



# Punjab Floods

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## Secondary Data Analysis Report



Volunteers rescue stranded residents using a boat to evacuate through the flooded waters of the Beas river, in Kapurthala on Saturday. | Photo Credit: ANI

September 2025



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Figure 1 | Flooded area, at Talwandi Rai Dadu village of Ajnala, in Amritsar district

## 1 SITUATION OVERVIEW

Punjab is reeling under one of the worst flood disasters in its recent history, with all 23 districts impacted. As of 8 September 2025, nearly 20 lakh people across 2,050 villages have been affected, and 3,87,898 individuals displaced from their homes. The official death toll has reached 48, while three persons remain missing. The agricultural sector has suffered massive losses, with more than 1.76 lakh hectares of farmland submerged. Alongside crop damage, livestock has been badly hit, with over 2.52 lakh animals and 5.88 lakh poultry birds affected due to waterlogging, fodder shortages, and lack of shelter. Housing damage has also been significant, with 97 homes fully damaged and 363 partially damaged, forcing many families to depend on relief camps for shelter.

The health sector has faced unprecedented destruction. According to the health minister, medical infrastructure worth ₹780 crore has been damaged, including machinery and medicines worth ₹130 crore. A total of 1,280 dispensaries and health and wellness centres, 101 community health centres, and 31 sub-divisional hospitals

### Statistical Overview

	Districts Affected	23
	Villages Affected	2050
	Populations Affected	20 Lakhs
	Casualties	48
	Relief Camps	219
	Camp Residents	5400
	Missing	03
	People Displaced	2,87,898
	Agricultural Impact	1.76 Lakh Hectare
	Animals Affected	2.52 Lakh
	Poultry Affected	5.88 Lakhs
	Schools Affected	300+

have been impacted. This disruption has severely strained healthcare delivery at a time when stagnant water and poor sanitation are heightening the risk of outbreaks such as dengue, cholera, typhoid, diarrhoea, and hepatitis. The risk of snakebites has also increased. Medical teams, including ASHA workers and Community Health Officers, are conducting door-to-door checks, distributing medicines, and providing anti-snake venom in flood-hit areas.

The education sector has been badly hit, with around 3,300 government and private schools damaged or inundated across the state. Schools were closed on 27 August due to the deluge, and though reopening began on 8–9 September, many remain shut in the worst-hit districts. Thirty schools in Fazilka and 36 in Ferozepur are still inundated, all schools in Ajnala and Lopoke (Amritsar) remain closed until 12 September, and dozens more in Gurdaspur, Pathankot, and Sangrur continue to be non-operational due to either structural damage or flooding from the Ghaggar river. This has disrupted learning for thousands of children, adding to the long-term recovery burden.

Relief and rescue operations are continuing at scale. The Punjab government, with support from central agencies, has evacuated 22,938 people from the worst-hit areas and established 219 relief camps sheltering 5,400 persons. A total of 481 veterinary teams are providing animal care, while 23 NDRF teams, Army units, helicopters, and 144 boats have been deployed for rescue. Immediate relief worth ₹71 crore has been released. Cabinet ministers are personally supervising operations across districts: Chief Minister has been monitoring operations daily through virtual meetings with the Chief Secretary and DGP, and has directed officials to ensure no flood-affected family is left without food, safe drinking water, or medical care.

At the political level, Punjab leaders have strongly appealed to the Centre for urgent financial support. Cabinet Minister has demanded a ₹20,000 crore relief package from the Prime Minister during his Punjab visit and immediate release of ₹60,000 crore of stalled funds, including GST compensation and Rural Development Funds. Water Resources Minister called for a ₹25,000 crore compensation package, highlighting massive losses to crops, schools, roads, and power infrastructure, and criticised the Centre for treating Punjab step-motherly compared to other states.

Humanitarian organisations are complementing government efforts. The Indian Red Cross, Plan India, ADRA, , Reliance Foundation, Humane World for Animal, HAI, United Way Mumbai, and Khalsa Aid, Eco Pahadi, Feeding India are providing food, clean water, sanitation, medical aid, and livelihood support. Sphere India is facilitating inter-agency coordination and supporting information management through its network of partners and local NGOs.

Although floodwaters are beginning to recede in some areas, the road to recovery will be long. The immediate focus remains on health, shelter, education, and livelihood support, while medium- to long-term planning is urgently required for rehabilitation and rebuilding Punjab's devastated infrastructure, economy, and essential services.

## 2 METHODOLOGY

The Secondary Data Analysis Report (SDAR) – Punjab Flood 2025 was prepared in September 2025 based on verified information available from multiple sources. The analysis primarily relied on reports from government agencies, media coverage, situation reports from Sphere India, and inputs from local organisations working on the ground. The desk review involved collecting and cross-checking information on flood-affected areas, population displacement, damages, and ongoing relief efforts.

Additionally, insights from local organisations and volunteers were incorporated to supplement sector-specific challenges such as health risks, shelter needs, and food security concerns. The URS matrix was activated to facilitate real-time information sharing and coordination among stakeholders.

The findings from this report will inform further assessments, including the upcoming Joint Rapid Needs Assessment (JRNA), ensuring that the response efforts are aligned with community requirements and available resources.

URS Link: [https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SepNjGVZqs4cvs-iAyx\\_nCFmMx9R-QOg4jFAh86RNxo/edit?gid=1075348549#gid=1075348549](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SepNjGVZqs4cvs-iAyx_nCFmMx9R-QOg4jFAh86RNxo/edit?gid=1075348549#gid=1075348549)

## 3 PRE INCIDENT INFORMATION

### 3.1 PHYSIOGRAPHY

The state of Punjab forms a part of Indo-Gangetic alluvial plain and is composed of sediments of Shiwalik hills and Himalayas brought down and laid by the rivers of Indus system. The exact depth of the alluvium has not been ascertained, though it varies from a few metres to over 2000 metres. The state can be divided into the following major physiographic units: Siwalik hills, Piedmont plain, Alluvial plain, Sand dunes, Flood plain, Palaeochannels

### 3.2 GEOGRAPHY

Punjab's geographical landscape is characterized by vulnerability to both natural and man-made disasters. The state is prone to floods, with substantial areas being protected through flood control measures, although failure of such works could still pose significant risks. SDMP highlights that industries, transportation networks, and urban settlements within high-risk zones further increase the disaster exposure. Despite protective efforts, hydrological hazards like floods remain one of the foremost concerns in the region.

### 3.3 DEMOGRAPHY

As per the 2011 Census, Punjab has a population of approximately 27.7 million, with a population density of 550 persons per square kilometer. The state shows a sex ratio of 893 females per 1000 males, and a child sex ratio of 846 in the 0-6 age group. The decadal growth rate from 2001 to 2011 was 13.73%. Around 29% of the population resides in urban areas, while the remaining 71% lives in rural regions. The state's literacy rate stands at 76.68%, with male literacy at 81.48% and female literacy at 71.34%. Social disparities such as the Scheduled Caste population (28.9% in 2001) and the percentage of disabled persons (2.1%) are also noted, highlighting challenges in equitable development.

### 3.4 CLIMATE

The climate of Punjab is mainly influenced by the Himalayas in the north and the Thar Desert in the south and south-west. The periodic circulation of the moist air masses from the south-east and north-western sectors decides the occurrence of two wet periods each followed by a dry period. The presence of Himalayas in the north greatly modifies the temperature. As the distance from the Himalayas increases the temperature also increases, whereas rainfall decreases. In general, summers are hot and winters are cool. The state experiences three distinct seasons, the hot season from April to June, the rainy season from July to September and the winter season extending from October to March. The highest temperature (between 44.2° and 44.7° C) in the state is recorded in the month of June and the lowest (between 0° and 2.2°C) in December. The mean annual rainfall is 705 mm, which varies from 1200 mm at Pathankot to less than 300 mm at Abohar, representing wettest and driest stations, respectively. The major part of the rainfall occurs between the months of July and September, and is essential for



growing Kharif crops and subsequent sowing of rabi crops. Hence the climate of the state is dominantly, semi-arid and monsoonic type. The soil moisture regimes are udic, ustic and aridic and the soil temperature regime is mainly hyperthermic.

Rainfall: State receives about 648.8 mm of average annual rainfall. 75% of which is received during monsoon months from July to Sept. July and August are rainiest months. Rainfall in the state varies from 26 cm in extreme southwest parts to 72 cm in extreme southern parts and varies from 42 cm in southern parts to 13.5 cm over northern parts. Districts north of Gurdaspur constitute the area of maximum rainfall and districts southwest of Ferozepur receive minimum amount of rainfall. These districts represent lowest and highest rainfall in the state.

### 3.5 EDUCATION

Punjab's education system is extensive, with 20,776 schools, six universities, and 233 graduate colleges as of 2006. Approximately 360,000 students enroll in primary schools each year, with urban schools accessible within a radius of 0.8 km on average. Educational institutions are not only centers of learning but also serve as shelters and distribution points during disasters. These institutions are pivotal in imparting disaster preparedness training and reaching households through student networks, making them critical assets in the state's disaster management efforts.

### 3.6 HEALTH

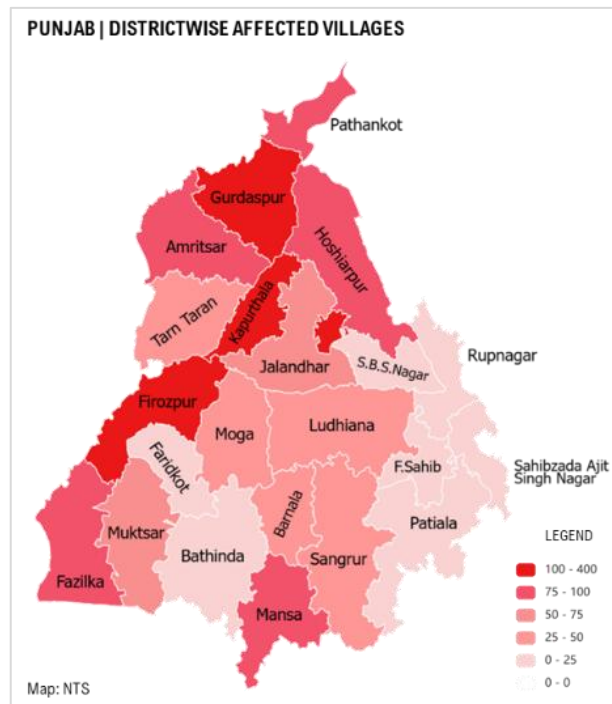
Punjab has 507 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 5 ten bedded, Ayurvedic Hospitals, 17 Ayurvedic Swasth Kendras situated in the mainly far flung rural areas. There is govt. central Ayurvedic pharmacy, Patiala which manufactures and supplies the medicines to the State dispensaries and hospitals. At present, there are 107 Government Homeopathic Dispensaries in the State of Punjab. In each dispensary one Homeopathic Medical officers, one Dispenser and one Class-IV employee is working. In addition to this 98 Dispensaries are functioning in CHCs under National Rural Health Mission Scheme, in these dispensaries only Homoeopathic Medical Officer has been posted.

>>[For More Information: State Disaster Management Plan – Punjab](#)

## 4 CURRENT SITUATION SCENARIO

### 1.1 FLOODS IN PUNJAB

- As of 8<sup>TH</sup> September 2025, Punjab is facing one of the most devastating floods in recent history. All 23 districts of the state have been affected, with widespread damage to infrastructure, agriculture, and livestock. The floodwaters have disrupted daily life and caused significant loss to both people and property.
- The official death toll has risen to 48, with three more persons still missing. Agricultural losses are severe, with crops over 1.76 lakh hectares reported as damaged.



Map 11 | District wise Affectd Villages in Punjab

- The floods have displaced 3,87,898 people, while an estimated 20 lakh people across 2,050 villages have been impacted by the disaster. So far, 22,938 individuals have been evacuated from the worst-affected areas to safer locations.
- The livestock sector has also suffered greatly. Approximately 2.52 lakh animals and 5.88 lakh poultry birds have been affected, and authorities have distributed over 12,170 quintals of feed to support their sustenance.
- The damage to infrastructure has further complicated relief and rescue efforts. Numerous roads and bridges have been either washed away or severely damaged, limiting access to remote areas.
- Among the districts, Gurdaspur is the worst hit, with 329 villages affected and 1.45 lakh people impacted. Amritsar follows closely with 1.36 lakh affected, while Ferozpur and Fazilka have 38,000 and 25,000 people impacted, respectively.
- The Punjab Education Department, which began assessments on 28 August, estimates that over 300 senior secondary and elementary schools across districts such as Amritsar, Ferozpur, Gurdaspur, Hoshiarpur, Ropar, and Nawanshahar were affected by flooding. All educational institutions in the state are set to reopen from 8 September, following closures due to the worst floods in three decades. Private schools are scheduled to resume on 8 September, government



Figure 3 | Area submerged in floodwater at Ghanaur village, in Patiala district (Left); Rescue teams navigate flooded streets in Punjab (Right)

schools on 9 September, and any further closures will be determined by respective deputy commissioners.

- While the floodwaters have begun to recede in several areas, the challenges for residents are far from over. The State Health Department has issued alerts regarding a potential outbreak of diseases. Officials have warned of an increased risk of skin diseases as well as waterborne and foodborne illnesses such as dengue, cholera, typhoid, diarrhea, and hepatitis A and E. Medical teams and public health authorities are on high alert as they step up preventive measures.
- The state administration, along with relief agencies, continues to work on providing shelter, food, and medical assistance to affected communities, even as the focus shifts toward rehabilitation and rebuilding.

#### 4.1.1 SECTORAL IMPACT

##### Shelter Sector

The floods have destroyed houses and forced large-scale displacement across Punjab. According to official figures, 97 houses have been fully damaged (80 pucca and 17 kutchha), while 363 houses have been partially damaged. In addition to these direct housing losses, thousands of families remain stranded or unable to return home due to persistent waterlogging. The Punjab Government has set up 219 relief camps, accommodating over 5,400 people, while also evacuating nearly 22,938 people from the worst-affected areas. Despite these efforts, many continue to rely on temporary arrangements, highlighting the urgent need for rehabilitation and long-term shelter recovery support.

##### Education

The education sector has been badly disrupted, with an estimated 3,300 schools across Punjab either damaged or inundated by floodwaters. All government and private schools were closed on 27 August, and though most reopened from 8–9 September, many institutions in the worst-hit districts remain shut. For example, 30 schools in Fazilka and 36 schools in Ferozepur continue to remain inundated, while all schools in Ajnala and Lopoke divisions of Amritsar are ordered closed until 12 September. In Gurdaspur,



Figure 5.1 The Indian Army's rescue operations in Punjab's affected districts (Left); Flood-affected area, in Amritsar district, Punjab (Right)

61 schools remain closed, while 29 in Pathankot and nearly 50 in Sangrur are also non-operational due to structural damage and waterlogging. These closures have interrupted learning for thousands of children, with some schools facing long-term rehabilitation challenges before they can reopen safely

### Health

The health system has been severely compromised, with hospital infrastructure and medical items worth ₹780 crore damaged. According to Health Minister, around ₹130 crore worth of medicines and equipment have been lost. Damage has been reported in 1,280 dispensaries and health and wellness centres, 101 community health centres, and 31 sub-divisional hospitals, crippling healthcare delivery in flood-hit areas. The destruction of facilities coincides with rising health risks—stagnant water has increased the chances of vector- and water-borne diseases such as dengue, malaria, cholera, diarrhea, hepatitis, and typhoid. To mitigate risks, ASHA workers and medical teams are conducting door-to-door health checks and distributing essential medicines including anti-snake venom.

### WASH

The floods have severely compromised access to safe drinking water and sanitation across Punjab. Reports indicate that over **2,000 villages** have been affected, with many water sources contaminated, increasing the risk of waterborne diseases such as cholera and dysentery. Sanitation systems have been damaged, leading to unsafe living conditions for displaced populations. Fumigation campaigns are underway to control mosquito-borne diseases, with health teams working alongside local volunteers to prevent outbreaks.

### Livelihood Sector

The floods have dealt a massive blow to Punjab's economy, particularly agriculture and livestock, which form the backbone of rural livelihoods. More than 1.76 lakh hectares of farmland have been submerged, destroying standing crops at a critical stage. In addition, the disaster has impacted 2.52 lakh livestock and 5.88 lakh poultry birds, leaving farmers with heavy losses. The Punjab Mandi Board has reported

widespread damage to rural roads and storage facilities, further affecting farm-to-market supply chains. Losses have also been recorded in small businesses and wage-based livelihoods as markets, shops, and daily labour opportunities remain disrupted in submerged villages. The state government has promised compensation of ₹20,000 per acre for farmers, but recovery will require extensive and timely support from the Centre to rebuild Punjab's agricultural economy, which is crucial to India's food security.

### **Food Security and Nutrition**

The floods in Punjab have severely impacted Food and Nutrition Security (FNS), with over 1.76–1.92 lakh hectares of standing crops destroyed, leading to major disruptions in local food availability and threatening upcoming sowing cycles. Crop losses, along with damage to storage and supply chains, have heightened risks of food shortages and rising prices, putting pressure on the Public Distribution System (PDS) and procurement. Families displaced to relief camps are highly dependent on external support, while vulnerable groups such as children, lactating mothers, and the elderly face increased risks of malnutrition due to limited access to fortified food and milk. At the same time, livestock and poultry losses have compounded the crisis by undermining household nutrition and income sources, creating an urgent need for sustained food assistance, supplementary feeding, and livelihood recovery measures

## 4.2 GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

- The Punjab government has set up 219 relief camps, where over 5,400 people have been accommodated with essential facilities such as food, drinking water, medical care, and sanitation to provide immediate assistance to displaced families during the flood crisis.
- To address the severe impact on livestock, the government has deployed 481 veterinary teams that are actively providing treatment and arranging medicines for affected animals, with 22,534 animals receiving medical care so far.
- For effective coordination of relief efforts, 24x7 control rooms have been established at both the state headquarters and district offices, with the state-level contact number 0172 5086064, to ensure prompt response and management of emergencies.
- Rescue operations have been strengthened with the deployment of 23 teams from the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF), 22 Army units, and 144 boats, which are being used to navigate flooded areas and assist in evacuating stranded residents.
- In addition, over 30 helicopters from the Army and Air Force have been deployed to transport stranded residents and deliver essential resources during evacuation and relief missions.
- The Indian Air Force conducted more than 55 sorties using Mi-17 and Chinook helicopters to evacuate civilians stranded in inundated areas such as Dera Baba Nanak, Pathankot, and Akhnoor sectors.
- The Punjab Governor, flagged off three rescue boats to aid in flood relief operations and support rescue teams in affected regions.
- Prime Minister on Tuesday conducted an aerial survey of areas affected by floods, cloudbursts, and heavy rains in Punjab. He later held an official review meeting in Gurdaspur to assess damage and ongoing relief and rehabilitation measures. During the visit, PM Modi announced financial assistance of Rs. 1,600 crore for Punjab, in addition to the Rs. 12,000 crore already available with the state.
- To compensate farmers for crop losses, the Punjab government announced ₹20,000 per acre compensation for those whose crops were damaged by the floods, which is among the highest relief measures provided in such disasters.
- The government has granted a six-month deferment on loans for affected farmers to alleviate their financial burdens and provide them with breathing space to recover from the disaster.
- A special girdawari (damage assessment) has been ordered to evaluate the extent of losses and ensure proper facilitation of compensation to affected individuals and communities.

- The state's health minister has requested ₹20,000 crore in central aid to assist with healthcare recovery and rehabilitation efforts following extensive flood damage to health infrastructure.
- As a precautionary measure, educational institutions across the state were closed from August 27 to September 7, ensuring the safety of students and staff during the flood crisis.
- The Punjab government announced a comprehensive relief package that includes ₹20,000 per acre compensation for farmers, ₹4 lakh ex gratia compensation for families of deceased persons, and permission for landowners to remove and sell sand deposited in their fields by floodwaters.
- The state government has urged the central government to announce an additional ₹20,000 crore relief package for Punjab during Prime Minister Narendra Modi's visit to assist the flood-hit areas.
- In an interim report, the government estimated the total financial loss caused by the floods at ₹14,000 crore and requested an immediate release of funds from the National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF) to mitigate hardships faced by affected communities.
- So far, ₹71 crore has been released as emergency relief, with ₹35.50 crore disbursed across all districts in the first phase and an additional ₹35.50 crore sanctioned specifically for the 12 worst-affected districts to support ongoing relief efforts.
- The Delhi government contributed ₹5 crore to Punjab's relief efforts, showcasing regional cooperation and solidarity during the crisis.
- The government has ramped up healthcare support by forming medical teams composed of ASHA workers, Community Health Officers (CHOs), and medical officers, who are conducting door-to-door health checkups to prevent disease outbreaks in flood-affected areas.
- Anti-snake venom has been made available across all health institutions, including community health centers, to treat snakebite incidents that commonly occur during floods.
- Under the 'Jisda Khet, Usdi Ret' scheme, the government has allowed farmers to extract and sell sand deposited by floodwaters from their fields until November 15 without requiring official permission, thereby enabling them to recover resources from the disaster.

#### 4.3 HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

- **The Indian Red Cross Society**, Punjab State Branch, responded to the floods by sending 9 trucks with tents, blankets, household items, and 100 tonnes of animal fodder to affected districts. In Amritsar, 45,000 water bottles and over 17,000 food packets were distributed, with additional support from Jalgaon, Maharashtra, worth ₹8 lakh, aiding communities and livestock.



Figure 6 | Indian Red Cross Society Is providing Relief to flood affected families (1); ActionAid is mobilized 986 rural workers from 15 villages across Budhlada, Sardulgarh, Jhunir, and Mansa blocks (2); Reliance Foundation team on ground and initiated to provide immediate relief (3); APMIL is extending a helping hand with the Govt. of NCT Delhi in providing vital support (4); JCI Phagwara City, in partnership with Khalsa Aid, providing essential relief (5)

- **United Way Mumbai** is working closely with local NGOs to coordinate relief efforts and is currently awaiting proposals from these organizations. Once finalized, its assistance will focus on providing immediate relief in multiple locations across Punjab.
- **Plan India** is actively working in Ferozepur, Hoshiarpur, and Gurdaspur, where it is focusing on delivering immediate relief to communities impacted by the floods.
- **Humane World for Animals India** is prioritizing animal welfare by providing support through self-funded initiatives. The organization is focusing on caring for and sustaining animals affected by the floods.
- **Humanitarian Aid International (HAI)** is operating in Jalandhar and Ferozpur, where it has provided 500 blankets, 200 tarpaulin sheets, 4,000 sanitary pads, 1,000 odomos, and 50 mosquito nets to local administration offices. Its relief efforts target both immediate human needs and animal feed requirements, with assistance funded through HAI's Emergency Pooled Fund, amounting to ₹500,000.
- **ADRA India** has deployed its team to Amritsar to conduct an assessment of flood-affected areas and identify immediate needs.
- **SEEDS India** has started its response with 843 families in District Fazilka (Panjab) and with 621 families in Samba (J&K) and expanding to support more families also planning to recovery work in shelter.



- **Eco Pahadi** is actively supporting flood response efforts in Punjab by training volunteers and strengthening community preparedness. They are also assisting with stabilising vulnerable structures and coordinating relief supply management alongside Civil Defence and the Red Cross. Their work focuses on building disaster resilience and providing technical expertise to enhance local response capabilities.
- **Reliance Foundation** is providing on-ground support in the most-affected areas of Amritsar to assist communities impacted by the devastating floods in Punjab. Their relief efforts focus on delivering immediate aid, addressing public health risks, caring for livestock, and protecting livelihoods.
- **ActionAid**, with the NREGA Workers' Union, mobilized 986 rural workers from Mansa district to demand continued MGNREGA work for emergency relief, urging authorities to support livelihoods during the floods.
- **Mountain Forum Himalayas** is helping the people in Ajnala in Amritsar district of Punjab. Organisation is providing the ration, wash & dignity kits to the needy HHs in flood affected areas in Ajnala. They are also involving the local NGOs to in this humanitarian work. They are providing 900 Dignity kits, 600 Ration Kits to these survivors
- **Wissen Student Organisation** organized a food distribution drive in Punjab's flood-affected areas, providing essential supplies to families in urgent need.
- **Agarwal Packers and Movers Limited** is extending its support to the flood relief efforts in Punjab, offering logistical assistance and essential resources to families affected by the devastating floods. Rooted in compassion and responsibility, the organisation stands in solidarity with the people of Punjab, working alongside authorities and volunteers to help them recover and rebuild their lives with strength and hope
- **Sewa International Parivaar**, in collaboration with **Kotak Mahindra Bank**, handed over approximately 300 ration kits to the Additional Deputy Commissioner (ADC) in Gurdaspur, Punjab, for distribution across villages as part of their ongoing flood relief efforts to support affected communities.
- **Feeding India** is preparing to provide food assistance in Hoshiarpur, Gurdaspur, Ferozepur, Fazilka, and Tarn Taran. Although the details of the intervention are still being finalized, the organization has committed to supplying immediate food relief to those in need.
- **Hartek Foundation** stands with the people of Punjab during these challenging times and is supporting flood-affected communities in areas like Ajnala, Fazilka, and Ramdas by donating 500 solar lights to help restore access to basic necessities.

- **RED FM**, in partnership with the **South Asian community across Canada**, raised \$2 million to support flood-affected victims in Punjab, India, through an extraordinary display of compassion and solidarity. The funds, raised during the RED FM Radiothon on September 4–5, 2025, will be directed to SAF International (Sikhi Awareness Foundation) to support emergency response, rehabilitation, and long-term rebuilding efforts in the hardest-hit areas.
- **Infosys Foundation** is supporting flood-affected communities in Punjab, where all 23 districts have been impacted and over 3.5 lakh people displaced. In partnership with Kalgidhar Trust, the Foundation is providing immediate relief in the form of food, shelter, and medical aid to the most vulnerable communities.
- **JCI Phagwara City**, in partnership with **Khalsa Aid**, provided essential relief to flood-affected communities in Punjab by distributing food, clean water, clothing, and hygiene kits. This initiative reflects their commitment to service, solidarity, and supporting fellow citizens in times of crisis.
- **Sphere India** is coordinating with local organizations and responding agencies to track situation updates, facilitate information sharing, and strengthen collective response efforts. It has also facilitated emergency coordination meetings and activated the URS matrix to ensure efficient coordination. As part of the JRNA process, Sphere India, along with Red Cross volunteers and other responding agencies including ADRA, is conducting assessments and supporting data collection from affected districts, including Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Tarn Taran, Fazilka, Hoshiarpur, and Ropar.

URS Link: [https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SepNJGVZqs4cvs-iAyx\\_nCFm mx9R-Qoq4jFAh86RNxo/edit?qid=1075348549#qid=1075348549](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1SepNJGVZqs4cvs-iAyx_nCFm mx9R-Qoq4jFAh86RNxo/edit?qid=1075348549#qid=1075348549)

## 5 SECTOR WISE NEEDS ANALYSIS

### 5.1 WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

- Safe drinking water remains a critical need due to contamination of groundwater and handpumps, increasing risk of diarrhoeal and waterborne diseases.
- Urgent need for water purification units, chlorine tablets, portable water tanks, and piped supply restoration.
- Sanitation facilities in relief camps are inadequate, with open defecation on the rise in flood-affected villages. Temporary toilets, desludging services, and hygiene kits are essential.
- Hygiene promotion campaigns (handwashing, menstrual hygiene management, safe waste disposal) must be scaled up to prevent outbreaks.

### 5.2 LIVELIHOOD

- More than 1.76 lakh hectares of farmland are submerged; farmers require immediate compensation, seeds, fertilizers, and tools for replanting.
- Livestock losses (2.52 lakh animals and 5.88 lakh poultry) demand fodder supply, veterinary support, and restocking programs.
- Daily-wage earners and small business owners need cash-for-work and livelihood restoration schemes.

### 5.3 EDUCATION

- Around 3,300 schools damaged or inundated; many remain closed, especially in Amritsar, Gurdaspur, Fazilka, and Ferozepur.
- Students require temporary learning spaces, school safety kits, and psycho-social support.
- Restoration of damaged school infrastructure, provision of furniture, digital learning kits, and education continuity plans are urgent.
- Teachers need support and resources to adapt to alternative teaching methods during recovery.

### 5.4 HEALTH

- Rising risk of vector- and waterborne diseases (dengue, malaria, cholera, hepatitis, diarrhoea) requires rapid medical response.
- Critical shortage of medicines, diagnostic kits, and vaccination drives (especially for children and pregnant women).
- Mobile health camps, deployment of additional doctors/nurses, and mental health services are vital.
- Strengthening disease surveillance and rapid response teams is required..

## 5.5 FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- Flood-affected families face acute food insecurity due to crop losses and disrupted supply chains.
- Immediate need for dry ration kits, cooked meals, and nutritional supplements in relief camps.
- Children, lactating mothers, and elderly require fortified food, milk, and supplementary feeding programs.
- Long-term measures must include support for kitchen gardens, food storage facilities, and PDS (Public Distribution System) strengthening in affected villages.

## 5.6 SHELTER

- Families in relief camps (5,400+ people) and makeshift shelters need tarpaulins, tents, bedding, and solar lights.
- Shelter repair kits, housing reconstruction grants, and resilient housing designs (flood-resistant) are necessary for long-term recovery.
- Special attention required for vulnerable groups (elderly, women-headed households, disabled persons) in shelter allocation.

## REFERENCES

1. [SDMP Punjab](#)
2. [Sphere India SitRep](#)
3. [URS Matrix](#)
4. Social Media & Print Media
5. [Directorate of Information & Public Relation Punjab](#)

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