

Emergency appeal



International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Pakistan: Monsoon Flash Floods

Revised Preliminary Emergency
Appeal n° MDRPK006
GLIDE n° [FL-2010-000141-PAK](#)
19 August 2010

In support of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) operation to assist up to 130,000 families (approximately 910,000 people) for a total of 18 months, this Revised Emergency Appeal seeks CHF 75,852,261 (USD 72.5m or EUR 56.3m) in cash, kind, or services.

Appeal history:

- A Preliminary Emergency Appeal was launched on 2 August 2010 for CHF 17,008,050 (USD 16,333,000 or EUR 12,514,600) in cash, kind, or services to support the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) to assist up to 25,000 families (approximately 125,000 individuals) for nine months.
- CHF 250,000 (USD 239,406 or EUR 183,589) was allocated from the International Federation's Disaster Relief Emergency Fund (DREF) to support this operation.



The village of Mohammed Larik, east of the Indus river near Sukkur, was built on a patch of high ground on the river side of one of the huge bunds (dykes), built in the 1970s to contain floods along this part of the Indus. When the flood came, they were cut off. Photo: Alex Wynter/IFRC.

Summary:

The worst floods to hit Pakistan since 1929 have affected an estimated 15.4 million people according to the latest National and Provincial Disaster Management Authority reports (16 August), which accounts for almost one in every 10 Pakistanis. The death toll now stands at more than 1,475 people and 2,052 people injured. More than 680,000 people have been evacuated and the latest assessments estimate that up to 1 million houses have been damaged or destroyed. Some 70 per cent of the country has been affected; an area that equates to the size of the UK. In its fourth week of heavy monsoon flooding, Pakistan is now beginning to come to terms with a disaster that has robbed millions of people of homes, possessions and livelihoods. Even as the government and humanitarian aid agencies remain entrenched in relief efforts, affected communities are preparing themselves for more rain as the monsoon conditions continue.

In late July and early August, the monsoon swept through Baluchistan, Punjab, Khyberpakhtunkhwa (KPK), FATA, Pakistan administered Kashmir (AJK), Gilgit Baltistan and Sindh, causing unprecedented flash floods that submerged homes, roads and bridges, cropland and public infrastructure. The national Meteorological Department reports that 9,000 millimetres of rain fell in less than one week, an amount ten times that of the annual average.

Early relief distributions by the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) have now reached 35,375 families (247,625 individuals) with food items and 11,036 families (77,252 individuals) with non-food items, while emergency health services have treated some 43,756 individuals as of 16 August. The National Society continues to deliver relief items and conduct assessments of affected areas.

The magnitude of the crisis is unprecedented and as such requires massively scaled up action. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) field assessment and coordination team (FACT) supported by an initial regional disaster response team (RDRT) member are integrating with PRCS counterparts to conduct detailed assessments that will contribute to the design of a multi-sectoral plan of action, addressing the affected population's urgent needs of relief, emergency health services and shelter.

In response to the urgent humanitarian situation and recognizing the growing needs of the affected populations, PRCS, in partnership with the Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners, plans to significantly scale up their operation from the initially targeted number of 50,000 families affected by the floods. The PRCS operation will focus on immediate relief distribution (food and non-food), provision of emergency shelter, health and care, and emergency water and sanitation services. In addition, PRCS will provide support to affected populations in restarting household livelihoods and addressing longer term recovery needs.

PRCS, IFRC and the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC) have been working together in Pakistan for many years. Coordination among these partners, including Red Cross Red Crescent Societies from other countries is now strengthened to assure the most effective and timely response to humanitarian needs of those affected by the floods. Geographical areas of operations have been agreed according to the complementary roles and competencies of the partners, keeping in mind the need for flexibility and adjustments.

This revised emergency appeal aims to scale up the humanitarian response through the mobilisation of further support for PRCS to continue its humanitarian assistance across the disaster stricken areas. Specifically, the appeal will support the implementation of emergency relief distributions (food and non-food), provision of emergency shelter and support for owner driven reconstruction of houses, delivery of health services, provision of safe water, adequate sanitation and hygiene promotion, and early recovery support through livelihoods interventions for 150,000 families of which the IFRC appeal requests support for 130,000 families with anticipated contributions from partner National Societies covering a further 20,000 families. The appeal also focuses on building a stronger branch and human resource capacities within PRCS at the local level and establishing systems to enable beneficiary participation in the planning and implementation of these activities.

Considering the longer-term needs of the communities and the time needed for service delivery, this revision establishes an appeal duration of a total period of 18 months, and will, therefore, be completed by 2 February 2012. A Final Report will be made available by 2 May 2012 (three months after the end of the operation).

[<click here to view the attached Revised Preliminary Emergency Appeal Budget; here to link to a map of the affected area; or here to view contact details>](#)

The situation

Heavier than usual rains beginning from 21 July triggered flash floods and river floods in several parts of the country, resulting in a loss of life and widespread displacements. An estimated 15.4 million people are believed to have been affected by the floods, and the death toll stands at 1,475 people.

The unprecedented flash floods have submerged homes, roads and bridges, standing crops and public infrastructure. Bridges and roads have been severely affected by the floods, completely cutting off conventional access to many isolated villages. The damaged roads and unpredictable weather continue to hamper the relief efforts in some of the affected areas, and the National Meteorological Centre has forecasted more bad weather

across Pakistan for the next few days. The provinces of Sindh and Punjab in the south are the latest to experience the onslaught, with some areas there still bracing for more rains and floods.

The situation in Sindh province in the south has deteriorated; the first and second waves of floods along the Indus River has now moved through parts of the province. Latest government figures estimates that more than 1.5 million people in the province have been affected. A greater part of Upper Sindh is underwater. The Pakistan Meteorological Department has warned of exceptionally high flood levels on the Indus, once again threatening Khairpur, Kacobabad, Ghotki, Sukker, Larkana, Nawabshah, Hyderabad and Naushahro Feroze districts.

While the immediate effects of the floods are already staggering, the longer-term consequences of food security, livelihoods and displacement are almost certain as the floods continue to ravage the agricultural heartland of Pakistan. Reports of spiraling prices of food and essential items, particularly fruit and vegetables, are emerging in some cities as supplies diminish in the face of rising demand.

Many organizations are already comparing current events to other catastrophes of contemporary times and agree that unless the international community galvanise a massive aid effort, the floods could have far-reaching and lasting consequences on Pakistan's future.

The Muslim fasting month of Ramadan began on 12 August 2010. This normally festive period of religious reflection usually sees busier mosques and social gatherings that coincide with the breaking of the fast at dusk. Relief items are still being distributed throughout the day.

Coordination and partnerships

Movement coordination: PRCS continues to implement flood relief programmes with support of the IFRC, ICRC and partner National Societies with in-country presence – American Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross, German Red Cross, Qatar Red Crescent and Turkish Red Crescent. These Red Cross Red Crescent partners, IFRC and ICRC are attending coordination meetings led by PRCS. The IFRC country office maintains regular contact with the IFRC Asia Pacific Disaster Management Unit and wider zone office in Kuala Lumpur to seek advice on strategic issues for the ongoing operations.

Coordination with authorities: Being auxiliary to the government, PRCS has a long-standing relationship with the government's National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA), and also liaises closely at provincial and district level with the disaster management authorities working there. PRCS is working at district level with the district government and providing assistance to the affected population through district governments in the affected areas.

Inter-agency coordination: IFRC and PRCS continue to participate at the meetings of the different Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) clusters as well as various inter-agency meetings to coordinate overall relief efforts. Through this mechanism, PRCS and IFRC are able to share information and monitor what other organizations are doing, thereby avoiding duplication of efforts. PRCS staff also attends meetings of other relevant clusters at provincial and district levels.

National Society Capacity Building:

PRCS has considerable experience gained from previous major disasters including the earthquakes in 2005 and 2008 as well as the Cyclone Yemyin floods in 2007. With support from IFRC and Movement partners, this experience and capacity will enable PRCS to conduct the operation through its network of branches and trained volunteers. Nationally, PRCS has 130,000 volunteers, 150 trained disaster response team members, 42 disaster management cells and 25 mobile health units/basic health units which have been mobilized for this operation, including two water and sanitation emergency response units from previous emergency operations. For this flood operation, additional staff and volunteers will be deployed to further boost this capacity.

One of the objectives of this intervention is to reinforce the capacities in terms of technical, financial and additional human resource support of the PRCS to face the rapidly changing context in which they operate. This appeal will also enable PRCS to respond quickly and to develop a certain level of flexibility to identify needs and design activities for the emergency phase and beyond. This intervention also reflects the Movement's strong commitment to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of its humanitarian assistance.

The IFRC country office is having ongoing discussions with regard to additional surge capacity needs such as the use of regional disaster response teams (RDRT) and additional emergency response units (ERU) to support

PRCS with the implementation of the operation. These discussions are being undertaken in light of providing complementary surge capacity to that of the existing PRCS resources or capacity. All surge support to PRCS is being mobilized to underpin the existing capacity and develop further the strength of National Society staff and volunteers, through training and support by technical experts.

Red Cross and Red Crescent action

PRCS has been at the forefront of the response in the affected areas through its provincial and district branches as well as disaster management cells. Assessment and distribution teams are operational in all the affected provinces, focusing on providing much needed relief to the affected populations. In addition, 27 specialized health teams have been providing emergency medical assistance in the worst affected areas. The unique position of the National Society as a grassroots organization has allowed it to become first responders to the emergency, often acting in its auxiliary role to the government at provincial and district levels. The National Society has been responding from the early days of the disaster with rescue and evacuation activities, distributing food and other relief items such as tents, tarpaulins, blankets, kitchen sets, hygiene kits, hurricane lamps, jerry cans and cooking stoves to families across the worst-affected districts of Pakistan's seven flood-stricken provinces.



IFRC aid for the Pakistan superflood provided by the Canadian Red Cross is offloaded in the Swat valley by Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) volunteers. PRCS has distributed relief to more than 50,000 households, or an estimated 350,000 people, countrywide since 21 July. Its field medical teams have reached more than 30,000 people. Photo: Olav Saltbones/Norwegian Red Cross

The IFRC field assessment and coordination team (FACT), supported by an initial regional disaster response team (RDRT) member, is now functional in-country and FACT members are integrating with their National Society counterparts in relief, health, water and sanitation (WatSan), shelter, early recovery, logistics, reporting, media and communications. Detailed assessments are now taking place, revealing more clearly the situation in the affected areas, and identifying an urgent need for relief supplies, emergency health services and shelter. The results of these assessments are the basis for the beginnings of a detailed sectoral plan of action which is the foundation of this revised appeal and will set the direction of the operation in the weeks and months to come.

Technical experts from partner national societies in shelter, communications, procurement, reporting, disaster management, and relief have also been placed with the IFRC Pakistan country office to provide support in the operation.

A logistics emergency response unit (ERU) has been deployed with support of the Danish and Finnish Red Cross Societies and is currently based in Mardan. Two relief ERUs have been mobilized (with support of the French, Danish and Benelux Red Cross Societies) to support the relief distributions, one is currently based in Mardan and discussions are ongoing with regard to relocating this to Peshawar. The second relief ERU is to be based in Multan (Punjab). A mobile Basic Health Care ERU (BHC) and a WatSan ERU (M15) are being deployed to support the PRCS operation. Support for these ERUs is coming from Austrian, Canadian, German, Hong Kong, Japanese and Norwegian Red Cross. In addition, the Austrian, Spanish and Swedish Red Cross are deploying additional technical staff to join PRCS watsan colleagues in Sindh and Punjab, to support the deployment of one M15 and one M40 handed over to PRCS in the 2007 floods operation. The M15 unit

supported by the German and Austrian Red Cross is being deployed to Shikarpur district (Sindh province). The M40 unit has been requested by the Punjab branch secretary to be deployed in Janipur, Kodudho and DG Khan. The M40 can be split into three components for these deployments; the exact locations are currently being assessed by the trained PRCS WatSan volunteers based in the area.

Further needs for other ERUs are being assessed and following the approval of the PRCS, will be communicated to Partner National Societies through the IFRC Geneva Surge Desk.

The PRCS national disaster management and logistics cell (NDMLC) is managing the overall operation, by establishing a control room at national headquarters. The control room is operational 24/7 to monitor the different distributions and ongoing assessments. The FACT team has established its office at PRCS NDMLC's building to closely coordinate with PRCS counterparts.

Relief

The PRCS has been providing basic food and non-food items to the affected families in the flood-affected provinces. The following table summarizes the relief distributions to date:

Table 1: PRCS food and non-food item distributions as at 16 August 2010

Food Distributions		Non-Food Items (NFI) Distributions	
Province or State	Families assisted*	Province or State	Families assisted*
Baluchistan	3,000	Baluchistan	584
Gilgit Baltistan	232	Gilgit Baltistan	461
KPK	17,818	KPK	6,099
Punjab	12,460	Punjab	1,100
Sindh	-	Sindh	680
AJK (state)	1,289	AJK (state)	1,405
FATA (Area)	576	FATA (Area)	707
Total for Food	35,375	Total for NFI	11,036

*Each family is counted as seven individuals

Bilateral support

Danish Red Cross: The Danish Red Cross (DRC) distributed 750 food parcels to the affected families in Swat. In addition they will provide non-food items for 750 families. The DRC is also supporting the operation with a logistics ERU.

German Red Cross: The German Red Cross (GRC) has distributed relief items including food to 800 families in the districts of Chitral, Kohistan and Shangla. An additional 4,000 families will be supported with non-food items and mobile medical units. In Nowshera district, GRC supports free medical camps in 12 locations that have treated up to 6,000 patients to date.

Qatar Red Crescent

- Two medical camps in Swat district, KPK (each medical team will comprise of one male and female doctors, two nurses, one dispenser, one health educator and support staff) is planned for mid-August, for a period of six months.
- Mid-August distribution of 3,200 food and non-food items planned in Margazar and Madyan Swat.

Turkish Red Crescent

- Three consignments of Turkish Red Crescent humanitarian assistance have arrived in country, composed of 105 tonnes of relief items including 2,000 food packages, 255 tents, 3,000 blankets, 1,020 kitchen utensils, 1,500 sleeping bags, 1,270 mattresses, 240 beds, medicine, bottled water, soap, detergent, toothpaste, sanitary pads, towels and insect repellent worth an estimated USD 925,000 (CHF 972,000).
- These relief goods will be jointly distributed with PRCS.

Kuwait Red Crescent: Have contributed 10 tonnes of relief materials which will be distributed after discussions with PRCS.

Iranian Red Crescent: Have contributed relief materials including tents, blankets, moquettes (carpet floor

covering), kitchen sets, jerrycans, medicine, and food which will be distributed after discussions with PRCS.

Emergency Health and Care

With support from IFRC, PRCS continues to provide emergency health services through its three health facilities in Charsadda, Nowshera and Shangla districts of KPK. PRCS is also providing emergency health services to affected populations in KPK, Baluchistan, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab and Sindh through health teams with mobile clinic preparedness.

As of 17 August, there are 27 PRCS medical health units mobilized in the country in Baluchistan, KPK, Gilgit Baltistan, Punjab and Sindh. Emergency health services have reached 43,756 individuals. The majority of treatments were for diarrhoea, acute respiratory infections and skin infections. The health teams provide essential information for disease surveillance for the health cluster.

In a recent visit in Punjab and Sindh the condition of the displaced people and their health needs were assessed. PRCS health teams have been providing health services in Punjab and Sindh with two and three mobile teams respectively but the services are inadequate especially with a lack of female medical staff. PRCS has requested a BHC ERU to be deployed to Sindh province.

Bilateral support

Canadian Red Cross: In addition to working with PRCS, Canadian Red Cross has provided emergency health care to 3,137 individuals through four medical health units and a medical team.

German Red Cross: German Red Cross has been supporting mobile health units in Nowshera, Shangla and Kohistan districts.

Water and Sanitation

Assessments were completed in Punjab and Sindh provinces. The assessment in Sindh identified a possible location for the PRCS to deploy their national disaster Watsan response team (NDWRT) working with ERU assets in Larkana in Shikarpur District. A request has been made to the Spanish Red Cross for two WatSan delegates to assist with the deployment of the PRCS NDWRT in Sindh. The assessment in Punjab province identified that approximately 70 per cent of the water supply systems in the major affected towns visited have been restored. Plans are in place to assist with the rehabilitation of these water supply systems. In the rural areas hand pumps and water bores are still accessible. The PRCS branch is preparing to deploy their NDWRT with equipment in Punjab provinces and have requested the additional assistance from two WatSan delegates from Austrian and Swedish Red Cross.

PRCS have rehabilitated four water supply systems in KPK province and distributed 53,000 water purification tablets through trained volunteers. Jerry cans and hygiene parcels are being distributed through the relief items. Materials for constructing 200 latrines has been ordered for KPK province. Additional materials have been ordered for repairing latrine superstructures that have been damaged in Sindh and Punjab provinces.

Trained male volunteers have commenced hygiene promotion activities; however it has been difficult to make available sufficient trained female hygiene promoters.

The FACT WatSan delegate has ended his mission, due to his original limited availability and will be replaced shortly by an identified candidate. The IFRC Asia Pacific Zone WatSan Coordinator will be arriving in Pakistan on 20 August to assist PRCS with managing the WatSan ERU teams and hygiene promotion activities.

Restoring Family Links

Restoring Family Links (RFL) between people affected by the floods is an important part of the Movement's response to the floods. PRCS teams, with support of the ICRC, have been providing RFL services in the following union councils of DI Khan district in KPK: Shorlot, Hassam, Yarak, Kech, Baharpur, Gharhayat and Nayvela. More teams have been deployed in Swat, Shangla and Kohistan districts and have been provided with satellite phones to restore broken family linkages, while teams for Upper and Lower Dir are on standby awaiting road access restoration. PRCS will be looking into additional deployments in other flood-affected areas, as needed.

The needs

The PRCS assessment teams supported by a combined 10 member FACT/RDRT continue to establish and refine through ongoing assessments the extent of immediate and longer term humanitarian assistance that will be

required for the affected population. While it is acknowledged that the true extent of this disaster will only be fully understood once the flood waters recede, the assessments undertaken to date clearly show the needs of the affected population have evolved greatly since the launch of the preliminary Emergency Appeal. The following priority needs have been identified through the current analysis from the ongoing assessments:

Shelter

Immediate needs: The immediate relief needs include emergency shelter (tents, plastic sheet, rope etc.) and non-food items (kitchen sets, blankets etc.) including toolkits to assist those needing emergency shelter. This assistance is to ensure that targeted beneficiaries whose homes have been seriously damaged or destroyed in the floods have access to basic shelter that provides protection from the elements, as well as providing privacy and dignity according to the cultural practices. The immediate provision of salvage, clean up and minor repair kits/materials will allow affected individuals to return to their damaged homes as soon as the floodwaters subside and encourage the resumption of traditional livelihoods.

Longer-term needs: The provision of transitional shelter where appropriate for those families who lost their houses, providing proper residential conditions and protection from climatological conditions. Support to families through the provision of material and/or financial assistance targeting commonly used local materials for both earthquake and flood resistance to assist in owner driven reconstruction efforts. Technical training programmes may be included for the most vulnerable to complement these efforts. Additional needs include advocacy with land tenure / ownership in areas affected by the loss and destruction of both housing and property. This may include the provision of transitional shelter and advocacy for sustainable spatial planning for those families who lost their land to the river or landslides or for those families living in highly hazardous areas identified by the recent record water levels which may require or desire relocation.

Food Security and Livelihoods

Immediate needs: Food assistance to those displaced by the floods is a major component of the current relief phase. Flash floods swept away both standing crops in the field, grain stores and livestock. The prolonged water logging has destroyed much of the crops that survived the strong currents. Floods have also destroyed stocks of traders and the means of production for many small businesses in urban areas. Once the floodwaters recede, families will return to their homes and start clearing land for planting and begin the difficult task of rebuilding their small business activities. Over ninety percent of the rural population rely on agriculture and livestock for the livelihoods. While some farmers have access to land to farm, many gain additional income as daily labourers working on the land of others or in the agricultural processing sector. With the collapse of these options due to the flood damage, households would greatly benefit from other temporary sources of income.

The immediate provision of food is required in the form of a food basket for one month including wheat flour, rice, pulses, ghee, sugar, salt and tea. This will assist the most affected families with their immediate needs, who face food shortages as a result of increased market prices and or restricted access due to being isolated by flood waters and the damaged road networks.

Longer-term needs: The ongoing assessment indicates the longer term food security and livelihood needs will be around enabling livelihood systems to re-establish and restore household economic security. Initial field assessments and community discussions underway highlight the need to re-establish agricultural production and help replace household assets including livestock, swept away by the flood waters. Support to households reliant on petty trading and small business before the floods will also be required to help them re-establish their livelihoods.

Interventions required include the provision of debris clearing kits, seeds and tools, to replenish lost seed stocks and agricultural equipment as well as support to small businesses in restoring their economic activities.

The details of selected interventions will be identified through ongoing relief and recovery assessments and in future recovery planning.

Health

Immediate needs: Initial assessments show that less than 20 per cent of the health facilities have been destroyed in flood-affected communities. The leading causes of illness are skin infections, acute watery diarrhoea and acute respiratory infections. Cholera has already been confirmed by the UN, although this has not been confirmed by the Pakistan government. WHO has mobilized cholera kits to the field and diarrhoea treatment centres are being established. There is an increasing trend of suspected malaria cases especially in Punjab and Sindh and vector control activities and mosquito nets are required.

The foremost need in the in flood-affected communities is clean and safe water and proper acute health care with appropriate referral services, including reproductive health care with provision of safe deliveries. Disease surveillance is essential in preventing outbreaks of cholera, measles, polio and malaria, all prevalent in Pakistan especially in flood conditions. In case of outbreaks the PRCS health facilities, mobile teams and the planned BHC ERU have capacity to assist in immunisation campaigns and mosquito net distribution.

Longer-term needs: A more detailed assessment on the destruction of the existing health care facilities will be produced by the health cluster partners. This will help in deciding on the long term support in primary health care for the population. The health team withdrawal needs to be done in close collaboration with the recovering local health care.

In case the mobile teams continue to expand and prolong their activities, staff maintenance and medical logistics will need special attention. Training of volunteers and staff in community based health care and health education will be required. Psychosocial support will need to be addressed as a priority and integrated into the health team.

Water and Sanitation

Immediate needs: In the flood affected peri-urban areas of Punjab and KPK provinces, water supply systems have sustained damage although a large number are still operational and providing good quality water. However, there is total damage in the areas adjacent to the rivers. In the rural areas water is being sourced from existing handpumps and boreholes that are still operational and well sealed. The immediate needs identified are primarily household water treatment and safe storage through water purification tablets, jerry cans and hygiene promotion while contaminated water supply remains a high risk. In other areas, access to safe water remains a critical need and ongoing assessments are being carried out to determine areas that may have limited access to safe water.

In Sindh province, water supply systems have been affected and early assessments have indicated that there are sections of the rural area without adequate water supply that require an emergency supply.

Initial assessments indicate that a large number of latrine superstructures have been damaged on properties affected by the flood water, however other latrines are still intact. There are immediate sanitation needs for the population displaced by the flood waters, as well as for families when they return to their damaged properties.

As flood waters remain and people are displaced, the risk of water and sanitation related diseases is high, with the urgent requirement for significant hygiene promotion activities particularly targeting the more vulnerable women and children.

Longer-term needs: Long-term needs in the peri-urban and rural areas of KPK, Sindh and Punjab Provinces will be engaging the community in the rehabilitation of their water supply systems, boreholes and hand pumps. As families return back to their original land, sanitation will be a high need due to the damage and lack of access to pre-existing sanitation facilities. Families will need to be engaged and provided materials to reconstruct their damaged latrines and clear mud and debris from their property.

Water and sanitation related diseases will remain a high risk with the receding flood waters, increasing the importance of sustained hygiene promotion activities alongside the water and sanitation hardware, with particular emphasis on engaging women and children.

Beneficiary selection:

Immediate assistance is being provided to families directly affected and displaced by the floods. IFRC and PRCS, guided by the Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and NGOs in Disaster Relief of 1994, will continue to provide services under this operation to the disaster-affected populations based on the needs and targeting the most vulnerable families.

Recognizing disaster victims as dignified human beings, the organizations will ensure community participation in beneficiary selection and in identifying their own needs and options to meet these. Guided by the IFRCs Gender Policy and pledge on *Non-discrimination and respect for diversity*, the operation's beneficiary selection process will be sensitive to socially- or economically-disadvantaged and excluded groups and will consider the issues of disability, gender, age, and minority. The Federation is also committed to ensuring that the standards in the SPHERE Humanitarian Charter and Minimum are met.

The following groups will be the priority for the proposed interventions:

- Families headed by women, i.e. widows, divorced or separated women without income;
- Families headed by children;
- Families which have not been beneficiaries or recipients of any substantial assistance from the government and other organizations;
- Families with person(s) with disabilities and other socially excluded groups;
- Families from ethnic minorities, vulnerable occupational groups and marginalized populations.

Beneficiary registration will be undertaken by trained and experienced PRCS volunteers. The information will be shared with government and other responding agencies in order to avoid any duplication.

Gender considerations:

Red Cross and Red Crescent experience has shown the relationships between men and women are powerful forces in every culture. The roles and responsibility of men and women, can lead to inequalities in their access to and control over, resources and decision-making powers in times of humanitarian crises. PRCS and IFRC will, through the implementation of the proposed operation, ensure consultation with both men and women for effective targeting of the most vulnerable (as outlined above) and as part of their participating in decision-making. Furthermore the operation will ensure;

- assessment and relief distribution teams are gender balanced;
- gender disaggregated beneficiary data is collected for responsive and effective planning;
- both male and female health personnel are engaged in medical, health and hygiene interventions;
- procedures for relief registration and distribution do not accidentally exclude women or vulnerable and marginalised groups or individuals, i.e. households headed by women; and
- emergency and transitional shelter are responsive to the preferences identified by both men and women, keeping in mind privacy and safety considerations.

The proposed operation

The proposed operation is based on the initial outcomes of the ongoing PRCS and FACT assessments. It takes into consideration coordination between the different components of the Movement to ensure the best possible support to PRCS to scale up this relief and early recovery operation. The proposed operation will evolve and be revised in line with available resources and will be adapted to ensure that all support to the appeal is prioritised according to need.

The objective of this appeal is to support the immediate needs of the affected populations based on the current information at hand and ongoing analysis, through:

- Immediate assistance through provision of food and non-food items;
- Provision of emergency shelter and support in restoration of houses;
- Emergency health and care services;
- Provision of safe water, sanitation and hygiene promotion;
- Restoration of livelihoods through appropriate mechanisms.

The appeal aims to support the PRCS activities in the following geographic areas:

- 59,000 families in Khyberpakhtunkhwa province covering: Peshawar, Nowshera, Charsada, Mardan, Swibi, Haripur, Abbottabad, Buneer, Manshera, Battaogram, Chitral, Khoistan, Shandla, and Swat districts;
- 6,000 families in Gilgit – Baltisan province covering: all flood-affected districts;
- 26,000 families in Punjab province covering: all flood-affected districts and in close collaboration with the ICRC in D.G. Khan, Rajanpur, and Rahim Yar Khan districts;
- 39,000 families in Sindh province covering: all flood-affected districts and in close collaboration with the ICRC in Jacobabad and Ghotki districts;
- Pakistan administered Kashmir/AJK province: all flood-affected districts, except in Niluum Jeelum Valley, where numbers of families to be reached are still being confirmed.

The focus of the operational objectives outlined below are primarily targeted more towards the immediate and short term needs, however, they also provide initial indications of the longer term needs to be further addressed as the operation evolves. This evolution of the operation will be based on the needs on the ground and on the resources available.

The development of the operation will be supported by ongoing assessments, including those conducted by PRCS and FACT in the first instance. FACT will work with PRCS to develop a Plan of Action in early September to provide the direction and priority activities to continue on from the immediate relief and early recovery interventions outlined in this appeal. Assessments will also take into account the commitments of the Government of Pakistan and other humanitarian agencies to ensure complementarity with the PRCS longer term actions and to avoid duplication. The results of the Government of Pakistan led damage and needs assessment (DNA) and UN cluster recovery assessments will also help to inform the longer term picture of needs and support to the affected population to restore their lives and livelihoods and build future resilience.

A seven person IFRC operations team is currently being recruited to continue support to this operation after the departure of FACT and this team will support PRCS to carry out further monitoring and assessment to inform and update of the plan of action. Interventions will be planned around key milestones, such as the end of the monsoon season (currently predicted to be mid-late September), the receding of the flood waters, the October – November planting season, and the 2011 harvest season. It will also take into account the insecurity in many parts of the country.

The institutional capacity of the PRCS will need to be strengthened in the target provinces and districts to successfully implement the immediate actions and define the longer term support as outlined above. This will include mobilizing the appropriate skills and competencies in branch staff and volunteers, in strengthening the PRCS branch structures, and in maintaining the branch capacities to ensure delivery of services to communities in the longer term.

Whilst the operation will pursue an integrated (multi-sectoral) approach to relief and early recovery programming, sector specific outcomes, outputs and activities are described below. These will be further refined in the coming weeks on the basis of ongoing assessment and analysis.

Relief distributions (food and basic non-food items)

Outcome: The basic food and non food household needs of 130,000 affected families are met over the next 9 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The immediate needs of 130,000 displaced families are met through the distribution of food and essential non food items.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on the ground assessments, selection and social mobilization for the verification of 130,000 families. • Identify 130,000 most vulnerable families. • Engage communities' participation in planning and distribution of relief items. • Mobilize and train approximately 500 community volunteers in assessment, distribution and monitoring and evaluation. • Mobilize required relief items through international mobilization, international and local procurement following IFRC standards. • Provide assistance to 130,000 families through distribution of food parcels including (wheat flour, rice, pulses, Ghee, sugar, salt, tea) and non-food items including (jerrycans, blankets, bucket, kitchen sets, stoves, hygiene parcels, mosquito nets and sleeping mats). • Develop a monitoring and evaluation system for the continuous improvement of delivery system. • Develop an exit strategy (laying the basis for the early recovery phase).

Shelter

Outcome: Improved conditions for 130,000 most vulnerable displaced families through provision of emergency shelter and restoration activities over the next 18 months in coordination with other agencies and sectors.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Basic emergency shelter needs of 85,000 affected families are met over the next three to nine months.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct on the ground assessments, selection and social mobilization for the verification of 85,000 families. • Identify 85,000 most vulnerable families. • Engage communities' participation in planning and distribution of

	<p>emergency shelter items.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobilize required shelter items (tents, tarpaulins, shelter kits etc) through international mobilization, international and local procurement following Federation standards.
Restoration of 45,000 houses through the provision of clean up kits and shelter kits and additional materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve residential conditions for at least 35,000 families in their place of origin where possible through the provision of clean up and shelter kits allowing people to return home. • Improve the residential conditions in collective centres and host families through the distribution of cleaning equipment, tools and materials to increase privacy and perform maintenance. • Provide material and/or financial assistance for at least 10,000 families for earthquake and flood resistant transitional shelters through owner driven reconstruction efforts. • Conduct technical training programmes for the affected population in earthquake and flood resistant construction techniques. • Undertake advocacy on land tenure in the affected areas to reduce the impact of loss and destruction of both housing and property

Emergency health and care

Outcome: Provide primary health care services to 130,000 families for 9 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Reduced morbidity and mortality through improved access to basic healthcare services in the vulnerable population, especially among women and children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish 25 health teams with mobile clinic preparedness with provision of comprehensive primary health care services with a special focus on: • Mother and child healthcare. • Family and reproductive health services and prevention of sexually transmitted diseases. • Immunization and health promotion services for prevention of communicable diseases, including malaria, tuberculosis, diarrhoea, cholera, scabies, measles, polio and hepatitis. • Treatment and prevention of communicable/non-communicable and seasonal diseases with surveillance of medicine availability. • Active surveillance, implementation of disease running system and prevention/response to outbreaks. • Psychosocial support activities developed an integrated into other programmes. • Social mobilization and health education through community-based health and first aid in a gender sensitive manner by locally identified and trained volunteers. • Coordination mechanism with the ministry of health and other partners through health clusters. • Establishment of a referral system to secondary (district hospital) /tertiary (medical teaching hospitals) healthcare facilities. • Monitoring, supervision and evaluation of activities.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene promotion

Outcome: Improve health and reduce the risk of water and sanitation related diseases for 130,000 families for 12 months, through access to safe water, appropriate sanitation and hygiene promotion.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Emergency safe water and appropriate sanitation among the affected population in KPK, Punjab and Sindh provinces has been established along with increased awareness about good hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the water and sanitation needs in the flood affected areas, with emphasis on women and children. • Procure and distribute water purification tablets and water sedimentation sachets for household level water treatment through trained volunteer to affected families, in addition to jerry cans and hygiene kits. • Rehabilitate damaged water supply systems in target area.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supply safe water through the deployment of the national disaster WatSan response team (NDWRT) and with the support of additional WatSan Emergency Response Units (ERUs) if identified as a need. • Conduct dewatering of wells that have been contaminated by flood water. • Construct up to 5,000 emergency household latrines in target area in coordination with emergency shelter, including schools and areas where people are displaced. • Conduct emergency hygiene promotion sessions with trained male and female volunteers, targeting good hygiene practices, safe use of water and sanitation facilities as well as vector control. • Carry out solid waste management activities. • Coordinate with the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) cluster.
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Livelihoods

Outcome: Assist 70,000 flood affected families to re-establish their livelihoods and household economic security through the provision of cash grants or vouchers over the next 18 months.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Flood affected families are able to re-establish their livelihoods including replacement of important household assets contributing to household economic security.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop eligibility criteria, selection processes and operational modalities with those to receive livelihoods assistance. • Confirm the proposed intervention with the communities to be assisted, including monitoring and accountability systems. • Provision of immediate cash grants or cash for work to increase household income, allowing families to focus on re-establishing their livelihood systems. • Provide information, training and technical assistance. • Provision of targeted livelihood support to urban and rural households to assist re-establishment of household economic security. • Conduct community based evaluation upon completion.

Organizational Development (Capacity development and organizational strengthening)

Outcome: To strengthen the immediate and long term capacities of PRCS staff and volunteers at branch level to complete the operational needs and leave behind sustainable capacities for the future.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
The coordinated mobilization of local volunteers has built short medium and long term branch capacities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct rapid volunteer mobilization and orientation in affected areas. • Conduct support activities for volunteers including weekly peer support meetings to address stress and psycho-social issues.
Communications capacity at branch level will have been strengthened to increase PRCS's visibility and also to undertake humanitarian diplomacy on behalf of affected communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing branch level communications infrastructure, roles and cap will be immediately scaled up by allocating roles and equipment to bo and volunteers to facilitate immediate information flow. • Key messages from affected communities will be communicated by to enable enhanced support from other responding institutions.

Beneficiary Communications

Outcome: To ensure that people affected by this emergency will be provided with opportunities to make their voices heard and will receive information to support their relief and recovery.	
Outputs (expected results)	Activities planned
Working with the host national society and in close consultation with operational and technical leadership, people impacted by this	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key audiences affected by this emergency and their common sources of and access to information are identified. • Those sources of and access to information are prioritized and utilized to provide details on relief and recovery resources,

<p>emergency are encouraged to take a lead role in programme development and delivery through provision of timely, accurate information on this disaster and services available to support their relief and recovery.</p>	<p>qualification criteria, and other essential information to benefit vulnerable individuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inputs of affected populations are sought and incorporated into the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of this operation. • Special focus is given to identifying and communicating with potentially marginalized groups through methods that ensure their dignity. • A transparent reporting mechanism will be strengthened to inform all donors of what PRCS activities have assisted to build long term donor confidence in National Society.
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Logistics

For the success of this operation, efficient and timely delivery of logistics services should be met. For this, activities that are being carried out include:

- Rapid emergency needs and capacity assessments.
- The in country logistics team is coordinating closely with PRCS and the Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit to determine the most appropriate, effective and cost efficient sourcing strategy for the required relief items.
- Establishing logistics hubs to carry out all aspects of reception of air and sea freight of relief goods.
- Coordinated mobilization of relief goods; coordinate reception of all incoming goods and coordinate warehousing.
- Centralized the provision of standard vehicles as required.
- Coordinates efficient dispatch of goods to the distribution points.

Donors are requested to coordinate with the Kuala Lumpur regional logistics unit (RLU) regarding outstanding needs. Shipping instructions will be provided to donors with a consignment tracking number to be issued before shipping any goods to the operation. Procurement of goods and transport can also be arranged through the RLU. The logistics team stress that all Red Cross Red Crescent Movement partners wishing to donate goods to this operation should coordinate via the RLU in Kuala Lumpur.

The mobilisation table is updated on a daily basis and posted on the disaster management information system (DMIS) by the Kuala Lumpur RLU. The international pipeline for this operation has started with shipments from Dubai and Kuala Lumpur RLU having arrived and others on the way to the Port of Karachi. Charter flights from the Canadian and German Red Cross have been received in Islamabad in the last 48 hours. Additional stocks from Pakistani suppliers have also been mobilised. Ten vehicles from the Dubai fleetbase have also arrived by sea freight to the Port of Karachi and are undergoing clearance.

Communications – Advocacy and Public information

The main communications focus will be to ensure that the continuing humanitarian crisis in Pakistan remains in the public eye. Communications priorities include maintaining a steady flow of timely and accurate public information relating to the ongoing relief and recovery operation targeting key stakeholders that include media, donors and the wider public as well as disaster affected communities. The IFRC website www.ifrc.org will be the primary communications vehicle for channeling information and publicity materials including audio-visual products, that position the role and activities of Movement partners. At the same time emphasis will be placed on building the communications capacity of PRCS for future emergencies.

Communications activities will support humanitarian diplomacy objectives in support of the needs of vulnerable people. Working in close collaboration with the programme sectors and the beneficiary communications programme, people affected by this emergency will be provided with opportunities to make their voices heard and will receive information to support their relief and recovery.

Capacity of the National Society

The PRCS has considerable experience learned from previous major disasters including the earthquakes in 2005 and 2008 as well as the Cyclone Yemyin floods. With support from IFRC, the ICRC and Movement partners this experience and capacity will enable PRCS to conduct the operation through its network of

branches and trained volunteers. PRCS has 150 trained disaster response team members, 35 disaster management cells and 27 mobile health units/basic health units which can be mobilized for this operation as well as two trained national disaster WatSan response teams (NDWRT) building on previous ERU capacity. For this flood operation, up to 150 additional staff and volunteers will be deployed to further boost this capacity.

Capacity building: one of the objectives of this intervention is to reinforce the capacities of the PRCS in terms of technical, financial and additional human resource to face the rapidly changing context in which they operate. The context is becoming ever more challenging with increasing military operations affecting hundreds of people. This appeal will also enable PRCS to respond quickly and to develop a certain level of flexibility to identify needs and design activities for the emergency phase and the early recovery of those affected. This intervention also reflects the Movement's strong commitment to enhance the coherence and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance.

Capacity of the IFRC

IFRC has a well established country office in Pakistan, with a head of country office, programme coordinator, health coordinator, communications coordinator, reconstruction coordinator, finance delegate, logistics delegate and security delegate in place. The IFRC country office also has a total of 36 staff members in various technical and administrative positions including finance, planning, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (PMER), information technology, communications, disaster management and health care.

While this capacity is sufficient for current ongoing operations, additional human resources will be required to enable adequate support to PRCS for the duration of this emergency appeal. A ten person field assessment and coordination team (FACT)/regional disaster response team (RDRT) was deployed, along with Communications, Shelter, PMER and Logistics staff from the Asia Pacific zone, whose tasks are to provide immediate surge capacity, thoroughly assess the situation and establish a targeted plan of action. Through the formalization of the appeal revision, human resource needs have been confirmed to ensure a team will be in place to continue the support to this operation. The recruitment of the identified positions are advertised on JobNet in line with Federation procedures.

IFRC has a regional office in New Delhi as well as the Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur which can provide additional back-up via technical departments in disaster management, health care, organizational development, logistics, resource mobilization and PMER, communications and security.

Budget summary

See attached budget (Annex 1) for details.

Matthias Schmale
Under Secretary General
Programme Services

Bekele Geleta
Secretary General

How we work

All IFRC assistance seeks to adhere to the [Code of Conduct for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and Non-Governmental Organizations \(NGO's\) in Disaster Relief](#) and the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The IFRC's vision is to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

The IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this operation please contact:

In Pakistan: Pakistan Red Crescent Society:

- In Pakistan, Pakistan Red Crescent Society: phone: Ilyas Khan (secretary general); mobile: +92333 511 4223; email: sec.general@prcs.org.pk.

In Pakistan: IFRC country office:

- In Pakistan, Federation country office: Pepe Salmela (Country Representative) phone +92 51 92505416-7, email: pepe.salmela@ifrc.org
- Younos Karim (Programme/ Movement Coordinator); phone: + 92 300 555 4503; email: younos.karim@ifrc.org.

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In Malaysia: IFRC Asia Pacific zone office, phone: +603 9207 5700

- Jagan Chapagain (deputy head of zone); email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org.
- Michael Annear (head of disaster management unit); phone: +603 9 207 5726; mobile: +60 19 234 6591; email: michael.annear@ifrc.org.
- Jeremy Francis (regional logistics coordinator), phone: +603 9207 5753, fax: +603 2168 8573, email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org.
- Alan Bradbury (head of resource mobilization and PMER unit); phone: +603 9207 5775, email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org.
- For media enquiries: Patrick Fuller (acting zone communications manager); mobile: +6012 387 0829, email: patrick.fuller@ifrc.org.
- Please send all funding pledges to zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org.

[<Revised Emergency Appeal budget and map below:
click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MDRPK006 - PAKISTAN MONSOON FLOODS

19 August 2010

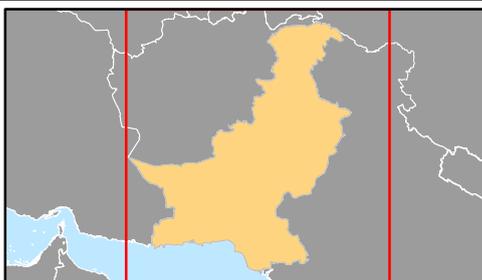
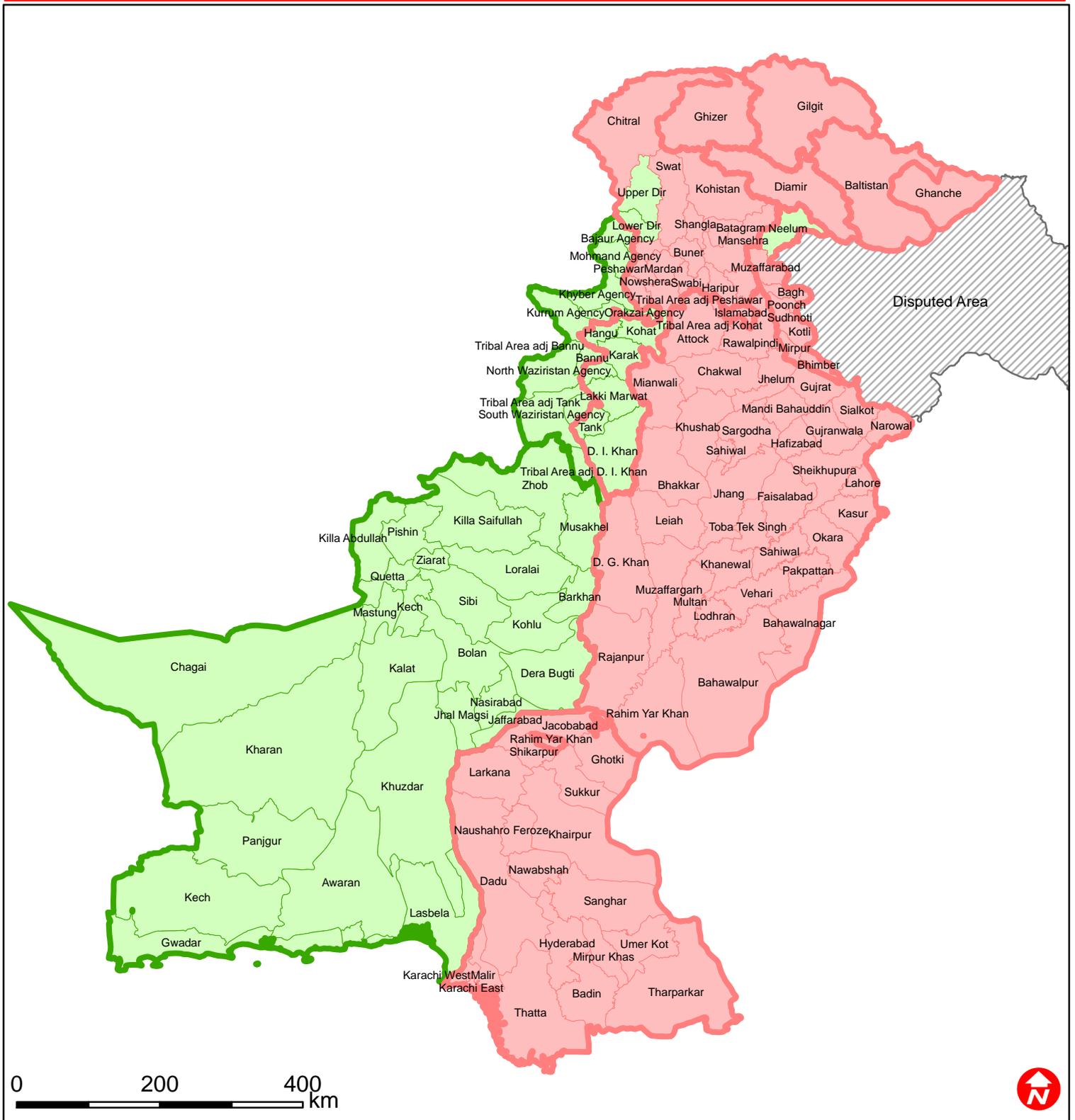
Multilateral	74,947,261
Emergency Response Units	905,000
EMERGENCY APPEAL BUDGET TOTAL	75,852,261

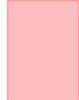
BUDGET SUMMARY

Budget Group	Multilateral Response	Coordinated Support (ERUs)	TOTAL BUDGET CHF
Shelter - Relief	15,725,000		15,725,000
Clothing & Textiles	6,786,000		6,786,000
Food	13,000,000		13,000,000
Seeds & Plants	4,500,000		4,500,000
Water & Sanitation	5,325,000		5,325,000
Medical & First Aid	5,390,000		5,390,000
Teaching Materials	350,000		350,000
Ustensils & Tools	4,420,000		4,420,000
Other Supplies & Services & Cash Disbursements	7,250,000		7,250,000
ERU (Emergency Response Units)		905,000	905,000
Total Supplies	62,746,000	905,000	63,651,000
Vehicles	322,000		322,000
Computer & Telecom	169,215		169,215
Office/Household Furniture & Equipment	50,200		50,200
Other Machinery & Equipment	65,000		65,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	606,415	0	606,415
Storage	500,000		500,000
Distribution & Monitoring	1,350,000		1,350,000
Transport & Vehicle Costs	800,000		800,000
Total Transport & Storage	2,650,000	0	2,650,000
International Staff	2,160,000		2,160,000
Regionally Deployed Staff	20,000		20,000
National Staff	57,600		57,600
National Society Staff	498,000		498,000
Other Staff benefits- Volunteer per diem	390,000		390,000
Consultants	100,000		100,000
Total Personnel	3,225,600	0	3,225,600
Workshops & Training	95,000		95,000
Total Workshops & Training	95,000	0	95,000
Travel	320,000		320,000
Information & Public Relation	170,000		170,000
Office Costs	240,000		240,000
Communications	120,000		120,000
Professional Fees	50,000		50,000
Financial Charges	10,000		10,000
Other General Expenses	140,000		140,000
Total General Expenditure	1,050,000	0	1,050,000
Program Support	4,574,246	0	4,574,246
Total Programme Support	4,574,246	0	4,574,246
TOTAL BUDGET	74,947,261	905,000	75,852,261
Available Resources			
Multilateral Contributions	9,828,017		9,828,017
ERUs contributions		905,000	905,000
TOTAL AVAILABLE RESOURCES	9,828,017	905,000	10,733,017
NET EMERGENCY APPEAL NEEDS	65,119,244	0	65,119,244



Pakistan: Floods



-  IFRC assisting PRCS
-  ICRC assisting PRCS