Highlights:

- Infrastructure damage hampering public access to health facilities in multiple locations.
- Diarrheal diseases and respiratory infections are among health conditions most reported in multiple locations.
- WHO, government and Health Cluster partners intensifying response, particularly through mobile medical teams.

Situation Overview and Current Scope of Disaster

Due to disruption in infrastructure and communications networks, the loss of human lives and extent of property damage from the rains and flooding across Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province (KPK) remain unclear. The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) has reported nearly 800 deaths and nearly 1.2 million people affected. The Meteorological Department has forecasted more rains.
Health impact

- Increasing cases of diarrhoeal diseases have been reported in the past two days in affected areas, but no large scale outbreaks confirmed.
- WHO and local health staff responded to a diarrheal disease outbreak alert in Ali Baig Village in tehsil Pabbi, district Nowshera, but found it to be false. The health staff provided medical care for people in the village.
- Almost 5000 3809 consultations conducted including for cases of acute and bloody diarrhea and upper respiratory tract infections were reported and responded to 2 August in Peshawar and Nowshera districts. Further details below.

Health sector response

- Seventeen (17) mobile health teams have been providing health services in different flood-affected areas of Peshawar district. These include seven (7) teams of executive district health office (EDO-H), one (1) from the Population Welfare Department, one from the Hayatabad Medical Complex, three from the Khyber Teaching Hospital, one from the Lady Reading Hospital and four from the Peoples Primary Healthcare Initiative (PPHI), Peshawar. Two of these 17 teams were sent toCharsadda district and two to Pabbi, Nowshera. Two static teams are providing health services to displaced people in Govt High Schools No. 1 & 2 in Peshawar district.
- The mobile teams have conducted 3809 consultations, of which:
  - Acute diarrhea (AD) accounted for 525 patients (14%) with no dehydration;
  - Bloody Diarrhea constituted about 22 patients (0.5%);
  - Upper Respiratory Tract infections accounted for 403 patients (11%) (15%) Upper Respiratory Tract Infections consultations
  - Lower Respiratory Tract infections accounted for 176 patients (5%).
- Health staff conducted 1028 consultations in Jalozai IDP camp, Nowshera district, on 2 August. Of these, 82 were of acute diarrhea (8% of all) but without dehydration.
- Save the children conducted 1424 consultations at 5 health facilities working in Swat, DI Khan and Buner on 1 August, 2010
- Malteser International has deployed health staff to the Basic Health Units in Islampur and Kokarai, as well as the civil dispensary in Chetwar, all in Swat District. The staff include 1 medical officer, 1 lady health visitor, 1 medical technician and 1 hygiene promoter in each facility. On average 120 flood-affected people were treated in each facility. Also hygiene kits were distributed for 1000 families.
- Church World Service is providing 100 consultations per day to flood-affected populations of Mansehra district in Tehsil Balakot. The organization is also running a mobile clinic and has treated 150 patients
- UNFPA is continuing its health support including maternal-neonatal child health services through 10 health facilities in Swat, Kohat Hangu, Lower Dir, DI Khan and Tank. UNFPA conducted 2500 consultations since the disaster started in the above mentioned districts. It is also responding to the humanitarian needs of IDPs in the same districts with supplies of PHC and reproductive health medicines, 1300 women hygiene kits, 1300 newborn kits and clean delivery kits.
- American Refuge Committee is positioned in 7 health facilities of Barikot (civil dispensary), Ghalagy, Telligram, basic health unit Taghma, BaraSamai, Koza Samai, Bishband. 450 daily consultations have been provided in each of these facilities, while 100 were conducted at the Mother and Child Health center in Barikot. ARC-Baluchistan is supporting 5 basic health units and 2 rural health units in New Saranan, Old Saranan, Surkhab model, Surkhab land Surkhab, Mohammad Khail and providing on average 500 daily consultations in each.
American Refugee Committee has commenced assessment missions to Nowshera and lower Swat districts in KPK and Sibi district in Baluchistan on 2 August to assess missing facilities and gaps in health services and make plans to deploy medical teams. Details will be shared when assessments are completed.

WHO Response

- In Charsadda district, WHO provided 2 diarrhea treatment kits to the district headquarters and the PPHI.
- In Swat district, WHO provided 3 mini-emergency health kits (MEHK), 3 diarrhea treatment kits, and 3 surgical kits to the executive district health office, plus 2 MEHK and 1 diarrhea treatment kit to the IDEA NGO in the same district.
- In Shangla district, WHO provided 1 diarrhea treatment kit to the Cordaid international NGO.
- Supporting disease early warning and response system throughout flood-affected areas.

Annex A

Medicine legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items/Kit Name</th>
<th>Coverage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MEHK (Mini Emergency Health Kits)</td>
<td>(6,000 population for one month)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IEHK (Interagency Emergency Health Kits)</td>
<td>(30,000 population for one month)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea treatment Kits</td>
<td>(400-500 interventions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trauma Kits</td>
<td>(100 severe interventions)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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