



Sitrep Number:	1	What is the situation?	Pakistan Floods 2025
Period Covered:	August 20 to 28, 2025	Report Prepared by:	Hussain Jarwar, Chief Executive Officer on Behalf of LHDP, Doaba Foundation, HELP Foundation, and Indus Consortium
Report Prepared on:	August 28, 2025	Approved by:	Liaqat Ali, Chairman Indus Consortium
Date of Next Update	August 29, 2025	Sent to:	Civil Society Organisations, Donors, and the general public
For more information: Hussain Jarwar at hussain.jarwar@indusconsortium.pk , WhatsApp: +92-300-2022769—office address: Third Floor, Almiras Plaza, E-11/2, Islamabad.			

1.0 Background

The [Laar Humanitarian and Development Programme \(LHDP\)](#), the [HELP Foundation](#), and the [Doaba Foundation](#) jointly established the [Indus Consortium for Humanitarian, Environmental, and Development Initiatives](#) (IC) in 2008 as a platform organisation to coordinate humanitarian response, improve surge capacity and work together among the three founding organisations and other like-minded organisations mainly in humanitarian and climate resilience sectors.

Doaba Foundation: Doaba Foundation has extensive experience in implementing projects of varying scales across Punjab. Since 2003, it has successfully delivered over 145 projects of varying sizes, with a total financial portfolio of approximately PKR 4,500 million.

HELP Foundation: HELP Foundation focuses on humanitarian response, climate resilience, and WASH sectors in Punjab. Over the past decade, HELP Foundation has implemented 67 projects valued at approximately PKR 2,410.51 million.

Laar Humanitarian & Development Programme (LHDP):

LHDP primarily operates in Sindh. The organisation's focus is on humanitarian programme (preparedness, response, anticipatory actions, recovery and rehabilitation phases), climate resilience, and WASH (both in humanitarian and development contexts). With extensive experience, LHDP has completed 76 projects with a total budget of approximately PKR 1,720 million.

The platform approach, as manifested in the IC, brought together the three founding organisations to build reliable surge capacity in the event of mega humanitarian crises and synergised their effectiveness. The three founding organisations finally registered IC as a legal entity under the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan (SECP) under Section 42 of the Companies Ordinance.

The IC, as a humanitarian platform of three founding organisations, is currently responding to the 2025 floods in Punjab Province and is engaged in preparatory work in Sindh Province.

2.0 Key Points of the Previous Report

This situational report is our first update on the 2025 flood humanitarian crisis.

3.0 Situational Update

3.1 General Situational Update

According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) Monsoon 2025 Situation Report No. 63, the recent wave of floods in Pakistan (From June 26 2025, to August 27 2025) has claimed 805 lives, including 479 men, 123 women, and 203 children, while 1,107 people have been injured (545 men, 269 women, and 293 children) by the floods (NDMA, 2025). Additionally, 7,828 households have been partially or fully damaged. The floods have also washed away approximately 658.25 kilometres of roads, destroyed 238 bridges, and resulted in the loss of 5,587 livestock. The most severely affected districts in Punjab include Gujranwala, Narowal, Kasur, Lahore, and Sheikhupura, while Abbottabad in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has also suffered significant damage. Floods have severely

impacted communities in Gujranwala, particularly in Union Council Mansoor Wali villages such as Kot Jafir, Kot Kalu, and Kot Imam Pur. Relief camps, including those at Government High School Khanki Head, are operational but face challenges such as non-functional toilets and inadequate WASH facilities.

3.2 Our Situational Update

In **Punjab**, Doaba Foundation is leading anticipatory and post-trigger actions in Gujranwala, Saikot, Muzaffargarh, and Jhang with support from the Start Network (UK). In Gujranwala, Doaba conducted planning meetings, assessments, and field visits in Union Council Mansoor Wali, where urgent needs include food, safe water, sanitation, shelter, hygiene kits, and fodder. Post-trigger WASH and food security interventions are underway, though data collection remains a challenge. In Muzaffargarh and Jhang, Doaba reactivated the Chenab Forum and worked with the Deputy Commissioners to identify vulnerable points, establish evacuation plans, and strengthen community preparedness through Emergency Response Teams. In Jhang, where rising water levels in the Chenab have triggered evacuations, Doaba worked with the Chenab Forum and convened a coordination meeting with social welfare officials and civil society partners to align early action and joint assessments.

HELP Foundation is leading preparedness and evacuation planning in southern Punjab districts. In Rajanpur, the organisation mobilised 80 trained volunteers, drawing on its long-standing work with riverine communities that began in 2006. In Rahim Yar Khan, HELP prioritised evacuations for children, women, persons with disabilities, and older people, using high-speed boats to reach relief camps quickly. In Bahawalpur, HELP activated its evacuation plan, relocating people and livestock to safer ground, while also deploying early warning systems and maintaining order during evacuations.

In **Sindh**, the Laar Humanitarian and Development Programme (LHDP) maintains a strong operational presence across eight left-bank districts: Dadu, Qamber Shahdadt, Larkana, Khairpur, Sukkur, Jamshoro, Sujawal, and Badin. Building on lessons learned from the 2010 flood, LHDP is relisting volunteers, mapping vulnerable Union Councils, coordinating with Community-Based Organisations and DDMAAs, and maintaining critical assets, such as fibreglass boats and dewatering pumps. While preparedness and early warning activities are ongoing, challenges remain in reaching rural communities cut off by floodwaters and landslides.

The district-wise details are the following:

1. Gujranwala

Doaba Foundation is actively engaged in anticipatory preparedness and post-trigger actions in flood-affected areas of Gujranwala. Key activities during the reporting period included (1) planning and coordination meetings, (2) initial assessments, (3) key informant interviews, and (3) field visits to assess needs in Union Council Mansoor Wali. Urgent needs are: (1) uncooked food rations, (2) safe drinking water, (3) emergency sanitation services, (4) promotion of hygiene practices, including distribution of basic hygiene kits, (5) temporary shelter (e.g., tents), (6) fodder for livestock, and de-watering of essential infrastructure. Post-trigger early action interventions for WASH and food security are underway, with financial support from the Start Network (UK). Challenges persist in data collection from affected households. We are in coordination with the government departments, especially in beneficiary identification and scalability. The district officials are helpful and welcoming to NGOs and philanthropists. Doaba believes that all humanitarian actors (especially individual philanthropists) should coordinate and work closely with the district administration and facilitate the government in taking charge of the situation.

2. Muzaffargarh

Doaba Foundation is undertaking Anticipatory Minimum Preparedness Actions in Muzaffargarh, with initial generous support from the Start Network (UK). It is pertinent to mention that the Doaba Foundation has been involved with riverine communities in building their capacities around floods, early warning systems, and preparedness planning since 2006 in the district. We reactivated the network of trained volunteers (women and men) known as Chenab Forum, and preparatory work is underway.

The Doaba team actively participated in a coordination meeting convened by the Deputy Commissioner, where the district administration assigned specific roles and responsibilities to various stakeholders. As part of preparedness measures, vulnerable points were identified for potential breaches, and risk communication strategies were implemented, alongside plans for early evacuation to safeguard the community. The Doaba Foundation, in collaboration with the community-based Chenab Forum, has established Emergency Response Teams (ERTs). Doaba Foundation also initiated preparedness discussions at the community level to strengthen

community readiness in coping with floods. In addition, Doaba's central and district-level ERTs remain fully functional, ensuring both immediate response capacity and coordinated preparedness actions.

3. Jhang

Doaba Foundation activated the Chenab Forum, which covers both Jhang and Muzaffargarh districts, in response to rising water levels in the River Chenab. The district government marked breach points to protect critical infrastructure, and people began evacuating as a precautionary measure. Doaba's ERTs and village organisations are actively supporting evacuation efforts and community safety measures in Jhang.

In parallel, Doaba Foundation convened an initial planning and coordination meeting with key stakeholders, including Divisional Director Social Welfare Mr. Irshad Waheed, Deputy Director Social Welfare Ms. Sumaira Iqbal, Assistant Director Social Welfare Dr. Muhammad Alam, Executive Director Al Rehmat Welfare Society Gujranwala Mr. Rashid Bashir Chatha, and Coordinator to the Minister of Social Welfare Punjab Mr. Rana Yasir. The Manager Programmes briefed participants on Doaba's ongoing work and the Anticipatory Early Action Project in Gujranwala [thanks to the generous financial support from Start Network (UK)]. Together, Doaba, the Social Welfare offices, and Doaba's local official, Rehmat, agreed to pursue early action. We have formed a joint assessment team to undertake the assessment and coordinate response measures.

4. Sialkot

Doaba Foundation has initiated anticipatory and early response actions in Sialkot after torrential rains shattered a 49-year record with 600 mm of rainfall in a single day, inundating large parts of the city, including the Airport building and surrounding villages. Overflow from Nullah Dek has forced evacuations from nearby settlements, while low-lying areas, including Rang Pura, Shahab Pura, Dara Arain, Allama Iqbal Chowk, and Prem Nagar, remain severely affected. In coordination with the District Administration and Rescue 1122, Doaba's ERTs are supporting evacuation and awareness efforts, particularly for vulnerable households. Urgent needs include safe drinking water, emergency sanitation, and temporary shelter for displaced families. Schools have been closed and Section 144 imposed by the Deputy Commissioner, underlining the seriousness of the situation. Building on its experience in Gujranwala and Jhang, Doaba Foundation is mobilising volunteers, conducting field assessments, and working with authorities to ensure preparedness measures are aligned with community needs.

5. Rajanpur

HELP Foundation is closely monitoring the evolving flood situation and coordinating with the District Administration in Rajanpur. In anticipation of any potential flooding of the Indus River, HELP Foundation has prepared an emergency response plan. At the moment, we have called in our 80 trained volunteers (30 women and 50 men) because HELP Foundation has been working with the riverine community of the Indus River since 2006.

6. Rahim Yar Khan

HELP Foundation is mobilising its response network to evacuate affected households and safeguard their belongings. The response prioritises children, women, persons with disabilities, and older people during evacuations. Rescue operations are being supported with high-speed boats to ensure that families reach designated relief camps quickly and safely.

7. Bahawalpur

HELP Foundation is implementing its evacuation plan in Bahawalpur by relocating households and their livestock to safer ground. To reduce risks during forced evacuations, the teams are taking measures to maintain order and prevent unrest. Alongside the evacuation work, the Foundation's early warning system is providing at-risk communities with timely updates on the evolving flood situation.

8. Dadu

LHDP maintains an active presence in Dadu, one of the left-bank districts most exposed to flooding due to weak protection bunds. The local office works with community volunteers to identify vulnerable households and coordinate with the District Disaster Management Authority (DDMA). The team also supports preparedness by keeping dewatering pumps and motor boats ready for deployment.

9. Qamber Shahdadkot

LHDP is coordinating with established CBOs to strengthen local preparedness. Volunteers are being relisted and oriented to support rapid assessments and evacuation if needed. The office also plays a vital role in linking communities with DDMA planning and early warning activities.

10. Larkana

LHDP's office in Larkana focuses on vulnerable settlements near the Indus River's left bank. The organisation is mapping at-risk Union Councils, relaying risk information, and ensuring its trained staff are prepared for emergency assessments. With the memory of the 2010 severe inundation in mind, the team places a strong emphasis on early warnings and the readiness of rescue equipment.

11. Khairpur

LHDP has mobilised its volunteer network and remains engaged with district authorities to ensure the timely dissemination of flood alerts. The office contributes to preparedness by coordinating with local partners, assisting communities in identifying safe evacuation routes, and maintaining essential response equipment.

12. Sukkur

LHDP is supporting both preparedness and coordination activities. The team engages with local CBOs and the DDMA to ensure vulnerable households are identified and prioritised in contingency planning. Resources such as motorboats and dewatering pumps are maintained to be operational in case floodwaters threaten low-lying areas.

13. Jamshoro

LHDP has reactivated its volunteer lists and is preparing to conduct rapid needs assessments in vulnerable Union Councils. The district office plays a crucial role in feeding timely data to LHDP's Head Office Emergency Unit, ensuring that local realities inform response planning.

14. Sujawal

The Sujawal office of **LHDP** focuses on early warning and community-level coordination. Volunteers are on standby to assist in evacuations, while the office continues to liaise with the DDMA. With rural communities already facing access challenges due to floodwaters, the team is prioritising ways to reach cut-off areas quickly when needed.

15. Badin

In Badin, LHDP is strengthening community preparedness through volunteer mobilisation and coordination with local organisations. The district office remains vigilant, with trained staff and essential equipment ready to respond. Access remains a challenge as floodwaters and landslides continue to affect rural communities, but LHDP is working to maintain operational readiness.

3.3 What are the IC Membership planned actions?

Doaba Foundation

Doaba Foundation has planned a series of short-term interventions in WASH and food security, which are scheduled to be completed within the next fifteen days. The organisation is distributing ration bags and hygiene kits to 650 flood-affected households, with priority given to families that include a large number of women. In line with government guidance, the Health Department has recommended hygiene kits as a critical intervention, and Doaba is ensuring that even when camps close, beneficiaries retain their rations and hygiene kits. Dewatering work is also underway at the Government School and the Basic Health Unit (BHU) to restore essential services.

Coordination with government departments is a central element of Doaba's approach. The Foundation is working with the Social Welfare Department to identify beneficiaries and map flood-affected sites. It has committed to sharing an MoU from the Social Welfare DG Office with the Divisional Director's Office. At the divisional level, Doaba will support the establishment of an emergency desk and will also coordinate with the Deputy Commissioner's Office to streamline data collection and integrate the district administration into the response process.

Looking ahead, Doaba will expand its field coverage by visiting additional flood-affected areas and relief camps. The team will rank Union Councils and villages by severity to prioritise interventions, while also engaging with the Agriculture Department to gather detailed crop damage data. Furthermore, Doaba plans to strengthen collaboration with government stakeholders to address livestock losses, fodder needs, and opportunities for scaling up the overall response.

HELP Foundation

HELP Foundation has developed a comprehensive response strategy that aligns its available resources with anticipated flood scenarios. The organisation currently holds essential stock, including health and hygiene kits, mosquito nets, plastic sheets, hand pumps, jerry cans, and torch lights, which will be deployed immediately in affected districts. This planned response prioritises the most severely impacted areas and will be adapted to the prevailing situation at the time of the emergency.

In the area of food, shelter, and NFIs, HELP Foundation will establish and manage relief camps to provide safe shelter for flood-affected households. The plan includes distributing tents and cooked food in coordination with government authorities, while also supplying NFIs to meet urgent needs. Recognising the importance of livelihoods, the Foundation will extend support to livestock protection by ensuring the provision of fodder, vaccinations, and deworming services in collaboration with veterinary departments.

On emergency WASH and health, HELP Foundation is committed to ensuring access to safe drinking water through water tankering, repairing and installing hand pumps, and constructing emergency toilets. The response will also address environmental health concerns through the dewatering of stagnant water, the disposal of dead animals, and the distribution of health and hygiene kits. Accompanying awareness sessions will promote safe hygiene practices. To further reduce health risks, mosquito nets will be distributed in conjunction with other sanitation measures. Medical assistance will be provided in relief camps in close coordination with government health departments, ensuring a comprehensive humanitarian response.

LHDP

LHDP has prepared its emergency response plan by leveraging both its resources and district presence. The organisation maintains three fibreglass motor boats, ten dewatering pumps, and one water testing kit, alongside offices in eight districts. Its network includes seventy trained volunteers (fifty men and twenty women) as well as professional staff capable of conducting rapid assessments and responses.

The core of LHDP's response strategy is the establishment and activation of Early Warning Systems to provide timely alerts to at-risk communities. In close coordination with District Disaster Management Authorities (DDMAs), LHDP is working to identify and notify designated emergency camps to ensure readiness in the event of flooding. At the same time, its teams are carrying out needs assessments of vulnerable communities, enabling targeted assistance and prioritised interventions. Continuous engagement with DDMA and other stakeholders underpins this plan, ensuring that LHDP's efforts remain well-coordinated and responsive to emerging conditions.

Indus Consortium

Alongside the humanitarian assistance provided by its member organisations, the IC will lead strong advocacy and campaigning efforts to ensure that the voices of affected communities are heard at every level. IC plans to press for the official declaration of emergencies where required, and to use Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) materials to raise awareness and mobilise support. The Consortium will also actively participate in coordination forums and cluster meetings to align its advocacy with ongoing humanitarian action.

IC's campaigning will extend to both print and electronic media, as well as through direct broadcasting of advocacy messages at local, provincial, and national levels. The priorities of this work are clear: to push for adequate budget allocations for rehabilitation, demand transparent sharing of government plans and policies with stakeholders (especially affected communities), and ensure the timely activation of government machinery and resources. At the same time, IC will advocate for effective relief camp management and accelerated rehabilitation of displaced populations, ensuring that recovery efforts are not only swift but also equitable and accountable.

3.4 What are the planned actions of other stakeholders?

At the district level, the DDMA are playing a central coordinating role. They are convening daily meetings with all relevant stakeholders to review the evolving situation, assign responsibilities, and request additional support for affected communities. These meetings have become the primary platform for planning and ensuring that government resources are deployed effectively. The DDMA are also mapping vulnerable areas, designating safe evacuation points, and identifying immediate needs to guide the humanitarian response.

INGOs are also actively engaging with this coordination process. In some districts, we have seen the presence of INGO staff in the coordination meetings. It is encouraging that local actors and local NGOs are now conspicuous at the coordination meetings. However, they do not have the resources and access to donor monies that INGOs have in the current architecture of humanitarian assistance. Due to their ability to invest initial resources and mobilise funds, INGOs are taking up more space, and decision-making may soon shift toward international actors. UN agencies have not yet rolled out formal humanitarian clusters in the affected districts, which means that much of the immediate coordination remains in the hands of district authorities, supported by local NGOs and civil society actors. Indus Consortium believes that the UN should not step in and take over DDMA's spaces. The DDMA's, especially in Punjab province, possess a strong capacity and enjoy significant political support from both the provincial and federal governments.

For its part, the Indus Consortium and its member organisations consistently participate in DDMA meetings to ensure that their anticipatory and emergency actions complement government efforts. IC members are also advocating within these forums for clear communication, transparent beneficiary identification, and better preparedness measures. The Start Network, which is already providing financial support for anticipatory actions, remains a crucial partner for scaling up responses in the days ahead, particularly as early actions on WASH, food security, and evacuation continue to unfold.

4.0 Request for Support

IC and its member organisations (Doaba Foundation, HELP Foundation, and LHDP) urgently seek support to expand their flood response across Punjab and Sindh provinces. While members have already mobilised resources, the scale of needs on the ground far exceeds current financial resources. We therefore request financial support to deliver food, water, shelter, health, and livelihood protection to tens of thousands of affected families.

These figures are based on the evolving scale of the floods and the Indus Consortium's experience in responding to similar emergencies. While estimating the support requirements, we also aligned them with our demonstrated capacity to deliver assistance in a timely and effective manner through our established networks, volunteers, and field presence in Punjab and Sindh. The targets, therefore, reflect both the urgent needs emerging on the ground and **the realistic potential of IC members to scale up their response**. As the situation continues to unfold, the numbers presented here represent today's best estimate of support requirements and may be further adjusted in line with ground realities and updated assessments.

Food Security and WASH

The Doaba Foundation will scale up its current work in the first phase to reach approximately 5,000 households (equivalent to around 30,000 people) with food rations, hygiene kits, safe drinking water, and emergency sanitation. HELP Foundation is already targeting 1,200 households (about 8,400 people) with similar interventions. Together, IC members plan to support over **6,200 households (about 38,400 children, women and men)** with food and WASH services. Specific needs include purification tablets, water filters, storage containers, tankering, hygiene kits (with a priority for women and children), and other supplies to reduce the risks of waterborne diseases. Dewatering support for schools and BHUs is also urgently required to restore essential services.

Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFIs)

IC members plan to provide shelter and essential items to families displaced by floods. The target is to support approximately **10,000 households** with tents, tarpaulins, plastic sheets, mosquito nets, blankets, and other NFIs to ensure adequate protection and dignity for affected families.

Livelihood Protection

The HELP Foundation in southern Punjab and LHDP in Sindh are prioritising the protection of rural livelihoods, particularly livestock, as floods continue to evolve, and there is a window of opportunity for Sindh province. The Consortium seeks resources to provide

We would like to specifically thank the people and the Government of the UK for providing financial support to the **Start Network (UK)**. The generous support through the Start Network enabled us to undertake anticipatory and response activities. It empowered us to take localised actions which are aligned with the spirit of the Istanbul Declaration (2016).

fodder for at least **20,000 livestock** and to extend veterinary services, including vaccination and deworming, to sustain the livelihoods of flood-affected households.

Logistical Support

We are currently operating with 10 fibreglass motor boats and 60 dewatering pumps across Punjab and Sindh Provinces. Moreover, we have a network of riverine communities organised into village organisations and river-level forums at the district level. To expand its reach and effectiveness, IC members require an enlarged fleet of **10 boats and 50 dewatering pumps**, along with sufficient financial resources **to hire trucks and vehicles suitable for rural terrain**, as well as **warehousing facilities** to ensure the timely and efficient delivery of relief items to cut-off communities.

General Contact Information:

Sr. No.	Name	Designation	Organization	Contact Details	District
1	Iqbal Hyder	Executive Director	LHDP	0336 8897419	Badin
2	Sawan Khaskheli	Manager Programs	LHDP	0333 2599601	Badin
3	Abdullah Saraz	Operation Manager	LHDP	03003096718	Badin
4	Sanam Abasi	Manager	LHDP	03332571222	Badin
5	Muhammad Hayat	Manager Finance	LHDP	03363358828	Badin
6	Shah Nawa Ansari	Admin & Logistic Officer	LHDP	03313787507	Badin
7	Farooq Ahmed Kalwar	Focal Person	LHDP	03073795617	Ghotki
8	Fida Hussain Chandio	Focal Person	LHDP	03337584855	Qamber Shahdadkot
9	DR Abdul Malik	Focal Person	LHDP	03008083292	Larkana
10	Inamullah Maznani	Focal Person	LHDP	03033024412	Dadu
11	Abdul Rasheed Azad	Focal Person	LHDP	03133174313	Sujawal
12	Shahab Din Mughal	Focal Person	LHDP	03313585644	Jamshoro
13	Mukesh Kumar Chawla Minister	Focal Person	Govt of Sindh		Gudu to Sukkur
14	Sardar Muhammad Bux Mahar Minister	Focal Person	Govt of Sindh		Gudu to Sukkur
15	Jam Ikramullah Dharejo Minister	Focal Person	Govt of Sindh		Sukkur to Kotri
16	Syed Nasir Hussain Shah Minister	Focal Person	Govt of Sindh		Sukkur to Kotri
17	Riaz Hussain Sherazi Minister	Focal Person	Govt of Sindh		Kotri to Down Stream
18	Muhammad Ali Malkani Minister	Focal Person	Govt of Sindh		Kotri to Down Stream
19	Emergency Operations Centre	PDMA	Govt of Sindh	03355557362 021-99332003,99332005,35381810	Sindh