



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of **August 01, 2025**, Pakistan continues to contend with severe monsoon flooding across multiple regions. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports a total of **295 deaths** linked to heavy rains and flash floods since **June 26**. Overall, **700 people** were injured during this period. ([Refer to Annex A for details](#)). According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), a total of **1,600 houses** has been either fully or partially damaged, while **376 livestock** losses have also been reported. Approximately **8,400 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)** are hosted in **7 IDP camps** in Gilgit Baltistan. The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) forecasts that moderate to heavy rainfall will persist through July 31, heightening the risk of **flash floods, landslides, and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)** in vulnerable areas.

These include Pakistan-administrative Kashmir (PAK), Islamabad/Rawalpindi, the Pothohar region, northeastern Punjab, D.G. Khan, Gilgit-Baltistan, and various districts in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa such as Chitral, Dir, Swat, Shangla, Mansehra, Murree, Galliyat, Kohistan, Abbottabad, Buner, Swabi, Nowshera, and Mardan.



Health Facility A-Class Civil Dispensary, Parika, Diamer, damaged by monsoon floods in Gilgit Baltistan. Source: Dept. of Health, GB.



## HEALTH IMPACTS

### Mortality and Injuries

- Among the **295 reported deaths**, 102 were men, 55 women, and 138 children. Of the **700 injured**, 265 are men, 199 women, and 236 children.
- The provincial breakdown of deaths is as follows: Punjab (162), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – KP (66), Sindh (28), Balochistan (20), Gilgit-Baltistan (9), Islamabad Capital Territory – ICT (8), and Pakistan-administrative Kashmir – PAK (2). In the past 24 hours, only one additional fatality from Punjab was reported.

### Communicable Diseases

- **Vector-borne illnesses** such as malaria and dengue may see an uptick, as stagnant water creates ideal breeding sites for mosquitoes. Over the last 6 weeks, a **31% increase** in suspected dengue cases have been reported. **To date, no outbreak has been reported.**
- **Waterborne diseases: An Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreak affecting over 50 residents** in Noor Bux Kaka Heer, UC Wadh, Dist. Khuzadar, Balochistan is suspected to be caused by groundwater contamination following flash floods and heavy monsoon rains, according to the district team. According to the investigation team, 15 rapid diagnostic tests were conducted, and none tested positive for cholera. **No other outbreak was reported in the rest of the provinces.**

### Damage to Health Facilities

- A total of **42 damaged health facilities** have been reported in **Sindh (4), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) (17), and Gilgit Baltistan (21)**. 38 of them sustained partial damage, while 5 (all in GB) were fully damaged. Further flood escalation may submerge additional facilities, risking damage to infrastructure, medical equipment, and essential medical supplies. ([Refer to Annex B for details](#)).



## KEY FIGURES



**295**  
Deceased



**700**  
Injured



**1,600**  
Houses  
Damaged



**42**  
Health Facilities  
Damaged

Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).

Access to Health Care

- Out of **the 42 damaged health facilities, 37 remain fully operational and accessible**. However, services have been completely disrupted at **five fully damaged facilities in Gilgit Baltistan**, leaving **over 25,000 people without access to basic healthcare**. In Punjab, some areas are facing road damage and accessibility issues. In Balochistan, no damage to health facilities or disruption to health services has been reported to date.



HEALTH WORKFORCE AND SUPPLIES

- **Workforce**
  - This week, in Punjab, health authorities have continued the deployment of medical staff doctors, nurses, and allied professionals across healthcare facilities to ensure uninterrupted service delivery amid ongoing floods. District rapid response teams remain active.
  - Emergency response teams are closely monitoring the situation and coordinating with local facilities for timely support and resource adjustments. While staffing and supplies are currently adequate, some areas are experiencing increased pressure due to rising flood-related health needs.
- **Medical Supplies**
  - Health Departments continued proactive preparedness efforts by ensuring prepositioning of essential medicines in high-risk districts ahead of potential monsoon-related health emergencies.
  - Rescue 1122 ambulances remain fully equipped, with the referral system functioning efficiently. Evacuation operations are ongoing in Punjab and KP, with support from Pakistan Army units facilitating the relocation of affected populations to safer areas.



COORDINATION, RESPONSE AND NEEDS

Response by the Government

- During the current week, the Ministerial Committee on Disaster and Flood Management **continues to operate actively in Punjab** under the directives of the Chief Minister. In line with these instructions, all departments concerned remain on high alert. Section 144 remains in effect as part of the ongoing emergency response measures.
- IDP and flood relief camps remain established in Punjab to support displaced populations. However, in districts such as Chakwal, Jhelum, D.I. Khan, and Rajanpur, part of the most affected individuals has opted to relocate to safer areas with nearby relatives. As a result, the IDP camps currently remain unoccupied.
- **In Gilgit-Baltistan, 7 IDP camps** have been established, with medical camps operational. So far, **2,167 individuals** have received treatment at medical camps and nearby health facilities. **Health education sessions** have been conducted by Lady Health Workers (LHWs) in the camps and affected areas, while **essential medicines** have been supplied to surrounding healthcare facilities.
- In response to the AWD outbreak in Khuzdar, symptomatic treatment was provided through a medical camp organized by the DHO and PPHI team. Cases are being effectively managed with no reported fatalities. Water samples from the source were sent to the public health reference lab for contamination analysis.
- During the current week, an additional **75 rescue operations** were carried out, resulting in the safe evacuation of **1,103 individuals**. This brings the cumulative **total to 223 rescue operations nationwide, with 2,880 people safely evacuated** since the onset of the monsoon emergency.
- A total of **394 mosquito nets and 1,082 hygiene kits** were provided to affected populations. Relief items have been distributed in all the provinces.

- **WHO Contribution**

- A **second Health Sector Coordination Meeting** on monsoon preparedness and response was convened on **31 July 2025**, under the leadership of the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (MoNHSRC) and co-chaired by WHO. Provincial Health Departments **provided updates on their preparedness measures, ongoing response activities, and highlighted critical gaps and support needs**. It was agreed that Health Sector Coordination Meetings will be held on a weekly basis throughout the monsoon season to ensure timely coordination and response.
- During the current week, with **continued technical support from WHO Sub-Offices, provincial health departments have activated their Health Monsoon Contingency Plans** and operationalized flood control rooms in high-risk districts. **Coordination with PDMAs and district administrations has been further strengthened to ensure a timely and effective response to emerging health risks**.
- In addition to more than 300,000 essential medical items valued at \$185,063, **WHO Pakistan will dispatch critical medical supplies to the Gilgit-Baltistan Health Department** for pre-positioning, as part of preparedness efforts for potential health emergencies during the anticipated monsoon floods between July and September 2025.
- **50,000 ORS sachets** distributed by WHO Sub-Office Punjab to the most flood-affected areas.
- The WHO Sub Office Balochistan coordinated with the District Health Office (DHO) Khuzdar, PDSRU, and the Department of Health to support the **investigation of the AWD outbreak**. Technical assistance was provided for the outbreak investigation, along with the **mobilization of essential medicines to Khuzdar** from pre-positioned stocks at the DGHS office.
- **Immediate Priorities**
  - **Ensure timely access to essential health services**, especially in flood-affected and hard-to reach areas, by deploying mobile medical teams, facilitating emergency referrals, and maintaining continuity of primary healthcare delivery.
  - **Prevent and respond to disease outbreaks** by ensuring the availability of safe drinking water, adequate sanitation, effective vector control measures (e.g., distribution of mosquito nets), and hygiene promotion activities, in close coordination with the WASH Sector.
  - **Enhance intersectoral coordination and information sharing** among government bodies, humanitarian actors, and local authorities to support rapid needs assessments, optimize resource allocation, and enable timely and effective response actions.
  - **Safeguard vulnerable populations**, including women, children, the elderly, and persons with disabilities, through targeted outreach initiatives, inclusive and accessible health services, and the provision of psychosocial support.



Relief and Medical Camps Established

Province	No. of Relief Camps	No. of Persons in Relief Camp	No. of Medical Camps	No. of Persons Treated
Punjab	24	-	97	3,033
KP	-	-	-	-
Sindh	02	176	16	5,496
Balochistan	-	-	01	250
GB	07	8,400	01	2,167
PAK	-	-	-	-
ICT	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	33	8,576	115	10,946

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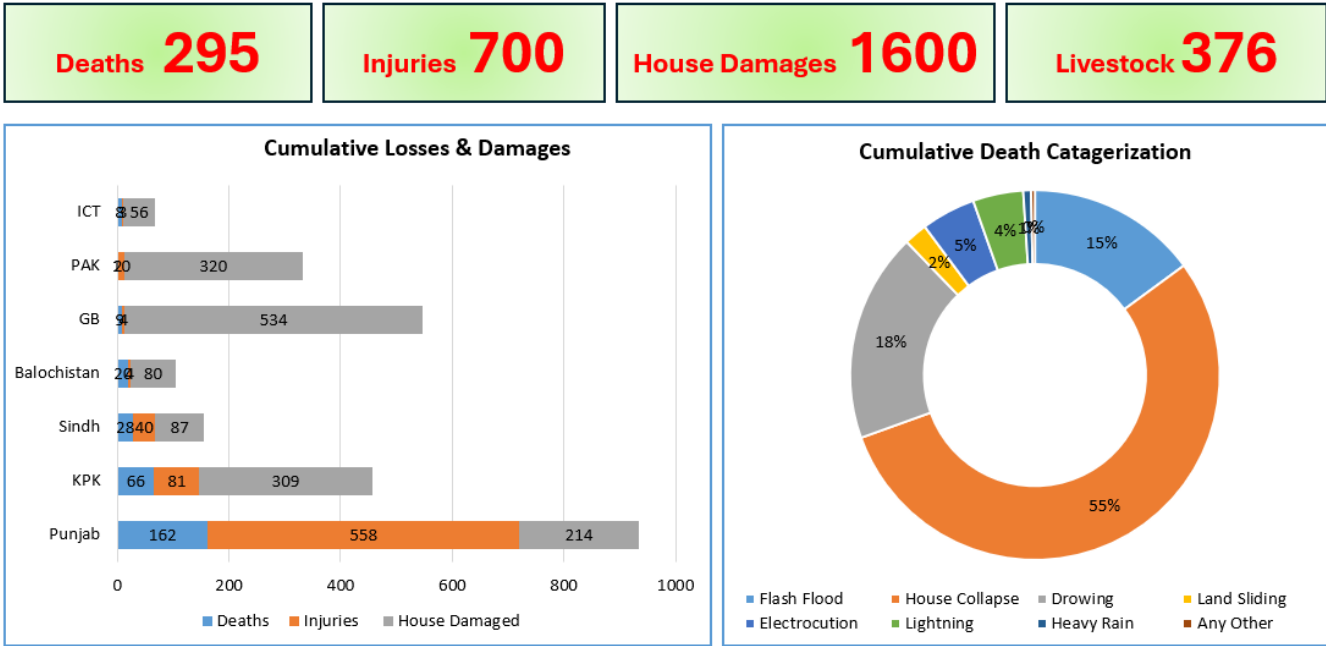
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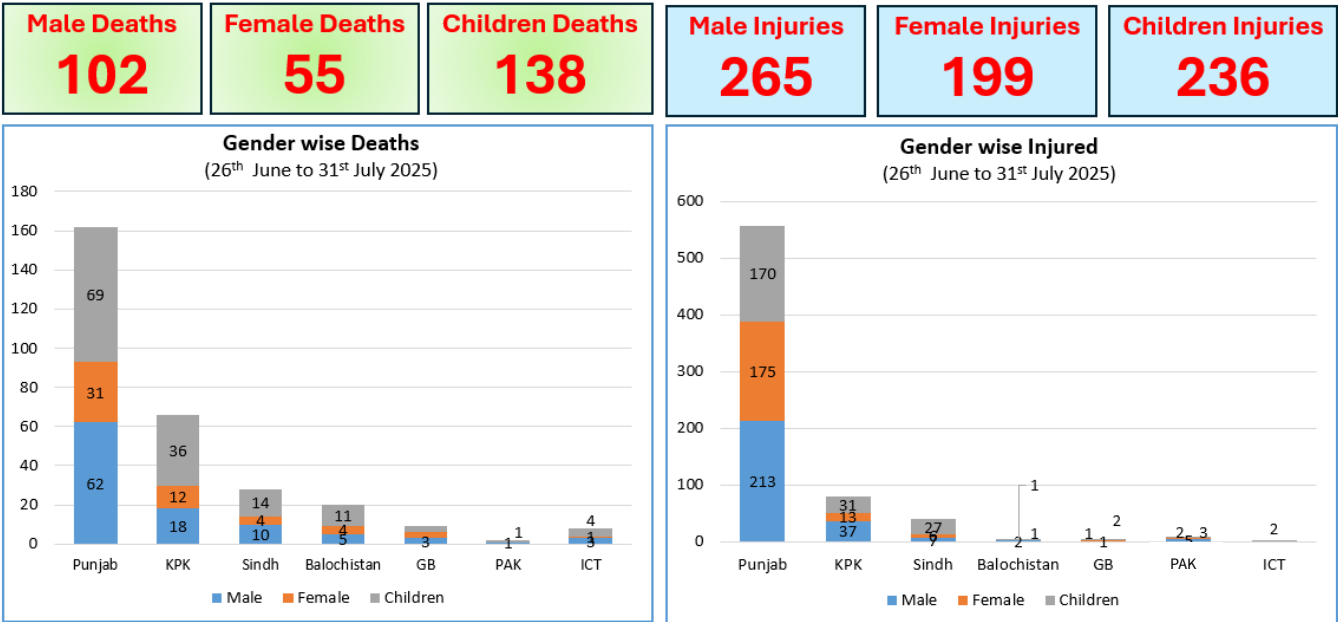
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Key Figures on Monsoon-Related Health and Humanitarian Impact – 2025

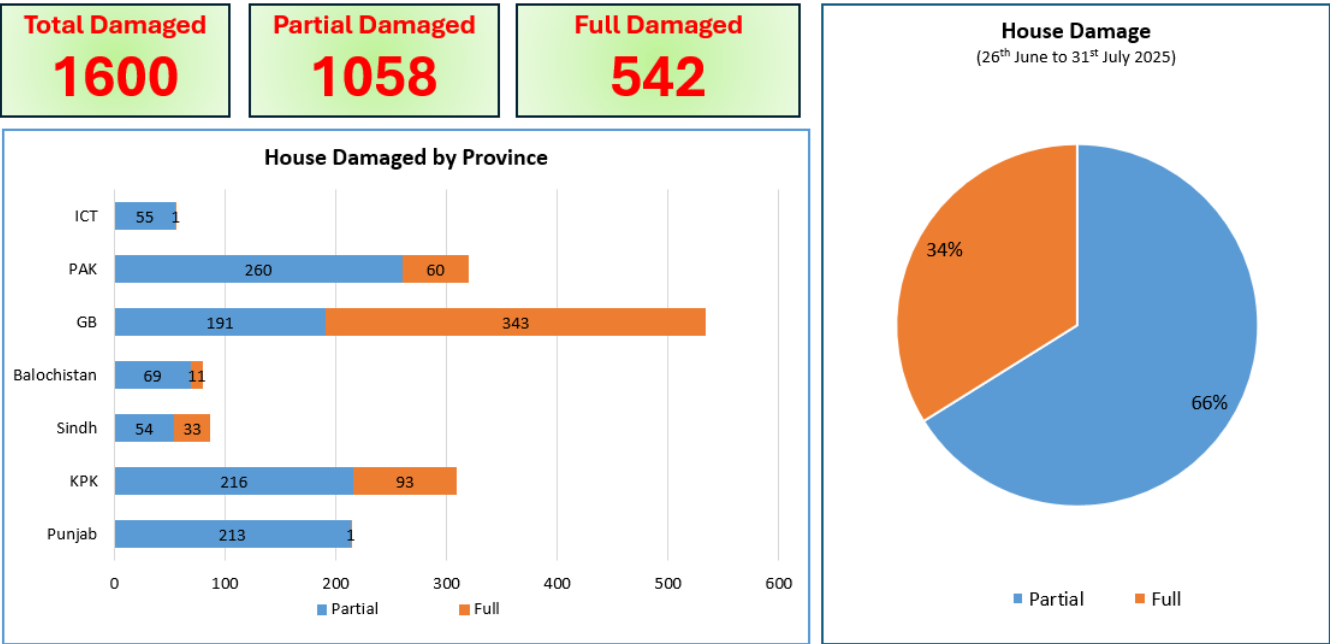
Cumulative (26<sup>th</sup> June to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2025)



Gender wise detail (26<sup>th</sup> June to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2025)



House Damaged (26<sup>th</sup> June to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2025)



Annex B:

Detail of Health Facilities Damaged during Monsoon & Floods – 2025

Districts	Name of Health Facilities	Location	Nature of Damage
Diamer	Civil Dispensary	Sharat Thack	Completely damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Babusar	Partially damaged
	A-Class Dispensary	Parika Thack	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Jall Thack	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Khaya Niat	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Gais Paine	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Dogha Nallah Gais Bala	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Khartalote Goharabad	Partially damaged
	First Aid Post	Tatto Raikot	Completely damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Hachi Khiner	Completely damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Thore Kot	Completely damaged
	First Aid Post	Dogah Thore	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Dodishal Jutt	Partially damaged
Gilgit	Civil Dispensary	Shiyote	Partially damaged
Skardu	A-Class Dispensary	Bilamik	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Saadpara	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Yullbu	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Tasso Gole	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Narr	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Sabsar	Partially damaged
Ghanche	ACD with MCH & EPI Center	Kundus	Completely damaged
Kamber	RHC	Waghan	Partially damaged
	RHC	Umed Ali Junejo	Partially damaged
Sanghar	THQ	T.Adam	Partially damaged
Kemari	MCH	Bhit Island	Partially damaged
Charsadda	BHU	Kot	Partially damaged
	BHU	Manikhela	Partially damaged
	RHC	Umerzai	Partially damaged
	BHU	Agra	Partially damaged
	CD	Kheraki	Partially damaged
Dir Lower	BHU	Ramora	Partially damaged
	BHU	Pingal	Partially damaged
	BHU	Moranai	Partially damaged
	CD	Rabbat	Partially damaged
Abbottabad	RHC	Khanaspur	Partially damaged
	RHC	Khairagali	Partially damaged
	BHU	Phallah	Partially damaged
	BHU	Kokal Barseen	Partially damaged
	BHU	Kalu Maira	Partially damaged
	BHU	Kothiala	Partially damaged
	BHU	Beerengali	Partially damaged
	BHU	Kangar Bala	Partially damaged