



## SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of **25 July 2025**, Pakistan continues to contend with severe monsoon flooding across multiple regions. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reports a total of **628 people injured, 266 deaths and 4 health facilities damaged** linked to heavy rains and flash floods since **26 June**.

The NDMA also reports **1,089 houses** fully or partially damaged and **364 livestock losses**. According to the **Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)**, as of 25 July, **moderate to heavy rainfall** was expected to continue, raising the risk of **flash floods, landslides, and glacial lake outburst floods (GLOFs)** in vulnerable locations such as **Pakistan-administered Kashmir, Islamabad/Rawalpindi, the Pothohar region, northeastern Punjab, D.G. Khan, Gilgit-Baltistan, Chitral, Dir, Swat, Shangla, Mansehra, Murree, Galliyat, Kohistan, Abbottabad, Buner, Swabi, Nowshera, and Mardan**.



On 12 July, WHO staff dispatched 5 trucks with 300,000 medical items to be prepositioned across 4 provinces and PAK. Photo: WHO/Hamid Inam



## HEALTH IMPACTS

### Mortality and Injuries

- Among the **266 reported deaths**, 94 were men, 46 were women, and 126 were children. Of the **628 injured**, 246 are men, 174 women, and 208 children.
- The provincial breakdown of deaths is as follows: Punjab (144), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – KP (63), Sindh (25), Balochistan (16), Gilgit-Baltistan (8), Islamabad Capital Territory – ICT (8), and Pakistan-administered Kashmir – PAK (2). In the past 24 hours, 14 additional fatalities were reported: 5 in Punjab, 3 in KP, three in Gilgit-Baltistan, 2 in ICT, and 1 in Sindh.

### Communicable Diseases

- **Vector-borne illnesses** such as malaria and dengue may see an uptick, as stagnant water creates ideal breeding sites for mosquitoes.
- **Waterborne diseases** including cholera, typhoid, hepatitis A and E, and acute watery diarrhea are likely to rise due to the contamination of drinking water sources.

### Damage to Health Facilities

- A total of **4 health facilities** in Sindh were reported as partially damaged. Rising floodwater may further inundate health facilities, potentially causing damage to infrastructure, medical equipment, and pharmaceutical supplies.

### Access to Health Care

- All **4 partially damaged health facilities** continue to operate without interruption, and **none are currently inaccessible**. In Punjab, **certain areas have reported road damage and access challenges**. In Balochistan and KP, currently, no damages to health facilities and no disruptions to health services have been reported. However, waterlogging may lead to temporary closures of primary healthcare centers, and health facilities could face increased pressure due to a rise in patient load and emergency care needs.



## KEY FIGURES



**266**  
Deceased



**628**  
Injured



**1,089**  
Houses  
Damaged



**4**  
Health Facilities  
Damaged



## HEALTH WORKFORCE AND SUPPLIES

- **Workforce**

- In Punjab, health authorities have deployed medical staff including doctors, nurses, and allied health professionals across all healthcare facilities to maintain uninterrupted services during the floods and have **activated the district rapid response teams**.
- Emergency response teams are closely monitoring the evolving situation and coordinating with local health facilities to ensure timely support and resource reallocation. While staffing levels and medical supplies are currently sufficient, certain areas are facing increased pressure due to the rising demand from flood-related emergencies.

- **Medical Supplies**

- In anticipation of monsoon-related health emergencies, the Department of Health has proactively ensured the preplacement of essential medicines in identified high-risk districts.
- Rescue 1122 ambulances are well-equipped, and the referral system is functioning effectively. They are actively **involved in evacuation efforts across Punjab and KP** with support from Pakistan Army units, and assisting in relocating residents to safer locations.



## COORDINATION, RESPONSE AND NEEDS

- **Response by the Government**

- A Ministerial Committee on Disaster and Flood Management is actively operating in Punjab under the directives of the Chief Minister. In accordance with these instructions, all relevant departments have been placed on high alert. The Chief Minister has conducted visits to various areas across Punjab to oversee the ongoing rain emergency in response to the severe torrential rains and flooding. **Section 144 has been imposed as part of the emergency measures**.
- IDP and flood relief camps have been established in Punjab. However, most of the affected population in districts Chakwal, Jhelum, D.I. Khan, and Rajanpur have relocated to safer areas with nearby relatives. As a result, **the IDP camps currently have no occupants**.
- The Department of Health Balochistan is planning to carry out a **Rapid Needs Assessment (RNA), utilizing the WHO RNA tool**, which has been integrated into the DHIS-2 system. Furthermore, the **Director of District Health Information System (DHIS) Balochistan has briefed program leads within the health department and partner** organizations on the tool's features and functionality.
- During the ongoing monsoon emergency, a total of **148 rescue operations** were conducted across the country, resulting in the safe evacuation of **1,777 individuals**. Punjab reported the highest number of operations with 128 rescues saving 1,543 persons, followed by KP with 10 operations rescuing 116 individuals. Sindh reported 3 operations rescuing 53 persons, while Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan carried out 2 and 1 operations, rescuing 5 and 25 individuals respectively.
- A total of **305 mosquito nets and 1,028 hygiene kits** were provided to affected populations. Relief items have been distributed in all the provinces.

- **WHO Contribution**

- A Health Sector Coordination Meeting on monsoon preparedness and readiness was held on 8 July led by the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination (MoNHSRC), and co-chaired by WHO. Provincial Health Departments shared updates on their preparedness and response efforts, as well as key gaps and needs. It was agreed to convene Health Sector coordination meetings more frequently during the monsoon season.
- With technical support from WHO Sub-Offices, **provinces have activated their Health Monsoon Contingency Plans and established flood control rooms in high-risk districts**. Coordination with PDMA's and district authorities has been enhanced to ensure a timely and effective response.
- WHO has dispatched **five trucks carrying over 300,000 essential medical items worth \$185,063** for health departments across Pakistan to be pre-positioned for potential health emergency responses in anticipation of monsoon floods between July and September 2025.

- **Updates from Health Partners**
  - **Indus Hospital & Health Network (IHHN)** deployed Mobile Health Units (MHUs) across four districts in Punjab (Rawalpindi, Chakwal, Attock, and Sargodha) and two districts in Balochistan (Sohbatpur and Usta Muhammad). Between July 17–23, 2025, more than 3,000 people received essential health services, including primary healthcare, maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH), mental health support, and health education.
  - **Helping Hands for Relief and Development (HHRD)** established 10 medical camps in Rawalpindi and Chakwal districts of Punjab Province, providing primary healthcare services to 1,963 people between 17-23 July.
- **Immediate Priorities**
  - **Ensure timely access to essential and life-saving health services**, particularly in flood-affected 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.
  - **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	No. of Relief Camps	No. of Persons in Relief Camp	No. of Medical Camps	No. of Persons Treated
Punjab	24	-	86	1,041
KP	-	-	-	-
Sindh	02	176	26	5,496
Balochistan	-	-	-	-
GB	-	-	-	-
PAK	-	-	-	-
ICT	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	26	176	112	6,537

## Rainfall (>5 mm) last 24hrs

Station	Rainfall (mm)	Station	Rainfall (mm)	Station	Rainfall (mm)
Multan Suraj Miani	101	Lahore	19	Gilgit	9
Multan Kirri Jamandan	97	Barkhan	17	Gujranwala	8
Multan Sameejabad	45	Hafizabad	15	Rawalpindi	8
Lahore Iqbal Town	43	Lahore Johar Town	14	Rawalpindi Chaklala	8
Lahore Nishter Town	39	Okara	13	Rawalpindi Shamsabad	7
Sheikhupura	37	Kakul	13	Khuzdar	6
Multan	30	Sahiwal	12	Chilas	5
Lahore Mughalpura	23	Cherat	9	Rawalpindi Kattarian	5

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)

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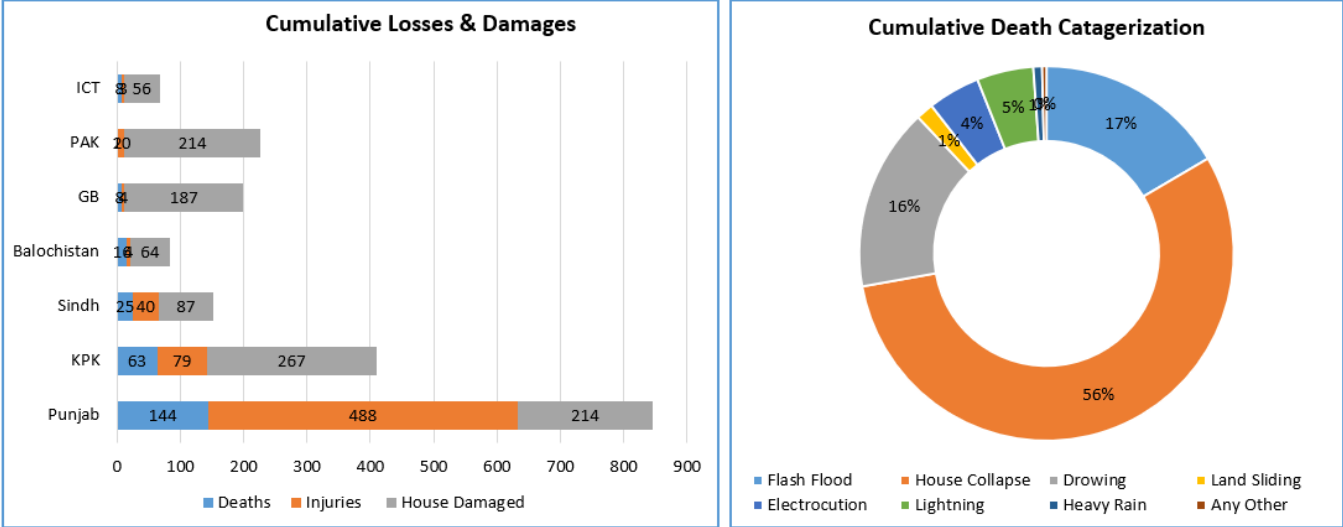
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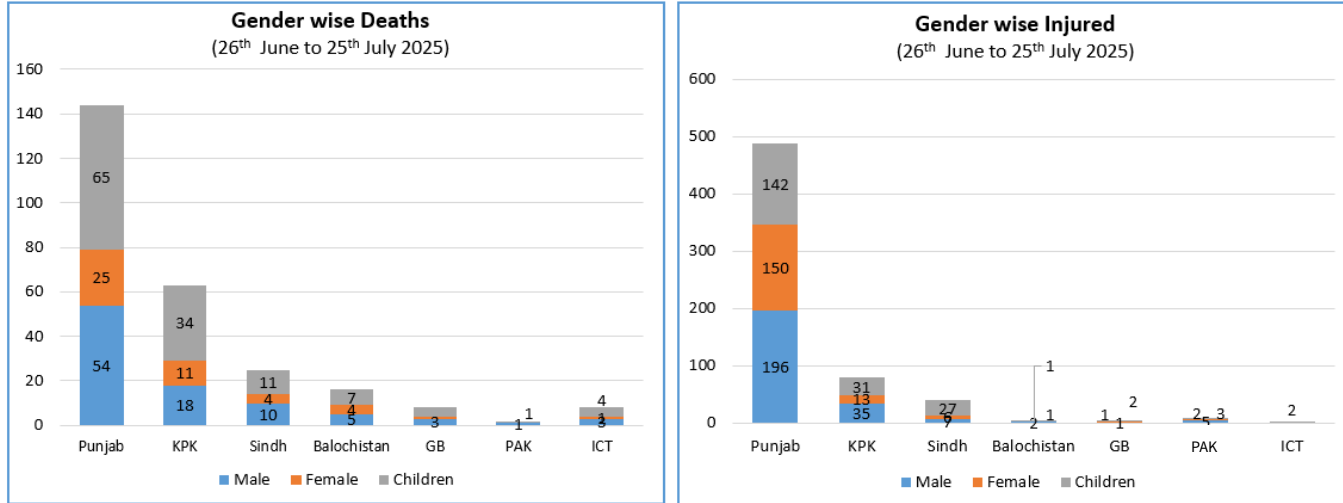
Annex A:

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

Cumulative (26<sup>th</sup> June to 25<sup>th</sup> July 2025)



Gender wise detail (26<sup>th</sup> June to 25<sup>th</sup> July 2025)



House Damaged (26<sup>th</sup> June to 25<sup>th</sup> July 2025)

