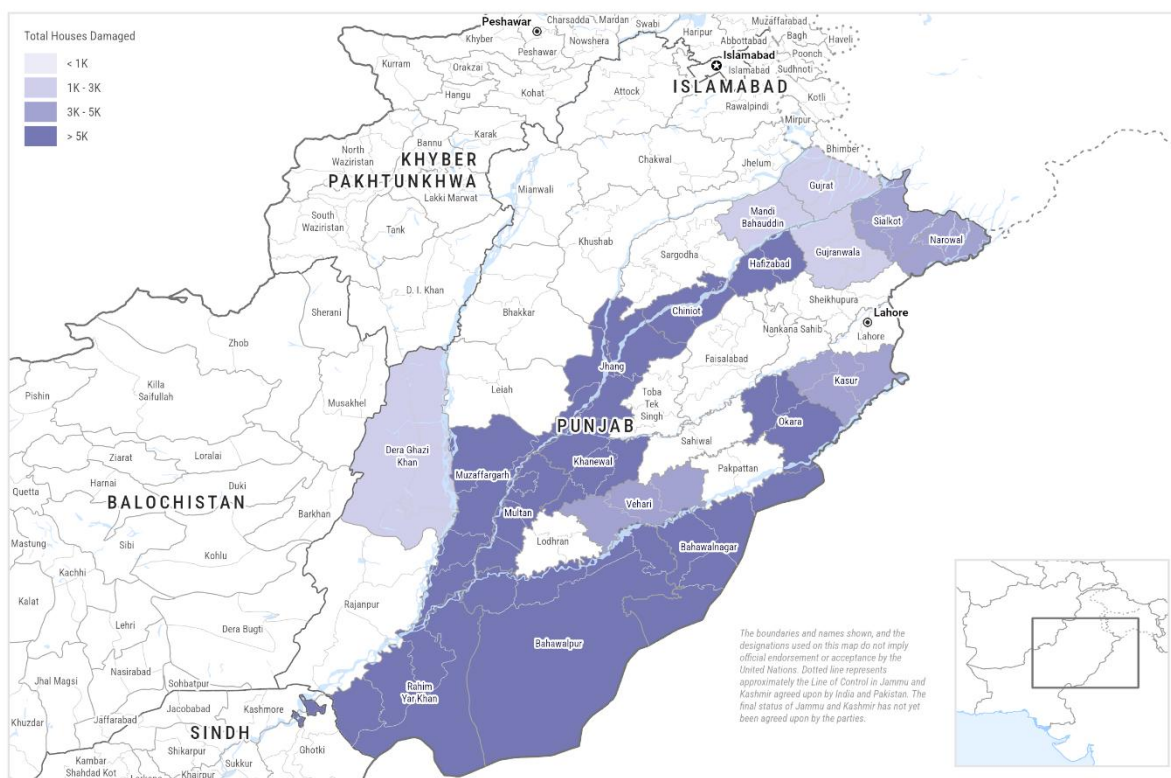
The floods affected over 4.2 million people in 18 most-affected assessed districts. The highest numbers of affected people are reported in Muzaffargarh with 1.1 million people (26.9 per cent of total affected), followed by Jhang with 646,000 people (15.3 per cent), Bahawalpur with 514,000 people (12.2 per cent), Khanewal with 397,000 people (9.4 per cent), and Multan with 347,000 people (8.2 per cent). Other affected assessed districts include Vehari, Bahawalnagar, Hafizabad, Okara, Chiniot, Gujrat, Rahim Yar Khan, Kasur, Sialkot, Mandi Bahauddin, Narowal, Dera Ghazi Khan and Gujranwala. During this monsoon season, according to PDMA Punjab, some 4.7 million people are reportedly affected across 28 districts in Punjab.

Among the affected in assessed districts, 2.8 million people have been reportedly displaced, with the highest numbers recorded in Muzaffargarh, where 0.94 million people (33.6 per cent of total displaced) have been displaced, followed by Jhang with 0.39 million people (14.0 per cent), Bahawalpur with 0.37 million people (13.1 per cent), Khanewal with 0.32 million people (11.3 per cent), and Multan with 0.27 million people (9.8 per cent of total displaced). Other affected districts include Bahawalnagar, Vehari, Okara, Rahim Yar Khan, Chiniot, Kasur, Gujrat, Hafizabad, Mandi Bahauddin, Sialkot, Dera Ghazi Khan, Narowal and Gujranwala.

ESTIMATED AFFECTED POPULATION IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS

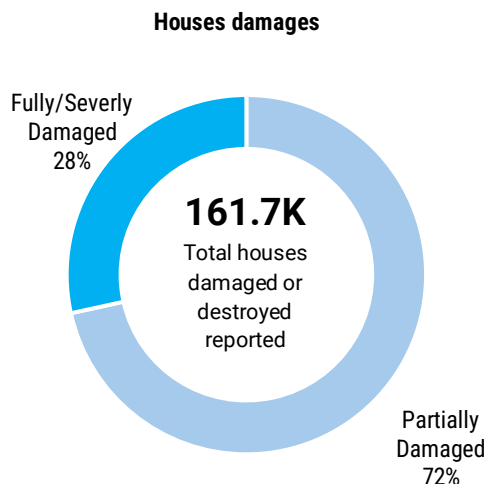


TOTAL HOUSES DAMAGED IN ASSESSED LOCATIONS



Shelter

Out of 850,500 total reported houses in the assessed mouzas, about 115,700 (72 per cent) were partially damaged and 46,000 (28 per cent) were fully or severely damaged, leaving thousands of families without adequate shelter. In over 93 per cent of the assessed locations, some damage to houses was reported. The highest number of houses damaged or destroyed are reported in Muzaffargarh, Rahim Yar Khan, Khanewal and Jhang districts. Approximately 2.8 million people have been displaced, with many forced to evacuate from flooded, damaged, or destroyed houses. The majority are living in out-of-camp settings or being hosted by families with limited capacity, which compromises basic living conditions and heightens vulnerabilities. Nearly 40 per cent of the assessed villages have been reported as not being accessible by light vehicles during the time of assessment.



The affected population faces urgent shelter and NFI needs, particularly access to emergency shelter items (tents, tarpaulins, GI sheets, plastic sheeting) and basic NFIs/winterization kits (blankets, bedding, mats, shawls, mosquito nets, warm clothes, etc.). Additional requirements include shelter repair toolkits, kitchen sets, and dignity kits, which are critical to safeguard health, dignity, and protection of affected families.

Priority needs by district:

% of assessed locations reporting priority needs

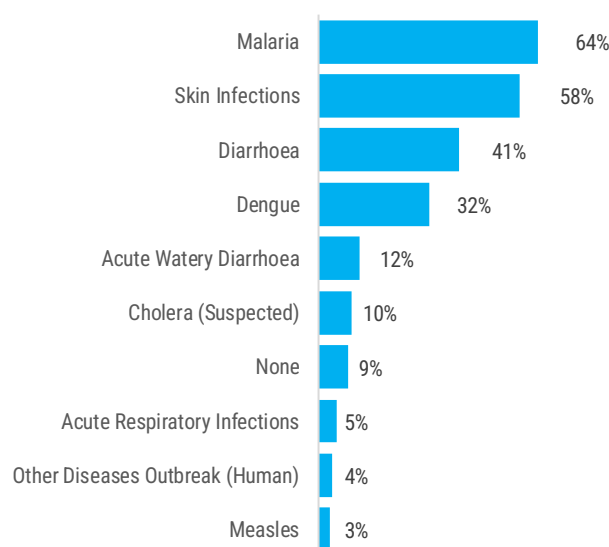
District	Bedding Mats	Blankets	Buckets Beds	Clothing/Shawls	Disability Devices	GI Sheets	Kitchen Sets	Materials For Elderly	None	Others	Plastic Mats	Plastic Sheeting	Sanitary Material Women Or Elderly	Shelter Tool Kit	Tarpaulins	Tents
Bahawalnagar	13%	9%	13%	15%	3%	8%	26%		1%		17%	27%	13%	47%	20%	73%
Bahawalpur	6%	31%	5%	6%		4%	26%		3%	10%	18%	23%	19%	56%	18%	58%
Chiniot	8%	15%	3%	8%		13%	9%	4%	11%	9%	13%	18%	6%	31%	15%	70%
Dera Ghazi Khan	12%	49%	10%	5%			20%		20%	20%	12%	7%	2%	17%	12%	41%
Gujranwala	4%	4%		7%		81%	4%	4%				11%	4%		85%	85%
Gujrat	13%	33%		30%		3%	10%	3%	17%	33%	3%	13%		23%	7%	13%
Hafizabad	6%	11%	3%	6%		5%	6%		3%	6%	7%	48%		12%	68%	76%
Jhang	8%	23%	12%	11%	1%	17%	12%	2%	1%		13%	30%	7%	47%	21%	76%
Kasur	5%	10%	7%	16%		13%	12%		30%	18%	9%	10%	6%	11%	6%	56%
Khanewal	6%	32%	17%	23%		3%	18%	2%	4%	1%	11%	11%	17%	29%	6%	65%
Mandi Bahauddin	1%	15%		33%	4%		29%	4%	23%	12%	1%	3%	3%	4%	4%	36%
Multan	14%	37%	8%	30%	1%	8%	10%	1%		3%	20%	13%	14%	20%	24%	82%
Muzaffargarh	10%	18%	9%	10%		10%	11%	0%	6%	3%	24%	21%	8%	33%	18%	81%
Narowal	5%	26%	3%	22%	1%	4%	64%	11%	5%	16%	3%	26%	19%	19%	4%	11%
Okara	4%	14%	4%	18%	3%	4%	17%	1%	4%	31%	21%	13%	18%	12%	7%	67%
Rahim Yar Khan		18%	8%	35%	4%		55%	2%	4%	10%	4%	2%	16%	12%	12%	84%
Sialkot	2%	11%	7%	9%	4%	13%	9%	3%	30%	6%	13%	22%	3%	11%	12%	22%
Vehari	3%	6%	5%	6%		6%	3%		6%	9%	17%	26%	6%	31%	38%	85%
Total	7%	19%	7%	15%	1%	9%	20%	2%	9%	9%	13%	21%	10%	25%	18%	60%

Health

A total of 742 health facilities were assessed across 18 districts, out of which 395 facilities (53 per cent) were reported damaged. Of these, 315 (42 per cent) were partially damaged while 80 (11 per cent) were fully or severely damaged, posing a serious threat to the continuity of healthcare services. The highest proportions of damage were observed in Gujranwala (89 per cent), Bahawalnagar (88 per cent), and Okara (69 per cent), reflecting widespread structural and functional disruption. In absolute terms, the greatest impact was recorded in Bahawalnagar with 64 facilities damaged, followed by Jhang with 55, and Muzaffargarh with 46. Several other districts such as Bahawalpur (35), Chiniot (39), and Khanewal (25) also reported considerable levels of damage, including multiple facilities fully destroyed. By contrast, districts such as Mandi Bahauddin (8 per cent), Vehari (17 per cent), and Dera Ghazi Khan (22 per cent) reported relatively limited impact. The extent of damage in heavily affected districts highlights the urgent need for restoration and reinforcement of health infrastructure, as service disruption in these areas may significantly reduce access to essential care, delay outbreak response, and increase vulnerability of already affected communities.

The Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA) of 1,928 flood affected villages in Punjab highlights a significant disease burden. The findings indicate that Malaria (64 per cent of the assessed villages) is the most reported health concern, followed by Skin Infections (58 per cent) and Diarrhoea (41 per cent), reflecting the deteriorating

Diseases reported
% of assessed locations



water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions. Dengue (32 per cent) is also reported at considerable levels, adding to the vector-borne disease challenge. Other diseases observed include Acute Watery Diarrhoea (12 per cent), Suspected Cholera (10 per cent), Acute Respiratory Infections (5 per cent), and Measles (3 per cent), while 9 per cent of the villages reported no major disease occurrence.

These findings underline the urgent need to strengthen malaria control measures, WASH interventions, vector control, and diarrhoeal disease management. In addition, surveillance, early detection, and timely response mechanisms must be reinforced to mitigate outbreaks and reduce morbidity across affected populations.

The RNA findings show that the most urgent health-related need across 1,928 assessed villages is the provision of Mosquito Nets (81 per cent of assessed villages), reflecting widespread concern about vector-borne diseases, particularly malaria and dengue. Other priority needs include Hygiene and Dignity Kits (54 per cent) and Safe Delivery Kits (45 per cent), highlighting gaps in maternal health and hygiene support. Aqua Tabs (32 per cent) remain critical to ensure access to safe drinking water. Nutritional support is also required, with RUTF (10 per cent) and RUSF (7 per cent) reported as pressing needs among affected populations.

Overall, these findings emphasize the urgent need for life-saving health services and supplies across Punjab. Prepositioned stocks of essential disease-specific kits remain critically low, including Interagency Emergency Health Kit (IEHK), cholera, dengue, Acute Respiratory Infection, and pneumonia kits. This shortage is already constraining timely response to outbreaks and risks further exacerbating preventable morbidity and mortality.

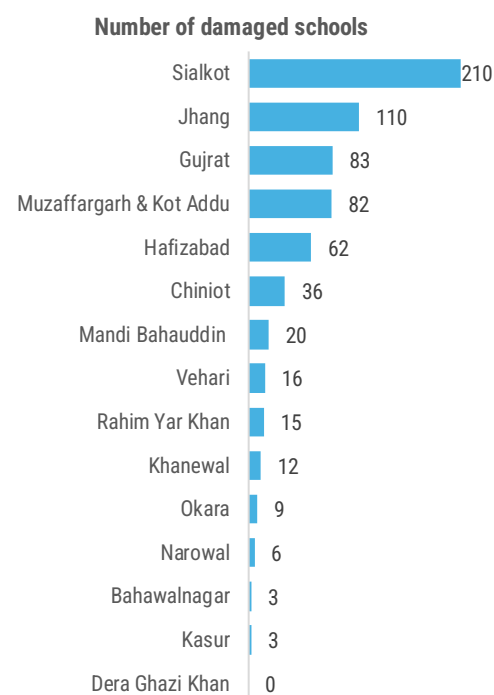
Priority needs by district:

% of assessed locations reporting priority needs

District	Aqua Tab	Hygiene And Dignity Kit	Mosquito Nets	RUSF	RUTF	Safe Delivery Kit
Bahawalnagar	28%	44%	79%	21%	35%	35%
Bahawalpur	17%	81%	82%	3%	3%	53%
Chiniot	41%	48%	76%	9%	6%	55%
Dera Ghazi Khan	41%	56%	83%	2%		27%
Gujranwala	70%	37%	100%			89%
Gujrat	17%	67%	83%	3%	3%	17%
Hafizabad	40%	37%	78%	6%	10%	56%
Jhang	36%	63%	82%	3%	16%	53%
Kasur	26%	51%	74%	25%	1%	27%
Khanewal	43%	62%	91%	2%	15%	48%
Mandi Bahauddin	29%	21%	55%	1%	3%	40%
Multan	41%	70%	86%	7%	7%	46%
Muzaffargarh	27%	67%	88%	12%	15%	53%
Narowal	41%	67%	85%	2%	7%	35%
Okara	32%	54%	74%	4%	10%	46%
Rahim Yar Khan	16%	41%	92%	4%	2%	51%
Sialkot	18%	32%	78%	4%	7%	40%
Vehari	23%	52%	77%			42%
Total	32%	54%	81%	7%	10%	45%

Education

According to reports from School Education Department, floods damaged 667 schools⁴ across 18 districts, of which 54 per cent were girls' schools. Furthermore, 217 schools were repurposed as evacuation centers, affecting 101,263 enrolled students. Most of the damage was in the districts of Sialkot (210 schools), Jhang (110 schools), Gujrat (83 schools), Muzaffargarh and Kot Addu (82 schools) and Rahim Yar Khan (15 schools). Many children lost their school supplies, and WASH facilities in schools are non-functional. The damage to schools and their use as evacuation centers is impacting the resumption of classes and limiting safe learning opportunities. This highlights the urgent need for coordinated recovery efforts to restore learning environments.



Floods have severely disrupted education across Punjab, necessitating a multi-pronged response to restore learning continuity. Urgent rehabilitation of damaged schools is critical to re-establish safe and functional learning environments, especially for girls, who represent over half of the affected institutions. To bridge the gap during reconstruction, the establishment of Temporary Learning Spaces (TLCs) offers an immediate solution for displaced students. Ensuring a safe reopening of schools requires comprehensive cleaning and debris removal to make schools habitable again. Additionally, improved WASH facilities are essential not only for health and hygiene but also for restoring dignity and retention, particularly among adolescent girls. Finally, the provision of teaching materials and furniture is vital to re-enable classroom instruction and support psychosocial recovery through structured learning. Together, these interventions form the backbone of a resilient education response strategy.

Priority needs by district:

% of assessed locations reporting priority needs

District	Learning Teaching Materials (Textbooks, Notebooks, School Bags, Stationery)	Major Rehabilitation Of Schools Structural Works	Minor Repairs To Partially Damaged Schools (Roofing, Doors, Windows)	Other	Reconstruction Of Destroyed Schools With Wash Accessibility Features	School Cleaning / Debris Mud Removal	School Furniture (Desks, Benches, Blackboards, Cabinets)	School Re-Opening Support, Making Schools Functional Again, Refunctionalization	Support To Girls Education	Temporary Learning Spaces (TLCs Learning Shelters)	Temporary School Relocation Rented Buildings	Wash In Schools (Safe Water Supply, Sanitation, Latrines, Handwashing, Water Filtration)
Bahawalnagar	20%	17%	63%	1%	4%	55%	4%	1%	1%	23%	20%	13%
Bahawalpur	5%	25%	12%	8%	14%	16%	6%	3%	9%	39%	13%	13%
Chiniot	6%	11%	15%	9%	9%	21%	8%	6%	13%	14%	10%	19%
Dera Ghazi Khan	20%	2%	29%	20%	2%	12%	2%	5%	34%	7%	15%	27%
Gujranwala		22%	81%		4%	93%				15%	63%	7%
Gujrat		18%	43%	3%	23%	30%	3%		17%		3%	17%
Hafizabad	6%	22%	25%	16%	9%	19%	9%	4%	19%	27%	11%	19%
Jhang	5%	11%	24%	3%	10%	21%	7%	16%	6%	37%	16%	22%
Kasur	8%	3%	2%	21%	1%	4%	4%	6%	6%	25%	12%	6%
Khanewal	11%	22%	23%	8%	16%	16%	8%	7%	12%	22%	9%	20%
Mandi Bahauddin	4%		4%	12%		23%	3%	1%	8%	22%	6%	4%
Multan	15%	18%	16%	10%	14%	14%	8%	14%	17%	48%	18%	11%
Muzaffargarh	13%	17%	23%	5%	16%	12%	5%	6%	7%	33%	21%	17%
Narowal	21%	3%	23%	10%	6%	54%	25%	3%	16%	3%	1%	17%
Okara	7%	7%	15%	33%	3%	12%	3%	4%	7%	18%	8%	8%
Rahim Yar Khan	10%	8%	4%	20%	16%	24%	20%	4%	20%	12%	6%	16%
Sialkot	7%	7%	36%	5%	6%	25%	6%	3%	1%	11%	11%	11%
Vehari	17%	5%	9%	3%	3%	9%	20%	5%	8%	42%	14%	12%
Total	11%	12%	24%	10%	9%	24%	9%	5%	10%	23%	13%	15%

⁴ School education department's damages data.

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)

Nearly 97,000 water supply schemes (WSS) were reportedly damaged (48.5K fully and 48.5K partially damaged). Over one-third of the assessed villages reported damage to water supply schemes. Out of 48.5K fully damaged water supply schemes (WSS), 60 per cent WSS reported in Muzaffargarh, 12 per cent WSS in Jhang and 10 per cent in Bahawalpur. This data requires further validation at field level to assess the actual impacts on WSS.

Nearly one-third of the assessed villages reported damage to water supply schemes, out of which severely damaged water supply schemes are reported in 24 per cent of the assessed villages. Mostly of the fully damaged water supply Schemes (WSS) were reported in Bahawalpur (43 per cent of the assessed locations), Multan (42 per cent), Muzaffargarh (41 per cent), Hafizabad (34 per cent), and Khanewal (33 per cent of assessed locations) districts.

The assessment classified sanitation and hygiene conditions into four main categories: Critical, Limited, Functional, and Poor. Overall, 26 per cent of surveyed locations were reported as Poor, 20 per cent as Functional, and 20 per cent as Limited and another 19 per cent as Critical. In addition, 16 per cent of respondents did not provide a classification, highlighting information gaps in the data.

At the district level, the most critical sanitation concerns were observed in Dera Gazi Khan (37 per cent of assessed locations), Muzaffargarh (30 per cent), Okara (28 per cent), Khanewal (28 per cent), Jhang (27 per cent), and Multan (27 per cent of assessed locations). These findings underscore the urgent need for improved sanitation services and hygiene promotion in the worst-affected districts, where unsafe practices may heighten the risk of disease outbreaks and further undermine community resilience.

Based on the analysis of assessment data the following priority needs for WASH include the provision of safe drinking water through water trucking, chlorination, household water treatment options and repair of damaged water systems. For displaced people temporary sanitation facilities are required. Additionally, the distribution of WASH NFIs including jerrycans, soap, and hygiene kits (including MHM) alongside the dissemination of messages on good hygiene practices including use of latrine, hand washing with soap and use of safe drinking water is also required.

Priority needs by district:

% of assessed locations reporting priority needs

District	Emergency Latrines (Gender-Segregated, Accessible) + Desludging	Handwashing Stations With Soap	Hygiene Kits (Incl. MHM kits)	Others	Safe Drinking Water (Chlorination, HH Treatment Tabs/Filters)	Solid-Waste/Drainage Clearing And Basic Vector Control	Water Trucking/Bladders + Storage (Jerrycans With Lids)	Well/Pipe Cleaning & Disinfection; Water Quality Testing
Bahawalnagar	48%	29%	45%		65%	4%	48%	4%
Bahawalpur	43%	26%	56%	9%	66%	8%	21%	1%
Chiniot	18%	18%	16%	6%	84%	16%	13%	9%
Dera Ghazi Khan	20%	17%	17%	37%	51%	12%	7%	20%
Gujranwala	74%	4%	11%		96%	7%	74%	7%
Gujrat		20%	37%	3%	67%	30%	7%	23%
Hafizabad	23%	42%	16%	12%	76%	9%	27%	6%
Jhang	49%	17%	39%	3%	75%	12%	25%	12%
Kasur	14%	11%	20%	30%	69%	15%	11%	6%
Khanewal	54%	19%	33%	2%	69%	22%	32%	18%
Mandi Bahauddin	19%	18%	7%	14%	58%	3%	15%	4%
Multan	62%	24%	39%	6%	75%	3%	15%	11%
Muzaffargarh	60%	26%	38%	4%	59%	11%	35%	14%
Narowal	20%	53%	50%	8%	78%	7%	3%	6%
Okara	12%	19%	18%	28%	38%	10%	10%	18%
Rahim Yar Khan	37%	31%	18%	16%	69%	8%	14%	16%
Sialkot	18%	17%	10%	11%	57%	12%	19%	26%
Vehari	25%	12%	37%	3%	83%	6%	12%	5%
Total	34%	25%	31%	10%	67%	11%	22%	11%

Food Security and Livelihoods

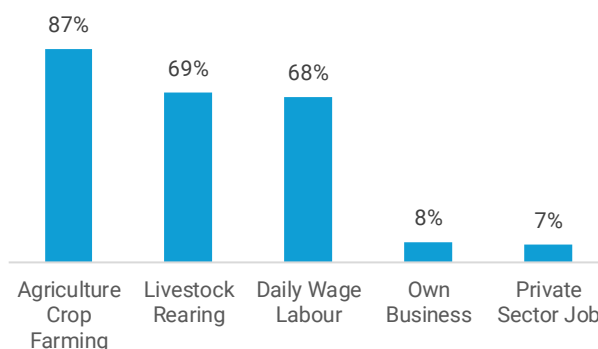
Before the floods, communities across most districts relied heavily on agriculture and livestock as their primary livelihoods. Crop farming was reported by over 85 per cent of communities in Gujranwala, Hafizabad, Kasur, Khanewal, and Vehari, with similarly high levels in Bahawalnagar, Bahawalpur, Chiniot, Multan, and Narowal districts. Livestock rearing also engaged over 70 per cent of communities in most areas, while daily wage labour was a major income source in districts like Bahawalnagar, Gujranwala, and Khanewal. Floods have severely affected these livelihoods by damaging crops, killing livestock, and disrupting agricultural cycles, leaving many without produce or animals to sell. As agricultural activities stall, daily wage opportunities linked to farm work and local markets are also expected to shrink, pushing vulnerable communities deeper into income loss and food insecurity.

Most communities across the assessed districts reported having food stocks that would last only one week or less, highlighting widespread food insecurity. This situation is most critical in Multan District where 81.7 per cent of communities indicated very limited stocks. Similarly, 76.2 per cent of communities in Bahawalnagar, 74 per cent in Muzaffargarh, and 61.5 per cent in Bahawalpur districts reported that their food would run out within a few days. Communities in the southern and central districts are likely the most food insecure and at immediate risk of consumption gaps, a situation that may worsen as the floods disrupt agriculture, livestock rearing, and daily wage work further reducing income and future food production.

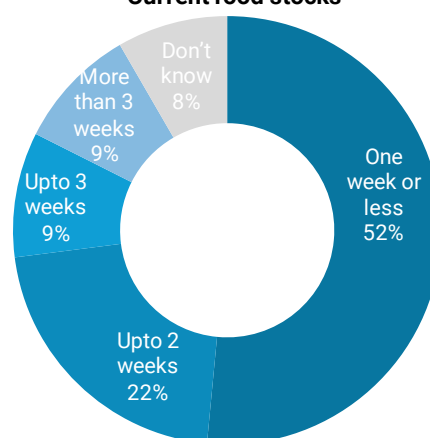
Furthermore, communities reported that the availability of essential food and non-food items in local markets is highly uneven across districts and closely tied to market access. Access to functional markets also varies widely across districts, showing a clear north–south divide. This gap between market access and actual availability also poses a continued risk of food shortages, especially as household stocks deplete and disrupted livelihoods limit purchasing power.

Nearly 75 per cent of the communities assessed in all the districts reported that food prices increased since the floods, with the highest per centage of respondents in Gujranwala reporting increase in price (100 per cent of the locations assessed reported increase in price) followed by Multan at 97.2 per cent of the respondents, Bahawalpur at 89.7 per cent, Chiniot at 87.8 per cent, Hafizabad at 85.1 per cent, and Jhang District at 85.6 per cent of the respondents. Even districts with lower market access, such as Muzaffargarh and Narowal reported increase in prices over by over 70 per cent of the respondents, while increase in fewer locations were reported in Kasur at 48.7 per cent of the respondents and Okara districts at 46.9 per cent of the respondents. This suggests that as markets recover, supply constraints are pushing up prices, reducing food affordability and straining purchasing power. With agriculture, livestock rearing, and daily wage work, the main sources of community income, likely to remain disrupted in the coming weeks,

Top five livelihood sources



Current food stocks



this rise in prices could further deepen the economic vulnerability of flood-affected people, limiting their ability to access sufficient food even where markets are functional.

Before the floods, a large share of communities reported relying primarily on their own agricultural production and household stocks for food, ensuring stable access and reducing market dependence. This self-reliance was especially strong in Gujranwala where 92.6 per cent of communities depended on own production or own food stocks, followed by Bahawalnagar at 78.2 per cent, Dera Gazi Khan at 65.9 per cent, and Jhang at 65.4 per cent of the communities. In contrast, only small proportions of reported communities depend on food assistance, such as 26 per cent in Okara, 5.6 per cent in Multan and 4.2 per cent in Muzaffargarh. After the floods, this pattern shifted sharply with reliance on own production or own food stocks dropping below 20 per cent across most districts while dependence on food assistance surged to 50.7 per cent in Multan, 49.4 per cent in Bahawalpur, 42.7 per cent in Khanewal, and 36.8 per cent in Muzaffargarh districts.

Households which once relied on their own production will now face recurring food access challenges as their stocks are depleted, leaving them dependent on markets and assistance due to reduced incomes and rising food prices. This rapid transition from self-reliance to market and dependence on assistance, combined with weak purchasing power, volatile prices, and patchy market recovery, points to a deteriorating food security outlook. Without urgent support to restore livelihoods, stabilize markets, and bridge immediate consumption gaps, many flood-affected communities risk falling deeper into food insecurity in the coming weeks.

The priority needs identified by communities reflect both their immediate survival concerns and emerging early recovery needs. The overwhelming demand for food rations, reported by nearly all communities in Gujranwala and very high proportions in Multan, DG Khan, Jhang, Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Vehari and Okara districts, demonstrate that many communities are currently experiencing food consumption gaps and are struggling to meet basic needs. The parallel demand for cooked food in places like Bahawalpur, Chiniot, Khanewal, Bahawalnagar, Rahim Yar Khan, Muzaffargarh and Jhang reinforces the urgency of immediate relief.

To address damaged or destroyed livelihoods and assets, livelihood recovery support is required, through the provision of agricultural input packages (seeds, tools, fertilizers), livestock restocking, and cash-for-work schemes focused on rehabilitating farmland, watercourses, or local infrastructure to rebuild income sources and reduce long-term dependency assistance. This can also include market rehabilitation and trader credit support in southern districts to help small traders restock and reopen shops, re-establish local supply chains, and stabilize food prices.

At the same time, the strong demand for multi-purpose cash grants, highlighted by 100 per cent of communities in Gujrat, 75 per cent in Multan, 73 per cent in Rahim Yar Khan, 71 per cent in Hafizabad indicates a forward-looking coping strategy. Where markets are functional, cash-based assistance can not only enable households to purchase food but also support them in rehabilitating their livelihoods (such as restocking livestock, restarting petty trade, or buying agricultural inputs). This makes cash transfers a strategic modality that can bridge emergency relief and early recovery, helping restore purchasing power while strengthening the resilience of flood-affected communities.

Priority needs by district:

% of assessed locations reporting priority needs

District	Cooked Food	Food Assistance (Unconditional)	Food Ration	Multi Purpose Cash (Cbt)	Other
Bahawalnagar	64%	17%	87%	51%	
Bahawalpur	79%	23%	92%	40%	12%
Chiniot	79%	16%	80%	33%	14%
Dera Ghazi Khan	37%	17%	93%	54%	15%
Gujranwala		100%	100%	100%	
Gujrat	23%	47%	77%	67%	7%
Hafizabad	47%	39%	88%	71%	7%
Jhang	60%	41%	90%	62%	6%
Kasur	29%	22%	75%	37%	43%
Khanewal	68%	34%	83%	65%	4%
Mandi Bahauddin	26%	34%	79%	33%	25%
Multan	54%	34%	96%	75%	3%
Muzaffargarh	62%	32%	81%	57%	8%
Narowal	13%	45%	77%	59%	17%
Okara	22%	30%	87%	43%	32%
Rahim Yar Khan	63%	31%	78%	73%	12%
Sialkot	36%	26%	76%	53%	11%
Vehari	46%	35%	89%	42%	11%
Total	48%	33%	84%	55%	12%

Gender and Protection

Based on the analysis of the RNA and secondary data, the Protection Sector in flood-affected areas of Punjab faces a variety of significant challenges. While most of the affected population is from the host community, findings also show that other vulnerable groups, such as women-headed households, are notably impacted. In 15 per cent of the assessed locations, refugees have been reportedly impacted.

A key concern is that over 25 per cent of assessed mouzas reported general safety risks for women and girls, including limited access to services (46 per cent of locations reporting safety risks), harassment (39 per cent), and Gender-Based Violence (32 per cent of locations reporting safety risks).

Another critical issue is access to legal documents, as nearly 43 per cent of the assessed locations reported that women-headed households face extra barriers to receiving assistance because they lack a Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) or have lost it.

This highlights that while some issues are widespread, others are concentrated in specific districts. The top four most vulnerable hotspots are Muzaffargarh, Jhang, Bahawalnagar, and Khanewal, which reported the highest rates of these specific vulnerabilities.

To minimize the risk of GBV, the establishment of Women and Girls Safe Spaces and mobile services in hotspot districts is required to ensure accessible survivor-centered care, psychosocial support. Strengthened referral pathways for specialized services are also required. To minimize the risk of Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) safe, confidential community reporting mechanisms must be put in place or strengthened, together with frontline responders' capacity to prevent and address exploitation.

Priority needs by district:

% of assessed locations reporting priority needs

District	None	Any Other	Dignity Kits	Provision Of Shelter	Specialised Services (Health, GBV And Psychosocial Support)
Bahawalnagar	1%	6%	75%	63%	25%
Bahawalpur	12%	4%	66%	66%	36%
Chiniot	16%	20%	33%	55%	41%
Dera Ghazi Khan	20%	22%	54%	46%	41%
Gujranwala			93%	93%	100%
Gujrat	33%		23%	20%	37%
Hafizabad	12%	10%	63%	42%	45%
Jhang	9%	18%	61%	68%	53%
Kasur	32%	26%	30%	21%	42%
Khanewal	2%	15%	73%	64%	75%
Mandi Bahauddin	32%	5%	30%	10%	22%
Multan	1%	10%	63%	80%	56%
Muzaffargarh	5%	8%	74%	74%	49%
Narowal	8%	24%	49%	19%	52%
Okara	8%	46%	43%	13%	33%
Rahim Yar Khan	22%	27%	18%	24%	39%
Sialkot	26%	9%	30%	22%	34%
Vehari	18%	15%	31%	43%	12%
Total	12%	15%	54%	46%	45%

Nutrition

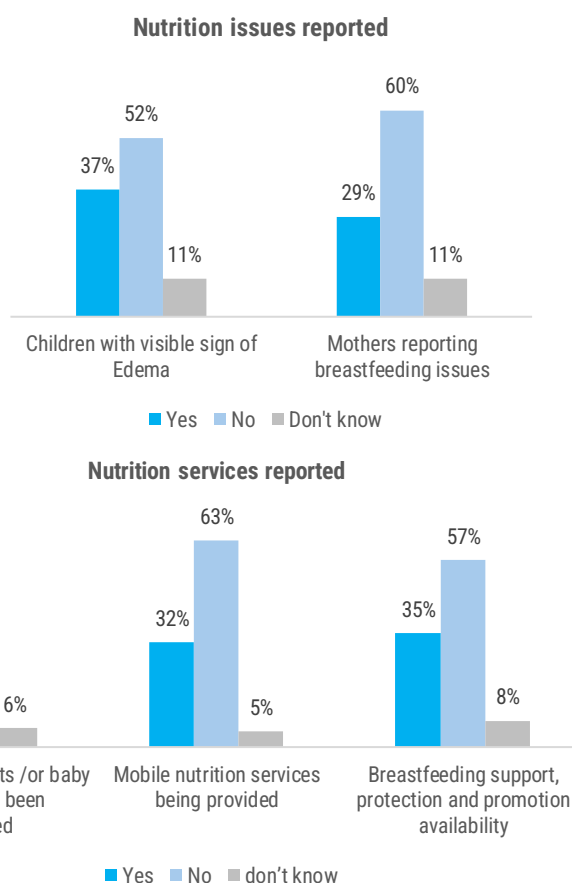
The assessment revealed widespread nutrition issues in flood-affected villages. It found that 29 per cent of mothers experienced difficulties related to breastfeeding, while 60 per cent reported no issues and 11 per cent were unsure. Only 35 per cent of respondents confirmed the availability of breastfeeding support, with 57 per cent stating it was unavailable and 8 per cent uncertain. Regarding mobile nutrition services, just 32 per cent reported their provision during the emergency, while 63 per cent noted their absence and 5 per cent were unsure. About the distribution of infant milk products and baby bottles, 36 per cent acknowledged distribution, 6 per cent were not sure of it, and 58 per cent indicated no distribution of infant milk products or baby bottles occurred.

These findings highlight significant coverage gaps, leaving many in the affected population without adequate infant feeding support and nutrition services. The visibility of child malnutrition in over one-third of communities, combined with limited breastfeeding assistance underscores the urgent need of nutrition support. Addressing maternal health, particularly issues of weakness and inadequate breastfeeding practices are critical for improving nutritional outcomes in these communities.

The Nutrition Working Groups advocate for a three-pronged response approach to ensure the continuity of nutrition services throughout various phases of displacement and return. Priority should be given to flood-affected areas that have minimal or no services, with plans to scale up as resources become available.

- **Immediate Response in Camps and Temporary Settlements**
Deliver lifesaving nutrition services through both static and mobile teams.
- **Support During Transition to Areas of Origin**
Ensure continuity of services for families returning to their original communities.
- **Strengthening Services in Areas of Origin**
Scale up nutrition and Early Childhood Development (ECD) services in health facilities and communities to promote sustainability.

By leveraging existing ground-level capacity and providing the necessary financial and technical resources, we can ensure rapid strengthening and scaling up of services.



District Prioritization

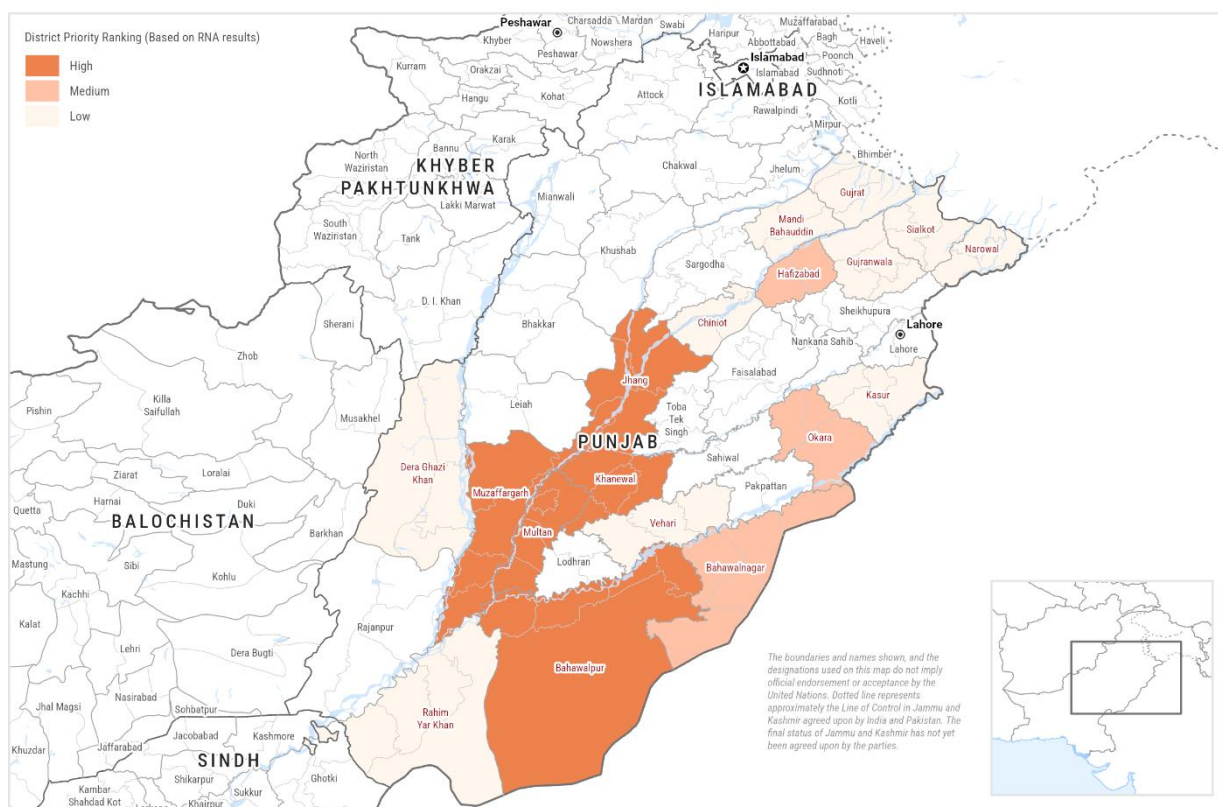
The assessment results were used to prioritize districts from the 18 assessed districts. Following indicators are used to prioritize the districts in Low, Medium and High priority category:

- Number of affected people
- Number of displaced people
- Number and extent of damaged houses and,
- Damage to cropland

Based on these indicators, the districts were classified into three priority groups: **High, Medium, and Low.**

Priority	Districts
High priority	Muzaffargarh, Multan, Khanewal, Jhang, and Bahawalpur
Medium priority	Bahawalnagar, Hafizabad, Okara and Rahim Yar Khan
Low priority	Chiniot, Dera Ghazi Khan, Gujranwala, Gujrat, Kasur, Mandi Bahauddin, Narowal, Sialkot and Vehari

DISTRICT PRIORITIES



Assistance Coverage and Gaps

Since the flood started, receiving of the food assistance has been reported by 65 per cent of the assessed villages (mouzas), while health activities were reported by 48 per cent of the assessed villages. Similarly, cash support from 23 per cent of villages, WASH and shelter/NFI each from 21 per cent of the assessed villages, livestock support was received in 20 per cent of the villages.

District wise assistance reported:

% of assessed locations reporting assistance received so far by Sectors

District	None	Agriculture Inputs	Cash	Food	Health	Livestock Support	Other	Shelter / NFI	WASH
Bahawalnagar		4%	26%	85%	67%	11%		20%	57%
Bahawalpur	14%	12%	23%	75%	52%	10%	8%	36%	31%
Chiniot	9%	10%	25%	79%	54%	26%	1%	28%	16%
Dera Ghazi Khan	61%	7%	10%	20%	34%	5%		2%	7%
Gujranwala			4%	100%	7%	7%			
Gujrat	43%	10%	27%	53%	33%	17%		10%	10%
Hafizabad	17%	24%	17%	67%	40%	25%	2%	9%	23%
Jhang	27%	16%	20%	63%	52%	14%	1%	19%	18%
Kasur	22%	4%	11%	61%	34%	23%	19%	16%	13%
Khanewal	20%	20%	30%	64%	66%	34%		37%	27%
Mandi Bahauddin	19%	41%	25%	59%	51%	55%		1%	18%
Multan	1%	17%	23%	90%	61%	27%		48%	15%
Muzaffargarh	23%	15%	36%	64%	51%	20%	2%	36%	27%
Narowal	20%	8%	16%	64%	52%	8%	4%	24%	7%
Okara	10%	24%	27%	65%	34%	32%	19%	11%	16%
Rahim Yar Khan	31%	27%	41%	63%	41%	22%	2%	8%	16%
Sialkot	30%	10%	22%	55%	28%	11%	2%	3%	9%
Vehari	32%	5%	11%	40%	52%	5%		22%	15%
Total	20%	14%	23%	65%	48%	20%	4%	21%	21%

The partners have been reporting response activities to a common response monitoring tool which can be accessed from the link below:

[5W Response Monitoring Dashboard](#)

Key Activities by Sector

Sector	Key Activities
Shelter & NFIs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emergency Shelter kits. • Emergency shelter repair toolkit. • Basic NFIs kits (blankets, plastic mats/chittai, Mattress, Mosquito nets, warm shawls for children and Adults). • Kitchen set. • Dignity kits (will be coordinated with WASH sector response).
Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organization of free medical camps, mobile health units. • Provision of emergency and primary health services. • Rehabilitation of health facilities. • Preventive care for disease outbreaks. • Medical treatment for injured individuals. • Supply of medicines and screening facilities.
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School rehabilitation and repair. • Cleaning and reopening of schools. • Provision of learning materials, school bags, and uniforms. • Creation of safe learning spaces. • Provision of temporary rental buildings for schools. • Furniture repair. provision of shoes and books for students.
WASH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Restoration of drinking water supply schemes. • Provision of water filtration plants and sanitation facilities. • Installation of water tanks and storage systems. • Distribution of hygiene kits, soap, and washing supplies.
Food Security and livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs). • Short-Term in-kind Food Assistance. • Livelihood Recovery Support. • Market Rehabilitation and Trader Support. • Continuous Monitoring and Adaptive Programming.
Gender and Protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish Women and Girls Safe Spaces and mobile services in hotspot districts to ensure accessible survivor-centered care, psychosocial support, and establish/ strengthen referral pathways for specialized services. • Strengthen safe, confidential community reporting mechanisms and build frontline responders' capacity to prevent and address aid-related exploitation.
Nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deliver lifesaving nutrition services through both static and mobile teams. • Scale up mobile nutrition services. • strengthening breastfeeding protection, promotion, and counseling, and improving maternal nutrition and psychosocial support • To overcome the distribution of formula milk • Improve IYCF services • Enhanced community-level malnutrition screening and rapid response are also essential to mitigate worsening outcomes

List of organizations that contributed to the data collection exercise

Organizations	Organization Type
AGAHE	NNGO
Al Khidmat	NNGO
Bahar Social Development Organization	NNGO
Bedaris	NNGO
Caritas Pakistan	NNGO
Chaman welfare society	NNGO
Council for Social Development (CSD)	NNGO
CWW - Concern Worldwide	INGO
Dehi Ijtemai Taraqiati Council (DITC)	NNGO
Doaba Foundation	NNGO
Education, Awareness Community Health (EACH)	NNGO
Farmers Development Organization FDO	NNGO
Fazil Rural Development Organisation	NNGO
Gulistan Social Welfare and Development Organization	NNGO
Help and Development Organization	NNGO
HELP Foundation	NNGO
HHRD	INGO
IOM	United Nations
IPDP (Initiative for the Participatory development through Peace)	NNGO
Jeevan Foundation	NNGO
Latif Development Organization	NNGO
Local Support Organization	NNGO
Lodhran Pilot Project	NNGO
Mashal Development Organization	NNGO
MBIH Foundation	NNGO
Mercy Foundation	NNGO
Muslim Hands	INGO
NRSP	NNGO
Organizing Action Towards humanity	NNGO
Pakistan Lions Youth Council	NNGO
Pelican Development Organization	NNGO
Program For Wellbeing and Sustainability (PWS)	NNGO
PRSP	NNGO
Qatar Charity (QC)	INGO
REEDS	NNGO
Rehman Welfare Society	NNGO
Roshni Welfare Organization	NNGO
Rural Aid Pakistan	NNGO
Rural Community Development Society (RCDS)	NNGO
Samaj Development Foundation	NNGO

Organizations	Organization Type
Sangtani Women Rural Development Organization (SWRDO)	NNGO
Sanjh Preet Organization	NNGO
Sara Welfare Society	NNGO
Save the Children	INGO
Shukar Development Foundation	NNGO
Sindh Development Organization	NNGO
Social Welfare and Community Development Society (SWCDS)	NNGO
Sojhla for Social Change	NNGO
Sudhaar Society	NNGO
Sukh Development Foundation	NNGO
The NGO World Foundation	NNGO
University of Jhang	UNIVERSITY
UON	UNIVERSITY
VTT Global	NNGO
WHH - Welthungerhilfe	INGO
World Food Programme	United Nations
Young Man Society	NNGO