International Medical Corps has worked in Pakistan since 1985, when we began training young Afghan refugees to return to their communities and provide basic healthcare in places medical professionals had fled following the 1979 Soviet invasion.

In 1999, we extended our training to the Afghan refugee population in Pakistan’s northwest frontier, an area now called Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. When a massive earthquake struck the region in 2005, claiming more than 70,000 lives, our medical response teams were on the scene, treating survivors, within 12 hours.
Prior to the 2005 earthquake, International Medical Corps’ Pakistan team focused on two major initiatives:

- Strengthening the national healthcare system, and providing primary and secondary healthcare services to the growing Afghan refugee population in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province. Immediately following the 2005 quake, International Medical Corps dispatched medical and relief teams to remote and nearly inaccessible locations to administer emergency medical care and establish basic health units to meet the long-term needs of affected communities.

- International Medical Corps provided water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services, as well as nutrition support and mental health services, for those displaced by fighting in the 2008–09 refugee crisis and during the devastating floods of 2010 and 2011.

EVERY DISASTER
International Medical Corps has responded to every major disaster in Pakistan since 2005, including:

- 2005: The devastating earthquake in Northern Pakistan
- 2008: Baluchistan Earthquake
- 2008-14: Massive civilian displacement due to militant activities in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA)
- 2010, 2011 and 12: The Monsoon floods in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab and Sindh
- 2015: Earthquake in Northern Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

1 MILLION INDIVIDUALS in Pakistan have benefited from International Medical Corps’ programming
Today, International Medical Corps works in several districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province, providing the following services for Afghan refugees and vulnerable Pakistanis:

- Sexual and reproductive healthcare (SRH)
- Mental health and psychosocial support services (MHPSS)
- Assistance to survivors of gender-based violence (GBV)
- Community education and awareness-raising

Our SRH program serves more than 325,000 people and our GBV program services more than 100,000, and both are integrated with MHPSS services.

In addition, our teams helped form 18 male and female community gender-support groups (GSGs) in nine Afghan refugee villages, which educated community members about how to identify and prevent GBV, and provided basic counseling and referral services to survivors.

Between 2016 and 2018, our teams provided:

- psychosocial support, counselling and referral for 700 GBV survivors;
- training for 33 medical staff on clinical management of rape;
- GBV training for 241 GSG members, as well as 306 community health workers and traditional birth attendants;
- orientation sessions for 401 religious leaders and local community leaders (218 men and 183 women), who provide support within the community for developing gender-equitable social norms and ending violence against women; and
- awareness-raising sessions for more than 48,800 community members, including men, women and adolescents, on basic GBV concepts, human rights and the dangers of harmful traditional practices.
Since its inception 35 years ago, International Medical Corps’ mission has been consistent: ease the suffering of those affected by war, natural disaster and disease by delivering vital healthcare services and focusing on training that provides the skills and tools required to foster self-reliance. This approach of helping people to help themselves is critical to returning devastated populations to self-reliance.

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