MATERNAL HEALTH IN PAKISTAN
ALMOST A YEAR AND A HALF AFTER EARTHQUAKE

NARRATION
Larmirjan’s home collapsed and her 18-year-old son was killed when a terrible earthquake rocked northern Pakistan in October 2005. Seventy-three thousand people died and 3.5 million were displaced. (14")

UNDER TENT WITH FAMILY
Now, Larmirjan’s family of six still lives in a tent. (5")

ENTERING MOBILE CLINIC
Nine months pregnant, Larmirjan will at least have the chance to give birth safely, in a fully equipped hospital. A female doctor and a midwife regularly visit her camp to give prenatal care. (11")

M/S WOMEN IN CAMP/ WIDE SHOT OF BALAKOT/SHACKS
At least five thousand women give birth each month in the earthquake-affected areas. Families have returned to their villages, but reconstruction is slow. (13")

WOMAN COOKING
Exposure, crowding, weak diets and bad sanitation compound health problems that existed in this poor region before the earthquake. (8")
Restoring medical services is a priority for the Government and many aid groups that responded to the crisis. Care for children and mothers is a major concern. (9’’)

Jan Vandemoortele is the UN’s Humanitarian Coordinator in Pakistan. (4”)

“*The achievement is that we had a successful relief operation. We have a very complex reconstruction.*

Eighty percent of the health facilities were destroyed – that’s over five hundred facilities. *This winter the acid test of our preparedness will be the health sector.*” (15”)

Now, pre-fabricated units have replaced medical tents. UNPFA, the UN Population Fund, is putting up 34 maternal and child health facilities in areas hardest-hit. (11”)

An all female, live-in staff provides primary care, prenatal checkups, and skilled deliveries in areas where male physicians cannot examine women. (10”)

At the Chattar Plain health centre, Nargis, mother of four, seeks advice from Dr. Seemi Khan about
family planning methods. (6")

For the first time ever, mobile service teams are visiting isolated Kashmiri villages like Mastana Gali, where the earthquake wrecked 80% of the homes. (8")

Naseema, two months pregnant, gets a prenatal exam and advice on nutrition, health and safe childbirth. (8")

Women in northern Pakistan typically have six or seven children. Most give birth at home, and maternal mortality is high. (7")

But with new access to health care, more and more women are coming to life-saving facilities like the pre-fab maternity centre at Hattian Bala, in the Jhelum Valley. (9")

Nazia, 19, has just given birth. She was married a month before the earthquake. Her home village was buried under a landslide, killing most of her family. (9")

Patients with potential complications can be referred to the more advanced AIMS Hospital in Muzaffarabad, where 406 babies were born last month. (8")
Doctors delivered Perveen’s baby by Caesarean-section. Three of Perveen's five children died in the earthquake. One was just a day old. (8'"

A baby boom continues in the devastated region. Rebuilding will take years, but health care for many mothers and infants is already better than before the earthquake. (9"

This report was prepared by William Ryan for the United Nations. (5"

AIMS HOSPITAL IN MUZAFFARABAD NEWBORN

WOMAN LOOKING AT VALLEY IN MUZAFFARABAD

UN LOGO