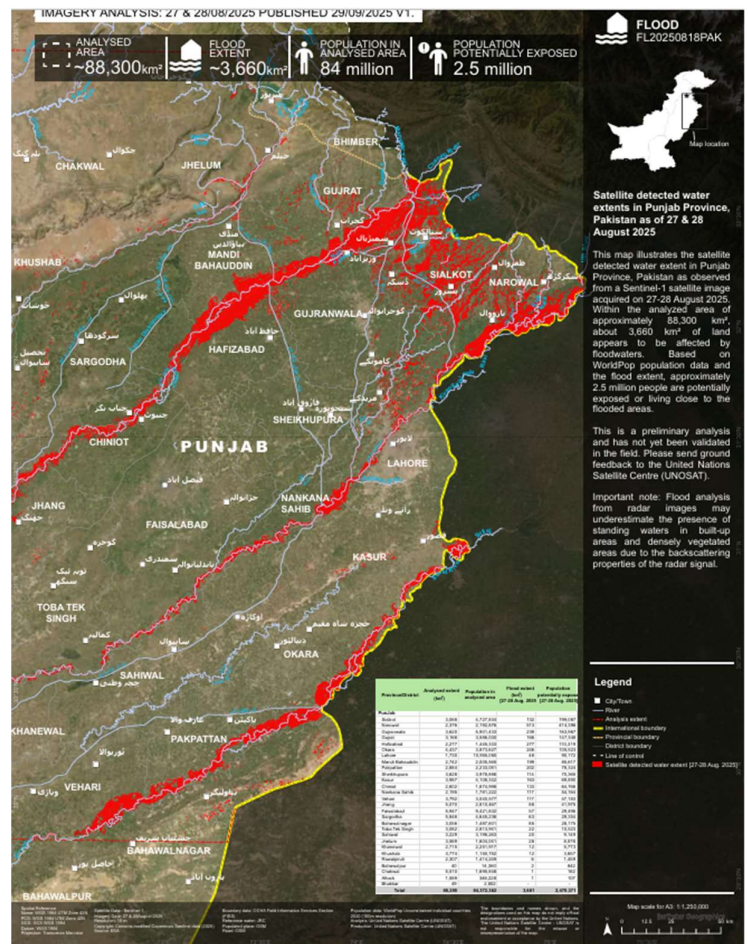


This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan, covering the period from 26 June 2025 to 30 August 2025.

Highlights

- **Punjab's** major rivers (Chenab, Ravi, Sutlej) are in exceptionally high floods, recorded since 1988, following torrential rains and upstream dam releases. According to PDMA Punjab, this unprecedented multi-river flooding has inundated hundreds of villages and affected over 1.5 million people across the province.
- The Government of Punjab has mobilized its administration and operational machinery and available resources towards evacuation, rescue and immediate relief. **Proactive evacuations** of over 500,000 people to safer areas have helped limit casualties.
- Hundreds of **relief camps** and dozens of **medical camps** are active across flood-affected areas, providing shelter, food and healthcare. The government and aid agencies report that immediate needs (food, water, medical care) are largely being met, however shelter and additional WASH, medical care and food support may be needed if floods persist.
- The **Rapid Needs Assessment in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)** findings show that around 1.57 million people across ten districts with 604,000 in need of assistance. Swat, Buner, and Shangla are classified as high-priority districts due to the scale of population impact, severe crop and infrastructure damage and minimal assistance coverage, **with cash, shelter and restoration of services and rehabilitation of houses and community infrastructure identified as the top needs.**



Satellite imagery from 27–28 August 2025 shows that approximately 3,660 km² of land in Punjab, Pakistan, is affected by floodwaters. Based on population data, an estimated 2.5 million people may be exposed or living near the impacted areas. For full image, please see the link <https://unosat.org/products/4185>

SITUATIONAL UPDATE

- Unrelenting monsoon rains and large water releases from the dams on the Indian side have triggered a severe flood emergency in Punjab. Between 25-27 August, intense rainfall in northern and eastern districts of Punjab including Lahore, Sialkot and Gujrat has caused extensive urban flooding and overflow of local streams. PDMA and NDMA placed Punjab on high alert, prompting urgent evacuations of riverine communities. Public warnings were issued through mosques, radio and social media, and forced evacuations were carried out in high-risk villages.
- As of 29 August, three major rivers, Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej were in simultaneous high to exceptionally high flood, an event not seen in decades. The Pakistan Army, Civil Defense and Rescue 1122 have been deployed in the affected districts to support evacuations and relief, with hundreds of relief and medical camps established. The provincial authorities have set up 727 relief camps housing over 6,000 displaced people, and 339 medical camps that have provided treatment to more than 11,000 individuals. Early action has kept mortality relatively low compared to the scale of flooding, though the situation remains fluid as major flood crests move downstream.

- Authorities have placed twelve districts¹ in Punjab on high alert as **rivers Chenab, Ravi, and Sutlej are in exceptional high** flood levels. Tarbela (Indus River) and Mangla (Jhelum River) reservoirs in Pakistan and Thein (Ravi River) and Bhakra (Sutlej River) on the India side are reporting near full capacity, thereby increasing the risk of further flooding downstream to southern Punjab and Sindh from additional releases from dams compounded by rains expected from 30 August to 2 September.

Summary of Damages & Losses (26 June – 30 Aug 2025)

Category	National Summary	ICT	KP	Punjab	Sindh	Balochistan	GB	PAK ²
Deaths	829	08	479	191	57	24	41	29
Injured	1,116	03	350	599	78	05	52	28
People in Relief Camps	35,055	0	25,927	5,988	0	0	3,140	0
Relief camps established	1,223	01	308	727	176	0	11	0
Houses damaged	8,975	65	4,659	226	91	671	1,253	2,010
Livestock lost	6,138	0	5,406	121	231	22	67	237
Roads damaged (km)	655	–	432	–	1	3.6	17.6	201
Bridges damaged	238	03	52	–	–	02	87	94

Punjab

Punjab is experiencing one of its largest rescue operations in nearly four decades, with simultaneous flooding from the Sutlej, Chenab, and Ravi rivers. Since 23 August, authorities have evacuated over 450,000 people from high-risk areas, with many relocations enforced to prevent casualties. Early action, particularly in Kasur and Bahawalnagar helped avert deaths despite major breaches along the Sutlej.

Rescue operations, led by Rescue 1122, the Pakistan Army, Civil Defense, and district administrations, have relocated 6,000 people to 727 relief camps. Teams have used boats, tractors, and in some cases helicopters to reach stranded populations. Special attention has been given to women, children, the elderly, and livestock. Army units have been deployed in eight districts to assist with rescues and relief.

Sutlej, several bunds in Bahawalnagar and Bahawalpur districts were breached to relieve pressure. Roads, bridges, and rail links have been disrupted in Gujranwala, Narowal and Sialkot.

¹ Gujrat, Sialkot, Narowal, Mandi Bahauddin, Gujranawala, Hafizabad, Jhang, Chiniot, Kasur, Okara, Pakpattan, Bahawalnagar

² Pakistan Administered Kashmir

Floods have caused extensive damage to houses, infrastructure, and agricultural land across Punjab's affected districts. District authorities have indicated that thousands of houses are partially or fully damaged, mostly traditional mud-brick structures in submerged villages. Protective embankments and rural infrastructure have also been impacted. On the

Agricultural losses are substantial in Punjab's key crop-producing areas. Tens of thousands of acres of rice, fodder, and vegetable crops are inundated in the Sutlej and Chenab basins, with visible large-scale crop destruction. Timely evacuations helped prevent greater loss of life, including livestock. Of the 6,000 livestock lost nationwide, approximately 120 were in Punjab, with proactive measures likely averting higher losses though fodder shortages are now reported in the affected areas.



Emergency evacuation efforts led by provincial rescue service in Muzaffargarh district, Punjab

District level flood impact

Kasur – Kasur and Chunian tehsils are among the worst affected, with 116 villages damaged (83 fully, 33 partially). Access to some areas is possible only by boat, with 40–50% of the population and livestock still stranded. Floodwater from the Sutlej River has inundated adjacent villages and fields; around 14,000 residents were evacuated over several days. Rescue boats continue to evacuate people from submerged areas, and relief centers on high ground are providing meals and medical care.

Multan – Significant flooding has put 138 villages at risk. About 45,000 people have been evacuated with preparations underway to move up to 300,000 if required. Thirty-eight relief camps are operational, and controlled embankment breaches are being considered if needed. Downstream areas are preparing for potential flood impacts from converging rivers at Panjnad.

Bahawalpur (Panjnad area) – Floodwaters have worsened as flows from upstream rivers converge. Riverbank erosion has swept away cropland and breached protective bunds. Residents of low-lying villages have been asked to evacuate.

Bahawalnagar – Flooding in the Sutlej basin has inundated dozens of villages. Embankments were overtopped or breached in more than 21 locations, submerging low-lying settlements and croplands. Nearly 90,000 people have been evacuated to safer areas. No casualties reported due to early warnings, though damage to homes and farms is extensive.

Okara & Pakpattan – In Okara, around 2,000 people were relocated from riverine villages as a precaution. Pakpattan saw partial flooding of 32 villages, affecting 14,260 acres; 25,707 people were affected, and 6,799 evacuated. Thirteen medical camps are operational, though shortages of boats and life jackets are reported. Urgent needs include food, hygiene kits, mosquito nets, and livestock fodder.

Sialkot – Severe flooding has submerged around 133 villages following record rainfall and rising Chenab River levels. Urban areas, including the city of Sialkot, also experienced major flooding. The district administration declared an emergency, restricted river access, and called in army support to reach cut-off communities.

Gujrat & Wazirabad (Gujranwala District) – Flooding has affected 20 villages in Gujrat and 16 in Wazirabad. Roads and bridges have been impacted, including the closure of the Qadirabad bridge. Families have taken refuge on rooftops and high ground, with boat evacuations ongoing.

Mandi Bahauddin & Hafizabad – Inflows from upstream caused spillovers and intentional breaches in embankments to protect towns. Several villages were flooded, prompting evacuations. Pre-positioned relief camps and volunteers have eased response efforts.

Chiniot – Around 100 villages have been affected or evacuated ahead of the Chenab flood peak. Low-lying settlements and fields are submerged. Authorities have set up over 75 relief camps across affected districts to shelter evacuees.

Jhang – Fifty-two villages have been affected by overflow and preemptive water releases as the district braces for the Chenab–Jhelum flood peak. Over 20,000 people have been evacuated from floodplains, with round-the-clock monitoring at Trimmu Headworks.

Narowal – Flooding along the Ravi River has partially submerged border villages and inundated the town of Kartarpur, including the Gurdwara Darbar Sahib. More than 100 people stranded at the site were evacuated by boat. Dozens of families have been moved to relief camps.

Layyah – Indus flooding has displaced 1,700 families, with Katcha areas submerged under 5–7 feet of water. Urgent needs include shelter, food, NFIs, health support, and livestock assistance.

Muzaffargarh & Multan – Widespread evacuations are ongoing, with many displaced along the DG Khan–Multan Road. In Rajanpur district, 18 relief camps are operational. Urgent needs include tents, safe drinking water, WASH supplies, food, NFIs, mosquito nets, livestock fodder, medical supplies, dewatering machines, boats, and life jackets.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

The findings from the Rapid Needs Assessment show that around 1.57 million people across ten districts³ with 604,000 in need of assistance. Swat, Buner, and Shangla are the worst-affected, together accounting for the highest population impact, housing destruction, and crop losses. Nearly 100,000 people have been displaced, 82,000 of them in Swat alone.

The disaster in these districts has caused more than 450 fatalities, over 300 injuries and extensive damage to infrastructure, including over 4,500 houses, 40 health facilities, 96 schools, and 1,060 water supply schemes. Blocked roads and damaged facilities have limited access to medical care, and waterborne disease risks are high due to unsafe water and poor sanitation. Many schools serve as shelters, disrupting education for thousands of children.

Livelihoods have been heavily hit, with 80% of communities reporting crop losses across 1300 hectares and around 5,500 livestock deaths, mostly in Buner, Swat, Shan already limited food, water, and sanitation resources.

Assistance coverage remains low, food assistance has reached only 42% of households, health services 39%, shelter 20%, nutrition 15%, and education only 2%.

Swat, Buner, and Shangla are classified as high-priority districts due to the scale of population impact, severe crop and infrastructure damage and minimal assistance coverage, with cash, shelter and restoration of services and rehabilitation of houses and community infrastructure identified as the top needs.

Gilgit Baltistan and Pakistan Administered Kashmir

During the ongoing 2025 monsoon season, Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK) and Gilgit-Baltistan (GB) have been severely impacted by heavy rainfall, triggering cloudbursts, flash floods, Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs), and landslides, resulting in significant human and infrastructure losses. In Gilgit-Baltistan, Ghizer and Diamer tehsils have been severely affected, while in Pakistan-administered Kashmir, the worst-affected districts include Muzaffarabad, Poonch, Sudhnoti, Haveli, Kotli, Bhimber, and Mirpur.

A new monsoon spell is expected to begin on 30 August 2025, which may further exacerbate the situation. The State Disaster Management Authority in PAK and the Gilgit-Baltistan Disaster Management Authority are actively monitoring developments and have initiated response efforts within their available capacities. All main roads remain open and accessible despite ongoing flood challenges in PAK.

³ Buner, Swat, Shangla, Mansehra, Bajaur, Lower Dir, Upper Dir, Swabi, Torgar and Battagram

GAPS AND NEEDS

Across all affected areas, sustained funding is urgently needed to restore WASH systems, expand health services, provide winter kits, and rebuild homes and livelihoods before winter sets in.

Punjab: As of late August, immediate humanitarian needs in Punjab are largely being met through government departments, with no major short-term gaps reported. Evacuated families receive shelter, food, clean water, and healthcare in established relief camps, while mobile health teams supported by department of health, WHO and health partners are at work to prevent disease outbreaks by distributing cholera kits, mosquito nets, anti-snake venom, and essential medicines. Families who opted to stay with host communities and relatives require cash assistance and livestock feed.

The priority needs that could persist due to prolonged evacuation/ displacement, include shelter, WASH, health, protection, and livelihoods. While current shelter support is sufficient, prolonged displacement may require additional tents, privacy partitions, and more durable structures. WASH risks remain high due to stagnant water, with urgent needs for latrines, drainage, hygiene kits, and water purification in flood-affected communities. Health partners are monitoring for injuries, infections, and other complications, with particular attention to vulnerable groups such as women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities. Protection measures include ensuring privacy and safety in camps and providing psychosocial support where needed.

PDMA Punjab has requested international partners for support in food rations, non-food essentials, medical supplies, shelter kits, safe drinking water facilities and livestock protection. The humanitarian partners/HCT are preparing to conduct a Rapid Needs Assessment in the affected areas of Punjab and start to assess areas that are accessible.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Buner, Swat, Shangla): The findings of the Rapid Needs Assessment of KP show that assistance coverage across affected districts remains uneven. Food assistance has reached 42% of households overall, with particularly strong coverage in Buner, Swat, and Shangla. In contrast, minimal or no food support was reported in Batagram, Lower Dir, Torgar, and Upper Dir. Health services have reached 39% of the affected population, with high coverage in Buner (82%) and Swabi (50%), but no access reported in Torgar and Upper Dir.

Shelter assistance is critically low, reaching only 20% of affected households. The highest coverage was in Swabi (50%) and Buner (31%), while most other districts reported limited support despite extensive housing damage. Nutrition support has reached just 15% of the population, concentrated in Buner (48%), with almost no assistance in other districts. Education remains the least supported sector, with only 2% of households reached, despite significant school damage and disruption to learning.

Overall, food and health services have received the most attention, while shelter, WASH, and education remain severely underserved. Access to safe drinking water is also a widespread concern due to damage to water supply systems. In addition, communities are signalling urgent needs for livelihood recovery, agricultural support, and restoration of damaged services and infrastructure.

Sindh: PDMA Sindh has not issued a formal request for external assistance but encouraged partners operating under existing NOCs to align their programmes with localized response needs. UN agencies and partners reaffirmed readiness to support within agreed mechanisms, prioritizing health, WASH, and nutrition interventions in high-risk districts.

Partners and agencies remain on high alert, strengthen coordination with local authorities, and monitor developments closely; PDMA continues issuing timely advisories and updates, while OCHA is maintaining close engagement with all stakeholders.

COORDINATION AND RESPONSE

National, provincial and local authorities, supported by the military and humanitarian partners, have been operating in emergency mode to coordinate rescue, deliver relief and conduct precautionary evacuations.

Punjab: PDMA Punjab has established 727 relief camps and 339 medical camps across affected districts, providing food, water, bedding, and healthcare. As of 29 August, more than 11,000 patients had been treated through medical camps.

NDMA has supplied emergency stocks, including 10,000 tents and 17 boats. Police are securing evacuated areas and maintaining order, while logistical challenges in inundated areas are being met with alternative transport solutions.

Community organizations, volunteers, and local organizations are complementing response with food distributions and collection drives. Coordination between PDMA, NDMA, the military, district administrations, and humanitarian partners has ensured immediate life-saving assistance to the people evacuated. The provincial focus is now on sustaining relief for those evacuated and restoring basic services and livelihoods once floodwaters recede.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa: PDMA KP has commenced cash compensation for loss of lives and injuries and people whose houses have been fully or partially damaged. 76 households whose houses have been damaged were compensated, while an additional 4,000 houses are still awaiting compensation. The government has provided cooked food and food/NFIs (including 2,000 tents) to around 100,000 people in the affected districts.

UN Agencies and humanitarian partners (King Salman Relief Foundation, Islamic Relief, and WWF) combined have provided medicines, NFIs (tents, sleeping bags), hygiene kits, drinking water and food packages to around 10,000 households in the affected districts.

Sindh: In preparation of anticipated floods situation in Sindh, PDMA has directed Deputy Commissioners in 15 high-risk districts to start early action including preventive evacuation, setting up of relief camps and prepositioning relief items to support 105,000 vulnerable households (630,000 individuals) identified through Multi-Hazard Vulnerability Risk Assessment. (MHVRA).

Gilgit-Baltistan: Authorities and partners continue to respond to recent GLOF and flood impacts in Ghizer and Diamer, where houses, bridges, water systems and powerhouses were damaged. Recovery and resilience support will be required alongside immediate relief.

Coordination: OCHA has deployed (4) coordination staff to cover 15 high risk / flooded districts of Punjab, whereas IM and coordination support has been reinforced in PDMA Lahore. General Coordination Meetings are being convened in affected districts of Punjab, alongside Emergency Working Group meetings at national and provincial level. Coordination support is being the districts and PDMA Sindh

The Pakistan Humanitarian Fund (under the Asia Pacific Regional Pooled Fund) has allocated its first reserve allocation since its recent launch to a local partner in Shangla for provision of WASH services.

Response entries on the 5Ws have increased since the last report showing that 45 partners have reached over 163,000 people (67% women and girls) mainly with health, nutrition and shelter support. Limited or no response has been reported under Protection, education and WASH services.

Humanitarian actors are encouraged to coordinate closely with district authorities before deploying further life-saving kits and report their assistance *on the 5W* ([Click here to report](#)) for analysis of needs and gaps in flood affected areas that are vulnerable, and underserved.

Humanitarian Response (5Ws) Dashboard



for WHOM (Beneficiaries)



[Link to the 5Ws humanitarian dashboard](#)

WEATHER FORECAST

The monsoon season remains active, with another spell forecast from 29 August into early September that could aggravate flood risks in Punjab. The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) reports that strong monsoon currents are likely to enter upper Pakistan by 29 August, accompanied by a westerly wave around 30 August. This system is expected to bring widespread rain and thunderstorms to northern and central Punjab from 29 August to 2 September.

Northeastern districts, including Rawalpindi/Islamabad, Sialkot, Lahore, and Gujranwala, may experience scattered heavy to very heavy falls during this period. The PMD warns of possible flash floods in local streams of northeast Punjab and Kashmir from 29 August, as well as the risk of urban flooding in low-lying areas of Islamabad/Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, Lahore, Sialkot, and Faisalabad. This presents additional concern for areas still recovering such as Sialkot where further heavy rainfall on already saturated ground could exacerbate damage.

Rainfall is expected to shift southward by early September, with the monsoon system likely to move into Sindh and southern Pakistan between 1–3 September. While Punjab may see a brief respite after 2 September, elevated river levels will persist due to upstream flows from northern India and Kashmir. Releases from Indian dams remain a key variable; additional heavy rainfall across the border could lead to further transboundary inflows, though Pakistan continues to receive advance notice through Indus Water Commission channels.

For further information, please contact:

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

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