



Members of International Medical Corps' WASH team distribute water-storage kits and water purifiers to community members in Buner, to ensure access to safe drinking water.

Three months after the 2025 monsoon season, communities continue to face post-flood challenges, including population movements, outbreaks of disease and the early onset of winter conditions. As large numbers of people return to their villages, critical needs persist.

Access to safe drinking water remains limited in the most affected districts of Punjab, as many water sources were damaged or contaminated, forcing communities to rely on unsafe alternatives. Food assistance is insufficient, with numerous households left without dry rations after losing stored crops during the floods.

Temperatures are beginning to drop, yet winterization support remains minimal, leaving families unprepared for the cold season. Shelter needs are equally urgent, as people return to damaged homes with limited available assistance for repairs or temporary structures. Furthermore, reduced humanitarian presence in Khanewal and parts of Multan continues to constrain coordinated outreach and delivery of services.

Against this backdrop, several priority needs have emerged across affected districts. Communities require urgent rehabilitation of damaged houses, as well as emergency shelter assistance, to ensure safe living conditions. Winterization kits and heating support are critical to protect families as temperatures decline. Clean drinking water remains a top priority, whether through the repair of damaged water systems or by providing temporary emergency supplies. Food security must be strengthened through dry rations and multipurpose cash assistance, while livelihood recovery hinges on the supply of agricultural inputs such as seeds and fertilizers. Livestock vaccination is needed to prevent further losses among animals that remain essential for household income. Also, the safe reopening of schools and provision of learning support are vital for minimizing educational disruptions. Households also require mosquito nets to prevent a rise in vector-borne diseases.

FAST FACTS

- Continued population movement, outbreaks of disease and early winter conditions are affecting recovery.
- There have been 1,067 reported injuries and 1,037 deaths recorded, including 304 in Punjab and more than 500 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Displacement has significantly reduced, to about 150,000 people from 3 million in September.
- More than 2.7 million evacuees in Punjab (more than 90% of those displaced) have returned to their areas of origin.
- An estimated \$150 million is needed to assist 1.9 million people in need.

OUR FOOTPRINT

- Since 1984, International Medical Corps has been providing services in health, protection, livelihoods, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS), and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) in 15 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.
- Since then, we have supported provincial and district governments in responding to natural disasters such as earthquakes and floods, as well as to the needs of refugees and internally displaced people, tailoring our multi-sectoral rehabilitation and development interventions to community needs.

OUR RESPONSE

- Our mobile medical teams have provided 15,400 primary healthcare consultations to flood-affected populations.
- The MHPSS team has delivered 416 individual counseling sessions and 196 group sessions, reaching 4,526 individuals.
- We have conducted 121 hygiene promotion sessions in Buner and Shangla, reaching 10,008 people with key WASH messages.
- Our WASH team distributed 600 water storage kits and 39,600 water purifiers to ensure access to safe water.

International Medical Corps Response

This monsoon season, our mobile medical teams have provided 23,331 primary and emergency healthcare consultations in camps and static health facilities, helping to restore access to critical, lifesaving health services for flood-affected families across both Buner and Shangla districts.

Our Mental Health and Psychosocial Support team conducted 439 individual counseling sessions and 217 group sessions, reaching a total of 4,526 individuals across Buner and Shangla. These sessions provided safe and confidential spaces for people affected by the floods to express their emotions, share their experiences and receive professional psychological support.

In both districts, the hygiene promotion team conducted 135 health and hygiene awareness sessions, reaching 10,897 people in flood-affected and high-risk communities. These sessions focused on critical water, sanitation and hygiene practices, including proper handwashing with soap; safe water collection, storage and household-level treatment; improved sanitation behaviors; and prevention of communicable diseases.

To reinforce improved hygiene behaviors and ensure access to safe drinking water, we also distributed 600 water-storage kits and 39,600 water-purification sachets to vulnerable households, helping to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and strengthen community health resilience.

International Medical Corps continues to work closely with district authorities, the Public Health Engineering Department, local health departments and communities to ensure a coordinated and effective emergency response aligned with government priorities and community needs.