

OPERATIONS UPDATE



International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
Fédération internationale des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge et du Croissant-Rouge
Federación Internacional de Sociedades de la Cruz Roja y de la Media Luna Roja
الاتحاد الدولي لجمعيات الصليب الأحمر والهلال الأحمر

PAKISTAN: CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

Appeal No. MDRPK001
GLIDE no. FF-2007-000082-PAK
and TC-2007-000084-PAK
17 August 2007

The Federation's mission is to improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity. It is the world's largest humanitarian organization and its millions of volunteers are active in 185 countries.

In Brief

Operations update no. 07; Period covered: 31 July to 13 August 2007; Appeal target: CHF 21.34 million (USD 17.3 million or EUR 12.9 million); Appeal coverage: 41%; Outstanding needs: CHF 12.65 million (USD 10.4 million or EUR 7.7 million) [<click here to go directly to the attached donor response report and here for the version on the website>](#)

Appeal history:

- [Preliminary Appeal](#) launched on 4 July 2007, for CHF 10.38 million (USD 8.5 million or EUR 6.2 million) to assist 14,000 families for six months.
- A [Revised Emergency Appeal](#) was launched on 17 July 2007, for CHF 21.34 million (USD 17.3 million or EUR 12.9 million) to assist 51,500 families for six months.
- Disaster Relief Emergency Funds (DREF) allocated CHF 250,000 on 2 July 2007.

Operational Summary: The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS), in partnership with the Federation and partner national societies (PNSs), is continuing to assist the most vulnerable flood-affected people in the southern provinces of Baluchistan and Sindh.

The PRCS, with the support of Federation staff, are working in Baluchistan, based largely in Jhal Magsi and Turbat. The Sindh operation is focusing on affected areas in Kambar-Shahdad Kot/Larkana¹ and Dadu. In Sindh, the PRCS is complemented by Federation staff and Emergency Response Units (ERUs) from Austria, Britain, Finland, Spain, as well as a Danish-Swiss team. The main operational hub is in Karachi while there are field offices in Turbat, Jhal Magsi and Larkana.

Work in the health, along with water and sanitation, sectors is proceeding in all field locations, while the bulk of food, non-food and shelter kit distributions are expected to begin in two weeks.

The ERU Teams - Austrian mass water, British mass sanitation, Danish-Swiss logistics, Finnish health and Spanish specialised water - are scheduled to remain operational until end-September 2007. In the meantime, as work with the PRCS continues, they are engaging and training local counterparts to support the present efforts and facilitate an eventual handover of activities. In parallel, recovery



A woman and child in Qubo Saeed Khan, Sindh, as thousands of people still cope with large areas of standing water, weeks after the initial floods (Federation / Stacey Winston)

¹ In previous reports these two districts were referred to as 'Larkana'. This district was divided into two in 2005 and is now listed as Kambar-Shahdad Kot and Larkana.

and longer-term programme options are being reviewed for the period beyond September 2007, bearing in mind the timeframe of the Federation Appeal, its funding response, beneficiary needs and capacities of the PRCS.

Background

In late June 2007, severe weather accompanied by Cyclone Yemyin led to flooding across southern Pakistan, affecting an estimated 2.5 million people. In the worst affected Baluchistan province, 23 out of 29 districts were hit by flooding, affecting two million people. In the neighbouring Sindh province, 5 of 25 districts, and 500,000 people, were affected. By end-July, the National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) reported a death toll of 329 people - 202 in Baluchistan province and 127 in Sindh province - with a further 224 people still missing.

With thousands of people displaced and approximately 80,000 homes damaged or destroyed across 6,500 villages, the Pakistan government designated 149 shelter camps for temporary housing - 45 in Baluchistan and 104 in Sindh. By late July, the shelters were accommodating 35,000 people. Governmental estimates suggest that over 286,000 hectares of land was flooded, with about 50,000 hectares being typically devoted to crops. In many areas, infrastructure was severely damaged with roads washed away or impassable, bridges damaged or destroyed, and electricity and telecommunications remaining unavailable in a number of locations.

Operational Developments

The first group of ERU personnel are preparing to depart Pakistan, after spending one month in the field. Their replacements are arriving throughout the last two weeks of August. The second crew of ERU staff is expected to be functional until around end-September.



About 8,700 families have received non-food emergency relief supplies from the Red Cross Red Crescent and 14,000 families have been given supplementary food (Federation/Mubashir Fida)

A meeting between senior Federation and PRCS staff was held on 9th August in Islamabad. Progress of the flood operation was reviewed, as well as the orientation of ERU teams operating in Sindh province. It was agreed by all that efforts were moving in a positive direction and the high degree of collaboration between the PRCS, Federation and PNSs was regarded as a cornerstone for continued success. As part of technical discussions, it was decided that reductions were needed in certain relief items, during upcoming distributions. For example, the wide provision of shelter kits could create confusion at the distribution points and beneficiary criteria needed to be tightened. Accordingly, their distribution would be limited to families with houses completely destroyed rather than those with partially damaged houses as well. As distributions proceed in the coming weeks, shelter kit use will be monitored and village conditions re-assessed in order to confirm outstanding needs.

Building on preliminary designs regarding longer-term activities, a staff member from the Federation's Disaster Management Department in Geneva recently arrived in Pakistan (for four weeks) to help further recovery-oriented options, staff capacity building, as well as monitoring efforts related to upcoming food, non-food and shelter kit distributions. Programme implementation beyond the current emergency phase, which is expected to last until end-September, will depend on staffing levels and financial support for the Federation revised appeal.

During the weekend of 11-12 August, heavy rains battered Karachi, causing temporary flooding in many parts of the city. However, the flood operation was not adversely affected to any significant degree. There were also scattered showers across Sindh and Baluchistan, but, while preventive measures were taken, activities of the PRCS, Federation and ERU teams continued largely uninterrupted.

Red Cross and Red Crescent Action - Objectives, Progress, Impact

Overall objective: To provide humanitarian assistance to flood-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces and support their early self-recovery to contribute to the restoration of their basic living conditions.

Specific objective 1 (Health): The health status of 144,000² flood-affected people in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces is improved through provision of basic preventive health and curative care for six months

Progress/Achievements/Impact

Table 1: Overview of beneficiary targets

Province	District	Tehsil ³	People
Baluchistan	Turbat	Koshkalat, Gokdan	35,000
	Jhal Magsi	Gandava, Jhal Magsi, Barija	70,000
Sindh	Kambar-Shahdad Kot	Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar, Shahdad Kot	30,000
	Dadu	KN Shah, Mehar	9,000
2 provinces	4 districts	11 tehsils	144,000

During the reporting period, 8,860 people received medical assistance, from PRCS mobile health teams and the Finnish Red Cross basic health unit (BHU) ERU, bringing the total number of people assisted since the beginning of the operation to around 23,000. The various health teams and ERU are augmenting local health services, which have difficulty in meeting the surge in demand for treatment as a result of the floods.

Table 2: Breakdown of patients receiving medical assistance

Health Team	Location	No. of patients		
		Upto 30 July	31 July -12 Aug (reporting period)	Total
PRCS mobile health teams/ BHU**	Karachi and Thatta (Sindh); Dadu, Pasni and Ormara (Baluchistan)	9,476	-	9,476
PRCS mobile health teams	Turbat	4,460	2,759	7,219
PRCS mobile health teams	Jhal Magsi	Nil	4,125	4,125
Finnish Red Cross health ERU	Kambar-Shahdad Kot	Nil	1,976	1,976
Total		13,936	8,860	22,796

** These figures reflect the immediate PRCS response in the early stages of the flood emergency, prior to the finalisation of the Federation revised appeal.

Expected Result 1: Improved access to basic healthcare services among the flood-affected population, especially women

Turbat (Baluchistan): The two PRCS teams operating around Turbat visited 18 villages (normally one village per day) during the reporting period, treating 2,759 patients. The main ailments in the area were respiratory tract infections, skin diseases and diarrhoea. In addition to providing primary health care, the teams promote hygienic practices among the local population to counter the prospect of diarrhoea cases and problems associated with limited quantities of safe drinking water.

Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan): The largest numbers of cases, during the reporting period, were in the severely affected areas of Jhal Magsi, where two PRCS mobile health teams were operational since 28th July, and assisted 4,125 patients (about 300 patients per day), as of 9th August. The PRCS is the only organisation providing primary health care at Jhal Magsi and Barija, while three international non-governmental organisations - Merlin, Mercy Corps and Medicines Sans Frontieres - are active in other parts of the district. The main ailments in the area were respiratory tract infections, skin and eye infections, urinary tract infections and diarrhoea.

Complementing the work of the PRCS teams, a German Red Cross health advisor visited Jhal Magsi to assess community facilities and medical provisions. Overall, health services are limited in the area, medical supplies are low and there is a particular need for female staff. It was foreseen by the health advisor that emergency activities would likely need to continue around Jhal Magsi for about three months, pending a reassessment of the situation there in another four-to-six weeks. In terms of longer term support to improve health conditions, the PRCS is considering the health advisor's recommendation for the rehabilitation of the rural health centre at Jhal Magsi and

² The number of targeted people has been revised from 152,500, as outlined in the revised appeal of 17 July 2007, based on available Red Cross/Red Crescent capacities.

³ A tehsil is an administrative area similar to a county or small district.

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods; Appeal No. MDRPK001 (Revised); Operations Update No. 07

basic health units in the surrounding area. (A copy of the health advisor's report, covering the period 2-4 August, can be made available upon request to the Federation delegation at Islamabad or flood operation office at Karachi).

Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh): The Finnish Red Cross basic health ERU began treating patients on 30th July in Kamber-Shahdad Kot district, one week after its arrival in Pakistan. Over the reporting period the teams provided medical services to 1,976 patients. Of these, women (45%) and children under five (23%) constituted 68% of cases seen. Scabies and other skin infections (22%) were the most common conditions affecting patients, followed by respiratory tract infections (11%) and diarrhoea (8.8%). Diseases/conditions followed expected patterns and there is no evidence of epidemics.



A PRCS disaster management officer relaying health assessment information to a member of the Finnish health ERU (Finnish Red Cross/Andreas Von

The unit is operating through two mobile clinics. Each clinic consists of two teams (comprising expatriate and local staff) with a doctor, one/two nurses and PRCS volunteers. In both clinics, one of the doctors is female as well as some of the nurses and PRCS volunteers.

The Finnish ERU is planning to undertake distributions of mosquito nets (two per household) to complement its regular health activities. These represent part of the selection of non-food items to be distributed under the Emergency Appeal. Although it is a heavy burden to add a large relief component to health activities, it is felt that if the mosquito nets can be distributed through the Finnish health ERU, they will be more likely to reach important, targeted groups such as women and children.

The Finnish ERU will also be deployed during the course of the operation to provide health services to the targeted communities in Dadu. During preliminary planning, another health ERU was considered but it was subsequently determined that this was not required as part of the flood response.

Expected Result 2: Increased awareness of health issues and disease control among the affected population

To further local capacity-building and longer-term activities, the Finnish ERU has engaged and trained volunteers to familiarise them with their work, health issues and practices. As the Finnish ERU mobile health units visit different locations, they have been holding health promotion sessions with women. So far, 150 women have attended these sessions where the trained local educators speak about hygiene, diarrhoea and how to make oral re-hydration salts at home, for example.

The PRCS mobile health teams operating in and around Turbat and Jhal Magsi have to date focused on curative health care activities. Basic health education has been conducted with patients at clinics, but concerted health education campaigns with the wider community have yet to start.

Constraints

A challenge faced by health teams at all locations, and ERUs in general, is the availability of locally-recruited staff and volunteers. They are not easily found and the problem can be compounded by an absence of required technical skills. As a result, recruitment and the proper training that can lead to an eventual handover of responsibilities, which is important for when ERU staff leave, is a lengthy process. More generally, the high temperatures experienced in Baluchistan and Sindh, often exceeding 50 degrees Celsius, makes daily work and maintenance of personal health difficult for all team members. Maintaining adequate stocks of certain drugs is also a challenge for the various health teams.

Specific objective 2 (Water & Sanitation): The risk of water-borne and water-related diseases has been reduced through provision of sustainable access to safe water, adequate sanitation as well as hygiene promotion and education for 19,000⁴ families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces for six months

⁴ The beneficiary target has increased from 17,500 households due to the addition of activities in Dadu district, Sindh.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

In establishing the current flood response, the Federation Field Assessment and Coordination Team (FACT) assessed the water and sanitation (watsan) situation leading to proposed activities forming the revised appeal of 17th July. As part of ongoing activities, ad hoc watsan assessments are continuing on behalf of field-based staff supported by technical counterparts at the Federation headquarters in Geneva.

As those displaced by flooding return to their villages of residence, additional assessments will be undertaken to confirm needs requiring immediate and longer-term attention. In addition, as of 27th July an 'early recovery report' was generated by an outgoing FACT member, highlighting prospects for well rehabilitation and latrine construction as cash-for-work or stand-alone activities that could be undertaken by the PRCS beyond the emergency phase of flood operations.

Expected Result 1: Access to sustainable safe water and adequate sanitation facilities among the affected population has been improved

Turbat, Baluchistan (target population 7,500 families): So far, a total of 4,500 families have benefited from improved access to safe water in the Turbat area.

During the reporting period, the watsan team hired a tanker which is filled daily with 20,000 litres of chlorinated water has been delivered to the people of Danok village since 29th July. It is planned to continue this service until the end of August. The water, for drinking and cooking purposes is sufficient for up to 4,000 people (approximately 570 families).

Two water supply schemes were repaired during the reporting period, which means six schemes have now been rehabilitated since the beginning of the operation. Work on rehabilitating a well in Aliabad village, providing water for 200 families, was completed on 9th August, while work on a well in Zaghept village is continuing. A well in Danok that is in working condition has been identified and the team will provide three water tanks to the village for storage purposes.

The watsan team has installed a water filtration plant in Nasirabad, donated by the French government and handed over to the PRCS by the NDMA. The unit has a capacity to process 45,000 litres of water daily, sufficient for all water needs for 3,000 people (approximately 430 families). The team is waiting for the floods operation watsan delegate to arrive to train staff on how to operate the unit mechanically. It has been operated manually since 7th August.

Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan (target population 4,000 families): During the reporting period a two-member PRCS watsan team, along with a German Red Cross technical adviser, conducted assessments. A plan of action is being finalised and details will be made available when received.

Kambar-Shahdad Kot, Sindh (target population 4,000 families): Two watsan ERUs are currently working in Kambar-Shahdad Kot district – a Spanish specialised water ERU (Module 15), capable of producing up to 90,000 litres of drinkable water per day, and a British Red Cross mass sanitation ERU (Module 20), which provides sanitation services.

The Spanish Red Cross unit is currently operating three water purification plants, each capable of processing up to 30,000 litres of drinkable water per day - one at Kachi Pul (operational since 29th July) and two in Qubo Saeed Khan (operational since 4th August). As on 15th August, the three units were producing and distributing an average of 57,500 litres per day.

In order to broaden coverage, the Spanish Red Cross ERU has been providing water from its facilities to various non-governmental organisations through tanker trucks they use to deliver water to remote communities. The unit



Children using a tap stand at Qubo Saeed Khan, Sindh, installed by the Spanish Red Cross specialized water ERU. The Spanish unit is distributing nearly 60,000 litres of clean water a day (Federation/Stacey Winston)

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods; Appeal No. MDRPK001 (Revised); Operations Update No. 07

at Kachi Pul distributes via tap stands at the plant site and water trucks of the Sindh Rural Support Organisation (SRSO) - a local NGO engaged in broader water distribution. At Qubo Saeed Khan, water is distributed via tap stands at the site and through trucks provided by SRSO, Mercy Corps and Muslim Aid.



A British Red Cross sanitation engineer working with PRCS volunteers on plans to build latrines for displaced families in Warah, Sindh (Federation/Stacy Winston)

In addition to water purification and distribution, the Spanish team has been involved in ongoing assessments to identify gaps in existing water supply systems, taking samples from raw water sources and monitoring etc. The team has also erected two 1,500 litre distribution tanks at villages and distributed jerry cans.

The British Red Cross mass sanitation ERU has been working in Warah tehsil since 29th July. To date, the team has assisted approximately 400 families (2,800 people). The ERU team and their locally-recruited staff are targeting 25 schools being used as temporary shelters for those displaced by the floods. During the reporting period, the team erected 16 temporary latrines and completed faecal matter clean up operations in three schools. At each school the team registers beneficiaries, identifies locations for male and female defecation fields, and provides washing facilities and hygiene education (focusing on women and children.)

The mass sanitation ERU has the capacity to assist up to 20,000 beneficiaries. Activities include solid waste control such as the creation of defecation pits and clean-up of faeces, vector control and hygiene promotion to shelter inhabitants.

Dadu, Sindh (target population 4,000 families): The Austrian-Swedish mass water ERU (Module 40) has established itself in the district of Dadu, with a water treatment plant based at Bugg. At full capacity, the unit is capable of producing 600,000 litres of water per day, sufficient for 40,000

people. The unit began basic water treatment on 8th August and the first water was provided on 11th August. By 14th August the unit was producing 70,000 litres per day but distributing just 15,000 via a tap stand at the water plant and through water trucks. Distribution levels will increase as assessments and tank installations are completed.

In terms of overall context, the district of Dadu is divided into four sub-districts and a further 52 union councils. Each union council includes four to ten villages with an estimate of there being 300 to 500 villages in total. In the sub-districts of Mehrar and KN Shah, assessed by the PRCS, there are roughly 8,000 to 10,000 households. Approximately 2,000 households have been directly affected by flooding. The 5,000 to 6000 households not hit by the floods still lack access to drinkable water. Therefore, up to 8, 000 families do not have drinkable water in the area.

Expected Result 2: Awareness of household water treatment methods among the affected population has increased

Province	District	No. of families
Baluchistan	Turbat	6,000
	Jhal Magsi	4,000
Sindh	Kambar-Shahdad Kot	4,000
	Dadu	4,000
	Total	18,000

Table 3: Planned distribution coverage of chlorine sachets

No further distributions have occurred during the reporting period. So far, 3,422 families in Turbat have received a total of 35,056 chlorine sachets (average 10 sachets per family). A sachet is sufficient to purify 15-20 litres of water.

All distributions are accompanied by detailed instruction on how to use the chemicals. This is vital as misuse can render the treatment useless and affect the willingness of people to use the treatment. The PRCS/German Red Cross assessment team in Jhal Magsi found many people did not understand

how to use the chlorine already distributed by other agencies.

Expected Result 3: Hygiene practices within the target population have improved

Hygiene promotion, as a basic function of watsan activities is continuing in Baluchistan and Sindh. In Turbat, a watsan hygiene promotion team was formed with nine people (six women, three of who are lady health visitors trained under a government two-year programme, and three men) trained on 27-28 July.

The participants were trained on basic hygiene approaches and how to pass key hygiene messages to affected populations as well as water sanitation disease transmission especially diarrhoeal diseases that could be easily transmitted through use of contaminated water and poor sanitation facilities. The training also discussed ways in which these disease burdens could be reduced and prevented during an emergency in order to maintain health and dignity. A copy of the report from the training session outlined above can be obtained from the flood operation office in Karachi. Since beginning the operation on 30th July, the Turbat hygiene team has carried out education sessions reaching over 13,000 people. The breakdown of targeted people is roughly 60% children, 20% women and 20% men.

A key component of the British Red Cross mass sanitation ERU, operating in Kambar-Shahdad Kot in Sindh, is hygiene promotion. During the reporting period, hygiene education has been given to approximately 400 families. Most of these families are displaced and living in school buildings in crowded conditions, making good hygiene practices all the more important.

Constraints

The most notable constraint at the present time in the watsan sector is establishing activities at Jhal Magsi. Operational infrastructure there is limited, including support available from Federation technical departments, so establishing efforts is taking longer than at other locations. Similarly, while there may be many needs throughout Baluchistan and Sindh, the ability of ERUs and watsan teams to meet all of these is constrained as a result of logistical limits and the number of trained personnel available.

Specific objective 3 (Non-Food Items): The ability of 18,000 flood-affected families, in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces, to cope in a post-flood situation is improved through provision of non-food relief items for one month

Progress/Achievements/Impact

Expected Result 1: Targeted flood affected families have received essential non-food items

Distributions of non-food items began in late June, including areas in addition to those now targeted under the plan of action/revised appeal.

Table 4: Distribution of non-food items amongst affected families

Location	No. of families		
	Upto 30 July	31 July -15 Aug (reporting period)	Total
Pasni (Baluchistan)*	700	-	700
Kharan (Baluchistan)*	1,000	-	1,000
Turbat (Baluchistan)	1,152	3,462	4,614
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	-	709	709
Dadu (Sindh)	851	-	851
Larkana/Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	858	-	858
TOTAL	4,561	4,171	8,732

*These areas are not included in the plan of action/revised appeal

Table 5: Items distributed to date

Item	Sindh	Baluchistan	Total
Blankets	1,593	6,330	7,923
Kitchen sets	771	0	771
Plastic sheeting	361	2,869	3,230
Stoves	148	2,823	2,971
Hygiene kits	1,003	5,699	6,702
Jerry cans	368	7,188	7,556
Hurricane lamps	0	3,287	3,287
Bed sheets	0	830	830
Buckets	0	1,635	1,635
Mosquito nets	0	465	465

The makeup of non-food relief package varied in the early stages of the operation due to availability of items, and in some cases the need to commence distributions with incomplete packages rather than wait until items arrived.

In future distributions, each targeted family (depending on availability) will receive one kitchen set, two jerry cans, one hygiene kit, two mosquito nets, two sleeping mats, two bed sheets, and one hurricane lamp.

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods; Appeal No. MDRPK001 (Revised); Operations Update No. 07

It was originally planned that the non-food package would include blankets (two per family) and kerosene stoves. Following a coordination meeting with senior PRCS staff in Islamabad on 9th August, it was decided that these would no longer form part of the package. Kerosene stoves are not generally used by people in Baluchistan and Sindh as the fuel is usually too expensive. Aside from quantities already received and distributed, blankets were also regarded as not being of use.

PRCS staff and volunteers have been the backbone of the assessment and distribution operation. Teams in Turbat, Jhal Magsi, Shahdad Kot/Larkana and Dadu are present and ready to undertake significant distributions expected to occur in the next two weeks. As distributions are conducted in the weeks ahead, relief teams will be examining outstanding non-food item needs. Findings will be presented in subsequent Operation Updates.

Table 6: Families targeted (according to geographic spread) with non-food relief items, as per the plan of action and revised appeal (17th July)

Districts and Provinces	Tehsil	Families
Turbat (Baluchistan)	Koshkalat, Gokdan	6,000
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija	4,000
Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdad Kot	4,000
Dadu (Sindh)	KN Shah, Mehar	4,000
4 Districts	12 Tehsils	18,000

Constraints

The challenge faced in the distribution of non-food items was related to the problem of timely arrival of goods. Finalisation of local procurements has taken longer than expected.

Specific objective 4 (Shelter): The ability of 18,000 floods-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces to cope in a post-flood is improved through provision of shelter items for one month

Progress/Achievements/Impact

Expected Result 1: Targeted flood affected families have received essential shelter items.

During the reporting period a further 1,582 tents from PRCS stocks were distributed to families, bringing the total number of families to have, so far, received a tent (out of the stock of 10,000 made available by the PRCS) to 5,529.

Following the coordination meeting with senior PRCS staff in Islamabad (9th August), it was decided that the number of beneficiaries to receive shelter kits would be revised down from 18,000 households to 9,000 due to targeting considerations. It was felt that only those with residences completely destroyed by the floods would receive shelter kits. Wider or related distributions, following the initial round of shelter kit provision, will depend on ongoing assessments of needs. The Geneva Secretariat gave technical approval for the shelter kit contents on 15th August and procurement is expected to be completed by the end of the month. Each shelter kit will consist of two tarpaulins (plastic sheets), one tight woven mat, eight bamboo poles, one rope (20 metres), one string/twine (roll), one saw, one shovel and one bucket. Given the halving of the planned number of kits, the revised distribution plan is outlined in the following table (this is subject to change depending on the findings of ongoing assessments in the field).

Table 7: Revised distribution plan

Districts and Provinces	Tehsil	Families
Turbat (Baluchistan)	Koshkalat, Gokdan	3,000
Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan)	Gandava, Kot Magsi, Jhal Magsi and Barija	2,000
Kambar-Shahdad Kot (Sindh)	Qubo Saeed Khan, Warah, Kambar and Shahdad Kot	2,000
Dadu (Sindh)	KN Shah, Mehar	2,000
4 Districts	12 Tehsils	9,000

As work continues in Baluchistan and Sindh, shelter requirements are being assessed by the PRCS, Federation and ERU teams. Regarding population movement, for example, it is generally foreseen that people might be at their

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods; Appeal No. MDRPK001 (Revised); Operations Update No. 07

villages of residence within four to six weeks, as long as no new crises emerge. At that time people will need temporary housing as they reconstruct or repair their homes – the entry point for the provision of shelter kits from the PRCS and Federation.



People continue to live in temporary accommodation on roadsides in Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan, was one of hardest hit areas, as their villages are still inundated with water (German Red Cross/Ina Bluemel)

If a return to villages is not so quickly possible and schools are no longer available as shelters in the coming days or weeks, a large number of people may return to roadsides as places of temporary residence. This second scenario would entail images like those evident immediately after the Cyclone Yemyin - long lines of tents and carts along roads which were the only places people could place themselves and their possessions, if any remained with them.

A third scenario centres on the emergence of another crisis such as renewed flooding that would cause additional displacement of people. In

spite of recent rains in south Pakistan, largely centred around Karachi, a new, large-scale crisis has not developed. If there was, however, more wide-scale flooding, new actions would need to be mounted and the timescale of an overall emergency response for Baluchistan and Sindh would likely be lengthened. In that sense, this and the second scenario could entail a prolonged presence of ERU teams in Pakistan.

Of the three scenarios above, however, the first remains the focus of the PRCS and Federation. As people move back to their villages in the coming weeks, shelter kits will be provided and efforts made to finalise longer term needs. The first scenario also supports the view that ERU teams should be able to finish their emergency efforts in Pakistan, aside from a final handover of responsibilities and equipment, by end-September.

Constraints

Much like the situation regarding non-food items, procuring goods for shelter kits has taken longer than expected. It is expected that shelter kits should be ready for distribution in two weeks.

Specific objective 5 (Supplementary Food): The immediate supplementary food needs of 15,000⁵ flood-affected families in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces are met within one month, thus supporting them to focus on rebuilding their lives.

Progress/Achievements/Impact

Expected Result: Targeted families have received adequate food rations for one week⁶ to cope with the effects of floods in dignified conditions.

During the reporting period, 709 families, all in Jhal Magsi (Baluchistan), received a one-week food ration, bringing the total number of families to have received some form of food assistance, so far, to approximately 14,000.

The PRCS Sindh branch also distributed 900 rice packs at Dadu and Larkana at the outset of the current flood operation.

⁵ The beneficiary target number has increased from 11,000 households as per the revised appeal of 17th July, due to the addition of eventual distributions in Dadu.

⁶ A one week family food ration consists of 10kg rice, 2kg lentils, 2kg sugar, 1kg salt, 2kg ghee, 400gm tea, one pack matches.

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods; Appeal No. MDRPK001 (Revised); Operations Update No. 07

The need or feasibility of additional food-related assessments will be examined during and after the conduct of upcoming distributions. At this point, it is expected that food distributions at various locations will last until mid-September, due to the delayed arrival of additional stocks.

Constraints

Additional food parcels to be used for distribution are in the process of procurement. The bulk of remaining distributions should be underway in two weeks.

Table: Breakdown of assistance provided to date

Location and province	Families
Turbat, Baluchistan	3,000
Kharan, Baluchistan	1,000
Jhal Magsi, Baluchistan	709
Pasni, Baluchistan	4,000 ¹
Kambar, Kambar-Shahdad Kot	2,207
Johi & Mehar, Dadu, Sindh	2,602
Gadaab (Karachi), Sindh	500
TOTAL	14,018

Specific objective 6 (Communications): The profile of the Red Cross/Red Crescent response to the floods has been increased thus contributing to effective communication of the needs of the most vulnerable flood-affected people.

Expected Result: Awareness of flood relief and recovery efforts has been raised locally and internationally through the media, thus enhancing funding support, and the PRCS is provided sufficient communications support

(note: this expected result replaces the previous two expected results as outlined in the revised appeal).

Progress/Achievements/Impact

Since the outset of the flood operation, the Federation communications team has supported the PRCS information officer. During the reporting period, the communications team has continued to make field visits and has produced two stories profiling the operation, published on the Federation website (www.ifrc.org). The team has written or contributed to eight web stories since the beginning of the operation. Communications staff made a field visit to Larkana and Shahdad Kot on August 9-11, gathering video footage of the operation, which will be made available to national societies shortly. These stories have also been disseminated widely to various news agencies, United Nations (UN) agencies and other stakeholders present in the country.

The communications team, in cooperation with technical flood response staff, has ensured the dissemination of regular operations updates and other ad hoc reports; to date (including this document) seven operations updates have been published. The team also coordinates inputs to UN updates, which are disseminated throughout the humanitarian community operating in Pakistan.

The team is participating in the communications cluster and actively promotes and profiles the work of PRCS and the Federation. Numerous interviews with local and international media have been conducted by PRCS, Federation and ERU staff. During the reporting period, media contacts have included the following:

- The Federation health coordinator has done interviews with two Netherlands newspapers and one radio network.
- The Danish logistics ERU team leader has done interviews with Danish television and radio.
- The Red Cross Red Crescent has received coverage in national papers including The News, Dawn, The Nation and various Urdu dailies.
- Images and information has been supplied to Dawn TV news.
- Updates have been supplied to Reuters (including Reuters Alertnet www.alertnet.org)
- Information and images have been supplied directly on request to the British Red Cross, American Red Cross and Spanish Red Cross. National societies are welcome to request additional information/images from the communications team.
- The communications team at the Geneva Secretariat has continued to liaise with international media, updating them on the flood operation.

Constraints

Although daily and weekly reports are provided from the various sectors of the flood operation, conveying or condensing details into timely, consolidated reports is a challenge due to a limited number of reporting staff members and the variety of locations and activities that are being undertaken. In addition to reports made available via the internet, if interested in specific streams of information, parties are invited to contact the Federation

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods; Appeal No. MDRPK001 (Revised); Operations Update No. 07

delegation at Islamabad or flood operation office based in Karachi for technical reports or particular findings. Contact details are listed at the end of the operations update document.

Coordination

The PRCS and Federation continue to coordinate with the Pakistan government at the national level through the NDMA, in addition to liaising with UN agencies and other humanitarian organisations based in Islamabad. The PRCS participates in daily NDMA meetings and, as part of the process, field-based staff members maintain a system of daily updates for the PRCS leadership for their regular meetings.

With the flood operation based in Baluchistan and Sindh provinces, close contact, cooperation and shared involvement is being maintained with PRCS's provincial branches and national society counterparts at the local level, as they form the core of the overall response effort. In Larkana, the PRCS, Federation and ERU staff from Austria, Britain, Denmark, Finland, Spain and Switzerland share the same office, and daily meetings are held facilitating information flow and coordination among all involved in the flood operation. Contacts are still being maintained and expanded with local governmental and other authorities in the area, to ensure an understanding of the mandate and role of the Red Cross/Red Crescent Movement as well as specific programmes and activities.

In a similar vein, the PRCS/Federation office at Turbat has organised a Kech district working group and its meetings remain scheduled for every two days. As in Larkana, the team coordinates its efforts with local authorities. The PRCS-Federation team based in Jhal Magsi is also coordinating its work with authorities and non-governmental organisations operating in the area.

The cluster system, which was established in Islamabad on 2nd July, has been extended to Karachi where regular meetings are now taking place. The Federation continues to convene the Shelter Cluster, in coordination with UN-Habitat. A greater number of coordination meetings among organisations involved in responding to the floods are also happening at the field-level in Larkana, most notably in the water and sanitation sector.

Monitoring and Evaluation

As part of their efforts in the health and watsan sectors, the Austrian, British, Finnish and Spanish ERU teams are constantly reviewing their work to ensure that activities remain properly oriented and beneficiaries served in the best possible manner throughout Sindh. The same approach is held by counterparts working at Jhal Magsi and Turbat in Baluchistan. As food and non-food item and shelter distributions gather momentum in the coming weeks, relief teams will devote part of their focus to reviewing the use of items received to gauge their overall utility. Already it was determined that some non-food items, such as kerosene stoves, would not be of substantial use to potential beneficiaries so they have been removed from the procurement process. It is also anticipated that by tightening the criteria for the receipt of shelter kits, concentrating for now on those with houses fully destroyed, confusion at distribution points will be minimised through more precise beneficiary categorisation and improving, too, overall security.

Logistics

Logistics support continues to be pivotal for the PRCS-Federation flood operation. In being able to borrow national staff members and delegates based in Mansehra, normally committed to the ongoing Red Cross/Red Crescent earthquake response, as well as others based in Islamabad - be they logistics personnel or others - core flood operation staff have benefited from their experience and the ability to undertake a variety of activities as envisaged through the revised appeal. In addition, the presence of the Danish-Swiss Red Cross Logistics ERU has been vital for the development of the flood operation and emergency activities that are expected to continue until the end of September.

Among various logistics efforts, a shipment of 5,000 blankets, 8,000 tarpaulins and 24,500 mosquito nets has been recently received in the Karachi warehouse. A shuttle service for operation staff is now in place between Karachi and Larkana to reduce the number of vehicle movements between the two locations. As well, a new fleet plan to lower rental vehicle costs is being considered and should be implemented in the coming week. In the meantime, a logistics officer for Jhal Magsi has been recruited, receiving training from Logistics ERU staff based in Larkana.

One of the more significant and persistent challenges faced by logistics staff, and felt by others, is the timely arrival of goods for distribution. With most procurements being done locally, not necessarily by the logistics

Pakistan: Cyclone Yemyin/Floods; Appeal No. MDRPK001 (Revised); Operations Update No. 07

personnel themselves, a large amount of time is needed to ensure that goods meet internationally recognised specifications and standards of quality. By 12th August it was foreseen that outstanding amounts of food parcels, non-food items and shelter kits would be in stock within the next one to two weeks, due to the finalisation of items to be made available taking longer than expected, suggesting that their distribution might not be complete until mid-September.

Security

With reference to the flood operation, security conditions in Baluchistan and Sindh are relatively stable at the present time. In coordination with the Federation delegation based in Islamabad, contact at a variety of levels is being maintained with governmental authorities and security personnel to review the operational environment.

'No Objection Certificates' remain a requirement for expatriate personnel wanting to travel and work in Baluchistan. Since a number of staff members are without the document, and obtaining it can take some time, expatriate presence is extremely limited in Baluchistan. Fortunately, PRCS and Federation national staff are able to fill the gap and carry on the flood response in the province. Their dedication and efforts are greatly appreciated.

For additional security updates, please contact the Federation Security Delegate in Pakistan: Thor Thorbro; Mobile: +92.300.555.4506; Thuraya: +88.216.898.04431; email: thor.thorbro@ifrc.org

How we work

All International Federation 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 is committed to the [Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Disaster Response \(Sphere\)](#) in delivering assistance to the most vulnerable.

The Federation's Global Agenda

The International Federation's activities are aligned under a Global Agenda which sets out **four broad goals** to meet the Federation's mission to "improve the lives of vulnerable people by mobilizing the power of humanity".

Global Agenda Goals:

- Reduce the numbers of deaths, injuries and impact from disasters.
- Reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies.
- Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability.
- Reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion and promote respect for diversity and human dignity.

Contact information

- Pakistan Red Crescent Society: Khalid Kibriya (secretary general) ; email: khalid.kibriya@yahoo.com; phone: +92.51.0407; fax : + 92.51.925.0408
- Federation country delegation in Pakistan: Udaya Regmi (head of delegation); email: udaya.regmi@ifrc.org; phone: +92.51.925.0416/7 ; mobile: +92.300.555.4502 and Steven Loyst (head of Pakistan flood operation); email: steven.loyst@ifrc.org; mobile: +92.345.855.4501
- Federation South Asia regional delegation in India: Nelson Castano (acting head of delegation); email: nelson.castano@ifrc.org; phone: + 91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128.
- Kuala Lumpur Regional Logistics Unit: Ilir Caushaj (regional logistics coordinator); email: ilir.caushaj@ifrc.org; phone + 60.1.2628.2707; fax +60.3.2168.8573 or Jeremy Francis (regional logistics delegate); email: jeremy.francis@ifrc.org; phone: + 60.1.2298.9752.
- Federation Secretariat in Geneva: Linda Stops, (operations coordinator); email: linda.stops@ifrc.org; phone +41.22.730.4300; fax: +41.22.733.0395

[<Donor response report below; click here to return to the title page>](#)

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Donor response to appeal MDRPK001 - PAKISTAN - CYCLONE YEMYIN/FLOODS

TIMEFRAME: 04 Jul 07 to 04 Jan 08

LOCATION: Pakistan

TOTAL AMOUNT SOUGHT:	21,349,000
TOTAL RECEIVED TO DATE:	8,732,373
APPEAL COVERAGE TO DATE:	41%

Updated on: 17 Aug 2007

Currency	Amount	Coordination & Implementation	Disaster Management	Health & Care	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Total
		CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
BUDGET			21,349,000				21,349,000

FUNDING

Opening Balance

Income

Cash contributions

American Red Cross	USD	190,000		233,700			233,700
Australian Red Cross (from Australian Government)	AUD	1,000,000		1,030,000			1,030,000
British Red Cross (from DFID - British Government)	GBP	350,000		854,000			854,000
Canadian Red Cross	CAD	99,000		114,840			114,840
Canadian Red Cross (from Canadian Government)	CAD	346,500		391,545			391,545
Czech Red Cross	EUR	3,400		5,634			5,634
Danish Red Cross	CHF	102,814		102,814			102,814
Finnish Red Cross	EUR	300,000		495,000			495,000
Hong Kong Red Cross	HKD	507,267		78,018			78,018
Icelandic Red Cross	ISK	2,005,519		39,308			39,308
Irish Government	EUR	150,000		247,500			247,500
Italian DREF	EUR	100,000		165,000			165,000
Japanese Red Cross	USD	245,100		301,473			301,473
Monaco Red Cross	EUR	10,000		16,500			16,500
Netherlands Red Cross (from Netherlands Government)	EUR	495,050		820,298			820,298
New Zealand Red Cross	CHF	50,000		50,000			50,000
Norwegian Red Cross	NOK	500,000		103,250			103,250
Norwegian Red Cross (from Norwegian Government)	NOK	4,500,000		929,250			929,250
Swedish Red Cross (from Swedish Government)	SEK	1,000,000		179,400			179,400
Total Cash contributions				6,157,530			6,157,530

Inkind Goods & Transport

Austrian Red Cross	CHF	125,329		125,329			125,329
British Red Cross	CHF	685,155		685,155			685,155
Danish Red Cross	CHF	10,000		10,000			10,000
Finnish Red Cross	EUR	507,440		840,829			840,829
Greenstar	PKR	141,750		2,839			2,839
ICRC	CHF	42,980		42,980			42,980
Spanish Red Cross	CHF	749,649		749,649			749,649

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

	Currency	Amount	Coordination & Implementation	Disaster Management	Health & Care	Humanitarian Values	Organisational Development	Total
			CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF	CHF
BUDGET				21,349,000				21,349,000
FUNDING								
Opening Balance								
Income								
Swedish Red Cross	CHF	68,000		68,000				68,000
Swiss Red Cross	CHF	50,000		50,000				50,000
Total Inkind Goods & Transport				2,574,781				2,574,781
Inkind Personnel								
German Red Cross	CHF	62		62				62
Total Inkind Personnel				62				62
Total Income				8,732,373				8,732,373
TOTAL FUNDING			0	8,732,373	0	0	0	8,732,373
COVERAGE			0%	41%	0%	0%	0%	41%