



# Pakistan Meteorological Department

## Climate Change Impact and Integration Cell (CIIC)

### Meteorological Headquarters

Islamabad, Pakistan

Islamabad, 15<sup>th</sup> September 2025

#### SUBJECT: Dengue Alert-I

Dengue fever has become a persistent threat to public health in Pakistan over the last decade, with major outbreaks reported during the post-monsoon season (20<sup>th</sup> September to 5<sup>th</sup> December). Scientific analysis shows that dengue risk is the highest when the temperatures thresholds remain between 26-29°C (for 3-5 weeks), relative humidity exceeds 60% and rainfall surpasses 27 mm with a lag effect of up to three weeks. Mosquitoes responsible for dengue transmission are most active during two hours after sunrise and two hours before sunset, and their breeding slows only when temperatures fall below 16°C.

2. Currently, Pakistan is facing severe and widespread flooding due to heavy and prolonged monsoon rains, river overflows, and water releases from reservoirs. Large parts of Punjab and Sindh, including urban areas are inundated, villages submerged with millions displaced, and shelters overcrowded. The floods have left behind stagnant water and poor drainage, creating conducive environmental conditions for mosquito breeding and dengue transmission.

3. Keeping in view the historical trends, current and future climate outlook and the widespread

inundation caused by flood like condition, the above-mentioned parameters are creating an ideal environment for a dengue outbreak. The combined impact of favorable weather thresholds and flood-related waterlogging has made condition conducive from 20<sup>th</sup> September 2025 for the dengue onset. It is predicted that this season poses an unprecedentedly high-risk of a severe

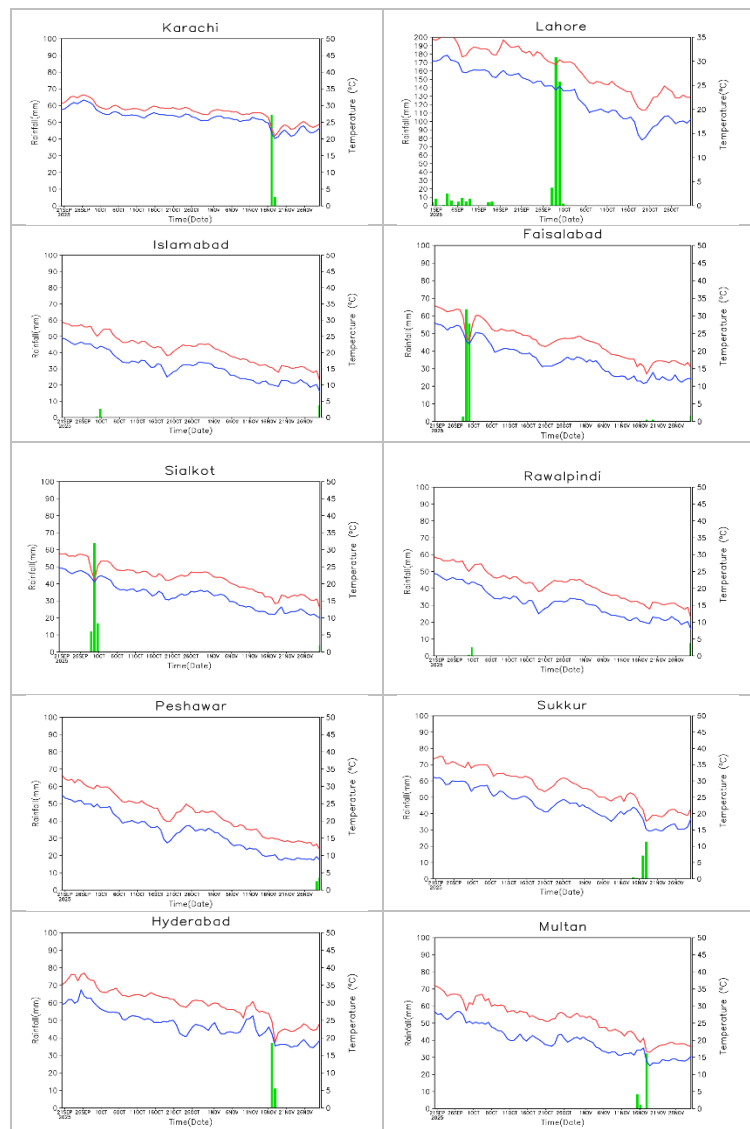


Figure 1 Precipitation and Temperature forecast of Dengue vulnerable districts during 20<sup>th</sup> September till 1<sup>st</sup> December 2025.

dengue outbreak, particularly in ten major cities of Pakistan i.e., **Karachi, Lahore, Islamabad, Faisalabad, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Peshawar, Sukkur, Hyderabad and Multan** as well as in **flood affected areas across the country**.

4. It is strongly advised that all stakeholders, including district administrations and health departments and general public, immediately adopt the following pre-emptive measures to counter the risk of a dengue outbreak in vulnerable areas. National health agencies and dengue control centers must remain on high alert, strengthen the preparedness of healthcare facilities, and intensify vector control operations. For continuous updates and official guidance, stakeholders are encouraged to consult the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) website: <http://www.pmd.gov.pk>.

**For Health Departments, Local Authorities & Dengue Control Centres:**

- Monitor environmental and meteorological data regularly (temperature, humidity, rainfall) to track dengue risk windows.
- Conduct widespread fumigation, spray larvicides, and clear blocked drains and stagnant water, especially in flood-hit areas.
- Include mosquito control and sanitation measures in all flood relief operations and shelter management.
- Launch mass campaigns through TV, radio, social media, mosques, and local community leaders to educate people about prevention and early medical consultation.
- Coordinate with National/Provincial disaster management authorities dealing with floods to ensure that flood relief shelters and camps are kept clean, dry (as much as possible), and that water supply and sanitation are managed to avoid mosquito breeding.

**For the General Public:**

- Remove or empty containers collecting water around your home: old tires, buckets, debris, tarpaulins, any object that holds rainwater.
- Cover water storage containers properly.
- Use mosquito repellent, mosquito nets, coils especially during early morning and late afternoon.
- Wear long sleeves and pants when outside at peak mosquito hours.
- Ensure windows/doors are screened or kept closed when possible.
- In flood affected or evacuated areas, maintain hygiene: avoid standing water around tents or shelters; use treated or boiled water; and keep surroundings clean.

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