



*A doctor from one of our MMTs takes a history from a patient living in a flood-affected community in Jamshoro district, Sindh province.*

Tens of millions of people in Pakistan have been affected by the flooding there, caused by devastating monsoon rains that engulfed one-third of the country, with more than 1,700 deaths. More than 6 million people remain in dire need of humanitarian assistance. Many people live in unsanitary conditions in temporary shelters, often with limited access to basic services, heightening the risk of a major public health crisis. Outbreaks of water- and vector-borne diseases have continued to increase, a problem compounded by the destruction of health facilities by the floods.

According to the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), about 2,000 health facilities have either been damaged or destroyed. Among other challenges, low stocks of essential medicines and medical supplies, and limits to access, are becoming hurdles to providing adequate health services to people in need. About 650,000 pregnant women in flood-affected areas face challenges in getting access to maternal services, while nearly 4 million children lack access to health services. The government of Pakistan is conducting measles and rubella vaccination campaigns in six districts of Balochistan, and soon in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, to minimize the risk of measles outbreak in the flood-affected areas.

The current floods have also aggravated food insecurity and malnutrition in flood-affected areas. About 14.6 million people are estimated to require emergency food assistance from December through March 2023.

### **International Medical Corps Response**

International Medical Corps is supporting the Department of Health in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh provinces by providing medical assistance through consultations and essential medicines for a variety of conditions, including diarrhea, acute respiratory infections, malaria, skin and eye infections, snake bites and typhoid. We also are providing water purification tablets to thousands of people in both districts.

### **Fast Facts**

- 1,731 deaths, 12,867 injuries
- 2,284,459 homes damaged
- 13,115 kilometers of roads affected

### **Update by Province**

#### **Balochistan**

- 336 deaths, 187 injuries
- 32 districts affected
- 115,837 houses destroyed, 125,822 partially damaged

#### **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa**

- 308 deaths, 370 injuries
- 17 districts of KP affected
- 37,525 houses destroyed, 53,938 partially damaged

#### **Punjab**

- 223 deaths, 3,858 injuries
- 3 districts affected
- 25,854 houses destroyed, 42,127 partially damaged

#### **Sindh**

- 792 deaths, 8,422 injuries
- 24 districts affected
- 711,370 houses destroyed, 1,169,638 partially damaged

We have deployed 11 mobile medical teams (MMTs) in highly affected districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Sindh. The MMTs are providing emergency medical assistance and essential medicines to underserved and displaced community members. Eight of the teams are working in Sindh, targeting Dadu, Jamshoro and Mirpur Khās, while the rest of the teams are carrying out operations in the Charsadda district of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

During the reporting period, our MMTs reach to 3,948 people in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and 11,921 in Sindh, conducting 15,869 consultations. We have reached 29,374 people in both provinces since the onset of the emergency.

We have also started water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) initiatives in flood-affected marginalized communities of the Mirpur Khās district of Sindh, where we are collaborating with a local partner and helping communities through the following activities:

- **Water purification tablets:** We distributed 12,710 tablets among flood-affected people in three districts, distributing 4,200 in Jamshoro, 1,440 in Dadu and 2,070 in Mirpur Khās districts through our local partner, and 5,000 through our teams in the field.
- **Water supply:** We have provided 66,500 liters of potable water to affected population through 19 water trucks, and 71,000 liters through our solar-powered mobile reverse osmosis plant, which converts contaminated flood water into safe drinking water.
- **Hygiene sessions:** During the reporting period, we conducted 251 hygiene sessions, reaching 1,122 people in their communities.



*Our solar-powered mobile reverse osmosis plant converts contaminated flood water into water that is safe for drinking.*

## Gaps and Needs

The following gaps and needs have been identified by humanitarian actors working in the field.

- There is a need for essential medicines and medical supplies
- Nearly 6500,000 pregnant women need urgent health services.
- There is a need for latrines, to curb open defecation.
- There is a need for awareness-raising about proper handwashing, and a need for hygiene kits containing soap for handwashing.
- Cash-for-work activities are needed, to provide communities with a source of income to support families and reduce stress levels through engagement in work.



*A hygiene promoter with our local partner conducts a health and hygiene session with flood-affected families and children in Mirpur Khas district, Sindh Province.*