



An International Medical Corps staff member gets briefed by community members on the destruction in Bishnoi village, in Buner district.

In 2025, Pakistan experienced devastating floods that caused widespread loss of life, displacement and destruction of critical infrastructure and livelihoods across multiple provinces. The floods have severely disrupted access to basic services and pushed already vulnerable communities into a prolonged humanitarian and early-recovery crisis. According to UNOCHA, flood-affected communities across several districts of Punjab—including Bahawalpur, Bahawalnagar, Dera Ghazi Khan, Jhang, Khanewal, Multan, Muzaffargarh, Rahim Yar Khan and Rajanpur—continue to experience significant challenges. Though floodwaters have largely receded, many households remain displaced, with people living in temporary shelters (primarily tents) with limited access to adequate food, healthcare, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services. In addition, extensive sedimentation and silt deposits have rendered large areas of agricultural land uncultivable, severely affecting livelihoods and food security.

With the onset of winter, winterization support—such as family tents, blankets, warm clothing and heating items—is urgently needed. These essentials are compounded by the continued need for assistance across the food, health, WASH, livelihoods and agricultural sectors to support early recovery and help affected communities restore self-reliance.

There are significant gaps between needs and response coverage across provinces. Punjab remains the most affected, with an estimated 3.5 million people impacted but only 600,000 reached to date. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP), approximately 1.2 million people are affected, with assistance reaching around 300,000, while in Gilgit-Baltistan, about 20,000 of the 200,000 affected have been reached. Despite ongoing response efforts, a substantial portion of affected populations remain unreached, underscoring the urgent need to scale up humanitarian interventions, particularly in Punjab and KP.

International Medical Corps Response

As part of our emergency response, our mobile medical teams have delivered 34,762 primary and emergency healthcare consultations through camps and static health facilities, restoring

FAST FACTS

- Flood affected communities in Punjab continue to face significant humanitarian and recovery needs, despite receding waters.
- Many families remain displaced in tents, with limited access to food, healthcare, and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) services.
- Winterization support and continued assistance across food, health, WASH and livelihoods are urgently needed.
- Response coverage remains inadequate compared to needs.

OUR FOOTPRINT

- Since 1984, International Medical Corps has been providing services in health, protection, livelihoods, mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS) and 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 34,762 primary healthcare consultations to flood affected populations.
- The MHPSS team has conducted 790 individual counseling sessions and 314 group sessions, providing psychosocial support to 6,830 people.
- We have conducted 203 hygiene promotion sessions in Buner and Shangla, reaching 13,974 people with WASH-related messages.
- To improve access to safe drinking water, our WASH team has distributed 1,800 water-storage kits and 117,000 water-purification units.
- We have distributed 1,300 winter kits to vulnerable families, including 600 kits in Buner, 600 in Shangla and 100 in Alipur, Muzaffargarh (Punjab).

access to essential, lifesaving services for flood-affected families across Buner and Shangla districts.

Our Mental Health and Psychosocial Support team has delivered 790 individual and 314 group counseling sessions, reaching 6,830 people through safe, confidential spaces that foster healing, resilience and access to professional psychological care for flood-affected communities.

In both districts, the hygiene promotion team has conducted 203 health and hygiene awareness sessions, reaching 13,974 people in flood-affected and high-risk communities. These sessions focused on critical WASH 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 have distributed 1,800 water-storage kits and 117,000 water-purification sachets to vulnerable households in Buner and Shangla, helping to reduce the risk of waterborne diseases and strengthen community health resilience.

Additionally, we have 1,300 winter kits to 1,300 highly vulnerable families, with 600 kits in Buner, 600 in Shangla and 100 in Alipur, Muzaffargarh (Punjab).