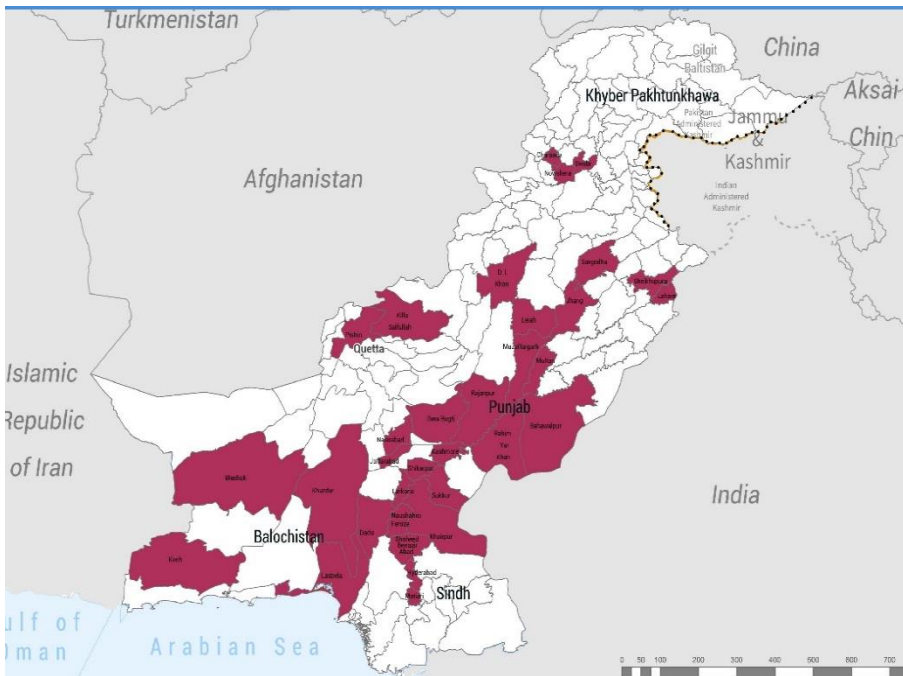




SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of mid-2025, Pakistan is experiencing widespread monsoon-related flooding, with several provinces – particularly in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh, and parts of Balochistan – reporting heavy rainfall and localized flash floods. In the last 24 hours, **54 additional deaths** have been reported. According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), from **26th June to 17th July 2025**, Punjab province has recorded the highest number of deaths (103) due to rain-related incidents, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (38), Sindh (20), Balochistan (16), and Pakistan-administered Kashmir (1). A total of 491 individuals has sustained injuries nationwide including **190 men, 139 women, and 162 children**. Additionally, **678 houses have collapsed**, while no **damage to health facilities** has been reported. According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD), heavy to very heavy rains may generate flash floods in local nullahs/streams of Pakistan-administered Kashmir, Islamabad/Rawalpindi, Pothohar region, Northeast Punjab, D.G. Khan, Gilgit-Baltistan, Chitral, Dir, Swat, Shangla, Mansehra, Murree, Galliyat, Kohistan, Abbottabad, Buner, Swabi, Nowshera and Mardan.

Priority Districts for Monsoon and Flood Response – Pakistan



Disclaimer: The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the World Health Organization (WHO). Source: Intersectoral Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025, OCHA



HEALTH IMPACTS

Communicable Diseases

- **Waterborne illnesses** such as cholera, typhoid, hepatitis A & E, and acute watery diarrhea can surge due to contamination of drinking water sources.
- **Vector-borne diseases** like malaria and dengue increase as stagnant water provides breeding grounds for mosquitoes.

Mental Health

- Increased **incidence of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)** due to loss of homes, livelihoods, and loved ones.
- Children and the elderly are particularly vulnerable to **emotional distress in displacement settings**.

Access to Care

- **Disruption in transportation** due to flooded roads limits access to hospitals and clinics, especially in remote areas.
- Health facilities may become **overburdened** with increased patient load and emergency needs.

Facility Damage

- Floodwater can **inundate health facilities**, damaging infrastructure, medical equipment, and pharmaceuticals.
- **Power outages** could affect cold chain maintenance for vaccines and essential supplies.
- Waterlogging may lead to **temporary closures** of primary healthcare centers.



KEY FIGURES



178
Deceased



491
Injured



678
Houses
Damaged



00
Health Facilities
Damaged



HEALTH WORKFORCE AND SUPPLIES

- **Workforce**

- In Punjab, health authorities have mobilized medical staff across all healthcare facilities – including doctors, nurses, and allied health professionals – to ensure continuity of services during the floods.
- Emergency response teams are actively monitoring the evolving situation and coordinating with local health facilities to provide timely assistance and reallocate resources where needed.
- Although staffing levels and medical supplies remain adequate, some areas are experiencing increased pressure due to heightened demand resulting 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 an effective referral system is operational.



COORDINATION, RESPONSE AND NEEDS

- **Response by the Government**

- A Ministerial Committee on Disaster and Flood Management has been constituted in Punjab under the directives of the Chief Minister. In line with these directives, all relevant departments have been instructed to remain on high alert, as communicated through an official letter issued by PDMA Punjab.
- A 24/7 Flood Control Cell has been established at the Directorate General Health Services (PDSRU) under the Communicable Disease Control (CDC) unit of the Primary and Secondary Healthcare Department, Punjab.
- The Department of Health, Government of Balochistan, has issued comprehensive advisories to all districts, emphasizing the need for monsoon preparedness and clearly outlining response protocols. Additionally, districts have been formally requested to develop and submit detailed monsoon contingency plans to ensure a coordinated and effective response across the province.
- During the ongoing monsoon emergency, a total of **52 rescue operations** were conducted across the country, resulting in the safe evacuation of **403 individuals**. Punjab reported the highest number of operations with 33 rescues saving 189 persons, followed by Khyber Pakhtunkhwa with 10 operations rescuing 116 individuals. Sindh reported 3 operations rescuing 53 persons, while Balochistan and Gilgit-Baltistan carried out 2 and 1 operations respectively, rescuing 5 and 25 individuals.
- A total of **302 tents, 259 blankets, 264 quilts, 52 mattresses, 537 kitchen sets, 305 mosquito nets, 41 plastic mats, 24 hygiene kits, 35 jerry cans, 17 tarpaulins, and 59 miscellaneous items** were provided to affected populations. Relief items have been distributed in all provinces.

- **WHO Contribution**

- In collaboration with the MoNHSR&C and health partners, the health section of the Inter-Sectoral Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025 was developed. Additionally, the Health Sector Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025 was prepared in alignment with the broader inter-sectoral plan. Both plans have been finalized and disseminated to health partners.
- Conducted a mapping of health partners' pre-positioned stockpiles in preparation for the monsoon season. The mapping exercise aimed to identify the availability of critical medical supplies, ensuring timely response capacity in flood-prone areas.
- **5 trucks carrying over 300 000 essential medical items were prepositioned across 4 provinces and Pakistan-administered Kashmir** to enhance monsoon readiness and enable timely emergency response. Technical support was provided to the Department of Health for flood preparedness and contingency planning at both the district and provincial levels.
- Assisted the Provincial Flood Control Cell in finalizing the daily disease reporting format.

- **Immediate Priorities**
 - Immediate priorities during the ongoing monsoon and flood emergency include ensuring timely access to life-saving health services, particularly in remote and inundated areas; and restoring and maintaining essential services such as electricity, clean water, and sanitation to prevent disease outbreaks and safeguarding vulnerable groups including women, children, and persons with disabilities. Coordination among government departments, humanitarian partners, and local authorities remains critical to enable rapid response, effective resource mobilization, and real-time information sharing.



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	-	0	0
KP	-	-	0	0
Sindh	02	176	0	0
Balochistan	-	-	0	0
GB	-	-	0	0
AJ&K	-	-	0	0
ICT	-	-	0	0
Grand Total	26	176	0	0

Total Rainfall (mm) last 24hrs

Station	Rainfall (mm)	Station	Rainfall (mm)
Islamabad	193	Lahore	11
Rawalpindi	179	Narowal	8
Mandi Bahauddin	167	Malam Jabba	8
Chakwal	142	Kasur & Jaoharabad	7
Jhelum	81	Gilgit	7
Mangla	63	Sahiwal	6
Kotli	57	Kalam	6
Rawalakot	48	Gujranwala	5
Okara	46	Saidu Sharief	4
Hafizabad	44	Chilas	4
Muree	41	Skardu	4
Kakul	36	Hunza	4
Balakot	24	Begrote	4
Attock	21	Sargodha City	4
Sialkot	21	Takht Bai	1
Sheikhupura	11	Faisalabad	1

Source: Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD)

Contacts

Dr. Mohammad Dauod Altaf
Team Lead Health Emergencies
WHO Country Office, Pakistan.
+92 326 816 4150
altafm@who.int

Dr. José Ignacio Martín Galán
Head, Communications
WHO Country Office, Pakistan.
+92 326 816 4150
jomartin@who.int

Mr. Mohamed Kakay
Unit Head: Program Management,
External Relations & Program Performance
WHO Country Office, Pakistan.
+92 326 816 4150
kakaym@who.int

Mr Zeeshan Abbas
Information Management Officer
WHO Country Office, Pakistan.
+92 303 333 1084
abbasz@who.int

PRIORITY DISTRICTS AND AFFECTED POPULATION

Table 1: Priority Districts and Worst Affected Most Vulnerable Population

Province	Total Population	Affected Population	Worst Affected/Most Vulnerable Population
BALUCHISTAN	5.742 M	2.919 M	0.069 M
Dera Bugti	0.355 M	0.162 M	0.000 M
Jaffarabad	0.595 M	0.296 M	0.061 M
Kech	1.061 M	0.483 M	0.000 M
Khuzdar	0.997 M	0.601 M	0.001 M
Killa Saifullah	0.380 M	0.211 M	0.001 M
Lasbela	0.652 M	0.317 M	0.000 M
Nasirabad	0.563 M	0.287 M	0.006 M
Pishin	0.835 M	0.400 M	0.000 M
Washuk	0.303 M	0.163 M	0.000 M
KHYBER PAKHTUNKHWA	7.301 M	0.395 M	0.379 M
Charsadda	1.836 M	0.063 M	0.099 M
D. I. Khan	1.830 M	0.128 M	0.096 M
Nowshera	1.741 M	0.137 M	0.165 M
Swabi	1.895 M	0.067 M	0.019 M
PUNJAB	49.164 M	5.485 M	4.434 M
Bahawalpur	4.285 M	0.419 M	0.706 M
Jhang	3.066 M	0.634 M	0.871 M
Lahore	13.004 M	0.201 M	0.263 M
Leiah	2.102 M	0.261 M	0.328 M
Multan	5.362 M	1.461 M	0.260 M
Muzaffargarh	5.015 M	0.952 M	0.583 M
Rahim Yar Khan	5.565 M	0.246 M	0.135 M
Rajanpur	2.381 M	0.388 M	0.421 M
Sargodha	4.334 M	0.384 M	0.490 M
Sheikhupura	4.049 M	0.540 M	0.378 M
SINDH	15.920 M	7.335 M	3.243 M
Dadu	1.742 M	0.783 M	0.862 M
Hyderabad	2.433 M	1.098 M	0.024 M
Kashmore	1.234 M	0.604 M	0.275 M
Khairpur	2.598 M	1.302 M	0.002 M
Larkana	1.784 M	0.781 M	0.881 M
Matiori	0.849 M	0.407 M	0.038 M
Naushahro Feroze	0.408 M	0.189 M	0.473 M
Shaheed Benazir Abad	1.845 M	0.895 M	0.225 M
Shikarpur	1.386 M	0.709 M	0.327 M
Sukkur	1.640 M	0.567 M	0.136 M
Grand Total	78.127 M	16.134 M	8.125 M

Source: Intersectoral Monsoon Contingency Plan 2025, OCHA