



SITUATION OVERVIEW

As of **20 September 2025**, the monsoon and flood situation in Pakistan remains under close monitoring. While water levels are gradually receding, localized flooding continues in parts of Punjab, Sindh, and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Authorities have undertaken precautionary evacuations, and response teams are aiding affected communities. According to OCHA, along with provincial and federal authorities, since late June, around **6.9 million people** have been affected by floods, including **4.7 million in Punjab**, **1.6 million in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**, **356,000 in Gilgit-Baltistan**, and **185,000 in Sindh**. Punjab remains the epicenter of the emergency, with high water levels in the Chenab, Sutlej, and Ravi rivers. Fueled by climate-driven heavy monsoon rains and glacial melting, floods have submerged thousands of villages in Muzaffargarh, Multan, Kasur, Okara, and Bahawalnagar. So far, **2,819,767 people** have been evacuated through **4,749 rescue operations** across the province, while approximately **2.5 million acres** of farmland have been damaged in Punjab. At the national level, between 26 June and 16 September, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported **1,006 deaths** and **1,063 injuries**. Infrastructure damage has been extensive, including **130 health facilities** (7 completely damaged), **12,569 homes**, **239 bridges**, **1,981 km of roads**, and the loss of **6,509 head of livestock**. Response efforts have involved **949 relief camps** assisting **152,252 people**, **741 medical camps** providing care to **662,098 patients**, and **5,768 rescue operations** that evacuated **3 million people**.



WHO Country Representative visiting flood-affected areas in Sukkur, Sindh. Photo: WHO/Hamid Inam.

According to the Pakistan Meteorological Department, from **20 to 26 September 2025**, mainly hot and dry conditions are expected across most parts of the country. On 22 September, partly cloudy weather is likely in Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan-administered Kashmir – and adjoining hilly areas – and in coastal areas. From **24 September onwards**, partly cloudy conditions with chances of rain, wind, and thunderstorms are forecast at isolated places, particularly in upper Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit-Baltistan, the Pothohar region, Islamabad, Layyah, Bhakkar, and Pakistan-administered Kashmir.



HEALTH IMPACT

Mortality and Injuries

- Among the **1,006 reported deaths**, 568 were men, 163 women, and 275 children. Of the **1,063 injured**, 450 are men, 292 women, and 321 children. The provincial breakdown of deaths is as follows: Punjab (304), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa – KP (504), Sindh (80), Balochistan (30), Gilgit-Baltistan (41), Islamabad Capital Territory – ICT (9), and Pakistan-administrative Kashmir – PAK (38).

Communicable Diseases

- **Vector-borne diseases:** Malaria and dengue cases continue to rise, with malaria cases showing an increase of approximately **87%** between June and August. Dengue outbreaks have also been reported in Jhang, Lahore, and Rawalpindi (Potohar Town) in Punjab Province.
- **Waterborne diseases:** Acute Watery Diarrhea (AWD) cases have continued to rise in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, showing a notable 15% increase between June and August.
- **Other health concerns:** Cases of **skin diseases** (particularly scabies), **snake bites**, **eye infection** and **dog bites** are reported at significantly higher levels.

Damage to Health Facilities / Lady Health Workers Houses

- A total of **130 damaged health facilities** have been reported in Sindh (25), Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (60), Punjab (38) and Gilgit-Baltistan (7). Of these, 130 sustained partial damage, while 7 were completely damaged – 2 in Sindh, 3 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa 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 damaged.



KEY FIGURES



1,006

Deceased



1,063

Injured



12,569

Damaged



130

Health Facilities
Damaged

Access to Health Care

- Of the **130 damaged health facilities**, **123 remain functional and accessible**. However, services are entirely disrupted at **7 facilities** that were completely damaged in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Gilgit Baltistan and Sindh, limiting access to essential healthcare for the affected population. In Punjab, some areas are facing road damage and accessibility issues and **8 health facilities** had access problems – in addition to the damaged facilities.



HEALTH WORKFORCE AND SUPPLIES

Workforce

- Health authorities in both Sindh 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 Sindh, **929 medical camps** have been established for flood-affected populations, while in Punjab **677 medical camps** have been set up and supported by the deployment of additional human resources – including clinics on boats (14), clinics on wheels (404), fixed camps (255) and field hospitals (24).

Medical Supplies

- The Health Departments of Punjab and Sindh are actively responding to the crisis by facilitating the supply and distribution of essential medicines and medical supplies in affected districts to meet urgent health needs.
- Punjab’s provincial authorities have identified priority requirements, including mosquito nets to reduce vector-borne disease risks, hygiene and dignity kits for sanitation and personal care, medical support for waterborne illnesses, and access to safe drinking water through purification or filtration plants to prevent outbreaks. Furthermore, prolonged evacuation and displacement continue to drive critical needs across sectors, including Water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), health, protection, shelter, and livelihoods.



COORDINATION, RESPONSE AND NEEDS

Response by the Government

- The Sindh government, led by the Chief Minister, is actively overseeing the flood response with full mobilization of district administrations, cabinet members, and field teams. A 24/7 **Rain & Flood Emergency Monitoring Cell** has been set up at the Sindh Secretariat, while contingency plans are in place to manage potential inflows of up to 800,000 cusecs at Guddu Barrage.
- Evacuations are underway in flood-prone and “katcha” areas in Sindh, with over 150,000 people relocated from low-lying districts. At the same time, embankments are being reinforced and vulnerable river points, particularly between Guddu and Sukkur, are under close inspection to prevent breaches.
- 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.
- 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, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has dispatched medicines, food packages, bed nets, non-pharmaceutical supplies, mobile health clinics, and ambulances to districts hit by flash floods to prevent disease outbreaks.
- **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.
- Since the onset of the monsoon emergency, a total of **5,574 rescue operations** has been conducted nationwide, leading to the evacuation of **2,954,671 people**. Of these, Punjab accounted for **4,613 rescue operations**, evacuating **2,767,521 individuals**.
- To date, **1,594 relief camps** have been established across the country, currently sheltering **151,221 people**. In Punjab alone, **564 relief camps** are operational.
- A total of **39,995 mosquito nets** and **11,081 hygiene kits** have been provided to affected populations, with other relief items distributed across all provinces.

WHO Contribution

- **Weekly Health Sector Coordination:** Regular Health Sector Coordination meetings are ongoing, with the most recent convened on 11 September 2025 under the leadership of MoNHSRC and co-chaired by WHO. Discussions emphasized the heightened risk of post-flood disease outbreaks and underscored the urgency of early public health action. Priority areas identified included strengthening proactive surveillance, enhancing risk communication, and ensuring the prompt delivery of essential medicines and health services to curb potential epidemics.
- **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 high-risk districts. Coordination with PDMAs and district administrations has been reinforced to ensure timely and effective management of emerging health risks.
- **WHO Support in KP:** The WHO Sub-Office in KP is providing technical assistance to the 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 the 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 PDSRU in generating daily surveillance and response reports, and assisting with needs assessments for medicines and supplies.
- **Emergency Health Supplies:** According to estimates, the essential medicines and medical supplies provided by WHO to flood-affected regions across Pakistan (July - Sep 2025) are expected to treat a total of **503,640 patients** of different mild, moderate and severe cases of diseases (including separate antibiotics to treat **149,239 children** in all flood-affected areas). This includes approximately **168,966 patients in Punjab, 46,892 in Sindh, 41,937 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), 37,761 in Balochistan, 29,471 in Gilgit Baltistan (GB), and 29,374 in Pakistan-administered Kashmir**. Additionally, the WHO Sub-Office in Punjab has distributed 50,000 oral rehydration solution (ORS) sachets.
- **Ongoing WHO 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 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.

Initiative to sustain immunization and VPD surveillance in flood-affected districts in Punjab

As of 11 September, 29 districts remain at high risk due to floods. To mitigate the risk of vaccine-preventable disease (VPD) outbreaks, EPI Punjab has rolled out the following measures:

- **Continuity of EPI Services:** Fixed sites, outreach vaccinators, “Clinics on Wheels”, and medical camps are operational to ensure uninterrupted immunization.
- **Supplementary Immunization:** All children under five in internally displaced persons (IDP) camps are being provided additional doses of MR, OPV, and TCV, along with Vitamin A supplementation.
- **Surveillance Strengthening:** Case-based surveillance is ongoing for measles, acute flaccid paralysis (AFP) for polio cases, diphtheria, and cholera.
- **Logistics Support:** Monitoring and reinforcement of the cold chain functionality, with additional resources allocated to affected districts.
- **Community Engagement:** Mobilization of local leaders and community members to increase vaccine awareness and uptake.

Between 3–10 September, more than **30,000 additional doses** were administered in flood-affected areas, including: 7,000+ MR doses, 9,000+ OPV doses, 7,000+ TCV doses and 5,000+ Vitamin A doses.

Three districts have reported **VPD cases**, including MR, Diphtheria, Pertussis (Multan: 222, Muzaffargarh: 166, Nankana Sahib: 9), underscoring the importance of continued vigilance and rapid response. Potential cases have been included in the line list after investigation.

This initiative demonstrates Punjab’s commitment to maintaining EPI service delivery and outbreak prevention even under emergency conditions, with divisional officers also visiting the areas for technical support to the districts.

Health Sector Contribution

UNICEF

- **Prepositioned Health Supplies for Balochistan** to enable rapid response: 15 tons of supplies stored in WFP warehouse in Quetta.
- 15000 Sachets of ORS allocated for **Peshawar in response to the heatwave.**
- **Support to MNCH Services in GB** on 9 June 2025: 2.5 tons of supplies (Clean Delivery Kits, Midwifery kits, Emergency kits, Amoxicillin, Metronidazole, Ibuprofen, ORS and Zinc).
- **Focus areas: GB, KP, Punjab, Balochistan & Pakistan-administered Kashmir**
- 1100 First aid kits for LHWs of Pakistan Administrative Kashmir on 10th July 2025
- **Contingency Supplies Released:**
 - 1.2 tons for **GB** on 12 August 2025 (essential medicine).
 - 882 kg for **GB** on 29 August 2025 (ORS and zinc).
 - 1.2 tons for **KP** on 12 August 2025 (essential medicine).
 - 10.7 tons released for **KP** on 23 August 2025 (essential medicine).
 - 2.2 tons released for **Multan** on 29 August 2025 (essential medicine).
 - 2.2 tons released for **Lahore** on 29 August 2025 (essential medicine).
 - 2.2 tons released for **Multan** on 9 September 2025 (essential medicine).
- **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa UNICEF team participated in Rapid Needs Assessments in District Buner.**
- **Punjab UNICEF team is in the field for supportive supervision and monitoring.**
- 450 lady health workers (LHW) kits have been distributed in KP: 330 in Swat, 60 in Shangla and 60 in Buner.

Helping Hands for Relief and Development

HHRD’s Healthcare and Nutrition Program (HANP) has organized **51 free medical camps** across flood-affected areas of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, providing outpatient consultations to **11,216 beneficiaries**. The camps were held in Swat and Buner (KP), and in Chakwal, Lahore, Jhang, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Mandi Bahauddin, Sialkot, Kasur, and Multan (Punjab). In addition, HHRD distributed **230 hygiene kits, 493 mosquito nets**, and **87,209 units** of safe drinking water.

Medical Emergency Resilience Foundation (MERF)

In Buner district, MERF organized medical camps from 21 August to 12 September 2025, utilizing its own resources. Medical officers, lady health visitors (LHVs), and support staff were deployed with a full range of medicines. A total of **2,446 patients** were treated, including **1,154 males and 1,292 females**. This included **5 persons with disabilities** (3 males and 2 females) who received essential care and support. Among children under 15 years of age, **440 boys and 482 girls** received OPD consultations, medication, and counselling services. Additionally, **15 women** sought antenatal and family planning services.

In Thatta district (Tehsil Ketī Bandar), MERF, in coordination with the Department of Health, organized **6 medical camps** through its own resources, benefitting **924 patients** (471 males and 453 females).

Pakistan Red Crescent

In Punjab, PRCS distributed **48,620 hot meals, 1,800 dry food packs, 3,680 channa packs with gurchandy**, and **33,104 bottles of clean drinking water**, along with **200 tents**, to affected families. A total of **35 medical camps** were organized, providing **4,351 outpatient (OPD) consultations**. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (Buner), between 24 August and 11 September, PRCS health services provided **2,434 OPD consultations**, including **1,175 children under 18 (male/female), 859 adult females, and 400 adult males**. In addition, **13 Psychological First Aid (PFA) group sessions, 5 individual PFA sessions, and 10 referrals** were carried out.

In Sindh, PRCS distributed mosquito nets at emergency shelters in Larkana to protect communities from mosquito-borne diseases. In flood-affected villages of Sukkur district, first aid kits were distributed and awareness sessions on health, hygiene, and safety were conducted, benefitting residents of **15 villages**. **In Gilgit-Baltistan** (Ghizar and Shigar), one Mobile Health Unit (MHU) will be deployed in each district next week for a period of three months, while in Pakistan-administered Kashmir (Neelam), one MHU is scheduled for deployment in the last week of September 2025, also for three months.

Action Against Hunger

Two temporary health units were established for a period of two months, each staffed with two medical officers (one male and one female), one lady health visitor, one dispenser, and one psychologist. These units are providing **primary healthcare, maternal and child health services, and psychosocial support** to approximately **3,000 affected people**. In nutrition, **1,000 cartons of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)** were provided for the treatment of malnourished children, alongside support for one staff member to strengthen the Nutrition Information System in District Buner.

Under WASH interventions, partners are ensuring the **provision of safe drinking water** and **rehabilitation of damaged water sources** (technical assessments ongoing), construction of **emergency latrines**, and distribution of **AquaTabs to 275 families** for household water treatment. In terms of non-food items and hygiene support, **500 women** received dignity/MHM kits and **275 families** were provided with hygiene kits and mosquito nets, while **100 families** received kitchen sets.

Indus Hospital & Health Network (IHHN)

Indus Hospital & Health Network (IHHN) has been actively responding to the 2025 floods across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab. Since the onset of floods in late August, IHHN rapidly mobilized its teams and established **292 medical camps** in affected districts, providing **life-saving healthcare services to over 42,000 men, women, and children**.

In addition to general healthcare, IHHN deployed its **Maternal Health on Wheels – a large field hospital** – to deliver antenatal and maternal care directly to affected communities and evacuee camps. Diagnostic services, including laboratory tests, ultrasounds, and X-rays were also provided to address urgent health needs. Leveraging its nationwide network and medical expertise, IHHN continues to ensure free, accessible healthcare for vulnerable and hard-to-reach populations impacted by the floods.

IRC

In Swat and Buner districts, IRC has distributed **hygiene kits, dengue prevention kits, bed nets, and mosquito repellents** to affected communities. The organization is also planning to provide **medicines and conduct medical camps** in both districts. At the provincial level in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, IRC is actively coordinating with Technical Working Groups (TWGs), including the health TWG, in its role as the **PHF Lead INGO**.

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	574	118,074	677	755,375
KP	308	25,927	421	66,824
Sindh	50	5,111	243	107,011
Balochistan	04	0	0	0
GB	11	3,140	19	7,874
PAK	00	0	-	-
ICT	02	0	-	-
Grand Total	1,594	152,252	1,360	937,084
Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) & Provincial Department of Health (Punjab & KP).				

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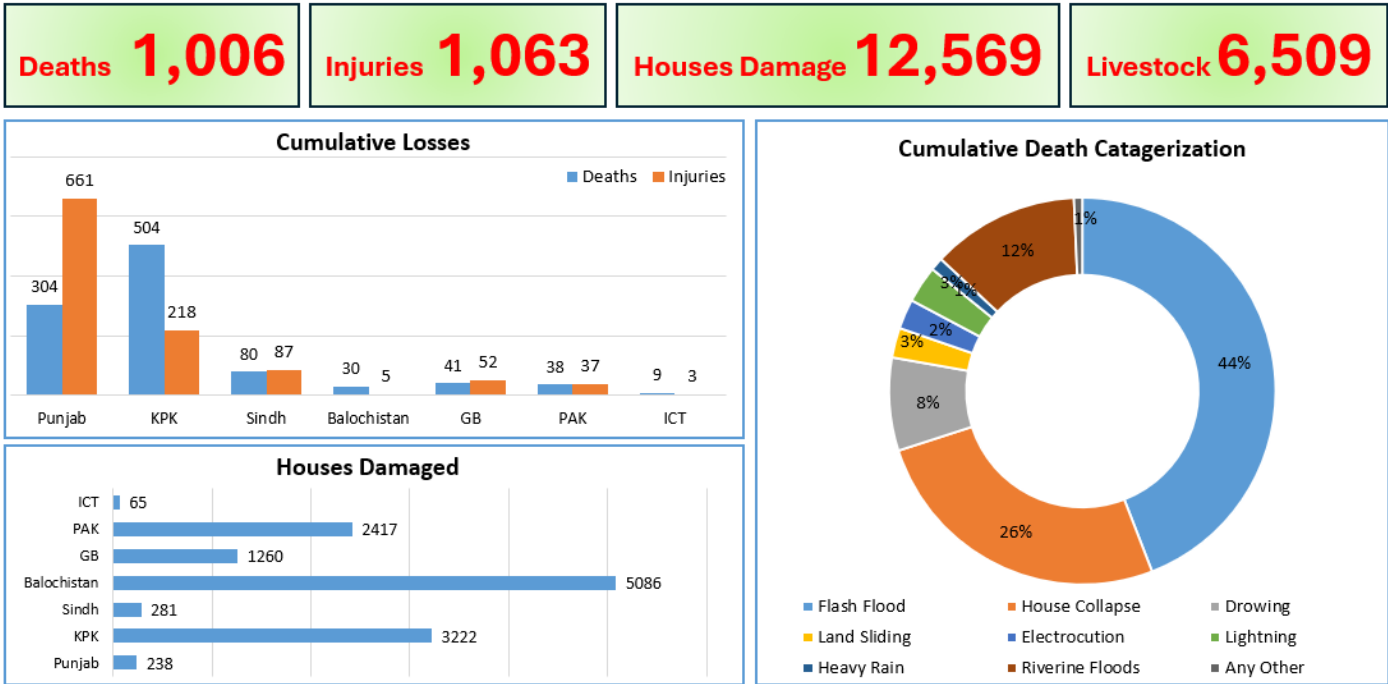
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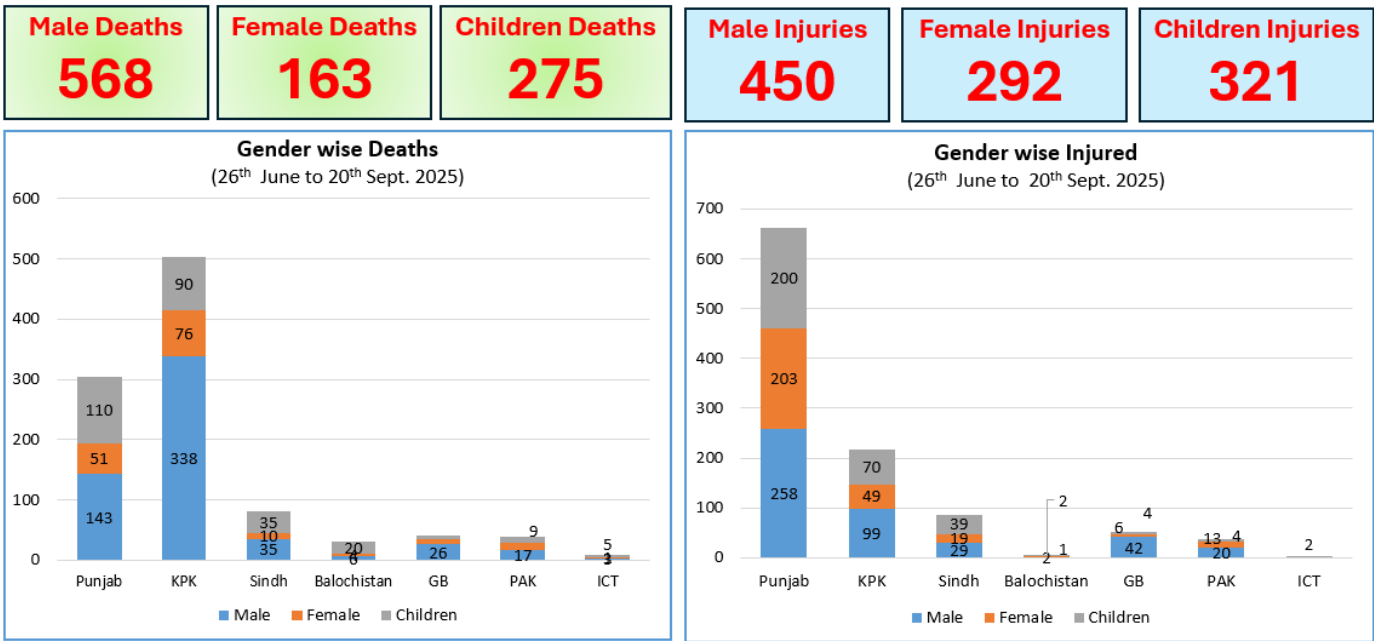
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Key Figures on Monsoon-Related Health and Humanitarian Impact – 2025

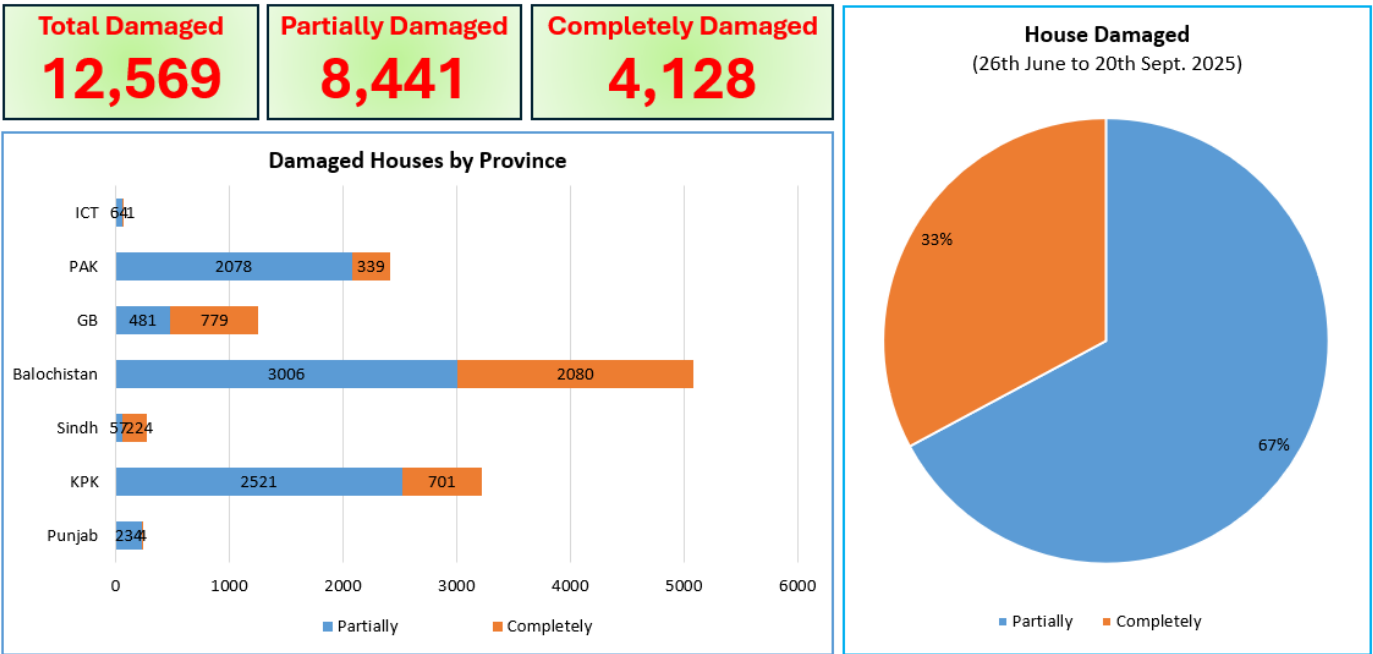
Cumulative (26th June to 20th September 2025)



Gender wise detail (26th June to 20th September 2025)



Damaged Houses (26th June to 20th September 2025)



Source: National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA)