

Health Emergency: Situation Report #8

Monsoon and Floods - 2025

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SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of 8 September 2025, Pakistan continues to experience the impacts of the monsoon season that began in late June and have already affected over 5 million people across the country. Persistent climate-driven heavy rains, compounded by flash floods and glacial lake outburst floods, have resulted in widespread destruction.

In mid-August, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) was particularly hard-hit, where intense rainfall and cloudbursts triggered devastating flash floods and landslides. Punjab has also suffered severe flooding, with the Ravi, Chenab, and Sutlej rivers reaching "very high to extremely high" flood levels, especially downstream of major barrages such as Qadirabad, Khanki, and Marala. Authorities are evacuating people from river belts and low-lying areas, with nearly 3.63



WHO teams dispatching medical supplies on 8 September. Photo: WHO/Hamid Inam

million people affected. As of 6 September, through special rescue operations alone, 2,207,598 people have been evacuated in 3,731 operations across Punjab. At the national level, between 26 June and 6 September, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported 910 deaths and 1,044 injuries. Damage to infrastructure has been significant, including 120 health facilities (8 completely destroyed), 7,850 homes, 239 bridges, 671 km of roads, and 6,180 livestock lost. Response efforts have included 1,632 relief camps assisting 85,856 people, 724 medical camps providing care to 199,470 patients, and 4,594 rescue operations saving **2,408,299 people.** Pakistan's Meteorological Department has forecast for the period **7–13 September 2025** a mix of weather with rain-wind/thundershowers (some heavy in Sindh and Punjab) early in the week, while the mid to late week will mostly remain hot and dry with isolated showers in northeast Punjab, upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Potohar, Pakistan-administered Kashmir, and parts of Balochistan and Sindh.

HEALTH IMPACT

Mortality and Injuries

Among the 910 reported deaths, 520 were men, 149 women, and 241 children. Of the 1,044 injured, 444 are men, 285 women, and 315 children. The provincial breakdown of deaths is as follows: Punjab (234), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – KP (504), Sindh (58), Balochistan (26), Gilgit-Baltistan (41), Islamabad Capital Territory – ICT (9), and Pakistan-administered Kashmir – PAK (38). In the past 24 hours, 3 new fatalities have been reported from Punjab and KP province.

Communicable Diseases

- **Vector-borne diseases:** Malaria and dengue cases are on the rise. Dengue outbreaks were reported in Pakistan-administered Kashmir (Bagh & Muzaffarabad) and in Punjab (Muree and Rawalpindi).
- Waterborne diseases: Outbreaks of Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) were reported in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Landikotal) and in Gilgit Baltistan (Astore).
- Other health concerns: Cases of skin diseases (particularly scabies), snake bites, eye Infection and dog **bites** are reported at significantly higher levels, posing major public health concerns in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

Damage to Health Facilities / Lady Health Workers Houses

A total of 120 damaged health facilities have been reported in Sindh (25), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (60), Punjab (28) and Gilgit-Baltistan (7). Of these, 112 sustained partial damage, while 7 were completely damaged – 2 in Sindh, 3 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 1 in Punjab and 2 in Gilgit-Baltistan. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, a total of 68 Lady Health Worker (LHW) houses were reported damaged, of which 40 were partially damaged and 28 completely destroyed.

KEY FIGURES





Injured





Damaged

Health Facilities Damaged

Access to Health Care

Of the 120 damaged health facilities, 112 remain functional and accessible. However, services are entirely disrupted at 8 facilities that were completely damaged in Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Sindh, limiting access to essential healthcare for the affected population. In Punjab, some areas are facing road damages and accessibility issues. In addition, almost 24 health facilities had access issues.



HEALTH WORKFORCE AND SUPPLIES

Workforce

This week, health authorities in both Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab have sustained the deployment of doctors, nurses, and allied health staff across health facilities to ensure uninterrupted service delivery despite ongoing floods, with district rapid response teams remaining fully engaged and operational. According to the Department of Health, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, **421 medical camps** have been established for flood-affected populations, while in Punjab 977 medical camps have been set up and supported by the deployment of additional human resources.

Medical Supplies

- The Punjab and KP Health Departments are actively responding to the crisis by ensuring the supply and distribution of essential medicines and medical supplies in the affected districts to address urgent health
- The Punjab provincial authorities have highlighted the most urgent needs, including mosquito nets to mitigate vector-borne disease risks, hygiene and dignity kits for sanitation and personal care, medical support for water-borne illnesses, and safe drinking water through purification or filtration plants to prevent outbreaks. In addition, prolonged evacuation and displacement may sustain priority needs such as Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), health, protection, shelter, and livelihoods.



COORDINATION, RESPONSE AND NEEDS

Response by the Government

- The Chief Minister of Punjab conducted emergency meetings with heads of line departments and district administrations to ensure the protection of flood-affected communities and the effective implementation of NDMA and PDMA advisories. Following these directives, all departments were instructed to carry out timely evacuations and emergency operations, while the Health Minister directed District Health Authorities to strengthen health response efforts.
- **PDMA Punjab** dispatched additional rescue and relief supplies, including tents, life jackets, life rings, food hampers, plastic mats, dewatering sets, blankets, and mattresses to multiple vulnerable districts. This measure is intended to support uninterrupted response operations and enhance the protection and safety of affected communities.
- Rescue efforts concluded in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, though searches for missing people continue. The provincial cabinet confirmed that rescue operations have ended, but infrastructure damage assessment and compensation processes are still underway
- The Health Department KP reacted swiftly, dispatching medicines, mobile clinics, ambulances, venom, oral rehydration salts (ORS), and disinfectants to flood-hit areas. A 150-bed modular hospital remains on standby.
- **Health and Nutrition Services:** Mobile health trucks were deployed, Outpatient therapeutic program (OTP) sites were established in Buner, Swat, Lower Dir, and Swabi for treatment of severe acute malnutrition, while malaria camps were set up in Buner. Monitoring staff have also been deployed to supervise immunization activities.
- The **GB** government, in coordination with the federal government, announced plans to build a replacement village for families displaced by floods in Tali Das. Meanwhile, relief camps have been established in the affected area, and essential services like clean water, electricity, and communications are being restored.
- In Gilgit Baltistan, medical camps and a field hospital were established to provide healthcare services to flood-affected populations, while Lady Health Workers (LHWs) conducted health education sessions.
- Since the onset of the monsoon emergency, a total of 4,594 rescue operations has been conducted nationwide, leading to the evacuation of **2,408,299 people**. Of these, Punjab accounted for **3,884 rescue** operations, evacuating 2,264,500 individuals.
- To date, 1,632 relief camps have been established across the country, currently sheltering 85,856 people. In Punjab alone, **602 relief camps** are operational.
- A total of **24,345 mosquito nets** and **7,169 hygiene kits** have been provided to affected populations, with other relief items distributed across all provinces.

WHO Contribution

- Weekly Health Coordination: Health Sector Coordination Meetings are being held regularly, the latest on 01 September 2025, under the leadership of the Ministry of National Health Services, Regulations and Coordination and co-chaired by WHO. The meeting highlighted the increased risk of post-flood disease outbreaks and stressed the urgent need for early public health interventions. Key priorities included proactive surveillance, effective risk communication, and the timely provision of essential medicines and health services to mitigate epidemic threats.
- Provincial Response Activation: With continued technical support from WHO Sub-Offices, provincial health departments have activated their Monsoon Contingency Plans and established flood control rooms in highrisk districts. Coordination with PDMAs and district administrations has been reinforced to ensure timely and effective management of emerging health risks.
- o **WHO Support in KP**: The WHO Sub-Office in KP is providing technical assistance to Flood Emergency Control Rooms and supporting the Emergency Flood Disease System, enabling real-time monitoring, early outbreak detection, and rapid response to health threats in flood-affected districts.
- WHO Support in Punjab: The WHO Sub-Office in Punjab is actively engaged in daily Flood Cell coordination meetings with high-risk districts. It is providing technical assistance to the Department of Health in implementing contingency plans at both district and provincial levels. WHO teams are conducting daily disease surveillance and analysis, supporting the Provincial Disease Surveillance and Response Unit in generating daily surveillance and response reports, and assisting with needs assessments for medicines and supplies.
- Emergency Health Supplies: On 8 September, WHO dispatched 7 trucks with medical supplies enough to provide treatment to more than 20,000 people (including severe cases) in Punjab, Sindh, KP, Balochistan and Pakistan-administered Kashmir (PAK). Prior to this, 24 hours after the floods hit Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, WHO dispatched health supplies sufficient to treat 15,000 patients. Since June, WHO has pre-positioned and distributed medical supplies nationwide, covering the needs of approximately 400,000 flood-affected and displaced persons. Additionally, the WHO Sub-Office in Punjab has distributed 50,000 ORS sachets.
- o **Continuous Support**: WHO remains ready to provide additional supplies, strengthen coordination mechanisms at all levels, enhance disease surveillance, support outbreak response, and ensure access to essential health care services for affected populations.
- Nutritional Support: To address malnutrition, WHO has supplied therapeutic food to 48 Nutrition
 Stabilization Centres across GB, KP, and Pakistan-administered Kashmir. This provision ensures 35,000
 therapeutic feeds and treatment for 5,200 children suffering from severe acute malnutrition with medical complications.

Immediate Priorities

The immediate priorities in response to the floods are to urgently ensure access to **essential health services**, including the **provision of medicines and medical supplies**, **diagnostic kits**, **and mental health and psychosocial support** for affected populations, alongside treatment of injuries and prevention of **water- and vector-borne diseases**. Equally important are **WASH interventions** to reduce **outbreak risks**, the protection of vulnerable groups in relief camps and strengthened **coordination among government**, **military**, **and humanitarian partners** to enable a timely and effective response.



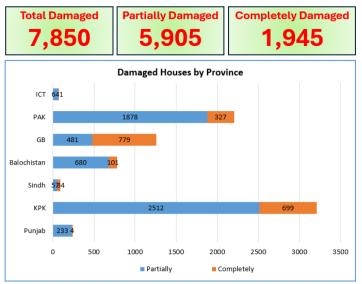
Relief and Medical Camps Established

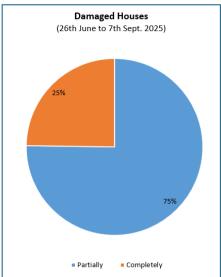
Province	Relief Camps	Persons in Relief Camps	Medical Camps	Persons Treated
Punjab	602	56,789	977	199,532
KP	308	25,927	421	66,824
Sindh	705	0	178	39,495
Balochistan	4	0	0	0
GB	11	3,140	19	7,874
PAK	0	0	-	-
ICT	02	0	-	-
Grand Total	1,632	85,856	1,595	313,725
Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & Provincial Department of Health (Punjab & KP)				

Annex A:

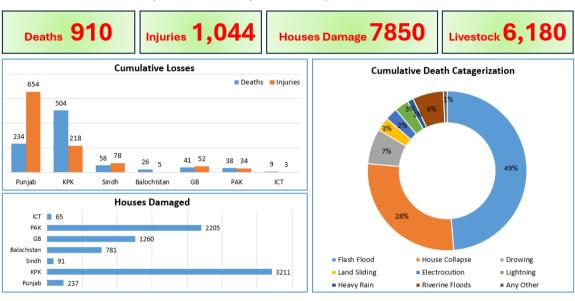
Key Figures on Monsoon-Related Health and Humanitarian Impact - 2025

Damaged Houses (26th June to 7th September 2025)

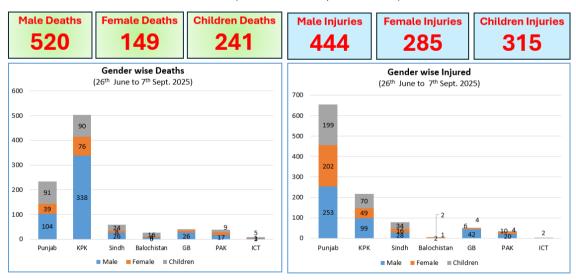




Cumulative (26th June to 7th September 2025)



Gender wise detail (26th June to 7th September 2025)



Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA).