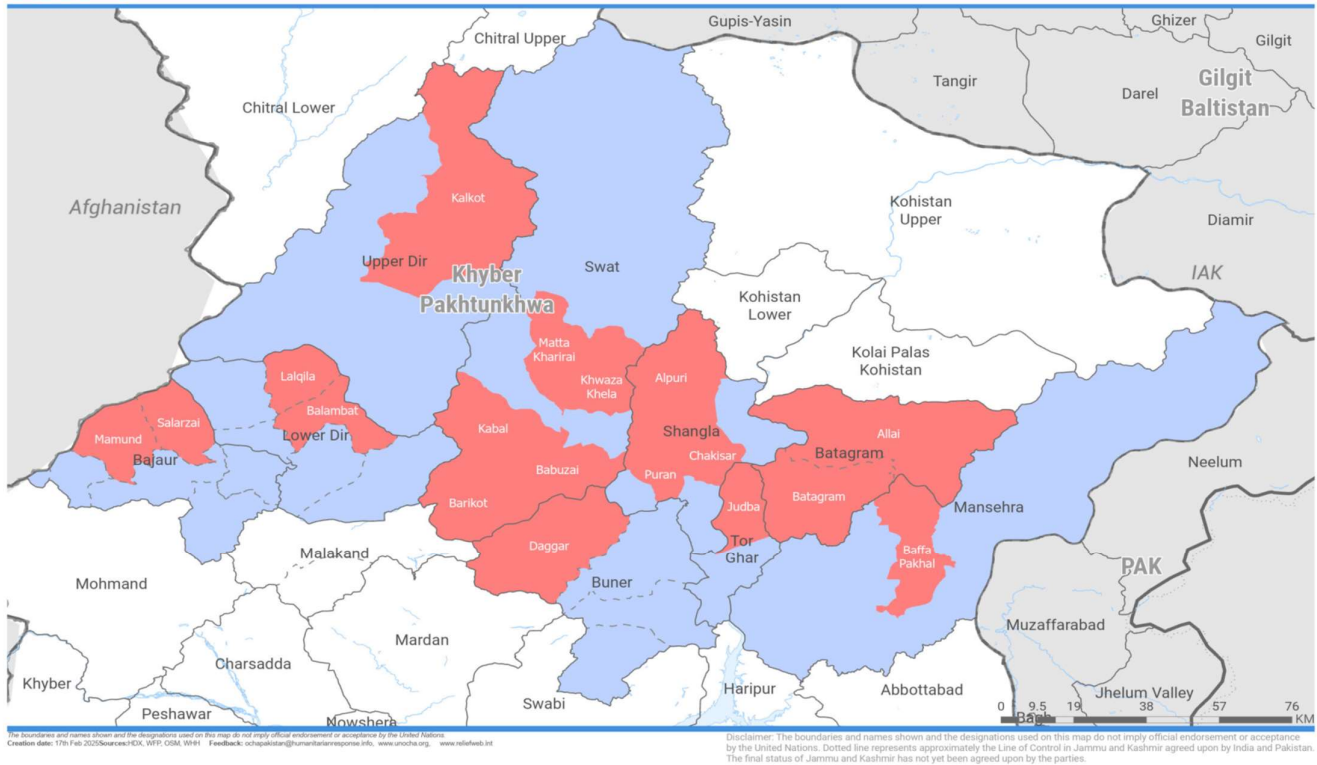


This report is produced by OCHA Pakistan, covering the period from 26 June 2025 to 22 August 2025.

PAKISTAN

20 Monsoon Affected Tehsils in the 9 Calamity Declared Districts



Highlights

- Nationwide Impact** – Since the 2025 monsoon season began on 26 June, Severe monsoon flooding has caused 785 deaths and over 1,000 injuries nationwide, with Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) worst affected, reporting 465 fatalities. The disaster has damaged over 661 km of roads, 234 bridges, nearly 4,700 houses, and resulted in the loss of more than 5,400 livestock, severely impacting mobility, livelihoods, and access to services.
- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa** – Heavy rains and flash floods caused 396 deaths, 190 injuries, and destroyed over 2,113 homes and 266 schools. Buner was the hardest hit with 237 fatalities and more than 700 houses damaged. A total of 23,430 people have been displaced, out of which 3,905 families have been relocated to various shelters (mainly education facilities). Around 50,000 families are supported by host communities. In the absence of heavy machinery, cash-for-work activities are urgently required to clear debris in affected areas, enabling the recovery and reconstruction of homes and damaged infrastructure.
- A rapid needs assessment** into the affected districts of KP is being carried out that would utilize and consolidate analysis based on the data gathered by humanitarian partners. The findings of the assessment will be shared in the flash update of 26 August.
- UNOSAT's latest flood assessment map** as of 20 August around 35 km² of land remains affected by floodwaters within an 1,800 km² area in Charsadda, Nowshera, and Peshawar districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. This reflects a reduction of approximately 20 km² in water extent since 16 August. Using WorldPop data, it is estimated that around 41,000 people are potentially exposed or residing near the flooded zones. The map can be accessed here: <https://unosat.org/products/4175>

- Severe **urban flooding** hit cities of Sindh – Karachi, Hyderabad and Mirpurkhas. Karachi recorded 163 mm rainfall (highest since 1979) while Hyderabad recorded 152 mm rainfall on 19-20 August, resulting in 52 deaths, 52 injuries, 87 damaged houses, 350 acres of destroyed crops and submerged roads and low-lying areas.
- As of 21 August, Punjab reported 165 cumulative deaths and 584 injuries since the beginning of the monsoon season. The deaths and injuries were mainly from D.G. Khan, Layyah, Rajanpur, and Muzaffargarh. PMD forecasts hot, humid weather with isolated thunderstorms on 22 August, with no immediate flood threat.
- A Glacier Lake Outburst Flood in Gilgit-Baltistan's Ghizer district on 22 August 2025 caused severe flooding, killing at least 10 people, displacing families, damaging over 300 homes and critical infrastructure, isolating communities, and prompting ongoing rescue efforts amid continued risks of further floods.
- **No national emergency has been declared.** The situation remains under control, with active government response and support from humanitarian agencies and partners across affected union councils and tehsils.

SITUATIONAL UPDATE

Nationwide overview

Since the start of the 2025 monsoon season on 26 June, Pakistan has faced extensive destruction, with 785 fatalities and over 1,000 injuries reported nationwide, according to NDMA's Situation Report as of 22 August 2025. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) has borne the brunt, accounting for 465 deaths, followed by Punjab and Gilgit-Baltistan. Nationwide, the floods have damaged over 661 km of roads, 234 bridges, nearly 4,700 houses, and resulted in the loss of over 5,400 livestock, with KP again the most severely impacted.

Looking ahead, NDMA's weather advisory forecasts a new monsoon system from 22 August, bringing torrential rains and windstorms to upper and central Pakistan through 27 August, and shifting to Sindh and Balochistan from 27 to 29 August. The expected impacts include flash floods, landslides, urban flooding, hailstorms, and infrastructure damage across multiple provinces.

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP)

The northern districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa have been worst hit due to cloudburst struck causing flash flooding, avalanches of boulders that swept away villages. The disaster has resulted in overall 469 reported deaths, 280 injuries, and widespread damage to over 2,113 houses, 266 schools, and significant losses to livestock. Buner emerged as the worst-affected district, accounting for 237 deaths and over 700 houses damaged. Other severely impacted districts include Swabi, Shangla, Swat, Battagram, Mansehra, Bajaur, Upper and Lower Dir which are among the nine calamity hit districts notified by the provincial government. Across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, the floods have exposed deep-rooted vulnerabilities, particularly among children and women. Thousands remain displaced and lack access to clean water, food, education, healthcare, and protection services. While emergency relief efforts are underway, the scale and complexity of the crisis demands an urgent, coordinated, and multi-sectoral humanitarian response.

In **Buner**, the floods have severely disrupted family structures, particularly impacting on adolescent girls who now face heightened vulnerabilities due to the absence of safe, private sanitation facilities and protective environments. Many schools, especially those for girls, have been destroyed or converted into temporary shelters, further delaying education. The situation is compounded by an overstretched health system and a rise in waterborne diseases due to contaminated water sources. Food insecurity is acute, with families resorting to borrowing food or reducing meals. Urgent interventions are needed, including the establishment of temporary learning centers, deployment of mobile health units, and provision of food and cash assistance through cash for work mainly for rubble removal. Immediate WASH (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene) support is essential—through water purification, hygiene kit distribution, and latrine rehabilitation—to protect health and restore dignity.

Swat has seen significant displacement and infrastructure damage due to flash floods. Assessment carried out by partners organisations identify immediate priorities such as setting up child-friendly spaces, temporary learning centers, mobile health services, and restoring WASH and shelter infrastructure. The response must be gender-sensitive and protection-centered to effectively meet the needs of vulnerable groups, especially women and children.

In **Battagram**, schools remain closed or used as shelters, leaving children at risk of psychological distress and exploitation. The health system is under strain due to medicine shortages and poor accessibility, while contaminated water and damaged sanitation facilities are contributing to disease outbreaks. Families have suffered extensive crop and livestock losses, deepening food insecurity. Immediate interventions must include child-friendly spaces, education recovery, mobile medical outreach, and comprehensive WASH services to prevent disease and safeguard dignity.

Lower Dir mirrors Swat's crisis with the collapse of livelihoods and essential WASH infrastructure, leading to immediate suffering. Education and child protection are at risk of long-term setbacks if not addressed urgently. Community members report widespread fear, hunger, and loss of dignity. Authorities have identified urgent service gaps that must be filled. Key priorities include creating child-friendly zones, temporary learning spaces with gender-segregated sanitation, mobile health units, nutrition awareness campaigns, and livelihood recovery programs. Critical WASH interventions—such as water trucking, hygiene promotion, latrine rehabilitation, and emergency shelter kits—are needed to stabilize conditions and protect the most vulnerable.

Shangla district was hit hard by flash floods and landslides following intense monsoon rains in mid-August. The region's mountainous terrain, combined with deforestation and unregulated settlements, intensified the damage. Areas like Tehsil Puran, Alpuri, and Chakesar were severely impacted, affecting thousands of people. Twenty-three of the thirty-six people died due to house collapse, with 7 still missing. The floods destroyed 204 houses, 90 schools, 29 bridges, and 177 roads, including major routes like Yakhtangay–Puran and Chowga–Aloch. Two health facilities were damaged, and 100 water supply schemes along with 15 flood protection walls were destroyed. Agricultural damage includes 446 acres of crops and 53 livestock lost, with damages estimated at over PKR 35 million.

Swabi suffered from flood-induced fatalities and displacement, with damage to infrastructure affecting houses and public services. The population urgently requires food, shelter, health services, and restoration of essential services. **Mansehra** experienced major losses in agriculture and housing due to flooding. Displaced families are living in inadequate shelters, with poor access to clean water, healthcare, and nutrition. **Bajaur** reported casualties and significant damage to homes and public infrastructure. Priority needs include food, shelter, health support, and restoration of roads and local markets.

Battagram recorded fatalities and injuries from the floods, alongside significant infrastructure destruction. Displaced populations face food insecurity, lack of safe water, and health risks.



A house collapsed in Beshoni village, Buner district, KP (Credit: Umer Dil, District Coordinator, Buner)

Sindh

Between 19 and 21 August, heavy monsoon rains caused severe urban flooding across multiple districts in Sindh, including Karachi, Hyderabad, Mirpurkhas, Umerkot, Tharparkar, and Sanghar, as reported by PDMA Sindh. Rainfall of up to 230 mm led to widespread infrastructure damage, road inundation, power outages, and waterlogging in low-lying areas. The flooding resulted in 19 deaths, 9 injuries, damage to 26 homes, destruction of 120 acres of crops in Hyderabad, and the loss of 90 livestock in Tharparkar due to lightning, further impacting already vulnerable communities. In Khairpur, high water inflows into the Indus River have triggered riverine flooding in the *kacha* belt, displacing over 200 families who have relocated to elevated areas using boats on a self-help basis.

PDMA's response focuses on urban dewatering, monitoring water levels, coordinating relief supplies, and preventing duplication of efforts. A detailed damage and needs assessment is currently underway. The Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) forecasts continued monsoon activity between 22–24 August, with warnings of flooding, lightning, and further infrastructure damage, especially in Karachi and the surrounding districts.

Punjab

According to the PDMA Punjab report as of 21st August, the province has experienced 165 deaths and 584 injuries, with D.G. Khan, Layyah, Rajanpur, and Muzaffargarh being the most affected districts. While the Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD) currently indicates no immediate threat of heavy rains or flooding in Punjab, authorities emphasize the importance of ongoing monitoring and timely information sharing. On 22nd August, most districts are expected to face hot and humid weather, with isolated rain and thunderstorms forecasted in several areas including Rawalpindi, Lahore, Faisalabad, and Sialkot.

Gilgit Baltistan (GB)

On 22 August 2025, a significant mudflow occurred in Tali Das Nullah in Tehsil Gupis, District Ghizer, Gilgit-Baltistan, an area already identified as high risk for landslides and mudflows. The mudflow led to the complete blockage of the Ghizer River, creating a natural dam that poses a serious threat of a sudden outburst and flash flooding downstream.

The event has stranded around 30-40 people in the affected valley, cutting off their communication and road access. The blockage has halted the movement of people, goods, and emergency services. The buildup of water behind the debris poses a high risk to multiple downstream villages – such as Hakis, Raushan, Moulabad, Heym, Khalti, Jaj Bargu, and Damask – which are directly exposed to potential inundation if the dam bursts. Immediate concerns include rescuing and relocating the stranded population, monitoring the stability of the blockage, and deploying machinery to regulate water flow. Authorities are urged to assist and possibly evacuate vulnerable communities, restore communication lines, disseminate early warnings and prepare alternate access routes. In the longer term, geological and hydrological assessments are needed to mitigate future risks and improve slope stability. If left unaddressed, the incident could result in severe flash flooding with devastating impacts on communities, infrastructure, and livelihoods in the Ghizer Valley.

Pakistan Administered Kashmir (PAK)

The SDMA monsoon situation report dated 21 August 2025 shows one death caused by a boulder fall in Tehsil Dadyal, District Mirpur. All main roads in the region remain open to all traffic. Since 1 June 2025, the cumulative impact of the monsoon includes 23 deaths, 28 injuries, and significant damage to houses, shops, and livestock across multiple districts including Muzaffarabad, Jhelum Valley, Neelum, Bagh, Poonch, Sudhnoti, Haveli, Kotli, Bhimber, and Mirpur. Infrastructure damage is extensive, with 26 powerhouses affected, along with damage to roads, bridges, schools, health facilities, irrigation channels, and water supplies. The report highlights ongoing concerns due to heavy rainfall forecast and advises monitoring of river flows and weather conditions in the coming 24 hours.

Balochistan

Since 28 June, Balochistan has recorded 23 monsoon-related fatalities including 14 children caused by drowning, lightning strikes, and collapsing structures across multiple districts. Heavy rainfall has damaged infrastructure and 144 houses, with the Bibi Nani bridge in Kachhi impacted but still operational for light vehicles. In anticipation of further rains from 18 to 22 August, District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs) remain on high alert, actively conducting rescue efforts and distributing pre-positioned relief supplies including tents, NFIs, and WASH items across 36 districts. While the overall situation remains stable, the risk of flash floods and additional damage continues. Key concerns include shelter needs, protection of vulnerable populations, and possible transport disruptions.

GAPS AND NEEDS

Based on the 5W data collected through Kobo tool by OCHA and information shared by Pakistan Humanitarian Forum (PHF), humanitarian interventions are underway across several districts with varying levels of progress. In Abbottabad and Haripur, food security and livelihood (FSL) support met their full targets. Bajaur showed strong progress in FSL, reaching 5,000 of 6,994 people, though no nutritional activities have started despite a target of 5,313. Buner reported broad sectoral engagement, surpassing food security targets (19,778 reached of the 14,960 planned) and nearing WASH goals (6,132 of 6,800), while health support reached 523 people. In Shangla, 10,000 people were supported through health interventions, but nutrition efforts remain unmet. Swat showed multi-sector gains, surpassing targets in food security and WASH, and reaching 2,775 people with shelter support. In both Lower and Upper Chitral, food security interventions exceeded targets. Ghizer and Gilgit also made headway in food security, with 2,127 and 372 people reached, respectively. Hunza exceeded its small food security target, reaching 70 people. However, districts like Battagram, Lower Dir, Mansehra, Swabi, and Torghar show high needs in nutrition but report no progress to date. In the absence of heavy machinery, cash-for-work activities are urgently required to clear debris in affected areas, enabling the recovery and reconstruction of homes and damaged infrastructure.

Findings of needs assessment conducted by humanitarian partners

A recent assessment by humanitarian partners (Save the Children) shows widespread damage to houses, schools, health facilities, and farmland in the assessed areas of Buner, Swat, Battagram and Lower Dir. Thousands of families have sought shelter with host communities and relief sites, creating urgent needs across multiple sectors. Child protection has emerged

as a critical concern. Lack of child-friendly spaces and psychosocial support has heightened risks of trauma and gender-based violence. The education sector has been severely disrupted, with over 400 schools damaged, leaving thousands of children out of school.

Health services, though partially functioning in some areas, remain largely inaccessible due to damaged infrastructure and limited medical supplies. The collapse of sanitation systems and lack of clean water has led to increased risks of waterborne diseases such as diarrhea, malaria, and skin infections. Pregnant and lactating women are particularly vulnerable due to interrupted maternal care. Meanwhile, food insecurity is growing, as many families have lost access to agricultural lands, livestock, and markets, pushing them toward harmful coping strategies like meal reduction, borrowing, or child labor. WASH conditions are critical. Many affected areas face breakdown of water and sanitation systems. Contaminated wells, destroyed latrines, and inadequate hygiene supplies have forced families into unsafe practices, such as open defecation, posing serious health and protection risks. Women and girls are especially affected by the lack of private, safe, and dignified sanitation options. Additionally, damaged shelters have left families exposed and without basic privacy or safety.

Despite these challenges, communities have shown strong resilience by supporting one another, clearing debris, and hosting displaced families. However, such community-led coping mechanisms are unsustainable in the absence of robust humanitarian support.

Priority actions include establishing child-friendly spaces with psychosocial support, setting up temporary learning spaces, providing emergency health and nutrition services, delivering cash assistance and food aid, and restoring WASH and shelter infrastructure. Longer-term recovery must focus on resilient reconstruction, livelihood restoration, and community-based disaster preparedness. A gender-sensitive, inclusive, and well-coordinated response is essential to protect the most vulnerable—especially children and women—and build resilience against future disasters.

COORDINATION AND RESPONSE

The Government of Pakistan, through the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), is closely coordinating with provincial and district authorities to monitor and respond to the ongoing flood situation. The focus remains on the most severely affected districts, including Swat, Buner, Bajaur, Torgar, Mansehra, Shangla, and Battagram. Rescue teams have been actively engaged in evacuations, clearing blocked roads and debris, repairing damaged bridges, and restoring electricity and communication networks to reconnect cut-off communities. The NDMA has issued multiple warnings regarding the possibility of two to three additional monsoon spells, with 50–60% above-normal rainfall expected until September 10. In response, provincial governments and local administrations have been urged to disseminate early warning messages and enhance emergency planning.

The King Salman Humanitarian Aid and Relief Centre (KSRelief) has launched a significant emergency relief operation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), targeting communities affected by flash floods and cloudbursts. A relief convoy comprising 10,000 Shelter and Non-Food Item (NFI) kits and 10,000 food packages were dispatched. Each shelter kit includes critical items such as solar panels, blankets, and kitchen sets, while the food packages are designed to meet immediate nutritional needs. Distribution will be carried out in collaboration with NDMA, PDMA, and implementing partners.

UN agencies have deployed staff to the area, augmenting coordination capacity and supporting partners through existing resources. OCHA is convening Emergency Working Group (EWG) meetings at the national and provincial levels facilitating response activities. OCHA continues to compile **the response of partners in the affected districts that can be accessed through the – [link](#)**. The findings of the response coverage and gaps are shared with the government and partners.

A rapid needs assessment into the affected districts of KP is being carried out that would utilize and consolidate analysis based on the data gathered by the partner organisations. The findings of the assessment will be shared in the flash update of 26 August.

WEATHER FORECAST

According to NDMA, a strong monsoon system is forecast to impact upper and central Pakistan from 23–27 August, followed by a westerly wave on 22 August night. Heavy rains may cause flash floods, landslides, and urban flooding in Punjab, KP, Balochistan, Gilgit-Baltistan, Pakistan-administered Kashmir (PAK), and Islamabad, with high-risk areas including Murree, Galiyat, DG Khan, Mansehra, Kohistan, Swat, Dir, and Shangla. Low-lying areas in major cities may face urban flooding, while hilly regions face elevated landslides and flash flood risks. The system is expected to shift to Sindh, Punjab and eastern/southern Balochistan between 27–29 August.

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