

Health Emergency: Situation Report # 5 Monsoon and Floods - 2025

Date: 14/08/2025 | Last update: 12:00 PM

₹Q.

SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 13 August 2025, Pakistan continues to grapple with the consequences of the monsoon season including the impact on health and health services. Flash floods and landslides, particularly in Gilgit-Baltistan's Danyor region, triggered a mudslide on 11 August. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has reported 312 deaths and over 740 injuries due to heavy rains and floods since 26 June (Annex A). A total of 28 health facilities and 1,745 houses have been either fully or partially damaged, while 434 livestock losses have been recorded (Annex B List of damaged health facilities). According to Gilgit-Baltistan's Disaster Management Authority, over 2,900 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are still residing in six IDP camps. The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) has issued



Free Medical Camp in Thack Village, District Diamer/GB.
Photo: IDSR/Flood Emergency Department of Health/GB DMA

high-alert warnings for the **seventh spell of monsoon rains**, forecasting that, in the **third week of August**, an active phase of the monsoon will bring **moderate to heavy rainfall** in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), Pakistan-administered Kashmir (PAK), Balochistan, and Sindh, with **isolated showers** expected in Gilgit-Baltistan.



HEALTH IMPACTS

Mortality and Injuries

- o Among the **312 reported deaths**, 113 were men, 57 women, and 142 children. Of the **740 injured**, 288 are men, 209 women, and 243 children.
- The provincial breakdown of deaths is as follows: Punjab (164), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa KP (71), Sindh (28), Balochistan (20), Gilgit-Baltistan (19), Islamabad Capital Territory ICT (8), and Pakistan-administrative Kashmir PAK (2). In the past 24 hours, no new fatalities or injuries have been reported anywhere in the country.

Communicable Diseases

- Vector-borne diseases: Malaria and dengue cases are showing an upward trend. Over the past six weeks, suspected dengue cases have risen by 40%, with an active dengue outbreak in District Charsadda, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Additionally, suspected malaria cases have increased by 46% since June 2025.
- **Waterborne diseases:** Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) outbreaks were reported and responses were carried out in Khuzadar district, Balochistan, and in Shaheed Benazirabad, Sindh.

Damage to Health Facilities

No new health facility was damaged over the reporting period. A total of 28 damaged health facilities were reported in Sindh (4), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) (17), and Gilgit Baltistan (07). 26 of them sustained partial damage, while 2 in Gilgit-Baltistan are 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).

Access to Health Care

Out of the 28 damaged health facilities, 26 remain fully operational and accessible. However, services have been completely disrupted at 5 fully damaged facilities in Gilgit Baltistan, leaving people with limited access to basic healthcare. In Punjab, some areas are still facing road damages and accessibility issues.



312



740 Injured



1,745Houses



28Health Facilities
Damaged



HEALTH WORKFORCE AND SUPPLIES

Workforce

- o **In Punjab, this week**, health authorities have sustained the deployment of doctors, nurses, and allied health professionals across healthcare facilities to maintain uninterrupted service delivery amid ongoing floods. District rapid response teams remain fully operational.
- Emergency response teams are actively monitoring the situation and coordinating with local health facilities to provide timely support and adjust resources as needed. While staffing and medical supplies are presently sufficient, certain areas are facing increased demand due to the growing health impacts of the floods.

• 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.
- Ambulatory services (Rescue 1122) 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

- In Gilgit-Baltistan, Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) have been established at District Health Offices, and ambulance services have been mobilized to ensure timely referrals.
 Medical camps have been organized across multiple locations, complemented by enhanced disease surveillance in the affected areas.
- As part of the ongoing emergency response, 3 field hospitals have been established in Gilgit-Baltistan one each in Diamer, Skardu, and Ghanche to provide essential medical services to affected populations.
- o In Gilgit-Baltistan, **7 IDP camps remain operational**, with medical services actively provided on-site. To date, a total of **3,390 individuals** have received treatment at medical camps and nearby health facilities, including hosted population. Lady Health Workers (LHWs) have been conducting **health education sessions within the camps** and surrounding affected areas. Additionally, **essential medicines** have been supplied to nearby healthcare facilities to support continued service delivery.
- o In Punjab, a Ministerial Committee on Disaster and Flood Management has been formed under the direction of the Chief Minister. Flood control cells have been established at DGHS and PDMA, along with district control cells in high-risk areas. Essential medicines have been prepositioned, and District Rapid Response Teams notified. PDMA has also directed the enforcement of Section 144 to ban swimming in canals and riverine areas. All departments have been instructed to remain on high alert.
- o In response to the acute watery diarrhea (AWD) outbreak in Khuzdar, a medical camp was organized by the DHO and PPHI team to provide symptomatic treatment. All cases are being effectively managed, with no fatalities reported. Water samples from the source were tested at the public health reference laboratory, where 3 samples confirmed the presence of *V. cholerae*.
- A total of 223 rescue operations have been conducted nationwide, evacuating 2,880 people, since the onset of the monsoon emergency. To date, 74 relief camps have been established, currently sheltering 3,076 individuals.
- A total of 394 mosquito nets and 1,123 hygiene kits have been provided to affected populations, with other relief items distributed across all provinces.

• WHO Contribution

- Weekly Health Sector Coordination Meetings are being held consistently, with the latest focused on monsoon preparedness and response conducted on 07 August 2025 under the leadership of MoNHSRC and co-chaired by WHO. Provincial Health Departments provided updates on preparedness measures, ongoing response actions, and identified key gaps. It was agreed that these weekly meetings will continue throughout the monsoon season.
- 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.
- Participated in a consultative meeting chaired by the DGHS Punjab to review the Community-Based Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan module, developed with technical support from UNICEF Punjab, where the Head of the WHO Punjab office shared inputs with the chair and other stakeholders; also took part in daily Flood Cell coordination meetings with all high-risk districts.
- On 12 August, the Gilgit-Baltistan Health Department received 44,000 medical items from WHO to support urgent health needs arising from the ongoing floods and to strengthen local response capacity. This follows earlier support in early July, when more than 300,000 essential medical items worth \$185,063 were dispatched to Health Departments across Pakistan for pre-positioning ahead of the monsoon season.
- 50,000 oral rehydration salts (ORS) sachets are currently being distributed by the WHO Sub-Office in Punjab to the worst-affected flood areas.
- The WHO Sub Office in Balochistan maintained ongoing coordination with the District Health Office (DHO) Khuzdar, PDSRU, and the Department of Health in support of the AWD outbreak investigation. WHO also facilitated the mobilization of essential medicines to Khuzdar, which had been pre-positioned at the DGHS office.

Immediate Priorities

- Ensure timely access to essential and life-saving health services, particularly in floodaffected and hard-to-reach areas, through mobile medical teams, emergency referrals, and uninterrupted primary healthcare delivery.
- Prevent and respond to disease outbreaks by ensuring access to safe drinking water, functional sanitation, vector control (including mosquito nets), and hygiene promotion, in coordination with the WASH Sector.
- Strengthen intersectoral coordination and information sharing among government agencies, humanitarian partners, and local authorities to enable rapid needs assessments, efficient resource allocation, and timely response interventions.
- o **Protect vulnerable groups** including women, children, elderly, and persons with disabilities through targeted outreach, inclusive health services, and psychosocial support.



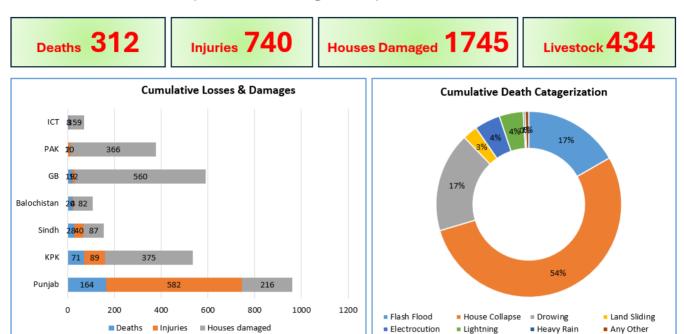
Relief and Medical Camps Established

Province	Relief Camps	No. of Persons	Medical Camps	Persons Treated	
Punjab	65	-	95	12,429	
KP	-	-	-	-	
Sindh	02	176	16	5,496	
Balochistan	-	-	01	250	
GB	06	2,900	12	577	
PAK	-	-	-	-	
ICT	01	-	-	-	
Grand Total	74	3,076	124	18,752	
Source: Nationa	Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & Provincial Department of Health				

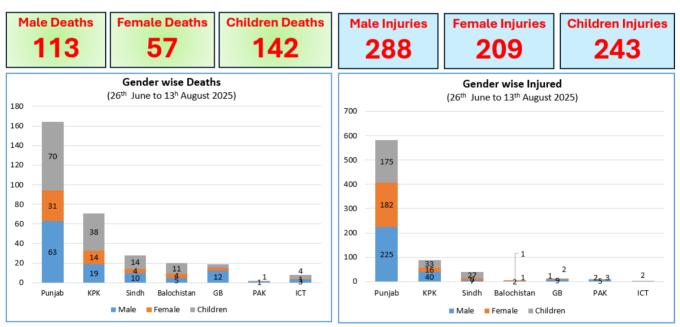
Annex A:

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

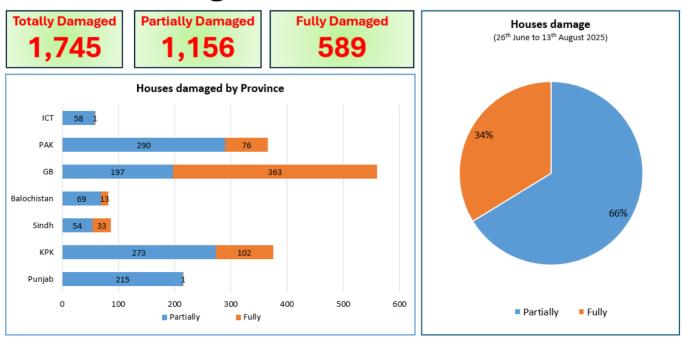
Cumulative (26th June to 13th August 2025)



Gender wise detail (26th June to 13th August 2025)



Houses damaged (26th June to 13th August 2025)



Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)

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	Fully damaged
	A-Class Dispensary	Parika Thack	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Jall Thack	Partially damaged
	Civil Dispensary	Hachi Khiner	Partially damaged
Gilgit	Civil Dispensary	Shiyote	Partially damaged
Skardu Civil Dispensary		Sudpara	Partially damaged
Ghanche	ACD with MCH & EPI Center	Kundus	Fully 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	вни	Kot	Partially damaged
	вни	Manikhela	Partially damaged
	RHC	Umerzai	Partially damaged
	вни	Agra	Partially damaged
	CD	Kheraki	Partially damaged
Dir Lower	вни	Ramora	Partially damaged
	вни	Pingal	Partially damaged
	вни	Moranai	Partially damaged
	CD	Rabbat	Partially damaged
Abbottabad	RHC	Khanaspur	Partially damaged
	RHC	Khairagali	Partially damaged
	вни	Phallah	Partially damaged
	вни	Kokal Barseen	Partially damaged
	вни	Kalu Maira	Partially damaged
	вни	Kothiala	Partially damaged
	вни	Beerengali	Partially damaged
	вни	Kangar Bala	Partially damaged

Source: Provincial /State Health Department